

A LATIN DICTIONARY

LEWIS AND SHORT

VOLUME - 2

PAG: 509 - 1008

D - I



Oxford University Press, Amen House, London E.C. 4

GLASGOW NEW YORK TORONTO MELBOURNE WELLINGTON
BOMBAY CALCUTTA MADRAS KARACHI CAPE TOWN IBADAN

Geoffrey Cumberlege, Publisher to the University

A
LATIN DICTIONARY

FOUNDED ON ANDREWS' EDITION OF

FREUND'S LATIN DICTIONARY

REVISED, ENLARGED, AND IN GREAT PART REWRITTEN

BY

CHARLTON T. LEWIS, PH.D.

AND

CHARLES SHORT, LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW YORK

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

IMPRESSION OF 1955
FIRST EDITION 1879
PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE translation of Dr. Freund's great Latin-German Dictionary, edited by the late E. A. Andrews, LL.D., and published in 1850, has been from that time in extensive use throughout England and America. It has had for competitors, indeed, in the schools and colleges of both countries, only works which are substantially reprints or abridgments of itself. As it has thus been the standard book of reference of its kind for a generation of scholars, its merits need no description here.

Meanwhile, great advances have been made in the sciences on which lexicography depends. Minute research in manuscript authorities has largely restored the texts of the classical writers, and even their orthography. Philology has traced the growth and history of thousands of words, and revealed meanings and shades of meaning which were long unknown. Syntax has been subjected to a profounder analysis. The history of ancient nations, the private life of their citizens, the thoughts and beliefs of their writers have been closely scrutinized in the light of accumulating information. Thus the student of to-day may justly demand of his Dictionary far more than the scholarship of thirty years ago could furnish. The present work is the result of a series of earnest efforts by the Publishers to meet this demand.

It was seen fifteen years ago that at least a very thorough revision of the Dictionary was needed. It was therefore submitted to the author of the original work, Dr. WILLIAM FREUND, who carefully revised it, rewrote a few of the less satisfactory articles, corrected errors, and supplied about two thousand additions, mainly in the early pages. The sheets were then placed in the hands of Professor HENRY DRISLER, LL.D., to be edited; but that eminent scholar soon advised us that a reconstruction of the work was desirable, such as he could not command leisure to make. They were afterwards delivered to the present editors to be used freely, and in combination with all other appropriate sources, in compiling a Latin Dictionary which should meet the advanced requirements of the times. The results of their unremitting labours for several years are now given to the public.

The first 216 pages (words beginning with A) are the work of Professor CHARLES SHORT, LL.D., of Columbia College. The remainder of the book, from page 217 to page 2019 inclusive, is the work of Mr. CHARLTON T. LEWIS. While each editor is

ADVERTISEMENT.

alone and wholly responsible for the pages which he has prepared, Mr. LEWIS requests us to acknowledge the indebtedness of the book to contributions from other scholars, incorporated by him with his own collections. It is proper to refer, in particular, to the valuable services of GUSTAVUS FISCHER, LL.D., of New Brunswick, whose learning and research have given to many articles a fulness and thoroughness hardly attempted before in a Latin Dictionary (see, for example, the words *contra*, 2. *cum*, *sic*, *sisto*, *solvo*, *suus*, *tum*, *tunc*, *volo*, and others); and of Professor GEORGE M. LANE, LL.D., of Harvard College, who has kindly examined a large part of the book in proof, and has freely communicated, in his suggestions and corrections, the ripe fruits of his scholarship.

NEW YORK, *March 1*, 1879.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

A list of the principal words which are variously spelled in MSS. and editions. From Brambach's "Aids to Latin Orthography."
(In most cases the form approved by Brambach is that preferred by recent editors; but there are still several words on which high authorities differ from him or from one another. For particulars, see the Lexicon.)

ab in compounds before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*; *abs* before *c*, *q*, *t*; *as* before *p* (asporto); *a* before *m* and *v*; *au* before *f* (aufero, aufugio; but *afui*, *v. absum*).
abicio, better than abjicio.
abscisio, better than abscisio.
absum, *afui*, *afore*, etc. (not *abfui*).
ad in compounds before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *f*, *m*, *n*, *q*, *v*; *ac* before *c*, sometimes *q* (better *adquiro*, etc.); *ag* or *ad* before *g*, but *a* or *ad* before *gn*, *sp*, *sc*, *st*; *ad* or *al* before *l*; *ad* (less prop. *an*) before *n*; *ap* (less freq. *ad*) before *p*; *ad* or *ar* before *r*; *ad* or *as* before *s*; *at* before *t* (rarely *ad*).
adicio, better than adjicio.
adsimilo, better than adsimilo.
adulescens (subst.), better than adolescens; so *adulescentia*, etc.
aeneus, *aenus*, better than *ahe*.
aequipero, not *aequiparo*.
alioqui, better than *alioquin*.
aliunde or *alicunde*.
allucinor or *hallu*-; old form *halucinor*.
ancora, not *anchora*.
antenna or *antenna*.
antiquus, *old*; *anticus*, *that is in front*.
annulus, *anellus*, not *ann*.
apud; also (less freq.) *aput*.
arcesso or *accerso*.
atqui, better than *atquin*.
auctor, *autoritas*, not *aut*.
audacter, not *audaciter*.
autumnus, not *auctumnus*.
baca, better than *bacca*.
bacchar, better than *bacchar*.
ballista, better than *balista*.
balneum or *balineum*.
barritus, not *baritus*, *barditus*.
bellua, not *bellua*.
benedico, *benefacio*, or separately, *benedico*, *benefacio*.
benevolus, *beneficus*, etc., better than *benivolus*, *benificus*.
bipartitus and *bipertitus*.
braca, not *bracca*.
bracchium, not *brachium*.
bucina, not *buccina*; so *bucinator*.
caecus, not *coecus*.
caelebs, not *coelebs*.
caelum, *caelestis*, etc., not *coel*.
caementum, not *cementum*.
caenum, not *coenum*.
caerimonia or *caeremonia*, not *cer*.
caespes, not *caespes*.
caestus, not *cestus*.
candela, not *candella*.
cauda, vulgar form *coda*.
causa, better than *caussa*.
cena, not *coena*.
ceteri, not *caeteri*.
cheragra or *chiragra*.
circum eo or *circueo*, *circumitus* or *circut*.
coclea, better than *cochlea*.
coicio, better than *conicio*, *coicio*.
comissor or *comisor*.
cominus, not *cominus*.
comprehendo, better than *comprendo*.
condicio, not *conditio*.
conecto, not *connecto*; so *conexio*, *conexus*.
conitor, not *connitor*.
coniveo, not *conniveo*.
conjux, better than *conjux*.
contio, not *concio*.
conubium, not *connubium*.
convicium, not *convitium*.
cottidie or *cotidie*, not *quotidie*.
culeus, *culleum*, not *culeus*, *culcum*.
cum, or *archaic quom*, not *quum*.

cum in composition: *com* before *b*, *m*, *p*; *con* before *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *i* (for *j*), *n*, *q*, *s*, *t*, *v*; but *co* before *gn*, before *n* in *conecto*, *coniveo*, etc., and before vowels and *h* (except *comedo*, *comes*, *comitor*, *comitium*, and their derivv.); hence *cogo* for *coago*; *cor* before *r*; *con* or *col* before *l*.
cumba, better than *cymba*.
cumque, not *cunq*.
cuppes, better than *cupes*; so *cuppedo*, *cuppediae*.
cupressus, not *cypressus*.
Cybebe or *Cybele*.
damma, not *dama*.
Dareus, better than *Darius*.
deicio, better than *dejicio*.
denuntio, not *denuncio*.
deprehendo or *deprendo*.
derigo and *dirigo* are to be distinguished; *v. these words*.
describo and *discribo* are to be distinguished; *v. these words*.
designo and *dissigno* are to be distinguished; *v. designo*.
deversorium, better than *devor*-, not *diversorium*.
dicio, not *ditio*.
dilectus (a military levy), not *delectus*.
discidium, not *dissidium*.
discribo, *discriptio*, *v. describo*.
disicio (dissicio), better than *disjicio*.
dissignator (an undertaker, etc.), not *designator*.
dumetum or *dummetum*, *dumosus* or *dummosus*.
dumtaxat, not *duntaxat*.
dupondius, later form *clipondius*.
eculeus, better than *equuleus*.
edo, *esum*, better than *essum*.
edyllium or *idyllium*.
ei (interjection), not *hei*.
eicio, better than *ejicio*.
elleborus, better than *helleborus*.
emo, *emptum*, not *emtum*; so *emptio*, *emptor*, etc.
epistula, not *epistola*; but *epistolicus* (= *ἐπιστολικός*).
Erinyes, not *Erinnys*.
erus, *era*, *erilis*, not *herus*, etc.
Euander, *Euandrus*, not *Evander*.
euhoe (= *εὐοί*), not *evoe*.
ex before vowels and *h*; *e* or *ex* before consonants.
ex in composition, before vowels, and *h*, *c*, *p* (except *epotus*, *epoto*), *q*, *t*, and *s*; the *s* is better retained, e. g. *exsanguis*, better than *exanguis*, etc.; *e* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *i* (for *j*), *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *v*; *ef* before *f*.
exim or *exin*.
eximo, *exemptum*, not *exemtum*.
faenum (vulgar form *fenum*), not *foenum*.
faenus, better than *fenus*, not *foenus*; so *faenero*, *faenerator*, etc.
fecunditas, *fecundo*, *fecundus*, not *foecunditas*, etc.
fetidus, *feteo*, *fetor*, better than *foetidus*, etc.
fetus (subst. and partic.), not *foetus*.
futilis, better than *futillis*.
gaesum, not *gesum*.
Gaetuli and *Getuli*.
Genava, not *Geneva*.
genetivus, *genetrix*, not *genitivus*, *genitrix*.
gleba, better than *gleba*.
gratis and *gratis*.
Hadria, *Hadriaticus*, *Hadrianus*, not *Adria*, etc.
Hadrumetum, *Hadrumetinus*, not *Adrumetum*, etc. [*edus*].
haedus, not *hoedus*, *aedus*. Rustic form

Halaesa, *Halaesus*, not *Halesa*, etc.
Halicarnasus and *Alicarnasus*.
Hamilcar, not *Amilcar*.
Hannibal, not *Annibal*.
harena, *harenosus*, better than *arena*, etc.
hariola, *hariolatio*, *hariolor*, *hariolus*, and *ariola*, *ariolatio*, *ariolus*.
harundo, better than *arundo*.
haruspex, better than *aruspex*.
haud and *haut*; also, before consonants, *hau*.
haveo and *aveo*.
hebenus, better than *ebenus*.
hedera, better than *edera*.
helluo, *helluatio*, *helluor*, better than *helluo*, etc.
hercisco and *ercisco*.
heri and (in Quintilian's time) *here*.
Hiberes, *Hiberia*, *Hiberus*, not *Iberes*, etc.
holus, better than *olus*; *archaic helus*.
humo, *humus*, not *umo*, *umus*.
idecirco and *iccirco*.
ilico, not *illico*.
immo, not *imo*.
in primis, *inprimis*, and *imprimis*.
inclitus and *inclutus*, not *inclutus*.
incubo, better than *inchoo*; not *incoo*.
indutiae, not *inducia*.
inicio, better than *injicio*.
intellego, *intellegentia*, not *intelligo*, etc.
internecio, better than *internicio*.
inunguo, not *inungo*.
Kalendae, better than *Calendae*.
Karthago and *Carthago*.
lacrima, not *lacruma*, *lachrima*, or *lachryma*.
lamina, *lamna*, and *lammina*.
lanterna, better than *laterna*.
lepor and *lepos*.
levis, not *laevis*.
libet, *libens*; *archaic lubet*, *lubens*; so *libido*.
littera, better than *litera*; so *litterula*.
litos, not *littus*.
maereo, *maeror*, *maestus*, *maestitia*, not *moereo*, etc.
maledicus, *maleficus*, *malevolus*, better than *malivulus*, etc.
mille, *plur. milia*, better than *millia*.
millies and *milles*, better than *milliens*, etc.
multa, not *mulcta*; so *multo*.
murra, not *myrrha*.
myrtum, *myrtus*, not *murtum*, etc.
navus, better than *gnavus*.
ne (particle of affirmation), not *nae*.
neglego, *neglegentia*, not *negligo*, etc.
naenia, not *naenia*.
nequiquam, better than *nequicquam*.
nummus, not *numus*.
numquam and *nunquam*.
nuntio, *nuntius*, not *nuncio*, etc.
ob in composition, before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v* (but before *s* and *t* frequently written *op*); also before vowels, except in *obsolesco*; *ob*, sometimes *om*, before *m*; *oc* before *c*; *of* before *f*; *og* before *g*; *op* before *p*; but *b* is dropped in *omitto*, *operio*, *ostendo* (for *obstendo*).
obicio, better than *objicio*.
oboedio, not *obedio*.
obsceus, better than *obscaenus*; not *obscoenus*.
obstipesco, better than *obstupesco*.
opilio, better than *upilio*.
otium, *otiosus*, not *ocium*, etc.
paelex, better than *pelex*; not *pellex*.
paene, not *pene* nor *poene*.
paenitet, not *poenitet*.
paenula, not *penula*.
Parnasus, *Parnasius*, not *Parnassus*, etc.

paulus, better than paullus.
 pejero, better than pejuro; not perjuro.
 penna and pinna (for the distinction, v. the Lexicon, s. v. penna).
 per in composition is unchanged, but *r* may become *l* before *l* (pellicio, cf. pellego), or may fall out in compounds of *jus* and *juro*, v. pejero.
 percontor, better than percunctor; so percontatio.
 perlego, not pellego nor pellico.
 plebs and plebes, not plebis (nom. sing.).
 pretium, not precium.
 proelium, not praelium.
 projicio, better than projicio.
 promunturium, not promontorium.
 protinus, better than protenus.
 pulcher, not pulcer.
 quamquam and quanquam.
 quattuor, better than quatuor.
 querela, better than querella.
 quicquam, better than quidquam.
 quidquid and quicquid.
 quotiens, better than quoties.
 raeda, better than reda; not rheda.
 recipero, better than recupero.
 reicio, better than rejicio.
 religio, religiosus, not relligio.
 rubigo, not rubigo.

saeculum, not seculum.
 saepes, saepio, not sepes, etc.
 saeta, not seta.
 sarisa, better than sarissa.
 satura, later form satira; not satyra.
 scaena, not scena; so scaenicus, etc.
 sepulcrum, better than sepulchrum.
 sescenti, not sexcenti.
 setius, not secius (v. secus).
 singillatim, not singulatim.
 sollemnis, not sollennis, sollempnis.
 somnulentus, better than somnolentus.
 stuppa, not stupa, stipa; so stuppeus.
 suadela, not suadella.
 sub in composition, before vowels and *h, i* (for *j*), *b, d, l, n, s, t, v*; *suc* before *c*; *suf* before *f*; *sug* before *g*; *sum* or *sub* before *m*; *sup* before *p* (rarely *sub*), *sur* or *sub* before *r*; *sus* (for *subs*) in *suscipio*, *suscito*, *suspendo*, *sustineo*, *sustento*, *sustuli*; *su* in *suspicio*, *suspiro*.
 subicio, better than subjicio.
 suboles, not subolis, soboles.
 subsicivus, not subsecivus.
 sucus, not succus.
 suspicio, better than suspitio.
 taeter, not teter.
 tamquam and tanquam.
 tingo, not tinguo.

totiens, better than toties.
 traicio and transicio, better than trajicio.
 trans in composition before vowels and *b, c, f, g, p, r, t, v*; *tran* usually before *s*, always before *sc*; *trans* or *tra* before *i* (for *i* or *j*), *d, l, m, n*.
 tropaeum and trophaeum.
 tus, not thus.
 ubicumque, better than ubicunque.
 Ulixes, not Ulysses.
 umerus, not humerus.
 umesco, umor, umidus, etc., not humesco, etc.
 unguo and ungo.
 urgeo, not urgueo.
 utcumque, better than utcunque.
 utrimque, not utrinque.
 venum do and venundo.
 Vergilius, not Virgilius.
 Verginius, not Virginus.
 vertex, not vortex.
 vicesimus, more usual than vigesimus; not vicensimus.
 vilicus, vilico, vilicatus, not villicus, etc.
 virectum, not viretum.
 Vulcanus, not Vulcanus.
 vulgus, not volgus.
 vulnus, not volnus.
 vultus, not voltus.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN REFERRING TO

ANCIENT AUTHORS AND THEIR WORKS.

The dates are given on the authority of Teuffel, in his History of Roman Literature; but those marked (?) are doubtful or conjectural.

Aem. Mac.	Aemilius Macer, <i>poet</i> ,	obit, B.C. 14	Auct. Her. or } { Auctor ad Herennium, v. Corni-
Afran.	Lucius Afranius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	flor. " 110	Auct. ad Her. } ficius.
Aggen.	Aggenus Urbicus, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	" (?) A.D. 400	Auct. Pervig. Ven. Auctor Pervigilii Veneris, flor. (?) A.D. 150
Agrim. or } Agrimens. }	The ancient writers on surveying; esp. Frontinus, Balbus, Hyginus, Siculus Flaccus, and Aggenus Urbicus.		Auct. Priap. Auctor Priapeorum, v. Priap.
Albin.		" " 28	Aug. Aurelius Augustinus, <i>Chr. writer</i> , obit, " 430
Alcim.	Alcimus Avitus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob. A.D. 523	" Acad., Contra Academicos.
Aldh.	Aldhelmus, <i>Bishop of Salisbury, England</i> ,	" " 709	" Civ. Dei or C. D., De Civitate Dei.
"	Ep., Epistula ad Acircium, de metris, etc.		" De Doctr. Christ., De Doctrinâ Christianâ.
"	Laud. Virg., De Laudibus Virginitatis.		" Ep., Epistulae.
Alfen.	P. Alfenus Varus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	fl. (?) B.C. 38	" Mor. Manich., De Moribus Manichaeorum.
Ambros.	Ambrosius, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob. A.D. 397	" Music., De Musicâ.
"	De Cain et Abel.		" Retract., Retractationes.
"	De Fide, De Fide Libri V ad Gratianum Augustum.		" Serm., Sermones.
"	De Isaac et Animâ.		" Trin., De Trinitate.
"	De Noë et Arcâ.		August. Caesar Octavianus Augustus, " " 13
"	Ep., Epistulae.		Aur. Vict. Sextus Aurelius Victor, <i>hist.</i> , fl. " 360
"	Hexaëm., Hexaëmeron.		" Caes., De Caesaribus.
"	in Luc., Expositio Evangelii secundum Lucam, Libri X.		" Epit., Epitome de Caesaribus.
"	in Psa., Enarrationes in XII Psalmos.		" Orig., Origo Gentis Romanae.
"	Off., De Officiis.		" Vir. Ill., De Viris Illustribus.
Amm.	Ammianus Marcellinus, <i>hist.</i>	" " 400	Aus. D. Magnus Ausonius, <i>poet</i> , ob. " 390
Ampel.	L. Ampelius, <i>historian</i> ,	fl. (?) " 200	" Caes., De XII Caesaribus.
Anthol. Lat.	Anthologia Latina, a collection of Epigrams, Inscriptions, and Fragments in verse, by P. Burmann; edited also by Meyer and by Riese.		" Ecl., Eclogarium.
Apic.	Apicius Caelius, <i>writer on cookery</i> ,	" " 25	" Edyl., Edyllia, or Idyllia.
	But the work De Re Coquinariâ, ascribed to Apicius, is a compilation of a later age.		" Ep., Epistulae.
App.	Lucius Appuleius (Apu.), <i>philos.</i> ,	" " 160	" Ephem., Ephemeris.
"	Apol., Apologia, or De Magiâ.		" Epigr., Epigrammata.
"	Asclep., Asclepius, or Trismegistus.		" Epit., Epitaphia.
"	Dogm. Plat., De Dogmate Platonis.		" Grat. Act., Gratiarum Actio.
"	Flor., Florida.		" Idyll., Idyllia, or Edyllia.
"	Herb., Herbarium, a work of the fourth century A.D., falsely ascribed to Appuleius.		" Parent., Parentalia.
"	Mag., De Magiâ, or Apologia.		" Per., Periochae.
"	Met. or M., Metamorphoses.		" Prof., Professores.
"	Mund., De Mundo.		" Sap., Sapientes.
"	Trism., Trismegistus.		" Urb., Ordo Nobilium Urbium.
Arn.	Arnobius Afer, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	" " 295	Avien. R. Festus Avienus, <i>poet</i> , " " 370
Ascon.	Q. Asconius Pedianus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	ob. " 88	" Descr. Orb., Descriptio Orbis Terrae, or Περιήγησις.
Asin.	C. Asinius Pollio, <i>orator and hist.</i> ,	" " 5	" Or. Mar., Ora Maritima.
At. Cap.	Ateius Capito, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl. " 14	" Perieg., Descriptio Orbis Terrae, or Περιήγησις.
Att. or Acc.	L. Attius or Accius, <i>writer of tragedy</i> ,	" B.C. 135	Boëth. Anicius Manl. Torq. Severinus Boëthius or Boëthius, <i>philos.</i> , " " 525
Atta.	T. Quinctius Atta, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	" " 80	" Anal., Analytica.
Auct. Aetn.	Auctor Aetnae (perh. Lucilius Junior),	" (?) A.D. 60	" Consol., De Consolatione.
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani,	" B.C. 50	" Mus., De Musicâ.
Auct. B. Alex.	Auctor Belli Alexandrini (prob. Aulus Hirtius),	" " 50	" Porphyr., Dialogi in Porphyrium.
Auct. B. G. 8.	Auctor de Bello Gallico libri viii, in continuation of Caesar's commentarii (prob. Aulus Hirtius),	" " 50	" Top., De Differentiis Topicis.
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis,	" " 50	Brut. M. Junius Brutus, <i>correspondent of Cicero</i> , " B.C. 42
			Caecil. Statius Caecilius, <i>writer of comedy</i> , fl. " 180
			Cael. Aur. Caelius Aurelianus, <i>physician</i> , " (?) A.D. 420
			" Acut., Acutae Passiones.
			" Tard., Tardae Passiones.
			Caes. Caius Julius Caesar, <i>historian</i> , ob. B.C. 44
			" B. C., Bellum Civile.
			" B. G., Bellum Gallicum.
			Callistr. Callistratus, <i>JCtus</i> , fl. A.D. 200
			Calp. Calpurnius Siculus, <i>poet</i> , " (?) " 55
			" Ecl., Eclogae.
			Capitol. Julius Capitolinus, <i>biographer</i> , " (?) " 320
			" Balb., Vita Balbini.
			" Gord., Vita Gordiani.
			" Max., Vita Maximil.
			" Maxim., Vita Maximini.
			Cass. Hem. L. Cassius Hemina, <i>historian</i> , " B.C. 140
			Cassiod. Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus, <i>historian</i> , ob. A.D. 575
			" Chron., Chronicon.

Cassiod. (cont.).	Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus, <i>historian</i> ,	obit, A.D. 575	Cinc.	L. Cincius Alimentus, <i>annalist</i> , etc.,	flor. B.C. 210
"	Complex., Complexiones in Epistulas Apostolicas.		Cinn.	C. Helvius Cinna, <i>Epic. poet</i> ,	" " 40
"	De Anim., De Animâ.		Claud.	Claudius Claudianus, <i>poet</i> ,	" A.D. 407
"	Hist., Gothorum Historia.		"	B. Get. or Bell. Get., De Bello Getico.	
"	Hist. Eccl., Historia Ecclesiastica.		"	B. Gild. or Bell. Gild., De Bello Gildonico.	
"	Inst. Div. Litt., Institutio Divinarum Litterarum.		"	Cons. Mall. Theod., De Consulatu Fl. Mallii Theodori.	
"	Var., Variarum Libri XII.		"	Cons. Olyb. et Prob., In Consulatum Olybrii et Probini.	
Cato,	M. Porcius Cato, <i>orator and hist.</i> ,	" B.C. 149	"	Cons. Stil., De Consulatu Stilichonis.	
"	R. R., De Re Rusticâ.		"	IV. Cons. Hon., De Quarto Consulatu Honorii.	
Cat. or Catull.	C. Valerius Catullus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 54	"	VI. Cons. Hon., De Sexto Consulatu Honorii.	
Cels.	Aurel. Cornelius Celsus, <i>physic.</i> ,	flor. A.D. 50	"	Epith., Epithalamium.	
Censor.	Censorinus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	" " 238	"	in Eutr., in Eutropium Libri II.	
Charis.	Flav. Sospater Charisius, <i>grammarian</i> .	" " 375	"	in Rufin., in Rufinium Libri II.	
Cic. or C.	M. Tullius Cicero, <i>orator and philosopher</i> ,	ob. B.C. 43	"	Laud. Ser., De Laudibus Serenae Reginae.	
"	Acad. or Ac., Academicæ Quaestiones.		"	Laud. Stil., De Laudibus Stilichonis.	
"	ad Brut., ad M. Brutum Epistulae.		"	Nupt. Hon. et Mar., De Nuptiis Honorii et Mariae.	
"	Aem. Scaur., Oratio pro Aemilio Scauro.		"	Rapt. Pros., De Raptu Proserpinae.	
"	Agr., Orationes de Lege Agrariâ.		Claud. Mam.	Claudianus Ecdicius Mamertus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	" " 470
"	Am., De Amicitia, or Laelius.		"	Stat. An., De Statu Animae.	
"	Arat., Aratus.		Cloath.	Cloathius Verus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	" (?) " 100
"	Arch., Oratio pro A. Licinio Archiâ.		Cod.	Codex,	
"	Att., Epistulae ad Atticum.		"	Greg., Gregorianus. compiled	(?) " 295
"	Balb., Oratio pro L. Corn. Balbo.		"	Hermog., Hermogenianus.	" (?) " 330
"	Brut., Brutus sive de Claris Oratoribus.		"	Just. or Cod., Justinianus.	" " 530
"	Caecin., Oratio pro Caecina.		"	Theod., Theodosianus.	" " 438
"	Cael., Oratio pro M. Caelio.		Col.	L. Junius Moderatus Columella, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	fl. " 50
"	Cat., Orationes in Catilinam.		Commod.	Commodianus, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	" " 245
"	Cat. M., Cato Major, or De Senectute.		"	Apol., Carmen Apologeticum.	
"	Clu., Oratio pro Cluentio.		"	Instr., Instructiones.	
"	Deiot., Oratio pro Rege Deiotaro.		Consent.	P. Consentius, <i>grammarian</i> ,	" " 475
"	De Or., De Oratore.		Coripp.	Fl. Cresconius Corippus, <i>poet and grammarian</i> ,	" " 565
"	Div., De Divinatione ad M. Brutum.		"	Johan., Johannis, sive de Bellis Libycis.	
"	Div. in Caecil., Divinatio in Caecilium.		"	Laud. Just., De Laudibus Justinii Augusti.	
"	Dom., Oratio de Domo sua.		Corn. Gall.	Cn. Cornelius Gallus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. B.C. 25
"	Fam., Epistulae ad Familiares.		Corn. Sev.	Cornelius Severus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 28
"	Fat., De Fato.		Cornif.	Cornificus, <i>rhetorician</i> (acc. to Quintilian, the name of the writer of the four books of Rhetorica ad C. Herennium; usu. cited as Auct. Her.),	fl. (?) " 80
"	Fin., De Finibus.		Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, <i>historian</i> ,	" A.D. 50
"	Flac. or Fl., Oratio pro L. Flacco.		Cypr.	Thascius Caecilius Cyprianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob. " 257
"	Font. or Fonte., Oratio pro M. Fonteio.		Dict. Cret.	Interpres Dictyos Cretensis, about	" 380
"	Fragm., Fragmenta.		Dig.	Digesta, i. e. Libri Pandectarum.	
"	Har. Resp., Oratio de Haruspicum Responsis.		Diom.	Diomedes, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl. (?) " 375
"	Her., Auctor ad Herennium.		Dion. Cato,	The name inscribed on a collection of distichs de moribus, etc., probably of the third or fourth century.	
"	Imp. Pomp., Oratio de Imperio Cn. Pompei, or Pro Lege Maniliâ.		Donat. or Don.	Aelius Donatus, <i>commentator</i> ,	" " 350
"	Inv., De Inventione Rhetoricâ.		Dracont.	Dracontius, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 490
"	Lael., Laelius, or De Amicitia.		"	Hexaem., Hexaëmeron Creationis Mundi.	
"	Leg., De Legibus.		Eccl.	Scriptores Ecclesiastici.	
"	Lig., Oratio pro Ligario.		Enn.	Q. Ennius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. B.C. 169
"	Manil., Oratio pro Lege Maniliâ, or De Imperio Cn. Pompei.		"	Ann., Annales.	
"	Marcell., Oratio pro Marcello.		"	Trag., Tragoediae.	
"	Mil., Oratio pro Milone.		Ennod.	Ennodius, <i>Chr. poet and biographer</i> ,	" A.D. 521
"	Mur., Oratio pro L. Murenâ.		"	Ep., Epistulae.	
"	N. D., De Deorum Naturâ.		"	Epithal., Epithalamium.	
"	Off., De Officiis.		"	Pan., Panegyricus.	
"	Opt. Gen., De Optimo Genere Oratorum.		"	Vit. Epiph., Vita Epiphani.	
"	Or., Orator ad M. Brutum.		Eum.	Eumenius, <i>orator and panegyrist</i> ,	fl. " 300
"	Par. or Parad., Paradoxa Stoicorum.		"	Grat. Act., Gratiarum Actio Constantino.	
"	Part. Or., De Partitione Oratoriâ.		"	Pan. Const., Panegyricus Constantino Augusto dictus.	
"	Phil., Orationes Philippicae in M. Antonium.		Eutr.	Flavius Eutropius, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 375
"	Pis., Oratio in Pisonem.		Fab. Pict.	Fabius Pictor, <i>historian</i> ,	" B.C. 214
"	Planc., Oratio pro Plancio.		Falisc.	See Gratius Faliscus.	
"	Prov. Cons., De Provinciis Consularibus.		Favorin.	Favorinus, <i>philosopher</i> ,	" A.D. 130
"	Quinct. or Quint., Oratio pro P. Quinctio, or Quinto.		Fenest.	L. Fenestella, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 36
"	Q. Fr. or ad Q. Fr., Epistulae ad Q. Fratrem.		Fest.	Sext. Pompeius Festus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	about (?) " 150
"	Rab. Perd., Oratio pro Rabirio Perduellionis Reo.		Firm. Mat. or }	{ Julius Firmicus Maternus, <i>mathematician</i> ,	" " 340
"	Rab. Post., Oratio pro Rabirio Posthumo.		Flor.	L. Annaeus Florus, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 140
"	Red. Quir., Oratio post Reditum ad Quirites.		Fortun. or }	{ Venantius Fortunatus, <i>Christian poet</i> ,	" " 600
"	Red. in Sen., Oratio post Reditum in Senatu.		Ven. Fort. }		
"	Rep., De Re Publicâ.				
"	Rosc. Am., Oratio pro Quinto Roscio Amerino.				
"	Rosc. Com., Oratio pro Sexto Roscio Comedo.				
"	Scaur., Oratio pro M. Aemilio Scauro.				
"	Sen., De Senectute, or Cato Major.				
"	Sest. or Sext., Oratio pro Sestio.				
"	Sull., Oratio pro Sullâ.				
"	Tim., Timaeus, or De Universo.				
"	Tog. Cand., Oratio in Senatu in Togâ Candidâ.				
"	Top., Topica.				
"	Tull., Oratio pro M. Tullio.				
"	Tusc., Tusculanae Disputationes.				
"	Univ., De Universo, or Timaeus.				
"	Vatin., Oratio in Vatinium.				
"	Verr., Actio in Verrem.				

Front. or Frontin.	S. Julius Frontinus, <i>engineer</i> , etc., obiit, A.D. 103			Liv.	Titus Livius, <i>historian</i> ,	obiit, A.D. 17
"	Aquaed., De Aquaeductibus Urbis Romae.			Liv. Andron.	Livius Andronicus, <i>writer of tragedy</i> ,	" B.C. 204
"	Strat., Strategematica.			Luc.	M. Annaeus Lucanus, <i>poet</i> ,	" A.D. 65
Fronto or Front.	M. Cornelius Fronto, <i>orator</i> ,	"	168	Lucil.	C. Ennius Lucilius, <i>satirist</i> ,	" B.C. 103
"	ad Marc., Epistulae ad M. Aurelium.			"	Aetn., Aetna, v. Auctor Aetnae.	
"	ad Ver., Epistulae ad Verum Imperatorem.			Lucr.	T. Lucretius Carus, <i>poet and philosopher</i> ,	" " 55
"	De Diff., De Differentiis.			Macr.	Aurelius Theodosius Macrobius, <i>critic</i> ,	flor. A.D. 400
"	De Eloq., De Eloquentiâ.			"	S. or Sat., Saturnalia.	
Fulg.	Fabius Planciades Fulgentius, <i>grammarian</i> , etc.,	"	550	"	Somn. Scip., Somnium Scipionis.	
"	De Aetat., De Aetatibus Mundi.			Mamert.	Claud. Mamertinus, <i>panegyrist</i> ,	" " 362
"	Expos., Expositio Sermonum Antiquorum.			Manil.	M. Manilius, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 12
"	Myth., Mythologiae.			"	Astron., Astronomica.	
"	Verg. Cont., Vergiliana Continentia.			Marc. Emp.	Marcellus Empiricus, <i>physician</i> ,	" " 400
Gai.	Gaius, <i>JCtus</i> ,	"	180	Mart.	M. Valerius Martialis, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. " 102
"	Inst., Institutiones Juris Civilis.			Mart. Cap.	Martianus Minneus Felix Capella, <i>satirist</i> ,	fl. (?) " 425
Gell.	Aulus Gellius, <i>gramm.</i> , etc.,	"	175	Maxim.	Maximianus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 520
German.	Caesar Germanicus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	18	Mel. or Mela,	Pomponius Mela, <i>geographer</i> ,	" " 45
Gloss.	Glossarium.			Min. Fel.	Minucius Felix, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	" " 200
"	Cyril., Cyrilli.			"	Oct., Octavius.	
"	Isid., Isidori.			Modest.	Herennius Modestinus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	" " 240
"	Philox., Philoxeni.			Monum. Ancy.	Monumentum Ancyranum, an inscription placed on the wall of the pronaos at Ancyra, by Augustus Caesar,	" " 14
Grat.	Gratius Faliscus, <i>poet</i> ,	flor.	" 10	Næv.	C. Nævius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. B.C. 198
"	Cyn. or Cynege., Cynegetica.			Nazar.	Nazarius, <i>panegyrist</i> ,	fl. A.D. 320
Her.	See Auctor ad Herennium.			"	Pan. Const., Panegyricus Constantini.	
Hier.	Hieronymus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob.	" 420	Nemes.	M. Aur. Olympius Nemesianus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 260
"	Cant. Cantic. Homiliae in Cantica Canticorum.			"	Cyn., Cynegetica.	
"	Cont. Pelag., Dialogi Contra Pelagianos.			"	Ecl., Eclogae.	
"	Ep., Epistulae.			Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, <i>biographer</i> ,	" B.C. 44
"	in Isa., in Iesalam Commentarii.			"	Agēs., Agēsilaus.	
"	in Psa., in Psalmos Tractatus.			"	Alcib., Alcibiades.	
Hirt.	Aulus Hirtius, <i>historian</i> (= Auct. B. G. 8, in continuation of Caesar's commentaries; and Auct. B. Alex.),	"	B.C. 44	"	Arist., Aristides.	
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 8	"	Att., Atticus.	
"	A. P., Ars Poetica.			"	Cat., M. Porcius Cato.	
"	C., Carmina, or Odae.			"	Chabr., Chabrias.	
"	C. S., Carmen Seculare.			"	Cim., Cimon.	
"	Ep., Epistulae.			"	Con., Conon.	
"	Epod., Epodi.			"	Dat., Datames.	
"	Od., Odae, or Carmina.			"	Dion, Dion.	
"	S. or Sat., Satirae.			"	Epam., Epaminondas.	
Hyg.	C. Julius Hyginus, <i>poet and fabulist</i> ,	fl.	" 10	"	Eum., Eumenes.	
"	Astr., Astronomia.			"	Ham., Hamilcar.	
"	F., Fabellae.			"	Hann., Hannibal.	
Hyg. (Gromat.).	Hyginus, <i>writer on surveying</i> ,	"	A.D. 100	"	Iph., Iphicrates.	
"	Lim. or De Lim., De Limitibus Constituendis.			"	Lys., Lysander.	
Inscr.	Inscriptiones.			"	Milt., Miltiades.	
"	Don., Donii.			"	Paus., Pausanias.	
"	Fabr., Fabretti.			"	Pelop., Pelopidas.	
"	Graev., Graevii.			"	Phoc., Phocion.	
"	Grut., Gruteri.			"	Reg., De Regibus.	
"	Gud., Gudii.			"	Them., Themistocles.	
"	Maff., Maffei.			"	Thras., Thrasybulus.	
"	Momms., Mommsenii.			"	Tim. or Timol., Timoleon.	
"	Murat., Muratorii.			"	Timoth., Timotheus.	
"	Neap., Regni Neapolitani (ed. by Mommsen).			Nigid.	P. Nigidius Figulus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	" " 60
"	Orell., Orelli.			Non.	Nonius Marcellus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	" (?) A.D. 280
"	Rein., Reinesii.			Not. Tir.	Notae Tironianae, a late collection of abbreviations ascribed to Cicero's freedman Tiro.	
Inst.	Institutiones.			Nov.	Novius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	" B.C. 90
Isid.	Isidorus Hispalensis, <i>gramm.</i> ,	ob.	" 640	Novat. or Nov.	Novatianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	" A.D. 250
"	Orig., Origenes.			Obseq.	Julius Obsequens, <i>writer De Prodigiiis</i> ,	" (?) " 375
Javol.	Javolenus Priscus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	fl.	" 100	Optat.	Publilius Optatianus Porphyrius, <i>panegyrist</i> ,	" " 330
Jornand.	Jornandes or Jordanis, <i>historian</i> ,	"	552	Orell.	See Inscriptiones.	
Jul. Val.	Julius Valerius, <i>historian</i> ,	"	290	Oros.	Paulus Orosius, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 410
"	Res Gest. Alex., Res Gestae Alexandri Macedonis.			Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. " 17
Julian.	Salvius Julianus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	"	" 130	"	A. A., Ars Amatoria.	
Just.	Justinus, <i>historian</i> ,	about	" (?) " 150	"	Am., Amores.	
Just.	Justinianus, <i>emperor</i> ,	ob.	" 565	"	Cons., Consolatio.	
"	Inst., Institutiones.			"	F. or Fast., Fasti.	
Juv.	D. Junius Juvenalis, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 130	"	H. or Her., Heroides.	
Juvenc.	C. Vettius Aquilinus Juvencus, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	fl.	" 325	"	Hal., Halieuticon.	
Laber.	C. Decius Laberius, <i>mimographer</i> ,	"	B.C. 50	"	Ib., Ibis.	
Lact.	L. Caelius Lactantius Firmianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 325	"	M. or Met., Metamorphoses.	
"	De Irâ D., De Irâ Dei.			"	Med. Fac., Medicamina Faciei.	
"	Epit., Epitome Divinarum Institutionum.			"	Nux., Nux Elegia.	
"	Inst. (or Lact. alone), Institutiones Divinae.			"	P. or Pont., Epistulae ex Ponto.	
"	Mort. Pers., De Mortibus Persecutorum.			"	R. Am. or Rem. Am., Remedia Amoris.	
Laev.	Laevius, <i>lyric poet</i> ,	fl. (?) B.C. 100		"	Tr. or Trist., Tristia.	
Lampr.	Aelius Lampridius, <i>historian</i> ,	ob.	" 300	Pac. or Pacuv.	M. Pacuvius, <i>writer of tragedy</i> ,	" B.C. 132
"	Alex. Sev., Alexandri Severi Vita.					
"	Com., Commodi Vita.					
"	Elag., Elagabali Vita.					
Leg. XII. Tab.	Leges duodecim Tabularum, compiled	"	450			

ABBREVIATIONS.

Pacat.	Latinus Pacatus Drepanius, <i>panegyrist</i> ,	flor. A.D. 389	Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, <i>historian</i> ,	obit, B.C. 35
"	Pan., Panegyricus.		"	C. or Cat., Catilina.	
Pall.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	" (?) " 350	"	Fragm., Fragmenta.	
"	Apr., Aprilis Mensis, or Liber V.		"	H. or Hist., Historia.	
"	Aug., Augustus Mensis, or Liber IX.		"	J. or Jug., Jugurtha.	
"	Dec., December Mensis, or Liber XIII.		Salv.	Salvianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	flor. A.D. 440
"	Febr., Februarius Mensis, or Liber III.		"	Avar., Adversum Avaritiam.	
"	Jan., Januarius Mensis, or Liber II.		"	Ep., Epistulae.	
"	Jul., Julius Mensis, or Liber VIII.		"	Gub. Dei, De Gubernatione Dei.	
"	Jun., Junius Mensis, or Liber VII.		Scaev.	Q. Mutius Scaevola, <i>JCtus</i> ,	" B.C. 95
"	Mai., Maius Mensis, or Liber VI.		Scrib.	Scribonius Largus, <i>physician</i> ,	" A.D. 50
"	Mart., Martius Mensis, or Liber IV.		"	Comp., Compositiones Medicamentorum.	
"	Nov., November Mensis, or Liber XII.		Sedul.	Caelius Sedulius, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	" " 470
"	Oct., October Mensis, or Liber XI.		Sen.	M. Annaeus Seneca, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	" " 15
"	Sept., September Mensis, or Liber X.		"	Contr., Controversiae.	
Papin.	Aemilius Papinius, <i>JCtus</i> ,	" " 200	"	Suas., Suasoriae.	
Paul.	Julius Paulus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	" " 200	Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, <i>philosopher and tragedian</i> ,	ob. " 65
Paul. Nol.	Pontius Paulinus Nolanus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	obit, " 431		1. <i>Prose writings</i> .	
"	Carm., Carmina.		"	Apocol., Apocolocyntosis.	
"	Ep., Epistulae.		"	Ben., De Beneficiis.	
Paul. Petr.	Paulinus Petricordensis, <i>poet</i> ,	fl. " 470	"	Brev. Vit., De Brevitate Vitae.	
Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, <i>satirist</i> ,	ob. " 62	"	Clem., De Clementia.	
Petr.	Petronius Arbiter, <i>satirist</i> ,	fl. (?) " 60	"	Cons. Helv., ad Helviam Matrem De Consolatione.	
"	S. or Sat., Satirae.		"	Cons. Marc., ad Marciam De Consolatione.	
Phaedr.	T. Phaedrus, <i>fabulist</i> ,	" " 40	"	Cons. Polyb., ad Polybium De Consolatione.	
Pict.	See Fab. Pict.		"	Const. or Const. Sap., De Constantia Sapientis.	
Placid.	Lactatius (or Lactantius) Placidus, <i>scholiast</i> ,	" (?) " 450	"	Ep., Epistulae.	
Plaut.	T. Maccius Plautus, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	ob. B.C. 184	"	Mort. Claud. or Lud. Mort., De Morte Claudii Caesaris.	
"	Am. or Amph., Amphitruo.		"	Ot. Sap., De Otio Sapientis.	
"	As. or Asin., Asinaria.		"	Prov., De Providentia.	
"	Aul., Aulularia.		"	Q. N., Quaestiones Naturales.	
"	Bacch., Bacchides.		"	Tranq., De Tranquillitate Animi.	
"	Capt., Captivi.		"	Vit. Beat., De Vita Beata.	
"	Cas., Casina.		"	2. <i>Tragedies</i> .	
"	Cist., Cistellaria.		"	Agam., Agamemnon.	
"	Curc., Curculio.		"	Herc. Fur., Hercules Furens.	
"	Ep. or Epid., Epidicus.		"	Herc. Oet., Hercules Oetaeus.	
"	Men., Menaechmi.		"	Hippol., Hippolytus, or Phaedra.	
"	Merc., Mercator.		"	Med., Medea.	
"	Mil., Miles Gloriosus.		"	Octav., Octavia.	
"	Most., Mostellaria.		"	Oedip., Oedipus.	
"	Pers., Persa.		"	Phaedr., v. Hippol.	
"	Poen., Poenulus.		"	Phoen., Phoenissae.	
"	Ps., Pseudolus.		"	Thyest., Thyestes.	
"	Rud., Rudens.		"	Troad., Troades.	
"	Stich., Stichus.		Ser. Samm.	Q. Serenus Sammonicus, <i>physic.</i> ,	" (?) " 230
"	Trin., Trinummus.		Serv.	Servius Honoratus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	fl. " 390
"	Truc., Truculentus.		Sev.	See Corn. Sev.	
Plin.	C. Plinius Secundus (major),	" A.D. 79	Sid.	Apollinaris Sidonius, <i>Christian writer</i> ,	ob. " 438
"	H. N., Historia Naturalis (usu. undesignated).		"	Carm., Carmina.	
Plin.	C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor),	" " 113	"	Ep., Epistulae.	
"	Ep., Epistulae.		Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 101
"	Pan., Panegyricus.		Sisenn.	L. Cornelius Sisenna, <i>historian and orator</i> ,	" B.C. 57
Plin. Val.	Plinius Valerianus, <i>physic.</i> (the last book is a later addition),	" (?) " 400	Sol. or Solin.	C. Julius Solinus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl. A.D. 260
Pomp.	L. Pomponius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	fl. B.C. 90	Spart.	Aelius Spartianus, <i>biographer</i> ,	" " 285
Pompon.	Sextus Pomponius, <i>JCtus</i> ,	ob. A.D. 138	Stat.	P. Papinius Statius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. " 96
Porc. Latro,	M. Porcius Latro, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	" B.C. 3	"	Ach. or Achil., Achilleis.	
Priap.	Priapea, a collection of satiric and erotic poems and fragments appended to L. Müller's Catullus.		"	S. or Silv., Silvae.	
Prisc.	Priscianus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl. " 500	"	Th. or Theb., Thebais.	
Prop.	Sex. Aurelius Propertius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. " 16	Suet.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, <i>biographer</i> ,	" " 160
Prud.	Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	fl. A.D. 400	"	Aug., Octavius Augustus Caesar.	
"	Cath., Cathemerina.		"	Caes., Julius Caesar.	
"	c. Symm., contra Symmachum.		"	Calig., Caius Caligula.	
"	Psych., Psychomachia.		"	Claud., Claudius.	
"	στέφ., περί Στεφάνων.		"	Dom., Domitianus.	
Pub. Syr.	Pubilius Syrus, <i>mimographer</i> ,	" B.C. 44	"	Galb., Galba.	
Q. Cic.	Quintus Tullius Cicero, De Petitione Consulatus.	ob. " 43	"	Gram., De Grammaticis.	
Quint.	M. T. Quintilianus, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	" A.D. 95	"	Ner., Nero.	
"	Decl., Declamationes.		"	Oth., Otho.	
"	Inst. (or Quint. alone), Institutiones Oratoriae.		"	Rhet., De Rhetoricis.	
Rhem. Fan.	Rhemmius Fanninus or Remius Favinus, <i>poet</i> ,	fl. (?) " 400	"	Tib., Tiberius.	
"	Fond., De Ponderibus et Mensuris.		"	Tit., Titus.	
Ruf.	Sextus Rufus, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 350	"	Vesp., Vespasianus.	
Rufin.	Tyrannius Rufinus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob. " 410	"	Vit., Vitellius.	
Rutil. Lup.	P. Rutilius Lupus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl. (?) " 50	Sulp.	Sulpicius Severus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	" " 425
Rutil. or }	{ Claudius Rutilius Namatianus,	" " 416	Symm.	Q. Aurelius Symmachus, <i>orator</i> , etc.,	" " 420
Rutil. Nam. }	{ poet,		Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 119
			"	Agr., Agricola.	
			"	A. or Ann., Annales.	
			"	Dial., Dialogus de Oratoribus.	
			"	G. or Germ., Germania.	
			"	H. or Hist., Historia.	
			"	Or., Dialogus de Oratoribus.	
			Ter. or T.	P. Terentius Afer, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	" B.C. 159
			"	Ad., Adelphi.	

Ter. or T. (cont.).	P. Terentius Afer, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	obiit, B.C. 159	Vitr.	Vitruvius Pollio, <i>writer on architecture</i> ,	flor. B.C. 10
"	And., Andria.		Vop.	Flavius Vopiscus, <i>historian</i> ,	" A.D. 305
"	Eun., Eunuchus.		Vulc. Gall.	Vulcatius Gallicanus, <i>historian</i> , about	" 295
"	Hæaut., Hæautontimorumenos.		Vulg.	Biblia Vulgatae Editionis (a Latin version of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, first made toward the end of the second century, and revised by St. Jerome,—Hieronymus, A.D. 383–392).	
"	Hec., Hecyra.				
"	Phorm., Phormio.				
Ter. Maur.	Terentianus Maurus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	flor. (?) A.D. 290			
Tert.	Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob. " 220			
"	ad Uxor., ad Uxorem.		"	Abd., Abdias.	
"	Apol., Apologeticum.		"	Act., Actus Apostolorum.	
"	Carn. Christ., De Carne Christi.		"	Agg., Aggaeus.	
"	Cor. Mil., De Coronâ Militis.		"	Am. or Amos, Amos.	
"	Cult. Fem., De Cultu Feminarum.		"	Apoc., Apocalypsis.	
"	Fug. in Pers., De Fugâ in Persecutione.		"	Bar., Baruch.	
"	Idol., Idolotria.		"	Cant., Canticum Canticorum.	
"	Jejun., De Jejuniis.		"	Coloss., Epistula ad Colossenses	
"	Monog., Monogamia.		"	Cor., Epistula ad Corinthios.	
"	Paen., De Paenitentia.		"	Dan., Daniel.	
"	Praes. Her., De Praescriptionibus Hereticorum.		"	Deut., Deuteronomium.	
"	Pudic., De Pudicitia.		"	Eccl., Ecclesiastes.	
"	Spect., De Spectaculis.		"	Eccli., Ecclesiasticus, or Filius Sirach	
"	Virg. Vel., De Virginibus Velandis.		"	Eph., Epistula ad Ephesios.	
Theod. Prisc.	Theodorus Priscianus, <i>physician</i> ,	fl. (?) " 400	"	Esdr., Esdras.	
Tib.	Albius Tibullus, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. B.C. 18	"	Esth., Esther.	
Tiro,	Tiro, <i>freedman of Cicero</i> ,	fl. " 40	"	Exod., Exodus.	
Titin. or Titinn.	Titinnius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	" " 160	"	Ezech., Ezechiel.	
Treb. Pol.	Trebellius Pollio, <i>historian</i> ,	" A.D. 306	"	Gal., Epistula ad Galatas.	
Turp.	Sex. Turpilius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	" B.C. 130	"	Gen., Genesis.	
Ulp	Domitius Ulpianus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	ob. A.D. 223	"	Hab., Habacuc.	
Val. Cato,	Valerius Cato, <i>poet</i> ,	about B.C. 80	"	Heb., Epistula ad Hebraeos.	
"	Dir., Dirae (by an unknown author; ascribed by some to Valerius Cato, and by others to Vergil).		"	Isa., Isaiah.	
Val. Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	fl. A.D. 70	"	Jac., Epistula Jacobi.	
Val. Max.	Valerius Maximus, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 26	"	Jer., Jeremias.	
Val. Prob.	M. Valerius Probus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	" (?) " 60	"	Joan., Evangelium Joannis; but 1, 2, 3 Joan., Epistula Joannis prima, etc.	
Varr.	M. Terentius Varro, <i>writer on husbandry, etc.</i> ,	ob. B.C. 27	"	Jon., Jonas.	
"	L. L., De Lingua Latinâ.		"	Jos., Josue.	
"	R. R., De Re Rusticâ.		"	Jud., Epistula Judae.	
Veg.	F. Vegetius Renatus, <i>writer on the art of war</i> ,	fl. A.D. 386	"	Jud. or Judic., Judges.	
"	Mil., De Re Militari.		"	Lev., Leviticus.	
Veg.	P. Vegetius,	" (?) " 420	"	Luc., Evangelium Lucae.	
"	Vet. or Art. Vet., De Arte Veterinariâ sive De Mulomedicinâ.		"	Macc. or Mach., Machabaei.	
Vell.	P. Velleius Paterculus, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 30	"	Mal., Malachias.	
Ven. Fort.	Venantius Fortunatus, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	ob. " 600	"	Marc., Evangelium Marci.	
Ver Flac.	Verrius Flaccus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	" (?) B.C. 4	"	Matt., Evangelium Matthaei.	
Verg.	P. Vergilius Maro, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 19	"	Mich., Michaeas.	
"	A. or Aen., Aeneis.		"	Nah., Nahum.	
"	Cat., Catalecta.		"	Neh., Nehemias, or II. Esdras.	
"	Cir., Ciris.		"	Num., Numeri.	
"	Cop., Copa.		"	Os., Osee.	
"	Cul., Culex.		"	Par. or Paral., Paralipomena.	
"	E. or Ecl., Eclogae.		"	Petr., Epistula Petri.	
"	G. or Geor., Georgica.		"	Phil., Epistula ad Philippenses.	
"	M. or Mor., Moretum.		"	Philem., Epistula ad Philemonem.	
Vib. Séq.	Vibius Sequester, <i>geographer</i> ,	fl. (?) A.D. 500	"	Prov., Proverbia Salomonis.	
			"	Psa., Psalmi.	
			"	Reg., Reges.	
			"	Rom., Epistula ad Romanos.	
			"	Sap., Sapientia.	
			"	Soph., Sophonias.	
			"	Thess., Epistula ad Thessalonicenses.	
			"	Tim., Epistula ad Timotheum.	
			"	Tit., Epistula ad Titum.	
			"	Tob., Tobias.	
			"	Zach., Zacharias.	

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

a. or act., active, -ly.	fin. or ad fin., at the end.	opp., opposed to, opposite, -tion.
abbrev., abbreviated, -ation.	finit., finite (opp. to infinitive).	orig., originally.
abl., ablative.	fol., following.	p., page.
absol. or abs., absolute, -ly, i. e. without case or adjunct.	fr., from.	p. a., participial adjective.
abstr., abstract.	Fr., French.	part., participle.
acc., accusative or according.	fragm., frgm., or fr., fragmenta.	partit., partitive.
access., accessory.	freq. or fr., frequentative or frequent, -ly.	pass., passive, -ly, or passage.
ad loc. or ad h. l., ad locum or ad hunc locum.	fut., future.	patr., patronymic.
adj., adjective, -ly.	gen., genitive or general.	per., period.
adv., adverb, -ial, -ially; or adversus.	geog., geography, -ical.	perf., perfect.
agric. or agricult., agricultural.	Germ., German.	perh., perhaps.
a. h. v., ad hanc vocem.	Goth., Gothic.	pers., personal, -ly.
al., alii or alia, others or other.	gr. or gram., grammar, -ian, -atical, grammatici.	philos., philosophy, -ical, -ically, -opher
amplif., amplificative.	Gr., Greek.	pl. or plur., plural.
analog., analogous, -ly.	h., hence.	pleon., pleonastically.
antiq., antiquities.	h. l., hic locus (this passage).	plqpf., plusquamperfectum.
ap., apud (in).	h. v., h. vv., this word, these words.	plur. tant., used only in the plural.
appel., appellative.	Heb., Hebrew.	poet., poetical, -ly.
append. or app., appendix.	hibr., hybrid.	polit., political, -ly.
Arab., Arabic.	hist., history, -ian.	posit. or pos., positive.
archit., architecture, -tural.	ib., ibidem.	poss., possessive.
art., article.	id., idem.	praef., praefatio.
aug., augmentative.	i. e., id est.	praep., preposition.
Aug., Augustan.	i. q., idem quod.	preced., preceding.
c., cum (with).	imper., imperative.	pregn., pregnant, -ly.
c. c., coupled with.	imperf., imperfect.	prep., preposition.
cf., confer (compare).	impers., impersonal, -ly.	pres., present.
chh., church.	inanim., inanimate.	prob., probably.
class., classic, -al.	in bon. part., in bonam partem.	prol., prologus.
Cod., Codex (MS.).	in mal. part., in malam partem.	pron., pronoun.
collat., collateral.	inch., inchoative, inceptive.	proem., prooemium.
collect., collective, -ly.	indecl., indeclinable.	prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense.
com., commonly, comicus, comic, or in comedy.	indef., indefinite.	prov. or proverb., proverbial, -ly.
comm. or c., common gender.	indic., indicative.	qs., quasi.
commentt., commentators.	inf., infinitive.	q. v., quod videas.
comp., compare or comparative.	init., in-, or ad init., at the beginning.	rad., radical or root.
compd., compound.	inscr., inscriptions.	rar., rare, -ly.
concr., concrete.	intens., intensive.	ref., refer, -ence.
conj., conjunction, conjunctive, or conjugation.	interrog., interrogative, -tion.	rel., relative or reliquiae.
constr., construed, -ction.	intr., intransitive.	respect., respectus.
contr., contracted, contraction, or contrary.	Ital., Italian.	rhet., rhetoric, -al; in rhetoric.
corresp., corresponding.	JCtus, juris consultus.	Rom., Roman.
dat., dative.	jurid., juridical.	saep., saepe.
decl., declension.	kindr., kindred.	saepis., saepissime.
demonstr. or dem., demonstrative.	l., lege or lectio.	sc., scilicet.
dep., deponent.	l. c. or l. l., loco citato or laudato, in the place already cited.	s. h. v., sub hac voce.
deriv., derived, -ative, -ation.	lang., language.	s. v., sub voce.
diff., differs or different.	Lat., Latin.	signif., signifies, -cation.
dim., diminutive.	leg., legit, legunt.	simp., simple.
dissyl., dissyllable, -abic.	lex., lexicon.	Span., Spanish.
distr., distributive.	lit., literal, in a literal sense.	specif., specifically. [lowing].
dub., doubtful.	Lith., Lithuanian.	sq., sequens; sqq., sequentes (and the fol-)
eccl., ecclesiastical.	m. or masc., masculine.	subj., subjunctive.
ed., editio or editor.	math., mathematics, -ical.	subject. or subj., subject, subjective, -ly.
e. g., exempli gratia.	med., medio (in the middle).	subst., substantive, -ly.
ellipt., elliptical, -ly.	medic., medical or medicine.	suff., suffix.
elsewh., elsewhere.	metaph., metaphorical, -ly.	sup., superlative or supine.
epic., epicene.	meton., by metonymy.	syll., syllable.
epit., epitaph.	mid. or med., medial; in a middle or reflexive sense.	syn., synonym, -ymous.
equiv., equivalent.	milit., military, in military affairs.	sync., syncopated.
esp., especially.	MS., manuscript; MSS., manuscripts.	tab., tabula (table, plate).
etc., et cetera.	n. or neutr., neuter.	temp., tense or temporal.
etym., etymology, -ical.	n. pr. or nom. propr., nomen proprium.	term., terminus.
euphon., euphonic, -ny.	naut., nautical.	trag., tragicus, tragic, or in tragedy.
ex., exs., example, examples.	neg., negative, -ly.	trans., translated, -tion.
expl., explanation, explained.	no., numero.	transf., transferred.
express., expression.	nom., nominative.	trisyl., trisyllable, -abic.
ext., externa.	num. or numer., numeral.	trop., in a tropical or figurative sense.
extr., extremo (at the end).	obj. or object., object, objective, ly.	t. t., technical term.
f. or fem., feminine.	obl., oblique.	usu., usual, -ly.
fig., figure, -ative, -atively.	om., omit.	v., verb, vide, or vox.
	onomat., onomatopoeia.	v. h. v., vide hanc vocem.
		var. lect., varia lectio (different reading).
		vb., verb.
		voc., vocative.

* A star before a word denotes that it is found but once; before a meaning, that the meaning is found but once; and before an author's name, that the word is used but once in his writings.

† This denotes that the word to which it is prefixed is borrowed from the Greek.

†† These indicate that a word is borrowed from some other language than the Greek.

‡ This shows that a word is found only in inscriptions, or in the old grammarians or lexicographers.

] Words enclosed in brackets, at the beginning of articles, relate to etymology; elsewhere, are of questionable authenticity.

Words italicized in the citations have been supplied by the conjecture of editors.

CATALOGUE

OF

EDITIONS OF ANCIENT AUTHORS, BOOKS OF REFERENCE, ETC.,

Used in editing this work, with the abbreviations by which they are cited. (Only the most important titles are mentioned; the citations of other works are so full as to be intelligible without special explanation.)

- Abdy and Walker, J. T. Abdy and B. Walker, editors of the Commentaries of Gaius, Cambridge, 1870.
- B. and K., J. G. Baiter and C. L. Kayser, editors of Cicero's works.
- Bach, E. C. C., editor of the Metamorphoses of Ovid.
- Baumg.-Crus., D. C. G. Baumgarten-Crusius, editor of Ovid, Livy, and Suetonius.
- Benfey, Theod., Griechischer Wurzellexicon, Berlin, 1839-1842.
- Bentl., Richard Bentley, editor of Horace, Cambridge, 1711; of Terence and Phædrus, Cambridge, 1726, and of Manilius, London, 1739.
- Bonn., Edward Bonnell, editor of Quintilian.
- Bopp, Francis, Glossarium Comparativum Linguae Sanscritae, 3d ed., Berlin, 1867.
- Bramb., W. Brambach, Aids to Latin Orthography, translated by W. G. McCabe, New York, 1877.
- Brix, Julius, editor of Plays of Plautus.
- Büch., F. Bücheler, editor of Petronius, etc.
- Bünem., J. L. Bünnemann, editor of Lactantius.
- Burm., P. Burmann, editor of Vergil, Ovid, etc.
- " P. Burmann (Jun.), editor of Claudian, Propertius, and Anthologia Latina.
- Buttm., Philip Buttmann, Lexilogus, etc.
- Coningt., John Conington, editor of Vergil and Persius (the 10th and 12th bks. of the Aeneid edited by H. Nettleship, and the Persius published under his care).
- Corss., W. Corssen.
- " Ausspr., Ueber Aussprache, Vocalismus und Betonung der Lateinischen Sprache, 2d ed., 1868.
- " Beitr., Kritische Beiträge zur Lateinischen Formenlehre, 1863.
- " Nachtr., Kritische Nachträge zur Lateinischen Formenlehre, 1866.
- Cruq., Jacobus Cruquius, editor of Cicero's Pro Milone and of Horace.
- Curt., Georg Curtius.
- " Gr. Etym., Grundzüge der Griechischen Etymologie, 4th ed., 1873.
- Dict. Antiq., Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, edited by Wm. Smith, Ph. D., and Chas. Anthon, LL. D.
- Dietsch, Rudolphus, editor of Sallust and Nepos.
- Dillerb., W. Dillenburger, editor of Horace, 6th ed., 1875.
- Dint., B. Dinter, editor of Cæsar.
- Dober., A. Doberenz, editor of Cæsar.
- Doed., Ludwig Doederlein, editor of Horace and Tacitus.
- " Lat. Syn., Lateinische Synonymik und Etymologie.
- Don., Aelius Donatus, commentator on Terence and Vergil, of the fourth century.
- " Ti. Claudius Donatus, commentator on Vergil, contemporary with the foregoing.
- Donald., J. W. Donaldson, Latin Grammar, Varronianus.
- Donat., v. Don.
- Draeg., A. Draeger, editor of Tacitus.
- " Hist. Syn., Historische Syntax der Lateinischen Sprache.
- Drak., Arnold Drakenborch, editor of Livy, Silius Italicus, etc.
- Ellendt, Friedrich, editor of Cicero's De Oratore and Brutus.
- Ellis, Robinson, editor of Catullus.
- Ernest., J. A. Ernesti, editor of Cicero, Tacitus, and Suetonius.
- " A. W. Ernesti, editor of Livy, Leipsic, 1827.
- Eyssen., Franciscus Eyssenhardt, editor of Ammianus Marcellinus, Berlin, 1871.
- Fabretti, A., Corpus Inscriptionum Italicarum et Glossarium Italicum, Turin, 1867.
- Fick, A., Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der Indogermanischen Sprachen.
- Fischer, Gustavus, Latin Grammar, New York, 1876.
- Fleck., Alfred Fleckeisen, editor of Plautus and Terence.
- Forbig., Albert Forbiger, editor of Vergil.
- Forcel., Faccioli et Forcellini Lexicon totius Latinitatis, new edition by Dr. F. Corradini, Padua, 1859-78: A-Phoenix.
- Fritzsche, A. T. H., editor of the Satires of Horace.
- Georg., K. E. Georges, Lateinisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch.
- Gerber and Greef, A. Gerber and A. Greef, Lexicon Taciteum, Leipsic, 1877, 1878.
- Gerl. or Gerlach, F. D. Gerlach, editor of Sallust, of Tacitus's Germania, and of Nonius Marcellus.
- Gesenius, W., Hebrew Lexicon, transl. from the Latin by Edward Robinson, D.D.
- Gesn., J. M. Gesner, editor of Pliny the Younger.
- Gierig, G. E., editor of the Metamorphoses of Ovid and of Pliny the Younger.
- Gildersleeve, B. L., editor of Persius.
- Gronov. or Gronovius, I. F. Gronovius, editor of Plautus, Livy, and Tacitus, and author of Obs. Libri iv.
- " Abraham Gronovius, editor of Justin, Tacitus, etc.
- Grotefend, Aug., Lateinische Grammatik.
- " Georg Friedrich, Altitalienische Dialecte.
- Haas., F. Haase, editor of Seneca.
- Habicht, E. C., Lateinische Synonymik, Lemgo, 1829.
- Halm, Karl, editor of Cicero's Select Orations, of Nepos, Tacitus, Quintilian, and Velleius Paterculus.
- Hand, Turs., F. Hand, Tursellinus seu de Particulis Latinis Commentarii (an incomplete work: Ab-Puti).
- Heind., L. F. Heindorf, editor of the Satires of Horace.
- Herm., K. F. Hermann, editor of Juvenal and Persius.
- Hertz, Martin, editor of Livy and Aulus Gellius.
- Heyn. or Heyne, C. G. Heyne, editor of Tibullus and Vergil.
- Hildebrand, G. F., editor of Appuleius.
- Hint., Valentin Hintner, Lateinische Etymologie, Brixen, 1873.
- Hoffm., E. Hoffman, Die Construction der Lateinischen Zeit-Partikeln, 2d ed., 1873.
- Hofm., F. Hofmann, editor of Cicero's Select Letters.
- Huschke, Ph. Edw., Jurisprudentiae Antejustinianae quae supersunt, 3d ed., Leipsic, 1874.
- Jahn, J. C., editor of Vergil and Horace.
- " Otto, editor of Persius, Juvenal, etc.
- Jan, L., editor of Pliny the Elder.
- K. and H., O. Keller and A. Holder, editors of Horace, Leipsic, 1864; editio minor, 1878.
- Keil, Heinrich, editor of Pliny the Younger, and of the Grammatici Latini.
- Kennedy, B. H., author of the Public School Latin Grammar, 3d ed., London, 1875.
- Key, T. Hewitt, Latin Grammar, London, 1856.
- Kiepert, H., Lehrbuch der Alten Geographie, Berlin, 1877, 1878.
- Kiessl., A. Kiessling, editor of Seneca Rhetor, Leipsic, 1872.
- Klotz, B., Handwörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache, Braunschweig, 1858.
- Kopp, U. F., editor of Martianus Capella, Frankfurt, 1836.
- Kram., Friedrich Kramer, editor of Cæsar.
- Krebs, Antibarbarus, J. Ph. Krebs, Antibarbarus der Lateinischen Sprache, 5th ed. by Allgayer, 1876.
- Kühner, Raphael, editor of Cicero's Tusculanae and author of Ausführliche Grammatik der Lateinischen Sprache, Hannover, 1877, 1878.
- Lachm., Karl Lachmann, editor of Lucilius, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, etc.
- Lamb., D. Lambinus, editor of Plautus, Lucretius, Cicero, and Horace.
- Lor. or Lorenz, A. O. F. Lorenz, editor of Plays of Plautus.
- Lübb., E. Lübbert, Beiträge zur Tempus- und Modus-Lehre des Aelteren Lateins.
- Lübke., F. Lübker, Real-Lexicon des Classischen Alterthums.
- Madv., J. N. Madvig, editor of Cicero's De Finibus, Cato Major, Laelius, and Select Orations, author of Emendationes Livianae, Adversaria Critica, etc.
- " Gram., Latin Grammar, edited by Thacher.
- Mann., Conrad Mannert, Geographie der Griechen und Römer.
- Mayor, J. E. B., editor of Juvenal, 2d ed., London, 1869-78.
- Merguet, H., Lexicon zu den Reden des Cicero, Vol. I., Jena, 1877.
- Merk., Rudolph Merkel, editor of Ovid, Leipsic, 1852, 1853; Metamorphoses in new ed., 1875.
- Momms., Theodor Mommsen, editor of the Digesta, and of the Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.
- " Röm. Gesch., Römische Geschichte.
- Müll., Karl Ottfried Müller, editor of Festus and of Varro de Lingua Latina.
- " Lucian Müller, editor of Lucilius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and Horace; and author of Orthographiae et Prosodiae Latinae Summarium, Petropoli, 1878.
- Munro, H. A. J., editor of Lucretius and author of Criticisms and Elucidations of Catullus.
- Neue, Formenl., Friedrich Neue, Formenlehre der Lateinischen Sprache, 2d ed., 1875 and 1877.
- Nieb. Röm. Gesch., B. Niebuhr, Römische Geschichte.

- Nipp. or Nipperd., Karl Nipperdey, editor of Nepos and Tacitus.
 Orell., J. G. Orelli, editor of Cicero, Horace, Tacitus, etc.
 Osann, Friedrich, editor of Fragmenta Appulei de Orthographiâ, and of Cicero's De Re Publica.
 Ond., F. Oudendorp, editor of Cæsar and of Appuleius.
 Paley, F. A., editor of Propertius, 2d ed., 1872.
 Pauck., C. Paucker, Spicilegium Addendorum Lexicis Latinis, Mitau, 1875.
 Peter, Hermann, editor of Ovid's Fasti, Leipsic, 1874.
 Pott, Aug. Friedrich, Etymologische Forschungen, Lemgo, 1833, 2d and greatly enlarged ed., 1869-76.
 Queck, Gustavus, editor of Statius.
 Ramshorn, Ludwig, Lateinische Grammatik, Leipzig, 1830.
 " Syn., Lateinische Synonymik, Leipzig, 1831.
 Rib., Otto Ribbeck, editor of Vergil and of the Scenicae Romanorum Poësis Fragmenta, and author of a Brief Treatise on the Latin Particles.
 Riese, Alexander, editor of Ovid, Leipsic, 1871-1874.
 Ritschl, Friedrich, editor of Plautus; continued by G. Loewe, G. Goetz, and F. Schoell.
 " Opusc., Opuscula Philologica.
 Ritt., F. Ritter, editor of Horace and Tacitus.
 Rob. or Roby, H. J. Roby, A Grammar of the Latin Language from Plautus to Suetonius.
 Rose and Strübing, Valentin Rose and H. Müller-Strübing, editors of Vitruvius.
 Roth, C. L., editor of Suetonius.
 Rudd., Thomas Ruddiman, author of Grammaticae Latinae Institutiones, edited by Stallbaum, Leipsic, 1823.
 Sandars, T. C., editor of the Institutes of Justinian, London, 1874.
 Schmalfeld, Dr. Fr., Lateinische Synonymik, Altenburg, 1869.
 Schmid, F. E. T., editor of the Epistles of Horace.
 Schneid., J. G. Schneider, editor of the Scriptorum Rei Rusticae Veteres.
 Schneid., J. K. L. Schneider, Ausführliche Grammatik der Lateinischen Sprache, 1819-21.
 " F. G. Schneidewin, editor of Martial.
 Schwartz, C. G., editor of Pliny the Younger.
 Servius, Servius Honoratus, a commentator on Vergil, of the fourth century.
 Seyffert, Moritz, editor of Cicero's Tusculanae and Laelius.
 Sill., J. Sillig, editor of Pliny's Historia Naturalis.
 Struve, K. L., Ueber die Lateinische Declination und Conjugation.
 Teuff., W. Teuffel, Geschichte der Römischen Literatur, 2d ed., 1872; 3d ed., 1877.
 Tisch., Constantinus Tischendorf, editor of Novum Testamentum Vulgatae Editionis.
 Torrini, R. P. F. Gabr., Concordantiae Bibliorum Sacrorum Vulgatae Editionis, Prati, 1861.
 Umpf., Franciscus Umpfenbach, editor of Terence, Berlin, 1870.
 Uss. or Ussing, J. L. Ussing, editor of Plautus, Hauniae, Vol. I., 1875; Vol. II., 1878.
 Vahl., Joannes Vahlen, editor of the Fragments of Ennius, Lucilius, etc.
 Van., Alois Vanicek, Griechisch-Lateinisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch, 1877; Fremdwörter im Griechischen und Lateinischen, 1878.
 Wagn. or Wagner, J. A. Wagner, editor of Valerius Flaccus.
 " Philip Wagner, editor of Vergil, ed. maj. 1830-1841; ed. min. 1841.
 " W. Wagner, editor of several plays of Plautus and of Terence.
 Weissenb., W. Weissenborn, editor of Livy.
 Wordsw., John Wordsworth, editor of Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin, Oxford, 1874.
 Zumpt, Karl G., editor of Cicero's Orations against Verres, and De Officiis, and of Curtius.
 " Gram., Latin Grammar, edited by Arthon.

D.

D, d (*n. indecl.*, sometimes *f. sc. littera*), the flat dental mute, corresponding in character and sound to the English *d* and the Greek Δ, was the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, and was called *de*: Ter. Maur. p. 2385 P., Auson. Idyll. 12, de Litt. Monos. 14. But at the end of a syllable, or after another consonant, its sound was sharpened, so that the grammarians often discuss the question whether *d* or *t* should be written, especially in conjunctions and prepositions. Illa quoque servata est a multis differentia, ut *ad* cum esset praepositio, *d* litteram, cum autem conjunctio, *t* acciperet (Quint. 1, 7, 5; cf. id. 1, 4, 16). Hence we may infer that some disputed this distinction, and that the sounds of *ad* and *at* must at least have been very similar (cf. also Terent. Scaur. p. 2250, Vel. Long. p. 2230 sq., Cassiod. p. 2287, 2291). Thus also *apud*, *it*, *quid*, *quod*, *aliud*, *set*, *haut* are found for *apud*, *id*, *quid*, *quod*, *aliud*, *set*, *haut*. It would appear from the remarks of these authors that the last two words in particular, having a proclitic character, while they distinctly retained the *d* sound before an initial vowel in the following word, were pronounced before a consonant almost as *set*, *haut* (Mar. Vict. p. 2462 P., Vel. Long. l. i. v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 191 sq.). The use of *t* for *d* in the middle of a word, as *Alexenter* for *Alexander*, *atnato* for *adnato*, is very rare (cf. Wordsworth, Fragm. p. 486 sq.). On the other hand, the use of *d* for *t*, which sometimes appears in MSS. and inscr., as *ed*, *capud*, *essed*, *inquid* (all of which occur in the Cod. palimpsest. of Cic. Rep.), *adque*, *quodanvis*, *sicud*, etc., *fecid*, *reliquid*, etc. (all in inscriptions after the Augustan period), is to be ascribed to a later phonetic softening (cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 191 sq.).

II. As an *initial*, the letter *d*, in pure Latin words, suffers only a vowel after it; the single consonantal compound *dr* being found only in borrowed words, such as *drama*, *Drusus*, *Druidae*, etc., and in the two onomatopoees *drenso* and *drindio*. Accordingly, the *d* of the initial *dr*, from *du*, was rejected, and the remaining *v* either retained unaltered (as in *viginti* for *duiginti*; cf. triginta) or changed into *b* (as in *bellum*, *bis*, *bonus*, for *duellum*, *duis*, *duonus*; v. those words and the letter *b*). So too in and after the 4th century A.D., *di* before vowels was pronounced like *j* (cf. *Jovis* for *Djovis*, and *Janus* for *Dianus*); and hence, as the Greek δ (*di*) passed into *dz*, i. e. ζ (as in ζα for δα, and zeta for diaeta), we sometimes find the same name written in two or three ways, as *Diabolenus*, *Jabolenus*, *Zabolenus*; *Jaderna*, *Diadora*, *Zara*. In many Greek words, however, which originally began with a *y* sound, *d* was prefixed by an instinctive effort to avoid a disagreeable utterance, just as in English the initial *j* has regularly assumed the sound of *dj*: thus Gr. *δυόν*, i. e. *duyon* = L. *jugum*; and in such cases the *d* sound has been prefixed in Greek, not lost in Latin and other languages (v. Curt. Griech. Etym. p. 603 sq.).

β. As a *medial*, *d* before most consonants undergoes assimilation; v. *ad*, *no*. II.; *assum*, *init.*, and cf. *icircuo*, *quipiam*, *quicquam*, for *idcirco*, *quidpiam*, *quidquam*; and in contractions like *cette* from *cedite*, *pelluviae* from *pediluviae*, *sedla* from *sedela*. In contractions, however, the *d* is sometimes dropped and a compensation effected by lengthening the preceding vowel, as *scala* for *scand-la*. *D* before endings which begin with *s* was suppressed, as *pes* from *ped-s*, *lapis* from *lapid-s*, *frons* from *frond-s*, *rasi* from *rad-si*, *rasi* from *rid-si*, *lusi* from *lud-si*, *clausi* from *claud-si*; but in the second and third roots of *cedo*, and in the third roots of some other verbs, *d* is assimilated, as *cessi*, *cessum*, *fossam*, etc. *D* is also omitted before *s* in composition when another consonant follows the *s*, as *ascendo*, *aspicio*, *asto*, *astango*, and so also before the nasal *gn* in *agnatus*, *agnitus*, and *agnosco*, from *gnatus*, etc.; but in other combinations it is assimilated, as *assentio*, *aclamo*, *acresco*; *affigo*, *affrico*; *agglomerio*, *aggrego*; *applicio*, *approbo*, etc. In *tentum*, from

tendo, *d* is dropped to avoid the combination *ndt* or *nti*, since euphony forbids a consonant to be doubled after another.

γ. Final *d* stood only in *ad*, *apud*, *sed*, and in the neuter pronouns *quid*, *quod*, *ilud*, *istud*, and *aliud*, anciently *aliud*. Otherwise, the ending *d* was considered barbarous, Prisc. p. 686 P.

III. The letter *d* represents regularly an original Indo-Germanic *d*, in Greek δ, but which in German becomes *z* (ß), in Gothic *t*, and in Anglo-Saxon *t*: cf. Gr. *ἔδομαι*, Sanser. *svad*, Germ. *süss*, Angl.-Sax. *svête* (sweet), with Lat. *suadeo*; *domare* with Gr. *δαμάω*, Germ. *zähmen*, Eng. *tame*; *domus* with *δέμω*, timber, O. H. Germ. *zimber*; *duo* with *δύω*, *zwei*, two. But it is also interchanged with other sounds, and thus sometimes represents—**1.** An original *t*: *mendax* from *mentior*; *quadragesima*, *quadra*, etc., from *quatuor*.—**2.** An original *r*: *ar* and *ad*; *apud* or *apor* and *apud*; *meridies* and *medidies*, *audido* and *auris*; cf. *arbitr*, from *ad-beto*; *arcesso* for *ad-cesso*.—**3.** An original *l*: *adepts*, Gr. *ἀλειτουργία*; *lacrima* and *lacrima*, *lingua* and *lingua*; cf. on the contrary, *olere* for *odere*, *consilium* and *considere*, *Ulixes* from *Ὀδυσσεύς* (v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 223).—**4.** An original *s*: *Clavdus*, from the Sabine *Clausus*, *medius* and *μείσος*; and, on the contrary, *rosa* and *ρόδον*.—**5.** A Greek θ: *fidēs*, *πίστις*; *gaudere*, *γῆδω*; *vad-i-monium* (from *va-d-s*, *vad-is*), *ἀεζλον*.

IV. In the oldest period of the language *d* was the ending of the *ablat. sing.* and of the adverbs which were originally ablatives (cf. Ritschl, *Neue Plant. Excur. I*; Brix ad *Plant. Trin. Prol. 10*): *pucnando*, *marid*, *dictatore*, in *alio* *marid*, *navale* *praedat* on the *Col. Rosstr.*; *de senatvō sententiā* (thrice) in *oqvōl-tod*, in *poplicod*, in *preivator*, in *coventionid*, and the adverbs *svprad* *scriptvm* *est* (thrice), *extrad* *qvam* *sei*, and even *extrad* *vbem*, in S. C. de *Bacchi*. So *intra-d*, *ultra-d*, *citra-d*, *contra-d*, *infra-d*, *supra-d*, *contro-d*, *intro-d*, etc.; and probably *interea-d*, *postea-d*. Here too belongs, no doubt, the adverb *facilvmed*, found in the last-mentioned inscription. But this use of the *d* became antiquated during the 3d century B.C., and is not found at all in any inscription after 186 B.C. *Plantus* seems to have used or omitted it at will (Ritschl, *Neue Plant. Excur. p. 18*: Corss. Ausspr. 1, 197; 2, 1008).

2. *D* final was also anciently found—**a.** In the accus. sing. of the personal pronouns *med*, *ted*, *sed*: *inter sed contovrase* and *inter sed dedisse*, for *inter se conjuravisse* and *inter se dedisse*, in the S. C. de *Bacchi*. This usage was retained, at least as a license of verse, when the next word began with a vowel, even in the time of *Plantus*. But in the classic period this *d* no longer appears.—**b.** In the imperative mood; as *estod*, *Fest. p. 230*. The *Oscan* language retained this ending (v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 206).—**c.** In the preposition *se-*, originally identical with the conjunction *sed* (it is retained in the compound *seditio*); also in *red-*, *prod-*, *antid-*, *postid-*, etc. (*redire*, *prodire*, etc.); and in these words, too, it is a remnant of the ancient characteristic of the ablative (v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 200 sq.; Roby, *Lat. Gr. I*, 49).

V. As an abbreviation, *D* usually stands for the praenomen *Decimus*; also for *Dens*, *Divus*, *Dominus*, *Decurio*, etc.; over epigraphs, *D. M.* = *Diis Manibus*; over temple inscriptions, *D. O. M.* = *Deo Optimo Maximo*; in the titles of the later emperors, *D. N.* = *Dominus Noster*, and *DD. NN.* = *Domini Nostri*. Before dates of letters, *D* signified *dabam*, and also *dies*; hence, *a. d.* = ante diem; in offerings to the gods, *D. D.* = *dono* or *donum dedit*; *D. D. D.* = *dat*, *dicat*, *dedicat*, etc. Cf. *Orell. Inscr. II. p. 457* sq. The Romans denoted the number 500 by *D*; but the character was then regarded, not as a letter, but as half of the original Tuscan numeral *Ϟ* (or *CIO*) for 1000.

Dāae, v. *Dahae*.

Dabanegoris Rēgio, a part of Arabia, *Plin. 6*, 28, 32, § 150.

Dabar, āris, m., a Numidian, a relative of *Masiniſsa* and an intimate friend of *Bocchus*, *Sall. J. 103* and *109*.

† **dabla**, ae, f. [Arab. word], a kind of Arabian palm, which bears a delicious fruit, *Plin. 13*, 4, 7, § 34.

Daci, ōrum, m., Δακαιοί, the Dacians, a famous warlike people, akin to the Thracians. They occupied what is now Upper Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, Bessarabia. Subdued by Trajan, they received Roman civilization, and thence retain in part the name Rumanians, *Plin. 4*, 12, 25; *Caes. B. G. 6*, 25; *Tac. G. 1*; id. *H. 1*, 79; 3, 46; *Suet. Caes. 44*; id. *Aug. 8*; *Flor. 4*, 12, 3; *Hor. S. 2*, 6, 53 et saep. In *sing.*, **Dācus**, i, m., a Dacian (usually collect.), *Verg. G. 2*, 497; cf. *Voss. ad loc.*; *Hor. Od. 1*, 35, 9; 2, 20, 18; *Tac. H. 1*, 2 al.—**II.** Hence, **A. Dācia**, ae, f., Δακία, the province *Dacia*, *Tac. Agr. 41*; *Flor. 3*, 4, 6; *Oros. 1*, 2; *Jornand. Regn. Succ. p. 59*, 52 al.: *DACIA*, *APVLENSIS*. (of the colony *Apulum* or *Alba Julia*, near *Carlsburg*), *Inscr. Orell. no. 3888*; (*DECI*) *RESTITVTORI DACIARVM*, ib. no. 991. A part of it bordering on the Danube was *Dacia Aureliana*, *Eutrop. 9*, 15; and *Dacia Ripensis*, *Jornand. Regn. Succ. p. 59*, 51.—**B. Dācus**, a, um, adj., *Dacian*: *proelia*, *Stat. S. 4*, 2, 66 (written *Dacius*, *Albin. Cons. ad Liv. 387*).—**C. Dācicus**, a, um, adj., *Dacian*: *arma*, *Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 335*; *rura*, *Sid. Carin. 1*, 272. As *subst.*, **Dācicus**, i, m. (sc. nummus), a piece of gold coined under *Domitian*, the conqueror of the Dacians (*Suet. Dom. 6*), *Juv. 6*, 205.—**D. Dāciscus**, a, um, adj., *Dacian*, *imperium*, *Lact. de Mort. Pers. 27*, 8.

† **dācrima**, v. *lacrima*.

Dactyli, ōrum, m., v. *dactylus*, *no. VII*.

† **dactylicus**, a, um, adj., = δακτυλικός, *dactylic*: *numerus*, *Cic. Or. 57*; *pēs*, *Prud. scēf. 3*, 209; *metra*, *Serv. Centim. p. 1820* P.; *versus*, *Diom. p. 494* P. al.

† **dactylīthēca**, ae, f., = δακτυλιόθηκη. **1.** A casket to keep rings in, *Mart. 11*, 59, 4; 14, 123, *title*.—**2.** *Transf.*, a collection of seal-rings and jewels, *Plin. 37*, 1, 5, § 11; *Caesaris*, *Murat. Inscr. 907*, 3.

dactylis, idis, f., a kind of grape; cf. the following, *no. II*.

† **dactylus**, i, m., = δακτύλος (a finger, hence meton.). **I.** A sort of muscle: "ab humanorum unguium similitudine appellati," *Plin. 9*, 61, 87, § 184.—**II.** A kind of grape, *Col. 3*, 2, 1; called also **dactylis**, *Plin. 14*, 3, 4, § 40.—**III.** A sort of grass, *Plin. 24*, 19, 119, § 182.—**IV.** A precious stone, *Plin. 37*, 10, 61, § 170.—**V.** The date, *Pall. Oct. 12*, 1; *Apic. 1*, 1 al.—**VI.** In metre, a *dactyl*, — — — (in allusion to the three joints of the finger), *Cic. Or. 64*, 217; id. *de Or. 3*, 47, 182; *Quint. 9*, 4, 81 et saep.—**VII. Dactyli Idaei**, Δακτύλιοι Ἰδαῖοι, a mythic body of men originally placed on *Mt. Ida*, in *Phrygia*, afterwards in the island of *Crete*; priests of *Cybele*, and as such regarded as identical with the *Corybantes*, and with the *Samothracian Cabiri*, *Diom. p. 474* P.; *Plin. 7*, 56, 57, § 197 (in pure Lat., *Idaei Digi*, *Cic. N. D. 3*, 16, 42).

Dācus, a, um, v. *Daci*, *no. II. B*.

Dadastāna, ae, f., a city of *Bithynia*, near the borders of *Galatia*; here the Emperor *Jovian* died, *Amm. Marc. 25*, 10; 26, 23.—*Plur.* form, **Dadastānae**, arum, *Jornand. Regn. Succ. p. 53*.

dādūchus, i, m., Gr. δαδούχος, the torch-bearer.—*Plur.*: **dādūchi**, the priests of *Ceres* (*Demeter*) at *Eleusis*, who guided the initiated with torches to the temple on the fifth day of the *Mysteries*, *Front. Ep. ad Verr. 1*; *Fabrett. Inscr. 676*, *no. 29*.

Daedāla, ōrum, n., Δαίδαλα. **I.** A fortified place in *Caria*, *Plin. 5*, 27, 29, § 103; *Liv. 37*, 22, 3.—Hence, *insulae Daedaleae*, two small islands off the coast of *Caria*, *Plin. 5*, 31, 35, § 131.—**II.** The name of a region in *India*, *Curt. 8*, 10, 19; cf. *Daedali montes*, *Justin. 12*, 7.

daedāle, adv., artistically, skilfully, v. 1, *daedalus*, *fin*.

Daedālōn, ōnis, m., Δαιδαλιών, a

king of Trachis, son of Lucifer, and brother of Ceyx, who was changed into a hawk, Ov. M. 11, 295 sq.

1. † daedālus, a, um, *adj.*, = δαίδαλος, artificial, skilful (poet. and in post-class. prose). **I.** Act.: Minerva, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 68, 6 Müll. (Fr. Inc. Lib. xxi. Vahl.): daedalam a varietate rerum artificiorumque dictam esse apud Lucretium terram, apud Ennium Minervam, apud Vergilium Circe, facile est intellegere, cum Graece δαίδαλλειν significet variare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 68 Müll.: Circe ("ingeniosa," Serv.), Verg. A. 7, 282.—**B.** With *gen.*: verborum daedala lingua, the fashioner of words, Lucr. 4, 549; cf.: natura daedala rerum, id. 5, 234.—**II.** Pass., artificially contrived, variously adorned, ornamented, etc., δαίδαλος: tecta (apum), skilfully constructed: signa, Lucr. 5, 145: tellus, variegated, id. 1, 7; 228; Verg. G. 4, 179; cf.: carmina chordis, artfully varied on strings, id. 2, 505.—*** Adv.**: daedale, skilfully, Jul. Val. Res gest. A. M. 3, 86.

2. Daedālus, i, m. (acc. Gr. Daedalon, Ov. M. 8, 261; Mart. 4, 49), δαίδαλος. **I.** The mythical Athenian architect of the times of Theseus and Minos, father of Icarus, and builder of the Cretan labyrinth, Ov. M. 8, 159; 183; id. Tr. 3, 4, 21; Verg. A. 6, 14 Serv.; Mel. 2, 7, 12; Plin. 7, 56, 57; Hyg. Fab. 39; Cic. Brut. 18, 71; Hor. Od. 1, 3, 34; Mart. 4, 49, 5; Sil. 12, 89 sq., et saep.—**B.** Hence, **1. Daedāleus**, a, um, *adj.*, Daedalian, relating to Daedalus: (a) Daedāleo Icaro, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 13: Ope Daedālea, id. ib. 4, 2, 2.—(b) Daedāleum iter (i. e. through the labyrinth), Prop. 2, 14, 8 (3, 6, 8 M.).—**2. Daedālicus**, a, um, *adj.*, skilful: manus, Venant. 10, 11, 17.—**II.** A later sculptor of Sicily, son and pupil of Patrocles: et ipse inter factores laudatus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 76.

1. † daemon, ōnis, m., = δαίμων, a spirit, genius, lar (post-class.). **I.** In gen.: App. de Deo Socr. p. 49, 5: bonus = αγαθὸς δαίμων, in astrology, the last but one of the twelve celestial signs, Firm. Math. 2, 19: melior, Jul. Val. Res gest. A. M. 1, 27.—**II.** In eccl. writers: κατ' ἐξοχήν, an evil spirit, demon, Lact. 2, 14; Vulg. Levit. 17, 7; id. Jacob. 2, 19; Tert. Apol. 22 int., et saep.

2. Daemon, ōnis, m., the name of a Greek sculptor, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 87.

Daemones, is, m., the name of an old man, a character in the Rudens, Plaut. Rud. Prolog. 33; ib. 4, 7, 20.

† daemōniacus, a, um, *adj.*, = δαιμονιακός, pertaining to an evil spirit, demoniac, devilish (eccl. Lat.). **I.** *Adj.*: ratio, Tert. Anim. 46: potentia, Lact. 4, 15.—**II.** *Subst.*: daemōniacus, i, m., a demoniac, one possessed by an evil spirit, Firm. Math. 3, 6; Sulpic. Sever. Vit. S. Mart. 18.

*** daemōnicōla**, ae, m. [daemon-collo], a worshipper of devils, a heathen, Aug. Conf. 8, 2.

† daemōnicus, a, um, *adj.*, = δαιμονικός, belonging to an evil spirit, demoniac, devilish (eccl. Lat.): impetus, Tert. Res. Carn. 58: aras coli, Prud. στερφ. 36: fraudes, Lact. 4, 13, 16.

† daemōnium, ii, n., = δαιμόνιον. **I.** A lesser divinity, a little spirit, Manil. 2, 938: Tert. Apol. 32.—**II.** An evil spirit, demon, App. Mag. p. 315, 10; Vulg. Deut. p. 32, 17; Psa. 95, 5 et saep.; Tert. Apol. 21 al.

Daesitiatae, ārum, m., a people in the south of Pannonia Superior, Pl. 3, 22, 26, § 143; Vell. Pat. 2, 115.

† dagnades, um, f., a kind of birds in Egypt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 68, 15 Müll.

Dāhae (less correctly written **Daee**, v. Bramb. s. v.), ārum, m., Δαῖαι, a Scythian tribe beyond the Caspian Sea, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 50; Liv. 35, 48; id. 37, 38; Tac. A. 2, 3, 11, 8; 10; Curt. 8, 3, 1; 16 al.; Verg. A. 8, 728; Lucr. 2, 296; 7, 429; Sil. 13, 764; cf. Δαοί, Herod. 1, 125; Strab. p. 304; Ritter, Erdk. 7, 627 sq.; 668 sq.—In *sing.*: Dāha, Prud. contr. Symm. 2, 807.

Dāhippus, i, m., Δάιππος, a sculptor, son and pupil of Lysippus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 87.

Daiphron, ōnis, m., Δαίφρων, a Greek sculptor, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 87.

Dalion, ōnis, m. **I.** A physician, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 191.—**II.** An historian, id. 6, 30, 35, § 194.

† dalivus, a word of unknown signif.; acc. to some, = *supinus*; acc. to others, = *stultus* or *insanus*, Paul. ex Fest. 68, 1 Müll.

Dalmātae or **Delmātae** (so very often in the best MSS. and inscrr., and on coins; cf. Vel. Long. p. 2233; Cassiod. p. 2287, and Orell. ad Hor. Od. 2, 1, 16), ārum, m., Δαλμάται, the Dalmatians, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, Cic. Fam. 5, 11, 3; Tac. H. 3, 12; 50; Suet. Tib. 9; Flor. 4, 12, 3; 10; Inscr. Orell. no. 1833; 3037 al.—*Adj.*: montes Dalmatae, Stat. S. 4, 7, 14.—**II.** Hence, **A. Dalmātia** (Delm-), ae, f., Δαλματία, the country on the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea, Dalmatia, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 141; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 3; Tac. A. 2, 53; id. H. 1, 76 al.; Suet. Aug. 21; Flor. 3, 4, 1; Vell. Pat. 2, 39, 90; Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 78 et saep.—**B.** **Dalmāticus** (Delm-), a, um, *adj.*, Dalmatian: frigus, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10; Alpes, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 240: mare, Tac. A. 3, 9: miles, id. H. 2, 86; bellum, id. A. 6, 37: triumphus, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 16; cf. Suet. Aug. 22: metallo, i. e. Dalmatian gold, Stat. S. 1, 2, 153; cf. Flor. 4, 12, 12.—Hence, (a) **Dalmatica**, ae (sc. vestis), a long undergarment of Dalmatian wool, worn by priests during the mass, Edict. Diocl. 16, 4; 17, 1; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 9.—(b) **Dalmāticātus** (Delm-), a, um, *adj.*, clothed in such a garment, Lampr. Commod. 8; id. Elag. 26.—**2. Subst.**: **Dalmāticus** (Delm-), i, m., surname of L. Metellus (cons. A. U. 635), on account of his victories over the Dalmatians, Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154.—*** C.** **Dalmātensis** (Delm-), e, *adj.*, Dalmatian: Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17.

1. dāma, ae, v. damma.

2. Dāma, ae, m., name of a slave, Hor. S. 1, 6, 38; 2, 5, 18; 101; 2, 7, 54.

† dāmālio, ōnis, m. [dāmālos], a calf, Lampr. Alex. Sever. 22, 8.

Dāmālis (is or idis, acc. to Probus, p. 124 Lindem.), f., the name of a woman, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 13 sq.

Dāmascus (-os, Luc 3, 215; cf. Prob. II. p. 1462 fin. P., p. 121 Lindem.), i, f., Δαμασκός, Heb. Dammesek or Darnesek, the very ancient capital of Coele Syria, on the Chrysorrhoeas, celebrated for its terebinths, and, since the time of the Emperor Diocletian, for its fabrics in steel, now Dameshk, Curt. 3, 12 sq.; Plin. 5, 18, 16, § 74; 13, 6, 12, § 54; Flor. 3, 5, 29; Stat. S. 1, 6, 14; Vulg. Gen. 14, 12.—Hence, **I. Dāmascus**, a, um, *adj.*, of Damascus (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Gen. 15, 2.—**II. Dāmascēnus**, a, um, *adj.*, of Damascus, Damascene: pruna, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 43; Pall. Nov. 7, 16; Mart. 13, 29; cf. absol., id. 5, 18, 3 (Eng. *damson*); and pruna Damasci, Col. 10, 404.—**B. Subst.**: **1. Dāmascēnus**, i, m., (a) a surname of Juppiter, Inscr. Grut. 20, 2.—(b) *Plur.*: the people of Damascus, Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 32.—**2. Dāmascēna**, ae, f. (sc. regio), the region about Damascus, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66; in the Greek form **Damascene**, Mel. 1, 11, 1.

Dāmāsichthōn, ōnis, m., Δαμασιχθων, son of Amphion and Niobe, slain by Apollo, Ov. M. 6, 254 al.

Dāmāsippus, i, m., Δαμασίππος (tamer of horses), Praetor 672 A. U. C., a follower of Marius, who acted with great cruelty towards the adherents of Sulla; afterwards put to death by order of Sulla, Sall. C. 51, 32; Vell. 2, 26, 2; Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 3.—**II.** A surname in the gens Licinia, Caes. B. C. 2, 44; Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2 sq.; id. Att. 12, 29 fin.; 33, 1 al.—**III.** Name of a bankrupt merchant and ridiculous Stoic philosopher, Hor. S. 2, 3, 16 sq.—**IV.** Name of an actor, Juv. 8, 147.

† dāmāsonion, ii, n., = δαμασώνιον, a plant = alisma, Plin. 25, 10, 77, § 124.

† dāmium, ii, n., = sacrificium, quod fiebat in operto in honorem Bonae Deae. Dea quoque ipsa DAMIA et sacerdos ejus DAMIATRIX appellabatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 68, 8 Müll. [δάμιος = δῆμιος]; cf. "dāmium, θυσιαι ὑπαίφριοι γινόμεναι," Gloss. Lab.

dāmurgus, v. demiurgus.

damma (dama), ae, f. (m., Verg. Ec. 8, 28; Georg. 3, 539; A. 8, 641; Stat. Ach. 2, 408; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 6) [R. dam-, v. domo], a general name for beasts of the deer kind; a fallow deer, buck, doe, antelope, chamois, Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 214; 11, 37, 45, § 124; Verg. G. 1, 308; 3, 410; Hor. Od. 1, 2, 12; Ov. M. 1, 442; 10, 539; 13, 832; id. F. 3, 646; Juv. 11, 121; Sen. Hippol. 62; Sid. Ep. 8, 6.—**II.** Transf., venison: nil damma sapit, Juv. 11, 121; Ov. M. 13, 832.

dammula, ae, f. dām-, v. damula.

damnābilis, e, *adj.* [damno], worthy of condemnation, damnable (late Lat. for dammandus, or dignus qui damnetur): invidia, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 17: res (with turpes), Salv. 6: ad mea ipsa verba, i. e. by my own rule, Sid. Ep. 6, 1 fin. Comp.: facinus, Salv. 4.—**Adv.**: **damnābiliter**, culpably, Aug. Ep. 23.

damnas, indecl. [do, v. damnum], bound to make a gift or contribution, hence an old legal t. t., condemned, sentenced to do any thing (esp. to pay a fine). (a) With *sing.*: TANTVM AES DARE DOMINO DAMNAS ESTO, Lex Aquilia in Dig. 9, 2, 2; so, damnas esto dare illi omnia, Auct. ap. Quint. 7, 9, 12; id. ib. 9; Inscr. Orell. no. 4425 and 4428; Tab. Heracl. ap. Harbold. Mon. Leg. p. 104; S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129 al.—(b) With *plur.*: decem dare damnas sunt, Dig. 30, 122; ib. 32, 34, 1.

damnāticus (or -tius), a, um, *adj.* [damno], condemned, sentenced: "Κατάκριτον damnaticum," Gloss. Gr. Lat. (late Lat.): etsi nihil de damnaticis participaret, Tert. Praescr. Haeret. 34 fin.

damnatio, ōnis, f. [id.], condemnation (good prose). **I. Prop. A.** In gen.: (video) omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos, omnes damnatione ignominiaque dignos illuc facere, etc., Cic. Att. 7, 3, 5; id. Verr. 2, 2, 41: quid est illa damnatione judicatum, nisi, etc.? id. Clu. 20: si damnatio ingruit, Tac. A. 4, 35: certi damnationis, Suet. Tib. 61 al.—In eccl. Lat. esp. of the displeasure of God: quorum damnatio justa est, Vulg. Rom. 3, 8; 8, 1.—In *plur.*: reorum acerbissimae damnationes (opp. libidinosissimae liberationes), Cic. Pis. 36; Tac. A. 3, 31 fin.—With *gen.* of the offence: ambitus, Cic. Clu. 36, 98; of the punishment: tantae pecuniae, id. Verr. 2, 17, 42.—With *ad* and *accus.* of the punishment: ad furcam, Dig. 48, 19, 28: hominis ad carnificinam, dei ad poenam sempiternam, Lact. 5, 11, 8: animarum ad aeterna supplicia, id. 2, 12, 9.—**B.** Esp. with reference to the meaning of damnas (v. h. v.): an heir's obligation to pay, Paul. Sent. 3, 6.—**II.** Transf., of inanimate things: apiastrum in confessa damnatione est venatum, Plin. 20, 11, 45, § 116.

damnator, ōris, m. [id.], one who condemns (late Lat.), Tert. ad Nat. 1, 3; id. adv. Marc. 1, 7: damnator Christi frater iniquus, Sedul. Hymn. 1, 10 al.

damnātorius, a, um, *adj.* [damnator], damnatory, condemnatory (rare, but good prose): iudicium, * Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 22: d. et absolutoria tabella, * Suet. Aug. 33: ferrum, Amm. 28, 1 fin.

damnātus, a, um, v. damno, P. a.

† damnaustra and **† dannaustra**, words of a charm to cure a dislocated joint, Cato R. R. 160.

damnifico, āre, v. a., to injure: (eccl. Lat.) aliquem pecuniis, to fine, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 29.

damnificus, a, um, *adj.* [damnum-facio], injurious, hurtful, pernicious: bestia, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 62: damnificum est aliquid facere, Pall. 3, 9 fin.

*** damnigērus**, a, um, *adj.* [damnum-gero], injurious, pernicious, Plant. Truc. 2, 7, 1.

damno (in vulg. lang. and late Lat. sometimes dampno), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [damnum]. **I.** Gen., to occasion loss or damage to, to harm, damage = damno

afficere: pauperibus parcere, divites damnare atque domare, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 10.—**II.** Esp. [cf. *damnum*, II.] a judicial t. t., *to condemn, doom, sentence one to any punishment* = *condemno*, v. Cic. Or. 49, 166 (opp. to *absolvere, liberare, dimittere*; cf. also *condemno, culpo, improbo*; common and classical).—**Constr.** with *acc.* of *person*, either alone or with *gen.*, *abl.*, *de*, *in*, *ad*, etc., of the crime and punishment: damnatur aliquis *crimine* vel *judicio*, sed *sceleris, paritidii*, etc., Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 273 sq.; cf. Munro, ad Lucr. 4, 1183: Zumpt, Gr. § 446 sq.; Roby, Gr. § 1199 sq. (a) With *acc. pers.* alone: ergo ille damnatus est: neque solum primis sententiis, quibus tantum statuebant iudices, damnarent an absolvent, sed etiam illis, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231; id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: censoris iudicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert, id. Rep. 4, 6 (fragm. ap. Non. 24, 9): ego accusavi, vos damnastis, Dom. Afer ap. Quint. 5, 10, 79 et saep.—**Transf.** of things: causa iudicata atque damnata, Cic. Rab. perd. 4; id. Clu. 3.—(b) With *acc. pers.* and *gen.* (*criminis* or *poenae*): ambitus damnati, Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 4; Cic. Brut. 48 *fin.*: furti, id. Flacc. 18, 43: injuriarum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41 *fin.*: majestatis, id. Phil. 1, 9, 23: peculatus, id. Verr. 1, 13, 39: rei capitalis, id. de Sen. 12, 42; sceleris conjugationisque, id. Verr. 2, 5, 5: Zumpt *N. cr.* et saep.: capitis, Caes. B. C. 3, 83, 4; 3, 110, 4: octupli, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 28: absentem capitalis poenae, Liv. 42, 43, 9; cf.: crimine falso damnari mortis, Verg. A. 6, 430.—(c) With *abl.*: ut is eo crimine damnaretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45; so, capite, id. Tusc. 1, 22 al.: morte, Sen. Herc. Oet. 888: tertiā parte agri, Liv. 10, 1, 3: pecuniā, Just. 8, 1, 7; cf.: Milo Clodio interfecto eo nomine erat damnatus, *on that account*, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 4; mortis (*abl.*) damnare, Liv. 4, 37, 6, v. Weissenb. ad loc.—(d) With *de*: de majestate damnatus, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 39: de vi et de majestate, id. Phil. 1, 9: de vi publica, Tac. A. 4, 13 al.; cf. quibus de causis damnati, Val. Max. 8, 1 *init.*—(e) With *in* or *ad*: nec in metallum damnabuntur, nec in opus publicum, vel ad bestias, Dig. 49, 18, 3: ad mortem, Tac. A. 16, 21; ad extremum supplicium, id. ib. 6, 38: Suet. Cal. 27; id. Ner. 31.—(f) With *ut*, Tac. A. 6, 67.—(g) With *quod*: Athenienses Socratem damnaverunt quod novam religionem introducere videbatur, Val. Max. 1, 1, 7, ext. 7: Baebius est damnatus, quod milites praebussent, etc., Liv. 45, 31, 2.—(h) With *cur*: damnabantur cur joci essent, Spart. Sev. 14, § 13.

B. Transf. 1. *To bind or oblige one's heir by last will and testament to the performance of any act*.—**Constr.** with *ut*, *ne*, or the *inf.*: si damnaverit heredem suum, ut, etc., Dig. 12, 6, 26; with *ne*, ib. 8, 4, 16; with *inf.*: heredem dare, etc., ib. 30, 12; Hor. S. 2, 3, 86.

2. In a non-legal sense, *to condemn, censure, judge*: (with *acc. pers.* and *gen.* or *abl.*) aliquem summae stultitiae, Cic. Part. 38, 134: damnatus longi Sisyphus laboris, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 19: stultitiaeque ibi se damnet (amator), Lucr. 4, 1179: damnare aliquem voti (poet. and late Lat., *voto, votis*), *to condemn one to fulfil his vow*, i. e. *by granting his prayer* (not in Cic.): damnabis tu quoque votis, Verg. E. 5, 80, Serv. and Heyne: voto, Sisenn. ap. Non. 277, 11: voti, Liv. 10, 37 *fin.*; 27, 45: voto damnatus, Hyg. Astr. 2, 24; Lact. Fab. 10, 8 (cf.: voti, Titin. and Turpil. ap. Non. 277, 6 and 10; Titin. Fr. 153; Turpil. Fr. 128 Ribb.): morti, Lucr. 6, 1231; cf.: Stygio caput damnaverat Orco, Verg. A. 4, 699: damnati turis acervi, *devoted to the gods below*, Stat. S. 2, 21 et saep.; cf. also: quem damnet (sc. leto) labor, Verg. A. 12, 727 Heyne: damnare eum Senecam et invisum quoque habere, *to condemn, censure, disapprove*, Quint. 10, 1, 125: videntur magnopere dammandi, qui, etc., id. 5, 1, 2: debitori suo creditor saepe damnatur, Sen. Ben. 6, 4, 4.—Of inanimate objects, *to condemn, reject*: ne damnant quae non intelligunt, id. 10, 1, 26; cf. id. 10, 4, 2; 11, 3, 70 et saep.—**Part. fut. pass.** as *subst.*: quem non pudisset damanda committere, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 5.

II. Of the plaintiff, *to seek or effect a person's condemnation* (rare): quem ad recuperatores modo damnavit Plesidippus,

Plaut. Rud. 5, 1, 2; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6: Verrem, quem M. Cicero damnaverat, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 6; Liv. 7, 16, 9; cf. *condemno*, no. II., and *condemnator*, no. II.—Hence, *damnatus*, a, um, *P. a.* **I.** Prop., *condemned*: dicit damnatus ignea testamans, Prop. 5, 7, 38.—**II.** Meton. (*effectus pro causa*), *reprobate, criminal*: quis te miserio? quis te damnator? Cic. Pis. 40: damnati lingua vocem habet, vim non habet, Pub. Syr. 142 (Ribb.).—**B.** *Hateful, wretched*: damnatae noctes, Prop. 4, 12 (5, 11 M.), 15.

damnose, adv., v. next art. *fin.*
damnosus, a, um, *adj.* [damnum], *full of injury*; and hence, **I.** Act., *that causes injury, injurious, hurtful, destructive, pernicious* (very freq. since the Aug. period, not in Cicero or Caesar): quid tibi commercii est cum dis damnosissimis? Plant. Bac. 1, 2, 9; cf. Venus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 21: libido, id. ib. 2, 1, 107: canes, *the worst cast of the tali* (v. canis), Prop. 4, 8, 46; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 65 al.: et reipublicae et societatis infidus damnosusque, Liv. 25, 1: bellum sumptuosum et damnosum ipsis Romanis, id. 45, 3; Ov. M. 10, 707 et saep.—***II.** Pass., *that suffers injury, injured, unfortunate*: senex, Plaut. Epid. 2, 3, 14.—**III.** *Mid.*, *that injures himself, wasteful, prodigal; a spendthrift*: dices mariti, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 24; id. Ps. 1, 5, 1; Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 11: non in alia re damnosior quam in aedificando, Suet. Ner. 31.—***Adv.**: **damnose** (acc. to no. I.), in conversational language = *immodice*: nos nisi damnose bibimus, moriemur inulti, *to the injury of the host*, i. e. *deep, hard*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 34.

damnum (late Lat. sometimes dampnum), i, n. [for *daminum*, neut. of old Part. of dare, = *τὸ δίδμενον*, v. Ritschl, Opusc. Phil. 2, 709 sq. Less correctly regarded as akin to *δαπάνω*. Cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 176 Müll.; Dig. 39, 2, 3], *hurt, harm, damage, injury, loss*; opp. to *lucrum* (syn. *jactura, detrimentum, incommodum, dispendium*. Freq. and class.). **I.** In gen.: hauscit, hoc paullum lucri quantum ei damni adportet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 25; cf.: si in maximis lucris paullum aliquid damni contraxerit, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91; id. Verr. 2, 1, 12 (with dedecus, as in Plant. Bac. 1, 1, 37; Sall. J. 31, 19; Hor. S. 1, 2, 52; 2, 2, 96 et saep.); Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13; id. Phil. 2, 27, 67; Hor. S. 2, 3, 300; id. Ep. 1, 7, 88 et saep.: propter damna aut detrimenta aliquos miseros esse, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51; so with *detrimenta*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 98; with *jactura*, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21: duarum cohortium damno exercitum reducere, *Caes. B. G. 6, 44; cf. Tac. A. 1, 71; id. H. 2, 66; Curt. 8, 4; Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 31 *fin.*: damnum dare alicui, *to inflict upon one* (ante-classical), Cato R. R. 149 (twice); Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 108; id. Truc. 2, 1, 17; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 116: facere, *to suffer, sustain*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 77 (opp. *lucrum*); Cic. Brut. 33; id. Fam. 7, 33; 10, 28, 3 al.; but also, *to inflict a penalty*, Dig. 9, 2, 30, § 3; Ov. Fast. 5, 311: capere, Dig. 9, 2, 39; and in the alliterative passage: in palaestram, ubi damnis desudascitur, Ubi pro disco damnum capiam, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 34: accipere, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 28; Dig. 39, 2, 25: pati, *to suffer harm*, Sen. Ira. 1, 2; Dig. 9, 2, 29 (but damnum pati, also, *to permit, put up with harm*, Liv. 22, 41, 4; Luc. 8, 750): ferre (a favorite expression of Ovid), Ov. H. 15, 64; id. F. 1, 60; 2, 522; id. Tr. 3, 8, 34 al.: contrahere (of disease), id. Pont. 1, 10, 29 et saep.: pervenit ad miseros damno graviore colonos Pestis, id. M. 7, 552; cf. id. ib. 3, 213; 8, 777: damna tamen celeres reparant caelestia lunae, i. e. *of the waning of the moon*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 13: naturae damnum, *natural defect*, Liv. 7, 4 *fin.*—Prov.: damnum appellandum est cum mala fama lucrum, Pub. Syr. 135 (Ribb.).—**B.** Transf., of persons: hoc ad damnum (i. e. scortum) deferetur, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 24; cf. ib. 21 and 60; Ov. M. 11, 381; 12, 16; cf. id. ib. 11, 133.

II. Esp. in law. **A.** *A fine, mulct, penalty*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 182; Liv. 4, 53, 7; 7, 4, 2; Gell. 20, 1, 32: quis unquam tanto damno senatore coegit? Cic. Phil. 1, 5 *fin.*: eos (leges) morte, exsilio, vinclis, damno coercent, id. Off. 3, 5, 23.—**B.** Freq. in the terms, **1.** damnum injuria (datum), i. e. *an injury done to another's beast or*

slave, for which the lex Aquilia provided compensation, (Caesulenus senex) cum ab Sabellio multam lege Aquilia damni injuria petivisset, Cic. Brut. 34, 131; id. Tull. 4, 8; 5, 11; 17, 41.—**2.** Damnum infectum, *an injury not done but threatened*, and against which the person endangered might require security, Cic. Top. 4, 22; Dig. 39, 2, 3; Plin. 36, 2, 2, § 6 (cf. infectus).

Damocles, is, m., *a courtier of Dionysius the younger*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 6 (cf. Hor. Od. 3, 1, 17; Pers. 3, 40).

Damoetas, ae, m., Δαμοίτας, *name of a shepherd*, Verg. E. 3, 1.

Damon, ōnis, m. Δάμων. **I.** A Pythagorean, celebrated on account of the friendship between him and Phintias, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45; Val. Max. 4, 7.—**II.** An Athenian musician, teacher of Socrates, Cic. de Or. 3, 33; Nep. Epam. 2.—**III.** A goat-herd, Verg. E. 3, 17; 8, 1 sq.

dampno, v. damno *init.*

dāmula (dammi-), ae, f. dim. [damma], *a little fallow-deer*, App. M. 8, p. 202, 26; Vulg. Isa. 13, 14.

dane = dasne, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 22; v. do *init.*

Danaë, ēs, f., Δανάη, *daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus by Zeus*, who visited her in the form of a shower of gold, when she was shut up in a tower by her father, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 37; Hor. Od. 3, 16, 1 sq.; Serv. Verg. A. 7, 372; Hyg. Fab. 63; Lact. 1, 11, 18; Prop. 2, 20, 12 (3, 13, 12 M.); 2, 32, 59 (3, 30, 59 M.); Ov. Met. 4, 610; id. Tr. 2, 401; Verg. A. 7, 410 al.—Hence, **II.** **Danaëus**, a, um, *adj.*, Δαναῖος, *pertaining to Danaë, descended from Danaë*: heros, i. e. *Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 1; called also *volucer Danaëus*, Stat. Th. 10, 892; Persis (so named after Perses, the son of Perseus, and ancestor of the Persians), Ov. A. A. 1, 225.

Danai, v. Danaus, II. A.

Danaster, tri, m., *a river forming the boundary between Dacia and Sarmatia, now the Dniester*, Mel. 2, 1; Amm. Marc. 31, 3, 3 (class. Tyras).

Danaus, i, m., Δαναός, *son of Belus, and twin-brother of Aegyptus*: he was the father of fifty daughters; he emigrated from Egypt into Greece, and there founded Argos; was slain by Lynceus, after a reign of fifty years, Hyg. Fab. 168; 170; Serv. Verg. A. 10, 497; Cic. Parad. 6, 1, 44; cf. under no. II. B.—Danai porticus, at Rome, dedicated by Augustus to the Palatine Apollo (726 A. U. C.), famed for its statues of Danaus and his daughters, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 4; cf. Prop. 2, 31, 4 (3, 29, 4 M.); Tibul. 1, 3, 79; Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 60.—**II.** Deriv. **A.** **Danaus**, a, um, *adj.* (*belonging to Danaus*; hence, in the poets, meton.), *Greek, Grecian*: classes, Ov. M. 13, 92; cf. rates, Prop. 3, 22, 34 (4, 22, 34 M.): flammae, Ov. M. 14, 467: ignis, id. Her. 8, 14: miles, id. ib. 24: manus, id. R. Am. 66: res, id. M. 13, 59. Esp. freq., **A.** *Subst. plur.*: **Danai**, ōrum, m., *the Danai, for the Greeks* (esp. freq. of the Greeks before Troy), Cic. Tusc. 4, 23, 52; id. Fin. 2, 6, 18; Prop. 3, 8, 31 (4, 7, 31 M.); Verg. A. 2, 5 et saep.—**Gen. plur.**: Danaum, Lucr. 1, 87; Prop. 2, 26, 38 (3, 22, 18 M.); 3, 9, 40 (4, 8, 40 M.); Verg. A. 1, 30 et saep.—**B.** **Danaides**, um, f., Δαναίδες, *the daughters of Danaus, the Danaides*, who, with the exception of Hypermnestra, murdered their husbands at their father's command, Hyg. Fab. 170; 255; Sen. Herc. Fur. 757. The classical poets substitute Danaï proles, Tib. 1, 3, 79; cf. Prop. 2, 31, 4 (3, 29, 4 M.): Danaï puellae, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 23: Danaï genus infame, id. ib. 2, 14, 18.—**C.** **Danāidae**, ōrum, m., Δαναῖδαι = **Dani** (v. no. II. A.), *the Greeks*, Sen. Troad. 611.

Dandāri (Tindāri), ōrum, m., Δανδαῖοι, *a Scythian tribe in Asiatic Sarmatia, S. E. of the Palus Maeotis*, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 19: also called **Dandāriadae**, Tac. A. 12, 15; and their country **Dandārica**, id. ib. 16.

Dāni, ōrum, m., *the Danes, the people of Denmark*, Venant. Carm. 7, 7, 50; Jordan. de Reb. Getic. p. 83.—Hence, **A.** **Dānia**, ae, f., *Denmark*, Aen. Silv. Hist. Fred. III. p. 131.—**B.** **Dānicus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Danish*, id. ib.

Dāniel, ēlis, *m.*, the Hebrew prophet, Vulg. Dan. *passim*, Ezek. 14, 14.

† **dānistā**, *ae, m.*, = δανιστής, a money-lender, usurer: fenerator (only in Plautus), Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 51; 2, 2, 67; id. Most. 3, 1, 6; id. Ps. 1, 3, 53; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 68, 14. — Hence, **dānisticus**, *a, um, adj.*, = δανιστικός, money-lending, usurious: genus hominum, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 129.

dāno, *v. do, ad inī.*

Dānūvius (the ending **-ubius** is a corruption of late Latin, Corss. Ausspr. 1, 126), *ii, m.*, Δανούβιος, the Danube (in the upper part of its course; in the lower called Ister, though the poets use both names promiscuously), Mel. 2, 1, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 80; Amm. 22, 9; *Caes. B. G. 6, 25; Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Acr. Hor. A. P. 18 (3, 9 Dietsch); Tac. G. 29; Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 80; id. Tr. 2, 192 al.; Hor. Od. 4, 15, 21; Tac. G. 1; id. A. 2, 53; Orell. Inscr. 648 al. — Hence, **II. Dānūvius (Danub-)**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to the Danube, Danubian: limes, Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

dāpalis, *e, adj.* [daps], belonging to a sacrificial feast (ante and post-class.): cena, Titin. ap. Non. 95, 5 (v. 136 Ribbeck); Aus. Ep. 9, 13: Juppiter, to whom such a cena was offered, Cato, R. R. 132.

† **dāpatice** = magnifice, and **dāpāticus** = magnificus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 68, 4 and 5 Müll. [daps].

Daphitas (-das), *ae, m.*, a sophist of Talmessus, killed by falling from his horse, Cic. de Fat. 3, 5.

† **dāphne** (Inscr. freq. DAPHNE, *v.* Ritschl, Opusc. Phil. 2, 483 sq.), *ēs, f.*, = δάφνη, the laurel-tree, bay-tree: baccis redimita daphne, Petr. 131, 8. — Hence, **II. Proper name Daphne**, *ēs, f. A.* The daughter of the river-god Peneus; she was changed into a laurel-tree, Ov. M. 1, 452; id. H. 15, 25; Hyg. Fab. 203; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 91: according to Serv. Verg. A. 2, 513, and id. Ecl. 3, 63, daughter of the river-god Ladon. — **B.** A place in Syria, near Antioch, Liv. 33, 49; Hieron. in Ezech. 47, 18; Amm. 19, 12; Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 33. — Hence, **1. Daphnaeus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or at Daphne, Apollo, Amm. 22, 13, 1. — **2. Daphnensis**, *e, adj.*, belonging to Daphne: lucus, Cod. Just. 11, 77, 1: palatium, Cod. Theod. 15, 2, 2.

† **daphnia**, *ae, f.*, an unknown precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 57, § 157.

Daphnis, *idis, m.*, Δάφνις. **I.** A son of Mercury, a beautiful young shepherd in Sicily, the inventor of pastoral songs, and hence a favorite of Pan, Ov. M. 4, 277. — Acc. usu. Daphnim, Verg. E. 2, 26; 5, 20; 7, 7 et saep. Daphnim, id. ib. 5, 52; Prop. 2, 34, 68 (3, 32, 68 M.). — **II.** A grammarian, sportively called, in allusion to the preceding, Πάππος ἀγάπημα, Suet. Gramm. 3; Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 128.

† **dāphnoides**, *ae, f.*, = δαφνοειδής (laurel-like). **I.** A sort of cassia, Plin. 12, 20, 43, § 98. — **II.** Spurge-laurel or mezereum, Daphne Mezereum, Linn.; Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 132. — **III.** The plant called also Clematis Aegyptia, Plin. 24, 15, 90, § 141.

† **dāphnōn**, *ōnis, m.*, = δαφνών, a laurel-grove, Petr. 126, 12; Mart. 10, 79, 5; 12, 51, 1.

dāpifer, *ēri, m.* [daps-fero], a servant who waited at table, Inscr. Murat. 915, 3: cf. dāpifer, ἀποφόρος, Gloss. Philox.

dāpifex, *icis, m.* [daps-facio], a servant who prepared food, Inscr. Murat. 1322, 9.

* **dāpino**, *āre, v. ā.* [daps, cf. Gr. δειπνῶ], to serve up, as food: victum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 117.

daps or **dāpis**, *dāpis (nom. daps ob- sol. Paul. Diac. p. 68, 3: dapis, Juvenc. ap. Auct. de gen. nom. p. 78. — The gen. pl. and dat. sing. do not occur, but are supplied by epulae, cena, convivium, q. v.), f.* [stem, dāp-, Gr. δάπνω, expense: cf. δειπνῶ; R. da-, Gr. δαίω, to distribute; Sanscr. dapajami, to cause to divide], a solemn feast for religious purposes, a sacrificial feast (before beginning to till the ground; the Greek προπόςια, made in honor of some divinity, in memory of departed

friends, etc. Thus distinguished from epulae, a meal of any kind: convivium, a meal or feast for company; epulum, a formal or public dinner, v. h. v.). **I.** Prop.: dapem pro bubus piro florente facito . . . postea dape facta serito milium, panicum, alium, lentum, Cato R. R. 131 and 132; id. ib. 50 fin.: pro grege, an offering for the protection of the flock, Tib. 1, 5, 28; Liv. 1, 7 ad fin.: ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 17: nunc Saliaribus Oruare pulvinar deorum Tempus erat dapibus, id. ib. 1, 37, 4: sollemnis dapes et tristitia dona, Verg. A. 3, 301.

II. Transf. by the poets and post-Augustan prose-writers beyond the sphere of religion, and used of every (esp. rich, sumptuous) meal, a feast, banquet, in the sing. and plur. (in Verg. *passim*, in Tibul. in this signif. only plur.). — (a) Sing.: ne cum tyranno quisquam . . . eandem vescatur dapem, Att. ap. Non. 415, 25 (v. 217 Ribbeck): quae haec daps est? qui festus dies? Liv. Andr. ap. Prisc. p. 752 P. (transl. of Hom. Od. 1, 225: τίς δαίς, τίς δὲ θυμὸς οὐδ' ἐπλετο); so Catull. 64, 305; Hor. Od. 4, 4, 12; id. Epod. 5, 33; id. Ep. 1, 17, 51: of a simple, poor meal, Ov. H. 9, 68; 16, 206. Opp. to wine: nunc dape, nunc posito mensae nitere Lyaeo, Ov. F. 5, 521; cf. so in plur., id. M. 8, 571; Verg. A. 1, 706. — (β) Plur.: Tib. 1, 5, 49; 1, 10, 8; Verg. E. 6, 79; id. G. 4, 133; id. A. 1, 210 et saep.; Hor. Od. 1, 32, 13; id. Epod. 2, 48; Ov. M. 5, 113; 6, 664; Tac. A. 14, 22 et saep.: humanae, human excrement, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 51.

dapsile, *adv.*, sumptuously, bountifully, *v. the foll. art. Adv., no. β fin.*

dapsilis, *e (abl. plur. dapsilis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 3), adj.* [daps-ilis, daps], sumptuous, bountiful, richly provided with every thing, abundant (mostly ante- and post-class.; in the class. period perhaps only in Colum. and Suet.): sumptus, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 66: dotes, id. Aul. 2, 1, 45: corollae, id. Ps. 1, 21: lectus, id. Truc. 1, 1, 34; lubentiae, id. Ps. 1, 4, 3: proventus (vitis), Col. 4, 27, 6: copia facundiae, App. M. 11, p. 258, 12. — (β) With *abl.*: spionia dapsilis musto, Col. 3, 2, 27. — *Adv.*, sumptuously, bountifully. **A.** Form **dapsiliter**: d. suos amicos alit, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 178 P. (v. 39 Ribbeck). — **B.** Form **dapsile**: verrem sume dapsile ac dilucide, Pompon. ap. Non. 513, 27 (v. 161 Ribbeck): convivebatur, *Suet. Vesp. 19. — **C.** Comp. invitavit se dapsilius, Lucil. ap. Non. 321, 29.

dardānārius, *ii, m.*, a speculator in corn, forestaller (law Lat.), Dig. 47, 11, 6; 48, 19, 37.

Dardāni, *ōrum, m.*, Δάρδανοι, a people in Upper Moesia, the modern Servia, Plin. 3, 26, 29, § 149; Caes. B. C. 3, 4; Cic. Sest. 43, 94; Liv. 43, 20; Eutrop. 5, 7; Just. 8, 6, 3 al. — Hence, **Dardānia**, *ae, f.*, their country, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5.

1. Dardānus, *i, m.*, Δάρδανος. **I.** The son of Jupiter and Electra of Arcadia, founder of the city Dardania, in Troas, and ancestor of the royal race of Troy, Att. ap. Schol. Bern. ad Verg. G. 1, 502 (v. 653 Ribb.); Verg. A. 8, 134 Serv.; 6, 650; 3, 167 al.; cf. Heyne Verg. A. 3 Excurs. 6; Lact. 1, 23, 3: acc. Dardanon, Ov. F. 4, 31. — **B.** Hence, **1. Dardānus**, *a, um, adj.*, Dardanian, poet. for Trojan: praeda, Prop. 1, 19, 14: puppis, i. e. of Aeneas, id. 4, 1, 40 (5, 1, 40 M.): arma, Verg. A. 2, 618: pubes, id. ib. 5, 119: gens, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 10: Troja, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 4; also for Roman, as the Romans were descendants of Aeneas: ductor, i. e. the Roman, Scipio Africanus, Sil. 1, 14. — **2. Dardānius**, *a, um, adj.*, Dardanian, poet. for Trojan: gentes, Att. ap. Apul. de Deo Soc. 24 (v. 523 Ribbeck): gens, Verg. A. 1, 602: Aeneae, id. ib. 1, 494, 6, 169; cf. carinae, i. e. of Aeneas, id. ib. 4, 658; and pinus, the same, Ov. F. 1, 519: Anchisae, Verg. A. 1, 617; 9, 647: Iulus (son of Aeneas), Ov. M. 15, 767: Roma, id. ib. 15, 431: vates, i. e. Helenus, id. ib. 13, 335: advena, i. e. Paris, id. H. 8, 42: senex, i. e. Priam, id. Tr. 3, 5, 38: triumphus, Prop. 2, 14, 1 (3, 6, 1 M): minister, i. e. Ganymedes, Mart. 11, 104, et saep. — **b.** Subst. **Dardānia**, *ae, f.*, (a) the city Dardania, founded by Dar-

danus on the Hellespont, S. W. of Abydos (whence its mod. name, the Dardanelles), Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 25. Oftener, esp. in Vergil, (β) poet. for Troja, Verg. A. 2, 281; 325; 3, 52; Ov. H. 16, 57. — **3. Dardānides**, *ae, m.*, son or descendant of Dardanus: ilius, Ov. F. 6, 419. — *Absol.* for Aeneas, Verg. A. 10, 545; 12, 775. — In plur. for Trojan: pastores, id. ib. 2, 59. — *Absol.* for Trojans, id. ib. 2, 72; 445 et saep. — **4. Dardānis**, *idis, f., adj.*, Dardanian: poet. for Trojan: matres, Ov. M. 13, 412: nurus, id. H. 16, 194; 17, 212: Caieta (founded by Trojans), Mart. 10, 30. — *Absol.* for Creusa, Verg. A. 2, 787.

II. A magician of Phoenicia, Plin. 30, 1, 2, § 9; App. Mag. p. 331, 14. — Hence, **2. Dardānius**, *a, um, adj.*, of Dardanus: poet. for Magic, artes, Col. 10, 358.

III. A Stoic philosopher otherwise unknown, Cic. Ac. 2, 22, 69.

2. Dardānus, *a, um*; *v. the preceding art. no. I. B. 1.*

Dāres, *ētis and is, m.*, Δάρης. **I.** A bower, Verg. A. 5, 369; 375: acc. Daretā, id. ib. 5, 460; 463 al.; Daren, id. ib. 5, 456. — **II.** Phrygian, the assumed name of an impostor whose pretended contemporary account of the Trojan war was received as an authority in the 7th century A. D. Cf. Teuffel, Roem. Lit. 464; F. Meister, über Dares von Phr., Breslau, 1871.

Dārēus (so the best edit. of Cicero and Curtius; cf. Zumpt, Gramm. § 2) or **Dārius** (Dārii, Sid. Carm. 9, 51: Dārios, Aus. Ep. 5, 23, v. no. II.), *ii, m.*, Δάρειος [a Persian word, from R. dar-, to hold: "the sustainer of the empire," Max. Müller, Science of Lang. 2, 220], the name of several Persian kings, Cic. Fin. 5, 30 fin.; Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 41; Curt. and Just. *passim*; Ov. Ib. 317; Claud. Epist. 1, 17. — **II.** Meton for the gold coin stamped under Darius, a *daric*, Aus. l. 1. — Hence, **Darius**, *a, um, adj.* (late Lat.), of Darius, opes, Mart. Cap. 6, § 578.

dāsēa (dasia), *ae, f.*, Gr. δασεία, sc. προσώδια, the rough-breathing or spiritus asper, Pomp. Com. Art. Don. p. 80 Lind.; Prisc. p. 1287 P.

Dassaresii, *ōrum, or Dassaren- ses, ium, or Dassarētae, ārum, m.*, a people of Illyria, Liv. 27, 32; 45, 26; Mel. 2, 3, 11; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145 al.

† **dāsypūs**, *ōdis, com.*, = δασύπους (rough-foot), a sort of rabbit, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 219; 10, 63, 83, § 179 al.

* **dātārius**, *a, um, adj.* [do], to be given away (a comic word): nulla est mihi salus dataria, I have no salutation to give away, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 13.

dātātīm, *adv.* [dato], giving in turn or reciprocally, "inviceam dando," Non. 96, 15 (ante-class. and rare): isti qui ludunt datatim, i. e. (in playing ball) by tossing from one to the other, *Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 17. Obscenē, Enn. ap. Isid. Orig. 1, 25, 2; Afran. and Pomp. ap. Non. 96, 19 (Afran. v. 222; Pomp. v. 1 Ribbeck); cf. Nov. ap. Non. ib. (v. 23 Ribbeck).

dathiātum, *i, n.*, a reddish sort of incense, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 60.

datio, *ōnis, f.* [do], the act of giving, allotting, distributing; giving up, surrender (good prose, but rare). — **I.** Prop.: in datione, Varr. R. R. 3, 9 fin.: legum (= latio), *Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60: signi dationem Palamedes invenit, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202: legati, opp. ademptio legati, Dig. 34, 4, 14: partis, ib. 45, 1, 2. — **II.** Transf. **A.** The right to give or convey away property: right of alienation, *Liv. 39, 19. — **B.** A gift (eccl. Lat.): datio Dei permanent pistis, Vulg. Sirach. 11, 17.

Datis, *idis, m.* (Δάτις), a general of the Medes, Nep. Milt. 4, 1; 5, 4.

dātivus, *a, um, adj.* [do], of or belonging to giving, given, appointed. — **I.** In jurid. Lat.: dātivi tutores "qui nominatim testamento dantur," Gai. Inst. 1, § 149. — **II.** In gram.: dātivus casus, or *absol. dātivus*, *i, m.*, the dative, Quint. 1, 7, 18; 7, 9, 13; Gell. 4, 16, 3 et saep. (cf. casus dandi, Varr. L. L. 8, 18, 112; 10, 2, 165; Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25, 4; Gell. 4, 16, 4 al.).

dāto, āvi, *v. a. frequent.* I. [id.], *to give away, administer* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug., and very rare): *evectonem*, Cato ap. Front. Ep. ad Antonin. 1, 2 *fin.*: *argentum fenore*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 73: *tributum annuum*, Sid. Ep. 5, 13: *binas non amplius drachmas* (hellebori), Plin. 25, 5, 23, § 58. Obscenē, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 10; cf. *datatim*.

dātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a giver* (except in Plaut. rare). I. In gen., Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 33; 2, 7, 18; fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 616 P.: *assit laetitiae Bacchus dator*, Verg. A. 1, 734: *hilarum enim datorem diligit Deus*, Vulg. 2 Cor. 9, 7.—II. E sp. in playing ball, *the slave who hands the ball to the player*, opp. factor, the player himself, Plaut. Cure. 2, 3, 18.

dātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a giving: in abl.*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 16.—II. = *datum, a gift* (late Lat.): *datus insipientis non est utilis tibi*, Vulg. Sirach. 20, 14; 18, 18.

Daucius, a, um, *adj.*, *of Daucus: proles, twins whom their parents could not distinguish*, Verg. A. 10, 391.

† **daucum** (-on), i, m., also **daucus**, i, m., Scrib. Comp. 167; 170; 177 = *δαυκον*, *a plant of the parsnip or carrot kind*, much used in medicine, Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 89: *probatissimus in Creta*, id. 25, 9, 64, § 110 al.; Cels. 5, 23, 3 al. In App. Herb. 80, called *daucon* and *daucites*.

Daulis, idis, *f.*, *Δαυλῖς*, *a city of Phocis*, situated on an eminence, and celebrated as the scene of the fable of Tereus, Progne, and Philomela, Liv. 32, 18; Stat. Theb. 7, 344.—II. *A district in Phocis, on the frontier of Doris*, = *Drymaea*, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8.—Hence, **A. Daulias**, ādis, *f.*, *adj.*, *Daulian*: *ales*, i. e. *Progne*, Ov. H. 15, 154; and *absol.*, *Daulias*, Catull. 65, 14: *Dauliades puellae*, i. e. *Progne and Philomela*, Verg. Cir. 199.—**B. Daulis**, idis, *adj.*, *Daulian*: *parens sororque*, Sen. Thyest. 275: *Daulida rura*, Ov. M. 5, 276 (where *Daulia* is a false reading).

Daunus, i, m., *Δαῦνος*, *a fabulous king over a part of Apulia* (whence it obtained the appellation *Daunia*), *father* (or ancestor) *of Turnus, and father-in-law of Diomedes*, Verg. A. 10, 616; 688; 12, 22 al.; Hor. Od. 3, 30, 11; 4, 14, 26; Ov. M. 14, 458; 510; id. F. 4, 76; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103; Paul. ex Fest. p. 69, 1 Müll.—II. Hence, **A. Daunus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Daunian*: *heros*, i. e. *Turnus*, Verg. A. 12, 723: *gens*, i. e. *the Rutulians governed by Turnus*, id. ib. 8, 146: *dea*, i. e. *Juturna, sister of Turnus*, id. ib. 12, 785: *caedes*, i. e. *of the Romans (pars pro toto)*, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 34; cf. *Camena*, i. e. *Roman*, id. ib. 4, 6, 27: *bulbus* (an excellent kind growing in Apulia), Ov. R. Am. 797; cf. Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95.—**2. Subst.**: **Daunii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Apulia Daunia*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103; called also *Dauni*, Mel. 2, 4, 2.—**B. Dauniacus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Daunian*, for *Apulian*: *campi*, Sil. 12, 429.—**C. Daunias**, ādis, *f.*, *the province Daunia*, poet. for *Apulia*: *militaris*, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 14.

† **dautia** = *lautia*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 68, 10 Müll.

Dāvid, *m. indecl.*, or *vidis* (*gen. David*, Aus. Ephem. 3, 84: *Davidis*, Juvenc. 1, 151; *acc.* -*vida*, Juvenc. 2, 577: *David*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 23, 16), *the second king of the Jews, and principal author of the Book of Psalms*, Tert. adv. Jud. 9 et 12; Vulg. Ruth 4, 17 et saep.—Hence, **Davidicus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to David*: *urbs*, Sedul. Carm. 4, 42: *lyra*, Cassiod. Var. 2, 20.

Dāvus (**Davos**), i, m., *a name given to Roman slaves*, freq. in the comedies of Plaut. and Ter.; cf. also Hor. S. 1, 10, 40; 2, 5, 91; id. A. P. 114; Pers. 5, 161; 168 al.—*Prov.*: *Davus sum, non Oedipus*, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 24.

1. de, *adv.*: *of place, down, only in the phrase susque deque, q. v.*

2. de, *prep.* [perh. for *ded*; cf. Oscan *dat*, old *abl.* of pronom. stem *da*; cf. also Lith. *praep. da*, *as far as*; and the suffixes, old case-forms, -*dam*, -*dem*, -*dum*, -*do*, with the locative -*de*; v. Ribbeck, Beitr. z. L. v. d. Lat. Part. p. 4 sq.] (with *abl.*, de-

notes *the going out, departure, removal, or separating of an object from any fixed point*. Accordingly, it occupies a middle place between *ab*, *away from*, which denotes *a mere external departure*, and *ex*, *out of*, which signifies *from the interior of a thing*. Hence verbs compounded with *de* are constr. not only with *de*, but quite as freq. with *ab* and *ex*; and, on the other hand, those compounded with *ab* and *ex* often have the terminus a quo indicated by *de*, *from, away from, down from, out of*, etc.

A. In space, lit. and trop. with verbs of motion: *animam de corpore mitto*, Enn. ap. Non. p. 150, 6 (Ann. v. 216 Vahl.): *aliquo quom jam succus de corpore cessit*, Lucr. 3, 224: (quod Ariovistus) *de altera parte agri Sequanos decedere juberet, to depart, withdraw from*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 10; cf.: *civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent*, id. ib. 1, 2: *decedere de provincia*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 49 (= *ex provincia*, id. ib. 2, 2, 65, § 147): *de vita decedere*, Cic. Rab. Perd. 11: *exire de vita*, id. Lael. 4, 15 (cf.: *excedere e vita*, id. ib. 3, 12): *de tricinio, de cubiculo exire*, id. de Or. 2, 65 *fin.*: *hamum de cubiculo ut e navicula jacere*, Plin. Ep. 9, 7, 4: *de castris procedere*, Sall. C. 61, 8 et saep.: *brassica de capite et de oculis omnia (mala) deducet*, Cato R. R. 157, 6: *de digito anulum detraho*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 38; cf.: *de matris complexu aliquem avellere atque abstrahere*, Cic. Font. 17: *nomen suum de tabula sustulit*, id. Sest. 33, 72: *ferrum de manibus extorsimus*, id. Cat. 2, 1, 2: *juris utilitas vel a peritis vel de libris depromi potest*, id. de Or. 1, 59, 252 et saep.: *decido de lecto praecedere*, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 50: *de muro se decidere*, Caes. B. C. 1, 18, 3: *de sella exsilire*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30 *fin.*: *nec ex equo vel de muro, etc., hostem destinare*, Tert. adv. Jud. 9, p. 192: *de caelo aliquid demittere*, Lucr. 2, 1155; cf. Cato R. R. 14, 3 et saep.—**b.** In gen., to indicate the person or place from which any thing is taken, etc., with verbs of taking away, depriving, demanding, requesting, inquiring, buying; as *capere, sumere, emere, quaerere, discere, trahere, etc.*, and their compounds; cf.: *emere de aliquo*, Cato R. R. 1, 4: *aliquid mercari de aliquo*, Cic. Fl. 20 et saep.: *de aliquo quaerere, quid, etc.*, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 2: *saepe hoc audivi de patre*, id. de Or. 3, 33, 133; cf.: *de mansuole exaudita vox est*, Suet. Ner. 46: *ut sibi liceret discere id de me*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 31; so with *petere*, of place (class.): *de vicino terra petita solo*, Ov. F. 4, 822; so of persons (late Lat.): *peto de te*, Dig. 36, 1, 57, § 2; Apul. M. 6, p. 179, 40.

2. To point out the place from which any thing is brought; and hence, trop., to indicate its origin, derivation, etc.: *of, from*: *de circo astrologi*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58; so, *caupo de via Latina*, Cic. Clu. 59, 163: *nescio qui de circo maximo*, id. Mil. 24, 65: *declamator aliqui de ludo aut rabula de foro*, id. Or. 15, 47: *homo de schola atque a magistro* . . . *eruditus*, id. de Or. 2, 7, 28: *nautae de navi Alexandrina*, Suet. Aug. 98: *aliquis de ponte*, i. e. *a beggar*, Juv. 14, 134: *Libyca de rupe leones*, Ov. F. 2, 209: *nostro de rure corona*, Tib. 1, 1, 15: *Vaticano fragiles de monte patellas*, Juv. 6, 344 al.: *de summo loco Summoque genere eques*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 30; cf. id. Aul. prol. 28; id. Poen. 3, 1, 13: *genetrix Priami de gente vetusta*, Verg. A. 9, 284; cf. id. ib. 10, 350; Stat. S. 5, 3, 126: *de Numitore sati*, Ov. F. 5, 41: *de libris*, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: *de Philocteta*, id. ib. 3, 35, 141 (cf.: *e Philocteta versus*, Quint. 3, 1, 14).

3. Transf., to indicate the quarter from which motion proceeds (cf. *ab*), *from*, and because motion is so often and naturally downwards, *down from*: *haec agebantur in conventu, palam, de sella ac de loco superiore*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40; cf. id. ib. 2, 38: *quem ad se vocari et de tribunali citari jussit*, id. ib. 2, 5, 7: *qui nihil ex occulto, nihil de insidiis, agendum putant*, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109; cf. *de tergo plagas dare, from behind*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 10; Just. 20, 5, 5: *de paupere mensa dona*, Tib. 1, 1, 37 et saep.—In jurid. Latin: *de plano discutere, interloqui, cognoscere, etc.*, i. e. *on level ground*, not on the tribunal (cf. *χαρόβειν*, opp. *πρό βήματος*, Dig. 27, 1, 13, § 10), Dig. 1, 4, 1; 1, 16, 9; 14, 3, 11 et saep.; so,

de plano, off-hand, without formal consideration, Lucr. 1, 411; v. *planus*.—And with *pendeo*, etc. (the motion in the eye transferred to the object): *deque viri collo dulce pependit onus*, Ov. F. 2, 760: *lucerna de camera pendebat*, Petr. 30, 3; cf.: *et nova de gravido palmite gemma tumet*, Ov. F. 1, 152: *de qua parietis arbore nixa ead est, leaning downwards against the tree*, id. H. 21, 100.

B. In time. **1.** Immediately following a given moment of time, *after, directly after* (very rare): *de concursu*, Lucr. 1, 384 (cf. Munro, ad loc.): *velim scire hodiene statim de auctione aut quo die venias*, Cic. Att. 12, 3: *non bonus somnus est de prandio*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 8: *de eorum verbis proslui*, etc., id. Trin. 1, 2, 178.—Hence, *diem de die, from day to day, day after day*, Liv. 5, 48: *cum is diem de die differret, dum, etc.*, id. 25, 25; cf.: *diem de die proferendo*, Just. 2, 15, 6: *de die in diem, from day to day, daily* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Ps. 60, 8; 2 Pet. 2, 8; Cypr. Ep. 3, 11.

2. De nocte, de vigilia, etc., to designate an act which begins or takes its origin from the night-time, Engl. *during or in the course of the night, at night, by night*, etc.: *De Rus cras cum filio Cum primo luctu ibo hinc*. *Mi*. Imo de nocte censeo, *to-night rather*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 55: in comitium Milo de nocte venit, *in the night* (cf. shortly before, Milo media nocte in campum venit), Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4; cf. id. Mur. 33, 69: *vigilas tu de nocte*, id. ib. 9, 22; cf.: *de nocte evigilabat*, Suet. Vesp. 21: *ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones, at night*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 32; and Hannibal surgere de nocte solitus, Frontin. Strat. 4, 3, 7 et saep.: *ut de nocte multa impigreque exsurrexi, late in the night*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 10; so, *multa de nocte*, Cic. Sest. 35, 75; id. Att. 7, 4 *fin.* (for which *multa nocte*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9); cf. also: *si de multa nocte (al. de nocte) vigilasset*, id. Att. 2, 15, 2: *Caesar mittit complures equitum turmas eo de media nocte*, Caes. B. G. 7, 45; 7, 88; so, *media de nocte, at midnight*, Suet. Calig. 26; Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 91: *Caesar de tertia vigilia e castris profectus, in the third night-watch*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: *de tertia vigilia*, id. ib. 1, 21; Liv. 9, 44 Drak.; 40, 4 al.; cf.: *de quarta vigilia*, Caes. B. G. 1, 21, 3 al.; v. *vigilia*.—As in this manner *de nocte* became adverbially = *nocte*, so *de die* was sometimes used for *die* or *per diem*: *de die potare, by day, in the daytime*, Plaut. Asin. 4, 2, 16: *epulari de die*, Liv. 23, 8; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 8; Catull. 47, 6; Suet. Calig. 37; id. Domit. 21; cf.: *bibulus media de luce Falerni*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 34; and in a *lusus verbosus* with in diem, Cic. Phil. 2, 34 *fin.*—Less freq., *de mense*: *navigare de mense Decembri, in December*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1 *fin.*—And once de tempore for tempore: *ipse de tempore coenavit*, Auct. B. Hisp. 33, 5.

C. In other relations, implying separation, departure from, etc.

1. To designate the whole, from which a part is taken, or of which a part is separately regarded, etc., *from among, out of, from*: *hominem certum nisi de comitibus meis*, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 2: *gladio percussus ab uno de illis*, id. Mil. 24, 65: *si quis de nostris hominibus*, id. Flacc. 4: *quemvis de iis qui essent idonei*, id. Div. in Caecil. 4 *fin.*: *de tribus et decem fundis tres nobilissimi fundi*, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 99 et saep.: *accusator de plebe*, id. Brut. 34, 131: *pulsare minimum de plebe Quiritem*, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 29; cf. Liv. 7, 17: *malus poëta de populo*, Cic. Arch. 10, 25 et saep.: *partem solido demere de die*, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 20: *quantum de vita perdidit*, Petr. 26: *praeteritine tuas de tot caelestibus aras*, Ov. Her. 21, 179; Juv. 1, 138.

—**b.** Sometimes *de* with *abl.* takes the place of the *gen. partit.* or *gen. obj.* In the best writers this occurs mainly (a) to avoid ambiguity where genitives would be multiplied: *ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 39: *ut aliquem partem de istius impudentia reticere possum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 32; (β) for greater precision: *si quae sunt de eodem genere*, id. Tusc. 4, 7, 16: *persona de mimo*, id. Phil. 2, 27, 65; (γ) in the poets, metri gratia: *aliquid de more vetusto*, Ov. F. 6, 309; Grat. Cynege. 17: *laudes de Caesare*, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 23: *cetera de genere hoc*, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 13; Lucr. 4, 746. This circumlocution was freq.

in comic writers and in vulgar lang., and became more common in the declining periods of the lang., so that in the Romance tongues *de, di*, etc., with a case represent the earlier genitive (so, consocius, conscientia, meminisse, mentionem facere, recordari, etc., de aliqua re for alicujus rei, v. h. vv.).

2. To indicate the property from which the costs of any thing are taken: obsonat, potat, olet unguenta de meo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37; so, de tuo, Plant. Bac. 1, 1, 65; de suo, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A, 5; Suet. Caes. 19: de nostro, Plant. Truc. 1, 2, 11; de vestro, Liv. 6, 15, 10; cf.: de vestris, Ov. F. 3, 828; de alieno, Liv. 3, 1, 3; Just. 36, 3 *fin.*: de publico, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44; Liv. 1, 20; 2, 16; 4, 60. For de tuo, once de te: de te largitor puer, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 17.—Also in a trop. sense: ad tua praecepta de meo nihil his novum appositi, Plant. Mil. 3, 3, 31; cf. id. Men. 1, 2, 40; Cic. Fam. 4, 3; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 8.—P oet., to denote that out of which, or by which, one pays a penalty or suffers punishment: has vestro de sanguine poenas datis, Luc. 4, 805; cf.: cum de visceribus tuis satisfactorius sis quibus debes, Cic. Q. Frat. 1, 3, 7.

3. To designate the material of which any thing is made, *of, out of, from*: nive factum de marmore signum, Ov. M. 14, 313; cf. Verg. G. 3, 13: verno de flore corona, Tib. 2, 1, 59: scus de quinquifolius, Plin. 26, 4, 11: cinis de fico, Pall. 1, 35, 3 et saep.: de templo carcerem fieri, Cic. Phil. 5, 7; cf. Flor. 2, 6, 32: captivum de rege facturi, Just. 7, 2, 11; cf.: inque deum de bove versus erat, Ov. F. 5, 616 et saep.: fies de rhetore consul, Juv. 7, 197.—Cf. trop. *by means of*: de eodem oleo et opera exaravi nescio quid ad te, Cic. Att. 13, 38.—P r o v.: de nihilo nihilum, Pers. 3, 84; cf. Lucr. 1, 157 sq.

4. In mental operations, to indicate the subject-matter or theme on which any mental act (thinking, considering, advising, determining, etc.; discoursing, informing, exhorting, deciding, disputing, doubting, etc.) is founded; *of, about, concerning*, Gr. *περί*: cogitare de aliqua re, etc. (the most common signification): multa narrare de Laelio, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: dubitare de re, id. Fam. 3, 10, 15: de suo adventu docere, Suet. Caes. 9: de moribus admonere, Sall. Cat. 5, 9 et saep.—With this, too, is connected its use,

5. To indicate the producing cause or reason, *for, on account of, because of*: nam id nisi gravi de causa non fecisset, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 3; cf. id. de Or. 1, 41, 186; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15; Cic. Att. 11, 3: de quo nomine ad arbitrum adiisti, de eo ad iudicium venisti, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12: flebat uterque non de suo supplicio, sed pater de filii morte, de patris filius, id. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 76: de labore pectus tundit, *with pain*, Plant. Casin. 2, 6, 63: incessit passu de vulnere tardo, Ov. M. 10, 49: humus fervet de corpore, id. ib. 7, 560: facilius de odio creditur, Tac. H. 1, 34: quod erat de me feliciter Ilia mater, *through me*, Ov. F. 3, 233 et saep.

6. To indicate the thing with reference to which any thing is done, *with respect to, concerning*: de istac re in oculum utrumvis conquisito, Plant. Ps. 1, 1, 121: nil peccat de savio, Caec. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 11 (v. 161 Ribbeck): credere de numero militum, Cic. Att. 9, 1, 2: de numero dierum fidem servare, Caes. B. G. 6, 36; Sall. C. 50, 3: de ceteris senatus curae fore, id. Jug. 26, 1: concessum ad nobilitate de consule plebeio, Liv. 6, 42: solem de virgine rapta consule, Ov. F. 4, 581 et saep.—E l l i p t.: de argento somnium, *as for the money*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 50 (for which id. Heaut. 4, 2, 4: quod de argento sperem, nihil est): Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 1: de Dionysio sum admiratus, Cic. Att. 9, 12; id. Off. 1, 15, 47: de me autem suscipe paulisper meas partes, id. Fam. 3, 12, 2; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 36 et saep.: de Samnitibus triumphare, *concerning, over*, Cic. Sen. 16, 55; cf. Hor. 4, 2, 88: de Atheniensibus victoria, Curt. 8, 1, 33.

7. To indicate the thing in conformity with which any thing is done, *according to, after*: secundum: DE SENATVOS SENTENTIAM, S. C. de Bac.: fecisse dicas de mea sententia, Plant. Bac. 4, 9, 115; cf.: de suorum propinquorum sententia atque auctoritate fecisse dicatur, Cic. Cael. 29: de consilii sententia Mamertinis se frumentum non

imperare pronunciat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 21 al.: de ejus consilio velle sese facere, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 17: vix de mea voluntate concessum est, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 4: de exemplo meo ipse aedificato, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 86: de more vetusto, Verg. A. 11, 142; Ov. M. 7, 606: de nomine, id. ib. 1, 447: patrioque vocat de nomine mensem, id. F. 3, 77.

8. With adjectives to form adverbial expressions. **a.** De integro, *anew* (= ab integro, ex integro; cf.: iterum, rursus, de novo), indidemque eadem aequae oriuntur de integro, atque eodem occidunt, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 17 Müll. (v. 92 Ribb.): ratio de integro ineunda est mihi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 7; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 56; id. Att. 13, 27; id. Fam. 12, 30, 2 et saep. (The combination de novo appears only in the contracted form denuo, v. h. vv.).—**b.** De improvviso, *unexpectedly*: ubi de improvviso intervntum est mulieri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 40; id. And. 2, 2, 23; id. Ad. 3, 3, 53; Caes. B. G. 2, 3; 5, 22; 5, 39 et saep.; Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151 et saep.—**c.** De transverso, *unexpectedly*: ecce autem de transverso L. Caesar ut veniam ad se rogat, Cic. Att. 15, 4 *fin.*; Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14.

9. De is often put between an adj. or pron. and its substantive; cf. above multa de nocte, media de nocte, gravi de causa, etc.: qua de re, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 13; esp. in the judic. formula: qua de re agitur; cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6; Cic. Brut. 79 *fin.* Also freq. after a simple relative: quo de, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 41; 54, 104; 2, 11, 37: qua de, id. ib. 2, 23, 70 et saep.

II. In composition the *e* becomes short before a vowel, as in dehisco, dehinc, deorsum, and coincides with it in the poets by synaeresis; cf.: dehinc, deinde, deinceps, deorsum; sometimes contraction takes place, as in debeo, debilis, dego, demo, from de-habeo, de-habilis, de-ago, de-emo.—**2.** Signif. **a.** Separation, departure, removal, taking away; *off, away, down, out*: de-cedo, demigro, demeto, depromo, descendo, devolvio, derivio, deflecto, etc.; and trop. dedico, denuntio; and in a downward direction, decido, decumbo, deprimo, demergo, delabor, defluo, demitto, desido, desideo, declivis, deculco, degredior, deicio, etc.—**b.** Cessation, removal of the fundamental idea (= un-, de-, dis-): dearmo, deartuo, decreasco, dedisco, dedecoro, dedignor, dedoceo, denascor, denormo, desumo, etc.; and hence direct negation, as in dedecet, deformis, demens, etc.—**c.** With reference to the terminus of the action: defero, defigo, demitto, etc.; hence also trop., *with reference to the extent of the action, to the uttermost, to exhaustion, through, out*: debacchor, debello, dedolo, delino, delibuo, etc.: defatigo, delaboro, delasso, etc.; hence freq. a mere strengthening of the fundamental idea, = valde, thoroughly, much: demiror, demitigo, etc.—**d.** Giving a bad sense to the verb: decipio, delinquo, deludo, derideo, detestor.—**e.** Rarely, contraction from a broad into a narrow space, together: deligo, devincio. See also Hand Turs. II. p. 183–229.

deā, ae (*dat. and abl. plur.*: diis, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7; Ins. Orell. 2076: deabus, Cn. Gell. ap. Charis. p. 39 P.; Ang. C. D. 7, 24; 3, 3; Apul. M. 4, p. 156: diis deabusque, Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 5; id. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 733 P., IV. 2, p. 451 ed. Orell.; cf. divis divabusque, Inscr. ap. Voss. Arist. 4, 4 *fin.*), *f.* [deus], a goddess: Juno sancta deorum, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 576 (Annal. v. 65 Vahl.): his diis (i. e. the Muses) Helicon atque Olympon attribuerunt homines, Varr. I. 1; cf. for the same, novem deae, Ov. H. 15, 108; id. A. 3, 348; and Thespiades deae, id. M. 5, 310; and only deae, Verg. A. 7, 641: dea, magna dea, Cybele, dea domina Dindymi, Catull. 63, 91: mille dea est operum: certe dea carminis illa est (sc. Minerva), Ov. F. 3, 833: bellica, the same, id. M. 2, 752: venatrix, i. e. Diana, id. ib. 2, 454: silvarum, the same, id. ib. 3, 163: triplices, i. e. the Fates, id. ib. 2, 654; cf. triplices poenarum Eumenides, id. ib. 8, 481: siderea, i. e. Night, Prop. 3, 20, 18 (4, 20, 8 M.) et saep. For the combination di deaque, v. deus; Bona Dea, v. bonus, no. F.—The appellation **DEA** is freq. on the tombs of women, Inscr. ap. Fea, p. 173; Fabretti, Inscr. p. 266, 106 al.

* **de-ācinatus**, a, um, *adj.* [acinus],

cleared from the grapes: dolia, Cato R. R. 26 Schneid.

† **deactio** = peractio, a finishing, Paul. ex Fest. p. 74, 11 Müll.

dealbatio, ōnis, *f.* [dealbo], a white-washing, Aug. Civ. D. 3, 14.

* **dealbator**, ōris, *m.* [dealbo], who whitens over, a whitewasher, a purger, plasterer, Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

de-albo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [albus], to whiten over, to whitewash, to parget, plaster (good prose, but rare): columnas, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55 *fin.* (twice): parietes, Pall. 1, 24, 1; Suet. Gall. 9; Vitruv. 7, 4.—P r o v.: duo parietes de eadem fidelia, Curius ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29; v. fidelia.—In eccl. Lat., to purify, cleanse: in sanguine Agni, Vulg. Apoc. 7, 14.—P a s s., to be white, Vulg. Psal. 50, 8 al.—Hence, **dealbatus**, a, um, p. a., whitewashed, plastered: sepulchra, Vulg. Matt. 23, 27; cf. August. Conf. 7, 6.

deambulācrum, i, n. [deambulo], a place to walk in, a promenade, walk, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 9; Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 2.

deambulatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], a walking abroad, promenading, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 2; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 141; Vulg. Ezech. 12, 4.

* **deambulātorium**, ii, n. [id.], a gallery for walking, Capitol. Gord. 3, 32.

de-ambulo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to walk abroad, walk much, to take a walk, to promenade (rare): aegrotus saliat decies et deambulet, Cato R. R. 127 *fin.*; 156, 4: eamus deambulatum, id. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256; so in the *supine*, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 26; deambulant in litore, Suet. Aug. 96; 83; Vulg. Gen. 3, 8; id. Dan. 13, 7 (ambulatum is the true reading, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 14).

de-amo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to be desperately in love with, to love dearly or passionately (ante-class.), "vehementius amare," Non. 97, 21 (cf. *deperere*). **I.** Prop.: illa, quam tuus gnatus annos multos deamat, deperit, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 35; id. Poen. 4, 2, 72; Afran. ap. Non. 1.1. (v. 357 Ribbeck): Laber ap. Charis. 1, p. 84 P. (v. 41 Ribbeck).—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of things, to be quite in love with, delighted with: deamavi . . . lepidissima munera, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 3; cf.: dona deamata acceptaque, id. Truc. 4, 1, 5: deamo te, Syre, I am greatly obliged to you, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 21.

† **Deāna**, ae, *f.*, v. Diana.

de-argento, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [argentum]. ***I.** To deprive of money (ante-class.): depeculassere aliqua sperans me atque deargentassere, Lucil. ap. Non. 97, 8.—**II.** To silver over, to plate with silver (late Lat.): idola deargentata et deaurata, Hier. in Ies. 9, 30, 24: arma, Oros. 3, 22: columba, Aug. Ep. 23, 5: pennae, Vulg. Psal. 67, 14.

de-argumentor, āri, v. dep. n., to decide finally (late Lat.): super aliqua re, Claud. Mamert. de Statu An. 2, 7.

de-armo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** Aliquē m, to disarm (except in particip., late Lat. for armis spoliare): dearmatus exercitus, Liv. 4, 10, 7.—**II.** Aliquid, to deprive of power, blunt: pharetram expilet, sagittas dearmet, App. M. 5, p. 172, 25.

de-artuo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [artus; cf. artuatus and artuatum]. Lit., to dismember, to rend limb by limb; hence, trop., to ruin: "quasi per artus concidere," Non. 95, 17 (only in the foll. passages): fallacies opes, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 14: deartuatum sum hujus technis, id. ib. 3, 4, 108; cf. Non. 1.1.

de-ascio, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [ascio], to hew or cut with an axe, to smooth. **I.** Lit. (late Lat.): deasciato stipiti, wrought, smoothed, Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 381.—**B.** To rub out, efface: hunc titulum, Murat. Inscr. 1203, 9.—**II.** Trop.: aliquem, to cheat, to chouse (cf. *abrado*), Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 11.

deaurator, ōris, *m.* [deauro], a gilder, Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

de-auro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to gild, to gild over (late Lat. for inaurare): cassidas et tegerent argento et deaurarent, Cod.

Theod. 10, 22, 1; Tert. Idol. 8: columnas, Vulg. Exod. 36; 36: vestitus, id. Psal. 44, 9: signum DEAVBATVM, Inscr. Orell. no. 3173 (of the year 162 post-Chr.).

debacchatio, ōnis, f. [debacchor], *passionate raving, fury*: libidinis, Salv. Gab. D. 7 init.

dē-bacchor, ātus, 1, v. dep. n., to rave like the Bacchantes, to rage without control, revel wildly (rare): si satis jam debacchatus es, leno, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 30 sq.; Hier. in Is. 11, 37, 26.—**II**. Poet., of inanimate things, to rage: qua parte debacchentur ignes, *Hor. Od. 3, 3, 55.

***dē-bātus**, ēre, v. a., to beat or thrust severely (obsc.), Petr. 69, 3.

dēbellator, ōris, m. [debello], a conqueror, subduer (rare; mostly poet.): ferarum, *Verg. A. 7, 651; *Stat. Th. 9, 545: Vespasianus Judaeorum debellator, Tert. Apol. 5: durus, Vulg. Sap. 18, 15.

dēbellatrix, icis, f. [debellator], a conqueress, she that conquers (late Lat.).—**I**. Prop.: Phrygiae Graecia, Tert. Apol. 2.—**II**. Trop.: pudoris et famae libido, Lact. 1, 9.

dē-bello, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. (not ante-Aug.; esp. freq. in Livy). **I**. Neutr., to bring a war to an end, to finish a war. So rare in the act. form: Aulus cum Ferentanis uno secundo proelio debellavit, Liv. 9, 16; cf. id. Epit. 33; id. 44, 39 fin.; 35, 35. But exceedingly common as an impersonal: debellari eo die cum Samnitibus potuisse, Liv. 8, 36; cf. id. 4, 58: ne absente se debellaretur, id. 41, 18: proelioque uno debellatum est, id. 2, 26; 31, 48 fin. Drak.; cf. id. 7, 28: debellatum est (erat, etc.), id. 2, 31; 3, 70; 9, 4 al.: debellatum foret, id. 23, 13; Tac. Agr. 26; id. H. 3, 19; Flor. 3, 5, 11 al.: debellatum iri, Liv. 29, 14; and in the part. perf. absol. debellato, after the war is ended (freq. in Livy): eum quasi debellato triumphare, Liv. 26, 21; so id. 29, 32; 30, 8 al.—**II**. Act. (poet. and post-Aug.). ***A**. With a homogeneous object, to fight out: rixa super mero debellata, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 8.—**B**. With heterog. object, to conquer completely, to vanquish, subdue: parcere subjectis et debellare superbos, Verg. A. 6, 853; gentem, id. ib. 5, 731: hostem clamore, Tac. Agr. 34: Darium, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 41: Gallias, Suet. Ner. 43: Illyricum, id. Tib. 17: Indiam, *Ov. M. 4, 605; Vulg. Isa. 7, 1; 63, 10.—**2**. Trop.: olim fugissemus ex Asia, si nos fabulae debellare potuissent, Curt. 9, 2, 15: debellat eos (fungos) et aceti natura, Plin. 22, 23, 47, § 99.

dēbeo (dehībeo), Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 24 infra, cf. Ritschl, Opusc. Phil. 2, 590), ūi, itum, 2, v. a. [de-habeo], (lit., to have or keep from some one): "qui pecuniam dissolvit, statim non habet id quod reddidit, qui autem debet, aes retinet alienum," Cic. Planc. 28, 68 Wund.; hence), to owe (Gr. *opheilo*; opp. reddo, solvo, dissolvo, persolvo, freq. and class.).

I. Lit., of money and money's worth. **a**. Act., (a) with acc.: quas (drachmas) de ratione debui, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 24; cf. Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 43: Mylasis et Alabandis pecuniam Cluvio debent, Cic. Fam. 13, 56; so, pecuniam alicui, id. ib. 13, 14 et saep.: qui dissolverem quae debeo, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 51: appellatus es de pecunia, quam pro domo, pro hortis, pro sectione debebas, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71; so, grandem pecuniam, Sall. C. 49, 3: quadringentes HS. Cic. Phil. 2, 37: talenta Cō, id. Att. 5, 21, 12: quadruplum, duplum, Quint. 7, 4, 44 et saep.—(β) Without acc.: illis quibus debeo, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 30: ut illi quam plurimi deberent, Sall. J. 96, 2: nec ipsi debeo, Quint. 4, 4, 6: Cal. Jan. debuit; adhuc non solvit, Cic. Att. 14, 18; Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 3 et saep.—**Part. pres. as subst.**: debentes, ium, m., debtors, Liv. 6, 27, 3; cf. Sen. Ben. 1, 4, 5.—**b**. Pass.: dum pecunia accipitur, quae mihi ex publica permutatione debetur, Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 4; id. Verr. 2, 3, 82; cf.: quam ad diem legioni frumentum deberi sciebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: a publicanis suae provinciae debitam biennii pecuniam exegerat, id. B. C. 3, 31; Quint. 5, 10, 117: quod si omnino non debetur? Quid? praetor solet judicare deberi? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10; cf.: quaeretur an debeatur, Quint. 7, 1, 21 et saep.—Hence, (β) **Dēbitum**, i, n., what is owing, a debt, Cic.

Att. 13, 23 fin.: ne de bonis deminui pateantur priusquam Fundanio debitum solum esset, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10: tamquam debito fraudetur, id. Or. 53, 178: ex quibus unum haec epistula in debitum solvet, will pay a debt with one, Sen. Ep. 7, 10: redde, to repay, Col. 10, pr. 1.

2. Prov.: animam debere, to be over head and ears in debt, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 56 ("Graecum proverbium, καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν ψυχὴν *opheilet*," Don.).

II. Trop., to owe something, i. e. to be under obligation, both to and for something.

A. To owe, i. e. to be bound or under obligation to render, pay, etc., something (for syn. cf.: necesse est, oportet, cogo, decet, opus est, par est, meum, tuum . . . aliquid est). **1**. In gen. **a**. Act. (a) with acc.: ego hoc tibi pro servitio debeo, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 51: quo etiam majorem ei res publica gratiam debet, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27; so, gratiam, Sall. J. 110; cf. no. b: videris patriae hoc munus debere, Cic. Leg. 1, 25: si fidem debet tutor, Quint. 5, 10, 73 (acc. to Cic. Top. 10, 42, si tutor *fidem praestare* debet); cf. no. b: dies longum videtur opus debentibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 21: quos mundo debes oculos, Ov. M. 4, 197: debueram patriae poenas odiis meorum, Verg. A. 10, 853; cf. Ov. M. 6, 538; id. F. 5, 648: juvenem nil jam caelestibus ullis debentem, Verg. A. 11, 51; cf. Sil. 15, 371: navis, quae tibi creditum Debes Vergilium finibus Atticis, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 6; Ov. M. 1, 481 sq.: Turnum debent haec jam mihi sacra, Verg. A. 12, 317 Wagn. N. cr.; cf. id. ib. 11, 179: isti tibi quid homines debent? i. e. what business have you with those men? Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 51; cf. infra b fin.—(β) With inf., to be bound, in duty bound to do something; I ought, must, should, etc., do it (in class. prose always in the sense of moral necessity; in the poets sometimes for *necesse est*): debetis velle quae velimus, Plaut. Am. prol. 39: num ferre contra patriam arma illi cum Coriolano debuerunt? Cic. Lael. 11: multo illa gravius aestimare debere, Caes. B. G. 7, 14 fin.: Africam forte Tubero obtinere debebat, id. B. C. 1, 30: debet hoc etiam rescribere, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 30 et saep.: ut agri vastari, oppida expugnari non debuerint, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: summase se iniquitatis condemnari debere, si, etc., id. ib. 7, 19 fin.: scriptor . . . inter perfectos veteresque referri debet, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 37 (for which ib. 41: inter quos *referendus erit*? cf. also ultima semper *Espectanda* dies homini; dicique beatus Ante obitum nemo debet, Ov. M. 3, 137): ut jam nunc dicat, jam nunc debentia dici, Hor. A. P. 43 et saep.—Poet. for necesse est, oportet, it is necessary, it must needs (so almost everywhere in Lucr.): omnia debet enim cibis integrare novando et fulcure cibis, etc., Lucr. 2, 1146; 3, 188; 4, 61; 1, 232 Munro.—**b**. Pass., to be due or owing: Veneri jam et Libero reliquum tempus deberi arbitrabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11: quanta his (sc. diis) gratia debeatur, id. Fin. 3, 22, 73; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9 fin.: honores non ex merito, sed quasi debitos repetere, Sall. J. 85, 37 et saep.: persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant Debita! Verg. A. 2, 538: debita quam sulcis committas semina, id. G. 1, 223; Prop. 1, 6, 17; 2, 28, 60 (3, 26, 14 M.): debita Nymphis opifex coronae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 30: calentem debita sparges lacrima favillam, id. ib. 2, 6, 23; Prop. 3, 7, 9 (4, 6, 9 M.): soli mihi Palas debetur, Verg. A. 10, 443 et saep.: quid tibi istic debetur? what business have you there? Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 18; id. Truc. 2, 2, 8; id. Rud. 1, 1, 34; cf. supra, a (a).—Hence, **Debitum**, i, n., what is due, debt, duty, obligation (post-Aug. and rare): velut omni vitae debito liberatus, Curt. 10, 5, 3: nepotum nutriendorum, Val. Max. 2, 9, 1: non secundum gratiam, sed secundum debitum, Vulg. Rom. 4, 4; 1 Cor. 7, 3: solvere debito, to free from obligation, Sen. Ben. 6, 4, 1.—**2**. Poet. (esp. in Verg.) and in post-Aug. prose like the Gr. *opheilo* and *opheilavō*. **A**. To owe, i. e. to be bound or destined by fate or by nature (v. Lidd. and Scott sub. *opheilo*, no. 3). (a) Act.: urbem et jam cernuo Phrygiis debere nepotes, i. e. are destined to found, Ov. M. 15, 444: debet multas hic legibus aevi (i. e. fato) Ante suam mortes, Luc. 2, 82; cf. id. 6,

530.—More usually, (β) pass., to be due i. e. to be destined: cui regnum Italiae Romanaeque tellus Debetur, Verg. A. 4, 276; cf. id. ib. 3, 184; 7, 120; 145: indiget Aeneam scis Deberi caelo, id. ib. 12, 795: animae, quibus altera fato Corpora debentur, id. ib. 6, 714: sors ista senectae Debata erat nostrae, id. ib. 11, 166: fatis debitus Arruns, i. e. devoted to death, id. ib. 11, 759: dum bello Argolici vastabant Pergama reges Debata casurasque inimicis ignibus arces, id. ib. 8, 375 ("fataliter ad exitium destinata," Serv.); cf. so absol.: tempora Parcae debita complebant, id. ib. 9, 108: morbo naturae debitum reddiderunt, Nep. Reg. 1 fin.: DEBITVM NATVRAE PERSOLVIT, etc., Inscr. Orell. no. 3453; and simply DEBITVM PERSOLVIT, id. ib. no. 4482.—**b**. So, because what one is destined by the fates to suffer is regarded as his debt (*opheilavō* γέλωτά τινα): tu nisi ventis debetis ludibrium, cave, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 16.

B. To owe something to some one, to be indebted to or to have to thank one for something. (a) With acc.: ut hoc summum beneficium Q. Maximo debuerim, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121; so magna beneficia mihi, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12: qui mihi laudem illam eo minus deberet, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 3: me pae-ne plus tibi quam ipsi Miloni debitum, id. Fam. 2, 6 fin.; cf. id. Planc. 28; and quantum cuique deberet, Nep. Epam. 3 fin.; Plin. Pan. 30, 1 et saep.: o cui debere salutem Confitetur, Ov. M. 7, 164; so vitam, id. Pont. 4, 5, 31; and in a like sense: se, id. M. 7, 48; 2, 644; so, in a bad sense, hoc quoque Tarquinio debebimus, id. Fast. 2, 825.—(β) Absol., to be indebted, obliged, under obligation to one: verum fac me multis debere, et in iis Plancio, etc., Cic. Planc. 28; cf. with a clause: tibi nos debere fatemur, quod, etc., Ov. M. 4, 76.

C. To continue to owe something; i. e. to withhold, keep back: quod praesenti tibi non tribueram, id. absenti debere non potui, Cic. Fam. 7, 19, init.—So pass.: sic enim diximus, et tibi hoc video non posse debere, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 67 fin.

***dē-bībo**, ēre, v. a., to drink of: flumen, Sol. 7, 27.

dēbilis (old shortened form *debil*, v. Ritschl, Opusc. Phil. 2, 331), e, adj. [de-habilis; cf. Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 12: lit. *unman-geable, wanting in flexibility or activity*; hence], lame, disabled, crippled, infirm, debilitated, feeble, frail, weak, etc. For syn. cf.: imbecillus, infirmus, invalidus (freq. and class.).

I. Lit. **a**. Of personal subjects: debiles fieri, Cato R. R. 157, 10: si gladium imbecillo seni aut debili dederis, Cic. Sest. 10, 24; cf. id. Phil. 8, 10, 31; Plaedr. 4, 2, 10: confectus senectute, mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21; cf.: debilis manu, pede, coxa, Maecen. ap. Sen. Ep. 101, 11; ille humero, hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis, *Juv. 10, 227: plurimis stipendiis debilis miles, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104: integris debiles implicabantur, Curt. 4, 16, 11: amissis remis atque ordine debilis uno Sergestus, Verg. A. 5, 271: claudi ac debiles equi, Liv. 21, 40.—**b**. Of inanimate subjects: membra metu, *Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 3; Sen. Contr. 5, 33; cf. debile fit corpus, Lucr. 4, 952; 5, 830: manus, Ov. M. 12, 106: crux, *Suet. Vesp. 7: ferrum, Verg. A. 12, 50: pennae, Ov. R. Am. 198: jugum, id. Pont. 3, 1, 68: umbra, id. Tr. 3, 4, 20.—Poet.: iter, i. e. of a wounded man, Stat. Th. 12, 144.

II. Trop., disabled, weak, in mind, character, authority, etc. **a**. Of personal subjects: eos qui restitissent infirmos sine illo (sc. Catilina) ac debiles fore putabam, Cic. Cat. 3, 2: qui hac parte animi (sc. memoria) tam debilis esset, ut, etc., id. Brut. 61, 219: ingenio debiliior, Tac. H. 4, 62; cf.: sine animo anima est debilis, Att. ap. Non. 426, 48 (v. 296 Ribbeck).—**b**. Of inanimate subjects: duo corpora esse reipublicae, unum debile, infirmo capite: alterum firmum sine capite, Cic. Mur. 25, 51: manca ac debilis praetura, id. Mil. 9, 25; id. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: manus, sine quibus trunca esset actio ac debilis, Quint. 11, 3, 85: inscitia, *Pers. 5, 99.—Comp. v. supra.—Sup. appears not to occur.—***Adv.**, **debiliter**, infirmly, lamely, feebly: lacrimis lingua debiliter stupet, Pac. ap. Non. 98, 18 (v. 355 Ribbeck).

debilitas, ātis, f. [debilis], lameness, 515

debility, infirmity, weakness (good prose). **I.** Lit.: linguae, Cic. Pis. 1: membrorum, Liv. 33, 2: pedis, Labeo ap. Gell. 4, 2, 4: pedum, Tac. H. 1, 9: aliqua corporis, *Suet. Calig. 26 *fin.* et saep.—*Absol.*: bonum integritas corporis, miserum debilitas, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84; so id. Tusc. 3, 34; id. de Inv. 1, 25, 36; Liv. 2, 36; Cels. 5, 26, 28; Juv. 14, 156; Quint. 5, 12, 19; Plin. Ep. 8, 13, 9 al.—In *plur.*: a se dolores, morbos, debilitates repellere, Cic. Fin. 4, 8 *fin.*; Gell. 7, 1, 7; Arnob. 1, 46 sq.—**II.** Trop.: animi, Cic. Fin. 1, 15: mollis debilitate Galliambus, Mart. 2, 86, 5.

debilitatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a *laming, maiming; weakness* (rare). **I.** Lit.: praemium debilitationis consecutus, i. e. of mutilation of nose and ears, App. M. 2, p. 128, 15.—**II.** Trop.: animi, *Cic. Pis. 36, 88.

debiliter, adv., v. debilis, *ad fin.*

debilito, āvi, ātūm, 1, v. a. [debilis], to *lame, cripple, maim; to debilitate, unnerve, disable, weaken* (freq. and class.).

I. Lit. **a.** Of personal objects: gladiatores, qui debilitati fuerint, Gai. Inst. 3, § 146: contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupeque, Liv. 21, 40: corpore debilitantur (saucii), Cic. Caecin. 15, 42: casu debilitatus, Tac. A. 4, 63: lapsu debilitatus, *Suet. Aug. 43 (cf. shortly after, qui et ipse *crus fregerat*): qui filium debilitavit, ut *inhabilis* militiae sit, Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 12; Ov. M. 13, 112: natantium manus lacerabant, donec debilitati, etc., Curt. 4, 3, 5.—**b.** Of inanimate objects: membra, quae debilitavit lapidibus, fustibus, Cic. Fl. 30, 73: vim ferro ac viribus, id. Marc. 3: lingua debilitata malis, *Lucr. 6, 1150: opes adversariorum debilitatae, Nep. Ages. 5, 2: cibum etiam saepe subtrahunt, ut fame debilitetur sculeorum nimis effrenata vis, Cic. Hortens. Frag. 78 Bait. (Non., p. 105, 7).—*Poet.*: (hiems) quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare Tyrrhenum, i. e. *breaks its waves* (= collidit), Hor. Od. 1, 11, 5.

II. Trop. **a.** Of personal objects: quo metu debilitaret nostros, Varr. ap. Non. 163, 30: simulac me fractum ac debilitatum metu viderit, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121; cf.: hunc cum afflictum, debilitatum, maerentem, viderem, id. ib. 2, 47, 195: recitatis literis debilitatus atque abjectus, conscientia convictus, repente conticuit, *disheartened*, id. Cat. 3, 5, 10: victi debilitantur animosque demittunt, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42: sin aestivorum timor te debilitat, id. Fam. 7, 14: quosdam continet metus, quosdam debilitat, Quint. 1, 3, 6 et saep.: debilitati a jure cognoscendo, i. e. *dispirited, discouraged* (= deteriti), Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 142 (cf. shortly before, a discendo deterrent).—**b.** Of inanimate objects: membrum reip. fractum debilitatumque, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3: animos, id. Lael. 7; so Nep. Dat. 6: animum luctu, metu, Cic. Planc. 42, 103: nimis effrenatam vim fame, id. fragm. ap. Non. 105, 11; cf.: vires animi (senectus), *Verg. A. 9, 611: fortitudinem, magnitudinem animi, patientiam (dolor), Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 76: veritatem multis incommodis, id. Quint. 1, 4: spem meam, id. Att. 5, 4 et saep.: versus, id. de Or. 3, 50: debilitatur ac frangitur eloquentia, Tac. Or. 39.

debitio, ōnis, f. [debeo], an *owing, indebtedness* (extremely rare): pecuniae et gratiae, Cic. Planc. 28, 68; cf. Gell. 1, 4, 2 sq.: torquetur debitione dotis, Cic. Att. 14, 13, 5.—*Transf.*, the *debt*, Ambros. de Tobia, 7, 25.

debitor, ōris, m. [id.], a *debtor*; cf.: *nexus, oboeratus*. **I.** Lit. (quite class.), Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78; id. Flacc. 20, 48; id. Pis. 35, 86; Caes. B. C. 3, 1; 3, 20; Quint. 3, 6, 84; *Juv. 16, 40 et saep.: aeris, *Hor. S. 1, 3, 86.—**II.** Trop. (mostly poet., and perh. not ante-Aug.). **A.** (after debeo, no. II. A.): voti, one whose wish has been granted, and *who is hence bound to perform his vow*, Mart. 9, 42, 8: mercede soluta Non manet officio debitor ille tuo, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 46; Sen. Contr. 1, 1, 11; cf. Vulg. Rom. 1, 14.—*More freq.*, **B.** (after debeo, no. II. B.), *one who is indebted or under obligation to some one for something*; constr. with *gen. of the thing, and dat. of the person*: qui debitor est vitae tibi suae, Ov. Pont. 4, 1, 2: animae hujus, id. Tr. 1, 5, 10: animi amici,

id. Pont. 4, 8, 6: habebis ipsum gratissimum debitorem, Plin. Ep. 3, 2 *fin.*

debitrix, icis, f. [debitor], a *female debtor* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: mulier, Dig. 16, 1, 24: fisci, ib. 49, 14, 47.—**II.** Trop.: omnium delictorum debitrix anima est, the *guilty cause*, Tert. Anim. 35.

debitum, i, n., v. debeo.

de-blātēro, āvi, ātūm, 1, v. a., to *prate* of a thing, to *babble, blab out* (ante and post-class.): versuum multa milia, Gell. 9, 15, 10; id. 1, 2, 6.—*With acc. and inf.*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 1; Lucil. ap. Non. 96, 10.

de-būcino (debuccino), āre, v. a., to *trumpet forth* (eccl. Lat.), trop., Tert. virg. vel. 13.

de-cāchinno, āre, v. a., to *deride, laugh to scorn* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 47.

decāchordum, i, n., = *δεκάχορδον*, a *musical instrument of ten strings* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Ps. 91, 4.

decāchorus, a, um, adj., = *δεκάχορδος*, *ten-stringed* (late Lat.): cithara, Vulg. Myth. 1, 14 al.

***decacuminatio**, ōnis, f. [decacumino], a *lopping, cutting off the top*: cupressi, piceae, cedri, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 236.

de-cacūmino, āre, v. a., to *cut the top off, to top and lop* (t. t. of agriculture): pampinum, Col. 4, 7, 3: ulmum, id. 5, 6, 12.

***de-cālantico**, āre, v. a. [calantica], to *deprive of one's hood, to plunder one*: decalanticare, eburno speculo depeculassere, Lucil. ap. Non. 97, 9 dub.

† **decalco**, to *plaster with lime, to whitewash* = *albo, κοῦω*, Gloss. Vet.

† **decaléfacio**, to *warm thoroughly*, ἐκθερμαίνω, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

† **decalesco**, to *become warm*, ἐκθερμαίνωμαι, Gloss. Cyrill.

† **decalicator**, ōris, m. [de-calix], a *hard drinker*, καταπότης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

† **decalicatum**, calce litum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 75, 13 Müll.

decalōgus, i, m., = *δεκάλογος*, the *decatalogue*, Tert. An. 37.

decalvatio, ōnis, f. [decalvo], the *making bald*, Hieron. Ep. 122, 1.

de-calvo, āvi, ātūm, 1, v. a. (calvus), to *make bald, to remove the hair* (late Lat.): locum corporis, Veg. A. V. 2, 48, 3: Sampson a muliere decalvatus, *shorn*, Hier. adv. Jov. 1, 23: pueros David decalvavit, Vulg. 1 Par. 19, 4; 1 Cor. 11, 6.

decānia, ōrum, n. [decanus], *divisions of the zodiac*, Manil. 4, 298.

decānicum, i, n. [id.], a *building belonging to the church*, Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 30.

de-cāno, ēre, 3, v. a., to *celebrate by singing*: Cererem, Prob. Cath. 1492 P.

***decantatio**, ōnis, f. [decanto], *talkativeness*, as transl. of ἀδόλεσχία, Hier. Ep. 105, no. 49.

de-canto, āvi, ātūm, 1, v. a. (in the class. per. freq. in Cic.; elsewh. rare). **I.** To *sing a thing off, to repeat in a singing manner* (v. cano and canto). **A.** Usually with the secondary idea of something trite, worn out, absurd; to *repeat often, to say over and over again* (= semper repetere, in ore habere; cf. cantilena): nec mihi opus est Graeco aliquo doctore, qui mihi pervulgata praecepta decantet, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75: causas, id. ib. 2, 32, 140; id. Fin. 4, 4, 10; id. Att. 13, 34; Quint. 12, 8, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 64 al.—**B.** Without this unfavorable idea: miserabiles elegos, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 3: Ἀλκίον III in scenico habitu, to *recite, rehearse*, *Suet. Ner. 38: tribus, to *proclaim*, Luc. 5, 394.—**C.** Esp. to *repeat as a charm*, and hence to *bewitch, enchant, charm*: nullo decantatus carmine, App. M. 3, p. 138, 35: verbis et amplexibus aliquem, id. ib. 5, p. 165, 6; id. ib. 3, p. 137, 12; Vulg. Isa. 54, 1 al.—**II.** *Intr.* **A.** (Acc. to de, no. II. 2. b.) To *leave off singing*: jam decantaverant (= cantare, deplorare desierant), *had given over lamenting*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 53.—**B.** To *play* (upon an instrument): decantanti jus tibicinis ademit, Aur. Vict. Vir. Illust. 34, 1.

decānus, i, m. [decem]. **I.** A *chief of ten, one set over ten persons* (late Lat.). **A.** Over soldiers, Veg. Mil. 2, 8.—**B.** Over monks, a *dean*, Hier. Ep. 22, no. 35.—**C.**

The *chief of the corpse-bearers*, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 4; 9.—**D.** As a judge, Vulg. Exod. 18, 21; Deut. 1, 15.—**II.** A *kind of officer at the imperial court*, Cod. 12, 27, 1.—**III.** In astrology, the *chief of ten parts of a zodiacal sign*, Firm. Math. 2, 4.

† **decāprōti**, ōrum, m., = *δεκαπρωτοι*, the *ten chief men*, magistrates in the municipia and colonies (pure Lat. decem primi), Dig. 50, 4, 3, § 10; ib. 18, § 26.

† **decāprōtia**, ae, f., = *δεκαπρωτεία*, the *office and dignity of the decaproti*, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 26.

decargyrum, i, n., a *large silver coin* (= majorina), Cod. Theod. 9, 23, 1.

decarmino, āvi, 1, v. a. [de-carmen], to *make prose of verse, to disarrange the order of the words in a verse*: sed hic ordo nobis verborum faciendus est, ut versus hujus decarminata contextio ipsa se magis exponere videatur, Cassiod. in Ps. 130, 3, 4.

de-carno, āre, v. a. [2, caro], to *take off the flesh* (late Lat.), Veg. A. V. 2, 27, 2; 2, 42, 1; 3, 6, 1; Apic. 7, 9.

† **decas**, ādis, f., = *δεκάς*, a *decade*, Tert. de Praescr. 49 al.; Mart. Cap. 7, § 734.

† **decastylos**, i, m., adj., = *δεκάστυλος*, having *ten columns, decastyle*, Vitruv. 3, 1 *fin.*

***de-caulesco**, ēre, v. n. [caulis], to *form a stem, run to stalk*: raphanus antequam decaulescat, Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 122.

Dēcēbālus, i, = *Δεκέβαλος*, a *Dacian king, subdued by Trajan*, Tac. Agr. 41; Suet. Dom. 6.

de-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*inf. sync.* decesse, Ter. Heaut. prol. 32; Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2; Neue Formenl. 2, 536. The part. perf. decessus perh. only Rutil. Nam. 1, 313), v. n., to *go away, depart, withdraw*. (For syn. cf.: linquo, relinquo, desero, destituo, deficio, discedo, excedo. Often open to accedo, maneo; freq. and class.)—*Constr. absol.* with *de*, *ex*, or merely the *abl.*; rarely with *ab*.

I. Lit. **A.** In gen.: decedamus, Plant. Bac. 1, 1, 74: de altera parte (agri) decedere, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 10: decedit ex Gallia Romanam Naevius, Cic. Quint. 4, 16: e pastu, Verg. G. 1, 381; cf.: e pastu decedere campis, id. ib. 4, 186: ex aequore domum, id. ib. 2, 205; Italia, Sall. J. 28, 2: Numidiā, id. ib. 38, 9: Africa, id. ib. 20, 1; 23, 1: pugnā, Liv. 34, 47: praesidio, id. 4, 29 (cf.: de praesidio, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73): quae naves paululum suo cursu decesserint, i. e. *had gone out of their course*, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 3; so, cum luminibus extinctis decessisset viā, *had gone out of the way*, Suet. Caes. 31: pantherae constituisse dicuntur in Cariam ex nostra provincia decedere, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2.

B. Esp. 1. t. t. **a.** In milit. lang., to *retire, withdraw* from a former position: qui nisi decedat atque exercitum deducat ex his regionibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 19; so, *absol.*, id. ib. 1, 44 *fin.*; Hirt. B. G. 8, 50: de colle, Caes. B. C. 1, 71, 3: de vallo, id. B. G. 5, 43, 4; inde, id. B. C. 1, 71 *fin.*: loco superiore, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9; so with *abl.*, Auct. B. Alex. 34; 35 (twice); 70 al.—**b.** In official lang.: de provincia, ex provincia, provinciā, or *absol.* (cf. Cic. Planc. 26, 65), to *retire from the province* on the expiration of a term of office: de provincia decessit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20; so, id. Att. 7, 3, 5; id. Fam. 2, 15 (twice); Liv. 29, 19 Drak.: decedens ex Syria, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61; so, e Cilicia, id. Brut. 1: ex Africa, Nep. Cato, 1, 4: ex Asia, id. Att. 4, 1: ex ea provincia, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1 Zumpt *N. cr.*: ut decedens Considius provinciā, Cic. Lig. 1, 2; Liv. 39, 3; 41, 10: te antea, quam tibi successum esset, decessurum fuisse, Cic. Fam. 3, 6; so *absol.*, id. Planc. 26, 65 al.: Albinus Romanam decessit, Sall. J. 36 *fin.*; cf.: Roman ad triumphum, Liv. 8, 13; 9, 16.—*Rarely with a*: cui cum respondissem, me a provincia decedere: etiam mehercule, inquit, ut opinor, ex Africa, Cic. Planc. 26 *fin.*

2. Decedere *de viā*; also *viā*, in *viā alicui, alicui, or absol.*, to *get out of the way, to give place, make way* for one (as a mark of respect or of abhorrence): concede atque abscedite omnes: de viā decedite, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 1; cf.: decedam ego illi de viā, de semita, id. Trin. 2, 4, 80 (Cic. Clu. 59.

163; cf. II. B. infra); cf.: qui fecit servo currenti in viâ decesse populum, Ter. Heaut. prol. 32: censorem L. Plancum viâ sibi decedere aedilis coegit, Suet. Ner. 4; cf. id. Tib. 31: sanctis divis, Catul. 62, 268: nocti, Verg. Ec. 8, 88: peritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 216 (cf.: cedere nocti, Liv. 3, 60, 7).—Also, to get out of the way of, avoid: decedere canibus de via, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 67; cf.: hi numero impiorum habentur, his omnes decedunt, aditum defugiunt, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 7.—By zeugma, in the pass.: salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, deduci, reduci, etc., Cic. de Sen. 18, 63.

3. *Pregn.*, to depart, disappear (cf.: cedo, concedo). a. Of living beings, to *decease*, to *die*: si eos, qui jam de vita decesserunt, Cic. Rab. Perd. 11: vitâ, Dig. 7, 1, 57, § 1; Vulg. 2 Mac. 6, 31; but commonly *absol.*: pater nobis decessit a. d. VIII. Kal. Dec., id. Att. 1, 6: cum paterfamilias decessit, Caes. B. G. 6, 19, 3; Nep. Arist. 3, 2, and 3; id. Cim. 1; id. Ages. 8, 6; Liv. 1, 34, 9, 17; Quint. 3, 6, 96 et saep.: cruditate contracta, id. 7, 3, 33: morbo aquae intercutis, Suet. Ner. 5 *fin.*: paralyti, id. Vit. 3: ex ingratorum hominum conspectu morte decedere, Nep. Timol. 1, 6.—b. Of inanimate things, to *depart*, *go off*; to *abate*, *subside*, *cease*: corpore febres, Lucr. 2, 34: febres, Nep. Att. 23, 3; Cels. 3, 3; cf.: quartana, Cic. Att. 7, 2 (opp. accedere): decessisse inde aquam, run off, fullen, Liv. 30, 38 *fin.*; cf.: decedere aestum, id. 26, 45; 9, 26 al.: de summa nihil decedet, to be wanting, to fail, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 30; Cic. Clu. 60, 167; cf.: quicquid libertati plebis caveretur, id. suis decedere opibus credebant, Liv. 3, 55: decedet jam ira haec, etsi merito iratus est, Ter. Heo. 3, 5, 55 (for which ib. 5, 2, 15: cito ab eo haec ira abscedet): postquam invidia decesserat, Sall. J. 88, 1; Liv. 33, 31 *fin.*; Tac. A. 15, 16 al.: priusquam ea cura decederet patribus, Liv. 9, 29; so with *dat.*, id. 2, 31; 23, 26; Tac. A. 15, 20; 44.—Poet.: incipit et longo Scyros decedere ponto, i. e. seems to flee before them, Stat. Ach. 2, 308.—In the Aug. poets sometimes of the heavenly bodies, to *go down*, *set*: et sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Verg. E. 2, 67; so id. G. 1, 222; Ov. M. 4, 91; hence also of the day, to *depart*: te veniente die, te decedente canebat, Verg. G. 4, 466; also of the moon, to *wane*, Gell. 20, 8.

II. Trop. A. De possessione, jure, sententia, fide, etc. (and since the Aug. per. with *abl.* alone, the reading ex jure suo, Liv. 3, 33, 10, is very doubtful), to *depart from*; to *give up*, *resign*, *forego*; to *yield*, to *swerve from one's possession*, station, duty, right, opinion, faith, etc. (a) With *de*: cedere aliquem de suis bonis decedere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17 *fin.*; cf.: de hypothecis, id. Fam. 13, 56, 2; and de possessione, id. Agr. 2, 26; de suo jure, id. Rosc. Am. 27; id. Att. 16, 2: qui de civitate decedere quam de sententia maluit, id. Balb. 5: de officio ac dignitate, id. Verr. 1, 10: de foro decedere, to retire from public life, Nep. Att. 10, 2: de scena, to retire from the stage, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2; cf. *impers.*: de officio decessum, Liv. 8, 25 *fin.*—(b) With *abl.* alone (so usually in Liv.): jure suo, Liv. 3, 33 *fin.*: sententia, Tac. A. 14, 49: instituto vestro, Liv. 37, 54: officio (opp. in fide atque officio pristino fore), id. 27, 10; 36, 22: fide, id. 31, 5 *fin.*; 34, 11; 45, 19 al.: poema... si paulum summo decessit, vergit ad imum, Hor. A. P. 378.—(c) Very rarely with *ab*: cum (senatus) nihil a superioribus continuorum annorum decretis decesserit, Cic. Fl. 12.—(d) *Absol.*: si quos equites decedentis nactus sum, supplicio adfeci, Asin. Pol. ap. C. Fam. 10, 32, 5.

B. De via, to depart, deviate from the right way: se nulla cupiditate inductum de via decessisse, Cic. Cael. 16, 38: moleste ferre se de via decessisse, id. Clu. 59, 163; so, viâ dicendi, Quint. 4, 5, 3.

C. (acc. to no. I. B. 2) To give way, yield to another (i. e. to his will or superior advantages—very rare): vivere si recte necis, decede peritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 213: ubi non Hymetto Mella decedunt, are not inferior, id. Od. 2, 6, 15.

D. (poet.) To avoid, shun, escape from (cf. I. B. 2 supra): nec serae meminit decedere nocti, to avoid the late night, i. e. the coldness of night, Varius ap. Macr. S.

6, 2, 20; Verg. Ecl. 8, 88; id. G. 3, 467: calor, id. ib. 4, 23.

E. To fall short of, degenerate from: de generis nobilitate, Pall. 3, 25, 2: a rebus gestis ejus et gloriae splendore, Justin. 6, 3, 8.

* III. For the simple verb (v. cedo, no. I. 2), to go off, turn out, result in any manner: prospere decedentibus rebus, Suet. Caes. 24.

Décēlea or **-ia**, ae, f., Δεκέλεια, a *dem* in Attica, 120 stadia from the Boeotian frontier, Nep. Alcib. 4, 7; Frontin. Strat. 1, 3, 9.

* **dē-cello**, ēre, v. a., = declino, to turn aside, deviate, Lucr. 2, 219 Lachm. ex conj. (better depellere, with the MSS. v. Munro ad loc.).

decem (DEKEM, Corp. Inscr. Lat. 1, 844 al.—The best MSS. and editt. vacillate often between the word and its sign X), num. [Sanscr. and Zend, daçan, Gr. δέκα, Old H. Germ. zēhan, Germ. zehu, Eng. ten], ten. I. Prop.: decem minae, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 57 and 58: hominum milia decem, Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 7, 21: fundi decem et tres, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20; cf. id. ib. 35, 99: milia passuum decem novem, Caes. B. G. 1, 8; Tac. H. 2, 58.—

B. **Decem primi** (separated thus in the inscr.), or in one word, **Dēcemprīmī**, ōrum, m., the heads or presidents of the ten decuriae which usually formed the senate in an Italian city or Roman colony (afterwards called decaproti, v. h. v.): magistratus et decem primi, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 67; id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25; Inscr. Orell. 642 and 1848. Their dignity was termed **dēcemprimātus**, ūs, m. (also decaprotia, v. h. v.), Dig. 50, 4, 1.—II. Meton., for an indefinite, round number: si decem habes linguas, mutum esse addecet, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 20; id. Merc. 2, 3, 11; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 25: habebat saepe ducentos, Saepe decem servos, etc., id. S. 1, 3, 12; cf. decies.

1. **December**, bris, m. [decem and -ber, = fer, Sanscr. bhar, to carry, bear; cf. Septem-ber, etc.], the tenth month of the Roman year, reckoned from March, and consequently our twelfth, *December* (containing, as now, 31 days): "dehinc quintus (mensis) *Quintilis* et sic deinceps usque ad Decembrem a numero." Varr. L. L. 6, § 34 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 2, 21 *fin.*: acceptus Genis December (on account of the Saturnalia celebrated in this month), Ov. F. 3, 58; cf. Sen. Ep. 18: canus, Mart. 1, 50: gelidus, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 3; cf.: furiosus, id. ib. 2, 491.—b. *Adj.*: ut adesset senatus frequens a. d. VIII. Kalendas Decembres, Cic. Phil. 3, 8: Nonae Decembres, Hor. Od. 3, 13, 10: Idibus Decembribus, Liv. 4, 37: libertate Decembri utere (i. e. of the Saturnalia), Hor. S. 2, 7, 4.—II. As closing the year, meton. for the (past) year: hic tertius December, ex quo, etc., Hor. Epod. 11, 5; cf.: me quater undenos implevisse Decembres, id. Ep. 1, 20, 27.—

2. **December**, bris, m., a Roman surname, Inscr. Grut. 241; 676 al.; name of a slave, Dig. 40, 5, 41, § 15.

dēcem-jūgis, is, m. [jugum].—Lit., *adj.*, ten-yoked; hence (with currus understood), a ten-horse chariot (very rare), Suet. Ner. 24; Inscr. ap. Buleng. de Circo, 55.

dēcem-mēstris, e, *adj.* [mensis; cf.: bimestris, trimestris], of ten months: annus, Censorin. 11; 20.

dēcem-mōdiū, ā, um, *adj.*, containing ten modii (very rare): corbulae, Cōl. 12, 50, 8.—*Subst.*: **dēcemmōdiae**, ārum, f. (al. decimodiae, sc. corbulae), baskets holding each ten modii, id. 12, 18, 2.

dēcem-pēda, ae, f. [pes], a ten-foot measuring rod, Cic. Mil. 27, 74; id. Phil. 14, 4, 10; id. Ac. 2, 41, 126; *Hor. Od. 2, 15, 14 al.

dēcem-pēdālis, e, *adj.* [decem-pes], ten feet long: spatium, Cod. 11, 42, 6.

* **dēcem-pēdator**, ōris, m. [decempe-da], a land-measurer, land-surveyor, Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 37.

dēcem-plex, icis, *adj.* [plico], ten-fold, Varr. L. L. 10, § 43 Müll.: numerus hostium, Nep. Milt. 5.

* **dēcemplīcātus**, ā, um, *adj.* [decem-plex], multiplied by ten, ten times over, Varr. L. L. 6, § 38 Müll.

dēcemprimātus, **dēcemprīmī**, v. decem, no. I. B.

* **dēcem-remis**, e, *adj.* [remus; cf.: biremīs, triremīs], lit. ten-oared, i. e. having ten banks of oars: sc. navis, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208.

* **dēcem-scalmus**, ā, um, *adj.* [scal-mus], lit. ten-thorled, i. e. having ten oars: actuaria, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 6; Orell. N. cr.

dēcemvir, v. decemviri.

dēcemvirālis, e, *adj.* [decemviri], decemviral, of or belonging to the decemviri: leges, i. e. of the Twelve Tables, Liv. 3, 57 *fin.*; Gell. 20, 1, 3: potestas, Liv. 3, 55; Tac. A. 1, 1: annus, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: invidia, id. Brut. 14, 54; Liv. 3, 42: certaminibus, id. 3, 54: odio, id. 3, 42: ex collegio (sacerdotes), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: pecunia (referring to the decemviri agris dividundis), id. Agr. 1, 5; cf.: auctis, ib. 2, 22, 58.—* *Adv.*, **dēcemvirālīter**: loqui, i. e. in the manner of the decemviri stilitibus judicandis, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *med.*

dēcemvirātus, ūs, m. [decemviri], the decemvirate, the rank or office of a decemvir; with regard to the decemv. agr. divid., Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60; with regard to the decemv. legib. scrib., Liv. 4, 15 al.

dēcem-viri (in MSS. and old edd. often *Xviri*), um or ōrum (gen. -vīrum, Cic. Agr. 2, 15, 39; 2, 21, 56; id. Rep. 2, 36, 61; Varr. L. L. 9, § 85 Müll.; Liv. 27, 8; 40, 12: -vīrorum only in Liv., where it is very freq.), m. [vir], a college or commission of ten men, the decemviri or decemvirs, Roman magistrates of various kinds. I. The most famous were called decemviri legibus scribundis, the composers of the Twelve Tables, who ruled alone, and absolutely, in the years of Rome 303 to 305 (legally only 303 and 304; hence "neque decemviralis potestas ultra biennium," Tac. A. 1, 1), Cic. Rep. 2, 36 sq.; Liv. 3, 32 sq.; Gell. 20, 1, 3.—In sing., Cic. Rep. 2, 36 *fin.*; Liv. 3, 33 *fin.*; 40, 46; 48 al. The fragments which remain of these laws form one of the most important monuments of the early Latin language; and have been critically edited by R. Schoell, Leips., 1866; cf. Momms. Rom. Hist. book 2, ch. 2; Lange, Röm. Alter. 1, 535 sq.; Wordsworth, Fragm. p. 503 sq.—II. Decemviri stilitibus (litibus) judicandis, a standing tribunal for deciding causes involving liberty or citizenship, and which represented the praetor, Cic. Or. 46, 156; Suet. Aug. 36; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 29; Corp. Inscr. Lat. 8, 38 (A. U. C. 615); cf. Cic. Caes. 33, 97.—In the sing., Inscr. Orell. no. 133 and 554.—III. Decemviri agris dividundis, a commission for distributing the public land to the people, Cic. Agr. 1, 6 sq.; 2, 7 sq.; Liv. 31, 4 and 42; cf.: X. VIR. A. D. A. (i. e. decemviri agris dandis assignandis), Inscr. Orell. 544.—IV. Decemviri sacris faciundis, a college of priests who preserved the Sibylline books, had charge of the Apollinaria, etc.; its number in the time of the emperors was increased to sixty, Liv. 10, 8; 25, 12 al.—In sing., Inscr. Orell. 554.

dēcennālis, e, *adj.* [decem-annus], of ten years, decennial (late Lat.; cf. decennis): bellum, i. e. Caesar's in Gaul, Amm. 15, 12, 6; of the Trojan war, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 48.—II. *Subst.*: DECENNALIA (ium, n.), a festival celebrated every ten years after the time of Augustus, Trebell. Gallien. 21, 5; Inscr. Grut. 116, 4; v. decennis *fin.*

dēcennis, e, *adj.* [id.], of ten years (post-Aug.): bellum, of the Greeks before Troy, Quint. 8, 4, 22; also proelium, Petr. 89, 2, 8: obsidio (Veiorum), Flor. 1, 12, 8: equae, ten years old, Plin. 8, 44, 69; cf.: decenni major asinus, Pall. Mart. 14, 1.—II. *Subst.*: **dēcennia**, ium, n., = decennialia, a festival under the emperors, held every ten years, Treb. Gall. 5 *fin.*; cf.: decennalis, no. II.

dēcennium, ii, n. [decennis]. I. A period of ten years (post-class.); App. de Deo. Socr. p. 52, 7 al.—II. i. q. decennialia, Trebell. Gallien. 7 *fin.*

dēcennōvalis, e, *adj.* [decem novem], of nineteen years: cyclus, Cassiod., comp. pasch.

Dēcennōvīrium, ii, n. [decem-novem],

the *Pomptine Marshes* (19,000 feet in length), Cassiod. Var. 2, 32 sq.; Inscr. Grut. 152, 8.

dēcens, entis, v. decet, *P. a.*

dēcenter, v. decet, *P. a. fin.*

dēcentia, ae, f. [decens], *comeliness, decency*: colorum et figurarum (with venustas), Cic. N. D. 2, 58; id. de Or. 3, 52, 200.

Dēcentius, ii, m., *a general of Magnentius*, Amm. 15, 6, 4; 16, 12, 5; Entr. 10, 7.—**Dēcentiacus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Decentius*.—*Subst.*: **Dēcentiaci**, ōrum, m., *his adherents*, Amm. 18, 9, 3.

dēceptio, ōnis, f. [decipio], *a deceiving, deception* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 4 *fin.* al.; Cod. 11, 47, 6; Vulg. 1. Macc. 16, 17.—

II. *Deceitfulness*: vitae, Vulg. Sap. 14, 21: divitiarum, id. Marc. 4, 19.

dēceptor, ōris, m. [id.], *a deceiver* (late Lat. for fraudator), Sen. Thyest. 140; Lact. de Ira, 4, 8; August. Serm. 362, 18.

dēceptorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *deceitful, deceptive* (late Lat.), Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 23.

dēceptrix, icis, f. [deceptor], *she that deceives*: pernicioſa adulatio, Lact. Epit. 6 *fin.*

1. dēceptus, a, um, *Part.* of decipio.

2. Dēceptus, ūs, m. [decipio], *deception* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6: deceptui facilis, id. Anim. 18.

† **dēceris**, is, f., = *dekhris* (sc. *vaſe*), *a ten-oared ship*, i. e. *a ship having ten banks of oars*: Liburnicas, Suet. Calig. 37 (acc. to a conject. of Turneb. Adv. 22, 30; lect. vulg. de cedris).

dēcermina, um, n. [decerpo], *leaves and boughs plucked off*; decermina dicuntur quae decerpuntur purgandi causa, Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 7 Müll.; hence Trop.: Fortunae, i. e. *beggars*, qs. *the refuse of Fortune*, App. M. 1, p. 104, 29.

dē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3 (the syncop. forms decreram, etc., decrerim, etc., decrease are freq. in Cicero and Liv., also Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 25; Ter. Heut. 1, 2, 73; 2, 1, 15, but not in Caes., where is only decreverat, B. G. 4, 17; 5, 5 *fin.*; 5, 53, 2), v. a. and n.

I. (acc. to cerno, no. II. 3.) *To decide, determine* any thing disputed or doubtful. For syn. cf.: scisco, jubeo, statuo, constituo, dico, sancio, consilium capio, destino, obstituo, definio, determino.

A. Prop., of a judge, magistrate, etc., *to pronounce a decision* respecting something; *to decide, judge, determine, decree*; *to vote* for any thing (very freq. and class.).—*Const.* with acc., with acc. et inf., a relat. clause, with de, or absol.: alias (Verres praetor) revocabat eos, inter quos jam decreverat decretum mutabat, alias, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46: si quod est admissum facinus, si caedes facta, idem (Druides) decernunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 5: consules de consilii sententia decreverunt secundum Buthrotios, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C. § 11: decernere vindicias secundum servitutem, in favor of slavery, i. e. *restore the slave to his master*, Liv. 3, 47, 5; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 4: cum senatus triumphum Africano decerneret, id. Fin. 4, 9, 22; cf. of a single senator: non decrevi solum, sed etiam ut vos decerneretis laboravi, id. Prov. Cons. 11, 28; so supplicationem decernere, id. Fam. 15, 4, 11; so also: Crassus tres legatos decernit, id. ib. 1, 1, 3: D. Junius Silanus supplicium sumendum decreverat, Sall. C. 50, 4: quando id bellum senatus decrevisset, quando id bellum populus R. jussisset? Liv. 41, 7; 42, 36; id. 5, 36; id. 26, 2: id quod senatus me auctore decrevit, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 2, 2: qui ordo decrevit invitatus, on compulsion, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13: Ligures ambobus consulibus decernuntur, id. Liv. 42, 10; cf.: provinciam deponsum non decretam habere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15 (v. the whole passage in connection): provinciae privatis decernuntur, Caes. B. C. 1, 6, 4 et saep.: ex annuo sumptu, qui mihi decretus esset, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 6 et saep.: mea virtute atque diligentia perditorum hominum patefactam esse conjurationem decrevistis, id. Cat. 4, 3: cum pontifices decreissent ita; si, etc., id. Att. 4, 2, 3: senatus decrevit populusque jussit, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 67: in

jure dicundo, ita decrevit, ut, etc., Suet. Galb. 7; cf. of individuals: Hortensii et mea et Luculli sententia... tibi decernit, ut regem reducas, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3.—*Impers.*: in parricidis rei publicae decretum esse, Sall. Cat. 51, 25.—*Esp.* of the emperor, *to determine the law* by deciding a case: quodcumque imperator cognoscens decrevit, legem esse constat, Dig. 1, 4, 1, § 1; Just. Inst. 1, 2, 6.

2. Transf., beyond the judicial sphere, *to decide, determine, judge*: qui nequeas nostrorum uter sit Amphitruo decernere, Plaut. fragm. ap. Non. 285, 26: rem dubiam decrevit vox opportune emissā, Liv. 5, 55; cf.: primus clamor atque impetus rem decrevit, id. 25, 41; Plin. 17, 27, 46, § 258: de his Catonis praecepta decernit, id. 17, 22, 35, § 190: duo talenta pro re nostra ego esse decrevi satis, Ter. Heut. 5, 1, 67; id. Hec. 4, 1, 27: quam decerim me non posse diutius habere, id. ib. 1, 2, 73: in quo omnia mea posita esse decrevi, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 3; id. Att. 3, 15, 7: illum decerunt dignum, suos cui liberos committerent, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 15: in ejus controversiis quid decernas, non a te peto, Cic. Fam. 13, 59: aliquem decernere hostem, *to proclaim one an enemy* by a formal decree, id. Phil. 11, 7, 16.—*Absol.*: nequeo satis decernere, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 5.

B. Milit., *to decide by combat*; hence (like cernere and certare), in gen., *to fight, combat, contend*: castra castris conferamus, et Samnis Romanusne imperio Italiam regant, decernamus, Liv. 8, 23, 9; id. 1, 23, 9: in ipso illo gladiatorio vitae certamine, quod ferro decernitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317: proelium, id. Fam. 10, 10: pugnam, Liv. 28, 14; cf. id. ib. 33: de bello decernere, Auct. B. Hisp. 5 *fin.* Oud. N. cr.: ne armis decernatur, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 5; cf.: ferro accipiti decernunt, Verg. A. 7, 525: et armis, ferro, id. ib. 11, 218; 12, 282; 695 (cf. et cernere ferro, id. ib. 709): cursibus et crudo caestu, id. G. 3, 20: cornibus inter se, id. ib. 218: lapidibus et subselliorum fragminibus, Suet. Ner. 26 et saep.: contra magnam vim hostium, artificio magis quam viribus, Auct. B. Afr. 14: acie, Liv. 2, 14; Nep. Milt. 4, 4: proelio cum proditore, Just. 13, 8, 4: classe decreturi, Nep. Hann. 10, 4: integriore exercitu, id. Eum. 9 *fin.*—*Absol.*: decernendi potestatem Pompeio fecit, Caes. B. C. 3, 41; cf. Liv. 21, 41.

2. Transf., beyond the milit. sphere: decernite criminibus, mox ferro decreturi, Liv. 40, 8 *fin.*—*So* of a judicial contest: uno judicio de fortunis omnibus decernit, Cic. Quint. 2, 6; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 29; and qui judicio decernit, id. 12, 7, 5: de salute reipublicae, Cic. Att. 8, 5, 2: pro mea omni fama fortunisque, id. de Or. 2, 49: utinam meo solum capite decernerem, id. Att. 10, 9; Caes. B. C. 1, 35, 3.

II. With reference to one's own acts, *to decide, determine* on doing something; *to determine, resolve* on something (freq. in all periods and styles).—*Const.*, with inf. and with acc. and inf.: si tu fluctus e gurgite tollere decreris, Lucil. ap. Rufin. § 26 (p. 238 ed. Frotsch.): quicquid peperisset decreverunt tollere, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 14: Caesar his de causis Rhenum transire decreverat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17 et saep.: eos me decretum est persequi mores patris, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 58; id. Stich. 1, 3, 65; Ter. Heut. 3, 1, 56; cf.: certum atque decretum est non dare signum, Liv. 2, 45: reliquam aetatem a republica procul habendam decrevi, Sall. C. 4. With ut and subjunct.: hic decernit ut miser sit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 65.—*With accus.*: quicquam decernere, id. ib.—*Hence*, **dē-crētum**, i, n. **A.** (Acc. to no. I. A.) *A decree, decision, ordinance* of any political or judicial body (for syn. cf.: scitum, edictum, consilium, jus): senatus Caelium ab rep. removendum censuit. Hoc decreto eum consul senatu prohibuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 3: si qui eorum (sc. Druidum) decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdictum, id. B. G. 6, 13, 5; cf. id. ib. § 10: vestra responsa atque decreta evertuntur saepe dicendo, Cic. Mur. 13 *fin.*; id. Verr. 2, 2, 48: decurionum, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25 et saep.: Caesaris, Vulg. Act. 17, 7.—*Esp.* leg. t. t., *a decision* of the emperor as judge, *a precedent* (cf. rescriptum), Gai. 1, 5; Just. Inst. 2, 15, 4.—

B. Transf., in philos. lang. as a translation of the Gr. *δόγμα*, *principle, doctrine, precept*, Cic. A. 2, 9, 27; id. ib. § 29; cf.

Sen. Ep. 94, 2 sq. and 95, 9 sq. (quis philosophorum) decretis suis pareat? Lact. 3, 15, 3.

dē-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3, v. a. [carpo],

to pluck off, to tear, pull, or break off, to crop, gather (class.); most freq. in the poets.—*Const.*, usually aliquid ex aliqua re; less freq. aliquid de aliqua re. **I.** Lit.: acina de uvis decerpito, Cato R. R. 112, 3: novos flores, Lucr. 1, 927; 4, 3; cf.: undique decerptam fronti praeponere olivam, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 7: arbore pomum, Ov. M. 5, 536; cf. id. Pont. 3, 5, 19; and auricomos fetus arbore, Verg. A. 6, 141: praetenuia fila ex abietibus, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 128; lilia tenero ungui, Prop. 1, 20, 39; cf.: pollice florem, Ov. F. 5, 255; and aurea poma manu mea, id. M. 10, 649; Val. Max. 2, 8, 5: herbas, Ov. M. 1, 645: ficum, Juv. 14, 253 et saep.—*Absol.*: floret (thymum) circa solstitia, cum et apes decerpunt, Plin. 21, 10, 31, § 56; Catull. 64, 316.—**II.** Trop.: quae (omnia) nisi cotidie decerpantur arescunt, Quint. 12, 10, 79: humanus animus decerptus ex mente divina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38; cf. Quint. 4, 1, 23: ne quid jocus de gravitate decerperet, Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 229: quarum (materiarum) nunc facillima decerpunt, Quint. 10, 5, 21.—*Poet.*: oscula mordenti semper decerpere rostro, Catull. 68, 127 (cf.: carpo, no. II. 1); for which, ora puellae, Verg. Cop. 33 Sillig.—*Hence*, **B.** Transf. **1.** (Acc. to carpo, no. II. 1.) *To enjoy*: ex re fructus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 79: primas noctes tecum epulis, Pers. 5, 43: murmura vocis, Stat. Th. 6, 165: decus primae pugnae, Sil. 4, 138; cf.: nihil sibi ex ista laude centurio decerpit, Cic. Marc. 2, 7: mulieres, Vulg. Baruch, 6, 27.—**2.** (Acc. to carpo, no. II. 1.) *To destroy*: quae (invidia) spes tantas decerpit, Quint. 6 prooem. § 10; cf.: illibatam virginitatem, Sen. Contr. 1, 2 *med.*

dēcerptor, ōris, m. [decerpo], *one who plucks or excerpts*. Only Trop., *one who extracts or quotes*: auctori tribui quod decerptori debui, August. c. Sec. Jul. 1, 16.

dēcertatio, ōnis, f. [decerto], *the decision of a dispute, a decisive conflict or contest*: rerum omnium, Cic. Phil. 11, 9, 21; cf. Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 2, § 2.

dēcertator, ōris, m. [id.], *he who goes through a decisive contest, a champion*: veritatis, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 3, 16 and 34.

dē-certo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a., *to go through a decisive contest, to fight it out* (but certare, *to fight*, without reference to the result. But the difference was not strictly observed. Thus Caesar uses often —15 times—*decertare*, but never *certare*; Sallust only the latter; and Cicero the two indifferently; cf.: decerno, I. B. and no. II. inf.). **I.** In the milit. sphere. (a) With abl.: proelio decertare, Caes. B. C. 1, 50, 4; so id. ib. 7, 77, 8; id. B. C. 1, 81, 5; 3, 37; 44; cf.: proeliis cum acerrimis nationibus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: pugna, Caes. B. G. 3, 23, 7: cum civibus armis, id. B. C. 3, 19; so ferro in ultima, Ov. M. 14, 804: cornu cum mare (aries), id. F. 4, 101: manu, Cic. Off. 1, 23 *fin.*—(β) Without abl.: ut (Pompeium) pari condicione belli secum decertare cogeret, Caes. B. C. 3, 78, 3; so cum toto exercitu, Hirt. B. G. 8, 7, 6: iterum paratum esse decertare, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 9; so *absol.*, id. ib. 2, 10; id. B. C. 2, 6; Tac. H. 2, 33 al.; Vulg. Johan. 18, 36: de salute omnium, Auct. B. Alex. 16, 3.—*Pass. impers.*: cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, Cic. Lael. 8 *fin.*; Auct. B. Alex. 16, 6; Auct. B. Afr. 19 *fin.*—**B.** Poet. like certo (v. h. v. no. I. *fin.*) as v. a., *to fill with strife or contention, to fight for, to achieve by fighting, contending*: regna profanis decertata odiss, Stat. Th. 1, 2: ventis decertata aequora, id. ib. 479: decertati labores, Claud. Land. Stil. 1, 21; cf.: Artemisia certamen laudibus ejus dicendis facit... ad eas laudes decertandas venisse dicuntur viri, Gell. 10, 18, 5.

II. Beyond the milit. sphere, *to contend*: erat non jure, non legibus, non disceptando decertandum; armis fuit dicandum, Cic. Planc. 36: decertare contentione dicendi, *to contend, to strive, to vie* with one, id. Phil. 2, 1, 2; cf.: tanta contentione cum consulibus, id. Fam. 5, 8; and, inter se, id. Fin. 5, 2, 5: cum sint duo genera decertandi, unum per disceptationem, alterum per vim, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 34; in the gymnasium, ludicra virginum inter se

decertantium, Mela, 1, 7, 4.—* **B.** Poet. of inanimate subjects: Africus Decertans Aquilonibus, * Hor. Od. 1, 3, 13.

* **dē-cervicatus**, a, um, adj. [cervix], *decollated, beheaded*: cadavera, Sid. Ep. 3, 3 med.

decessio, ōnis, f. [decedo], *a going away, departure* (opp. accessio—good prose). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: is mecum saepe de tua mansione aut decessione communicat, Cic. Fam. 4, 4 fin.—**B.** Esp. **1.** The withdrawal, retirement of a magistrate from the province he has governed, Cic. Pis. 36, 89; id. Att. 6, 5 fin.; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1.—**2.** Pregn., the decrease, diminution, abatement, or entire disappearance of an object: neque enim ulla decessio fieri poterat neque accessio, Cic. Univ. 6: utrum accessuionem decumae an decessuionem de summa fecerit, id. Rab. Post. 11, 30 sq.; Dig. 29, 4, 28 fin.: decessio capitis aut accessio, Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36: accessio et decessio febris, Cels. 3, 3 fin.; so id. 2, 4 et saep.—**3.** Decease: Juliani, Spart. Did. Jul. 7 fin.—* **II.** Trop.: verborum, the transition, transferring of words from their primary to a derivative meaning, Gell. 13, 29, 1.

decessor, ōris, m. [decedo, no. I. B. 2], *one who retires from a province he has governed*; hence, with reference to his successor, *a retiring officer* (rare): successori decessor invidit, Cic. Scaur. Fragm. § 33, p. 187 ed. Beier; so Tac. Agr. 7; Dig. 1, 16, 4, § 4.—**II.** In gen., *a predecessor in office* (late Lat.), August. in Psal. 43, 16 al.

decessus, ūs, m. [decedo], *a going away, departure* (opp. accessus—good prose). **I.** In gen.: post Dionysii decessum, Nep. Tim. 2, 3.—**II.** Esp. **A.** The withdrawal, retirement of a magistrate from the province he has governed (in Cic. oftener decessio): post M. Bruti decessum, Cic. Phil. 2, 38; so Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10 fin.—**B.** Pregn., decrease, disappearance, departure: aestūs, the ebbing, subsidence, Caes. B. G. 3, 13; Nili, Plin. 18, 18, 47, § 168: febris, Cels. 3, 12: morbi, Gell. 4, 2, 13.—**2.** Decease, death: amicorum decessu plerique angust solent, Cic. Lael. 3, 10; cf. EX DECESSU L. CAESARIS, Ceno. Pis. ap. Orell. Inscr. 643.

decet, cuit, 2, v. impers. [Sanscr. dacas, fame; Gr. δοκέω, to seem, think; Lat. decus, dignus]. *It is seemly, comely, becoming*; it becometh, behooves, is fitting, suitable, proper (for sin. v. debeo init.): decere quasi aptum esse consentaneumque temporis et personae, Cic. Or. 22, 74; cf. also nunc quid aptum sit, hoc est, quid maxime deceat in oratione videamus, id. de Or. 3, 55, 210 (very freq. and class.; not in Caes.).—**C.**onstr., with nom. or inf. of the thing, and with acc.; less freq. with dat. of the pers.; sometimes absol.

a. With nom. rei (a) and acc. pers.: Ph. Quin me aspice et contempla, ut haec (sc. vestis) me deceat. Sc. Virtute formae id evenit, te ut deceat, quicquid habeas, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 16 sq.; cf.: quem deceat muliebris ornatus, quem incesus psaltria, Cic. Clod. fragm. 5, p. 105 ed. Beier: te toga picta deceat, Prop. 4, 4, 53 al.; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 30; Quint. 8, 5, 28; and nec habitus triumphalis feminas deceat, id. 11, 1, 3; cf.: omnis Aristippum color decuit, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 23: intonsus crinis deum, Tib. 1, 4, 38; cf.: neglecta deceat multas coma, Ov. A. A. 3, 153; id. F. 2, 106 et saep.: id maxime quemque deceat, quod est cuiusque maxime suum, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113: quod omnes et semper et ubique deceat, Quint. 11, 1, 14: non si quid Pholoen satis, Et te, Chlora, deceat, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 8 et saep.: qui flexus deceat miserationem, Quint. 1, 11, 12: civitatem quis deceat status, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 25 et saep.—In plur.: quem tennes decuere togae nitidique capilli, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 32: te non ci-tharae decent, id. Od. 3, 15, 14: alba decent Cererem: vestes Cerealis albas Sumite, Ov. F. 4, 619; id. M. 1, 457 et saep.: nec velle experiri, quam se aliena deceant, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113; Quint. 6, 1, 25: illa quoque diversa bonum virum decent, id. 11, 1, 42 et saep.: duo verba uni apposita ne versum quidem decuerint, id. 8, 6, 43.—(β) Without acc. pers.: nihil est difficilius quam quid deceat videre, Cic. Or. 21, 70; cf.: quid deceat et quid aptum sit personis, id. Off. 1, 34 fin.: casus singularis magis decuit, Quint. 8, 3,

20; id. 11, 3, 161 et saep.: idem fere in omni genere causarium et proderit et decebit, id. 11, 1, 14; cf. id. 9, 4, 21.—In plur.: ubi lepos, joci, risus, vinum, ebrietas decent, Plaut. Ps. prol. 20: cum magna pars est exhausta orationis, pene omnia decent, Quint. 11, 3, 147; 150; id. 11, 1, 48 et saep.—(γ) With dat.: istuc facinus nostri generi non decet, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 188: certa est ratio quae deceat philosopho, Apul. Flor. 3, p. 355, 13; Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 34; cf. infra.—**b.** With inf. (α) and acc. pers.: non te mihi irasci decet, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 24: hanc maculam nos decet effugere, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31: oratorem irasci minime decet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25; Quint. 12, 6, 3; Ov. M. 3, 265; so freq. with inf. pass.: specimen naturae capi debet ex optima quaque natura, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 32: mortalin' decuit violari vulnere divum? Verg. A. 12, 797; Ter. And. prol. 16.—(β) Without acc.: injusta ab justis impetrare non decet, Plaut. Am. prol. 35: exemplis grandioribus decuit uti, Cic. Div. 1, 20; Ov. M. 8, 27: nunc decet caput impedire myrto: nunc et in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9 sq.; id. Ep. 1, 17, 2; Pers. 3, 27.—(γ) With dat.: decet tantae majestati eas servare leges, quibus, etc., Dig. 32, 1, 23: ita uti liberali esse ingenio decet, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 89: prima certe pensari decet populo utrum, etc., Liv. 34, 58, 8.

c. Absol. (α) with acc. pers.: ita ut vos deceat, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 40; cf.: facis, ut te deceat, Ter. And. 2, 5, 10; id. Heaut. 5, 5, 10: ita uti fortes decet milites, id. Eun. 4, 7, 44; cf.: id. And. 2, 6, 14: illum decet, Quint. 9, 4, 15 et saep.—(β) Without case: eia haud sic decet, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 35; cf. id. Hec. 2, 2, 10: fecisti ut decuerat, id. ib. 4, 4, 66: minus severe quam decuit, Cic. Phil. 6, 1: velata parte oris, quia sic decebat, it was becoming, Tac. A. 13, 45: nihil aliter ac deceat, id. Att. 6, 3, 8: perge; decet, Verg. A. 12, 153 et saep.—(γ) With dat.: ita nobis decet, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 5; id. Heaut. 5, 2, 12: locum editiorem quam victoribus decebat, Sall. H. 1, 98 (Serv. Verg. A. 8, 127).—Hence, **decens**, entis, p. a. (freq. in Hor., Ov., and post-Aug. prose, esp. Quint.; not in Verg.; in Cic. once adverbially, and cf. decentia), *seemly, becoming, decent, proper, fit*: amictus, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 52; cf.: decentior amictus, Quint. 11, 3, 156; and sinus (togae) decentissimus, id. 11, 3, 140: ornatus, id. 2, 15, 21: motus, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 17; Quint. 1, 10, 26; cf.: corporis decens et accommodatus orationi motus, id. 11, 3, 29; and allevatio atque contractio humorum, id. 11, 3, 83: decentissimum spon-salium genus, Sen. Ben. 1, 9 et saep.: quid verum atque decens, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 11: decentius erit servare pudorem, Quint. 11, 1, 78; cf. 8, 6, 6.—**2.** Esp. of corporeal fitness and symmetry, regularly, symmetrically, handsomely shaped; well-formed; noble: forma, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 9; cf.: habitus decentior quam sublimior, Tac. Agr. 44: facies, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 33: malae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 53: Venus, id. ib. 1, 18, 6; cf.: Cynthia, Prop. 4, 8, 52 (5, 8, 52 M.): Gratiae, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 6: (Paullus) et nobilis et decens, id. ib. 4, 1, 13: pulcher et decens toto corpore, Suet. Dom. 18; cf. Juv. 6, 161: sumptis decentior armis Minerva, Ov. H. 5, 35; Quint. 8, 3, 10 et saep.—**Adv.** **decenter** (acc. to no. 1), *becomingly, decently, properly, fitly*: fictis nominibus decenter uti, Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 5; cf.: fieri, Quint. 11, 1, 79: singula quaeque locum teneant sortita decenter, Hor. A. P. 92; cf.: maesta, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 44.—**Comp.**: Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 216; Quint. 9, 1, 21 al.—**Sup.**, a false reading for diligentissime, Cic. Caes. 26, 74.

Decetia, ae, f., *a town of the Aedui in Gallia Celtica, now Decize, on the Loire, in the Département de la Nièvre, Caes. B. G. 7, 33, 2.*

dēcharmīdo, āre, 1, v. a. [de-Char-mides], *to un-Charmidize*, i. e. to destroy one's identity as Charmides, also (with allusion to etym. of Charmides, "Son of joy," from χάρις) to end his happiness: rursum te decharmida, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 135.

1. Decianus, a, um, v. Decius, no. II.

2. Decianus, i, m., *a Roman surname*, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 24; id. Fl. 32, 77; Tac. A. 14, 32.

Deciātes, um or inum, m., *a people*

of Liguria, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35; Flor. 2, 3 fin.: oppidum Deciatum, Mela, 2, 5, 3.

Dēcidius, ii, m., *a Roman proper name*, esp. L. Decidius Saxa, *a military officer who served under Caesar*, Caes. B. C. 1, 66; Cic. Phil. 8, 3, 9 al.

1. dē-cido, cidi, 3, v. n. [cado], *to fall off, fall down* (class.).

1. Lit. **A.** In gen.: decido de lecto praeceps, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 48; so, anguis decedit de tegulis, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 26: poma ex arboribus decidunt, Cic. de Sen. 19 fin.; cf.: e flore guttae, Ov. M. 9, 345: equo, Caes. B. G. 1, 48, 6; for which ex equo (in terram), Nep. Eum. 4; and ab equo (in arva), Ov. Ib. 259: summo toro, id. F. 2, 350: arbore glandes, id. M. 1, 106: caelo, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 164; so, caelo, id. 2, 52, 53, § 138: in terras imber, Lucr. 6, 497; so, imber, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 29: celsae turres graviore casu, id. Od. 2, 10, 11: comae, id. ib. 4, 10, 3 et saep.: montium decidentium moles, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 3: (volucris) decidunt in terram, Ov. M. 12, 569; so in terras sidus, id. ib. 14, 847: in puteum foveamve auceps, Hor. A. P. 458: in lacum fulmen, Suet. Galb. 8: in dolia serpens, Juv. 6, 432: in casses praeda, Ov. A. A. 2, 2: in laqueos suos auceps, id. Rem. Am. 502: in turbam praedonum hic fugiens, Hor. S. 1, 2, 42: in praeceps, Ov. M. 12, 339: ad pedes tunica, Suet. Aug. 94.—**B.** Pregn. (like cado and concido), *to fall down dead, to sink down, to die* (in class. Lat. only poet.): morbo decidunt, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 143: nos ubi decidimus, Quo pater Aeneas, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 14: scriptor abhinc annos centum qui decidit, id. Ep. 2, 1, 36: decidit exanimis vitamque reliquit in astris, Verg. A. 5, 517; cf. Stat. Th. 8, 125; and id. ib. 9, 755: (nupta) Decidit; in talum serpentis dente recepto, Ov. M. 10, 10.

II. Trop., *to fall, drop, fall away, fail, sink*: quanta de spe decidi! Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 9; for which quanta spe decidi! id. ib. 4, 8, 11; Suet. Oth. 5; and a spe societatis Prusiae, Liv. 37, 26: ex astris, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 4 (cf.: astrum, no. II. B. fin.); ego ab archetypo labor et decido, Plin. Ep. 5, 10, 1: eo decidit ut exsul de senatore feret, has fallen so low, id. ib. 4, 11, 1: oculis captus in hanc fraudem decidisti (cf. κατὰ τὴν ῥαυτὴν), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 101: ad eas rei familiaris angustias decidit, ut, etc., Suet. Claud. 9 fin.; cf.: huc decidis cuncta, ut, etc., Tac. A. 3, 59: ficta omnia celeriter tamquam flosculi decidunt, peris, Cic. Off. 2, 12 fin.: non virtute hostium sed amicorum perfidia decidi, am fallen, defeated, Nep. Eum. 11 fin.: am toto pectore deciderim, wholly banished from her affections, Tib. 3, 1, 20 (cf. ἐκ θυμοῦ περὶ εἶναι, Hom. Il. 23, 595): qui huc deciderunt, into this illness, Cels. 3, 21 fin.: in hydropia, id. ib. med.: in maximis necessitatibus, ad quas libidine deciderat, Schol. Juv. 5, 3.

2. dē-cido, cidi, cīsum, 3, v. a. [cado], *to cut off*. **I.** Lit. (rare in ante-Aug. per.; more freq. abscido; not in Caes.): taleas oleaginas tripedaneas, Cato R. R. 45: taleas, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 37: aures, Tac. A. 12, 14: virgam arbori, id. G. 10: caput, Curt. 7, 2; prov.: pennas, to clip the wings, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50: malleolum, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 162: filicem nascentem fāce, Col. 2, 2, 13; Sil. 4, 389 et saep.—**B.** Transf., *to cudgel, beat soundly*: aliquem verberibus decidere, Dig. 47, 21, 2.

II. Trop., *to decide* a disputed, or, indeed, any matter (qs. to cut the knot; cf.: dirimo and secare lites, res, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 42; id. Sat. 1, 10, 15); *to determine, settle, terminate, put an end to* (class., most freq. in judic. lang.; cf.: transigo, paciscor). (α) With acc.: damnum, XII. Tab. 12, 4; Gai. Inst. 4, 37; 4, 45: quibus rebus actis atque decisis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45 fin.; cf.: decisa negotia, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 59: res transactione decisa, Dig. 5, 2, 29; and jam decisa quaestio, ib. 18, 3, 4: decisis statusque tu, quid iis ad denarium solvatur, Cic. Quint. 4, 17; id. Rose. Com. 11, 32; Dig. 47, 2, 63; cf. ib. 9, 4, 22, § 4: hoc loco praeter nomen cetera propriis decisa sunt verbis, i. e. decidedly, clearly expressed, Quint. 8, 6, 47: ego pol istam jam aliquovorum fragulam decidero, I will now dispose of this dart one way or another, i. e. I will now put an end to this attack, these tricks, Plaut. Casin. 2, 4, 18.—(β) With praep.: cum aliquo, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, §

79; 2, 1, 48, § 125; id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114; Plin. 7, 40, 41, § 130: non erit uncia tota, decidat tecum quia pater ipse deum, for which *Jupiter may compound with you*, Mart. 9, 4, 6; cf.: cum patrono pecunia, Dig. 12, 6, 26, § 12: de rebus, Cic. Quint. 5, 19; id. Rosc. Com. 12, 35 sq.; id. Att. 1, 8; Just. 31, 7: decidere jactu coepit cum ventis, to compound with the winds by throwing overboard (the cargo), Juv. 12, 33.—(γ) *Abol.*: in jugera singula ternis medimnis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48; id. Rosc. Com. 36; Aur. Vict. de Vir. Ill. 56, 4.—**B.** To cut down, reduce, diminish: ad tertiam partem vegetigal, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 38.

decidūus, a, um, adj. [1. decido], falling down or off, deciduous (chiefly in Pliny: folia, Laber. ap. Non. 100, 10; Plin. 18, 25, 60, § 226; 16, 24, 38, § 92 (where Freund assumes decidua, cut off, cf. Cato R. 5, 7, but without necessity): (ignes) decidui ad terras fulminum nomen habent, Plin. 2, 20, 18, § 82: sidera, falling, shooting stars, id. 2, 8, 6, § 28: cornua cervis, id. 11, 37, 45, § 127: testes pecori ad crura decidui, subus annexi, id. 11, 49, 110, § 263: dentes, id. 8, 3, 4, § 7.

decies or **decies**, num. adv. [decem], ten times. **I.** Prop.: columbae decies anno pariunt, quaedam et udecies, Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 147: decies seni, Ov. F. 3, 163: HS. decies centena milia, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10 Zumpt. More commonly *absol.* decies: HS. decies et octingenta milia, i. e. 1,800,000 sesterces, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39: supra trecenta milia usque ad decies aeris, Liv. 24, 11: ad summam sestertii decies in aerarium retulit, id. 45, 4; Hor. S. 2, 3, 237; Dig. 35, 1, 77, § 3 et saep.—**II.** Meton., an indefinite large number or sum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 27; id. Stich. 3, 2, 45; Hor. A. P. 294; 365; Pers. 6, 79; Juv. 13, 136 et saep.: decies centena dedisses huic parco, etc., Hor. S. 1, 3, 15; cf. Juv. 10, 335; Catul. 23, 20.

decima, ae, f., v. decimus, no. I. B. and II. B.

decimānus or **decūmānus** (v. decimus), a, um, adj. [decimus], of or belonging to the tenth part. **I.** Prop. **A.** Of tithes, as a tax: ager, that pays tithes, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6; cf.: frumentum, i. e. a tithe of the produce, id. ib. 2, 3, 5 fin. and 81: oleum, Lucil. ap. Non. 445, 19.—**2.** Subst.: **decūmānus**, i. m., a farmer of tithes, tithe-gatherer, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13; 71; 2, 3, 8 et saep.: (perh. sarcastically) **decūmāna**, ae, f., the wife of a tithe-farmer, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33; for which decumana mulier, id. ib. 34.—**B.** Of the tenth cohort: miles, Auct. B. Afr. 16, 2; and oftener *absol.* **decūmāni**, ōrum, m., id. ib. § 1; Auct. B. Hisp. 30 fin.; Tac. H. 5, 20; Suet. Caes. 70.—**E** s p.: porta decumana, the main entrance of a Roman camp, placed the farthest from the enemy (because the tenth cohort of each legion was there encamped), opposite the porta praetoria, Caes. B. G. 2, 24; 3, 25 fin.; 6, 37; id. B. C. 3, 69; Liv. 3, 5; 10, 32 fin. al.; cf. Veg. Mil. 1, 23; Smith's Ant. p. 222, a.—**C.** Decumanus limes, in agriculture, a boundary line drawn from east to west, opp. cardo (v. h. v.), Col. 12, 43, 2; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169; 18, 34, 77, § 337; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 14; v. Wordsworth, Fragm. p. 446.—**II.** Meton., considerable, large, immense (cf.: decimus, decem, decies, etc.): accipensere, Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: DECUMANA ova dicuntur et DECUMANI fluctus, quia sunt magna, Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 5; cf. ib. 4, 7 Müll.

decimārius, a, um, adj., pertaining to tithes: leges, Cod. 8, 58.—**II.** Paying tithes, subject to tithes, Ambros. in Psal. 128, Serm. 8, 4 al.

decimatio, ōnis, f. [decimo], the taking of a tenth. **I.** A tithing: omnis, Vulg. Tobiae, 1, 7.—**II.** A selecting by lot of every tenth man for punishment, decimation, Capitol. Macr. 12.—**III.** A tenth: adhuc in ea decimatio, Vulg. Isa. 6, 13.

† **decimātrus**, a holiday of the Falisci, ten days after the Ides, Fest. p. 257, 6 Müll.

decimo or **decūmo**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [decimus]. **I.** To select by lot every tenth man for punishment, to decimate (post-Aug., although the practice itself occurs as

early as 283 A. U. C.; v. Liv. 2, 59 fin.), Suet. Galb. 12: cohortes, id. Aug. 24: cohortium militum, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 37 al.—*Abol.*, Suet. Calig. 48.—**II.** To cause to pay tithes, to collect tithes from a person.—*Pass.*: et Levi decimatus est, Vulg. Hebr. 7, 9.—**III.** To select the tenth part as an offering, to pay tithes of anything, Fest. p. 237, 25 Müll.; Vulg. Matth. 23, 23.—Hence, **decūmātus**, a, um, P. a., selected, excellent, choice: honestas, Symm. Ep. 3, 49 and 51.—*Sup.*: juvenis, id. ib. 8, 16.

decimodia, v. decemmodius.

1. decimus or **decūmus** (the latter form prevailed in the later law lang.; hence, decumanus), a, um, adj. [decem with superl. ending], the tenth. **I.** Prop.: mensis, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 19; cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 29: legio, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; cf. ib. 41; 42 al.: decima hora, Cic. Phil. 2, 31; and without hora, Auct. Her. 4, 51: annus, Verg. A. 9, 155: septuma (dies) post decumam, i. e. the seventeenth, id. G. 1, 284 Voss.: cum decumo efficit ager, i. e. tenfold, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 112; so, extulisset, ib. § 113.—*** b.** **decimūm**, adv. (like tertium, quantum, etc.; cf. Gell. 10, 1), for the tenth time, Liv. 6, 40.—**B.** Subst.: **decima** (decūma), ae, f. (sc. pars), the tenth part, tithe. **1.** As an offering: testatur Terentius Varro... majores solitos decimam Herculi vovere, Macr. S. 3, 12; so Varr. L. L. 6, § 54 Müll.; Just. 18, 7, 7; cf. with pars; Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 874 P.; Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 80: tibi (sc. Pythico Apollini) hinc decumam partem praedae voveo, Liv. 5, 21; cf.: cum vovisset Apollini decumas praedae, Just. 20, 3, 3; cf. id. 18, 7, 7; Vulg. Gen. 14, 20; so esp. of the tithes given by the Hebrews to support the priesthood, id. Num. 18, 21 et saep.—**2.** A largess openly bestowed by public men on the people: Oresti nuper prandia in semitis decumae nomine magno honori fuerunt, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 58; so Suet. Calig. 26; id. Galb. 15; Tac. H. 1, 20.—**3.** A tithe, as a tax on landholders in the provinces, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 10, § 25; more freq. in plur., id. ib. 2, 3, 39, § 89 sq.—**4.** A tithe, as conveyed by last will: decimas uxoris dari, Trach. ap. Quint. 8, 5, 19.

II. Meton. (like decem, decies, etc.), considerable, large, immense (poet.): vastus insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae, Ov. M. 11, 530 (cf.: decimanus, no. II., and in Gr. τρικυμία); so of billows, Sil. 14, 122; Luc. 5, 672; Val. Fl. 2, 54 (decimus by circumlocut.: qui venit hic fluctus, fluctus supereminet omnes; posterior nono est undecimoque prior, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 50).

2. Decimus, i. m., **Decima**, ae, f., proper names. **I.** Decimus, a Roman praenomen, abbrev. D. In the gens Claudia it was given only to patricians; but among the Junii and Laelii to plebeians also; cf. Varr. L. L. 9, § 61 Müll.—Hence, **Decimiānus**, a, um, adj., named for Decimus: pirus, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54.—**II.** Decima, the goddess that presides over accouchements, a partus tempestivi tempore, Varr. and Caes. ap. Gell. 3, 16, 10 sq.; cf. also Tert. Anim. 37; id. adv. Val. 32.

decinerātus, a, um, adj. [de-cinis], wholly turned to ashes (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Valent. 32.

de-cinēresco, ūre, v. n., to be wholly reduced to ashes (late Lat.): ut nullo igni decinerescat, Tert. Apol. 48 fin.

de-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, v. a. [capio], primarily signifies to catch away, catch up, seize an animal while running, fleeing, etc. (whence decipula, a snare, trap); but occurs only in the trop. sense (acc. to capio, no. II. B.), to catch, ensnare, entrap, beguile, elude, deceive, cheat (for syn. cf.: fraudo, emungo, circumscribo, circumvenio, frustror, verba do, impono, fallo): fiant transennae ubi decipiuntur dolis, etc., Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 9 sq.: ita decipemus fovea lenonem Lycum, id. Poen. 1, 1, 59; id. Amph. 1, 1, 268 et saep.: eo decipit, quod neque, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 14: T. Roscius novem homines honestissimos... induxit, decipit, omni fraude et perfidia fefellit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117; cf.: illa amphibolia, quae Croesum decipit, vel Chrysippum potuisset fallere, id. Div. 2, 56 fin.; Verg. A. 4, 17 al.: homines imperitos et per colloquium deceptos crudelissime interfecisse, Caes. B.

C. 1, 85, 3; so per aliquid, id. ib. 3, 82 fin.; Liv. 1, 9 al.: in nullo verbo eum memoria decipit, Sen. Contr. 1. Praef. 18: jam semel in prima spe deceptos, Liv. 36, 40; for which spe affinitatis deceptum, Suet. Tib. 65; cf.: deceptus nocte, Quint. 4, 2, 71: cupidine falso, Hor. S. 1, 1, 61: specie recti, id. A. P. 25 et saep.: amorem amicae decipiunt vitia, id. S. 1, 3, 38.—**P** o e t., in Gr. construction: Prometheus dulci laborum decipitur sono, is beguiled of his sufferings (i. e. forgets his sufferings, being beguiled with sweet melody), Hor. Od. 2, 13, 38.—**b.** Of inanimate objects: expectationibus decipiendis, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289; cf.: quo opinio decipitur, Quint. 6, 3, 64: oculos, Ov. R. Am. 346; cf. id. M. 3, 431: nervos, Pers. 4, 45: volatile pecus facile custodiam pastoris decipit, Col. 8, 4, 3: judicium error, Ov. Pont. 3, 9, 11: specimen istud virtutis, Liv. 8, 7: sic tamen absumo decipioque diem, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 114; cf. id. H. 19, 55 Loers.; Stat. Silv. 4, 4, 19; Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 233: quomodo vinum potantem decipit, Vulg. Hab. 2, 5.—**2.** *Abol.*: victima deceptus decipientis ero, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 22: ab tergo et super caput decipere insidiae, Liv. 22, 4; Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 204.

decipūla, ae, f., and **decipūlum**, i. n. [decipio], a snare, gin, trap. **I.** Lit. (late Lat.): plena avibus, Vulg. Jerem. 5, 27; Job 18, 10.—**II.** Trop. (ante- and post-class.). (a) Fem., Sid. Ep. 8, 10 med.; Mart. Cap. 4, § 423; Vulg. Job 18, 10.—(β) Neutr., App. M. 8, p. 202, 38; 10, p. 250, 28; so id. Flor. 4, p. 360.—*Plur.*: nulla decipula, Laev. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 3.

de-circino, āre, v. a., to make of a circular form, to round off (only in Manil.): arcum, Manil. 1, 296: orbem, id. 3, 352.

decisio, ōnis, f. [2. decido]. **I.** (Acc. to decido, no. II. B.) A diminishing: luminis, App. de Mundo, p. 71, 4.—Far more freq., and in good prose.—**II.** (Acc. to decido, no. II. A.) A decision, settlement, agreement: nostra de aequitate, Cic. Caecin. 36 fin.: dicat decisionem factam esse, quae facta non est, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 48; id. Flacc. 36, 89; id. Verr. 2, 1, 54: quaestionis, Dig. 5, 3, 25.

decisus, a, um, Part., v. 2, decido.

* **decitans**, antis, P. a. [de-cito], causing to glide down, App. M. 2, p. 116, 4.

Decius, a. **I.** An ancient Italian praenomen: Decius Magius, Liv. 23, 7, 10; Vell. 2, 16, 2 al.—**II.** The name of an eminent plebeian gens at Rome. Its best-known members were the two Decii (P. Decius Mus, father and son), who, as consuls, voluntarily devoted themselves to death to save their country (the former, in the Latin war, at Vesperis, B.C. 340, the latter, in the Samnite war, at Sentinum, B.C. 295), Liv. 8, 9; 10, 27 sq.; Val. Max. 1, 7, 3; 5, 6, 5 sq.; Flor. 1, 14, 3; 1, 17, 7; Cic. Off. 2, 4, 16; id. Div. 1, 24, 51; id. Fin. 2, 19, 61; id. de Sen. 13, 43; Prop. 3, 11, 62 (4, 10, 62 M.).—*Genit.*: Deci, id. 4 (5), 1, 45. Cicero also mentions the grandson, who devoted himself at Asculum in the war against Pyrrhus, B.C. 279, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89; id. Fin. 2, 19, 61 fin.—Hence, **1. Decius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Decius, lex, of P. Decius Mus, Liv. 9, 30.—**2. Decianus**, a, um, of or belonging to Decius: exercitus (i. e. of the second Decius), Liv. 10, 31.—**III.** An artist at Rome, B.C. 56, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 44.

declamatio, ōnis, f. [declamo]. **I.** Exercise in oratorical delivery, exercise or practice in speaking, declamation (class.; most freq. in Quint.): cum sit declamatio forensium actionum meditatio, etc., Quint. 4, 2, 29; cf. id. 2, 10, 4; 12 et saep.: in quotidiana declamatione utilis, etc., Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 6; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 4, 7; 2, 11, 26.—**B.** Meton. (abstr. pro concreto), a theme, subject for declamation, called also causa (v. h. v.), Quint. 1, 2, 13; 10, 2, 12; 10, 5, 14; cf. Sen. Contr. 1 praef.—**P** o e t. also of a person who serves as a theme, Juv. 10, 167.—**II.** In a bad sense, loud, eager talking, babbling (so several times in Cic.): desinamus aliquando vulgari et pervagata declamatione contendere, Cic. Planc. 19, 47: sequitur ut materiae abhorrenti a veritate, declamatio adhibeatur,

Tac. Dial. 35: non placet mihi inquisitio candidati, non declamatio potius quam per-salutatio, Cic. Mur. 21, 44.

declamatiuncula, ae, f. dim. [declamatio], a little exercise in speaking, a short declamation (very rare), Gell. 6, 8, 4; Sid. Ep. 1, 4.

declamator, ōris, m. [declamo], one who practises set speaking, a rhetorician, declaimer (diff. from orator, a practical speaker, Quint. 10, 2, 21): non enim declamatorem aliquem de ludo aut rabulam de foro, sed doctissimum et perfectissimum quaerimus, Cic. Or. 15, 47; cf. id. Planc. 34, 83; Quint. 3, 8, 44; 51; 5, 13, 42; Juv. 16, 23 et saep.

declamatorius, a, um, adj. [declamator], of or belonging to the exercise of speaking, declamatory, rhetorical (good prose): opus, Cic. de Or. 1, 16 fin.: illo genere duci et delectari, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3 fin.; cf.: genus dicendi, Quint. 2, 10, 9: consuetudo, id. 5, 13, 46: licentia, id. 8, 3, 76: res, id. 4, 2, 128: studium, Tac. Or. 14.—Hence, adv.: **declamatorie**, in a rhetorical manner (late Lat.), Hieron. al.

declamito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., freq. n. and a. [declamo], to practise rhetorical delivery or declamation, to declaim (good prose; most frequent in Cic.). **I.** In a good sense. (a) *Absol.*: commentabar declamitans (sic enim nunc loquuntur), saepe cum M. Pisone et cum Q. Pompeio aut cum aliquo cotidie, Cic. Brut. 90, 310; so id. de Or. 1, 59, 251; id. Fam. 16, 21, 5; Quint. 12, 11, 15.—(b) *With acc.*: causas, to plead for the sake of practise, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7.—**II.** In a bad sense, to talk violently, to bluster: de aliquo, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19; cf. id. ib. 2, 17.

de-clāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a.—Rhetor. t. t., to exercise one's self in rhetorical delivery, to practise speaking, to declaim. For syn. cf.: dictio, concionor, pronuntio, palam dico, praedico, recito, declamatio. (Class., most freq. in Cic. and Quint.) **I.** In a good sense. (a) *Neutr.*: ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5; id. fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 73: dum tu declamas Romae, * Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 2: declamare does? Juv. 7, 150: haec est sedes orationis, hic laus omnis declamantium, Quint. 9, 4, 62 (al. declamat) et saep.—*Pass. impers.*: in eo, quomodo declametur, positum est etiam, quomodo agatur, Quint. 9, 2, 81.—(b) *Act.* (rare; not in Cic.; cf., on the contrary, declamito, no. 1. β): suasorias, Quint. 3, 8, 61.—**B.** Poet. in gen., to speak oratorically, to declaim: quis nisi mentis inops tenerae declamet amicae? Ov. A. A. 1, 465.—**II.** In a bad sense, to speak as an orator with violence, to declaim, to bluster, bavol: ille insanus, qui pro isto vehementissime contra me declamasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66 fin.; so in quemvis, id. Fam. 3, 11, 2: aliquid ex alia oratione declamare, id. Rosc. Am. 29 fin.

declāratiō, ōnis, f. [declaro], a making clear or evident, a disclosure, exposition, declaration (very rare): animi tui, Cic. Fam. 10, 5, 2: amoris tui? id. ib. 15, 21, 3: sub eadem declaratione, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30 fin.; Vulg. Ps. 118, 130.

declarativus, a, um, adj. [id.], serving for explanation, explanatory (post-class.): pars, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30 and 33: Mart. Cap. 4, § 341.—Adv.: **declarative**, by way of explanation, Mart. Cap. 4, § 393.

declārator, ōris, m. [id.], one who declares or makes known, an announcer: ut honoribus nostris in campo declarator existeret, Plin. Pan. 92, 3.

de-clāro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to make clear, plain, evident (by disclosing, uncovering); to show, manifest, declare, etc., ἀποφαίω (class.; most freq. in the trop. sense). For syn. cf.: monstro, demonstro, probō, confirmo, ostendo, ostento, significo, indico, defero; existo, appareo, eluceo.

I. Lit. **A.** In gen.: praesentiam saepe divi suam declarant, ut et apud Regillum... Castor et Pollux ex equis pugnare vult, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: dentibus (cervorum) secreta declaratur, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 116: ducis nave declarata suis, Nep. Hann. 11, 2.—**B.** In pub. law lang., t. t., to announce any one

in public session as elected to an office (esp. that of consul), to declare or proclaim publicly: ejusdem hominis voce et declaratus consul et defensus, Cic. Mur. 1, 2 (for which shortly before, L. Murenam consulem renunciavit); cf. id. ib. 2, 3; so consulem, id. Agr. 2, 2, 4; id. Rep. 1, 15; Sall. C. 24; id. J. 27, 4; Liv. 24, 9 et saep.: declaratus rex Numa de templo descendit, id. 1, 18 fin.; 1, 46: consulem, praetorem, id. 9, 40 fin.: tribunatum militarem, Sall. J. 63, 4: Suet. Caes. 80: victorem magnā praeconis voce Cloanthum Declarat, Verg. A. 5, 245.

II. Trop., to make clear to the mind, to manifest, demonstrate, prove, show, explain: cum tot signis eadem natura declaret quid velit, tamen, etc., Cic. Lael. 24.—*Constr.* with acc., acc. and inf., a relat. clause, or absol. (a) *With acc.*: volatibus avium et cantibus declarari res futuras putant, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 56; id. N. D. 2, 65, 163: ipsa consolatō litterarum tuarum declarat summam benevolentiam, id. Fam. 5, 13, 1: declarant gaudia vultu, * Catull. 64, 34 et saep.: propriam cujusque (generis juris civilis) vim definitione, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 190: nullum (verbum) inveniri potest, quod magis idem declarat Latine, quod Graece ἵδον, quam declarat voluptas, id. Fin. 2, 4, 13; cf. in like manner of the meaning of words, id. ib. 3, 4, 14; id. Or. 22, 73; id. de Or. 3, 13, 49: verba ipsa per se declarant intellectum, Quint. 8, 3, 83: quae (littera C.) inversa mulierem declarat, Quint. 1, 7, 28.—(b) *With acc. and inf.*: hominem catum eum esse declaramus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 16; Lucr. 1, 366, 6, 468: quod plurimis locis perorationes nostrae voluisse nos atque animo contendisse declarat, Cic. Or. 62, 210; Quint. 8 proem. § 15 et saep.—(γ) *With a relative clause*: quae cujusque ingenium ut sit declarat maxime, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 43: ut matres familiae eorum sortibus et vaticinationibus declararent, utrum, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 50, 4: qui declaravit quanti me faceret, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 10: cf. Sall. J. 24, 7 et saep.—(δ) *Absol.*: ut ratio declarat eorum, qui, etc., Lucr. 5, 693: declarant illae contiones, Cic. Mil. 5, 12 al.

declinabilis, e, adj. [declino], that can be (grammatically) inflected, Prisc. p. 670 P.

declinatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a bending from a thing, a bending aside; an oblique inclination or direction (good prose). **I.** Lit.: lanceam exigua corporis declinatione vitare, Curt. 9, 7 fin.; cf.: quot ego tuas petitiones parva quadam declinatione effugi, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15: declinare dixit (Epicurus) atomum perpaulum, et ipsa declinatio ad libidinem fingitur, etc., id. Fin. 1, 6, 19; so of the oblique motion of atoms, id. Fat. 10, 22; 22, 47.—**B.** Like the Gr. κλίμα, the supposed slope of the earth towards the poles, a region of the earth or sky, a climate: declinatio mundi, Col. 1 proem. § 22; so, mundi, id. 3, 1, 3; cf.: positio caeli et declinatio, id. 1, 6, 18; so correspond. with regio caeli, Col. 4, 24, 2; cf. also caeli, the attitude of the pole, Vitruv. 9, 7, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., a turning away from anything; an avoiding, avoidance: ut bona natura appetitus, sic a malis natura declinamus; quae declinatio, si cum ratione fiet, cautio appetetur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13; cf. so opp. appetitio, id. N. D. 3, 13, 33; and in plur. Gell. 14, 1, 23: laboris, periculi, Cic. Clu. 53 fin.—**B.** t. t. **1.** Of rhetor. lang., a short digression: declinatio brevis a proposito, non ut superior illa digressio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53 fin.; id. Part. 15; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 32 and 34.—**2.** Of gram. m. lang.: variation, inflection. (a) In the older grammarians, every change of form which a word undergoes; as declension, strictly so called, conjugation, comparison, derivation, etc., Varr. L. L. 8, § 2 sq.; 10, § 11 sq.; Cic. de Or. 3, 54; cf. also of declension in its stricter sense, Quint. 1, 4, 29; 1, 5, 63; of conjugation, id. 1, 4, 13; of derivation, id. 8, 3, 32; 2, 15, 4.—(b) Among the later grammarians, of declension, properly so called, as distinguished from conjugation, comparatio, derivatio, etc. So, Donatus: in declinatione compositivorum nominum, p. 174 P. (p. 13 Lind.).

declinatus, ūs, m. [id.], variation, inflection of words (cf. the prec. art. II. B.

2), Varr. L. L. 9, § 34; 51; 53. But in Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 17, the best reading is: declinatum dolorem, v. Madvig ad h. l.).

declinis, e, adj. [id.], turning aside (perh. only in the two foll. places): declinia juga, Stat. Th. 5, 297 (quae declinant et fugerent, Schol.). So of the retreating motion of the sea in ebb and flood: undae, ebbing, Luc. 4, 427 dub. (al. declivibus).

de-clino, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n.

[CLINO = κλίνω], orig. to bend from the straight path; to turn aside or away (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **a.** *Act.*: ego modo declinavi paulum me extra viam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 11; cf.: sese rectā regione via, Lucr. 2, 250; and: se a terris omnia numina, Poët. ap. Suet. Aug. 70: lumina, Catull. 64, 91: agmen, Liv. 1, 28; 36, 23: nares in alteram partem, Cels. 8, 5.—*Poet.* of the eyes, to bend down, i. e. to lower, close them in sleep: nec dulci declinat lumina somno, * Verg. A. 4, 185.—**b.** *Neutr.*: paulum ad dexteram de via declinavi, ut ad Pericli sepulcrum accederem, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5; id. Att. 14, 17, 2; Liv. 38, 20, 8.—*So* of the oblique motion of atoms (corresp. with oblique ferri): si omnes atomi declinabunt, nullae unquam cohaerescunt; sive aliae declinabunt, aliae suo nutu recte ferentur, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19 sq.; cf. id. Fat. 9, 18 (preceded by cur Epicurus atomos de via deducat): quae nova causa in natura est, qua declinet atomus? 20, 46 (the reading quae declinet atomum is wrong), id. N. D. 1, 25.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. **a.** *Act.*, to turn aside: neque (mulierem) declinatam quicquam ab aliarum ingenio ullam reperias, who has departed, deviated, * Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 3; cf.: quaedam verborum figurae paulum figuris sententiarum declinantur, Quint. 9, 3, 88; id. 10, 3, 33: neque spe, neque metu declinatus animus, id. 12, 1, 16: Cato literas Graecas aetate jam declinata didicit, in the decline of life, id. 12, 11, 23.

b. *Neutr.*, to turn aside, deviate, turn away: de via, Cic. Lael. 17; cf.: de statu suo, id. Clu. 38, 106: a religione officii, id. Verr. 2, 3, 1: a malis (opp. appetere bona), id. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: a parvis delictis diligentia, id. Off. 1, 40 fin.: aliquantulum a proposito, id. Or. 40, 138: a recto itinere (oratio), Quint. 4, 3, 14 al.: gemma paulum declinans a topazio in aurum, passing, Plin. 37, 8, 34, § 113: ut eo revocetur unde huc declinavit oratio, digressed, Cic. de Or. 2, 38; cf. id. Leg. 1, 21 fin.: quantum in Italiam declinaverat belli, Liv. 28, 1: in asperam Pholoen, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 7: in pejus, Quint. 10, 2, 16: ad descendum jus, Quint. 12, 3, 9; cf. id. 7, 2, 30.—*Absol.*: declinasse me paululum et praesentes fluctus fugisse, Cic. Sest. 34: paulatim amor, decreases, Ov. M. 9, 460: dies cooperat declinare, Vulg. Luc. 9, 12.

B. In partic. grammat. t. t., to vary, inflect a part of speech. **1.** In the older grammarians, of every kind of inflection (declension, conjugation, comparison, derivation, etc.), Varr. L. L. 8, § 2 sq.; 10, § 11 sq.; cf. also Quint. 1, 4, 22; 1, 5, 63 al.

2. In the later grammarians, to decline, in the strict sense, Charis. p. 8 sq. et al.—**C.** Transf., with an object denoting that from which one turns aside; to avoid, to shun (classical, most freq. in Cic.): nec satis recte (oratio) declinat impetum, nisi etiam in cedendo quid deceat intellegit, Cic. Or. 68, 228; cf., corresp. with vitare, id. Att. 8, 11, D. fin.; and: ictum, Liv. 42, 63, 4: urbem, Cic. Planc. 41: laqueos iudicii, id. Mil. 15, 40: appetuntur quae secundum naturam sunt, declinantur contraria, id. N. D. 3, 13, 33: vitia, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: ea quae nocitura videantur, id. ib. 1, 4; cf. Tac. A. 13, 4: invidiam, id. H. 4, 41 fin.; Suet. Caes. 4: impudicitiam uxoris, Tac. A. 6, 51: oppida ut busta, Amm. 16, 2, 12.

de-clivis, e (nom. n. declivum, Casiod. in Psal. 16, 5; neutr. plur. once heterocl. decliva, Ov. M. 2, 206; also decliva, id. ib. 1, 39 et saep.; cf. acclivis and aplustre), adj. [clivus], inclining downwards, sloping (for syn. cf.: deversus, praeruptus, abruptus, absconditus, proclivis, acclivis, propensus, praecipuus, pronus.—Class. and freq., esp. in histt. and poets; perh. not in Cic. and Verg.). **I.** Prop.: collis ab summo aequaliter declivis ad flumen Sabim, sloping regularly, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: in declivi et praecipiti loco, id. ib. 4, 33, 3: ink

quo loco et leviter declivi, id. ib. 7, 83, 2; cf.: locus tenui fastigio vergebat, id. B. C. 1, 45, 5; locus, alio vallis, and opp. mons, id. ib. 1, 79, 2: latitudo, quem locum Catabathmon incolae appellant, Sall. J. 17, 4: Olympi, Ov. M. 6, 487: arvum Aesulae, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 7: ripa, Ov. F. 3, 13; id. M. 5, 591; 6, 399: flumina, id. ib. 1, 39; cf.: cursus (fluminis), Luc. 4, 114: via, Ov. M. 4, 432; 7, 410 et saep.: sol in occasum, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 203.

—**B. Subst. declive**, is, n., a *declivity*: ut de locis superioribus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 88: si per declive sese reciperent, id. B. C. 3, 51, 6; cf.: erat per declive receptus, id. ib. 3, 45, 4; Ov. M. 2, 206.—**II. Trop.**: labitur occiduae per iter declive senectae, id. ib. 15, 227; cf.: mulier aetate declivis, in the decline of life, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 8; Arn. 2, p. 74: animae in vitia, prone, Arn. 2, 45.—**Comp.**: perh. only: dies ad occasum declivior, Vulg. Judic. 19, 9.—**Sup.**: does not occur.—**Adv.**: **decliviter**, in a sloping manner, only in *Comp.*: declivius: incumbens rupes, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 12, 9.

declivitas, ātis, f. [declivis], a sloping place, declivity, Caes. B. G. 7, 85, 4.

decocta, ae, f., v. decoquo, II. 2.

decoctio, ōnis, f. [decoquo] (post-class.), a boiling down. **I. Prop.** **A.** Abstr.: lentisci hoc modo, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 165.—**B. Concret.**, a decoction, App. Herb. 77; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3, 17.—**II. Trop.**, of an association, a decoction, mixture: unius decoctioni universi respondere cogentur, Cod. Just. 11, 9, 5; cf. Cod. Theod. 4, 9, 3.

decoctus, v. decoquo *fin.*

decoctor, ōris, m. [decoquo, no. I. B.], one who has squandered his own or another's property, a ruined spendthrift, bankrupt, Cic. Phil. 2, 18; id. Cat. 2, 3; Catull. 41, 4: pecuniae publicae, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 117 al.: bonorum suorum, Spart. Hadr. 18, 9; Sen. Ep. 81, 2; id. Ben. 4, 26, 3.

decoctum, i, v. decoquo, no. II. A. b.

1. decoctus, a, um, *Part.*, from decoquo.

2. decoctus, ūs, m. [decoquo], a boiling down, seething: gemmae mellis decoctu nitescent, Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 195.

decollatio, a beheading, Paul. Sent. 5, 17, 3: τραχυλοκομία, κεφαλῆς ἀποτομή, Vet. Gloss. (= capitis amputatio, Dig. 48, 19, 28), from

de-collo, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [collum].

I. To take off from the neck: ex collo deponere, Non. 97, 25: in tuo collo est: decolles cave, Caecil. ib.—**B. Trop.**, to deprive, rob of a thing: quibus fructibus me decollavi, Lucil. ap. Diom. p. 361, P.—**II.** (lit., to strike off the head; and hence with personal object), to decollate, decapitate, behead (mostly post-class.): piratas, Fest. ap. Diom. p. 361 P.: homines, Sen. Apocol. 6, 2; Petron. 51, 6; Schol. Juv. 13, 178; Sen. de Ira, 3, 18, 4; Vulg. Matth. 14, 10; Luc. 9, 9 al.; Aur. Vict. Epit. 19; Scrib. Comp. 194.—**Absol.**: miles decollandi artifex, *Suet. Calig. 32; Sen. Contr. 9, 25, 4.

de-colo, āvi (old fut. perf. decolassit = decolaverit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 28), i, v. n. [colum; lit., to trickle from or through; hence trop.], to come to naught, to fail (ante-class.): si spes decolabit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 37; cf. id. Casin. 2, 4, 28: quorum si alterutrum decolat, Varr. R. 1, 28.

de-color, ōris (acc. plur. heterocl. decoloros, Prud. aep. 1, 113), adj., deprived of its natural color, discolored, defaced, faded, etc. (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): decorem sanguinem omnem exsorbuisset, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 8 (transl. from Sophoc. Trach. 1058: ἐκ δὲ χλωρόν αἷμα μου Πέπωκεν ἦδη): Indus, swarthy, Prop. 4, 3, 10; Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 24; and India, id. M. 4, 21; so heres, (sc. Aethiope genitus), Juv. 6, 600: decolor fuligine, id. 7, 226: decolor sanguine, stained, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 42; cf. Stat. Th. 12, 410: ara, id. Pont. 3, 2, 54: seges, Luc. 7, 851: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 57, § 116: resina, id. 16, 12, 23, § 59.—**II. Poet.**, of abstract subjects: deterior ac decolor aetas (i. e. the brazen and iron age, in comparison with the golden), *depraved, degenerate*, *Verg. A. 8, 326: fama, Ov. H. 9, 4.

decolorate, adv. [decoloro], *degener-*

ately, Comp.: quanto decoloratus vivat peccatrix anima, August. de Duab. Anim. 2, 2.

* **decoloratio**, ōnis, f. [decoloro], a discoloring: quaedam ex aliqua contagione, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58.

de-coloro, āvi, ātum, i, v. a., to deprive of its natural color, to discolor, stain, deface, soil, etc. **I. Prop.**: "decoloratur id cuius color vitatur, non mutatur," Sen. Q. N. 2, 41: quod mare Damniae Non decoloravere caedes, *Hor. Od. 2, 1, 35: manibus collybo decoloratis, Cassius Parmensis ap. Suet. Aug. 4 *fin.*: cutem (suppurationes), Cels. 2, 8 *med.*: labra et nares (pallor), id. ib. 6: decoloratum corpus mortui, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8; 2, 27 *fin.*: oliva ex albo decoloratur flique luteola, Col. 12, 49, 9: decoloravit me sol, Vulg. Cant. 1, 5 al.—**II. Trop.**, to tarnish, corrupt, disgrace: aliquem, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 19; cf.: famam, Capitol. Ant. Phil. 19.

decompōsitus, a, um [de-compono], adj., formed or derived from a compound word, = παρὰ σύνθετος, Prisc. 664 P. al.

* **de-concilio**, āre, v. a., to deprive of, take away: nihil deconciliare illi, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. p. 217, 28.

* **de-condo**, ēre, v. a., to secrete by burying: alios in ventrem immensae belluae, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10.

de-contor (cunctor), āri, v. dep. n., to hesitate, to be at a loss (perhaps only in Appuleius): unde potissimum caperet exordium, decontatur, App. M. 10, p. 239; id. ib. 7, p. 198.

de-cōquo, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. **I. To boil away, boil down, diminish by boiling.**

A. Lit.: usque quo ad tertiam partem decoxeris, Varr. R. 1, 2, 26; so acetum ad quartas, ad tertias, Col. 12, 34; Plin. 22, 25, 69, § 140: in dimidium partem, Col. 12, 24, 1: aquam, id. 12, 26: pars quarta (argenti) decocta erat, had melted away, passed off into dross, Liv. 32, 2.—**B. Trop.** **1.** With acc., to diminish, repress, consume, waste: multum inde decoquent anni, Quint. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 31: accensam sed qui bene decoquat iram, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 349.—**Poet.**, with a personal object: hic campo indulget, hunc alea decoquit, Pers. 5, 57.—**2. Absol.** **A.** of personal subjects, to run through the property of one's self or others; to become a bankrupt: tene ne memoria, praetextatum te decoxisse? Cic. Phil. 2, 18: qui primus hoc cognomen acceperit decoxit creditoribus suis, Plin. 33, 10, 47, § 133.—**B.** To waste away, become impaired, decline: res ipsa jam domino decoxit, Col. 11, 1, 28: quibus (annis) inertia Caesarum (imperium) quasi decoxit, Flor. 1, Proem. 8: templorum vectigalia cotidie decoquunt, Tert. adv. Gent. 42: spero non tibi decoquet ornithon, Varr. R. 3, 2, 16.

II. To boil, cook. **A. Lit.**: axungiam fictili novo, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 138: cyathum acetum in calice novo, id. 32, 7, 25, § 78: lentem in vino, id. 22, 25, 77, § 147: rapa aqua, id. 18, 13, 34, § 126: olus, *Hor. S. 2, 1, 74 et saep.—Hence, **2. Part. perf. subst. a. decocta**, ae, f. (sc. aqua), an icy-cold decoction, invented by Nero as a drink, Suet. Ner. 48; Juv. 5, 50; cf. Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 39. With aqua, Mart. 14, 116.—**b. decoctum**, i, n., a medicinal drink, potion, Plin. 22, 20, 23, § 49; 27, 12, 84, § 108 al.—**B. Transf., pass.** (acc. to coquo, no. I. b.), to ripen, dry, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226; Pall. 1, 34, 7.—**2. To concoct, fabricate, invent**: consilia nefarii facinoris, Decl. M. Posc. Latr.—**3. Trop.**: suavitatem habeat orator austeram et solidam, non dulcem et decoctam, a severe and solid, not a luscious and mellow sweetness (the fig. being taken from wine), Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 104.—Hence, **decoctus**, adj. comp. (cf. no. II. B. 2.), ripper, of composition; more carefully elaborated: aspice et haec, si forte aliquid decoctius audis, Pers. 1, 125.

decor, ōris, m. [deceo], what is seemly, becoming; comeliness, elegance, grace, beauty, ornament (poet. word; in prose perh. not before the Aug. per.; esp. freq. in Quint.; v. decus). **I. In gen.**: Mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et annis, Hor. A. P. 157; cf.: suus cuique decor est, Quint.

10, 2, 22; cf. also decor quoque a gestu atque a motu venit, id. 11, 3, 67; and est et in incessu pars non temenda decoris, etc., Ov. A. A. 3, 299: divini signa decoris, Verg. A. 5, 647: ovis sua lana decori est, Ov. M. 13, 849; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 11, 29.—In rhetor. lang.: non decorem compositionis quaerimus, sed facilitatem, Quint. 9, 4, 145; cf. id. 9, 4, 44: quantum fuerit illis viris decoris in rebus atque personis, id. 10, 2, 27 et saep.—In architecture: decor est emendatus operis aspectus probatis rebus compositi cum auctoritate, etc., Vitruv. 1, 2.—In plur.: varii scenae, Lucr. 4, 984.—**II. In partic.**, of personal comeliness, charms, beauty (cf.: decens, no. 2): fugit retro Levis Juvventa et Decor, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 6; Tib. 4, 2, 8; Ov. M. 1, 488; Curt. 8, 4, 23; Tac. H. 2, 1 al.; cf. Vulg. Isa. 33, 17; id. Thren. 1, 6.

* **decor**, adj., v. decoris.

decorāmen, inis, n. [decoro], ornament, decoration (in post-Aug. poetry): vittaque, majorem decoramen, Sil. 16, 269: fluvii decoramina villae, Aus. Idyll. 10, 320.

decorāmentum, i, n. [id.], ornament, decoration (late Lat.): matronalia, Tert. Cult. femin. 12: canteriorum, Arn. adv. gent. 5.

decōre, adv., suitably, properly; elegantly, beautifully, etc.; v. decorus *fin.*

de-cōrio, no perf., ātum, i, v. a. [corium], to deprive of the skin or outer covering; to skin, to peel (post-class., and very rare): Tert. Anim. 33: amygdala decoriata, Pall. Jan. 15, 12.

decoris, e, or **decor**, adj. [decus], ornamented, adorned, elegant, beautiful (only in the follg. passages; hence nom. dub.; cf.: dedecor and indecoris): magnam domum decorumque Ditem vexarant, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 699 P.: equis et armis decoribus cultus, Sall. H. Fragm. ib. (Hist. 3, 14).—**Adv.**: **decoriter**, elegantly, beautifully: impeditos crinum globos, App. M. 5, p. 168, 23; 11, p. 185, 19 al.

decōro, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [decus], to decorate, adorn, embellish, grace, beautify (class. and freq.). **I. Lit.**, with abl.: Larem corona nostrum decorari volo, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 1: oppidum ex pecunia sua locis communibus monumentisque, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 46; Verg. A. 6, 217: templa novo saxo, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 20: designatorem lictoribus atris, surrounds, id. Ep. 1, 7, 6, etc.: quae tuos digitos decorat, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 58; cf. so without abl., Tib. 2, 2, 6: nescias an te generum beati Phyllidis flavae decorant parentes, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 14; Liv. 1, 26 et saep.—**II. Trop.**, to decorate, distinguish, honor, with abl.: nemo me lacrimis decor nec funera fletu Faxit, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34; cf.: egregias animas . . . decorate supremis Muneribus, Verg. A. 11, 25: quem populus R. singularibus honoribus decorasset, Cic. Balb. 6 *fin.*; cf.: aliquem amplissimis honoribus et praemiis, id. de Or. 1, 54, 232: O clementiam admirabilem atque omni laude decorandam! id. Lig. 2 *fin.*: delubra deorum pietate, domos suas gloria, Sall. C. 12, 4: nec prave factis decorari verbis opto, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 266: inani vocis sono decoratum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 119 et saep.—Without abl.: quam (remp.) ipse decorarat atque auxerat, id. Pis. 12, 27; id. Brut. 75, 265: bene nummatum decorat Suadela Venusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38.—Hence, **de-cōratus**, a, um, P. a., adorned, beautified.—In sup.: orationes, Boeth. Arist. Elench. Soph. 1, 12, p. 743.

* **de-cōrōsus**, a, um, adj. [decus], elegant, beautiful, Ambros. de Tob. 7.

* **decorticiatio**, ōnis, f. [decortico], a barking, peeling: angusta, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 236.

de-cortico, no perf., ātum, i, v. a. [cortex], to deprive of the bark; to bark, to peel (rare), Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 188: abietem, id. 16, 41, 80, § 221: ficum, Vulg. Joel 1, 7.

decorus, a, um, adj. [decor], Gr. εὐπρεπής. **I. Becoming, fitting, seemly, proper, suitable, decorous** (class.). (a) With dat.: quae quoque divo decorae gratiae sint hostiae provident, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20: color albus praecipue decorus deo est, id. ib. 2, 18, 45: quod virginitati decorum, Liv. 2, 13; Quint. 11, 3, 101; cf. ib. § 104, and 11,

1, 33 al.: decorum erat tum ipsis capessere pugnam ducibus, Liv. 2, 6; cf. Tac. A. 1, 12. —*(β) With *abl.* (after the analogy of dignus: (facinora puerilla) neque te decora neque tuis virtutibus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 24 (cf. id. Aul. 2, 2, 43). —*(γ) With *ad* (after the analogy of aptus, accommodatus, etc.): nos auri venas invenimus et ad usum aptas et ad ornatum decoras, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151. —(δ) With *pro*: decorum pro causa ratus, Tac. H. 3, 7. —(e) *Absol.*: decorus est senis sermo, quietus et remissus, Cic. de Sen. 9, 28; cf.: vox et actio, Quint. 10, 1, 17: silentium, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 35 et saep.: nihil nisi quod honestum decorumque sit admirari, Cic. Off. 1, 20: omnino si quicquam est decorum, nihil est profecto magis, quam aequalitas universae vitae, id. ib. 1, 31, 111; Quint. 5, 10, 40 al.: actuariis minutis Patras accedere... non satis visum est decorum, Cic. Att. 5, 9; so with a *subject-clause*, id. ib. 4, 16, 3: dulce est decorum est pro patria mori, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 13; Ov. M. 9, 6 (opp. turpe); cf. ib. 13, 309 al. —**B. Subst.**: **decorum**, i, n., in Cic. for the Gr. *πρέπον*, that which is seemly, suitable; seemliness, fitness, propriety, decorum (for which Quint. uses decor; cf.: decus *init.*): ut in vita, sic in oratione nihil est difficilius quam quid deceat videre. *πρέπον* appellant hoc Graeci: nos dicamus sane decorum; Cic. Or. 21, 70; cf.: id, quod Graece *πρέπον* dicitur, decorum dici Latine potest, etc., id. Off. 1, 27 sq.; cf. id. ib. 1, 35; Tac. H. 1, 71. —*Plur.*: vota pro reditu ejus et alia decora, id. ib. 3, 47: plura tribuere, id. ib. 3, 5. **II. Absol.**, decorated, ornamented, adorned; elegant, fine, beautiful, handsome (not so in Cic.; but freq. in the poets and historians, esp. in Hor. and Tacit.): delubra deum, *Lucr. 2, 352; cf.: aedes, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 3; and: supplicationes et alia decora, Tac. A. 3, 47: galeae ensesque, Verg. A. 11, 194: insigne clipei, id. ib. 2, 392: arma, Sall. C. 7, 4 al.: membra juventae, Verg. A. 4, 559; cf.: oculi, id. ib. 11, 480: pectus, id. ib. 4, 539: os, Hor. S. 1, 8, 21: facies, id. ib. 1, 2, 87; Sall. J. 6, 1: caput, Ov. M. 6, 167: juvenia, Tac. H. 1, 53: genus, id. A. 6, 27 al.: palaestra, noble, skilful, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 3: verba, id. S. 2, 7, 41; id. Ep. 2, 1, 73: temporibus Augusti dicendis non defuere decora ingenia, Tac. A. 1, 1. —*Sup.*: Zeus decorissimus, Apul. Mag. 4, p. 276, 4. —(β) With *abl.*, adorned with any thing; shining, beautiful with any thing: ductores ostro decori, Verg. A. 5, 133; cf. id. ib. 12, 126: Phoebus fulgente arcu, Hor. Carm. Sec. 61: Bacchus aureo cornu, id. Od. 2, 19, 30: Medi pharetra, id. ib. 2, 16, 2: dea formaeque armisque, Ov. M. 2, 773: satis decorus etiam Graeca facundia, Tac. H. 2, 80. —With *ab*: voces decora ab aspectu, Col. 6, 1. *Adv.*: **decōre**, 1. (Acc. to no. I.) Suitably, properly, decorously: ut ea si non decore, at quam minime indecore facere possimus, Cic. Off. 1, 31 *fin.*; cf. id. de Or. 1, 32, 144; 3, 47, 182; Sall. J. 100 *fin.* —*2. (acc. to no. II.), elegantly, charmingly, beautifully: formata d. Jovis species, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 12, 20 (cf. above, decora delubra deum).
† **decotes**, togae detritae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 1 Müll.
decrementum, i, n. [decreasco], a diminution, decrease (post-class. for diminutio): rerum atque hominum, Gell. 3, 10, 11: lunae, App. M. 11, p. 257.
de-cremo, āre, v. a., to burn up, consume by fire, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2.
de-crepitus, a, um, adj. [crepo] (lit., noiseless; applied to old people, who creep about like shadows), very old, decrepit (mostly ante-class.): vetulus, decrepitus senex, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 43; so, senex, id. ib. 20; id. Asin. 5, 2, 13; Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 16: senex, Vulg. 2 Par. 36, 17: leo, Prud. Ham. 561: inter decrepitos me numera et extrema languentes, Sen. Ep. 26: aetas (bestiolae), *Cic. Tusc. 1, 39 *fin.*.
* **decrescientia**, ae, f. [decreasco], a decreasing, waning: quotidiana lunae, Vitruv. 9, 4 *fin.* (for which, just before, deminutio).
de-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3, v. n. **I.** Orig., to grow less, grow shorter, decrease, wane (as the moon, bodies of water, the length of the day, etc.): ostreae cum luna

pariter crescunt pariterque decrescunt, *Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: crescunt loca decrescuntibus undis, Ov. M. 1, 345; cf.: aequora, id. ib. 2, 292; and: decrescuntia flumina, *Hor. Od. 4, 7, 3: die decrescunt (coupled with quorundam crescente), Plin. 2, 59, 60, § 151: ubi febris fuit atque decrevit, Cels. 3, 6; cf.: morbus, id. ib. 20 al.: nocte dieque decretum et auctum, Laev. ap. Prisc. p. 869 P.; of the waters of the flood, Vulg. Gen. 8, 5. —Hence, **II.** In gen., to decrease, become less, diminish: uncus aratri Ferreus occulte decrescit in arvis, i. e. wears away, Lucr. 1, 315; id. 5, 536; Quint. 5, 12, 14; 9, 4, 23: admiratio decrescit, id. 1, 3, 5: metus matrum, Sil. 7, 82 et saep.: ut corpora quamlibet ardua et excelsa, procerioribus admota decrescant, i. e. seem smaller, Plin. Pan. 61, 2: decrescit reditu (agelli) etiam pretium minuit, Plin. Ep. 6, 3, 1. —**B. Poet.**, of the gradual disappearance of places as one removes farther from them, Stat. Ach. 2, 308; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 189. —***B.** Pregn., to pass away by diminution; to vanish, disappear: cornua decrescunt, etc., Ov. M. 1, 740.
decretālis, e, adj. [decerno], belonging to or depending on a decree, decretal (post-class.): successio bonorum, Dig. 38, 9, 1: pagina, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.
* **decretio**, ōnis, f. [id.], i. q. decretum, a decision, decree, Mart. Cap. poet. 1, p. 12.
decretorius, a, um, adj. [id.], belonging to a decision, decisive (post-Aug.): non accedit ad decretorium stilum, i. e. to a definitive sentence, Sen. Clem. 1, 14: in-trepidus horam illam decretoriam (viz., the hour of death) prospice, id. Ep. 102 *med.*; so, dies, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 288; cf. id. 18, 28, 68, § 272: arma, Sen. Ep. 117 *med.*; so Quint. 10, 5, 20: pugna, id. 6, 4, 6.
decretum, i, n., a decree, ordinance, principle, etc., v. decerno *fin.*
decretus, a, um, 1. *Part.*, from decerno. —2. *Part.*, from decreasco.
de-crusto, āvi, 1, v. a., to peel off, split off, disintegrate: cum saxa frigus decrustaret, et aquas in crustam verteret, Ven. Vit. Germ. 77.
* **de-cubo**, āre, v. n., to lie away from, out of, e. g. one's bed: de eo lecto non decubat, Fap. Pictor ap. Gell. 10, 15, 14.
de-culco, āre, v. a., to tread down, trample upon (post-Aug. and rare): bacas in qualo pedibus, Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 61: asprosmolares, Stat. Th. 1, 362; Tert. Apol. 46.
de-culpātus, a, um, adj. [culpo], faulty, censurable: verbum, Gell. 19, 10, 10.
† **decultarunt**, valde occultarunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 75, 12 Müll.
decūma, ae, f., v. decimus.
decūmanus, a, um, v. decimanus.
decūmates, ium, adj. [decimus], belonging to tithes, tithe-: agri, subject to tithes or tribute, tithe-land, Tac. G. 29 *fin.*, v. Orell. ad h. l.
de-cumbo, cūbui, 3, v. n. **I.** To lie down, sc. in bed or on a couch, to recline at table, to lie ill, be confined by sickness (good prose), Cato R. R. 156, 4: super lectum, Suet. Ner. 48: in aureo lecto, id. Caes. 49: hospes me ad cenam vocat. Venio, decumbo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 98; so of reclining at table (cf. accumbo), id. Curc. 2, 3, 72; id. Stich. 5, 1, 6; Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 28; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25: familia decubuit, Sen. Ep. 96, 1; Gell. 18, 10, 2: febricitans, Vulg. Marc. 1, 30. —**II.** Of a vanquished gladiator, t. t., to fall, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41; id. Phil. 3, 14, 35.
decuncis, is, m. [decem - uncia], a measure or weight of ten unciae, Rhem. Fann. de Ponder. 46. —Also **decunx**, Prisc. de Ponder. p. 1348 P.
decunctor, āri, v. decontor.
decūplatus, a, um, adj. [decuplus], tenfold, Juvenc. 3, 437.
decūplus, a, um, adj. [decem-plus], tenfold: verbum, Vulg. Dan. 1, 20.
† **decūres**, v. 2. decurio.
decūria, ae, f. [decem, after the analogy of centuria, from centum], a division consisting of ten, a company of ten, a tithing: decuria, decade, Gr. *δεκάς* (cf. Eng. dozen). Thus Romulus, acc. to Dion. Hal. 2, 7, p. 82 d,

formed out of the thirty curiae 300 *δεκάδες* (gentes), v. 2. decurio *init.* So, too, in agriculture: classes etiam non majores quam denum hominum faciundae, quas decurias appellaverunt antiqui, Col. 1, 9, 7; cf. Gell. 18, 7; Sen. Ep. 47, 7; Vitruv. 1, 3. Of things: pellium tentorium, Valerian. ap. Trebell. Claud. 14. —**II.** In gen. (cf. centuria), a division, company, class, most freq. of the decuriae of the judges (three, till the time of Augustus, who added a fourth, and Caligula a fifth), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32 *fin.*; id. Phil. 1, 8; 13, 2, 3; id. Clu. 37, 103; Suet. Aug. 32: id. Calig. 16; Quint. 4, 2, 45; Inscr. Orell. 3877; 3155 sq. al.: equitum, Suet. Tib. 41: scribarum, id. Claud. 1; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 79: VIATORIA, Inscr. Orell. 4076; 2204 al. Said jocosely of a party of boon companions, association, club, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 62; Caecil. ap. Non. 139, 19 (Com. 15 Ribb.).
decūrialis, e, adj. [decuria], of or belonging to a decuria: leges, Cod. Just. 11, 13, 2; hence subst., a member of a decuria (mostly post-class.): numerus, Tert. Anim. 37: DECURIALIVM GERVILORVM DISPENSATOR, Inscr. Orell. 874; 976; 2252; 3216 al.; Fragm. Vat. § 142.
† **decūriatim**, adv. [id.]; cf. centuriatim, by decuriae, v. Charis. p. 165 P.
* **decuriatio**, ōnis, f. [1. decurio], a dividing into decuriae: tribulium, descriptio populi, etc., Cic. Planc. 18, 45.
* **decuriatus**, ūs, m. [id.], a dividing into decuriae: ubi (milites) ad decuriam aut centuriatum convenissent, Liv. 22, 38.
1. decūrio, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [decuria], to divide into decuriae. **I.** Prop.: equites decuriati, centuriati pedites, Liv. 22, 38, v. preced. art. —Es p. to divide the people into companies or clubs for purposes of bribery and corruption: servorum delectus habebatur... cum vicatim homines conscriberentur, decuriarentur, Cic. Sest. 15: decuriasse Plancium, conscripsisse, etc., id. Planc. 18, 45; cf. ib. 19, 47; id. Phil. 7, 18; id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5, and v. decuriatio. —**II.** Trop.: vertex incrementis lustralibus decuriatus, i. e. of a man ten lustres old, Mart. Cap. 1, p. 1.
2. decurio, ōnis (also DECURES decuriones, Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 22, and 75, 9 Müll.; and DECVRIONVS, the same, ib. 49, 16), m. [id.], the head or chief of a decuria, a decurion. The name was first given by Romulus to the head of the tenth part of a curia (cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 354). In the army, the commander of a decuria of cavalry, Varr. L. L. 5, § 91 Müll.; Veget. Mil. 2, 14; Caes. B. C. 1, 23; 1, 13; Tac. A. 13, 40; id. H. 2, 29. After the extension of the Roman dominion, the members of the senate of the municipia and the colonies were called decuriones, Dig. 50, 16, 239; 50, 2; Cod. Just. 10, 31; Cic. Sest. 4, 10; id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25; id. Clu. 14, 41; Vulg. Marc. 15, 43. —Sometimes i. q. praefectus, applied to the overseer of the persons employed in any duty about the court, e. g. a head-chamberlain: cubiculariorum, Suet. Dom. 17, PROCVLVS DECVRIO GERMANORVM (i. e. custodum corporis) TI. GERMANICI, Inscr. Orell. 2923.
† **decūriōnalis**, e, adj. [2. decurio], belonging to a decurion, δουλευτικός, Gloss. Philox.; Inscr. Grut. 469, 4.
decūriōnātus, ūs, m. [id.], the office and dignity of a decurion; of cavalry, Cato ap. Fest. p. 201, 28 M.; in the municipia, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 114; Dig. 50, 2, 2 sq.; Inscr. Orell. 164 al.
decūriōnus, v. 2. decurio *init.*
de-curro, cūcurri or curri (cf.: decurrit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21; Tac. A. 27; Suet. Ner. 11: decucurrerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 7; Petr. 64, 3: decucurrerat, Liv. 1, 12: decucurrisse, id. 25, 17; also, decucurrerunt, id. 26, 51; 38, 8: decurrere, Verg. A. 4, 153; 11, 189: decurrisset, Liv. 33, 26), cursum, 3, v. n. and (with homogeneous objects, viam, spatium, trop. aetatem, etc.) a., to run down from a higher point; to flow, move, sail, swim down; to run over, run through, traverse (class. and very freq.). —**I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (a) *Neutr.*: de tribunali decurrit, Liv. 4, 50: Laocoon ar-

dens summa decurrit ab arce, Verg. A. 2, 41; cf.: ab agro Lanuvino, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 3; for which merely with the *abl.*: alta decurrens arce, Verg. A. 11, 490; cf.: jugis, id. ib. 4, 153: Caesar ad cohortandos milites decurrit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21; Suet. Ner. 11: ad naves decurrunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 28, 3; cf.: ad mare, Liv. 41, 2: ego puto te bellissime cum quaestore Mescinio decursurum (viz., on board ship), Cic. Fam. 16, 4, 3; cf.: tuto mari, to sail, Ov. M. 9, 591: celeri cymba, id. F. 6, 77: pedibus siccis super summa aequora, id. M. 14, 50: piscis ad hamum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 74: monte decurrens velut amnis, id. Od. 4, 2, 5; Liv. 38, 13; Ov. M. 3, 569: uti naves decurrerent, should sail, Tac. A. 15, 43: in insulam quamdam decurrentes, sailing to, Vulg. Act. 27, 16: amnis Iomanes in Gangem per Palibothros decurrit, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 69: in mare, Liv. 21, 26.—*Pass. impers.*: nunc video calcem, ad quam cum sit decursum, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: quo decursum prope jam siet, Lucr. 2, 962.—(β) *Act.*: septingenta milia passuum vis esse decursa biduo? run through, Cic. Quint. 21, 81: decurso spatio ad carceres, id. Sen. 23, 83; cf., with the accessory idea of completion: nec vero velim quasi decurso spatio ad carceres a calce revocari, id. de Sen. 23, 83; and: decursa novissima meta, Ov. M. 10, 597: vada salsa puppi, Catull. 64, 6.—2. *Transf.*, of the stars (poet.), to accomplish their course: stellaeque per vacuum solitae noctis decurrere tempus, Lucan. 1, 531; cf. lampas, id. 10, 501.—*B. Esp.*, milit. t. t., to go through military exercises or manoeuvres, to advance rapidly, to charge, skirmish, etc.: pedites decurrendo signa sequi et servare ordines docuit, while performing evolutions, Liv. 24, 48; cf. id. 23, 35; 26, 51; 40, 6 al.: ex montibus in vallem, Caes. B. G. 3, 2, 4; cf.: ex omnibus partibus, id. ib. 3, 4: ex superiore loco, Liv. 6, 33: ex Capitolio in hostem, id. 9, 4: ab arce, id. 1, 12: inde (sc. a Janiculo), id. 2, 10 et saep.: incredibili celeritate ad flumen, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 7.—*Pass. impers.*: quinto (die) iterum in armis decursum est, Liv. 26, 51.—2. *Transf.*, to walk or run in armor, in celebrating some festival (usually in funeral games): (in funere Gracchi tradunt) armatum exercitum decucurrisse cum tripudiis Hispanorum, Liv. 25, 17: ter circum rogos, cincti fulgentibus armis, decurrere, Verg. A. 11, 189; Tac. A. 2, 7; Suet. Claud. 1 (v. decursio).—II. *Trop. A.* In gen. (a) *Neutr.*: quin proclivius hic iras decurrat ad acreis, Lucr. 3, 312; 4, 706; 5, 1262: quibus generibus per totas quaestiones decurrimus, go over or through, Quint. 9, 2, 48; cf. id. 10, 3, 17; Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 72: omnium eo sententiae decurrerunt, ut, pax, etc., come to, Liv. 33, 8: ides se non illuc decurrere, quod, Tac. A. 4, 40: ad Philotam, Curt. 7, 1, 28: ad consulendum te, Plin. Ep. 10, 96.—*Pass. impers.*: decurritur ad leniorem sententiam, they come to, Liv. 6, 19; Quint. 6, 1, 2: sermo extra calceni decurrens, Amm. 21, 1, 14: postremo eo decursum est, ut, etc., Liv. 26, 18; so id. 22, 31: 31, 20; Tac. A. 3, 59.—(β) *Act.*, to run or pass through: decurso aetatis spatio, Plant. Stich. 1, 2, 14; and so of one's course of life, id. Merc. 3, 2, 4; Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 6; Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 33; cf.: lumen vitae, Lucr. 3, 1042: noctis iter, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, p. 6 Müll. (v. 347 Ribb.): vitam, Prop. 2, 15, 41; Phaedr. 4, 1, 2; aetatem (with agere), Cic. Quint. 31 fin.: tuque ades inceptumque una decurre laborem (the fig. is that of sailing in a vessel; cf. soon after: pelagoque volans da vela patenti), Verg. G. 2, 39 Heyne: ista, quae abs te brevis de arte decursa sunt, treated, discussed, Cic. de Or. 1, 32, 148; cf.: equos pugnascque virum decurrere versu, to sing, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 149: prius... quam mea tot laudes decurrere carmina possint, Auct. Paneg. in Pis. 198.—*B.* In partic. 1. *Pregn.*: ad aliquid, to betake one's self to, have recourse to: ad haec extrema et inimicissima jura tam cupide decurrebas, ut, etc., Cic. Quint. 15; so, ad istam hortationem, id. Caecin. 33, 65: ad medicamenta, Cels. 6, 18, 3: ad oraculum, Just. 16, 3: ad miseris preces, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 59: Haemonias ad artes, Ov. A. A. 2, 99; cf.: assuetas ad artes (Circe), id. Rem. Am. 287. Rarely to persons: ad Alexandri exercitum, Just. 14, 2.—*Pass.*

impers.: decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum S. C. . . . DENT OPERAM CONSVLES, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 3.—2. Of the heavenly bodies, to set, move downwards: qua sol decurrit merides nuncupatur, Mel. 1, 1, 1; Manil. 1, 505.—With acc., to traverse, Tibull. 4, 1, 160.—3. In the rhetor. lang. of Quint., said of speech, to run on, Quint. 9, 4, 55 sq.; 11, 1, 6; 12, 9, 2 al.—4. Proverb., to run through, i. e. to leave off: quadrigae meae decucurrerunt (sc. ex quo podagricus factus sum), i. e. my former cheerfulness is at an end, is gone, Petr. 64, 3.—So, haec (vitia) aetate sunt decursa, laid aside, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13.

decursio, ōnis, f. [decurro], a running or flowing down (less freq. than decursus; not in Cic.). 1. In gen.: aquae, Arn. 2, p. 84.—II. In partic., milit. t. t., a manoeuvre, military exercise, evolution, a descent, hostile attack, Brutus ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 4; Hirt. B. G. 8, 24, 3; Auct. B. Alex. 42.—Hence, *B.* *Transf.*, a walking or running in complete armor at a solemnity or for exercise, Suet. Calig. 18; id. Galb. 6.

decursorius, a, um, adj., pertaining to the race-course: termini, Innoc. rei agr. p. 223 Goes.

1. **decursus**, a, um, Part., from decurro.

2. **decursus**, ūs, m. [decurro], a running down, downward course, descent; declivity (class.). 1. *Lit. A.* In gen.: montibus ex altis magnus decursus aquarum, Lucr. 1, 284; 5, 264; 944; Ov. M. 15, 266: rapidus (amni), Verg. A. 12, 523: navium, Frontin. Strat. 1, 5, 6: planitie, descent, inclination, Auct. B. Hisp. 29; hence concr., a descending aqueduct, Vitr. 8, 7: secus decursus aquarum, Vulg. Psa. 1, 3.—*B.* In partic. 1. *Milit. t. t.*, a manoeuvring, evolution, hostile attack, Liv. 1, 27; 42, 52; Tac. A. 2, 55; 12, 55; Frontin. Strat. 2, 2, 2 al.—*B.* *Transf.*, a running in armor, περιπολι, on the occasion of a festival, Liv. 40, 9; Pers. 6, 61; Gell. 7, 3, 52; cf. decurro and decursio.—2. *The completion, end of a course*: destitit ante decursum, neque eo secius coronatus est, Suet. Ner. 24.—II. *Trop. A.* In gen., a course: facilius erit mihi quasi decursus mei temporis, a course, career, Cic. Fam. 3, 2, 2: si forensium rerum labor decursu honorum et jam aetatis flexu constitisset, i. e. after administering every grade of office, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1.—*B.* *Rhetor. t. t.*, the rhythmical movement of a verse, Quint. 9, 4, 115; 11, 2, 25.

decurtatio, ōnis, f. [decurto], a mutilation: caudae, Mar. Victor. 2511 P.

de-curto, no perf., ātum, 1 (only in the part. praes. and perf.), v. a., to cut off, curtail, mutilate. 1. *Lit.*: radices, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 53: amicum undique decurtatum, cum aures illi nasumque abscessisset, in cavea diu pavit, Sen. Ira. 3, 17: penicula menta anteriorum, Arn. 5, p. 163.—II. *Trop.*, of style: mutila sentit quaedam et quasi decurtata, Cic. Or. 53, 178.

de-curvatus, a, um, adj., bent, curved back: pars aratri, Non. 80, 20.

1. **decus**, ōris, n. [Sanscr. daças, fame; Gr. δόξα; cf. decet], any thing that ornaments, embellishes, adorns, honors, etc.; ornament, grace, embellishment, splendor, glory, honor, dignity (class. and freq.; a favorite word with Cicero, in oratorical lang.). 1. In gen. (a) With gen.: hostium spolia, decora atque ornamenta fanorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44; cf.: senator populi Romani, splendor ordinis, decus atque ornamentum iudiciorum, id. Caecin. 10, 28; so, too, decus ornamentumque senectutis, id. de Or. 1, 45, 199; id. Prov. Cons. 11, 28: ut hominis decus ingenium, sic ingenii ipsius lumen est eloquentia, id. Brut. 15, 59; cf. id. Phil. 2, 22, 54: ad decus et ad laudem civitatis, id. N. D. 1, 4; cf. id. Brut. 97; cf. also id. Fin. 1, 10 fin.; id. Ac. 1, 9, 33: dignitatem et decus sustinere, id. Off. 1, 34, 124 et saep.: O decus Phoebe et dapibus supremi Grata testudo Jovis, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 13: lucidum caeli, id. Carm. Sec. 2: equitum Maecenas, id. Od. 3, 16, 20; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 2 and id. ib. 2, 17, 4: electos juvenes simul et decus innuptarum, the ornaments, i. e. the most beautiful of the maidens, Catull. 64,

78 al.: castique decus servare pudoris, Ov. M. 13, 480: oris, i. e. beauty, id. ib. 3, 422: decus Asteriae = Asteria decens or pulchra, Verg. Cul. 15.—(β) *Abstr.*: haec omnia, quae habent speciem gloriae contemne... ; verum decus in virtute positum est, Cic. Fam. 10, 12 fin.: divitiae, decus, gloria in oculis sita sunt! Sall. C. 20, 14; cf. id. ib. 58, 8; id. J. 3 fin.: regium, id. ib. 72, 2; cf. regale, Ov. M. 9, 690: decus enitet ore, Verg. A. 4, 150: superimpositum capiti, Liv. 1, 34: (columnas) scenis decora alta futuris, Verg. A. 1, 429: muliebri, i. e. chastity, Liv. 1, 58: immemores decoris liventia pectora tundunt, i. e. of their bodily charms, Ov. M. 8, 536: imperatori nobilitas, quae antea decori, invidiae esse, Sall. J. 73, 4: vitis ut arboribus decori est, ut vitibus uvae, Verg. E. 5, 32: Pilum quo ipsa decus dedit, id. A. 12, 83.—II. *Transf.* (a) *A deed of honor*: tanti decoris testis, Tac. A. 15, 50.—*Esp.*, plur., decora, honorable achievements, valiant deeds: cum multa referret sua familiaeque decora, Liv. 3, 12, 2: militiae decora, id. 2, 23, 4: belli, id. 6, 20, 7 (cf.: decora militiae, id. 3, 51, 12): Lacedaemonii vetera, Macedones praesentia decora intuebantur, Curt. 6, 1, 8.—(β) *Renowned ancestors*: inter nobiles, et longa decora praeferentes, novitas mea enituit? Tac. A. 14, 53; id. Hist. 1, 15.—III. *Esp.*, moral dignity, virtue, honor: cum quod decus antiqui summum bonum esse dixerunt, hic solum bonum dicat, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55 (for which, shortly before, solum bonum esse quod honestum esset): quos (sc. Epicureos) nisi redarguimus, omnis virtus, omne decus, omnis vera laus deserenda est, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44; so with honestas, id. Fin. 2, 17, 56; cf. id. 2, 11, 35; id. Off. 1, 5 fin.: sed ei (sc. Semproniae) cariora semper omnia quam decus atque pudicitia fuit, Sall. C. 25, 3; 54, 5.

2. **decus**, i, m., v. decussis, init.

decussatim, adv. [decusso], in the form of a Roman ten (X), crosswise, Vitr. 1, 6; Col. 12, 56, 1.

decussatio, ōnis, f. [id.], an intersecting of two lines crosswise, decussation, Vitr. 1, 6; 10, 11.

* **decussio**, ōnis, f. [decutio], a shaking off, rejection, trop.: amputatio et decussio redundantioris nitoris, Tert. Cult. fem. 9.

decussis, is (also **decus**, i, a mutilated form used by the Agrimensores, p. 231, 243, and 265, ed. Goes.), m. [decem-as]. 1. *The number ten*: ex singularibus rebus, quae novādes apud Graecos dicuntur perficitur decussis, Vitr. 3, 1 (cf. the art. as, no. 1.).—Hence, *decussis sexis, or in one word, **decussissexis**, the number sixteen, Vitr. 3, 1, 8.—*B.* Because the Roman numeral sign for ten was X, decussis was used to denote the intersection of two lines in the form of a cross: regula figitur in primo decussis puncto, Vitr. 10, 11; Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 331. Cf. decusso and its derivatives.—II. (Acc. to as, no. II.) *Ten asses*; as a Roman coin, a ten-as piece, Varr. L. L. 5, § 170; Lucil. ib. 9, § 81 Müll.; Stat. Silv. 4, 9, 9; Fest. p. 237, 20 Müll.

decusso, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [decussis, no. I.], to divide crosswise, in the form of an X, to decussate, *Cic. Univ. 7 med.; Col. 3, 13, 12; 4, 17, 6 al.

decussus, a, um, Part., v. follg. art.

1. **de-cutio**, cussi, cussum, 3, v. a. [quatio], to shake off, strike or beat off, cast off (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Caes. or Cic.). 1. *Lit.*: decussa Cydonia ramo, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 27: Iliia, Ov. F. 2, 707: summa papaverum capita baculo, Liv. 1, 54: olivas, Plin. 15, 3, 3, § 11: mella foliis, Verg. G. 1, 131: honorem (poet. for frondem) silvis, id. ib. 2, 404: rorem, id. ib. 4, 12: uncum mento fixum, Prop. 4, 1, 141 (5, 1, 141 M.): Victoria fulmine icta decussaque, struck down, Liv. 26, 23; cf. id. 25, 7: pinnas muri, id. 40, 45; 44, 8; cf.: partem muri arietibus, id. 32, 17: muros arietis, id. 33, 17: nidos avium sagittis, Plin. 10, 33, 50, § 97: collem decusso Labienī praesidio celeriter occupaverunt, dislodged, Auct. B. Afr. 50 fin.: cf. decussus Capitolio, Val. Max. 1, 4, 2.—In comic lang.: ex armario argenti tantum, quantum, etc., to shake out, Plant. Epid. 2, 3, 4.—II. *Trop.*: cetera aetate

Jam sunt decussa, *shaken off, thrown aside*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 1 (al. decursa): ad id non accedes, ex quo tibi aliquid decuti doles, *wrested*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18 8 *fin.*

2. decūtio, ire, 4, *v. a.* [de-cutis], to deprive of skin, to flay, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 14.

* **de-damno**, āvi, 1, *v. a.* (to release from condemnation, i. e.), to absolve, acquit: aliquem, sceleris manifestum, Tert. Pudic. 15.

de-dēceo, ēre, 2, *v.* dedecet, *no. II.*

de-dēcet, cuit, 2, *v. impers.* (very rarely pers., *v. infra, II.*), it is unseemly, unsuitable, unbecoming: decere quasi apud esse consentaneumque tempore et personae, etc. . . . contraque item dedecere, Cic. Or. 22, 74.—**I.** Prop. (class.; usually connected with a negation), construed like decet (q. v.), with *nom.* or *inf. rei*, and with *acc. pers.* or *absol.* **a.** (a) Neque te ministrum dedecet myrtus neque me sub arta vite bibentem, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 7: me usus precum, Ov. M. 6, 689: nihil se, id. Rem. Am. 410. In *plur.*: nec dominam motae dedecere comae, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 12; 3, 15, 4.—(β) Ut, si quid dedecet, vitemus, Cic. Off. 1, 41: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 104.—**b.** (a) Oratorem irasci minime decet, simulare non dedecet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25: Ov. A. A. 2, 530: togam removeri, Quint. 11, 3, 124.—(β) (Togae) extremam oram rejecisse non dedecet, Quint. 11, 3, 140: Hor. Od. 2, 12, 17.—**c.** Ut iis, quae habent, modice et scienter utantur, et ut ne dedecet, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 132.—**II.** By poet. license *person.* as a *v. a.*, to dishonor, neglect a thing: si non dedecui tua jussa, Stat. Th. 10, 340: Atticus Claudiorum imagines dedecere videbatur, Tac. A. 2, 43.

de-dēcor, ōris, *adj.*, unseemly, unbecoming, shameful, vile (rare): dedecorem amplexi vitam, Stat. Th. 11, 760: alga, Aus. Ep. 9, 5: dedecores inultique caedebantur, Sall. Hist. 3, 91 (ap. Prisc. p. 699 P.).

* **dedecōramētum**, i, n. [dedecoro], disgrace, dishonor, Gracch. ap. Isid. Orig. 2, 21, 4 (with inhonestamentum and flagitium).

de-dēcoratio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], disgrace, dishonor (late Lat.), Tert. Cor. mil. 14; id. Anim. 34.

dedecōrator, ōris, *m.* [id.], one who dishonors; a reviler, blasphemer: deorum, Tert. Apol. 14.

de-dēcoro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to disgrace, dishonor, bring to shame (class.): mores, quibus boni se dedecorant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 23: me flagitiis suis, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 95; cf. se flagitiis, Sall. J. 85, 42; * Suet. Ner. 36; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 13: et urbis auctoritatem et magistri, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 6; Prop. 3 (4), 22, 36; Hor. Od. 4, 4, 36 (where others read indecorant).

de-dēcorosus, a, um, *adj.*, disgraceful, dishonorable (post-Aug., and very rare): nex, Aur. Vict. Epit. 39 *fin.*—**Comp.**, Hier. in Jes. 16, 58, 10.—**Adv.**: **dedecōrose**, disgracefully: vixi, turpius peream, Nero ap. Aur. Vict. Epit. 5 *fin.*

de-dēcorus, a, um, *adj.*, disgraceful, dishonorable, shameful (very rare), Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 73: majoribus suis, Tac. A. 3, 32; id. ib. 12, 47.

de-dēcus, ōris, *n.*, disgrace, dishonor, infamy, shame (for syn. cf.: offensio, contumelia, infamia, ignominia, turpitude, obscoenitas, injuria—freq. and class.). **I.** In gen.: eos dolores atque carnificinas per dedecus atque maximam contumeliam te facere ausum esse? Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17; so with ignominia, Cic. Div. 2, 9; with infamia, id. Cluent. 22, 61; cf. id. Cat. 1, 6; with flagitium, id. Mur. 5, 12; with probrum, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: vitam per dedecus amittere, Sall. C. 20, 9: in dedecora incurrunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 47; cf. with damnum, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 39: magnum fuit generi vestro, Cic. Brut. 34, 130: dedecori est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 93: dedecori esse (aliqui), Cic. Off. 1, 33 *fin.*; id. Att. 8, 11 et saep.; cf. also: aliter ampla domus dedecori domino fit, id. Off. 1, 39, 139.—**B.** Concr. (as sometimes our word shame), that which causes shame; a disgrace, blot, blemish: cum nec prode re visum dedecus auderet (viz., the ass's

ears of Midas), Ov. M. 11, 184; cf.: naturae dedecus, a monster, said of the ass, Phaedr. 1, 21, 11; cf. Petr. 74, 9; Vulg. Sir. 3, 13.

II. (Acc. to decus, *no. II.*) Like τὸ κακόν, moral dishonor, vice, turpitude; a vicious action, shameful deed, etc. (very freq.): decus, quod antiqui summum bonum esse dixerant . . . itemque dedecus illi summum malum, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55; cf. id. Tusc. 2, 5, 14; id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: dedecus admittere, Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 5; id. B. C. 3, 64 *fin.*; Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 51; id. Fam. 3, 10, 2 al.: ad avertendos tantorum dedecorum rumores, Suet. Calig. 48 et saep.; of unchastity, Ov. M. 2, 473; 9, 26; Suet. Aug. 68: dedecorum pretiosus emptor, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 32: abdicamus occulta dedecoris, Vulg. 2 Cor. 4, 2.

dedicatio, ōnis, *f.* [dedico], dedication, consecration: aedis, Liv. 2, 27: theatri, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 158; Suet. Claud. 21: pontis, id. Calig. 32: domus Dei, Vulg. 1 Esdr. 6, 16: statuæ, id. Dan. 3, 2 al.

dedicativus, a, um, *adj.* [dedico] in the later philosoph. lang.—affirmativus, affirmative (opp. abdicativus): propositio, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31, 23 al.—**Adv.**: **dedicative**, affirmatively: concludere, Mart. Cap. 4, § 409.

dedicator, ōris, *m.* [id.], one who dedicates; hence, a founder, author (eccles. Lat.): damnationis nostrae, Tert. Apol. 5; id. Car. Christ. 17.

de-dico, āvi, ātum, 1 (in the *tnesis*: data deque dicata, Lucil. ap. Non. 287, 28), *v. a.*, to give out tidings, a notice, etc.; hence, to affirm, declare, announce anything (cf. de in denuncio and depromo).

I. In gen. (so only ante- and post-class.): legati quo missi sunt, veniunt, dedicant mandata, Cael. ap. Non. 280, 7; Att. ib. (v. 78 Ribbeck); Lucr. 1, 422; cf. id. 1, 367; 3, 208: aliae (propositiones) dedicativae sunt, quod dedicant aliquid de quopiam; ut: *Virtus bonum est*: dedicat enim virtuti inesse bonitatem, affirms, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30 al.; cf. dedicativus.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Relig. t. t., to dedicate, consecrate, set apart a thing to a deity or deified person (for syn. cf.: 1. dico, consacro, inauguro, initio.—Class.): nonne ab A. Postumio aedem Castori ac Polluci in foro dedicatam vides? Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 13: aedem Saturni, Liv. 2, 21: aedem Mercurii, id. 2, 27 et saep.: delubrum Homeri, Cic. Arch. 8 *fin.*: simulacrum Jovis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 28: loca sacris faciendis, Liv. 1, 21: aram Augusto, Suet. Claud. 2: domum Dei, Vulg. 2 Par. 7, 5; id. 3 Reg. 8, 63.—**B.** With the deity as object instead of the temple: ut Fides, ut Mens, quas in Capitolio dedicatas videmus (i. e. quarum aedes), Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61; 2, 31, 79 (cf. however, id. Leg. 2, 11, 28): Junonem, Liv. 5, 52, 10: Apollinem, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 1; and even te quoque magnificā Concordia, dedicat aede, Livia, Ov. F. 6, 637.—**2.** Transf. (post-Aug.) **a.** To dedicate, inscribe a composition to any one (for which mittere ad aliquem, or mittere alicui, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 7; 14, 21, 3; id. Div. 2, 1, 3; Varr. L. L. 5, 1): Honori et meritis dedicans illum librum tuis, Phaedr. 3 prol. 30; Plin. H. N. praef. § 12: perfectio operis tibi dedicati tertio libro, Quint. 4 proem. § 1.—**b.** In gen., to destine, dispose, prepare, set up a thing for any purpose; to dedicate, consecrate it to any object: equi (sc. Bucephalae) memoriae ac nomini dedicans urbem, Curt. 9, 3 *fin.*: qui proprie libros huic operi dedicaverunt, Quint. 9, 3, 89; 12, 10, 50; Suet. Tib. 70: Parrhasii tabulam . . . in cubiculo dedicavit, id. ib. 44: testamentum, to establish, Vulg. Hebr. 9, 18.—**c.** To dedicate, consecrate, devote a thing to its future use: domum, Suet. Ner. 31: theatrum, id. Aug. 43; cf. id. Vesp. 19: amphitheatrum, id. Tit. 7: thesaurus atque gymnasium, id. Ner. 12.—**B.** Law t. t., to specify one's property in the census (rare): tu in uno scorto majorem pecuniam absumsisti, quam quanti omne instrumentum fundi Sabini in censum dedicavisti, P. Afric. ap. Gell. 7, 11, 9; cf.: at haec praedia in censu (al. censum) dedicavisti? . . . Illud quaero sintne ista praedia censui censendo? Cic. Flac. 32, 79: omnes in censu villas inde dedicamus aedes, Varr. L. L. 5, § 160 Mill. (dub.).

dedignatio, ōnis, *f.* [dedignor], a dis-

daining, refusal (post-Aug., and rare): tacita, Quint. 1, 2, 31: parendi, Plin. Pan. 18, 1.

de-digno, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, collat. form of dedignor: tumulos aut ossibus urnas dedignant animae, Dracont. Carm. 9, 28 (Duhn).

de-dignor, ātus, 1, *v. a. dep.*, to reject as unworthy, to disdain, scorn, refuse (most freq. in Ov.; perh. not ante-Aug.). (a) With two *accs.*: quos ego sim toties jam dedignata maritos, * Verg. A. 4, 536; so, aliquem maritum, Ov. H. 16, 195: virum, Pelasgum, id. ib. 12, 83: comitem amicum, id. Pont. 1, 7, 33: Philippum patrem (=abdicare), Curt. 6, 11: nec dedignanda carmina, Sil. 13, 538.—(β) With *inf.*: magni genibus procumbere non est Dedignata Jovis, Ov. M. 13, 586; id. F. 4, 36; id. Pont. 2, 2, 79; Curt. 10, 5, 33; Tac. A. 2, 34 *fin.*—(γ) **Abso.**: accendebat dedignantes, Tac. A. 2, 2.

de-disco, didici, 3, *v. a.*, to unlearn, to forget, sc. what one has learned (rare, but class.). (a) With *acc.*: qui, quod didicit, id. didescit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 56; cf.: multa oportet discat atque didescat, Cic. Quint. 17 *fin.*; so, haec verba, id. Brut. 46, 171; cf. id. de Or. 3, 24, 93: nomen disciplinamque populi Romani, * Caes. B. C. 3, 110: sermonem, Quint. 1, 1, 5: cordaque languentem dedidicere metum, Claud. Praef. Rapt. Pros. 1, 10: dedidit jam pace ducem, has unlearned the general, i. e. lost his military character, Luc. 1, 131: dedisce capitam, Sen. Troad. 887.—Prov.: dedidit animus sero quod didicit diu, id. ib. 631.—(β) With *inf.*: (eloquentia) loqui dedisceret, Cic. Brut. 13, 51; so loqui, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 46: amare, id. R. Am. 297 al.

dediticus or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [deditio], belonging to a surrender or capitulation; and subst. **dediticus**, ii, *m.*, one who has surrendered or capitulated, a captive: quicquid deinde patiemur, dedicii vestri passuri, Liv. 7, 31; cf. Gai. Inst. 1, 14; Isid. Orig. 9, 4, 49; so Caes. B. G. 1, 27, 4; 2, 17; Sall. J. 31, 19; Liv. 7, 38 al.—According to a decree of the Lex Aelia Sentia (A. U. C. 757), slaves who had suffered an infamous punishment were to be by manumission only dediticiorum numero, Gai. Inst. 1, 13 and 15; Just. Inst. 1, 5, 3; Sanders ad loc.

† **deditum**, *adv.*, by surrender; acc. to Dion. p. 402 P. [dedo].

deditio, ōnis, *f.* [dedo, *no. I. B.*], a (military) giving up, a surrender, capitulation (freq. in the historians).—With *subj. gen.*: deditio sui, Curt. 5, 1, 18.—**Plur.**: deditiones cohortium, Tac. H. 3, 70.—With *gen. obj.*: ipsius corporis, Dig. 9, 4, 1; Liv. 31, 18, 6; but usually *absol.*: Helvetii legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 27; cf.: de deditione agere, id. B. C. 3, 28; 3, 97: aliquem in deditiōnem petere, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 23, 7: aliquem in deditiōnem accipere, id. B. G. 1, 28; 2, 13; Sall. J. 29, 5; Liv. 23, 30 et saep.: seque in deditiōnem ut recipiat, Caes. B. G. 3, 21 *fin.*: in deditiōnem redigere, Flor. 3, 10, 25: deditiōnis condicio, Caes. B. G. 2, 32: deditiōne facta, id. ib. 2, 33: subire deditiōnem; id. B. C. 1, 81, 5: in deditiōnem venire, to surrender, id. ib. 3, 99, 3; Liv. 9, 20; 40, 33: omissa deditiōne, Sall. J. 66, 1; cf. id. ib. 70, 1 Kritz.: deditio ad tam infestos, Liv. 28, 22; cf.: ad Romanos, id. 8, 25: cum locum tibi reliquum non modo ad pacem, sed ne ad deditiōnem quidem feceris, Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 48 et saep. An unusual combination is *deditiōnem* suam ad aliquem absentem *mittere*, Flor. 3, 7, 5; v. Graev. ad loc.

deditus, a, um, *v. dedo*, P. a.

de-do, didi, dītum (*infin. pass. parag.*: dedier, Liv. 1, 32), 3, *v. a.*, lit., to give away, give up from one's self; hence, with respect to the term, ad quem, to give up anything to one, to surrender, deliver, consign, yield (stronger than do, q. v.—freq. and class.).

I. Lit. **A.** In gen.: ancillas, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 7; cf.: aliquem in pistrinum, id. Andr. 1, 2, 28: aliquem hostibus in cruciatum, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 3; so, ad supplicium, Liv. 1, 5: ad exitium, Tac. A. 1, 32; id. H. 2, 10: ad necem, Liv. 9, 4; for which neci, Verg. G. 4, 90; Ov. F. 4, 840: telis militum, Cic. Mil. 1, 2: aliquem istis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 42: mihi iratae infamem juvenem, Hor. Od. 3, 27,

46: Assyrios cineri odores, *impart, devote*, Tib. 1, 3, 7.—**B.** Esp., milit. t. t., *to deliver up, surrender* some one or something to the enemy; and with se, *to surrender one's self, capitulate*: INIVSTE IMPIEQVE ILLOS HOMINES ILLASQVE REB DEDIER, an old formula in Liv. 1, 32: urbem, agrum, aras, focos seque uti dederent, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 71: eos, qui sibi Galliaeque bellum intulisset, sibi dedere, Caes. B. G. 4, 16, 3: so, auctores belli, Liv. 9, 1: eum hostibus, Suet. Caes. 24: Cirtam, Sall. J. 35, 1: Ambiani se suaque omnia sine mora dederunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 15, 2: se suaque omnia Caesari, id. ib. 3, 16, 4; id. B. C. 3, 11 fin.: se alicui, id. B. G. 2, 15 fin.: 2, 28, 2; id. B. C. 2, 44, 1; 3, 28, 4 et saep.: se in ditionem atque in arbitratum Thebano populo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 102; Liv. 7, 31; 26, 33: incolumitatem deditis pollicebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 28, 2; Tac. Agr. 16 al.: se, without *dat.*, Caes. B. C. 2, 22; Liv. 42, 8 et saep.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to give up, yield, devote, dedicate*; and with se, *to give up, apply, devote, dedicate one's self* (esp. freq. in Cic.): Davo ego istuc dedam jam negoti, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 50: membra molli somno, Lucr. 3, 113: aures suas poetis, Cic. Arch. 10 fin.: animum sacris, Liv. 1, 31 al.: aliquem cupiditati crudelitatisque alicuius, Cic. Quint. 18 fin.: so, filiam (Verгинiam) libidini App. Claudii, id. Fin. 2, 20 fin.: cf. Tac. A. 3, 23: collegam liberto, id. ib. 16, 10: tuus sum, tibi dedo operam, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 60; cf.: ubi ei dederit operas, id. ib. 11 al.: corpora paupertate dedita morti, Lucr. 6, 1255: se totum Catoni, Cic. Rep. 2, 1; cf.: cui (sc. patriae) nos totos dedere... debemus, id. Leg. 2, 2, 5; cf.: se toto animo huic discendi delectationi, id. Tusc. 5, 39 fin.: se penitus musicis, id. de Or. 1, 3, 10: se literis, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 4: se ei studio, id. de Or. 3, 15, 57: se doctrinae, id. Off. 1, 21, 71; Quint. 10, 2, 23; 11, 1, 35: se amicitiae eorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 22, 2 al.: ne me totum aegritudini dedit, Cic. Att. 9, 4; so, se totos libidinibus, id. Tusc. 1, 30; id. Or. 43, 148; id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48 et saep.: cum se ad audiendum, legendum scribendumque dederit, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 95: dede neci, Verg. G. 4, 90; Ov. H. 14, 125; id. F. 4, 840: se ad literas memoriasque veteres, Gell. 2, 21, 6: cum se doctrinae penitus dedidisset, Lact. 1, 1, 1.—**Absol.**: deditim periculis omnibus, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 45.—**B.**

dedita opera, *adverb., purposely, designedly, intentionally*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 29; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 2; Afran. ap. Non. 433, 30; Cic. Att. 10, 3; Liv. 2, 29; 2, 51; Col. 12, 4, 5; in the order opera dedita, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 193; and in MSS. ellipt., dedita, id. Att. 15, 4, 4; cf. *deditta*, ἐπειρηθείς, Gloss.—**B.** In Partic.: manus, for the usual *dare* manus, *to give up, to yield*: si tibi vera videntur, dede manus; aut, si falsum est, accingere contra, Lucr. 2, 1043.—Hence, **deditus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to no. II. A.), *given up to, addicted, devoted* to something; *eager, assiduous, diligent* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.). (a) With *dat.*: hoc magis sum Publico deditus, quod, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4; cf.: nimis equestri ordini deditus, id. Brut. 62, 223: eorum voluntati et gratiae deditus fuit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 24: his studiis, id. de Or. 1, 13, 57; id. Arch. 6, 12: studio literarum, id. Brut. 21, 79: literis, id. Fam. 1, 7 fin.: artibus, id. de Or. 1, 1, 2; cf. id. Cael. 30, 72; Liv. 1, 57: nec studio citharae nec Musae deditus ulli, Hor. S. 2, 3, 105 al.: animum libidini deditus, Cic. Cael. 19, 45: vitii flagitiiisque omnibus, id. Rosc. Am. 13 fin.: ventri atque somno, Sall. C. 2, 8; cf.: somno ciboque, Tac. G. 15: corporis gaudiis, Sall. J. 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 85, 41: quaevis atque sumptui, id. Cat. 13 fin.: Suet. Vit. 13: agriculturae, Vulg. 2 Par. 26, 10: vino, id. 2 Tim. 3, 8.—**Comp.**: uxoris deditior, Eutr. 10, 15.—**Sup.**: ab optimo certe animo ac deditissimo tibi, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 1.—(β) In Lucret. and Catull. with *in*: in pugnae studio quod dedita mens est, Lucr. 3, 647: in rebus animus, id. 4, 816; Catull. 61, 102.—(γ) With an *adv.* of place: ubi spectaculi mentes venit deditaeque eo (sc. ad spectacula) mentes cum oculis erant, Liv. 1, 9, 10.

de-dōcō, ēre, *v. a.*, *to cause one to unlearn something, to unteach, teach the opposite of* (rare, but class.). (a) With

double acc.: aliquem geometriam, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: regnorum gaudia temet, Stat. Th. 2, 409.—(β) With acc. pers. and inf.: (virtus) populum falsis Dedocet uti Vocibus, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 20.—(γ) Pass.: cum aut docendus est aut dedocendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: cum a Zenone fortis esse didicisset, a dolore dedoctus est, id. Tusc. 2, 25, 60. In the gerund *absol.*: onus dedocendi gravius quam docendi, Quint. 2, 3, 2: ut coercenti magis quam dedocendi esse videantur, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51.

† **dedōlentia**, ae, *f.*, *the abandonment of grief, ceasing to lament*, ἀπαλγνσία, Vet. Gloss.

de-dōleo, ui, 2, *v. n.*, *to give over grieving, grieve no more* (rare), Ov. F. 3, 480; id. R. Am. 294.

de-dōlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to hew away, to hew smooth, to hew*: partes putres pedamentorum, Col. 4, 26, 1: ridicas, id. 11, 2, 12: arborem, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 188: vasculum crystallo dedolatum, *smoothed, inlaid*, App. M. 6, p. 178: ossa fracta fabril manu, Mart. 11, 84.—Jocosely: senem Exossabo dein dedolabo assulatim viscera, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 106.—Hence, in familiar lang., *to cudgel soundly*: fustium quoque crebris ictibus dedolabar, App. M. 7, p. 195; and in an obscene sense, id. ib. 9, p. 220, 30.

de-dōmo, ātum, 1, *to tame*: equam, Comodian. 34, 3.

de-dūco, xi, etum (*imper.*: deduc, Cic. Rep. 1, 21, 34; old form, deduce, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 32), 3, *v. a.*, *to lead or bring away, to lead, fetch, bring or draw down* (for syn. cf.: dūco, comitor, prosequor, persequor, stipo, sequor, consequor—freq. and class.). **I.** *Lit.* **A.** In gen. **a.** Not designating a limit: atomos de via, *to turn from a straight course*, Cic. Fat. 9, 18: eum concionari conanem de rostris, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 3: pedes de lecto, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 82: suos clam ex agris, Caes. B. G. 4, 30 fin.: so, aliquem ex ultimis gentibus, Cic. Phil. 13, 13: lunam e curru, Tib. 1, 8, 21; cf. the foll.: summā vestem deduxit ab ora, Ov. M. 3, 480: cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos, Verg. E. 6, 71: lunam caelo id. ib. 8, 69; cf.: lunam cursu, Ov. H. 6, 85: hunc caelo, id. F. 3, 317: dominam Ditis thalamo, Verg. A. 6, 397: tota carbasia malo, i. e. *to spread, unfurl, by letting down*, Ov. M. 11, 477; cf. the foll.: febres corpore, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 48: inde boves, Ov. M. 6, 322: transfuga duci se ad consules jubet deductusque traditurum urbem promittit, Liv. 9, 24: Ubiis imperat, ut pecora deducant suae omnia ex agris in oppida conferant, Caes. B. G. 6, 10, 2; cf. Liv. 21, 37: rivos, i. e. *to clear out, cleanse* (= detergere, Macr. Sat. 3, 3; Col. 2, 22, 3), Verg. G. 1, 269 Heyne ad loc.; cf.: aqua Albana deducta ad utilitatem agri suburban, *conducted off*, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69, and v. the foll.: lunam, Prop. 1, 1, 19; cf. Jovem, *the sun*, Hor. Epod. 13, 2: crines pectine, *to comb*, Ov. M. 4, 311; cf.: caesariem barbae dextrā, id. ib. 15, 656: vela, id. ib. 3, 663: sive aliquis molli deducit candida gestu Brachia, *moves*, Prop. 2, 22 (3, 15), 5 (al. diducit); imitated by Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 66 (al. diducit) et saep.—**B.** Stat. ing the limit: cito hunc deduc ad militem, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 32: aliquem ad aliquem, id. ib. 4, 4, 10; id. Cael. 1; Caes. B. G. 7, 28 fin.: id. B. C. 1, 18, 3; Sall. J. 113 fin. et saep.: juvenem ad altos currus, Ov. M. 2, 106: suas vestes humero ad pectora, Ov. M. 6, 405; cf.: manum ad imum ventrem, Quint. 11, 3, 112 et saep.: impedimenta in proximum collem, Caes. B. G. 7, 68, 2: aquam in vias, Cato R. R. 155; Ov. M. 1, 582: aliquem in conspectum (Caesaris), Caes. B. C. 1, 22, 2: aliquem in arcem, Liv. 1, 18; id. 1, 58: aliquem in carcerem, Sall. C. 55: in arenam, Suet. Calig. 35: levis deducet pondere fratres, *will bring down* (the scale), Grat. Cyn. 292.

B. In partic. **I.** Milit. t. t., *to draw off, lead off, withdraw* troops from a place; *to lead, conduct, bring* to a place: praesidia de locis, Sisenna ap. Non. 289, 15; so with *de*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 60; Caes. B. G. 5, 51, 2; Cic. Att. 7, 14 al.: exercitum ex his regionibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 19; so with *ex*, id. ib. 7, 87, 4 fin.; 7, 81 fin.; id. B. C. 1, 12, 3 al.: legionem ab opere, id. ib. 3, 69; so with *ab*, id. ib. 2, 26, 3; Liv. 34, 35 al.: deducta Orico legione, Caes. B. C. 3, 34: exercitum finibus Attali, Liv. 32, 27: deducto

exercitu, Caes. B. G. 6, 43, 3; 7, 20, 11; id. B. C. 3, 39 al.; cf. Oud. ad Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 2: milites ad Ciceronem, Caes. B. G. 5, 27, 9: tres in arcem cohortes praesidio, id. B. C. 3, 19, 5: a Flacco inter ceteros, quos virtutis causa secum ex provincia ad triumphum deducebat, deductus sum, Liv. 42, 34: copias ex locis superioribus in campum deducit, Caes. B. C. 2, 40 fin.: legionibus in hiberna deductis, id. B. G. 2, 35, 3; so, in hiberna, Liv. 26, 20; 43, 9: in interiore Galliam, Caes. B. G. 2, 2; cf. in Menapios, id. ib. 4, 22, 5: in proxima municipia, id. B. C. 1, 32: in hiberna in Sequanos, id. B. G. 1, 54, 2: in aciem, Liv. 3, 62: praesidia eo, Caes. B. C. 2, 18, 5: neque more militari vigiliae deducebantur, Sall. Jug. 44, 5; id. C. 59, 1.—**2.** Pub. law t. t., *to lead forth, conduct* a colony to a place: coloni, qui lege Julia Capuam deducti erant, Caes. B. C. 1, 14, 4; cf. Suet. Caes. 81: colonos in aliquem locum, id. ib. 28: coloniam in aliquem locum, Cic. Rep. 2, 3; 2, 4; Liv. 10, 1; 10, 13; 34, 45 (repeatedly); Suet. Tib. 4 al.: Aquilae colonia Latina eo anno in agro Gallorum est deducta, Liv. 40, 34; cf.: in colonia Capua deducti, Suet. Caes. 81: ut emanant agri a privatis, quo plebs publici deducatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 25; cf. id. ib. 2, 26; 2, 34, 92: triumvir colonis deducendis, Sall. J. 42; cf. Liv. 9, 46; 9, 28; Suet. Aug. 46 al.—**Absol.**: deductis olim et nobiscum per conubium sociatis, haec patria est, Tac. H. 4, 65.—**3.** Nautical t. t. **a.** *To draw out* a ship from the docks: ex navibus eorum unam (navem) deducit, Caes. B. C. 2, 3, 2: deducunt socii naves, Verg. A. 3, 71.—Hence far more freq. *meton.*, like the Gr. καθέλκειν, *to draw down* a ship from the stocks into the sea; *to launch*, Liv. 21, 17; 41, 9; Caes. B. G. 7, 60: neque multum abesse (naves) ab eo, quin paucis diebus deduci possent, id. ib. 5, 2, 2: naves, id. ib. 5, 23, 2: classem, Liv. 36, 41 al.: naves litore, Verg. A. 4, 398: carinas, Ov. M. 6, 144; 8, 104 et saep.—**b.** Rarely for subducing and the Gr. κατάρκειν, *to draw* a ship into port: onerarias naves in portum deducunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 36, 2: in portum, Petr. 101, 8.—**4.** Weavers' t. t., *to draw out, spin* out the thread, yarn: dextera tum leviter deducens fila, Catull. 64, 313: filum, Ov. M. 4, 36; id. Am. 1, 14, 7; id. H. 9, 77.—Hence, *meton.*, *to prepare a web, to weave*: vetus in tela deductur argumentum, *is interwoven, represented in weaving*, Ov. M. 6, 69.—**5.** t. t. of common life, *to lead out, conduct, escort, accompany* a person out of the house, as a mark of respect or for protection: haec ipsa sunt honorabilia... assurgi, deduci, reduci, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63: cum magna multitudo optimorum virorum et civium me de domo deduceret, id. Fam. 10, 12, 2; Suet. Aug. 29: ne deducendi sui causa populum de foro abduceret, Liv. 23, 23 fin.; cf. Tac. A. 3, 14: a quibus (sc. equitibus Rom.) si domus nostra celebratur, si interdum ad forum deducimur, etc., Cic. Mur. 34.—**b.** Esp., *to conduct* a young man to a public teacher: dicam hunc a patre continuo ad me esse deductum, Cic. Cael. 4, 9; id. Lael. 1, 1; Tac. Dial. 34; Quint. 12, 11, 6; cf. ephebum in gymnasium, Petron. 85, 3.—**c.** Aliquam alicui, ad aliquem, *to lead, conduct* a bride (from her father's house) to her husband (cf. denubo): bona uxor si ea deducta est usquam cniquam gentium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 90; cf. Catull. 68, 143: virginem juveni marito, Tib. 3, 4, 31: uni nuptam, ad quem virgo deducta sit, Liv. 10, 23: nullo exemplo deductae in domum patris fratris filiae, Tac. A. 12, 5; so, in domum, id. ib. 14, 63; so of the bridegroom himself, *to take home the bride*: domum in cubiculum, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 60: uxorem domum, id. Hec. 1, 2, 60: quo primum virgo quaeque deducta est, Caes. B. G. 5, 14 fin.—**Absol.**: eas velut auspicious nobilissimis populis deductas esse, Liv. 42, 12, 4; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 3, 13.—(β) In a dishonorable sense, *to bring one* a concubine, Plant. Casin. 2, 8, 36; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34; Suet. Calig. 25; id. Caes. 50; id. Ner. 28; cf. also the foll., no. 7.—**d.** *To lead about* in a public procession, Suet. Tib. 17 fin.: invidens privata deduci superbo non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 31: tensas, Suet. Aug. 43; id. Vesp. 5.—**e.** Hence, *to drive out, expel* = expellere: Arsinoen ex regno, Auct. B.

Alex. 33: ex possessione, Liv. 34, 58, 6.
6. Jurid. t. t. **a.** Aliquem de fundo, *to lead away a person from a disputed possession* in the presence of witnesses (with or without force; the latter moribus, the former vi solida), in order to procure him the right of action (this was a symbolic procedure preparatory to an action): appellat Fabius, ut aut ipse Tullium deduceret aut ab eo deduceretur. Dicit deducturum se Tullius, etc., Cic. pro Tull. Fragn. § 20; id. Agr. 2, 26, 68; placuit Caecinae constituere, quo die in rem praesentem veniretur, et de fundo Caecina moribus deduceretur, etc., id. Caecin. 7, 20.—**b.** *To bring before a tribunal as a witness*: multi boni ad hoc iudicium deducti non sunt, Cic. Flac. 4, 9.—**c.** *To bring to trial*: lis ad forum deducta est, Phaedr. 3, 13, 3.—**7.** With the accessory idea of diminution, *to withdraw, deduct, subtract, diminish*: cibum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23. And as a mercantile t. t.: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59: ut centum nummi deducerentur, id. Leg. 2, 21, 53; cf. Cato R. R. 144 sq.: de capite deducite, quod usuris pernumeratum est, Liv. 6, 15; cf. Suet. Caes. 42 et saep.—Hence in a double sense: Tertia deducta est (in allusion to the meaning, no. 5, c. β), Suet. Caes. 50; cf. the same account in Macr. S. 2, 2.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to bring down, bring or lead away, withdraw, bring, lead*: quare, si placet, deduc orationem tuam de coelo ad haec citiora, Cic. Fragn. ap. Non. 85, 20, and 289, 9: licet enim contrahere universitatem generis humani, eamque gradatim ad pauciores, postremo deducere in singulos, id. N. D. 2, 65 fin.: aliquem de animi lenitate, id. Cat. 2, 13; cf.: aliquem de animi pravitatem, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 10 fin.: aliquem de sententia, Cic. Brut. 25 fin.: aliquem de fide, id. Verr. 1, 9, 25 et saep.: perterritos a timore, id. N. D. 2, 59, 148: aliquem a tristitia, ab acerbitate, id. de Or. 2, 83 fin.: aliquem ab humanitate, a pietate, a religione, id. Verr. 2, 4, 6 (for which, shortly before, abducere): aliquem a vera accusatione, id. ib. 2, 1, 6 fin.: id. Fam. 1, 1, 2 et saep.: voluntates impellere quo velit, unde autem velit deducere, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30: mos unde deductus, *derived*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 19; cf.: nomen ab Anco, Ov. F. 6, 803: quae tandem ea est disciplina, ad quam me deducas, Cic. Acad. 2, 36: aliquem ad fletum misericordiamque, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: aliquem ad eam sententiam, Caes. B. G. 2, 10, 5; 6, 10, 2: rem ad arma, id. B. C. 1, 4 fin.: cf.: rem ad otium, id. ib. 1, 5 fin.: plura argumenta ad unum effectum, Quint. 9, 2, 103 et saep.: quam in fortunam quamque in amplitudinem deduxisset (Aedus), Caes. B. G. 7, 54, 3; so, aliquem in eum casum, id. ib. 2, 31, 6: aliquem in periculum, id. ib. 7, 50, 4: Quint. 4, 2, 12; cf.: rem in summum periculum, Caes. B. G. 5, 31; id. B. C. 1, 19, 3: rem in controversiam, id. B. G. 7, 63, 5: aliquem in causam, Liv. 36, 5: in societatem belli, id. 36, 7 et saep.: huc jam deduxerat rem, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 62; so, rem huc, ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 86, 3: deduxisti totam hanc rem in duo genera solum causarum, caetera innumerabilia exercitationi reliquisti, *have brought, reduced*, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 71; id. Cat. 2, 4, 4; cf.: rem in eum locum, ut, etc., id. Fam. 16, 12: quem in locum, id. ib. 4, 2, 3: ergo huc universa causa deducitur, utrum, etc., id. Rosc. Com. 12, 34: rerum divisio in duos articulos deducitur, Gai. Inst. 2, 2: audi, quo rem deducam, *what I aim at, what I have in view, to what conclusion I will bring the matter*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 15: Aelium carmen ad Italos modos, *transfer, transplant*, id. Od. 3, 30, 14; cf.: in patriam deducere musas, Verg. G. 3, 10.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To mislead, seduce, entice, induce, bring one to an opinion* (rare): adolescentibus et oratione magistratus et praemia deductis, Caes. B. G. 7, 37, 6; id. B. C. 1, 7, 1: sibi esse facile, Sthen regem Thracum deducere, ut, etc., Nep. Alcib. 8: aliquem vero, *from the truth*, Lucr. 1, 370.—**2.** *To spin out a literary composition, like a thread, i. e. to elaborate, prepare, compose* (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): tenui deducta poemata filo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 225: mille die versus, id. Sat. 2, 1, 4; Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 13: carmina, id. Tr. 1, 1, 39; cf. id. ib. 5, 1, 71: nihil exposi-

tum, Juv. 7, 54: commentarios, Quint. 3, 6, 59: oratio deducta atque circumlata, *finely spun out*, id. 4, 1, 60 al.: primaque ab origine mundi ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen, Ov. M. 1, 3; cf. id. Tr. 2, 560; Hor. A. P. 129: opus, Manil. 1, 3.—**3.** (Another figure borrowed from spinning.) *To make finer, thinner, weaker; to attenuate*: vocem deducas oportet, ut mulieris videantur verba, Pompon. ap. Macr. Sat. 6, 4: "Ὀδυσσεύς" ad "Ulixem" deductus est, Quint. 1, 4, 16; cf. P. a. B.—**4.** *To derive* (of the origin of words): nomen Christianorum a Christo deducitur, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14; id. de Virg. vel. 5: diximus nomen religionis a vinculo pietatis esse deductum, Lact. 4, 28, 12; cf.: sed et Pharnacion (cognominatur) a Pharnace rege deductum, Plin. 25, 4, 14, § 33.—**5.** *To remove, cure, of physical evils*: brassica de capite omnia deducet et sanum faciet, Cato R. R. 157, 6: corpore febres, animo curas, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 48; Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 47.—**6.** *To bring down* (late Lat.): deductus ad inferos, i. e. *to death*, Vulg. Tobiae, 13, 2; id. Gen. 42, 38; id. 1 Reg. 2, 6.—**7.** Law t. t., *to withhold*: cum in mancipanda proprietate (usus fructus) deducatur, Gai. Inst. 2, 33.—Hence.

deductus, a, um, P. a. **A.** *Drawn inwards, bent inwards* (only post-Aug.), said of the nose: nasum et a summo eminentiorem et ab imo deductiorem, Suet. Aug. 79: nasus deductus, Lampr. Diadum. 3.—**B.** (Acc. to no. II. B. 3.) *Slender, weak* (ante-class., and once in Verg.): deducta tunc voce leo, *with a weak, subdued voice*, Lucil. ap. Non. 289, 16: deducta voce, Afran. and Cornificius ap. Macr. Sat. 6, 4: carmen, *a humble strain*, opp. to canere reges et proelia, Verg. E. 6, 5 (*tenuis translatio a lana, quae deducitur in tenuitatem, servat*); cf. also Macr. Sat. 6, 4, and Quint. 8, 2, 9.

deductio, ōnis, f. [deduco], a leading away, leading on, in accordance with the different acceptations of the primitive word. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: rivorum a fonte, *a leading or conducting off*, Cic. Top. 8, 33; cf.: Albanæ aquae, id. Div. 1, 44 fin.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A leading forth, transplanting of colonies, a colonizing*: quae erit in istos agros deductio? Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16; id. 2, 34: militum in oppida, id. Phil. 2, 25, 62: oppidorum, Plin. 2, 52, 53, § 139.—**2.** *A leading away of the bride*: sponsae in domum mariti, Dig. 23, 2, 5.—**3.** *An escorting, a conducting safely*, Ambros. de Jacob. 2, 1, 4.—**4.** *A putting out of possession, ejection, expulsion*: ibi tum Caecinam postulasse, ut moribus deductio fieret, Cic. Caecin. 10, 27.—**5.** *A deduction, diminution*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 32; id. Verr. 2, 3, 78: HERES SINE DEDUCTIONE XX., i. e. vicesimarum, Inscr. Orell. 9041; cf. vicesimus. So, sine deductione, *without deduction*, Sen. Ben. 2, 4; id. Ep. 58.—**II.** Trop.: ex hac deductione rationis, *from this course of reasoning*, Cic. Inv. 1, 14.

deductivus, a, um, adj. [deduco], derivative: nomina, Pomp. Comm. art. Donat. 19, 4, p. 202 K.
deductor, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** *One who brings; a guide, teacher* (late Lat.): alicujus, Tert. Apol. 21: veritatis, Tert. Cor. mil. 4.—**II.** (Acc. to deduco, no. I. B. 5.) *One who accompanies or attends on a candidate for office, an attendant*, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9; Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 6.
deductorius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or for drawing off or draining (post-class.): medicamenta, *aperient, purgative*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19: cuniculus (in stabulis), Veg. Vet. 1, 56. Also subst.: **deductorium**, ii, n., *a drain*: liquoris, Pall. Nov. 7, 21.
1. deductus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from deduco.
2. deductus, ūs, m. [deduco], *a drawing or dragging down* (rare): ponderis, App. M. 1, p. 109, 28 (in Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14, the true reading is: ductus aquarum).
dedux, ūcis, adj. [id.]. **I.** *Derived*,

descended, Symm. Ep. 8, 68.—**II.** = conditor, on a coin ap. Eckhel. IV. p. 347.

de-ebriatus, a, um, adj., *made drunk, inebriated*, Cassiod. Complex. 1; ad Thessal. 5 al.

de-ēo, ire, for abeo, very doubtful; defended by Gronov. ad Stat. Th. 2, 551; cf.: ullis ad signa deuntibus, Sall. Fragn. in Mai. Auct. Class. 1, p. 418 (dub.: ex redeuntibus corruptum, Dietsch, Sall. Hist. 3, 67, 2).

de-erro (in the poets dissyllabic, Lucr. 1, 711; Verg. E. 7, 7 al.), āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., *to wander away, stray, go astray, go the wrong way, lose one's way* (rare, but class.). **I.** Lit.: deerrare a patre, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 54 (for which aberrare a patre, id. ib. prol. 31): qui in itinere deerravissent, *Cic. Ac. Fragn. ap. Lact. 6, 24; for which itinere, Quint. 10, 3, 29: vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat, *Verg. E. 7, 7: equi deerrantes via, Sen. Hippol. 1070.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects, Lucr. 3, 873: jaculantium ictus deerraturus negant, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 100: si potus cibuse in alienum deeravit tramitem, id. 11, 37, 66, § 176.—**II.** Trop.: *to err, stray, deviate*: magnopere a vero, Lucr. 1, 712: ab eo quod cooperimus exponere, Auct. Her. 1, 9, 14: verbis, Quint. 12, 10, 64: significatione, id. 1, 5, 46: quia sors deerrabat ad parum idoneos, *fell upon improper persons*, Tac. A. 13, 29.—*Pass. imperis*: ubi semel recto deerratum est, Vell. 2, 3 fin.—*Absol.*: multos enim deerasse memoria prodidit, Col. 1, 4, 6; Quint. 11, 2, 32.

* **defaecabilis** (defec-), e, adj. [defaecō], *that may be easily cleansed*: cisterna, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

* **defaectio** (defec-), ōnis, f. [id.], *a cleansing, purifying*: carnis, Tert. Anim. 27.

de-faeco (dēfēco, or defico; cf. Ritschl ad Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 2), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [faex], *to cleanse from dregs; to refine, purify, defecate, clarify* (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: vinum, Col. 12, 33; Plin. 18, 26, 63, § 232: vindemiam, Vulg. Isa. 25, 6.—**B.** In gen., *to cleanse, purify, wash*: se, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 2: membra, Prud. Cath. 7, 74: aërem, Veg. Vet. 1, 20, 3.—**II.** Trop.: *to purify; to make clear, serene; to set at ease*: quicquid incerti mi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 70: animus purgatus defaecatusque, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8: mens, id. ib. 12: literae defaecandae, Sid. Ep. 1, 1: caro ab omni defaecata labe vitiūm, Ambros. in Luc. 7, 141 fin.: nunc defaecato demum animo egredior domo, *undisturbed, serene*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 1.—**P. a.**: **defaecatus**, a, um.—*Comp.*: caelum defaecatum ab omni labe, Ambros. in Psa. 118; Serm. 8: vindemiae, *refined*, Vulg. Isa. 25, 6.

de-famatus, a, um, adj. [fama], *dis-honored, infamous* (post-class.): homo turpitudine pristinae vitae defamatissimus, Gell. 18, 3, 3; cf. id. 14, 2, 10: vocabula, id. 9, 2 fin.

defāmis, e, adj. [de-fama], *shameful*: mors, App. M. 9, p. 224 fin.

de-fanatus, a, um, adj. [fanum], *profaned, desecrated, unholy* (late Lat.): spatiola, Arn. 4, p. 153 (Inscr. Orell. 4352 dub.; Gervasio reads: DE AE NATIS).

* **de-farinatus**, a, um, adj. [farina], *pulverized, reduced to flour*: semen, Tert. adv. Valent. 31.

defatigatio or **defēt**, ōnis, f. [defatigo]. **I.** Act., *a wearying, tiring out, fatiguing*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27, 4; Cic. Sen. 23, 86; id. de Or. 3, 44; id. N. D. 2, 23, 59.—**II.** Pass., *weariness, fatigue, exhaustion*, Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 3; Auct. Her. 1, 17, 27; Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20; id. Sen. 11, 36 al.

de-fātigo or **dē-fētigo**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to weary out, tire a person; to fatigue; to exhaust*. (For syn. cf.: fatigo, fessus, lassus, languens, languidus, defessus.—Freq. and class.) **I.** Lit. (a) Act.: cum cerebro integri defessis succederent nostrosque assiduo labore defatigant, Caes. B. G. 7, 41, 2; cf.: exercitum Pompeii quotidianis itineribus, id. B. C. 3, 85, 2; Suet. Caes. 65 et saep.: se, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 2; Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 3.—(β) Pass.: opus faciam ut defatiger usque, ingratis ut dormiam, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 14: defatigatus vulneribus, Cato

ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19: defatigatus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 8; and opp. integer, id. ib. 5, 16 fin.; 7, 85, 7; id. B. C. 3, 40, 2: defatigatus est populus nimis, Vulg. 1 Reg. 14, 31.—***B.** Transf. ubertate nimia prioris aevi defatigatum et effectum solum, *exhausted*, Col. 1, praef. § 1.—**II.** Trop. (a) *Act.*: deos supplicis, votis, precibus, etc., Afran. ap. Non. 398, 23: ne te adolescens mulier defatiget, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 11: censores, iudices, Cic. Leg. 3, 12 fin.—(β) *Pass.*: te nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari, Cic. Fam. 14, 1; id. de Or. 2, 41, 177; Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 15: nunquam conquiescam neque defatigabor ante, quam, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145; cf. id. Brut. 22, 86.—Once with *inf.*: nec defatigabor permanere in studio libertatis, Lentulus ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14 fin.

defatiscor, v. defetiscor.
defecabilis, defēcātio, and defēco, v. defaec.

defectio, ōnis, f. [deficio]. **I.** Defection, desertion, rebellion, revolt. **A.** Lit.: rebellio facta post dedicationem, defectio datis obsequiis, Caes. B. G. 3, 10; 5, 26; 6, 3, 4; Liv. 7, 42; 23, 12: Ampsivariorum a tergo, in the rear (of Caesar), Tac. A. 2, 8; 4, 24 et saep.: subita defectio Pompeii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4 al.: imperii, from the empire, Just. 41, 2, 1.—***B.** Trop.: intemperantia, quae est a tota mente et a recta ratione defectio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 22.—**II.** (Acc. to deficio, no. III.) *A failing, failure, deficiency, want, disappearance.* **a.** Lit. (so most freq.): ista ipsa defectio virium adolescentiae vitii efficitur saepius quam senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 9, 29: aquarum, Frontin. Aquaed. 91: pecuniae, Macr. Sat. 2, 5: rerum, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2.—**b.** Esp. of the obscuration of the heavenly bodies, *an eclipse*: solis defectiones itemque lunae praedicuntur in multos annos, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 17; 1, 49 fin.; id. N. D. 2, 61; id. Rep. 1, 14 fin.; Sen. Q. N. 1, 12; Quint. 1, 10, 47; Tac. A. 1, 28 et saep.—**c.** Also (sc. virium), *exhaustion, faintness, swooning, fainting* (post-Aug. prose), Plin. 23, praef. § 4: animae, a swoon, Cels. 7, 33; Suet. Cal. 50: alvo usque ad defectionem soluta, id. Vesp. 24; cf. id. Tib. 73: recreandae defectioni cibum adferre, Tac. A. 6, 56 (50); cf.: defectione perire, by exhaustion, i. e. by disease, Sen. N. Q. 2, 59, 11: in cunctis rebus, Vulg. Nahum 2, 10.—**d.** In the later grammarians, *an ellipsis*: dicere aliquid per defectionem, by ellipsis, elliptically, Gell. 5, 8, 3; 12, 14, 3; Macr. Sat. 6, 8 al.—***B.** Trop.: Quintus frater omnia mittit spei plena, metuens credo defectionem animi mei, my want of courage, despondency, Cic. Att. 3, 18.

defectivus, a, um, adj. [deficio, no. III.], *imperfect, defective* (post-class.): et abortiva genitura, Tert. adv. Val. 38: febris, *intermittent fever*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.—**II.** In gramm.: nomina, verba, some of whose forms are wanting, *defective*, Charis. 3.

defector, ōris, m. [deficio, no. I.], *one who revolts from another; a revolter, rebel* (post-Aug.): parata in defectores ultione, Tac. A. 1, 48; 12, 50 fin.; id. H. 3, 12; Suet. Ner. 43; Just. 16, 1, 13 al.: patris sui defectores, Tac. A. 11, 8.

* **defectrix**, icis, f., adj. [acc. to deficio, no. III.], *defective, imperfect*: virtus, Tert. adv. Val. 38.

1. defectus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from deficio.

2. defectus, ūs, m. [deficio]. **I.** (For defectio, no. I.) *Defection, revolt*: magno animo defectum eorum tulit, Curt. 7, 19, 39 Mitzell.: legionum, Capitol. Macr. 8.—**II.** (= defectio, no. III.) *A failing, failure, lack, disappearance* (freq. in the elder Pliny; elsewhere rare): lactis (mammarum), Plin. 20, 23, 96; § 256: stomachi, weakness, id. 19, 5, 29; § 92: animi, a swoon, id. 20, 2, 6; § 12: albicante purpurea defectu, fading away into white, id. 37, 9, 40; § 123: in tanto defectu rerum, freedom from occupation, Amm. 16, 5, 5. Of the eclipsing of the heavenly bodies: solis, Lucr. 5, 751: imitatus by Verg. G. 2, 478: ejus (sc. lunae) species ac forma mutatur tum crescendo, tum defectibus in initia recurrendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 fin.

defēndo, di, sum (infin. pass. parag.:

defendier, Verg. A. 8, 493; Juv. 15, 157.—**Part. gen. plur. sync.**: defendentum, Verg. A. 11, 886), 3, v. a. [arch.: FENDO; cf. Sanscr. han (ghan), to smite; Gr. *zeivō*; hence, also offendo, infensus, infestus, manu-festus; cf. fustus], to fend or ward off any thing hostile or injurious; to repel, avert, keep off: propulsando arcere (for syn. cf.: tueror, tutor, servo, conservo, propugno, protego, vindico, caveo—freq. and class.); regularly constr. with acc. alone (so in Cic. and Caes.); very rarely *aliquid* (*aliquem*) *ab aliquo*, and in poets also *aliquid alicui*; cf. Zumpt. Gr. § 469. (a) *Aliquid* (*aliquem*): ut tu morbos calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis, defendas averruncquesque, Cato R. R. 141, 2: serva cives, defende hostes, cum potes defendere, Enn. ap. Non. 277, 21; cf. bellum (opp. inferre), Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 13; 2, 29 fin.: ad defendendos ictus ac repellendos, id. B. C. 2, 9, 3; cf.: ignis jactus et lapides, id. ib. 2, 2, 4: frigus et solem, Cato R. R. 48, 2; cf.: nimios solis ardores, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53; and frigus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 14; also: sitim fonte et purā lymphā, to quench, Sil. 7, 170: qui non defendit injuriam neque propulsat, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 74; so, injuriam, id. Rosc. Am. 1: noxiam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 48: imperatoris sui tribunorumque plebis injurias, Caes. B. C. 1, 7 fin.: vim suorum, id. ib. 3, 110, 4; cf.: vim illatam vi, Cic. Mil. 4: pericula, id. Mur. 3; Tac. A. 13, 56: hunc furorem, Verg. A. 10, 905: dedecus manu, Sil. 13, 99 et saep.: crimen, to answer, defend against an accusation, Liv. 42, 48, 2.—(β) With *ab* (militēs) a pinnis hostes defendebant facillime, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 1, 1; cf. ib. 8: hostem a fossa, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: ignem a tectis, Ov. R. Am. 625.—(γ) *Aliquid alicui* (cf. arceo, no. II. d.): iniuriam foribus, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 20: solstitium pecori, Verg. E. 7, 47; cf.: aestatem capellis, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 3; Prop. 1, 20, 11: tela misero, Sil. 17, 432: dedecus morti, id. 5, 490: senium famae, Stat. Th. 9, 318.—(δ) *Absol.*, to put a stop (to a fire), to check the flames: nec quisquam defendere audebat, crebris minis restringere prohibentium, Tac. A. 15, 38; cf.: urbem incendere, feris in populum immissis, quo difficilium defenderentur, Suet. Ner. 43.—**II.** Transf., like prohibere, with acc. of that from which any thing is ward off or averted, to defend, guard, protect, cover. **A.** In gen. (so most freq. in all perr. and species of composition), constr. with acc. alone; with acc. and *ab aliquo* (contra *aliquid*), or merely *ab aliquo*; and *absol.* (a) With simple acc.: Aeduos ceterosque amicos populi Rom., Caes. B. G. 1, 35 fin.: eos, id. ib. 2, 10, 4; id. B. C. 1, 6, 2: se armis, id. B. G. 6, 34: se manu, id. ib. 5, 7, 8; 6, 40, 6 et saep.: castra, id. ib. 3, 3 fin.; id. B. C. 3, 67, 5; 3, 94, 6 (with *tu*): oppidum, id. B. G. 3, 16, 3 et saep.: eum defendo, quem tu accusas, Cic. Sull. 17: aliquem apud praetores, id. Clu. 45, 126: aliquem de ambitu, id. Sull. 2, 6: cf. causam, id. Clu. 27, 74; id. Sull. 31, 86; id. Lael. 25, 96 et passim: d. ac tegere scelus, id. Sull. 31, 86; cf. with *protegere*, id. ib. 18, 50: justitiam, id. Lael. 7, 25: communem salutem, id. Rep. 1, 1; id. Mur. 2 fin. et saep.: locum, to preserve, maintain, id. Quint. 13, 43; cf.: vicem modo rhetoris atque poetae, to sustain, Hor. S. 1, 10, 12: actorum partes, id. A. P. 194: aedes Vestae vix defensa est (sc. ab incendio), preserved, Liv. 26, 27.—(β) *Aliquid* (*aliquem*) *ab aliquo*: Aedui cum se suae ab iis defendere non possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 11, 2: se a finitimis, id. ib. 2, 31, 5; id. B. C. 1, 75, 3; Sall. C. 45, 4 et saep.: Galliam omnem ab Ariovisti injuria, Caes. B. G. 1, 31 fin.; so, aliquem ab injuria, id. ib. 5, 20, 3; Sall. C. 35 fin.; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 22, 5: se regnumque suum ab Romano avaritia, Sall. J. 49, 2: provinciam non modo a calamitate, sed etiam a metu calamitatis, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 6, 14: Italiam a vastatione, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15 fin.: vitam ab inimicorum audacia telisque, Cic. Mil. 2 fin.: libertatis causam ab regio praesidio, Liv. 39, 24 et saep.: teneras myrtos a frigore, Verg. E. 7, 6: frondes ab acutae vulneris faucis, a pecoris morsu, Ov. M. 9, 384 et saep.—(γ) With *ab aliquo*: quod et ab incendio lapis et ab arietē materia defendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 5; so id. B. C. 1, 25 fin.; 3, 63, 7.—(δ) Aliquem (*aliquid*) *contra*, or

adversus aliquem: me scio a te contra iniquos meos solere defendi, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 7: sese adversus populum Romanum defendere, id. Phil. 1, 6, 13: me adversus Abru-polim, Liv. 42, 41, 10; Just. 2, 4, 32; Suet. Caes. 71; Liv. 5, 35, 4: auctoritatem contra invidiam, Cic. Phil. 8, 4; 13, 11; id. Fam. 5, 2, 6; id. Sest. 67, 141; 23, 51; 52, 111; id. Phil. 2, 18, 45.—(e) *Absol.*: filii qui et sentire et defendere possent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 23, 64 fin.: cum jam defenderet nemo, Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 6: defendentibus civibus Romanis, id. B. C. 3, 40, 6; cf. in the *abl. absol.*, id. B. G. 2, 12, 3; id. B. C. 3, 68 fin.; Cic. Lael. 25, 96 et saep.: quibus eae partes ad defendendum obvenerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 81 fin.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of speech, to defend, support, maintain; to bring forward, allege in defence (so repeatedly in Cic.; elsewhere rare). (a) With acc.: (Carneades) nullam umquam in illis suis disputationibus rem defendit, quam non probat, Cic. de Or. 2, 38 fin.; cf. id. Fam. 4, 14: me id maxime defendisse, ut, etc., have chiefly striven for, id. Rosc. Am. 47; id. Verr. 2, 3, 37; 2, 5, 58.—(β) With acc. and *inf.*: gravissimeque et verissime defenditur, numquam aequitatem ab utilitate posse sejungi, etc., Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 71; id. Verr. 2, 3, 90 fin.; id. Tull. 13, 32: ille nihil ex his sponte susceptum sed principi paruisse defendebat, Tac. A. 13, 45: sed id solitum esse fieri defendebat, Gell. 10, 19; so with *verb. pass.* and *inf.*, Cic. Inv. 2, 32 init.—(γ) With a relative clause: (quae turpitudines) cur non cadant in sapientem, non est facile defendere, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117.—**2.** In the later jurid. Lat., to claim, vindicate, or prosecute at law: quia libertatem et hereditatem ex testamento sibi defendebat, Dig. 5, 3, 7: si patris mortem defendere necesse habuerit, i. e. legally to avenge his death, ib. 38, 2, 14, § 7; 48, 2, 11. **de-fenero**, avi, ātum, i, v. a., to involve in debt, Ambros. de Tobia 9.—Hence, P. a.: **defeneratus**, a, um, overwhelmed by debt, exhausted by usury (post-class.): plurimis creditoribus defeneratus, App. Mag. p. 322, 21; Ambros. Ep. 7, 1.

defensa, ae, f. [defendo], defence, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 18, 1.

defensabilis, e, adj. [defenso], defensible, Ambros. Ep. 56, 5.

defensator, ōris, m. [id.], a defender, Hier. Galat. 1, 13.

defensatrix, icis, f. [id.], she who defends, Prob. p. 1452 P. (in Cicero, defenstrix, q. v.), Ambros. Hexaem. 6, 9, 69.

defensibilis, e, adj. [id.], easily defended: murus, Cassiod. de Anim. 2.—Hence, adv.: **defensibiliter**, defensibly, Cassiod. in Psa. 79, 12.

defensio, ōnis, f. [defendo, no. II.], a defending, defence. **I.** Prop.: Remia cum spe defensionis studium propugnandi accessit, Caes. B. G. 2, 7, 2.—With *gen. subj.*: urbium, id. ib. 7, 23, 5; id. B. C. 2, 7 fin.: ad istam omnem orationem brevis est defensio, Cic. Cael. 4; id. Verr. 2, 3, 88; id. Mil. 6, 15: nostra propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis tuae, id. Fam. 1, 7, 2 et saep.—With *gen. obj.*: defensio criminis, Quint. 7, 4, 3: criminum, Liv. 38, 49, 6: sceleris, Just. 39, 2, 8.—**B.** Concr., a written defence, speech: defensionem Demosthenes legit, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 110.—**II.** As jurid. t. t. **a.** The legal maintenance of a right: libertatis, Cod. Just. 1, 7, 18.—**b.** (Acc. to defendo, no. II. B. 2.) *Legal prosecution, punishment of a crime*: mortis, Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 25.

defensito, avi, ātum, i, v. a. freq. [defenso], to defend often, to practise defending (perh. only in the foll. passages): haec non acrius accusavit in senectute, quam antea defensitaverat, Cic. Ac. 2, 22; cf. ib. 2, 45, 139: causas, id. Brut. 26, 100; id. Off. 1, 33 fin.

defenso, avi, ātum, i, v. a. intens. [defendo]. **1.** To fend off diligently, ward off: metus, Stat. S. 5, 2, 105.—**II.** To defend diligently, protect (rare; mostly ante-class. and poet., not in Cic. or Caes.): moenia, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 30; Sall. J. 26, 1; 60, 3: alios ab hostibus, id. ib. 97: humeros, Ov. M. 12, 376: se ipsa moenia, Liv. 26, 45 (al. defendebant): se injuria, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 39.—*Absol.*: dum defensamus (sc. argumentum), Ov. M. 11, 374.

defensor, ōris, m., rar. f. [id.]. **I.** One who fends, wards, averts, or keeps off: necis, Cic. Mil. 22, 58: periculi, id. Mur. 2. — **II.** A defender, protector. **1.** In gen. (for syn. cf.: tutor, praeses, vindex, cognitor, curator, patronus, advocatus, causidicus): paterni juris, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 244; cf. id. Mil. 15: juris et libertatis, id. Rab. perd. 4, 12: octo tribuni plebis, illius adversarii, defensores mei, id. Mil. 15; cf. Hor. S. 2, 6, 30; opp. petitor, Quint. 4, 2, 132: bonus, id. 5, 13, 3 et saep.; opp. accusator, id. 7, 2, 31; 5, 13, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 38, § 82 et saep.; cf. patronus. Once fem.: mulier defensor alicuius, Dig. 16, 1, 2 fin.: canes defensores, Varr. R. R. 2, 9. — **2.** Esp. in plur., defensores, the garrison: oppidum vacuum ab defensoribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 12; id. ib. 3, 25 et saep.; Sall. J. 23; Liv. 21, 11; Verg. A. 2, 521; Ov. M. 13, 274 et saep. — **3.** Defensor civitatis, or plebis, or loci, in the later period of the empire (since 365 A.D.), title of a magistrate in the provincial cities, whose chief duty was to afford protection against oppression on the part of the governor; he was likewise endowed with a subordinate civil jurisdiction, Cod. Theod. 1, 11; Cod. Just. 1, 55; Just. Inst. 1, 20, 5. — **B.** Of inanimate subjects, as the *guards* (sublicae) of a bridge, Caes. B. G. 4, 17 fin.

defensorius, a, um, adj. [id.], pertaining to defence (late Lat.): judicia bonorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14 al.

defenstrix, icis, f. [defensor], she who defends, Cic. ap. Prisc. p. 1120 P.

de-fero, tūll, lātum, ferre, v. a., to bear or bring away a thing from a place; to bear, carry, bring down.

I. Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** Without stating the *terminus* (not very freq.): roseam Auroram per oras Aetheris, Lucr. 5, 656; 5, 273; 6, 639: Rhodanus amnis segnem defers Ararim, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; 6, 27, 31, § 136; Ov. M. 9, 117; ex Helicone coronam, Lucr. 1, 119: ramalia arida tecto, Ov. M. 8, 646. — **Absol.**: flumina liquida ac deferentia, Plin. Pan. 82 med. — Far more freq., **2.** Indicating the *terminus* (by ad, in, an adv. of place, the dat., etc.): literas ad Caesarem, Caes. B. G. 5, 45, 3: epistolam ad Ciceronem, id. ib. 5, 48, 3 and 8; cf.: mandata ad aliquem, id. B. C. 1, 9; 3, 22: aurum ad gnatum suum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 115; cf. id. Truc. 2, 5, 64; Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 18; natos ad flumina, Verg. A. 9, 604: Germani ad castra Romanorum delati, Caes. B. G. 6, 42 fin. et saep.: semen quod ex arbore per surculos deferetur in terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4: aurum et omnia ornamenta sua in aerarium, Liv. 5, 25: aedes in planum et colli subicere, id. 2, 7: cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 31: ferrum in pectus, Tac. A. 1, 35: castra in viam, Liv. 22, 15: aciem in campos, id. 9, 37: in praecipua deferri, id. 5, 47; cf. id. 44, 5; Quint. 1, 12, 10: praecipua in undas deferar, Verg. E. 8, 60; Ov. F. 6, 228: in vicum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 269 et saep.: hunc sub aequora, i. e. submerge, Ov. M. 14, 601: quasdam (virgines) ex plebe homines domos defererebant, Liv. 1, 9: si forte eo (sc. Demetriadem) deferret fuga regem, id. 36, 20: quo pennis delata sit ales, Lucr. 6, 822: cum pallam mihi Detulisti, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 42; so, epistolas alicui, id. Trin. 4, 2, 109 et saep.

B. In partic. **1.** Naut. t. t., to drive away, drive down, drive a ship, or those on board a ship, to any place: onerariae duae paullo infra delatae sunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 36 fin.; id. B. C. 3, 30: una (navis) delata Oricum, id. ib. 3, 14, 2: (Labienus) longius delatus aestu, etc., id. B. G. 5, 8, 2: quem cum ex alto ignotas ad terras tempestas et in desertum litus detulisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 fin.; cf. id. Ac. 2, 3, 8. — **2.** Rarely in gen., to bring, convey to any place (as a ship, its passengers): e portu navis huc nos dormientes detulit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 69. — **3.** Mercant. t. t., to bring to market, to sell (post-Aug.): nexos manipulos, Col. 10, 315: pallium, Petr. 12, 2: videamus hoc, quod concupiscimus, quanti deferatur, Sen. Ep. 42.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., to bring: redde harmonia Nomen, ab organicis alto delatum Heliconi, brought, Lucr. 3, 133; 5, 65: (Alexander) eadem fortunae pignora in discrimen detulisset, Liv. 9, 18 fin.; cf.: fabulas in certamen, Quint. 10, 1, 66: hac re ad consilium delata, having been taken

into consideration, Caes. B. G. 3, 23 fin.; so, rem ad consilium, id. ib. 5, 28, 2: qui ad agendum nihil cogitati detulerit, Quint. 4, 5, 2: (poëta) si foret hoc nostrum delatus in aevum, Detereret sibi multa, Hor. S. 1, 10, 68. — **B.** With particular accessory notions. **1.** To bring, give to one, grant, confer upon, allot, to offer to any one, transfer, deliver (for syn. v. do—very freq.). (a) *Aliquid ad aliquem*: ad hunc totius belli summam omnium voluntate deferri, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 7: imperium ad aliquem, id. ib. 6, 2; 7, 4, 6; Cic. Leg. 3, 2; id. Lig. 1, 3: omnem rem ad Pompeium, id. Fam. 1, 1; cf.: omnia ad unum, id. de Imp. Pomp. 23, 67: causam ad Galbam, id. Brut. 22, 86: primas ad aliquem, id. N. D. 1, 6, 15 et saep. — (b) *Aliquid alicui*: sibi a Caesare regnum civitatis deferri, Caes. B. G. 5, 6, 2; Fasti ap. Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 87; cf.: regnum et diadema uni, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 22: fasces indigno, id. Ep. 1, 16, 34: praemium dignitatis alicui (opp. denegare), Cic. Fl. 1: ultro ei legationem (opp. denegare), id. Fam. 13, 55; cf. id. ib. 4, 13: palmam alicuius rei Crasso, id. de Or. 2, 56; cf. Liv. 7, 13; Quint. 10, 1, 53: omnem ei auctoritatem, Cic. Fl. 6, 14: pacem hostibus, Liv. 23, 13: Octaviam neptem conditionem, Suet. Caes. 27 et saep. — (c) With acc. alone, or absol.: iusjurandum, to tender an oath, Quint. 5, 6, 6; cf. id. § 3 and § 4: si quid petet, ultro defer, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 23 et saep. — **2.** To bring or give an account of, to report, announce, signify, state (for syn. v. declaro init.—very freq.): qui nostra consilia ad adversarios deferat, Cic. Clu. 52; so, aliquid ad aliquem, id. Mil. 9 fin.; id. Cat. 3, 3, 7; Caes. B. G. 2, 17, 4; 5, 25, 4 et saep.: ut (haec) per eos ad Caesarem deferrentur, id. ib. 7, 17 fin.; so with per, id. B. C. 3, 30, 6; 3, 63, 5 al.: qui ad Caesarem detulerint delaturive sint, me poenitere consilii mei, Cic. Att. 11, 7, 5; so with acc. and inf., id. Verr. 2, 5, 62; Verg. A. 4, 299 al. — **3.** Legal t. t.: nomen, and post-Aug., aliquem, to indict, impeach, accuse before the pretor, as plaintiff or informer (for syn. cf.: denuntio, indicio): nomen alicuius de parricidio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: nomen amici mei de ambitu, id. Cael. 31, 76; id. Rosc. Am. 23: nomen suo familiari (dat.) eadem de re, id. ib. 23: nomen tibi, id. Pis. 33, 82; cf.: illi non nihil tamen in deferendo nomine secuti, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8: ad deferendos reos praemio duci, Quint. 12, 7, 3: reos ad praetorem, Tac. A. 14, 41: reos ejusdem criminis detulerunt, Quint. 11, 1, 79; cf.: deferitur majestatis, Tac. A. 14, 48 (v. Draeger ad loc.): adulterii, id. ib. 4, 42: impietatis in principem, id. ib. 6, 47: Drusus deferitur moliri res novas, id. ib. 2, 27; cf.: deferitur simulavisse partum, id. 3, 22: ad deferenda de Perseo crimina, Liv. 42, 11; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 98; cf. also: et cum occiderentur, detuli sententiam, voted to condemn, Vulg. Act. 26, 10. — **Absol.**: et minari et deferre etiam non orator potest, Quint. 4, 1, 22. — **Of denouncing**: quae apud vos de me deferunt, Cic. Agr. 3, 1. — **C.** Pub. law t. t. (a) *Aliquid ad aerarium*, and more freq. simply *aliquid*, to give in at the Aerarium: horum nomina ad aerarium detulisset, Cic. Phil. 5, 5 fin.: quamquam rationes deferre properarim (for which referre is repeatedly used just before), Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 3. — Hence of persons, to recommend them for future consideration and reward, for their services to the state: in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus est, Cic. Arch. 5 fin.; id. Fam. 5, 20, 7; id. Balb. 28; id. Att. 5, 7: senatus consultum factum ad aerarium deferre, the public archives, Liv. 39, 4, 8; Tac. A. 3, 51; 13, 28; Suet. Ang. 94, 3. — (b) *Deferre in censum*, to report any thing for assessment, to return one's property to the censors: mille quingentum aeris in censum, Gell. 16, 10, 10; for which, deferre censum, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 159; Tac. A. 6, 41. — *Pass. in mid. force*: deferri in censum, to report one's self for assessment, Eutr. 1, 7. — **3.** To ascribe, Amm. 14, 6, 8.

† **Deferunda**, ae, f., perh. a goddess that presided over the bringing of offerings, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. ap. Orell. I. p. 390.

de-ferveo, fecti, factum, 3, v. a., to seethe or cause to boil. — **I.** Prop.: brassicam bene, Cato R. R. 157, 9: aquam in aëno, Vitr. 8, 5: radicem in vino, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 129. — **II.** Transf.: aër defer-

vefactus in pulmone, heated, Varr. ap. Lact. Opif. Dei 17.

de-ferveo, ēre, v. n., to boil thoroughly; of wine, to ferment completely, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 85; of lime and water, to effervesce, Vitr. 7, 2, 1. — **II.** Trop., to subside: indignatio, Vulg. Esth. 2, 1.

de-fervesco, fervi and ferbui (deferui, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 72; Cic. Clu. 39, 108; id. Or. 30, 107; Cato R. R. 96, 1; Plin. Ep. 9, 16, 2 al.: deferbui, Cic. Cael. 18, 43; 31, 77; Col. 12, 20, 2 et saep.), 3, v. n. (post-Aug.), to cease boiling, leave off raging. **I.** Lit.: ubi lupinus defererit, Cato R. R. 96: aestus, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: dum musteus fructus defervescat, Col. 9, 15 fin.; cf.: deferbuit mustum, id. 12, 38, 3; 12, 20, 2: ubi caelum enituit et deferbuit mare, Gell. 19, 1, 7. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Of the fire of passion, to cease raging, to cool down, to be allayed, assuaged (a favorite expression of Cic.; elsewh. rare): ut ulciscendi vim differant in tempus aliud, dum defervescat ira: defervescere autem certe significat ardorem animi invita ratione excitatum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36 fin.: sperabam jam defervisse adolescentiam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 72; cf.: cum adolescentiae cupiditates deferviscent, Cic. Cael. 18, 43; id. Or. 30, 107: quasi deferaverat oratio, id. Brut. 91 fin.: hominum studia defervisse, id. Clu. 39: dum defervescat haec gratulatio, id. Fam. 9, 2, 4; Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 4: regis indignatio deferbuerat, Vulg. Esth. 2, 1. — **B.** (Fig. from the fermenting of wine.) To become clarified, clear: novi versiculi ut primum videbuntur defervisse, Plin. Ep. 9, 16 fin.

defessus, a, um, Part. of defetiscor.

defetigo, v. defatigo.

* **defetiscentia**, ae, f. [defetiscor], weariness, Tert. Anim. 43.

de-fetiscor (in MSS. sometimes defatiscor), fessus, 3, v. dep. n., to become tired or wearied; to grow weary, faint; to be exhausted. (For syn. v. defatigo. As a verb. fin. ante-class. and rare, but class. and freq. in the part. perf.): neque defetiscar experieris, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 23; so with inf.: ego sum defessus reperire, vos defessi quaerere, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 54 sq. (for which, sum defessus quaeritando, id. Am. 4, 1, 6); id. Ep. 2, 2, 13; id. Merc. 4, 5, 3; Lucr. 5, 1145: non si quid malae pugnae acciderit, defetiscendum, Front. B. Parth.: ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5; so, defessus with abl. gerund., id. ib. 4, 6, 1; id. Eun. 5, 7, 7; Afran. ap. Non. 392, 20; Ov. M. 9, 198; cf.: aggerunda aqua defessi, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 14. — With abl. nominis: diuturnitate pugnae defessi, Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 3; cf. the foll.: defessus totius diei labore, id. ib. 7, 88, 7; cf. id. B. C. 1, 65 fin.: vulneribus, id. B. G. 1, 25, 5: cultu agrorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 32 fin.: forensibus negotiis atque urbano opere, id. de Or. 2, 6, 23; 2, 57 fin.: convicio (aures), id. Arch. 6, 12 et saep.: semperque ipsi recentes defessis succederent, Caes. B. G. 7, 25; so opp. recens or integer, id. ib. 7, 41, 2; id. B. C. 1, 45, 7; 3, 94, 2; Cic. de Or. 3, 36 fin.: defessi Aeneadae, Verg. A. 1, 157; cf. id. 2, 285; 565: defessus omnibus medullis, Catul. 55, 30; Prop. 3 (4), 1, 54. — **II.** Transf., of things: arbores defatiscetes, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 10: ita defessa ac refrigerata accusatio, weakened, Cic. Verr. 1, 10 fin.; cf. oratio, id. ib. 1, 10, 31: orant defessis subeant rebus, i. e. afflictis, Sil. 1, 566.

deficientia, ae, f., the wanting, want (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. 23, 8.

de-ficio, feci, factum, 3 (perf. subj. defexit, an old formula in Liv. 1, 24 fin., see below, no. III. fin.). In the pass., besides the regular form deficio, ante- and post-class., once in Verg., Propert., and Livy, like fio, eri, defit, Eunn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19; Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 46; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 12; Lucr. 2, 1142; Verg. E. 2, 22; Prop. 1, 1, 34: defunt, Gell. 20, 8, 5: defiat, Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 3; id. Rud. 4, 4, 63: defiet, Liv. 9, 11: defieri, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 2; cf. conficio (init.), v. a. and n. [facio], orig., to loosen, set free, remove from; but it passed over at a very early period into the middle sense, to loosen from one's self, to remove one's self, to break loose from; and then gradually assumed the character of a new verb. act., with the meaning to leave, desert,

depart from something, or absol. to depart, cease, fail. (For syn. cf.: desum, absum, descisco, negligo.) **I.** Act. in the middle sense, *to remove one's self, separate one's self, to withdraw* (cf. the Greek ἀποστρέφω).—Hence, *to forsake, desert, abandon, renolt.* **A.** Lit.: ab amicitia P. R., Caes. B. G. 5, 3, 3; 7, 39, 3; ab Aeduis, id. ib. 2, 14, 3; ab rege, Sall. J. 56, 3; cf. ib. 66: (consules) a senatu, a republica, a bonis omnibus defecerant, Cic. Planc. 35; cf.: a republica, id. Cat. 11, 28; id. Fam. 12, 10; id. Sull. 12, 35; ab imperio ac nomine nostro, id. Verr. 2, 1, 31 et saep.: a patribus ad plebem, *to go over*, Liv. 6, 20; ad se, Sall. J. 61; cf.: ad Poenos, Liv. 22, 61.—**Absol.**: civitates quae defecerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 17, 2; 5, 25, 4; 7, 10 al.—**B.** Trop.: si a virtute defeceris, *for-sake*, Cic. Lael. 11, 37: si utilitas ab amicitia defecerit, id. Fin. 2, 24, 79: ut a me ipse deficerem, id. Fam. 2, 16.—Hence, **II.** As a *verb. act.*, *to leave a person or thing, to desert, to fail, forsake, be wanting to* (of things; very rarely of personal subjects): quem jam sanguis viresque deficiunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.*; so, vires, id. B. C. 3, 99 *fin.*; Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199: me Leontina civitas, id. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 110; id. ib. 2, 5, 28 *fin.*; Hor. S. 2, 1, 13 et saep.: res eos jam pridem, fides deficere nuper coepit, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: me dies, vox, latera deficiant, si, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 21 (imitated word for word, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 9); cf.: ne te de republica disserentem deficiat oratio, Cic. Rep. 1, 23; and: tempus te citius quam oratio deficeret, id. Rosc. Am. 32: animus si te non deficit aequus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 30: somnus sollicitas domus, Tib. 3, 4, 20: genitor Phaethontis orbem, i. e. *is eclipsed* (cf. III. B. infra), Ov. M. 2, 382.—**Poet.** with a *subject-clause*: nec me deficiet nautas rogare citatos, i. e. *I will not cease*, etc. Prop. 1, 8, 23 Kuin.—**B.** Pass.: cum aquilifer jam viribus deficeretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 64, 3; cf.: mulier a menstruis defecta, Cels. 2, 8 *fin.*: mulier abundat audacia, consilio et ratione deficiat, Cic. Clu. 65, 184: aqua ciboque defecti, Quint. 3, 8, 23; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 25: sanguine defecti artus, Ov. M. 5, 96 et saep.: si qui dotem promisit defectus sit facultatibus, i. e. *unable to pay*, Dig. 23, 3, 33; cf.: te defecta nomina, ib. 22, 1, 11 *fin.*—**III.** Middle or neuter, *to run out, be wanting, fail, cease, disappear.* **A.** Middle (mostly ante-class. and poet.). (a) With *dat.*: mihi fortuna magis nunc deficit, quam genus, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19; Ter. Heu. 5, 2, 2: lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore deficit, Verg. E. 2, 22.—(b) **Absol.**: neque opsonium defiat neque supersit, Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 3; so opp. superesse, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 10: ut defiat dies, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 63; id. Mil. 4, 6, 46: numquamne causa defiet, cur? etc., Liv. 9, 11.—**Trop.**: defectis (sc. animo) defensoribus, *disheartened*, Caes. B. C. 3, 40, 3: sed non usque eo defectum Germanicum, *weakened*, Tac. A. 2, 70; cf. in the foll. no. B. β.—**B.** Neuter. (a) With *dat.* (so rarely; mostly poet.): cum non solum vires, sed etiam tela nostris deficerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 5, 1; so perh.: vires nostris, id. B. C. 2, 41, 7 (al. nostros); Sil. 8, 661 Oud. *N. cr.*; cf. id. 10, 193; and Stat. Ach. 1, 445.—(b) **Absol.** (freq. in all periods and kinds of composition): non frumentum deficere poterat, Caes. B. C. 2, 37 *fin.*; cf.: fructus ex arboribus, id. ib. 3, 58 *fin.*: ejus generis copia, id. B. G. 6, 16 *fin.*: tempus anni ad bellum gerendum, id. ib. 4, 20, 2: vereor, ne mihi crimina non suppetent, ne oratio deesset, ne vox viresque deficerent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11: nisi memoria forte defecerit, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44; id. Rep. 1, 3: non deficiente crumena, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11 et saep.; Juv. 11, 38: quod plena luna defecisset, *was eclipsed*, Cic. Rep. 1, 15; cf.: solem lunae oppositum solere deficere, id. ib. 1, 16 al.; also simply *to set*: qua venit exoriens, qua deficit, Prop. 4, 4, 27: luna deficiente, *waning* (opp. crescente), Gell. 20, 8, 5; of fire and light, *to go out, expire, become extinct*: ignis, Verg. G. 352: lumen, Petr. 111, 4: progenies Caesarum in Nerone deficit, *becomes extinct, dies out*, Suet. Galb. 1; cf. Plin. Pan. 39, 6; Just. 7, 2, 4; Sen. Suas. 2, 22; but deficit ignis, *does not extend*, Verg. A. 2, 505: in hac voce deficit, *he departed, expired*, Suet. Aug. 99; Quint. 6 proem. § 11: defi-

cit omne quod nascitur, *comes to an end*, Quint. 5, 10, 79; cf.: mundum deficere, id. ib.: deficit vita, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 19; quod multi Gallicis tot bellis defecerant, *had been lost*, Caes. B. C. 3, 2 *fin.*: ultima jam passi comites bello Deficiunt, *grow faint*, Ov. M. 14, 483: deficit Matho, *fails, becomes bankrupt*, Juv. 7, 129: debitores, Dig. 49, 14, 3, § 8: munimenta defecerant, *yielded, surrendered*, Curt. 4, 4, 19.—**Trop.**: ne negotio desisteret neu animo deficeret, *nor be disheartened*, Caes. B. C. 3, 112 *fin.*; so, animo, id. B. G. 7, 30; id. B. C. 1, 19, 2, 43; Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10; for which, ne deficiant (apes) animum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 34; and in a like sense *absol.*: ne una plaga accepta patres conscripti conciderent, ne deficerent, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 9; so Caes. B. C. 2, 31 *fin.*; Sall. J. 51, 4: deficit ars, Ov. M. 11, 537: illis legibus populus Romanus prior non deficit: si prior defixit publico consilio dolo malo, tu illo die, Juppiter, etc., *to depart from, violate the conditions of a treaty*, an old formula used in taking an oath, Liv. 1, 24 *fin.*: pugnando deficere, i. e. *to be deficient, wanting*, Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 3; cf. poet. with foll. *inf.*: suppeditare Materies, Lucr. 1, 1039; Sil. 3, 112; Tib. 4, 1, 191.—Hence, **defectus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to no. III.), *weak, weakened, worn out, enfeebled* (not ante-Aug.): quod sibi defectis illa tulisset opem, Ov. F. 3, 674: defectus annis et desertus viribus, Phaedr. 1, 21, 3; cf.: defectissimus annis et viribus, Col. 1 proem. § 12: senio (arbor), id. 5, 6, 37: laboribus, Val. Fl. 2, 285: vadit incerto pede, jam viribus defecta, Sen. Hippol. 374: defectae senectutis homine, Dig. 7, 1, 12, § 3: in tumidis et globosis (speculis) omnia defectiora (corresp. with paria and auctiora), *smaller*, App. Mag. p. 283.—**Plur. subst.**: **defecti**, ōrum, m.: sidera obscura attributa defectis, *the weak*, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 28.

de-figo, xi, xum, 3, v. a., *to fasten down or in*; and with especial reference to the terminus, *to drive, fix, or fasten into* (class.).—**I.** Lit.: in campo Martio crucem ad civium supplicium defigi et constitui jubes, Cic. Rab. perd. 4: so, tigna machinationibus immissa in flumen, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 4: sudas sub aqua, id. ib. 5, 18, 3: asseres in terra defigebantur, id. B. C. 2, 2; Liv. 44, 5: verutum in balteo, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 7: sicam in consulis corpore, *to thrust*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6; cf.: cultrum in corde, Liv. 1, 58 *fin.*: tellure hastas, Verg. A. 12, 130; cf. id. ib. 6, 652: gladium superne jugulo, Liv. 1, 25; cf. Ov. M. 13, 436 al.: cruci defiguntur, Varr. ap. Non. 221, 13: arborem penitus terrae, Verg. G. 2, 290: te hodie, si prehendero, defigam in terram colaphis, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 22 (for which, shortly after, cruci affigere): morsus in aurem, Plin. 8, 12, 12, § 34: clavum percussum malleo in cerebrum, Vulg. Judic. 4, 21; Eccles. 12, 11.—**B.** Meton. (Causa pro effectu.) *To fix, fasten, render immovable* (rare): defixa caelo sidera, Hor. Epod. 17, 5; cf. Ov. M. 11, 76: defixere aciem in his vestigiis, *have fixed them motionless*, Tac. Agr. 34; cf.: defixi et Neronem intuentes, id. A. 13, 16: sedeo defixus, Plin. Ep. 9, 34, 1: me defixum in ora, etc., Prop. 1, 8, 15.—**C.** Esp. in phrase, manus defigere, *to strike hands*, i. e., *to close a contract as surety, to pledge one's person*, Vulg. Prov. 6, 1, 22, 26.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to fix, fasten; to turn intently in any direction*: virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: oculos in vultu regis, Curt. 7, 8: iratos oculos in te, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 15: in alicujus possessiones oculos defigere, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 10: oculos defigere in terram, Quint. 11, 3, 158; Curt. 9, 3.—**Absol.**: oculos, *to let fall, cast down*, Tac. A. 3, 1: Aeneas defixus lumina, Verg. A. 6, 156: animos in ea, quae perspicua sunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 15: disputare non vaganti oratione, sed defixa in una republica, id. Rep. 1, 11; cf.: in eo mentem orationemque defigit, id. de Or. 3, 8, 31: omnes suas curas in reip. salute, id. Phil. 14, 5, 13; id. Verr. 1, 3; cf. id. Prov. Cons. 4, 8.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To strike motionless*, sc. with astonishment, etc.; *to stupefy, astound, astonish* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): utraque simul objecta res oculis animisque immobiles parumper eos defixit, Liv. 21, 33; so, aliquem, id. 3, 47; 6, 40 al.: silen-

tium triste ita defixit omnium animos, ut, etc., Liv. 1, 29.—In the *part. perf.*: dum stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Verg. A. 1, 495; 6, 156; 7, 249; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 14; Liv. 8, 7; Tac. A. 1, 68; 13, 5 et saep.—**2.** Religious t. t. **a.** *To declare fixedly, firmly, unalterably*: quae AVGVRE VITIOSA, DIRA DEFIXERIT, IRRITA SVNT, Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*—**b.** (Because, in making imprecations, the waxen image of him for whom destruction was to be prepared, or his name written in wax, was stuck through with a needle; cf. Ov. H. 6, 91 sq., and Voss upon Verg. E. 8, 80.) *To bewitch, enchant; to curse* any thing: caput alicujus dira imprecatione, Sen. Ben. 6, 35: defigi imprecationibus, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19: nomina cerā, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 29; cf.: DEFIXA NOMINA, Inscr. Orell. 3726: regis animi Iolchiaciis votis, Verg. Cir. 376.—**3.** *To censure, reprove* a thing: culpam, Pers. 5, 16.

defiguratus, a, um, *adj.* In gramm., *declined, derived*: nomina, Prisc. p. 638 P. **de-fingo**, nxi, 3, v. a., *to form, to put in shape, to fashion* (very rare; prob. belonging properly to the vulgar lang.; hence in Hor., by way of sarcasm): panem, Cato R. R. 74 and 121.—Sarcasm. of coarse poetic description: dum Defingit Rheni luteum caput, *Hor. S. 1, 10, 37.

definienter, *adv.* [definiō], *distinctly*: agnoscere, etc., August. in Joan. Tr. 14, 8.

definiō, ivi, itum, 4, v. a. **I.** *To bound, to set bounds to; to limit, terminate, define* (for syn. v. decerno—freq. in Cic.). **A.** Lit.: ejus fundi extremam partem oleae directo ordine definiunt, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22; cf. id. Rep. 2, 6: orbis caeli aspectum nostrum definiunt, id. Div. 2, 44; cf. id. N. D. 2, 40: orbem terrarum (loca), id. Balb. 28, 64: imperium populi R., id. Sen. 31, 67 al.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To designate by limiting; to limit, define, determine; to explain* (cf. circumscribo, no. II. A.): genus universum brevi circumscribi et definiri potest, Cic. Sest. 45, 97; cf. id. de Or. 1, 16, 70: universam et propriam oratoris vim, id. ib. 1, 15: definienda res erit verbis et breviter describenda, id. Inv. 1, 8 *fin.*; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 24; 2, 31 *fin.*: omitto innumerales viros, etc. . . . unum hoc definio, tantum esse necessitatem virtutis, etc., *this only I declare*, etc., id. ib. 1, 1 *fin.*: probe definitur a Stoicis fortitudo, cum eam virtutem esse dicunt propugnandam pro aequitate, id. Off. 1, 19, 1, 27, 96; id. Fin. 2, 2 et saep.: nec uno modo definitur res eadem, Quint. 7, 3, 16; Tac. A. 6, 28 et saep.: aedes sibi optimas, hortos, etc., Cic. Phil. 8, 3, 9; cf.: ut suis culque locus erat definitus, Caes. B. G. 7, 81, 4: tempus aequandi, id. ib. 7, 83, 5: cf.: ante quem diem iturus sit, id. B. C. 1, 11, 2: annos, Quint. 12, 6, 1: consulatum in annos, Caes. B. C. 3, 82, 4; cf.: potestatem in quinquennium, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: ut quam vitam ingrediari, definias, id. Ac. 2, 36; cf. id. Quint. 2: non remittam: definitum est, *it is determined, decided*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 43; Cic. Fat. 5, 9; Vulg. 1 Reg. 20, 33.—**2.** In opposition to breadth or laxity (cf. circumscribo, no. II. 2), *to limit within certain bounds, to restrict, confine*: non vagabitur oratio mea longius atque eis fere ipsis definitur viris, qui, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 3: quae sententia definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, Cic. Lael. 16, 58; cf. id. de Or. 3, 28, 109: ex perduellium numero definitus, *included in the definition of*, Off. 3, 29, 107 (dub.).—**II.** *To terminate, finish* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. places): ut totam hujus generis orationem concludam atque definiam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52 Zumpt; id. Or. 19 *fin.*: definitio juvene, *ended*, i. e. *slain*, Apul. M. 8, p. 203, 20.—Hence, **definitus**, a, um, *P. a.* (according to no. I. B. 1), *defined, limited, distinct, precise; plain, perspicuous* (rare, but good prose): quaestionum duo sunt genera: alterum infinitum, alterum definitum. Definitum est, quod πρόθεσιν Graeci, nos causam, etc., Cic. Top. 21; so opp. generales, Quint. 7, 2, 1: certum esse in caelo ac definitum locum, ubi, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 13; so with certus, id. Fam. 3, 8; Quint. 7, 10, 7: quaestiones, Cic. Top. 24 *fin.*—**Adv.** **definite**, *definitely, precisely, distinctly*,

etc., Cic. Balb. 14; de Or. 2, 27, 118; Plin. Pan. 88, 6; Gell. 1, 257 al.—*Comp.* and *sup.* do not occur.

definitio, ōnis, *f.* [definio]. ***I.** *A bounding, a boundary*: AREA INTRA HANC DEFINITIONEM CIPPORVM CLAVSA VERVBVS, Inscr. Orell. 736.—**II.** *A limiting, prescribing, defining; a definition, explanation* (freq. only in Cicero; cf. definio): ut quodcumque accidisset praedictum videretur hominum et temporum definitione sublata, Cic. Div. 2, 54, 110: iudiciorum aequorum, id. Clu. 2: *definitio* est earum rerum, quae sunt ejus rei propriae, quam definire volumus, brevis et circumscripta quaedam explicatio, id. de Or. 1, 42, 189; cf. id. Or. 33, 116; id. Fin. 2, 2, 5; id. Off. 1, 2 fin. et saep.; Quint. 1, 6, 29: definitio pars sit translationis, id. 3, 6, 42 et saep.—**III.** *Transf., that which is decreed, decided*: perpetrata quippe est definitio, Vulg. Dan. 11, 36.

definitivē, adv., v. foll. art. *fin.*

definitivus, a, um, *adj.* [definio].

I. *Definitive, explanatory*. So in the rhet. lang. of Cicero: constitutio, Inv. 2, 17; cf. ib. 1, 13: causa, id. Top. 24 fin. And in the later jurid. Lat.: sententia, a *definitive, definitive sentence*, Cod. Just. 7, 45, 3; 7, 64, 10 al.—**II.** In late Lat. = definitus, *definite, distinct, plain*: materia, Tert. adv. Herm. 38.—**Adv.**: **definitivē**, *definitively, plainly, distinctly*: pronuntiare, Tert. Car. Christ. 18: loqui, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1 praef.

definitor, ōris, *m.* [definio, no. I. B. 1], *one who determines, settles, appoints*, (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

definitus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of definio.

defio, ōri, v. deficio.

***defiōculus**, i, *m.* [humorously compounded from defit and oculus], *who lacks an eye, one-eyed*, Mart. 12, 59, 9.

† **defixio**, ōnis, *f.*, *enchantment*, νεκρομαντρία, κατάδμοσι, Gloss. Lat. Gr. [defigo, no. II. B. 2, b. 1].

deflagratio, ōnis, *f.* [deflagro], *a burning up, consuming by fire, conflagration* (perhaps only in Cic.). **I.** Prop.: futura aliquando caeli atque terrarum, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111; cf.: terrarum omnium, id. Fin. 3, 19 fin.—**II.** Trop., *destruction*, Cic. Planc. 40, 95.

deflagro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. **I.** *To burn down, to be consumed by fire* (freq. only in Cic.; cf. conflagro). **A.** *Neutr.* **1.** Lit.: qua nocte natus esset Alexander, eadem Dianae Ephesiae templum deflagravit, Cic. N. D. 2, 27 fin.; id. Div. 1, 17; id. Phil. 2, 36, 91; id. Par. 4, 2, 31; id. Ac. 2, 37 fin.; Liv. 5, 53 fin.; 10, 44; Suet. Tib. 48: Phaëthon ictu fulminis deflagravit, Cic. Off. 3, 25.—**2.** Trop., *to perish, be destroyed*: communi incendio malint quam suo deflagrare, Cic. Sest. 46, 99: ruere ac deflagrare omnia passuri estis? Liv. 3, 52.—**B.** *Act.* (very rare): fana flammā deflagrata, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: quae (sol) proxime currendo deflagrat, Vitr. 6, 1.—**2.** Trop., *to destroy utterly*: in cinere deflagrati imperii, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 12 (cf. deflagratio fin.).—**II.** *To burn out, cease burning*; rare, and only trop. of the fire of passion, = defervesco, *to abate, be allayed*: deflagrare iras vestras posse, Liv. 40, 8: deflagrante paulatim seditione, Tac. H. 2, 29: iram senis deflagrare pati, Lact. Mort. Pers. 14, 5.—*Transf.* to persons: sic deflagrare minaces Incassum, Luc. 4, 280.

***de-flammo**, āre, v. a., *to deprive of flame, to put out, extinguish*: taedam, Ap. M. 5, p. 172, 26.

de-flecto, xi, xum, 3, v. a. and n. **I.** *Act.*, *to bend downwards or aside, to turn aside or in another direction*. **A.** Lit.: ramum olivae, Col. 5, 11, 14; cf.: palmitem, id. 4, 26, 3; Catull. 62, 51; Plin. 17, 23, 35; § 204: tela (Venus), Verg. A. 10, 331: amnis in alium cursum, Cic. Div. 1, 19 fin.: cursum ad Romanos, Liv. 10, 27: vultum ab aliqua re ad aliquid, Val. Max. 5, 10, 1: carinam quolibet, Luc. 5, 789; cf.: rapidum iter, id. 3, 337; novam viam, *to turn off, construct in another direction*, Liv. 39, 27 fin.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen.: lumina, Ov. M. 7, 789; cf.: oculos a cura, Val. Fl. 8,

76: cum ipsos principes aliqua pravitas de via deflexit, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: aliquem ab institutis studiis, Quint. 10, 1, 91: ut declinet a proposito deflectatque sententiam, Cic. Or. 40: si ad verba rem deflectere velimus, id. Caecin. 18, 51: quaedam in senectute deflexit (for which, shortly before, mutavit), Cels. praef.: in ipsos factum deflectitur, Quint. 7, 2, 23: adversarios in suam utilitatem deflectere, id. 4, 1, 71; cf.: dotes puellae in pejus, Ov. R. Am. 325: tragediam in obscenos risus, id. Tr. 2, 409: pernicio consilia fortuna deflexit in melius, Sen. Ben. 6, 8, 1: virtutes in vitia, Suet. Dom. 3: se de curriculo petitionis *to withdraw*, id. Mur. 22 fin.—**2.** Esp. (late Lat.), gramm. t. t., *to inflect, to vary the form of a word*: non solet sic deflecti, August. in Psal. 140, 25.—

II. *Neutr.*, *to turn off, turn aside*. **A.** Lit.: vulgus militum deflectere viā, Tac. H. 2, 70; cf. without viā, Suet. Aug. 93 fin.: in Tuscos, Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 3.—**B.** Trop. (freq., but almost exclusively in Cicero): deflexit jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculumque consuetudo majorum, Cic. Lael. 12; so, de viā (consuetudo), id. Off. 2, 3, 9: de recta regione, id. Verr. 2, 5, 68: a veritate, id. Rosc. Com. 16: oratio redeat illuc unde deflexit, id. Tusc. 5, 28, 80: a Domino, Vulg. Sirach 36, 28; 2, 7.

de-fleo, ōvi, ētum, 2, v. a. and n. **I.** *Act.* **A.** *To weep over a person or thing; to lament, deplore, bewail* (for syn. cf.: deploro, ejulo, ploro, lacrimo, lamentor, fleo—class.): te cinefastum deflevimus, Lucr. 3, 907: Numam, Ov. M. 15, 437: nuptam (Eurydicen), id. ib. 10, 12: inter nos impendentes casus deflevimus, Cic. Brut. 96, 329: illud initium civilis belli, Asinius Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31: eversionem civitatis, Quint. 3, 8, 12: aliena mala, id. 6, 1, 26 et saep.: Crassi mors a multis saepe defleta, Cic. de Or. 3, 3; cf. id. Phil. 13, 5; Verg. A. 6, 220 al.: in deflenda nece, Quint. 11, 3, 8 et saep.—*Absol.*: dum assident, dum deflent, Tac. A. 16, 13: in amici sinu, Plin. Ep. 8, 16, 5.—(8) Poet. with acc. and inf.: et minui deflevit onus dorsumque levavi, Manil. 4, 748.—**B.** *Oculus, to dull with weeping*, App. M. 5, p. 161, 36.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to weep much or violently, weep to exhaustion* (very rare): gravibus cogor deflere querelis, Prop. 1, 16, 13; Justin. 18, 4, 13; App. M. 4 fin.

defletio, ōnis, *f.* [defleo, no. II.], *a violent weeping* (late Lat.), Juven. 4, 122.

deflexio, ōnis, *f.* [deflecto], *a turning or bending aside* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: certa meatus solis, Macr. Sat. 1, 17.—**II.** Trop.: cupiditatum, Naz. Pan. Const. 5.

1. deflexus, a, um, *Part.*, from deflecto.

2. deflexus, ūs, *m.* [deflecto], *a bending, turning aside* (post-class.), in the trop. sense: humani animi ab odio ad gratiam deflexus, Val. Max. 4, 2; cf. id. 7, 3: a virtute, Ambros. in Psal. 1, 23.

de-flō, āre, v. a. **1.** *To blow off or away*, Varr. R. R. 1, 64.—**2.** *To blow off, to cleanse by blowing*, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 27.—**3.** *To blab*, Ambros. Ep. 47, 2.

***de-floccātus**, a, um, *adj.* [floccus], *shorn of locks, bald*: senes, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 10.

defloratio, ōnis, *f.* [defloro], *a plucking of flowers*.—*Transf.*, Tert. adv. Valent. 12.—Trop., Cassiod. 12: virginittatis, a defloring, Ambros. Ep. 64.

deflōreo, ēre, v. n., *to shed its blossoms* (very rare): vitis pejus defloret, Col. 5, 6, 36.

de-flōresco, rui, 3, v. n., *to drop its blossoms; to fade, wither*. **I.** Lit.: omne frumentum... deflorescit, Col. 2, 11 fin.; so in praes., id. 2, 10, 19; Plin. 18, 29, 69; § 286: cum (fabā) defloruit, exiguas (aquas) desiderat, id. 18, 12, 30, § 120; so in the perf., Catull. 62, 43.—**II.** Trop., *to fade, decay, decline*: cum corporibus vigere et deflorescere animos, Liv. 29, 4; cf.: cum senecta res quoque defloruere, id. 38, 53 fin.: non talis, qualem tu eum jam deflorescentem cognovisti, Cic. Brut. 92: deliciae mature et celeriter deflorescunt, id. Cael. 19.

defloro, āre, āvi [de-flōs], v. a., lit. *to deprive of flowers*, Dracont. 1, 588.—**II.** *Transf.*: fulgores solis, Amm. 20, 11, § 28: deflorato virginittatis pudore, Ambros. de Jacob. 2, 7, 32.

de-flūo, xi, xum, 3, v. n. **I.** *To flow down*. **A.** Lit.: quod sanguinem defluxerat, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19; cf.: sanguis a renibus, Plin. 24, 18, 105, § 169: defluit lapidosus rivus, Ov. F. 3, 273: flamma ex Aetna monte, Liv. Fragm. 1, 116: flumen Lavida Tauro monte defluens, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 680 P.; cf.: saxis umor, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 29; Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 86: Anaxum quo Varamus defluit, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126: potus defluit ad pulmonem, Gell. 17, 11, 1.—**2.** *Transf.*, of things not liquid, *to move downwards softly or gradually; to glide or flow down, descend*: jam ipsae defluiebant coronae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62.—Of clothing: pedes vestis defluit ad imos, Verg. A. 1, 404: toga defluit male laxus, hangs carelessly, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 31.—Of floating objects: aries mersus secundo defluit amni, floats, swims down, Verg. G. 3, 447; id. A. 7, 495; 8, 549: Ostium Tiberi, *to sail down*, Suet. Ner. 27; Curt. 9, 8 fin.—Of riders: tota cohors imitata relictis Ad terram defluit equis, dismounted, Verg. A. 11, 501; cf.: ex equo, Curt. 7, 1 fin.: in humum (ex equo), Furios poët. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4: ad terram, Liv. 2, 20; and, a dextro armo in latum, Ov. M. 6, 229.—**B.** Trop., *to flow, come, pass*: hoc totum e sophistarum fontibus defluit in forum, Cic. Or. 27 fin.: a necessariis artificibus ad elegantiora, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; cf.: (adolescentes) tantum ab eo (sc. Seneca) defluant, quantum, etc., departed, deviated, Quint. 10, 1, 126 Frotsch., Cic. Lael. 26, 100: a quibus duplex Octavio rum familia defluit, are derived, descended, Suet. Aug. 2; cf. Veil. 1, 16, 4: ne quid in terram defluat, be spilled on the ground, be lost, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: multaque merces tibi defluat aequo ab Jove, flow to thee in abundance, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 28 (cf. Theoc. 1, 5: Ἐς τε καταπέτ), a superis, Cic. N. D. 2, 31, 79; cf.: si quid redundarit, ad illum defluxisse, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66.—**II.** *To flow or pass away so as to disappear, to cease flowing*. **A.** Lit.: rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 32; cf.: cum hiberni defluerent torrentes, Sen. Q. N. 3, 3.—**B.** Trop., *to cease, vanish, pass away, disappear, be lost*: ex novem tribus unus defluxit, has deserted, proved unfaithful, Cic. Sest. 32: ubi salutatio defluit, has ceased, is over, id. Fam. 9, 20 fin.: ubi per secediam vires, tempus, ingenium deflueret, Sall. J. 1, 4: tenerae succus Defluat praedae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 55; id. Ep. 2, 1, 158.—So of the falling out of the hair, Plin. 11, 37, 56, § 154; 11, 39, 94, § 231: comae, Ov. M. 6, 141.—In eccl. Lat. = defloresco: folium, Vulg. Isa. 34, 4; 1, 30; id. Psal. 1, 3.

defluus, a, um, *adj.* [defluo], *flowing down; or transf., moving downwards, going or falling down* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: gradus, Stat. Th. 9, 325: caesaries, long and flowing, Prud. στέφ. 13, 30: splendor ab alto, Stat. S. 1, 3, 53.—**II.** Esp.: vasculum (in which a liquid runs down), a water-clock, App. M. 3, p. 130, 21.

defluvium, ii, n. [id.] (perh. only in Plin.). **I.** *A flowing down, flowing off*, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 281: defluvia fontanea, Sol. 4, 4.—**II.** *A falling off or out*: capilli, = alopecia, Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 163; 29, 6, 34, § 108; cf. capitis, id. 11, 39, 94, § 230; 22, 13, 15, § 34.

defluxio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a flowing off, discharge* (lat. Lat.): seminis, Firm. Math. 3, 7; ventris, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.—*Absol.* = διάρροια, diarrhoea, id. ib. 3, 22.

***defluxus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a flowing or running off*: in terras, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47.

de-fōdio, fōdi, fōssum, 3, v. a. **I.** *To dig downwards or deep; to dig up, to dig* (rare): scrobem in limine stabuli, Col. 7, 5, 17: specus, Verg. G. 3, 376: domos, id. Cul. 273: terram, Hor. S. 1, 1, 42: locum in altitudinem pedum quinque, Plin. 31, 3, 27, § 46: defosso lacu, Suet. Caes. 39.—*More freq.* **II.** *To bury in the earth* (quite class.): homines defoderunt in terram dimidiatos, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 14, 19; Lucr. 5, 935; 1366; Liv. 8, 10 fin.: thesaurum defossam esse sub lecto, Cic. Div. 2, 65; cf. id. de Or. 2, 41: cōtem et novaculam in comitio, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: hospitem (necatam) in aedibus, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 51; 71: lapidem in agro, Ov. F. 2, 641 al.: aliquem humo, Ov. M. 4, 239; id. F. 6, 458.—**B.** *Transf.*, *to hide*,

conceal, cover: defodiet (aetas) condetque nitentia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 25: quae necessitas hominem defodit, ut erueret aurum, Sen. N. Q. 5, 15, 3; Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9: se, Sen. ad Marc. 2 fin.

de-fœdo, āvi, 1, v. a., *to defile* (late Lat.): noli defœdare coronam meam, Fulg. Sermon. 69.

† **defomītātum** a fomītibus succisum, quibus confoveri erat solitum lignum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 75, 10 Müll.

defœre, v. desum.

de-foris, adv., *from outside, outside*: inclusit eum Dominus deforis, Vulg. Gen. 7, 16: quod deforis est calicis, id. Matt. 23, 25; id. Luc. 11, 40.

† **deforma exta**, = decocta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 83, 11.

1. deformātiō, ōnis, f. [1. deformo], *a representation, delineation*, Vitruv. 1, 1; 3, praef. fin.

* **2. deformātiō**, ōnis, f. [2. deformo], *a deforming, disfiguring, defacing*: tantae majestatis, Liv. 9, 5 fin.: manus, Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 4; 15, 1, 19.

de-formis, e (abl. plur.: deformis dentibus, Apul. Met. 10, p. 249, 9), *adj.* [forma; cf. 2. deformo]. **I.** *Departing, either physically or (more freq.) morally, from the right shape, quality, etc.*; *misshapen, deformed, unsightly, ugly, odious, disgusting; disgraceful, base* (for syn. cf.: taeter, foedus, turpis—freq. and class.): longus an brevis, formosus an deformis, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: deformem esse natum, id. Cael. 3, 6; cf.: calvitio quoque deformis, Suet. Dom. 18; and, deformissima femina (opp. pulcherri-ma), Gell. 5, 11, 11: opus non deforme, Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 5: nec ulla deformior species est civitatis quam, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 34; cf. patria, id. Fam. 4, 9, 3: solum patriae belli malis, Liv. 5, 49; cf. Suet. Vesp. 8: agmen (sc. inermis), Liv. 9, 6: turba, id. 41, 3; cf. Suet. Aug. 35: spectaculum, Liv. 1, 26, 10; 31, 24; cf. aspectus (opp. species honesta), Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: motus statusve, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35 et saep.: oratio non tam honorifica audientibus quam sibi deformis, Liv. 45, 44; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 15: blanditiae, id. 8, 3, 65: convicia, id. 6, 4, 10: libido, id. 8, 6, 40: haesitatio, id. 11, 2, 48: obsequium, *servile*, Tac. A. 4, 20: aegrimonia, Hor. Epod. 13, 18 et saep.: deforme et servile est caedi discen-tes, Quint. 1, 3, 14; so with a subject-clause, id. 9, 4, 72 (opp. foedissimum); id. 11, 3, 81 and 125; Tac. Or. 36 fin. al.; and in the comp., Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 2; id. ib. 8, 24 fin.; Val. Max. 3, 2, 6.—*N. plur. as subst.*: de-formia meditari, *shameful deeds*, Tac. A. 14, 15.—* *Poet. with gen.*: deformis leti, Sil. 1, 166.—*Adv.* (post-Aug.): **deformiter**, a. *Misshapenly*: formati, Apul. M. 8, p. 214, 4.—*b.* *Inelegantly; disgracefully*: sonat junctura, Quint. 8, 3, 45: dicet multa, id. 11, 1, 82: vivo, Suet. Ner. 49.—*Comp.*: deformius erasse, Sulpic. Sev. Dial. 1, 6, 6.—* **II.** *Shapeless*: animae, Ov. M. 2, 554.

deformitas, ātis, f. [deformis, no. I.], *deformity, ugliness* (good prose). **I.** *Lit.* (physically): quae si in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis, quanta illa depravatio et foeditas animi debet videri? Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105; id. de Or. 2, 59, 239; cf. of mutilation, Amm. 14, 7, 16: in tanta deformitate, *hideousness*, Liv. 2, 23; Quint. 2, 13, 12 al.: aedificiorum, Suet. Ner. 38.—**II.** *Trop.* (morally), *baseness, vileness, deformity of character*: an corporis pravitates habebunt aliquid offensionis, animi deformitates non habebit? Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51; id. Att. 9, 10, 2; id. de Or. 1, 34, 156; Sen. Ben. 1, 10, 2; Quint. 6, 1, 12; 8, 3, 48.—*Plur.*: verba meretricum vitia atque deformitates significantia, Gell. 3, 3, 6 et saep.—**B.** *An uncouth style*: rusticitas et rigor et deformitas adherunt frigus, Quint. 6, 1, 37.

deformiter, adv., *inelegantly, disgracefully*, etc.; v. deformis, no. I. fin.

1. de-formo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to bring into form or shape; to form, fashion; to design, delineate, describe* (class.). **I.** *Lit.*: areas, Cato R. R. 161; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 10: marmora prima manu, Quint. 5, 11, 30: non flosculos sed certos ac deformatos fructus ostenderat, *full-formed, perfect*, id. 6 proem. § 9: tragicae (scenae) deformantur columnis et fastigiis et signis, *are delineated, represented*, Vitruv. 5, 8;

cf.: operis speciem exemplaribus pictis, *to represent in outline, to sketch*, id. 1, 1.—**II.** *Trop.*: quae ita a fortuna deformata sunt, ut tamen a natura inchoata compareant, Cic. Sull. 26, 73; cf. Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 11: ille, quem supra deformavi, *have depicted, described*, Cic. Caecin. 5, 14; Sen. Ben. 7, 2: ministratio deformata litteris, Vulg. 2 Cor. 3, 7.

2. de-formo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [forma; cf. deformis], *to bring out of shape; to deform, disfigure; to spoil, mar* (class.). **I.** *Lit.*: deformatus corpore, fractus animo, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 3 sq.; cf.: aerumnis deformatus, Sall. J. 14, 7: vultum macies deformat, Verg. G. 4, 254: membra veneno, Sil. 2, 707: capillos tonsura, Ov. A. A. 1, 517; cf.: canitium multo pulvere, Verg. A. 10, 844 (for which, id. ib. 12, 611, turpare; and Catull. 64, 224; and Ov. M. 8, 530, foedare): parietes nudos ac deformatos reliquit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55; cf. Liv. 37, 3: patriam turpissimis incendiis et ruinis, Auct. B. Alex. 24, 3; cf. Italian, Auct. (Cicero?) ap. Quint. 9, 3, 31.—**II.** *Trop.*, *to mar, disgrace, dishonor*: quae accusatores deformandi hujus causa dixerunt, Cic. Cael. 2; cf.: (rusticana illa parsimonia) deformata atque ornamentis omnibus spoliata, id. Quint. 30, 92: ordinem prava lectione (senatus), Liv. 9, 30: victoriam clade, id. 33, 36 fin.; cf. id. 3, 71: multa bona uno vitio, id. 30, 14 fin.: orationem (with lacerare), Quint. 10, 7, 32: domum, Verg. A. 12, 805.

deformus, a, um, v. deformis *inuit*.

1. defossus, a, um, *Part.*, from defodio.

* **2. defossus**, ūs, m. [defodio], *a digging deeply*, Plin. 19, 8, 48.

* **defraudatio**, ōnis, f. [defraudo].—*Lit.*, *a defrauding*.—*Trop.*, *deficiency*, Tert. Anim. 43.

* **defraudator**, ōris, m. [id.], *he who defrauds, a defrauder*, Gai. Inst. 4, 65.

* **defraudatrix**, icis, f. [defraudator], *she who defrauds*, Tert. Jejun. 16.

de-fraudo or **de-frudo** (cf. frustra and the compounds of claudō), āvi, ātum (old fut. perf. defraudassis=defraudaveris, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 58), 1, v. a., *to defraud, overreach, cheat* (ante-class. and late; in Cic. twice, in proverb. phrases only): tene ego defrudem? Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 81 sq.; cf. ib. 78 and 80; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 84; id. Trin. 2, 4, 11; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 38: ne defrudēs drachumā, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 91; Apul. Met. 4, p. 154, 5; id. 9, p. 230, 13; id. de Mag. 82, p. 326, 13; Vulg. Sir. 7, 23.—Also with acc. pers. and rei: aēs defraudasse cauponem, Varr. ap. Non. 25, 1; and proverb.: quem ne andabatam quidem defraudare poteramus, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2: ne brevitatis defraudasse aures videatur, id. Or. 66, 221: genium, *to deny one's self an enjoyment* (opp. indulgere), Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 14; Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 10 Ruhnk.; so, nihil sibi, Petr. 69, 2.—With two accus., Vulg. Luc. 19, 8.

de-frēmo, ui, 3, v. n., *to cease roaring or roaring, to abate* (post-class.): cum primus ille impetus defremisset, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 4; Sid. Ep. 9, 9; 1, 5 fin.: sensim ira, id. ib. 4, 12.

* **de-frenatus**, a, um, *adj.* [freno], *unbridled, unrestrained*: cursu, Ov. M. 1, 282.

† **defrensā**, detrita atque detonsa, Paul. ex Fest. p. 74, 17 Müll.

defricatio, adv., v. defricō *fin.*

defricatio, ōnis, f. [defricō], *a rubbing*, Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11 fin.; 2, 18; 19 al.

de-frīco, cui, cātum and ctum (the former Catull. 37, 20; Col. 11, 2, 70; Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 188; the latter in Col. 6, 13, 1; 7, 5, 8; Sen. Ep. 87, 10), 1, v. a., *to rub off, rub down; to rub hard, to rub* (rare; mostly technical; not in Cic. and Caes.). **I.** *Prop.*: dentem, Catull. 37, 20; Ov. A. A. 3, 216: radicem, Col. 12, 56, 1: dolia, id. 11, 2, 70: lichenes pumice, Plin. 26, 4, 10, § 21: papulam saliva, Cels. 5, 28, 18; cf. vulnera, Col. 6, 7, 4: corpora pecudum quotidie, id. 6, 30, 1: fauces ceteraque membra, Suet. Dom. 20 et saep.: vas aeneum defricabitur, *shall be scoured*, Vulg. Lev. 6, 28: defricari, *mid., to rub one's self*, as in a bath, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14.—**II.** *Trop.*: ur-

bem sale multo, *to lash well*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 4.—Hence, * **defricāte**, adv. (acc. to no. II.), *with biting sarcasm*: facete et defricate, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 178 P.

defricus, a, um, *Part.*, from defricō.

de-frigesco, frixi, 3, v. *inch. n.*, *to cool off, grow cold* (very rare): coctura, Col. 12, 20, 4; 12, 21, 1.

de-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, v. a., *to break off; to break to pieces* (rare but class.). **I.** *Lit.*: amphoram defracto collo puram impleto, Cato R. R. 88: plantas, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4; cf. Verg. G. 2, 300: ramum arboris, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: surculum, id. de Or. 3, 28, 110: ferrum summā ab hasta, Verg. A. 11, 748: crura aut cervicis sibi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 126; so, lumbos, id. Stich. 1, 3, 37: caput ei testatim, Juvenius ap. Charis. p. 196 P.; cf.: caput ei hoc patibulo, Titin. ap. Non. 366, 18.—**II.** *Trop.*: id unum bonum est, quod numquam defringitur, *is never destroyed*, Sen. Ep. 92; Apul. Flor. 3, p. 355, 2.

de-frūdo, v. defraudo.

de-frūgo, āre, v. a. [fruges], *to rob of corn*: segetem ne defruges, *to sow too little grain*, Orac. Vet. ap. Plin. 18, 24, 55, § 200; cf. Cato R. R. 5, 4 (Schneid. defrudet).

* **de-fruor**, frui, v. *depr.*, *to use up, consume by enjoying*: accuntitate, Symm. Ep. 3, 23; cf.: defruī dicebant antiqui ut deamare, deperire, significantes omnem fructum percipere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 70, 14 Müll.

de-frusto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to divide into pieces, to dismember* (post-class.): tunicam, Amm. 31, 2: Mesopotamiam, id. 20, 2 al.

de-frutarius, a, um, *adj.* [defrutum], *belonging to or for defrutum* (only in Col.): vasa, Col. 12, 19, 3; 6.—Also *absol.*: **defrutarium**, id. 12, 20, 2: cella, id. 1, 6, 9.

de-frūto, āre, v. a. [id.], *to boil down into defrutum*: quicquid vini, Cato R. R. 24, 2: vinum, Col. 2, 22, 4.

de-frutum, i, n. (perh. for defervitum, sc. mustum), *must boiled down* (acc. to Varr. and Col., to one third; acc. to Plin., only to one half), Varr. ap. Non. 551, 24; Col. 12, 20 sq.; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80; Pall. Oct. 18; Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 51; Verg. G. 4, 269.

defuga, ae, m. [defugio], *a runaway, deserter* (late Lat.), Cod. Theod. 12, 19, 3; Prud. στέφ. 1, 42.

de-fūgio, fūgi, 3, v. a. and n. **I.** *Act.* **A.** *With acc.*, *to run away from; to flee, shun, avoid*: fugiendo devitare (class.): aditum alicujus sermonemque, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 7: proelium, id. B. C. 1, 82, 2: patriam, Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34 (dub.): munus, id. ib. 6, 15; id. Att. 8, 3, 4: injurias fortunae defugiendo relinquo, id. Tusc. 5, 41, 118: eam disputationem, id. de Or. 1, 23 fin.: contentiones, inimicitias, vitae dimicationes, id. Planc. 32: auctoritatem, *to withdraw from responsibility*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 19; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 98; Cic. Sull. 11, 33 et saep.—**B.** *With quin and subj.*: nec tamen defugio quin dicam quae scio, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 2.—**C.** *Absol.*, *to shun, avoid, escape*: rempublicam suscipiant: sin timore defugiant, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 32, 7.—**II.** *Intrans.*, *to escape by flight, run away*: circa ripam Tiberis, quo sinistrum cornu defugit, Liv. 5, 38.

* **de-fūgo**, āre, v. a., *to drive away, remove*: capillos, Theod. Prisc. 1, 4.

* **de-fulguro**, āre, v. a., *to flash forth*: clipeus ignem, Aus. Per. Iliad. 5.

defunctio, ōnis, f. [defungor] (ecclesiastical). **I.** *Execution, performance*: condicis, Salvian. Gub. Dei, p. 28.—**II.** *Death*, Vulg. Sir. 1, 13.

defunctorius, a, um, *adj.* [defungor], *quickly despatched; slight, cursory* (post-Aug.; for class. negligens, levis): apodixis, Petr. 132, 10: ictus, id. 136, 5.—*Adv.*: **defunctorie**, *slightly, cursorily*: agere causam, Sen. Contr. 5, 31 fin.: petere aliquid, Dig. 38, 17, 2.

1. defunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from defungor.

2. defunctus, ūs, m. [defungor], *death*, Tert. adv. Velent. 26.

de-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, v. a., *to pour*

down, pour out (in the ante-Aug. per. very rare; not in Cic. and Caes.). **I.** In gen.: aquam, Cato R. R. 156, 5: vinum (sc. ex dolio in amphoram), Hor. S. 2, 2, 58: late sanguinem, Sil. 5, 453 et saep.: ovi album in vas, Cels. 6, 6, 1; cf.: aliquid in fictilia labra, Col. 12, 50, 10.—**Poet.** transf.: fruges pleno cornu, *pour forth*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 29: verba pectore, Petr. 5, 22; cf.: voces pectore, id. 121, 102.—**II.** Esp., a religious t. t., *to pour out*, as a libation: te prosequitur mero Defuso pateris, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 34; so, libamenta Mercurio, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8.

dē-fungor, functus (*infin. pass. parag.* defungier, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 32), 3, *v. dep.*, *to have done with, to acquit one's self of, to discharge an affair or an obligation* (esp. an unwelcome, unpleasant one), *to perform, finish* (class.). (a) With *abl.*: aliquo studio, Lucr. 4, 963: tam vili munere orationis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24: omni populari concitatione, Cic. Sest. 34, 74: periculum, id. Rosc. Am. 8; Verg. A. 6, 83: tribus decumis pro una, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 16: hoc mendacio, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1 *fin.*: imperio regis, Liv. 1, 4: proelio, id. 1, 25; cf. bello, id. 25, 35: consulis fato, id. 10, 29; cf.: fatalibus malis, Suet. Ner. 40: plurimum morbis, perpaucis funeribus, Liv. 4, 52: poena, id. 2, 35; 29, 21: laboribus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 15; Ov. F. 6, 541 et saep.; esp. of the finishing of this (troublesome) life (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): vitā, *to die*, Verg. G. 4, 475; id. A. 6, 306; Verg. A. 5, 13: suis temporibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 22; but, sua morte, Suet. Caes. 89: honesta morte, Curt. 5, 25, 11: 8, 7, 5: terrā, Ov. M. 9, 254; cf. the foll.—**Poet.**, with inanimate subjects: defunctum bello barbiton, *discharged from the warfare of love*, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 3.—(β) *Absol.*: nec adversus illos mercede defungor, *nor do I discharge my obligation by the payment*, Sen. Ben. 6, 16, 1: defunctus jam sum, *now I am quit, i. e. safe, out of danger*, Ter. Eun. prol. 15 Ruhn. ; cf. id. Ad. 3, 4, 63; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 32; Ov. M. 2, 9, 24.—**To depart, die** (not ante Aug.; cf. supra): dicitur prius esse defunctus, Quint. 5, 2; Tac. A. 15, 22 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 99: honesta morte, Curt. 5, 8, 11; hence, defunctus, = mortuus, *deceased, defunct*, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 108; Tac. A. 1, 1, 1; 1, 7; Quint. 4, 1, 28; 5, 14, 15; Suet. Caes. 6; id. Aug. 8; 61; Vulg. Matth. 9, 18.—**Plur.**: defuncti, *m., the dead*, Sen. ad. Marc. 13, 2; id. Polyb. 9, 2; id. Ep. 63, 5; Plin. 2, 7, 5; 27; 2, 68, 68; § 175 al. et saep.

dēfusio, ōnis, *f.* [defundo], *the pouring out into vessels*, Col. 3, 2, 1.

dē-fūtutus, a, um, *adj.* [fūtuo], *exhausted by sensuality*: puella, Catull. 41, 1. **dē-gener**, is (*abl.* degeneri, Tac. A. 12, 19), *adj.* [genus], *that departs from its race or kind, degenerate, not genuine* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in Plin. and Tac.; not in Quint. and Suet.). **I.** Lit.: Neoptolemum, Verg. A. 2, 549; cf. proles, Luc. 8, 693; Tac. A. 12, 62: dignitate formae haud degener, id. ib. 12, 51: hi (Galli) jam degeneres sunt, mixti, et Gallograeci vere, quod appellantur, Liv. 38, 17, 9; 38, 49, 4: canum degeneres, Plin. 11, 50, 111, § 265: aquila, id. 10, 3, 3, § 8: herbae, id. 17, 5, 3, § 33: adamantes, id. 37, 4, 15, § 58.—(β) With *gen.*: patrii non degener oris, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 7; so, sanguinis, Stat. Th. 9, 619: patriae artis, Ov. M. 11, 314: altae virtutis patrum, Sil. 10, 68; Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 44.—**II.** Transf., *mentally or morally degenerate, ignoble, base*: Mutinim sibi modum facere, degenerem Afrum! Liv. 25, 40, 12: Artaxianum matrem origine Arsacidem, cetera degenerem, Tac. A. 6, 42; cf.: vitā non degener, id. ib. 4, 61: non degener ad pericula, id. ib. 1, 40: degeneres animos timor arguit, Verg. A. 4, 13: animi, Luc. 6, 417: metus, id. 3, 149: questus, Val. Fl. 1, 164: preces, Tac. A. 12, 36 *fin.*: projectus, id. H. 3, 65 *fin.*: insidiae, id. A. 11, 19 et saep.—**Of language**: bilingues, paulatim a domestico externo sermone degeneres, Curt. 7, 5, 29.—**Poet.**: toga (for togati), Luc. 1, 365.—**With abl.** (= indignus): degener haud Gracchis consul, Sil. 4, 5, 17: tanto duce, Ambros. de Jacob. 2, 11, 45. **dē-genero**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [degener]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to depart from its race or kind, to degenerate* (class.). **A.**

Lit.: qui a vobis nihil degenerat, Cic. Phil. 13, 15: Pandione nata, degeneras! Ov. M. 6, 635: pomaque degenerant succos oblita priores, Verg. G. 2, 59; cf. id. ib. 1, 198: frumenta, Col. 2, 9, 11: surculus, id. 3, 9, 7: hordeum in avenam, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 149; cf. id. 17, 15, 25, § 117: Macedones in Syros degenerarunt, Liv. 38, 17, 11; 9, 38, 3; Curt. 8, 5, 14.—**B.** Trop. (a) With *ab.*: ab hac virtute majorum, Cic. Fl. 11, 25; cf. Suet. Ner. 1; so, a gravitate paterna, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 18: a parentibus nostris, Liv. 22, 14: a familia imperiosissima, id. 9, 34: a civili more, Suet. Aug. 17: a fama vitaeque sua, Tac. H. 3, 28: non modo a libertate sed etiam a servitute, id. G. 45 *fin.*: a Stoicis degeneravit Panaetius, Cic. Div. 1, 3, 6; cf. id. Tusc. 2, 25, 60.—(β) With *abl.* alone: famā, Stat. Th. 3, 148.—(γ) With *dat.* (poet.): degenerant nati patribus, Manil. 4, 78: so, Marti paterno, Stat. Th. 1, 464: patri, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 366.—(δ) With *ad* or *in* and *acc.*: ad theatrales artes, Tac. A. 14, 21: in feritatem, Plin. 17, 15, 25, § 117.—(e) *Absol.*: consuetudo eum et disciplina degenerare non sineret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68; id. Brut. 34, 130: nec Narisci Quadive degenerant, Tac. G. 42; id. A. 14, 21; 15, 68.

II. Act. **A.** *To cause to degenerate or deteriorate*: Venus carpit corpus et vires animosque degenerat, Col. 7, 12, 11: multum degenerat transcribentium fors varia, Plin. 25, 2, 4, § 8: ni degeneratum in aliis huic quoque decori officisset, i. e. *his degeneracy, his vicious character*, Liv. 1, 53; see Zumpt, Gram. § 638, N. 1.—**B.** With *acc.* of that from which any thing degenerates, *to dishonor, to stain*, by degeneracy (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): non degenerasse propinquos (sc. me), Prop. 4, 1, 81 (5, 1, 79 M): palmas, Ov. M. 7, 543: famam, Stat. Th. 4, 149; id. Silv. 3, 1, 160.—**Pass.**: conspectus degenerati patris, Val. Max. 8, 4; cf. Sol. 17, 11.

dē-gēro, ēre, *v. a.*, *to carry away, carry off* (rare): de vinea sarmenta, Cato R. R. 37, 5 Schneid. *N. cr.*: mea ornamenta ad meretrices, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 53: aurum meum tuae amicae, id. ib. 5, 1, 41 (Plin. 12, 27, 60, § 131, the true reading is digeritur).

dē-glābro, no perf., ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to smooth off, make smooth*: arbores, Dig. 47, 7, 5: corpus, Lact. 1, 21.

dē-glūbo, no perf., ptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to peel off; to shell, to husk*. **I.** Lit.: granum eo folliculo, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To take off the skin; to skin, flay* (rare): se vel vivum, Varr. ap. Non. 158, 22; cf. maenam, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 33: pecus, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 32 *fin.*: murem, Marc. Empir. 16 med.—**B.** In an obscene sense, Aus. Epigr. 71, 5.

dē-glūtino, āre, *v. a.*, *to unglue, to separate by moistening*: palpebras, Plin. 25, 13, 103, § 163.

dē-glūtio (deglūtio), īre, *v. a.*, *to swallow down* (post-Aug. and rare): hunc cibum, Fronto Ep. ad amic. 1, 15: virum, Avit. 4, 364; Vulg. Jon. 2, 1; Psa. 124, 3. Said of the earth, Num. 16, 30.—**II.** Transf., *to overwhelm, abolish*: mortem, Vulg. 1 Pet. 2, 23.

dēgo, dēgi, 3, *v. a.* [de-ago], *to spend, pass, sc. time* (for syn. cf.: ago, gero, facio—very freq. and class.). (a) With *acc.*: a mane ad noctem usque in foro dego diem, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 3; so, diem in laetitia, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 6: aetatem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 79; Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 70; Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 150; id. Fin. 2, 35, 118 al.: omnē tempus aetatis, id. de Sen. 1, 2: aevum, Lucr. 2, 1094; 5, 173; Cic. Fragm. ap. Augustin. Trin. 4, 2: vitam, Lucr. 3, 313; Cic. Sull. 27, 75; Verg. A. 4, 551 al.: quod reliquum est vitae, Cic. Fam. 11, 28 *fin.*: senectam turpem, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 20: otia pacato in thalamo, Catull. 68, 104 al.—**Pass.**: quantis periculis degitur hoc aevi, Lucr. 2, 16; so, aetas, id. 4, 1178; Cic. Lael. 23, 87; id. Off. 1, 32, 117; id. N. D. 1, 19, 50: vita, id. Fin. 4, 12, 30; Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 5 al.—(β) *Absol.*, *to live* (not freq. till after the Aug. period): laetus deget, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 42: gentes ciet degunt, Plin. H. N. 12 proem. § 1: certus procul urbe degere, Tac. A. 4, 57: sine nequitia, Sen. Ep. 74; cf. Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 50; 6, 25, 29, § 112: vita humanior sine sale non quit degere, *to continue, endure*, id. 31, 7, 41,

§ 88.—**II.** *To carry on, wage*: nautae contractum cum ventis degere bellum (cf.: agere, peragere bellum), Lucr. 4, 968.

DEGERE antiqui posuerunt pro *expectare*, Paul. ex Fest. 73, 4 Müll.

dē-grandinat, *v. impers.*, *it hails violently, continues to hail*, or (as others interpret) *ceases to hail*, Ov. F. 4, 755.

dē-grassor, āri, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to rush down*: deorsum degrassantur aquae, App. de Deo Socr. p. 94.

II. Act., poet. transf., *to attack fiercely, to revile*: primos duces, Stat. Ach. 1, 406 (cf. grassor with the acc., id. Theb. 8, 5, 4).

dē-gravo, no perf., ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to weigh or press down, to overpower* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Prop.: unda caput, Prop. 3, 7, 58 (4, 6, 58 M.); so, caput, Ov. M. 5, 352: altam ulmum (vitis), id. Tr. 5, 3, 35: partis navigii, Plin. 9, 5, 4, § 10: circumventum cornu, Liv. 3, 62: litora ingenti passu, Ov. M. 13, 777 al.—**Absol.**: pulverum mole degravante, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 83.—**II.** Trop., *to drag down, burden, incommode*: peritos nandi lassitudo et vulnera et pavor degravant, Liv. 4, 33 *fin.*: haec gremium, laxos degravat illa sinus, Ov. F. 4, 436: aetas alioquem, Sen. Ep. 30, 1. Cf. *absol.*: vulnus degravabat, id. 7, 24.

dē-grēdiōr, gressus, 3, *v. dep.* [gradior], *to go down, march down, descend* (never, to go away, depart, like egredior—freq. only after the Aug. period, esp. in Liv. and Tac.): de via in semitam, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 40 (dub.): degressus ex arce, Liv. 5, 52: templo, id. 8, 35: monte, Sall. J. 49, 4: colle, id. ib. 50, 1: jugis, Tac. H. 1, 61: Alpibus, id. ib. 2, 66 *fin.*: palatio, id. ib. 3, 67 al.—**Absol.**: degrediente eo magnā prosequentium multitudine, Tac. A. 13, 14; 13, 54; id. H. 2, 51; id. Agr. 37; Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 58: in campum, Liv. 7, 24; 44, 5 *fin.*: in specum, Tac. A. 2, 54 *fin.*: in aequum, id. Agr. 18: ad pedes, *to alight, dismount*, Liv. 3, 62 *fin.*; 29, 2. (In Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80, the true reading is digredi.)

dē-grūmor, āri, *v. dep. a.* [gruma], *to level off, to straighten* (only in the foll. passages): viam, Lucil. ap. Non. 63, 9: ferum, Enn. ib.

dēgrunio, v. digrunio.

dēgūlator, ōris, *m.* [degulo], *a glut-ton*, App. Mag. p. 322, 32; Isid. 10, 80.

dē-gūlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to devour, consume* (ante-class. and rare): omnia, Atta ap. Charis. p. 80 (v. 11 Rib.); so Afran. ib. and ap. Non. 97, 29 (v. 17 Rib.).

† **degunere**, degustare, *to taste*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 21 Müll.

dēgustatio, ōnis, *f.* [degusto], *a tasting*, Dig. 18, 16, 1; 33, 5, 3.

dē-gusto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to taste*, and thus diminish a thing (cf. delibo and ἀπορροῦμαι—rare but class., esp. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: vinum, Cato R. R. 148: pabulum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15: novas fruges aut vina, Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 8: vasa vel dolia, Dig. 18, 6, 1.—**B.** Poet. transf., of fire: ignes flammā degustant tigna trabesque, *lick*, Lucr. 2, 192. And of a weapon that slightly touches; grazes: (lancea) summum degustat vulnere corpus, Verg. A. 12, 376; imitated by Sil. 5, 274.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To try, make trial of, make one's self acquainted with*: eandem vitam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21: literas primis labris, Quint. 12, 2, 4: aliquid speculae ex ejus sermone, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: aliquid de fabulis, Brut. in Cic. Att. 13, 40: genus hoc exercitacionum, Cic. Par. proem. *fin.*: summam ingenia maximorum virorum, Sen. Ep. 33: imperium, Tac. A. 6, 20 *fin.*: istum convivam tuum, Cic. Att. 4, 8, *fin.*—**B.** (Acc. to no. I. B.) *To touch slightly upon, to treat briefly of*: plures materiae inchoatae et quasi degustatae, Quint. 10, 5, 23: haec proemio (opp. consumere), id. 4, 1, 14: genera (opp. excutere bibliothecas), id. 10, 1, 104.

dē-hābeo, ēre, *v. a.*, *not to have, to lack* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 22, no. 35.

dē-haurio (also written **dehaurio**, like clodo, cōdex, cōstorum, plostrum, etc.), hausi, haustum, 4, *v. a.*—**I.** *To skim off*: amurcam, Cato R. R. 66 *fin.*—**II.** *To snail*

low down, to swallow (late Lat.): margarita pretiosa, Tert. Pall. 5 *fin.*: carnem, id. Resurr. carn. 11 *fin.*

de-hibeo, v. debeo *init.*

de-hinc (in the poets freq. monosyllabic, e. g. Verg. A. 1, 131; 1, 256; Ov. F. 6, 788 al.; cf. App. Orth. 45. Dissyllabic in Verg. G. 3, 167; id. A. 3, 464; 5, 722; id. Hor. S. 1, 3, 104; id. A. P. 144; Sil. 8, 473 al.).—*Adv.*, from this place forth, from here, hence.

I. In space. **A.** Lit. (not ante-Aug. and rare): interiora Cedrosii, dehinc Persae habitant, Mel. 3, 8, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 38: dehinc ab Syria usque ad, etc., Tac. A. 4, 5.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In the order of succession (poet.): ex fumo dare lucem Cogitat ut speciosa dehinc miracula promat, Hor. A. P. 143; Sil. 8, 473.—**2.** Like our *hence*, to indicate a consequence (only in the foll. places): sequi decreta-
st, dehinc conjicito ceterum, Plaut. Casin. 1, 6; Ter. And. 1, 2, 19.—**II.** In time, with or without respect to the terminus *a quo* (freq. in Plaut. and Ter. and since the Aug. period; not in Cic., Caes., or Quint.).

A. With respect to the term. *a quo*, from this time forth, henceforth, henceforward (in the future, opp. abhinc). (a) *Cum futuro*: si ante quidem mentitus est, nunc jam dehinc erit verax tibi, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 161; cf.: at ut scias, nunc dehinc latine jam loquar, id. ib. 5, 2, 69; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 33.—(b) *Cum praes.*: profecto nemo est, quem jam dehinc metum, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 98; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5; so, ut quiescant, id. And. prol. 22: ne expectetis, id. Ad. prol. 22: cf.: juro me L. Tarquinium Superbum ferro, igni, quacunque dehinc vi possim, exsecuturum, Liv. 1, 59.—(c) With *imperat.*: at nunc dehinc scito, illum, etc., Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 8; cf. id. Poen. prol. 125.—**B.** Referring to a point of time in the past, *thenceforward*, since then: cum ex instituto Tiberii omnes dehinc Caesares beneficia... aliter rata non haberent, Suet. Tit. 8: duplex dehinc fama est, id. Calig. 58.—**B.** Without respect to the term. *a quo*, pointing to a future time. **1.** *Hereupon, afterwards, next, then* (not ante-Aug.): Eorum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur, Verg. A. 1, 131; 1, 256; 5, 722; 6, 678; Hor. S. 1, 3, 104: dehinc audito legionum tumultu raptim profectus, etc., Tac. A. 1, 34; 13, 35; 15, 36; Suet. Caes. 35: postpositum, Tac. A. 4, 14; 13, 23; 13, 38: quae postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est, Dona dehinc... imperat ad naves ferri, Verg. A. 3, 464: de qua dehinc dicam, Suet. Aug. 97; id. Ner. 19.—**2.** In enumerations (= *deinde*), then (rare, and, excepting once in Sall., not ante-Aug.): arduum videtur res gestas scribere: primum quod... dehinc quia, etc., Sall. C. 3, 2; so after primum, Verg. G. 3, 16; after primo, Suet. Aug. 49 *fin.*: incipiet putrescere, dehinc laxata ire in humorem... tunc exsiliat flumina, inde, etc., Sen. Q. N. 3, 29.—*CF.* Hand, Turs. II. pp. 229-232.

de-hisco, hivi (in the *inf.* dehisse, v. the foll.), *ere, v. n., to part, divide, go apart; to split open; to gape, to yawn* (excepting once in Varr., not ante-Aug.): dehisse terram, Varr. L. L. 5, § 148 Müll.; so of the yawning earth, Verg. G. 1, 479; 3, 432; id. A. 4, 24 al.: unda dehiscens, id. ib. 1, 106: noque enim ante dehiscens Attonitae magna ora domus, id. ib. 6, 52: ex intervallo os paulum dehiscit, Cels. 7, 29 *init.*: cymba rimis, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 27; cf.: navigium, *springs leak*, Sen. Ep. 30: dehiscens intervallis acies, Liv. 29, 2: dehiscere ingentibus rimis, id. 91. *Fragm. init.*: rosa paulatim rubescens dehiscit ac sese pandit, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 14; cf. ib. § 18 *fin.*: thynni pinguescunt in tantum ut dehiscant, *burst open*, id. 9, 15, 20, § 53.

dehonestamentum, i, n. [dehonesto], that which disfigures or dishonors; a blemish, deformity, disgrace, dishonor (excepting once in Sallust, only post-Aug. for dedecus, ignominia). (a) With *gen.*: corporis, Sall. Hist. *Fragm.* ap. Gell. 2, 27, 2; cf. oris, Tac. H. 4, 13: originis, Just. 28, 2: amicitiarum (sc. scurrae, histriones, etc.), Tac. H. 2, 87: vitiarum, Arn. 2, 16.—(b) Without *gen.*: ignominiae et cetera dehonestamenta, Sen. Const. sap. 19 *fin.*; Tac. A. 14, 21; 12, 14.

dehonestatio, ōnis, f. [id.], disgrace, dishonor (late Lat.), Tert. Pudic. 18.

dē-hōnesto, āre, v. a., to disgrace, disparage, dishonor (once in Liv., otherwise post-Aug.; cf. dehonestamentum): famam maculari dehonestarique, Liv. 41, 6; Tac. A. 16, 24; Suet. Claud. 30; cf.: proavum infami opera, Tac. A. 3, 66; 3, 70 *fin.*; 4, 74 al.; Sen. Ben. 1, 6, 2; id. adv. Marc. 22, 2; Just. 7, 3, 4; cf.: Romanum imperium, Treb. Gall. 16: amicum, Vulg. Prov. 25, 8.

dē-hōnestus, a, um, adj., unbecoming, improper: verbum, Gell. 19, 10, 10.

dē-hōnōro, āvi, ātūm, 1, v. a., to dishonor (late Lat.), Salv. 3, p. 106: dehonorata Babylon, Oros. 2, 2.

dēhortatio, ōnis, f. [dehortor], a dissuading, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 15 *fin.*

dēhortativus, a, um, adj. [id.], fit for dissuading, likely to dissuade, Prisc. p. 1020 P.; Isid. 2, 21, 21.

dēhortatorius, a, um, adj. [id.], dissuasive, dehortatory, Tert. Apol. 22.

dēhortor, ātus, 1 (per tmesin de me hortatur, Enn., v. the foll.), v. dep. a., to advise to the contrary; to dissuade (rare but class.): res ipsa me aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, *Cic. Pis. 39, 94: multa me dehortantur a vobis, dissuade me from espousing your cause, Sall. J. 31: Hannibal audaci pectore de me hortatur, Ne bellum faciam, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 2, 9, and ap. Non. 195, 21; so, me ne darem, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 17.—With *inf.*: multa me dehortata sunt huc prodire, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24, 15: plura de Jugurtha scribere dehortatur me fortuna mea, Sall. J. 24, 4; Tac. A. 3, 16.

Deiānira, ae, f., Διόειρα, daughter of Oeneus, sister of Meleager, wife of Hercules, and mother of Hyllus. She involuntarily caused the death of Hercules, by sending him the garment Nessus had given her, Ov. M. 9, 9 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 34 sq.; 162; Sen. Herc. Oet.; Cic. Tusc. 2, 8; id. N. D. 3, 28.

deicida, ae, m. [Deus-caedo], slayer of God: Judaeos (invidia) fecit esse deicidas, Petr. Chrys. Sermon. 172.

dē-icō or **deicio**, jēci, jectum, 3, v. a. [jacio], to throw or cast down; to hurl down, precipitate (very freq. and class.).

I. Lit. **A.** In *gen.*: araneas de foribus et de pariete, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 31: aliquem de ponte in Tiberim, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100; cf.: aliquem e ponte, Suet. Caes. 80: aliquem de saxo (Tarpeio), Liv. 5, 47; 6, 20; Hor. S. 1, 6, 39; cf.: aliquem saxo Tarpeio, Tac. A. 1, 19: aliquem equo, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 5; Liv. 4, 19: jugum servile a cervicibus, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6: togam ab umeris, Suet. Aug. 52; cf.: togam de umeris, id. Caes. 9 al.; e. sp. reflex. with *pron.*: se de muro, Caes. B. C. 1, 18, 3; cf.: se de superiore parte aedium, Nep. Dion. 4 *fin.*: se per munitiones, Caes. B. G. 3, 26, 5: se a praecaltis montibus (venti), Liv. 28, 6: li-
brum in mare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14; cf.: aliquem in locum inferiorem, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 12: aliquem e summo in Tartara, Lucr. 5, 1124: elatum securim in caput (regis), Liv. 1, 40; cf. id. 7, 10: equum e campo in cavam hanc viam, *force to leap down*, id. 23, 47: bustum aut monumentum, aut columnam, Cic. Leg. 2, 26; so, statuas veterum hominum (c. c. depellere simulacra deorum), id. Cat. 3, 8, 19: monumenta regis templeaque Vestae, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 15: signa aenea in Capitolio (tempestas), Liv. 40, 2: omnes Hermas, Nep. Alcib. 3: turrim, Caes. B. C. 2, 22; cf. arces, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 13 et saep.: arbores, *to fell*, Liv. 21, 37, 2; Vitruv. 2, 9, 4: caput uno ictu, *to cut off*, Verg. A. 9, 770; id. ib. 10, 546: libellos, *to tear down*, Cic. Quint. 6, 27; Sen. Ben. 4, 12 (but Caes. B. G. 3, 15, antennis dis-
jectis is the true reading): comam, Afran. ap. Non. 514, 2; cf.: crinibus dejectis, loose, *dishevelled*, Tac. A. 14, 30: sortes, *to cast into the urn*, Caes. B. C. 1, 6, 5: de-
jectam aerea sortem accepit galea, Verg. A. 5, 490 sq.: cum dejecta sors esset, Liv. 21, 42; cf.: pernam, glandium, *to throw into the pot*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 36: alvum, *to purge*, Cato R. R. 158; cf.: casei caprini, qui facillimi deiciantur, i. e. *are most easily digested*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3; opp.: alvum superiorem, i. e. *to vomit*, Cato R. R. 156, 2.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Milit. t. t., *to drive out, dislodge* an enemy from his position: hostes muro turribusque dejecti, Caes. B.

G. 7, 28; cf.: nostri dejecti sunt loco, id. ib. 7, 51: praesidium ex saltu, id. B. C. 1, 37 *fin.*; cf.: agmen Gallorum ex rupe Tarpeia, Liv. 7, 10: ex tot castellis, id. 44, 35: praesidium Claterna, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 6; cf.: praesidium loco summe munito, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 30: praesidium (without *abl.*), Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 7; id. B. C. 3, 23, 2; Liv. 4, 53 al.: castra hostium, *to destroy*, id. 25, 14: praetorium, id. 41, 2 et saep.—**2.** Jurid. t. t., *to drive out, turn out of possession, eject, dispossess* (cf. deduco): unde vi prohibitus sis... unde dejectus? Cic. Caecin. 13; cf. id. ib. 17, 50: nisi ex eo loco ubi vestigium impresserit, deici neminem posse, id. ib. 27, 76 *fin.*: aliquem de possessione imperii, Liv. 45, 22.—**3.** Naut. t. t., *pass.*: deici, *to be driven out of one's course*: naves ad inferiorem partem insulae, Caes. B. G. 4, 28, 2: classis tempestate vexata ad Balearis insulas deicitur, Liv. 23, 34, 16; id. 23, 40, 6.—**4.** Pregn. (cf.: cado, concido, decido; caedo, concido, decido, etc.), *to fell with a mortal wound, to bring down dead to the ground; to kill, slay*: his dejectis et coacervatis cadaveribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 27, 4; 4, 12; id. B. C. 1, 46; 3, 51; cf.: quem telo primum, quem postremum aspera virgo Deicis? Verg. A. 11, 665: avem ab alto caelo, id. ib. 5, 542; cf. id. ib. 11, 580: Glaucocoe bovem Thetidi-
de juvenem deicit Ancaeus, i. e. *slaughters as a sacrifice*, Val. Fl. 1, 191: super juvenem stabat dejectum leo, Phaedr. 2, 1, 1: (Hercules) aves sagittis deiecit, Lact. 1, 9, 2: gruem, Verg. A. 11, 580.—**5.** *To lower, let down, hang down, depress*, of the head, etc. (cf. I. A. infra): dejecto capite (opp. supino capite), Quint. 11, 3, 69.—Of a nod (opp. relato capite), Apul. Met. 10.—Of a wild beast: id (caput) dejectum semper in terram, Plin. 8, 21, 32, § 77: in pectora mentum, Ov. M. 12, 255: euntes dejecta cervice Getae, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 180.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In *gen.*: pueri Sisennae oculos de isto nunquam deicere, *never took their eyes off him*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 71: oculos a republica, id. Phil. 1, 1: deiecit vultum et demissa voce locuta est, *cast down her eyes*, Verg. A. 3, 320; cf.: oculos in terram, Quint. 11, 9 al.; and in Gr. construction, deiecit oculos, *with downcast eyes*, Verg. A. 11, 480: deiecit vultum, Stat. Th. 3, 367: equum ergo intellegis quantum mali de humana condicione deieceris? *thou hast removed, averted*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8; cf.: quantum de doloris terrore, id. ib. 2, 5, 14: vitia a se ratione, id. ib. 4, 37, 80; cf.: cruciatum a corpore (with depellere omnia verbera), id. Verr. 2, 5, 62: hunc metum Siciliae, id. ib. 2, 5, 49 *fin.*: quae replenda vel deicienda sunt, Quint. 10, 4, 1: eum de sententia deiecit, *has diverted from his opinion*, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 8: fortis et constantis est, non tumultuantem de gradu deici, ut dicitur, id. Off. 1, 23, 80; cf. id. Att. 16, 15, 3.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to no. I. B. 2.), *to cast one down from the prospect of a thing; to prevent from obtaining, to deprive, rob of*: de honore deici, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 25: de possessione imperii, Liv. 45, 22, 7; for which, ad deiciendum honore eum, Liv. 39, 41; and, deieci honore, id. 3, 35; so with simple *abl.*: aliquem aedilitate, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 23: aedilitate, id. Verr. 2, 1, 8, § 23: praeturā, id. Mur. 36, 76: principatu, Caes. B. G. 7, 63, 8: certo consulatu, Liv. 40, 46, 14: spe, id. 44, 28, 1: ea spe, Caes. B. G. 1, 8, 4; cf.: opinione trium legionum (i. e. spe trium legionum colligendarum), id. ib. 5, 48: conjuge tanto, Verg. A. 3, 317.—Without *abl.*: M. Caelium mentio illa fatua... subito deiecit, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 3: cum inimicum eo quoque anno petentem deiecit, Liv. 38, 35: uxorem (sc. conjugio), Tac. A. 11, 29 *fin.*: hoc dejecto, *after his fall*, Nep. Thras. 3, 1; cf. Tac. A. 2, 3; Luc. 8, 27: ex alto deiecit culmine regni, Sil. 17, 143.—**C.** *To humble*: deicimur, sed non perimus, Vulg. 2 Cor. 4, 9: deiciendi hominis causa, Lact. 4, 27, 17.—Hence, **dejectus**, a, um, P. a. (very rare). **I.** *Sunk down, low*: equitatus noster etsi deiecit atque inferioribus locis constiterat, Caes. B. C. 1, 46, 3: deiectus, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 6 *fin.*—**II.** (Acc. to no. II. B., *deprived of hope*; hence) *Cast down, dejected, dispirited*: haud dejectus equum duci jubet, Verg. A. 10, 888; cf.:

haud sic dejecta, Stat. Th. 3, 315: in epilogis plerumque dejecti et infracti sumus, Quint. 9, 4, 138.—*Sup.* does not occur.—** Adv. dejectē, low; only comp., dejectus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 27 fin.*

deico, v. 2. dico.

Deidamia, ae, f., Διδάμεια. **I.** Daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles, Hyg. Fab. 97; Prop. 2, 9, 16; Ov. A. A. 1, 704; cf. ib. 682.—**II.** Daughter of King Aeacides, Just. 14, 6, 3.

dei-ferus, a, um, adj., bearing a god in one's self, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 1 fin.

dei-fico, āre, v. a., to make one a god, to deify, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 2 med.; August. Civ. D. 19, 23, 4.

deificus, a, um, adj. [deus-facio], who makes one a god, deifies: Deus, Tert. Apol. 11.—**II.** Consecrated, sacred, lues (= Gr. ἡ ιερά νόσος), epilepsy, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 30, 162.

dein, v. deinde.

dein-ceps (dissyll., Hor. S. 2, 8, 80; but trisyll. Prud. Cath. 7, 136. Cf. dehinc and deinde), adj. and adv. [capio. Prop., taking place next or after, v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 591; cf.: particeps, princeps]. **I.** Adj. (gen. deinceps or deinceptis), following thereafter, next following: deinceps qui deinde cepit, ut princeps qui primum cepit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 2 Müll.; cf.: deinceps antiqui dicebant proxime quemque captum ut principem primum captum, ib. 75, 4. So only: deinceps die, Ap. Flor. no. 16, p. 353, 33.—**II.** Adv., in a constant series, one after another, successively, in turn, = ἐξ ἑς or ἐφεξ ἑς (for syn. cf.: deinde, exinde, inde, indidem, post, postea, porro—freq. and good prose).

A. In space: arboribus deinceps constitutis, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: his (saxis) collocatis et coagmentatis alius insuper ordo adicitur, etc. . . sic deinceps omne opus contexitur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 4; cf. id. B. C. 1, 25, 8: ea quae ἀκροστιχίς dicitur, cum deinceps ex primis versus litteris aliquid conecitur, Cic. Div. 2, 54, 111; cf. id. de Or. 3, 47, 183: prima . . . ac deinceps, Sall. J. 19, 3.—**B.** In time: duo deinceps reges civitatem auxerunt, Liv. 1, 21: ut deinceps qui accubarent canerent ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3: tris fratres, quos video deinceps tribunos plebis per triennium fore, id. Fam. 2, 18, 2; cf. Liv. 6, 5: clamore significant, hunc alii deinceps excipiunt, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 3.—Esp. freq. with alii, reliqui, multi, omnes, totus: stationes dispositas haberent atque alios alii deinceps exciperent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16 fin.; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 37; 6, 21: receperunt Arverni eum deincepsque aliae gentes, Liv. 27, 39; 29, 3; 29, 14 et saep.: reliquis deinceps diebus Caesar silvas caedere instituit, Caes. B. G. 3, 29; cf. id. ib. 5, 40, 4; 7, 23; id. B. C. 3, 55: possum deinceps totam rem explicare, deinde ad extremum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 28; Col. 2, 4, 3.—**C.** In order. (a) With ordinals (rare): septimus sum deinceps praetorius in gente nostra, the seventh in succession, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 2; cf. Quint. 12, 8, 15.—(β) In denoting the successive parts of a discourse: de iustitia satis dictum est: deinceps, ut erat propositum, de beneficentia ac de liberalitate dicatur, i. e. ordine sic ferente, successively, in order, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42; cf. id. ib. 2, 15, 52; 3, 2, 7.—(γ) To indicate an immediate sequence: si non ab eo, in quo proxime desitum, deinceps incipiet, id. Inv. 1, 20, 28; cf. id. Ac. 2, 14, 46: annales Ennii ut deinceps legi possint, that they may be read on continuously, id. N. D. 2, 37, 93; Auct. Her. 1, 9, 14. In this use deinceps is often very nearly = deinde, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 8; Liv. 44, 31, 1 al.—**2.** In particular combinations.

a. Deinde deinceps, inde deinceps, postea deinceps, Gr. ἐπειτα ἐξ ἑς: deinde etiam deinceps posteris prodebat, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 19, 43; Liv. 2, 47; Auct. Her. 3, 18: deinceps inde multae, quas non minus diligenter elaboratas . . . afferabamus, Cic. Brut. 90, 312; so, deinceps inde, Liv. 5, 37: inde deinceps, id. 1, 44: aequitate sua postea trium regum bellis deinceps omnibus functum officiis, id. 45, 14.—**b.** Corresp. with primus: primum est

officium, ut se conservet in naturae statu: deinceps, ut ea teneat, quae, etc., Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20; cf.: principes sint patria et parentes . . . proximi liberi totaque domus . . . deinceps bene convenientes propinqui, id. Off. 1, 17, 58, and Tac. H. 1, 48.—**c.** Hence, after enumerations, in phrases like Eng. and so forth: ut prima (officia) diis immortalibus, secunda patriae, tertia parentibus, deinceps gradatim reliqua reliquis debeantur, and so on, Cic. Off. 1, 45, 160; cf.: nam et in prooemio primum est aliquid et secundum ac deinceps, Quint. 7, 10, 5; Tac. A. 1, 81; cf. Cic. Div. 1, 30, 64: et deinceps, ac deinceps, and so forth, Just. Inst. 1, 12, 6 al.—**d.** Perge deinceps, go on, Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 1: gallinae villaticae sunt, quas deinceps rure habent in villis, continually, id. ib. 3, 9, 2; cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 232-238.

deindē, and abbrev. **dein** (cf. Prisc. p. 1008 P., and ezin, proin—in both forms ei is monosyll. in the class. poets; as dissyll., Prud. Cath. 10, 100; id. Ditt. 1, 1), adv. [de-inde], thereafter, thereupon (for syn. cf.: dein, exinde, inde, deinceps, post, postea, porro).—**I.** In place (rare), from there, from that place: via interest perangusta, deinde paulo latior pateat campus, Liv. 22, 4.—**B.** Transf. in (local) succession, thereafter, next (cf. dehinc, no. I. B.): auxiliares Galli Germaniae in fronte, post quos pedites sagittarii, dein quatuor legiones, exin totidem aliae legiones, etc., next, Tac. A. 2, 16: juxta Hermanduros Narisci, ac deinde Marcomanni, id. G. 42: haec quidem duo binis pedibus incisim: dein membratim, etc., Cic. Or. 63, 213; cf. id. N. D. 2, 42 fin.: Baliares locat ante signa . . . dein graviorem armis peditem, Liv. 21, 55, 2.—**II.** In time. **A.** Thereafter, afterwards, then (common in all periods and styles): hostes contra legiones suas instruunt. Deinde utrique imperatores in medium exeunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 58: accipit conditionem, dein quaestum occipit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 52: complures ex iis occiderunt: deinde se in castra receperunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 35 fin.: dein Tubero, Nescio (inquit) Africana, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: incipe, Damoeta; tu deinde sequere, Menalca, Alternis dicetis, Verg. E. 3, 58; unguibus et pugnīs, dein fustibus, atque ita porro Pugnant armis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 101: in Aequis nihil deinde memorabile actum, Liv. 3, 3.—**b.** Freq. after primum, principio, prius, inde, postea, postremo, etc.: Caesar primum suo, deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 25; cf. id. ib. 3, 20 fin.; id. B. C. 1, 74; 3, 108 et saep.: principio duplicavit illum primum patrum numerum, deinde, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 20: plebs montem sacrum prius, deinde Aventinum occupavit, id. ib. 2, 33; cf. ib. 2, 37: hunc secutus est Cursor. deinde L. Maso aedilicium: inde multi Masones . . . deinde Carbones et Turdi insequuntur, id. Fam. 9, 21 med.: iubent venire agros Attalensium . . . deinde agros in Macedonia regios . . . deinde agrum optimum et fructuosissimum Corinthium . . . post autem agros in Hispania . . . tum vero ipsam veterem Carthaginem vendunt, id. Agr. 1, 2, 5: quippe oppidana lascivia invicem incescente probra, deinde saxa, postremo ferrum sumpserunt, Tac. A. 14, 17 et saep.; so, corresp. with in praesentia, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 26.—**c.** Connected with tum, tunc, postea, porro, postremo, etc.: primum ea quae sumus acturi cogitare debemus, deinde tum dicere ac facere, Varr. L. L. 6, § 42 Müll.; so, deinde tum, Quint. 4, 2, 27: deinde tunc, Sen. Ep. 74, 23: tum deinde, Liv. 2, 8: tunc deinde, Val. Fl. 8, 109: servos Milonis sibi confessos esse de interficiendo Cn. Pompeio conjurasse; deinde postea se gladio percussus esse, etc., Cic. Mil. 24, 65; so, deinde postea, id. Inv. 1, 28, 43; id. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: Liv. 41, 24; Cels. 3, 4; 5, 28 al.: postea deinde, id. 7, 8; Val. Max. 9, 1 ext. 5; cf. also deinde eam postea supprimit, Cic. Clu. 26, 71: post deinde, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 3; Cic. Att. 2, 23: deinde post, Nep. Eum. 5, 5; Vell. 2, 23, 3: deinde porro, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 103; id. Epid. 5, 2, 61: mox deinde, Tib. 1, 5, 73: deinde postremo, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43; cf.: deinde ad extremum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 28; id. Pis. 31 fin.: deinde deinceps, id. Div. 1, 30, 64 (amb.); id. Leg. 3, 2, 4; Liv. 2, 47.—**d.** Strengthened by cum, post-

quam, posteaquam, ubi, etc.: dein (deinde) cum, Cic. Rep. 1, 12, 18: deinde cum, as soon as, Liv. 3, 47; cf.: dein cum, Plin. 19, 8, 51, § 166: deinde (dein) postquam, Liv. 3, 66; 6, 13; 7, 37 et saep.: deinde posteaquam, Cels. 7 praef.: deinde (dein) ubi, Sall. J. 68, 69; id. C. 45 fin.; Liv. 7, 14.—**B.** Of future time, hereafter, from this time forward (rare): tu velim cures ut sciam, quibus nos dare oporteat eas, quas ad te deinde litteras mittemus, Cic. ad Q. Frat. 3, 8, 2; cf. id. de Or. 2, 280; experiamini quidquid deinde fors tulerit, Curt. 5, 25, 17.—**III.** In an enumeration or succession of facts or arguments, afterwards, next in order, then: ut a prima congressione maris et feminae, deinde a progenie et cognatione ordiar, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 24, 48: te ad coenas itare desisse moleste fero . . . Deinde etiam vereor . . . ne, etc., id. Fam. 9, 24, 2; id. de Or. 2, 11, 45 sq. et saep.—**B.** Esp. freq. following primum (primum), followed by postremo al.: quod in homine multo est evidentius, primum ex ea caritate, quae, etc., deinde, etc., Cic. Lael. 8, 27; 18, 65; 20, 73; id. Rep. 1, 13; 1, 17 et passim; cf. deinde, several times repeated, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45; id. Inv. 1, 28, 43; id. Or. 54, 108 al.: primum with deinde eight times, and finally postremo, id. Inv. 2, 49, 145: deinde . . . tum . . . post, etc., Cels. 2, 18; 3, 7 et saep.: deinde . . . deinde . . . postremo . . . Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 49: excellentem tum Crasso et Antonio, deinde (next in the order of excellence, not of time) Philippo, post Julio, id. Brut. 88, 301: deinde . . . tum . . . postremo, Quint. 3, 9, 6 sq.: prima nobilitas Cilicio . . . dein Lyciae Olympo, mox Centuripino, etc., Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 31; so after optimus, Plin. 25, 11, 87, § 136; 37, 9, 38, § 119; after laudatissimus, id. 21, 18, 69, § 115; cf. id. 21, 21, 92, § 160: femur promovetur saepissime in interiorem: deinde in exteriorem: raro admodum in priorem aut posteriorem, Cels. 8, 20.—**C.** So, in a climax, emphasizing the last of a series: suis artibus, fraude, deinde insidiis est prope circumventus, at length, in fine, Liv. 21, 34; id. 21, 41; cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 238-249.

*** deīn-sūper**, adv., = desuper, from above: in murum attollitur, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. 530 fin.

*** de-intēgro**, āvi, 1, v. a., to impair, destroy: nomen virginis (i. e. virginitatem) deintegravit, Caecil. ap. Non. 101, 24.

de-intus, adv., from within: a parte interiore (late Lat.), Veg. Vet. 3, 4, p. 353 Bip.; (opp. de foris), Vulg. Luc. 11, 40; ib. 11, 7.

Deiōnides, ae, m., Διονίδης, son of Deione by Apollo, i. e. Miletus, Ov. M. 9, 442.

Deiōpēa, ae, f., Διονοπέα, one of Juno's nymphs, Hyg. Fab. praef.; Verg. A. 1, 72; id. G. 4, 343.

Deiōtarus, i, m. **I.** Tetrarch of Galatia, afterwards king in Armenia Minor and a part of Pontus; a contemporary of Pompey and Caesar, and of Cicero, who made on his behalf a well-known oration, Caes. B. C. 3, 4; Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 2; id. Att. 14, 1, 2; id. Brut. 5, 21; Tac. Dial. 21, 6; Luc. 5, 55.—**II.** Son of the preceding, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 8; id. Phil. 11, 12, 31 sq.

deipara, ae, f. [deus-pario], = θεοτόκος, she who gives birth to God, of the Virgin Mary, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6.

Deipassianus, i, m. [deus-patio], a believer in the capacity of the Divine nature for suffering, Marcellin. Com. Chron. An. 512.

Deiphōbē, ēs, f., daughter of Glaucus, Verg. A. 6, 36; cf. Serv. in h. l.

Deiphōbus, i, m., Διφῶβος, son of Priam and Hecuba, and husband of Helen after the death of Paris, Verg. A. 2, 310; 6, 495 sq.; Ov. M. 12, 547; Prop. 3 (4), 1, 29.

deitas, ātis, f. [deus], the divine nature, deity; late Latin for divinitas, Gr. θεότης, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 1; Prud. Apoth. 144 al.

dejectē, adv., low, v. deicio, P. a. fin. **dejectio**, ōnis, f. [deicio], a throwing or casting down, or out (rare). **I.** Lit. (acc. to deicio no. 1 A. and B.): imaginum, Nazar. Pan. Const. 12, 2.—**II.** Esp. **A.**

Medic. t. t.: alvi, a purging, Cels. 1, 3; 2, 7 al.: dejection alone, Sen. Ep. 120, 16.—**B.** Esp., legal t. t., *ejection, a turning out of possession*: qui illam vim dejectionemque fecerit, *Cic. Caecin. 20, 57; Dig. 43, 16, 1, § 34.—**C.** (Acc. to dejectus, P. a. no. l.) Altitudines stellarum et dejectiones, depressiones, Firmic. Math. 2, 3.—**III.** Tróp.: gradus dejectionis, degradationis, Dig. 49, 16, 3: populi nostri, Vulg. 1 Mac. 3, 43.—(Sen. Q. N. 2, 59, 11, defectione is prob. the true reading.)

* **dejectiuncula**, ae, f., dim. [dejectionis no. l.], a slight purging, Scribon. Comp. 52.

* **dejecto**, āre, v. intens. a. [deicio], to hurl down: vasa cuncta, Mattius ap. Gell. 20, 9 fin.

dejector, ōris, m. [id.], one who throws or casts down, Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 4.

1. dejectus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from deicio.

2. dejectus, ūs, m. [deicio], a casting or throwing down (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: arborum, Liv. 9, 2: gravis (Penei), fall, Ov. M. 1, 571; cf. fluminum, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18: aquae, id. Ep. 56; and absol., Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 75; cf. Vit. 6, 3.—**B.** Concr., that which is thrown over, a covering: velatum geminae dejectu lyncis, Stat. Th. 4, 272.—**II.** Esp., of localities (acc. to dejectus, P. a., l.), a declivity, descent: collis, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: in dejectu positus, Plin. 2, 70, 71, § 179. In plur.: collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 3.—**B.** Transf., the lowering of the voice, = Gr. *théōis* (opp. elatio, = Gr. *ὑψος*), Plin. Fulg. Myth. 3, 9, p. 129.

dejērātio, ōnis, f., v. dejuratio.

dejero, āvi, ātum (the later form **dejūro**, found in many edd., is now retained only in Gell. 1, 3, 20; 11, 6, 1), v. n. [de-juro, with shortened rad. vowel; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 203], to take an oath, to swear (ante- and post-class.): per omnes deos et deas dejeravit, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 37; id. Rud. 5, 2, 40; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 39; id. Hec. 5, 2, 5; Varr. L. L. 5, § 6 Müll.: cum ille dejerasset, Gell. 4, 20, 9 al.; Vulg. 1 Reg. 20, 17; id. Eccl. 9, 2. (In Prop. 4 (5), 3, 42, the true reading is pejerat.)

de-jicio, v. de-icio.

* **de-jūgis**, e, adj. [jugum], sloping, = declivis: delege dorso, Aus. Mos. 164.

* **de-jūgo**, āre, v. a. (lit., to remove from the yoke; hence transf.), to separate, sever: nostram unanimitem quam memoria dejugat, Pac. ap. Non. 101, 27, and 142, 32 (Trag. v. 110 Rib.); cf. abjugo and adjugo.

de-jungo, ēre, v. a., to unyoke cattle: IVNCTO DEIVNCTOVE IVMENTO, Inscr. ap. Grut. 1003, 2.—Part. perf., dejunctum, dub. reading for dijunctum, Varr. L. L. 10, 3, § 45 Müll.

dejuratio (**dejer-**), ōnis, f. [dejuro], an oath (post-class.): testari sub dejuratōne (al. dejeratōne), Tert. Poenit. 4: DEFERRATIO ESTO APVD MAGISTRATOS, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 70.

* **dejurium**, ii, n., an oath: dejurio vineti, Gell. 7, 18, 8.

de-jūro, v. dejero.

* **de-jūvo**, āre, v. n., to leave off helping, to withhold assistance: deserere illum et dejuvare in rebus adversis pudet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 63.

de-labor, lapsus, 3, v. dep. n., to fall, sink, slip down (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: signum de caelo delapsum, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: de manibus audacissimorum civium delapsa arma, id. Off. 1, 22, 77; Caes. B. C. 2, 11: sinus ab humero, Quint. 11, 3, 144: ex utraque parte (aqua), Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180: ex equo, Liv. 37, 34 fin.: ab aethere, to glide down, poet. for to fly down, sc. to the earth, Ov. M. 1, 608; cf.: aetheris ab astris, Verg. A. 5, 838: caelo, id. ib. 5, 722: summo Olympo, Ov. M. 1, 212: per auras, id. ib. 3, 101; also absol.: aquila leniter delapsa, Suet. Aug. 94: curru delapsus eodem, Verg. A. 10, 596; cf. Ov. M. 15, 685: sarta capiti delapsa, Verg. E. 6, 16: in terram delabi, Lucr. 6, 838: in scrobes, Caes. B. G. 7, 82: de caelo in provinciam, Cic. Q. Fr. 1,

1, 2: in mare (flumen), Hor. Od. 3, 29, 35: sensit medios delapsus in hostes, Verg. A. 2, 377: te aequoream Lemnon, Val. Fl. 2, 127: voce delapsa a magnifica gloria, Vulg. 2 Petr. 1, 17.—**II.** Trop. (esp. freq. in Cic.), to come down, sink, descend; and with reference to the term. ad quem, to slide or fall into: jam a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, Cic. Lael. 21; cf. id. Cael. 7, 15; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, § 18; and: aut a minoribus ad majora ascendimus, aut a majoribus ad minora delabimur, id. Part. 4, 12: in idem genus morbi delapsa, Cic. Att. 7, 5; cf.: in hoc vitium scurrile, id. de Or. 2, 60, 246: in amorem libertatis, Tac. A. 13, 12: in ambitionem, id. ib. 3, 63 et saep.: cujus in similitudinem proclivi cursu delabitur, Cic. Rep. 1, 28: in istum sermonem, id. de Or. 1, 21, 96: in eas difficultates, ut, etc., id. Fat. 17; cf.: eo, ut, etc., id. Ac. 2, 18, 59 al.: ad aequitatem et ad rerum naturam, id. Fam. 6, 10, 5: ad impatientiam, Tac. A. 15, 63: ad inopiam, id. ib. 2, 38 fin.—Of sounds, to descend, be derived: atque etiam illa sunt ab his delapsa plura genera (vocum), Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216.—In epistolary style: eo magis delabor ad Clodium, I incline to Clodia (i. e. to purchase her gardens), Cic. Att. 12, 47, 1.

* **de-lāboro**, āre, v. n., to work hard, to overwork, Afran. ap. Non. 393, 15.

de-lācero, āvi, 1, v. a. (lit., to tear in pieces), trop., to frustrate, destroy: me meamque rem, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 14 Brix. (Fleck., dilaceravi, v. dilacero).

delācrimātio, ōnis, f. [delacrimo], a watery running or weeping of the eyes (as a disease), Plin. 25, 13, 99, § 156; plur. 34, 11, 26, § 113.—**II.** A cessation of weeping, Scrib. 37.

* **delācrimātorius**, a, um, adj. [id.], for or belonging to weeping: collyrium, Marc. Emp. 8.

* **de-lācimo** (lacrumo), āre, v. n., to shed tears, to weep; transf., of the vine, Col. 4, 9 fin.

delaevo, āre, v. delēvo.

* **de-lambo**, ēre, v. a., to lick off, to lick, Stat. Th. 2, 681.

* **de-lamentor**, āri, v. dep. a., to lament, bewail: natam ademptam, Ov. M. 11, 331.

† **delāniāre** est descindere et quasi lanam trahere, unde lacinia et lanius dicitur, qui pecus discindit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 73, 12 Müll.

delāpido, āre, v. a. ***I.** To clear from stones: locum, Cato R. R. 46, 1.—***II.** To lay with stones, to pave: DELAPIDATA lapide strata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 73, 13 Müll.; cf.: DELAPIDATA, λεθιστρατα, Gloss.

1. delapsus, a, um, Part. from delabor.

* **2. delapsus**, ūs, m. [delabor], a falling off, descent: aquae, a flowing off, discharge, Varr. R. R. 1, 6 fin.

* **delassabilis**, e, adj. [delasso], that can be wearied out: pectus, Manil. 4, 242.

de-lasso, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to weary or tire out (rare and poet. for defetigare): labore delassatus, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 22: loquacem Fabium, Hor. S. 1, 1, 14.—Poet., with a thing as obj.: delasset omnes fabulas poetarum, Mart. 10, 5 fin.

delatio, ōnis, f. [defero, no. II. B. 2. b.], an accusation, denunciation: nominis, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20, 64; id. ib. 3, 7; id. Cluent. 8, 25.—Absol.: cuiusque vos delationem dedissetis, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 49; Tac. A. 4, 66; Curt. 6, 8, 13; in plural, Tac. H. 2, 10; 2, 84; Plin. Pan. 34, 5; 45, 2 et saep.

delator, ōris, m. [id.], an accuser, informer, denouncer (only post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Tacit. and Suet.): iudices... delatores, Quint. 9, 2, 74; cf. 3, 10, 3: delatorum iudicium, quasi latronum, Plin. Pan. 34, 1 sq.; 35, 1; Suet. Tib. 45; 61; Tac. A. 6, 40; id. H. 1, 2 et saep.: majestatis, i. e. of high treason, Tac. A. 2, 50; cf.: Papias legis, i. e. one who denounces a violation of it, Suet. Ner. 10.

delatōrius, a, um, adj. [delator], of or belonging to an informer (post-class.): curiositas, Dig. 22, 2, 6: libelli, denunciatory writings, Cod. Theod. 10, 10, 7.

delatūra, ae, f. [defero, no. II. B. 2. b.], (late Lat. for delatio), an accusation, infor-

mation, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 18 fin.; Vulg. Sirach, 38, 17.

de-lāvo, no perf., -lōtum, āre, v. a., to wash off, wash clean: porcellum liquamine, Apic. 8, 7; Theod. Prisc. 1, 4.

* **delebilis**, e, adj. [deleo], that may be blotted out or destroyed: liber, Mart. 7, 84, 7.

delectābilis, e, adj. [delecto], delectable, delightful, agreeable (post-Aug. for jucundus, amoenus): cibus, Tac. A. 12, 67: apologi (with festivi), Gell. 2, 29; Vulg. Gen. 3, 6; Lact. 6, 4, 3; 7, 7, 13.—Comp.: tibia questu, App. Flor. no. 17.—Adv.: **delectabiliter**, delightfully: ac decore depicta, Gell. 13, 24, 17: et feliciter declamare, id. 15, 1.—Comp.: delectabilis, Aug. de Don. Persev. 53.

delectamentum, i, n. [id.], a delight (very rare): pro delectamento, amusement, pastime, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 79: delectamenta puerorum, etc., Cic. Pis. 25, 60: pacis, Nazar. Paneg. Const. 35: somni, Vulg. Sap. 7, 2.

delectatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a delighting, delight, pleasure, amusement (freq. and good prose): delectatio voluptas suavitatis auditus animi deleniens, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: homo videndi et audiendi delectatione ducitur, id. Off. 1, 30; so, conviviorum, id. de Sen. 13, 45. More freq. without gen.: mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavitatis et delectatio, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 193; so, jucunditas delectatioque, id. ib. 3, 38, 155; with voluptas, id. Fam. 9, 24, 2: (doctrina et literae), quae secundis rebus delectationem modo habere videbantur, nunc vero etiam salutem, id. ib. 6, 12 fin.: gratiam et delectationem afferunt, Quint. 2, 13, 11; 9, 4, 9 et saep.; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 34: in amicitia, Vulg. Sap. 8, 13.—In plural, Cic. Mur. 19, 39 al.—**II.** As medic. t. t., a straining, effort, tenesmus (late Lat.): frequens ventris egerendi, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 6, 88; 4, 3, 46.

delectatiuncula, ae, f., dim. [delectatio], a trifling pleasure, petty delight, Gell. praef. § 23.

* **delectio**, ōnis, f. [deligo] (post-class. for delectus), a choosing, choice: imperatoris, Vopisc. Aurel. 40.

delecto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. intens. a. [de-licio]. **I.** To allure from the right path, to entice away, to seduce (only ante-class.): me Apollo ipse delectat, ducat Delphicus, Enn. ap. Non. 97, 32 (Trag. v. 390 Vahl): delectare, illicere, attrahere, Non.; hostem, Quadrig. ib. 98, 2: ubi sementem facturus eris, ibi oves delectato, keep back, Cato R. R. 30 (also copied in Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 55).—**II.** Meton. (effectus pro causa), to delight, sc. by attracting, alluring; to please, charm, amuse (freq. and class.; cf.: oblecto, juvo): mentem atque animum delectat suum, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12: Pamphilum arcesse, ut delectet hic nos, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 11: non tam ista me sapientiae fama delectat, quam, etc., Cic. Lael. 4, 15; id. ib. 6 fin.: sive Falernum te magis delectat, Hor. S. 2, 8, 17 al.—With abl.: delectari multis inanibus rebus, ut honore, ut gloria, etc.: animo autem virtute praedito... non admodum delectari, Cic. Lael. 14: jumentis, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: imperio, id. B. C. 3, 82: criminibus inferendis, Cic. Lael. 18, 65: carminibus, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 23; cf. iambis (with gaudere carmine), id. Ep. 2, 2, 59 et passim: interea cum Musis nos delectabimus aequo animo, id. Att. 2, 4, 2; cf.: cum Musis delectari, Hyg. Astr. 2, 27.—With ab and abl.: ut me ab eo delectari facilius quam decipi putem posse, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13 fin.; so, ab aliquo, id. Fin. 1, 5, 14; id. Or. 57, 195 et saep.—With in and abl.: in hoc admodum delector, quod, etc., id. Leg. 2, 7, 17 Goer.; cf. id. Fin. 1, 11, 39; id. Fam. 6, 4; cf.: ille me delectat in omni genere, id. Att. 16, 5, 2: in alio sua quemque natura delectat, Plin. Pan. 45, 1.—In ellipt. style, impers.: me magis de Dionysio delectat, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13 fin.—With inf. as subject: quam delectabat eum defectiones solis et lunae multo ante nobis praedicere, Cic. Lael. 14, 49; id. Tusc. 3, 26, 63; Quint. 1, 1, 29: aedificare casas... si quem delectet barbarum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 249; cf.: me pedibus delectat claudere verba, id. ib. 2, 1, 28: delectat Veneris decerpere flores, Ov. R. Am. 103.—In pass.: vir bonus et

prudens dici delector, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 32; Phaedr. 5, 3, 9: delectat, *impers.* (late Lat.), Boeth. Cons. Phil. 2, 3.

1. delector, āri, *v. dep.* [collat. form of preceding], *to delight, charm* (only in the foll. passages): cum dominam suam delectaretur, Petr. 45, 7; 64, 2.

* **2. delector**, ōris, *m.* [deligo], *one who draws out, levies, recruits*, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 3.

1. delectus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. deligo.

2. delectus or **dilectus** (so often in best MSS., and adopted by Halm in Quint. and Cic., Weissenb. in Liv., Dietsch in Sall., and by Brambach, etc.; but Bait. and Kay. in Cic., Dinter and Nipperdey in Caes., delectus), ūs, *m.* [1. deligo], *a choosing or picking out, a selecting; a selection, choice, distinction* (freq. and class.). **I.** In gen.: utrimque tibi nunc dilectum para, Plaut. Pa. 1, 3, 157: mihi quidem etiam lautius videtur, quod eligitur, et ad quod delectus adhibetur, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 90: earum rerum hic tenetur a sapiente delectus, ut, etc. (shortly before: cum soluta nobis est eligendi optio), id. ib. 1, 10, 33: in hoc verborum genere propriorum delectus est quidam habendus, id. de Or. 3, 37, 150; so, verborum, Caes. ap. Cic. Brut. 72, 253; Quint. 12, 9, 6; cf.: rerum verborumque agendus, id. 10, 3, 5: verbis delectum adhibere, Tac. Or. 22: cujus (eὐφωvίας) in eo dilectus est, ut, etc., Quint. 1, 5, 4: iudicium, Cic. Phil. 5, 13: omnium rerum delectum atque discrimen pecunia sustulisset, id. Verr. 2, 2, 50; so with discrimen, id. Fin. 4, 25, 69: magnus hominum et dignitatum, id. Rep. 1, 34: dignitatis, id. Clu. 46; id. Off. 1, 14, 45: acceptorum beneficiorum sunt delectus habendi, id. ib. 1, 15, 49: non delectu aliquo ad sapientia ducitur ad iudicandum, id. Planc. 4: sine ullo delectu, sine populi Rom. notione, sine iudicio senatus, id. Agr. 2, 21 *fin.*; cf. Ov. M. 10, 325; and on the contrary, cum delectu, *making a selection*, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 180; Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 18.—**II.** Milit. *t. t.*, *a levy, a recruiting*: per legatos delectum habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 1; so, delectum habere, a standing phrase for *recruiting*, id. ib. 7, 1; id. B. C. 1, 2, 1, 6; Cic. Phil. 5, 12; Sall. C. 36, 3; Liv. 2, 28; Tac. A. 13, 35 al.; cf. the post-Aug. agere, Quint. 12, 3, 5; Plin. 7, 29, 30, § 107; Tac. H. 2, 16; Suet. Calig. 43 al.: conficere, Liv. 25, 5: quas legiones ex novo delectu confecerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: exercitus superbissimo delectu collectus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2 *fin.*: provincialis, *made in the province, provincial*, id. Fam. 15, 1 *fin.*: in bella, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 66.—**B.** Meton. (abstr. pro concreto), *the men levied, a levy*: e Britannico delectu octo milia sibi adiunxit, Tac. H. 2, 57.

delegatio, ōnis, *f.* [delego, no. II.], *an assignment, substitution, delegation* of one person by another. **I.** Prop.: a mancipio, Cic. Att. 12, 3, 2; of one thing for another: delegatione perfecta solutio, Sen. Ben. 6, 5, 2; cf. context.—**II.** Trop.: necesse est ipse laborem impendas: delegationem res ista non recipit, Sen. Ep. 27, 4.

* **delegator**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who makes an assignment (sc. to another person), an assignor*, Cassiod. Varr. 1, 18.

* **delegatorius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *relating to an assignment*: litterae, Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 22.

de-lego, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to send, assign, dispatch, delegate* a person to any place, person or business; *to assign, confide, commit, intrust* any thing to a person (for attention, care, protection, etc.); *to charge* a person with a business; *to lay or impose upon* a person any charge, order, business, command, etc., esp. of that which one prefers not to attend to in person (good prose; not in Caes.; perh. not in Cic.; v. the doubtful passage Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 2 and Orell. ad loc.). **I.** In gen. **A.** With personal objects: si cui fautores delegatos viderint, etc., Plaut. Am. prol. 67 and 83: aliquem in Tullianum, Liv. 29, 22 *fin.*: infantem ancillis ac nutricibus, Tac. G. 20; cf. id. Or. 29: Cassium Longinum occidentum delegaverat, Suet. Calig. 57: studiosos Catonis ad illud volumen delegamus, *refer to*, Nep. Cato 3 *fin.*: ad senatum, Liv. 5, 20

fin.—**B.** With a thing as object: hunc laborem alteri delegavi, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1; so, curam nepotum alicui, Quint. 4 prooem. § 2: officium alicui, id. 6 prooem. § 1: ministerium triumviris, Tac. Agr. 2; cf.: jurisdictionem magistratibus, Suet. Claud. 23: ordinandas bibliothecas alicui, id. Caes. 56; cf. id. Gramm. 21: obsidione delegata in curam collegae, Liv. 9, 13: delegato sibi officio functi sunt, Lact. 1, 4, 6.

II. In partic., *t. t.* in the lang. of business, *to assign, transfer, make over*, either one who is to pay a debt or the debt itself: *delegare* est vice sua alium reum dare creditori, vel cui iusserit, Dig. 46, 2, 11: debitorem, ib. 12: debitores nobis deos, Sen. Ben. 4, 11; cf.: delegabo te ad Epicurum, ab illo fiet numeratio, id. Ep. 18, 14: nomen paterni debitoris, Dig. 37, 6, 1.—**Absol.**: Quinto delegabo, si quid aeri meo alieno superabit, Cic. Att. 13, 46, 3: Balbi regia condicio est delegandi, id. ib. 12, 12: terram, *to assign*, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 18.—**B.** Trop., *to attribute, impute, ascribe to*: si hoc crimen optimis nominibus delegare possumus, Cic. Font. 4, 8; so, causam peccati mortuis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 22, 2: scelera ipsa aliis, Tac. A. 13, 43: omne rei bene aut secus gestae in Etruria decus dedecusque ad Voluminium, Liv. 10, 19; cf.: servati consulis decus ad servum, id. 21, 46 *fin.*

deleñificus (delin-), a, um, *adj.* [deleñio-facio], *soothing, caressing, captivating, flattering, enchanting* (ante- and post-class.): verba, Lucil. ap. Fulg. 567, 24: facta, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 39: ingenium mulierum, Turp. ap. Non. 278, 2: Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 1 al.

deleñimentum (delin-), i, n. [deleñio], *any thing that soothes, charms, or allures, a charm, blandishment, allurements, enticement* (ante-class., and repeatedly since the Aug. period, but not in Cic. or Caes.), Afran. ap. Non. 2, 4, and 8 (twice); Liv. 4, 51; 7, 38; Tac. A. 2, 33; id. Agr. 21; id. H. 1, 77 al.

de-lēnio, and in many MSS. **deleñio**, ivi, itum, 4, *v. a.*, *to soothe or soften down, to cajole, charm, win, captivate, entice* (very freq., and class.): deleñitus sum profecto ita, ut me qui sim nesciam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 214: dotibus deleñiti, Titin. ap. Non. 72, 1; so, mulierem non nuptialibus donis sed filiorum funeribus, Cic. Clu. 9 *fin.*: milites blande appellando (with alludere oratione benigna), id. Off. 2, 14, 48: aliquem blanditiis voluptatum, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33: genus hominum disertorum oratione, id. de Or. 1, 9, 36: Sirenum cantu, Quint. 5, 8, 1; cf.: Midan barbarico carmine, Ov. M. 11, 163 et saep.: animos hominum, Cic. Mur. 35, 74; cf. Liv. 7, 38; and, animos popularium praeda, id. 1, 57: animum adulescentis pellexit iis omnibus rebus, quibus illa aetas capi ac deleñiri potest, Cic. Clu. 5, 13: dolentem nec Phrygius lapis deleñit, etc. (= permulcet), Hor. Od. 3, 1, 43: tristemque deleñivit blanditiis, Vulg. Gen. 34, 3; cf.: id. 2 Par. 24, 17.

* **deleñitor** (delin-), ōris, *m.* [deleñio], *one who softens down, soothes, wins over*: iudicis, Cic. Brut. 70, 246.

deleñitorius (delin-), a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to or serving for softening, soothing*: aquae, Cassiod. Varr. 10, 29.

deleō, lēvi, lētum, 2 (*perf. sync.* dele-runt, Cic. Red. in Sen. 2, 4: dele-rit, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 19; id. Balb. 19, 43: dele-rat, id. Fam. 15, 5, 3: dele-rant, id. Sest. 19, 44; *plqpf. subj. sync.* dele-sset, Val. Max. 3, 7; Liv. 27, 40, 4; *part. perf.* dele-ssus: litterae dele-tae, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 372: epistola dele-ta, Calvus ib.; Cic. Ep. ap. Prisc. p. 873; cf. 1. aboleo), *v. a.* [Sanscr. R. li, ad-here; cf.: vi-li, dissolve; Gr. λύνω, λύω, λέγω, etc.; Lat. lino, *perf.* levi; polio, etc.; cf. also Gr. λίσσω, Lat. lētum], *to abolish, destroy, annihilate* (freq. and class.; cf.: eluo, diluo, diruo, exstinguo, evertō, demolior, destruo). **I.** Of objects not personal: si certo tempore luna Gignitur et certo delat tempore rursus, Lucr. 5, 748 (for which, shortly before, nova luna creari... aborisci): si Juppiter saepe urbes delevit, fruges perdidit, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131; so, urbem Numantiam, Carthaginem, etc., Caes. B. C. 2,

12 *fin.*; Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 21; Sall. J. 8, 2; Hor. Od. 3, 6, 14; Ov. M. 13, 219 al.; cf.: magnam Graeciam, Cic. Lael. 4, 13: nomen Aequorum prope ad interneconem, Liv. 9, 45; and, Volscum nomen, id. 3, 8: sepulcrum, Cic. Leg. 2, 26: aedificia, id. Agr. 2, 32 *fin.* al.: epistulas, id. Fam. 7, 18, 2; so of the blotting out, *effacing, obliterating*, of writing, id. ib. 14, 3; id. Clu. 14, 41; id. Rosc. Com. 2 *fin.*; Quint. 10, 3, 31; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 69; id. A. P. 389; Ov. M. 9, 524; Vulg. Apoc. 3, 5: stigmata in facie, Plin. 25, 13, 110, § 175: radices, Col. 11, 3, 56 al.

B. Trop., *to finish, stop, terminate, end*: praesentia, futura bella, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: omnes leges una rogatione, id. Sest. 26: omnia morte, id. Lael. 4, 13: omnem memoriam discordiarum oblivione sempiterna, id. Phil. 1, 1; cf. id. Deiot. 13, 37: nec si quid olim lussit Anacreon, Delevit aetas, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 10; trop.: deleo omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres (l. e. memoriam mulierum), Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5: veritatem (simulatio), Cic. Lael. 25, 92: omnem molestiam, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: improbitatem (with exstinguere), id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 26; cf.: turpitudinem fugae virtute, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: priorem ignominiam, Liv. 39, 30.—**II.** Of personal objects: dispersis ac paene deletis hostibus, *destroyed, annihilated*, Caes. B. G. 6, 36, 2; so milit., id. ib. 6, 37, 7; id. B. C. 3, 70; Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 8, 21; id. Mur. 35 *fin.*; id. Vat. 10, 24 *init.*; Tac. A. 4, 51; Verg. A. 11, 898 al.: homines morte deletos, Cic. N. D. 1, 15: toto animante deletō, id. Tusc. 1, 37, 90; rarely of a single person: C. Curionem, id. Vat. 10, 24 *fin.*

* **deleticius** or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [deleo], *from which any thing has been blot-ted out, effaced*: charta, Dig. 37, 11, 4.

* **deletilis**, e, *adj.* [id.], *that wipes or blots out*: spongia, Varr. ap. Non. 96, 14.

deleto, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an annihilating, destroying*: nostri exercitus, Lucil. ap. Non. 97, 4.

* **deletrix**, icis, *f.* [id.], *she that annihilates or destroys*: sica hujus imperii deletrix, Auct. Harusp. resp. 23, 49.

deletus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *annihilation* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 24.

* **de-levo** (or **deleavo**), āre, *v. a.*, *to smooth off, make smooth*: plagam acutissimo ferro, Col. Arb. 6, 4.

Delia, ae, *f.*, *v. Delos* no. II. A.

Deliacus, a, um, *v. Delos* no. II. C.

delibamentum, i, n. [delibo], *wine poured out to the gods, a libation*, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8.

delibatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a taking away from, diminishing* (post-class.): hereditatis, Dig. 30, 113; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 22.—**II.** The first fruit, sample, representative portion: quod si delibatio sancta est, et massa, Vulg. Rom. 11, 16.

deliberabundus, a, um, *adj.* [delibero], *weighing carefully, considering, reflecting, deliberating* (rare): consules velut deliberabundi capita conferunt, diu colloquuntur, Liv. 2, 45, 7; 1, 54, 6.

* **deliberamentum**, i, n. [id.], *a deliberation, Laber* ap. Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 6.

deliberatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a deliberation, consultation, consideration* (a Ciceron. word; elsewhere very rare). **I.** In gen.: ad deliberationes eas, quas habebat domi de republica, principes civitatis adhibebat, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 2; id. Off. 3, 12, 50: inciditur omnis jam deliberatio, si intellegitur non posse fieri, id. de Or. 2, 82, 336: id quod in deliberationem cadit, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: habet res deliberationem, *needs consideration*, id. Att. 7, 3, 3: consilii capiendi, *respecting the resolution to be adopted*, id. Off. 1, 3, 9; cf. officii, id. Att. 8, 15, 2 et saep.: neque recte an perperam (factum) interpretor: fuerit ista ejus deliberatio, qui bellum suscepit, Liv. 1, 23; Quint. 3, 8, 10.—**II.** Esp. in rhetor. lang. i. q. causa deliberativa, Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12; id. de Or. 1, 6, 22; Quint. 2, 21, 18.

deliberativus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *relating to deliberation, deliberative* (only in rhetor. lang., esp. freq. in Quint.): genus, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7; 2, 51, 155; Quint. 2, 4, 25; 3 prooem. § 6: causa, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 12;

Quint. 8, 3, 11: materia, id. 2, 1, 2; 3, 4, 16: pars, id. 3, 3, 14; 3, 6, 56. — *Absol.*: deliberativa, ae, f., Quint. 3, 8, 1.

* **deliberator**, ōris, m. [id.], one who deliberates, Cic. Sest. 34 fin.

deliberatus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from deliberō.

de-libēro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [de and libro, libra; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 74, 1 Müll. : *deliberare a libella*, qua quid penditur dictum], to weigh well in one's mind, to consider maturely, deliberate respecting a thing; to take counsel, consult, advise upon (freq. and class.; for syn. cf. cogito, agito, volvo, reputo, perpendo, meditor, commentor, consulo). **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: re deliberata, post diem tertium ad Caesarem reversuros, Caes. B. G. 4, 9; so, re deliberata, id. B. C. 1, 10: delibera hoc, dum ego redeo, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 42: de summa rerum deliberare, Caes. B. C. 2, 30: de geographia etiam atque etiam, Cic. Att. 2, 7: de necanda filia, Suet. Aug. 65: de singulis articulis temporum, id. Claud. 4 al.: deliberare Velitne an non, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 58: utrum . . . an (with conquire), Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45: an recipiat, Quint. 7, 1, 24; cf.: quando incipiendum sit, id. 12, 6, 3: ego amplius deliberandum censeo, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 17; so *absol.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7 fin.; Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9; Quint. 3, 8, 35 sq.; Vulg. 2 Reg. 21, 13 al.: cum aliquo de salute fortunisque alicujus, Cic. Att. 11, 3; Liv. 32, 34; cf.: cum iudicibus quasi deliberamus, Quint. 9, 2, 21: cum cupiditate id est cum animi levissima parte deliberat, takes counsel of, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 115: cum materia, Quint. 3, 7, 16: cum causis, id. 7, 10, 10: cum re praesenti, id. 9, 4, 117. — *Pass. impers.*: deliberatur de Avaricio in communi concilio, incendi placeret an defendi, Caes. B. G. 7, 15, 3: ut utri potissimum consulendum sit deliberetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 58, 174 al. — *Prov.*: deliberando saepe perit occasio, Pub. Syr. 140 (Rib.): deliberandum est saepe, statuendum est semel, id. 132. — **B.** In partic. **1.** (Like consulo, no. I. B. 1.) To consult an oracle (only in Neop.): ex his delecti Delphos deliberatum missi sunt . . . his consulentibus, etc., Nep. Milt. 1, 2: so with consilere, id. Them. 2, 6. — **2.** *Pass. impers.*: deliberari, to be maturely discussed, hence to be in doubt, usually with potest, non potest, etc.: ex eo deliberari poterit, ducenda necne alvus sit, Cels. 3, 13, § 12: neque maneat aut abeat deliberari potest, i. e. you must certainly go away, Liv. 7, 35, 8: M. Aemilius, qui pejor an ignavior sit, deliberari non potest, Sall. Hist. Fr. 1, 48, 3. Cf.: nemo deliberat, non one doubts, etc., Min. Fel. 35, 4. — **II.** Meton. (causa pro effectu), to resolve, determine, after deliberation (rare in the verb. *fin.*); usually in the part. perf., with *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*: quod iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1: (Cleopatra) deliberata morte ferocior, *Hor. Od. 1, 37, 29: certum ac deliberatum est me illis obsequi, Turpil. ap. Non. 282, 11, and 429, 21; so with certum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: cum mihi deliberatum et constitutum sit ita gerere consulatum, etc., id. Agr. 1, 8, 25: sic habuisti statutum cum animo ac deliberatum, omnes iudices reicere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 41: deliberatum est non tacere amplius, Afran. ap. Interpr. Verg. A. 10, 564. — Hence, **deliberatus**, a, um, P. a., resolved upon, determined, certain (rare): neque illi quicquam deliberatus fuit quam me . . . evertēre, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 8: instructus deliberatusque, Gell. 1, 13, 9.

de-libo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to take off, take away a little from anything; of food, to taste (class.). **I.** Lit.: parvam delibet ab aequore partem, Lucr. 6, 622: aliquid membrorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 16: truncum, Col. 2, 2, 26: paululum carnis, Petr. 136, 1; cf. cenās (opp. edere), Favor. ap. Gell. 15, 8 fin. — **II.** Trop. **A.** To take, enjoy, pluck, gather: flos delibatus populi Suadaeque medulla, the picked flower of the people, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 15, 58: ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper et omnes undique flosculos carpm atque delibem, *cult.*, Cic. Sest. 56: ex universa mente divina delibatos animos habere, id. de Sen. 21, 78: novum honorem, to taste, enjoy, Liv. 5, 12; cf.: honores parcissime, Plin. Pan. 54, 3: oscula, Verg. A. 12, 434; Phaedr. 4, 24, 8: artes, Ov. F. 1, 169: omnia narratione, to touch upon, Quint. 4, 2, 55; cf. Plin. Pan. 38; Suet. Aug. 94: delibor, I am ripe for plucking, i. e. about to die, Vulg. 2 Tim. 4, 6. — **B.** To take away, detract from, diminish: neque ulla Res animi pami delibat, Lucr. 3, 24: de laude jejuni hominis delibare quicquam, Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 2: aliquid de honestate, id. Inv. 2, 58, 174: de gloria sua, id. ib. 2, 39, 115: de virginitatis integritate, Flor. 2, 6, 40; cf.: castitatem virginis, Val. Max. 9, 1, 2 ext.: pudicitiam, Suet. Aug. 68: nec vitam ducendo demimus hilum Tempore de mortis nec delibare valemus, Lucr. 3, 1088 al. — *Poet.*, transf.: Delibata deum per te tibi numina sancta Saepe oberunt, disparaged, Lucr. 6, 70; cf.: ille (Gracchus) nulla voce delibans insitam virtutem concidit tacitus, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68.

de-libro, no perf., ātum, āre, v. a. [3. liber], to take off the rind or bark, to peel: arborem, Col. 5, 11, 10: radicem, id. 5, 6, 9: corticem, id. 4, 24, 6; 5, 11, 1: ramum, Pall. Febr. 17, 7. In Lucr. 3, 1088, the true reading is delibare (q. v.).

de-libūo, ūi, ātum (delibūta comas, Prud. Psych. 312), 3, v. a. [LIBVO = λείβω, cf. ἀλείφω], to besmear, anoint with a liquid: delibuo καταβρέχω, ἐλαίνω, βρέχω, Gloss. Cyrill. (in the verb. *fin.* only late Lat.). **I.** Lit. (a) Verb. *fin.*: eum unguentis delibuit, Sol. 12: unguentis delibuit, Tert. Cor. mil. 12. — (b) Part. perf.: multis medicamentis propter dolorem artuum delibutus, Cic. Brut. 60, 217; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 129: delibutus unguentis, Cic. ap. Non. 309, 2; cf. Phaedr. 5, 1, 12; capillus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: (meretrices) Miserae, ceno delibutae, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 55: tetra sanie, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: atro cruore, Hor. Ep. 17, 31: cf. dona (Medeae), id. ib. 3, 13: labra pingui ceroto, Mart. 11, 98, 6: unguento, Vulg. Amos, 6, 6. — **II.** Trop. (only in the part. perf.): delibutus gaudio, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 16: senium luxu delibutum, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 90.

delicāte, adv., v. the following, *fin.*

delicatus, a, um, adj. [deliciae]. **I.** That gives pleasure, i. e. alluring, charming, delightful; luxurious, voluptuous. **A.** Prop. (class.): in illo delicatissimo litore, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40: navigia, Suet. Vit. 10: delicatior cultus, id. Aug. 65: delicati hortuli, Phaedr. 4, 5, 26; and so often of places: muliebri et delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: convivium, id. Att. 2, 14: voluptates (with molles and obsecae), id. N. D. 1, 40, 111 and 113; cf.: molliores et delicatiores in cantu flexiones, id. de Or. 3, 25, 98: sermo, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: omnes hominis libidines delicatissimis versibus exprimere, id. Pis. 29, 70: versiculos scribens, Cat. 50, 3. — (b) As a flattering appellation: ubi tu es delicata? Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 8. — **B.** Transf., soft, tender, delicate (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): capella, Cat. 20, 10; cf.: puella tennulo delicatior haedo, id. 17, 15: oves, Plin. Ep. 2, 11 fin.: Anio delicatissimus annium, id. ib. 8, 17, 3; cf.: ad aquam, Curt. 5, 2, 9: delicatior tenerioreque cauliculus, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 137; Vulg. 1 Par. 22, 5. — **II.** Addicted to pleasure; luxurious, voluptuous; and subst., a voluptuary, a wanton. **A.** Prop.: adolescens, Cic. Brut. 53: pueri, id. N. D. 1, 36 fin.: juvenus, id. Mur. 35, 74; cf.: odia libidinosae et delicatae juventutis, id. Att. 1, 19, 8 et saep.: quosdam e gratissimis delicatorem, i. e. of the paramours, παρδικῶν, Suet. Tit. 7; cf. in the fem.: Flavia Domitilla, Statili Capellae delicata, id. Vesp. 3; et luxuriosus, Vulg. Deut. 28, 54; in inscriptions, delicatus and delicata simply mean favorite slave (cf. our terms valet and chamber-maid), Inscr. Orell. 2801–2805 and 4650. — **B.** Transf. **1.** Spoiled with indulgence, delicate, dainty, effeminate: nimium ego te habui delicatam (I have spoiled you), Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 10: equorum cursum delicati minutis passibus frangunt, Quint. 9, 9, 4, 113; id. 11, 3, 132. — **2.** Fastidious, scrupulous: aures, Quint. 3, 1, 3; vah delicatus! Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 37. — Hence, adv.:

delicāte. **1.** Delicately, luxuriously: delicata ac molliter vivere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106; cf. recubans (coupled with molliter),

id. de Or. 3, 17, 63; and in the comp.: tractare iracundos (with mollis), Sen. de Ira, 3, 9: odiosa multa delicate jocoseque fecit, Nep. Alcib. 2 fin.; Vulg. Prov. 29, 21. — **2.** At one's ease, tardily, slowly: conficere iter (coupled with segner), Suet. Calig. 43: spargit se vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 179.

1. delicia, ae, f., v. deliciae, *init.*

2. delicia or **deliquia**, ae, f. [deliquo, cf. colliciae, a flowing or running off; hence], a gutter, Vitruv. 6, 3; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 73, 2 Müll.

deliciae, ārum, f. (sing. **delicia**, ae, f.; ante- and post-class., Plaut. Truc. 5, 29; id. Rud. 2, 4, 13; id. Poen. 1, 2, 152; Inscr. Grut. 1014, 5: **delicium**, ii, n., Phaedr. 4, 1, 8; Verg. Copa. 26; Mart. 7, 50, 2; 13, 93, 1; Inscr. Orell. 650: 1724; 2679 sq.; 4394; 4958. And **delicius**, ii, m., Inscr.

Don. cl. 1, 132, and ap. Gorium Columb. Liv. p. 73, no. 4) [delicio; that which allures, flatters the senses], delight, pleasure, charm, allurements; deliciousness, luxuriousness, voluptuousness, curiosities of art; sport, frolics, etc. (freq. and class.; for syn. cf.: voluptas, libido, delectatio, oblectatio, delectamentum, oblectamentum). **I.** Prop.: cogitatio amoenitatum ad delectationem, aut supellectilis ad delicias, aut epularum ad voluptates, Cic. Par. 1, 2; cf. Hor. Od. 4, 8, 10 et saep.: deliciarum causa et voluptatis cives Romanos cum mitella saepe vidimus, Cic. Rab. Post. 10: multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, id. Mur. 6: delicias diffuentes, id. Lael. 15; id. Verr. 2, 4, 57; Sall. C. 31, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 31 et saep.: Herodotus Thucydidesque longissime a talibus deliciis vel potius ineptis afuerunt, Cic. Or. 12 fin.; cf. Quint. 1, 11, 6; 12, 8, 4: delicias facere, to play tricks, to joke, to make sport of one, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 30; id. Poen. 1, 2, 68; 83; on the contrary, to sport as lovers, Catull. 45, 24; 72, 2: amores et hae deliciae quae vocantur, Cic. Cael. 19: vortorum, a dallying with, fondly prolonging, Juv. 10, 291: ecce aliae deliciae (pretensions) equitum vix ferendae, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9: esse in deliciis alicui, to be any one's favorite, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1 fin.; so id. Vatin. 8 fin.; Lucr. 4, 1152: aliquid in deliciis habere, Cic. Div. 1, 34 fin.: habere aliquem in deliciis, Suet. Vit. 12: in deliciis vivere, Vulg. Apoc. 18, 9. — **II.** Transf., of living beings: *delight, darling, sweetheart, beloved*: tu urbanus scurra, deliciae populi, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 14: mea voluptas, meae deliciae, mea vita, mea amoenitas, id. Poen. 1, 2, 152: amores ac deliciae tuae Roscius, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; cf. id. Att. 16, 6 fin.; id. Phil. 6, 5; and the well-known appellation of Titus: amor ac deliciae generis humani, Suet. Tit. 1: C. Sempronium Rufum mel ac delicias tuas, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8: Corydon ardebat Alexim, Delicias domini, Verg. E. 2, 2; cf. id. ib. 9, 22, Cat. 6, 1: verba ne Alexandrinis quidem permittenda deliciis, favorite slaves, Quint. 1, 2, 7: aegrae solaque libidine fortes Deliciae, a voluptuary, minion, Juv. 4, 4; Petr. 67; Stat. Silv. 5, 5, 67; cf. Plutarch, Anton. 59: delicias hominis, a precious fellow! Juv. 6, 47.

† **deliciaris**, e, adj. [2. delicia], pertaining to a gutter: tegulae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 73, 2 Müll.

† **deliciatus**, a, um, adj. [2. delicia], with a gutter: tectum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 73, 2 Müll.

* **de-licio**, ēre, v. a. [lacio, the root of deliciae and delecto], to allure one from the right way, to entice, delight: aliquem, Titin. ap. Non. 277, 17.

* **deliciolae**, ārum, f. dim. [deliciae no. II.], a darling: nostrae, Tulliola, Cic. Att. 1, 8 fin. — Also **deliciolum**, i, n.: tuum, villici filius, Sen. Ep. 12, 3.

deliciosus, a, um, adj. [deliciae], delicious, delicate (late Lat.): lassitudines, August. Contr. 10, 34 fin.: militia, Cass. Var. 7, 9: mollities, Mart. Cap. 7, § 727; of persons, Ambros. de Poen. 1, 9, 24; Sedul. prol. 8.

delicium, ii, n., v. deliciae *init.*

delico, āre, v. deliquo.

* **delictor**, ōris, m. [delinquo], a delinquent, offender, Cypr. Ep. 59 fin.

delictum, i, n. [delinquo], prop. a fall-

ing short of the standard of law (hence esp. a *transgression* against positive law; cf. peccatum, usu. against natural law; cf. also: malefactum, maleficium, facinus, flagitium, scelus, nefas, impietas, culpa), a *fault, offence, crime, transgression, wrong*: delictum suum Suamque ut culpam expetere in mortalem sinat, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 32; so, delictum in se admittere, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 48: majore commisso delicto, *Caes. B. G. 7, 4 *fin.*: quo delictum majus est, eo poena est tardior, Cic. Caecin. 3: fatetur aliquis se peccasse et ejus delicti veniam petit: nefarium est facinus ignorare. At leve delictum est: omnia peccata sunt paria, id. Mur. 30, 62: ubi senatus delicti conscientia populum timet, Sall. J. 27, 3; 104, 5; 102, 12: defendere delictum, Hor. A. P. 442 al.: praecoccupat in delicto, Vulg. Galat. 6, 1: hostia pro delicto, a *trespass-offering*, id. Levit. 7, 1 et saep.—In *plur.*, Cic. Rab. Post. 6; id. Off. 1, 40 *fin.*; Sall. C. 3, 2; id. J. 3, 2; Hor. Od. 3, 6, 1; id. A. P. 141; 347 et saep.

deliculus, a, um, *adj.* *dim.* [delinquo], *blemished, defective*: oves, Cato R. R. 2, 7: armenta, id. ib. (cf. Wordsworth, *Fragm.* and *Specim.* p. 614 sq.).

* **delicus**, a, um, *adj.* [delinquo], *put away from the breast, weaned*: porci, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 16; cf. *delicum*, ἀπογαλακτισθέν, Gloss. Vet.

deliculus, v. deliquis.

1. de-ligo, lēgi, lectum, 3, v. a. [l. lego], *to choose out, to select* (for syn. cf.: lego, coopto, designo, eligo, seligo). **I.** In gen. (freq. and class.): continuo Amphitruo delegit viros primores principes, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 49: ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 3: quodsi liber populus deliget, quibus se committat; deligetur optimum quemque, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: qui ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, id. Rosc. Am. 3 *fin.*; so with *ex*, id. Agr. 2, 9, 23; id. Mil. 8, 21; id. Rep. 1, 44; Caes. B. G. 3, 18; 5, 11; Sall. J. 23, 2; Liv. 8, 33 et saep.; poet. with *ab*: delectos ordine ab omni centum oratores, Verg. A. 7, 152: Otho (Celsus) bello inter duces delegit, Tac. H. 1, 71: locum castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 49; 2, 17: hunc sibi locum domicilio, id. ib. 2, 29 *fin.* et saep.: re frumentaria comparata equitibusque delectis, id. ib. 4, 7; and so of soldiers, id. ib. 1, 48; Sall. J. 46, 7; 49, 1 al.: delecti Latio et Laurentibus agris, Verg. A. 11, 431: melimela ad lunam delecta, Hor. S. 2, 8, 32.—**Poet.**: altaque mortali deligere astra manu, Prop. 2, 32, 50 (3, 30, 50 M. dub.; al. deripere).—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of fruits, *to gather, pick off*: oleam, Cato R. R. 144, 1: uvam, id. 112, 2: fructum, Col. 5, 10, 10.—**B.** With the accessory idea of removal to a distance, *to choose out and send or take away* (rare): amentem ex aedibus, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 42: senes ac fessas aequore matres, Verg. A. 5, 117.

2. de-ligo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (de in the sense of reduction in breadth; cf. devincire, *to bind or tie together*; *to bind up, to bind fast* (good prose): homini rostrum deliges, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 13: brachium superimposito penicillo, Cels. 2, 10 *fin.*: vulnus, Quint. 2, 17, 9; 2, 21, 17; cf.: deligatus et plurimis medicamentis delibutus, id. 11, 3, 129: veretra, Suet. Tib. 62 et saep.: hominem proripi atque in foro medio nudari ac deligari et virgas expediri jubet, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 40: sarmentis circum cornua boum deligatis, Quint. 2, 17, 19: naviculam ad ripam, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 3; so, naves ad ancoras, id. ib. 4, 29; and, naves ad terram, id. B. C. 3, 39: epistolam ad amentum, id. B. G. 5, 48, 5: ad patibulos deligantur, cruci defiguntur, Licinius ap. Non. 221, 11; cf.: aliquem ad palum, Liv. 2, 5; 8, 7: viros ac feminas ad stipitem, Suet. Ner. 29 al.: alterius collo aspera deligata, id. ib. 45.

‡ **delimitor**, ōris, m. [de-limo], a *filer*, ἀειρόμενος, Gloss. Cyrill.

* **de-limatus**, a, um, *Part.* [limo], *filed off*: scobem, Plin. 34, 11, 26, § 111.

delimitatio, ōnis, f., a *marking out, limiting*, Auct. de limit. p. 142 Goes. From **de-limito**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to mark out*, Frontin. de agr. qual. p. 38 Goes.

delineatio, ōnis, f. [delineo], a *sketch*,

delineation (late Lat. for forma, descriptio), Tert. adv. Val. 27.

de-linēo, also **delinio**, āvi, 1, v. a. [linea], *to sketch out, to delineate*: imaginem in pariete carbone, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 89; Tert. adv. Val. 4; id. Res. Carn. 20 *init.*

de-lingo, linxi, ēre, v. a., *to lick, lick off or up* (very rare): cochleare plenum, Cels. 3, 22 *fin.*: leo puerum delinxit, Lampr. Diad. 5, § 6.—**Prov.**: salem, i. e. *to have a meagre diet*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 6; id. Pers. 3, 3, 25.

delinificus, delinimentum, delinō and delinitor, v. delen.

de-līno, no *perf.*, lītum, 3, v. a., *to besmear* (very rare): delinendus homo est vel gypso vel argenti spuma, Cels. 3, 19; cf. faciem, App. M. 8, p. 214.

delinquentia, ae, f. [delinquo], a *fault, crime, delinquency*; only in Tert. Res. Carn. 46 and 47.

de-linguo, liqui, lictum, 3 (*perf.* delinquerunt, Liv. 1, 32 codd.), v. n. and a., *to fail, be wanting*. **I.** Lit., *to fail, be lacking*, for the usual deficere (cf. i. deliquium, = defectus—very rare): delinquere frumentum, Cael. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 390: delinquit aut superet aliquid tibi, Tuberio ib.—**II.** Trop. (class.), *to fail, be wanting in one's duty; to commit a fault, to do wrong, transgress, offend*; and, delinquere aliquid, *to commit, do something wrong*. (a) Absol.: QVOD POPVLVS HERMVNDVLVS HOMINESQVE POPVLI HERMVNDVLI ADVERSVS POPVLVM ROMANVM BELLVM FECERE DELIQUERVNTQVE, etc., an old formula used in declaring war, Gell. 16, 4; cf. id. ap. Liv. 1, 32: an quia non delinquant viri? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 41: ut condemnaretur filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset? Cic. N. D. 3, 38: mercede delinquere (opp. gratis recte facere), Sall. Hist. Fragm. 3, 61, 5 Dietsch: in vita, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4 *fin.*; cf.: in bello miles, id. Clu. 46; and: hac quoque in re, id. Inv. 2, 10, 33: in ancilla, Ov. M. 2, 8, 9: deliquere homines adulescentuli per ambitionem, Sall. C. 52, 26: paulum deliquit amicus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 84: multo jam ut praestet laxitate delinquere, Plin. 17, 12, 19, § 94.—Of errors in language, Quint. 1, 5, 49.—(β) With *acc. respect.*: dum caveatur praeter aequum ne quid delinquat, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 14; so, quid, id. Men. 5, 2, 30; id. Ps. 4, 7, 129; Cic. Agr. 2, 36 *fin.*; Sall. C. 51, 12: quae, id. J. 28, 4: quid erga aliquem, Plaut. Ep. 3, 9: quid ego tibi deliqui? id. Am. 2, 2, 185.—With *object. acc.*: flagitia, Tac. A. 12, 54 *fin.*; cf.: multo majora deliquit, Vulg. 2 Par. 33, 23.—**Pass.**: adulterium quod pubertate delinquitur, Dig. 48, 5, 38; cf. delictum.—**Pass. impers.**: ut nihil a me adhuc delictum putem, Cic. Att. 9, 10 *fin.*; Gell. 5, 4, 2.

deliquātītūdō, inis, f. [deliquo], a *melting, dropping*, cerae, Cassiod. in Ps. 67, 3.

de-liquesco, licūi, 3, v. *inch. n.*, *to melt away, dissolve, melt* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: utinam tua ista in sortiendi sors deliquerit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 47: ubi delicit nondum prior (sc. nix), altera venit, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 15: Hyrie fiendo deliquit, id. M. 7, 381; cf. id. ib. 4, 253.—**II.** Trop., *to melt away, pine away; to vanish, disappear*: qui nec tabescat molestiis nec frangatur timore nec alacritate futilli gestiens deliquescat, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37; Lact. 7, 12.

deliquia or **delicia**, ae, f., a *gutter*, v. 2. delicia.

deliquio (-linguo), ōnis, f. [delinquo], a *failure, want*, Gell. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 390: nullam causam dico quin mihi et parentum et libertatis apud te deliquio siet, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 92 (Brix, Fleck; al. deliquium).

1. deliquium, ii, n. [delinquo, no. I.], a *want, defect* (rare): solis, i. e. *an eclipse* (for which freq. defectus), Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 54; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 390; Lact. Epit. 45, 10: solis lunaeque deliquia, Mart. Cap. 6, § 594.

2. deliquium, ii, n. [deliquo], a *flowing down, dropping down*, Prud. Hamart. 153.

de-liquo and (in the trop. signif.) **de-lico**, āre, v. a. [liquo], *to clear off a*

turbid liquid, *to clarify, to strain*: turbida quae sunt deliquantur ut liquida fiant, Varr. L. L. 7, § 106 Müll.; Cels. 5, 20, 5: passum in alia vasa, Col. 12, 39, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to clear up by speaking, to explain*: explanare, indicare, aperire, Non. (ante-class.): quid istic sibi vult sermo, mater, delica, Titin. ap. Non. 98, 10, and 277, 25 (v. 92, 102 Rib.); so Att. ib.; Caecil. ib. 277, 29: ut tu ipse me dixisse delices (sc. apud erum), Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 31.

* **deliquis** or **delicius**, a, um, *adj.* [delinquo, no. I.], *wanting, lacking*: tibi nil domi delicuum est, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 33.

deliramentum (in the Fronto MS. written delēr.), i, n. [deliro], *nonsense, absurdity* (in Plaut. and in post-Aug. prose), Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 64; id. Men. 5, 5, 21; Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 17; Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1; Vulg. Luc. 24, 14.

deliratio, ōnis, f. [id.], originally, a going out of the furrow, in ploughing; hence, trop., *giddiness, silliness, folly, dotage, madness* (very rare): quod vocant lirare, operiente semina, unde primum appellata deliratio est, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 180: ista senilis stultitia, quae deliratio appellari solet, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: o delirationem incredibilem! non enim omnis error stultitia est dicenda, id. Div. 2, 43: aliena, Plin. Ep. 6, 15, 4.

* **deliritas**, ātis, f. [id.], i. q. deliratio, Laber. ap. Non. 490, 21 (v. 139 Rib.).

delirium, ii, n. [deliro, no. II.], in medical lang., *madness, delirium*, Cels. 2, 8; 3, 18 et saep.

de-līro, āre, v. n. [de-lira, to go out of the furrow; hence], **I.** Lit., *to deviate from a straight line*: nil ut deliret amussis, Aus. Idyll. 16, 11; cf. Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 180.—**II.** Trop. (cf. Vel. Long. p. 2233 P.), *to be crazy, deranged, out of one's wits; to be silly, to dote, rave* (class.): delirat lingua mensque, Lucr. 3, 454: falli, errare, labi, decipi tam dedecet quam delirare et mente esse captum, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94; so with desipere and dementem esse, id. N. D. 1, 34, 94: Am. Delirat uxor. So. Atrabili perita est, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 95 sq.: senex delirans, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 43: morbo delirantes, Lucr. 5, 1158; cf. timore, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 8: in extis totam Etruriam delirare, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 35: Stertinius deliret acumen, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 20.—With *acc. respect.*: quicquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi, whatever folly the kings commit, id. ib. 1, 2, 14.

delirus, a, um, *adj.* [deliro, no. II.], *silly, doting, crazy* (class.): dementit delirique fatur, Lucr. 3, 464: delira furiosaque, id. 2, 985; with amens, Hor. S. 2, 3, 107: senex, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75; Hor. S. 2, 5, 11: anus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48; id. Div. 2, 68, 141: mater, Hor. S. 2, 3, 293: scriptor, id. Ep. 2, 2, 126 et saep.

(**de-līteo**, ēre, false read. in Plin. 35, 1, 1, § 3 for dilatantia, v. dilato.)

de-lītesco, tūi, 3, v. *inch. n.* [latesco], *to hide away, conceal one's self; to lie hid, to lurk* (class.). **I.** Lit.: bestiae in cubilibus delitescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49 *fin.*; cf.: hostes noctu in silvis delituerant, *Caes. B. G. 4, 32, 4: caelum, Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 71: in ulva, Verg. A. 2, 136: sub praesepibus vipera, Verg. G. 3, 417: silva, Ov. M. 4, 340; cf.: privato loco, id. Tr. 3, 1, 80: sinu ancillae, id. Am. 3, 1, 56 al.: ut eo mitteret amicos, qui delitescerent, deinde repente proslirent, Cic. Cael. 25 *fin.*—**Absol.**: delituit mala, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 9.—**B.** Transf., of things: stella cursum conficit, vespertinis temporibus delitescendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52.—Of a letter: ancillae sinu, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 56.—**II.** Trop., *to skulk behind, shelter one's self under*: in alioquin auctoritate delitesceret, Cic. Ac. 2, 5, 15; so, in ista calumnia, id. Caecin. 21 *fin.*; cf. ib. 23 *fin.*: in dolo malo, id. Tull. § 33: umbrā magni nominis, Quint. 12, 10, 15; id. 10, 5, 10 Zumpt N. cr.

* **de-litigo**, āre, v. n., *to scold, rail angrily*: iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore, Hor. A. P. 94.

* **delitor**, ōris, m. [deleo], *an obliterator*: scelerum fratris, Att. ap. Prisc. p. 873 P.

delītus, a, um, *Part.*, **1.** from deleo, **2.** from delino.

nirent, ea demens eventura esse dicebat, Cic. Div. 2, 55 *fin.*: summus viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse dicebas, id. N. D. 1, 34, 94 (for which, delirare et mente esse captum, id. Off. 1, 27, 94): ego te non vecordem, non furiosum, non mente captum, non tragico illo Oreste aut Athamante dementiorem putem, id. Pis. 20, 47; cf. Orestes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 133 and 135; 1, 6, 97; 1, 10, 74; id. Od. 1, 37, 7; Juv. 15, 1: Pentheus, Verg. A. 4, 469: in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83; cf. id. Rep. 1, 1: quem fugis, ah, demens? Verg. E. 2, 60: non tacui demens, id. A. 2, 94 et saep.—**II.** Poet. transf., of inanimate subjects: manus, Tib. 1, 10, 56: somnia, Prop. 3, 8, 15 (4, 7, 15 M.); furor, id. 1, 13, 20: discordia, Verg. A. 6, 280: falx, id. ib. 3, 7: strepitus, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 23: cura alieni periculi, Val. Fl. 6, 474: cf. ratio, Nep. Paus. 3, 1: otium, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 85.—*Sup.*: causa demetissimi consilii, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 53; Auct. Harusp. resp. 26.—*Adv.*: **dementer**, foolishly, madly (rare): tanta res tam dementer credita, *Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22; Ov. M. 4, 259: demetissime testabitur, Sen. Ben. 4, 27 *fin.*

* **dēmsio**, ōnis, f. [demetior], a measuring: legum, Aus. Ep. 5, 11.

dēmsum, i, n., v. demetior.

dēmsum, a, um, Part. demetior.

dēmter, adv., v. demens *fin.*

dēmētia, ae, f. [demens], the being out of one's mind; insanity, madness; folly (freq. and class.; for syn. cf.: amentia, furor, rabies, vecordia, insania, deliratio, vesania): animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam eandemque demantiam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10; Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 40; Lucr. 1, 705; Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 22; Nep. Pelop. 3, 2; Caes. B. G. 4, 13; Sall. C. 42, 2; Quint. 7, 3, 2; Tib. 1, 2, 11; Verg. E. 2, 69; id. A. 5, 465; 9, 601; Juv. 10, 233; Hor. Epod. 17, 45; Ov. M. 13, 225 al.—In plur., follies, Cic. Att. 9, 9 *fin.*

dēmētio, ire, 4, v. n. [id.], to be out of one's senses, to be mad, to rave (ante- and post-class.): demetia deliraque fatur, *Lucr. 3, 464: sese mea magia in amore inductam demetire, App. Mag. p. 324, 9: aliquis instinctu daemonis percitus demetit, effertur, insanit, Lact. 4, 27 *med.*

dēmēto, āre, 1, v. a. and n. [id.]. **I.** Act., to drive mad, to craze, deprive of mind: demetatus, Cassiod. Amic. 21: ἐξίσταται ἰδιωτικῶς, Gloss. Graec. Lat.; esp. to bewitch, delude: propter quod magis suis demettasset eos, Vulg. Act. 8, 11.—**II.** Neut., to rave, be out of one's mind: semper demetabat, Lact. Mort. Pers. 7, 9.

dē-mēo, āre, v. n., to go down, descend (post-class.): caelo, Ap. M. 10, p. 254, 12: ad Tartarum Manesque, id. ib. 6, p. 180, 7; Mart. Cap. 2, p. 38.

dē-mēreo, ūi, itum, 2, v. a. **I.** With acc. rei, to merit, deserve a thing (ante- and post-class., and very rare): aliquid mercedis domino, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 90: grandem pecuniam, Gell. 1, 8, 3: demeritae laetitiae, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 14.—**II.** (Since the Aug. per.) With acc. pers., to deserve well of, to oblige: avunculum magnopere, Suet. Aug. 8: nec tibi sit servos demeruisse pudor, Ov. A. A. 2, 252: crimine te potui demeruisse meo, id. Her. 2, 28: matrona amoenitate aliqua demerenda erit, Col. 1, 4, 8. In this signif. usually in the deponent form, **dē-mēreor** (not ante-Aug.): ut pleniori obsequio demererer amantissimos meos, Quint. proem. § 3; so, Pompeium et Caesarem, quorum nemo alterum offendere audebat, nisi ut alterum demereretur, simul provocavit, lay under obligation, Sen. Ep. 104, 33; id. Ben. 1, 2, 5: demerendi beneficio tam potentem civitatem occasio, Liv. 3, 18: in Regulo demerendo, Plin. Ep. 4, 2, 4; Suet. Vit. 2; id. Oth. 4; Quint. 9, 2, 29; Tac. A. 15, 21 al.

dē-mergo, si, sum, 3, v. a., to sink, submerge, to plunge into, to dip (class.). **I.** Lit.: candens ferrum in gelidum imbrem, Lucr. 6, 149: pars remorum demersa liquore, id. 4, 441; cf. cornix demersit caput, Cic. post. Div. 1, 8 *fin.*; and demersis aequora rostris Ima petunt, Verg. A. 9, 119: Marium senile corpus paludibus occultasse demersum, Cic. Sest. 22, 50; cf. id. Div. 2, 68; id. Fin. 2, 32, 105: navem, Plin. 32, 2, 6, § 15: triremem hostium perforare et de-

mergere, Auct. B. Alex. 25, 5; 31 *fin.*: pullos mari, Suet. Tib. 2; and in pass. of a person: vehementi circio bis paene demersus est, id. Claud. 17: plebem in fossas cloacasque exhauriendas, i. e. to busy, employ, Liv. 1, 59; cf. vultum in undas, Prop. 3, 18, 9 (4, 17, 9 M.): metalla, Plin. H. N. 33 proem.: stirpem, to sink or set in, to plant (with deponere), Col. 3, 18, 2 sq.; cf. surculos, Pall. Febr. 17, 3: dapes in alvum, Ov. M. 15, 105; cf. id. ib. 6, 664: si quando nos demersimus, ut qui urinantur, Cic. Ac. Fragg. ap. Non. 474, 27.—*Poet.*: colla demersere humeris (i. e. absconderunt), Stat. Th. 6, 850.—**B.** Esp. of the sun-god, etc., to sink in the sea, cause to set (poet.): sex ubi sustulerit totidem demerserit orbis purpureum rapido qui vehit axe diem, Ov. F. 3, 517 sq.: Titan igniferi tantum demerserat orbis, quantum, etc., Luc. 3, 41 sq.—**C.** Intrans., to set (late Lat.): demergit sol et nascitur, Min. Fel. 34, 11.—**II.** Trop., to sink, depress, overwhelm: animus depressus et quasi demersus in terram, Cic. de Sen. 21: demersae leges alicujus opibus, emergunt aliquando, id. Off. 2, 7, 24: patriam demersam extuli, id. Sull. 31, 87; cf. Nep. Dion. 6; and concidit domus, ob lucrum demersa exitio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 13: plebs aere alieno demersa, Liv. 2, 29, 8; cf. id. 6, 27, 6: Rheam in perpetuam virginitatem demersit, Just. 43, 2.—**P. a.**, **dēmersus**, a, um, depressed.—*Comp.*: pulsus, Coel. Al. Acut. 2, 32, 165: quid demorsiora scrutantur, Rufin. Origen in Cant. 3, p. 10.

dēmersio, ōnis, f. [demergo], a being sunk down, a sinking (late Lat. and rare). **I.** Prop.: urbium, Sol. 40, 5.—**II.** Trop.: temporalis (animae), Macr. S. 1, 12 *fin.*

1. dēmersus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from demergo.

2. dēmersus, ūs, m. [demergo], a sinking: levita sustentatui, gravia demersui, App. Mag. p. 287, 35.

dēmessus, a, um, Part., from demeto.

dē-mētor, mensus, 4, v. a., to measure out, to measure, as a whole (whereas dimetior is to measure the parts of a whole—very rare): ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, Cic. Or. 12, 38; so Quint. 5, 10, 124 (al. dimensis): vos meministis quot calendis petere demensum cibum, i. e. the stated allowance of slaves, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 3.—Hence, **dēmensum**, i, n., a measured allowance, ration of slaves: quod ille unciam de demenso suo comparsit, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9; Spart. Hadr. 7 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell. 2849; cf. Donat. ad Ter. 1, 1; Sen. Ep. 80; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 40 Orelli.—In a comic transf. nunc argumentum vobis demensum dabo, Non modio neque trimodio, verum ipso horreo, Plaut. Men. prol. 14.

1. dē-mēto, messui, messum, 3, v. a., to mow, reap, cut off, gather, crop, harvest (class.). Usually of fruits: tempora demetendis fructibus et percipiendis accommodata, Cic. de Sen. 19, 70; cf. id. N. D. 2, 62 *fin.*: hordeum, Cass. Hem. ap. Prisc. p. 903 P.: demesso frumento, *Caes. B. G. 4, 32, 4; so, frumentum, Liv. 34, 26: segetes, Tac. A. 14, 24; cf. Galli armati alienos agros demetunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 15: demessa est terra, Vulg. Apoc. 14, 16.—Less freq. (poet. or in post-Aug. prose) of other objects: pollice florem, to pluck off, Verg. A. 11, 68: favos, i. e. to cut out, take out, Col. 9, 15, 12: testes caudamque adultero (ferum), Hor. S. 1, 2, 46; cf. huic ense caput, to behead, Ov. M. 5, 104; and absol.: acies ferro demetit, Sil. 16, 102.

2. dē-mēto, āre, v. dimeto.

Dēmētrias, ādis, f. **I.** Gr. Δημητριάς, a city in Thessaly (Pelasgiotis), newly colonized by Demetrius Poliorcetes, formerly called Pagasae, now Volo, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; Liv. 27, 23 *fin.*; 28, 5; 39, 23.—**B.** Hence, **Dēmētriacus**, a, um, of Demetrias: sinus, Liv. 28, 5 *fin.* (al. Demetrai-cus).—**II.** A sort of plant, App. Herb. 3.

Dēmētrium, īi, n., Δημήτριον, a town in Phthiotis, with a temple to Demeter (Ceres), Mel. 2, 3, 6; Liv. 28, 6.—**II.** A harbor of Samothrace, Liv. 45, 6, 3.

Dēmētrius, īi, m., Δημήτριος, the name of several Greeks, among whom the most celebrated are, **1.** Demetrius Poliorce-

tes, son of Antigonus, and king of Macedonia, Cic. Off. 2, 7 *fin.*; Just. 15, 1 sq.; 16, 1 sq.—**II.** Demetrius Phalereus, a famous orator, a pupil of Theophrastus, Cic. Brut. 9; id. de Or. 2, 23; id. Or. 27 et saep.—**III.** Demetrius Magnes, a contemporary of Cicero, and author of a work, περὶ ὁμοιοτάτων, Cic. Att. 8, 11 *fin.*—**IV.** Demetrius Pharius, king of Illyria, Liv. 22, 33, 3.—**V.** Demetrius Soter, son of Antiochus the Great, Just. 34, 3, 8.—**VI.** The name of a singer, Hor. S. 1, 10, 79.—**VII.** A noted cynic, Tac. H. 1, 16; 4, 34; Sen. Ben. 7, 1.—**VIII.** A comic actor, Juv. 3, 99; Quint. 11, 3, 133.—Also, **IX.** The title of a comedy by Turpil- lius, Non. 322, 18; v. Rib. Com. Fr. p. 87 sq.

* **dēmigratio**, ōnis, f. [demigro], an emigration, Nep. Milt. 1.

dē-migro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to migrate from, to emigrate; to depart, remove from or to a place (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: de oppidis, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: ex his aedificiis, id. ib. 4, 4: ex agris, Liv. 38, 18 *fin.*; cf. ex agris in urbem, id. 2, 10: loco, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 85; cf. Helicone (deae), Stat. S. 1, 2, 4: in illa loca, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 42: in hortos, Suet. Tib. 35: Pydnam, Liv. 44, 6: ad virum optimum, Cic. Cat. 1, 8 et saep.—*Absol.*: demigrandi causa, Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 4; so Liv. 38, 23.—*Transf.*, to have recourse to: ad deos et ad sidera, Treb. Pol. Claud. 12.—**B.** Prepn., to depart this life (perh. only in Cic.): vetat demians ille in nobis deus, injussu hinc nos suo demigrare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 74; cf. ex hominum vita ad deorum religionem, id. Rab. perd. 10, 30; and: ab improbis, id. Par. 2, 18.—**II.** Trop. (only in Cic.): multa mihi dant solatia, nec tamen ego de meo statu demigro, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10: strumae ab ore improbo demigrant, id. Vatin. 16 *fin.*

† **dē-mingo**, ἐξομπό, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dēmīnoratio, ōnis, f. [deminoro], degradation, injury, Vulg. Sir. 22, 3.

dē-minoro, āre, v. a., to lessen, diminish in honor or rank (late Lat.), Tert. Anim. 33.

dē-minūo, ūi, ūtum, 3, v. a., to lessen by taking from, i. e. to make smaller, to lessen, diminish (cf. diminuo, to break up into small parts—freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: de mina una quinque nummos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 10: istum laborem tibi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 43 (cf. Wagner ad loc.): ne de bonis quae Octavii fuissent deminui pateretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 189: deminuit aequora venti, Lucr. 5, 268; 390: deminutae copiae, Caes. B. G. 7, 31, 3; 7, 73; id. B. C. 3, 2; Liv. 2, 1; Tac. A. 12, 64 al.: militum vires inopia frumenti deminuerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 52; Tac. A. 13, 58: fenore deminuto, Suet. Aug. 41: arborem, Tac. A. 13, 58 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to take away from, abate, lessen, etc.: de hujus praesidiis deminuturum putavit, Cic. Sull. 1, 2: neque de tanta voluptate et gratulatione quicquam fortuna deminuerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 6: aliquid de jure aut de legibus, id. ib. 7, 33; Liv. 8, 34: de sua in Aeduo benevolentia, Caes. B. G. 7, 43, 4: de libertate mea, Cic. Planc. 38: ex regia potestate, Liv. 2, 1: alicui timor studia deminuit, Caes. B. C. 2, 31, 4: partem aliquam juris, Cic. Caecin. 2, 5; cf. Liv. 4, 24: sententiam hujus interdicti (coupled with infirmata), Cic. Caecin. 13, 38: dignitatem nostri collegii, id. Brut. 1: potentiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 8: lenitatem imperitantis, Tac. A. 16, 28: curam, Prop. 2, 18, 21 (3, 10, 21 M.) al.: se capite deminueret, to lose or forfeit civil rights, be deprived of citizenship, Cic. Top. 4, 18; 6, 29; Liv. 22, 60, 15; cf. caput, no. III. 1. b.—**B.** Esp. in grammat. lang., to form into a diminutive: sacellum ex sacro deminutum est, Gell. 6, 12, 6: deminuantur adverbis, ut primum, primule; longe, longule, etc., Don. p. 21 Lind. N. cr. Cf.: deminutus, deminutio, and deminutivus.—Hence, **dēmīnūtus**, a, um, P. a. (very rare), diminished, small, diminutive. **A.** In gen.: deminutio qualitas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9.—**B.** In grammat. lang., diminutive, ὑποκοριστικός (for which, later, deminutivus): pro nomine integro positum sit deminutum (viz. in the expression magnum peculiotum), Quint. 1, 5, 46.

dēmīnūtio, ōnis, f. [deminuo], a diminution, decrease, lessening, abatement

(good prose). **I.** Lit.: accretio et deminutio luminis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28: civium, id. Cat. 3, 10, 24: vectigalium, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21: de bonis privatorum, id. Off. 2, 21, 73; cf.: tanta de imperio, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4: multari imperatorem deminutione provinciae, i. e. by shortening his term of command, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15 fin.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: alicujus libertatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 7: muliebre fastigium in deminutionem sui accipiens (sui, i. e. his own dignity), Tac. A. 1, 14: mentis, a being out of one's senses (shortly before, alienata mens), Suet. Aug. 99 fin.: honor aut deminutio, i. e. dishonor, Plin. 34, 13, 38, § 137.—**B.** Esp. (legal t. t.), the right of alienation of one's estate: uti Feceniae Hispaniae datio deminutio esset, Liv. 39, 19, 5 (Weissenb. ad loc.).—**C.** Public. t. t.: capitis deminutio, the loss or forfeiture of civil rights, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 9; Gai. Inst. 1, 160 sq.; Dig. 28, 3, 6, § 6; 25, 3, 7, § 1; Ulp. Reg. 10, 3; cf. Dig. 38, 17, 1: Postea Gai. p. 108; Sanders, Just. Inst. Intro. 40 sq.; v. Caput, III. 1. b.—**D.** In grammat. lang., a diminutive form, Quint. 1, 6, 6; cf. ib. 4; Charis. p. 73 P.; 128 P. et saep.

deminutivus, a, um, adj. [deminuo, no. II. B.], in the later grammat. lang., diminutive: vox, Tert. Apol. 32: nomen, a diminutive, Don. p. 174 P. sq.; in this sense often subst. **deminutivum**, i. n., Diom. p. 312 P.; Prisc. p. 609 sq. et saep: verba (sorbillo from sorbeo, garrulo from garrus), id. p. 827 P.—**Adv.** **deminutive**, as a diminutive: cymbia deminutive a cymba dicta, Macr. S. 5, 21 al.; al. diminutive.

Dēmipho, ōnis, m., Gr. Δημόφω, a character in the Phormio of Terence, 2, 3, 5 et saep.

dē-mīror, ātus, 1, v. dep. a., to wonder at a person or thing, to wonder (for the most part only in the 1st pers. pres., and peculiar to the lang. of conversation). **I.** Prop. (with acc. of neut. pron. or acc. and inf.): haec ego vos concupisse pro vestra stultitia non miror: sperasse me consule assequi posse demiror, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 100; id. Att. 15, 1; id. Fam. 7, 27; with person or thing as object (ante- and post-class.): eum demiror non venire ut jusseram, Plaut. Merc. 4, 2, 7: responsum ejus demiratus, Gell. 2, 13, 10: so, audaciam eorum, id. 3, 7, 12: has ejus intemperies, id. 1, 17, 2: ὀφρακι facit multa demiranda id genus, id. 16, 8, 3.—**II.** Transf., demiror, like our *I wonder*, for *I am at a loss to imagine* (with a relat. clause): demiror qui sciat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 133; cf. Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 121: demiror quid sit, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 68; cf. id. Stich. 1, 3, 109; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 14; and: quid mihi dicent? demiror, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 5: demiror, ubi nunc ambulet Messenio, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 6.

dēmisse, adv., low, humbly, v. demitto, P. a. fin.

* **dēmīssīcius** or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [demitto], hanging down, flowing, long; of a garment: tunicis dēmīssiciis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 24 (for which elsewh. demissis tunicis, v. demissus).

dēmīssio, ōnis, f. [id.], a letting down, sinking, lowering (very rare). **I.** Prop.: steriorum, *Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 5: barbae, a letting grow, Macr. S. 1, 22, 4.—In plur.: clipei aenei demissiones, Vitr. 5, 10 fin.—**II.** Trop. ***A.** (Acc. to demissus, no. II. A.): animi, dejection, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14.—**B.** In medic. lang., an abatement, mitigation (opp. accessio), Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 4.

dēmīssus, a, um, Part. and P. a., fr. demitto.

* **dē-mītigo**, āre, v. a., to make milder; pass., to become milder, more lenient: nosmet ipsi quotidie demitigamur, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 3.

dē-mītto, mīsi, missum, 3, v. a., to send down; to drop; to let sink, or bring down; to cause to hang or fall down; to lower, put down, let fall (freq. and class.).

I. Lit. **A.** In gen.: picis e caelo demissum flumen, Lucr. 6, 257; cf.: caelo imbrem, Verg. G. 1, 23: caelo ancilia, Liv. 5, 54 et saep.: barbam malis, Lucr. 5, 673: latum clavum pectore, Hor. S. 1, 6, 28; cf.: monilia pectoribus, Verg. A. 7, 278: laenam ex humeris, id. ib. 4, 263: Maia genitum

demittit ab alto, Verg. A. 1, 297; cf.: ab aethere currum, Ov. M. 7, 219: e muro sporta, Sall. Hist. 2, 53: aliquid in sporta per murum, Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 33: taleam (sc. in terram), to put into the ground, plant, Cato R. R. 45, 2; arbores altius, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 81: puteum alte in solido, i. e. to sink deep, Verg. G. 2, 231: triginta pedes in terram turrimus fundamenta, Curt. 5, 1, 31: arbusta certo demittunt tempore florem, Lucr. 5, 670: demisit nardini amphoram cellarius (i. e. deprompsit), Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 12: fasces, Cic. Rep. 2, 31; cf. id. ib. 1, 40: cibos (sc. in alvum), Quint. 10, 1, 19; cf. Ov. M. 8, 835.—**Naut. t. t.**, to lower, demittere antennis, Sall. Hist. 4, 41 Dietsch.; Auct. B. Alex. 45, 2: cornua (i. e. antennis), Ov. M. 11, 482; cf.: effugit hibernas demissa antenna procellas, id. Tr. 3, 4, 9: arma, classem, socios Rheno, Tac. A. 1, 45 fin.; cf.: farinam dolis secundā aquā Volturni fluminis, Frontin. Strat. 3, 14, 2; and pecora secundā aquā, id. ib. 3, 14, 4: manum artifices demitti infra pectus vetant, Quint. 11, 3, 112; cf. brachia, id. 2, 13, 9: frontem (opp. attolli), id. 11, 3, 78: supercilia (opp. alleviare), ib. § 79: aures, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 34; cf. auriculas, id. S. 1, 9, 20: caput, Ov. M. 10, 192: crinem, id. ib. 6, 289: demisso capite, Vulg. Job 32, 6 al.: aliquos per funem, Verg. A. 2, 262; Hor. A. P. 461: vestem, id. S. 1, 2, 95; cf. tunicam, id. ib. 25: stolam, id. ib. 99 et saep.; often in a violent manner, to cast down, to cast, throw, thrust, plunge, drive, etc.: equum in flumen, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73; cf.: equos a campo in cavam viam, Liv. 23, 47: aliquid in carcerem, Liv. 34, 44 fin.; cf. Sall. C. 55, 4: aliquid ad imos Manes, Verg. A. 12, 884: hostem in ovilia, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 10: gladium in jugulum, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 28; cf.: ferrum in illa, Ov. M. 4, 119: sublicas in terram, Caes. B. G. 3, 49, 4; cf.: huc stipites, id. ib. 7, 73, 3 and 6: huc caementa, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 35: nummum in loculos, to put, id. Ep. 2, 1, 175: calculum atrum in urnam, Ov. M. 15, 44: milia sex nummum in arcam nummariam, Nov. Com. v. 108 Rib.: caput ad fornicem Fabii, to bow, stoop, Crassus ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267: tunicam ad talos, Varr. ap. Non. 286, 19; cf. Cic. Clu. 40, 111; Quint. 5, 13, 39 et saep.: quove velim magis fessas demittere naves, Verg. A. 5, 29; cf.: navei secundo anni Scodiam, Liv. 44, 31.—**Poet. with dat.**: corpora Stygiae nocti tormentis, Ov. M. 3, 695; cf.: aliquid neci, Verg. A. 2, 85: aliquid Orco, id. ib. 2, 398; Hor. Od. 1, 28, 11: aliquid umbris, Sil. 11, 142: ferrum jugulo, Ov. H. 14, 5: ferrum lacubus, id. M. 12, 278: offa demittitur faucibus boum, Plin. 27, 11, 76, § 101.—**B.** Se, or in the pass. form with middle signif., to let one's self down, stoop, descend: (venti vortex) ubi se in terras demisit, Lucr. 6, 446: se inguinibus tenuis in aquam calidam, Cels. 1, 3: se ad aurem alicujus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30; cf.: cum se demittit ob assem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 64: concava vallis erat, qua se demittere rivi Assuerant, Ov. M. 8, 334 al.: nonnullae (matres familiae) de muris per manus demissae, Caes. B. G. 7, 47, 6.—**Prov.**: demitti de caelo, or simply caelo, to be sent down from heaven, i. e. to be of celestial origin, Liv. 10, 8, 10; Quint. 1, 6, 16.—**B.** Esp., milit. t. t. **1.** To send, bring, or lead down soldiers into a lower place: in loca plana agmen demittunt, Liv. 9, 27; cf.: agmen in vallem infimam, id. 7, 34: equites Numidas in inferiorem campum, id. 27, 18: agmen in Thessaliam, id. 32, 13; 38, 2: exercitum in planitiem, Frontin. Strat. 1, 2, 7 al.; and without in: agmen, Liv. 9, 2: levem armaturam, id. 22, 28 al.: cum se major pars agminis in magnam convallē demississet, had descended, Caes. B. G. 5, 32 fin.; so with se, id. ib. 6, 40, 6; 7, 28, 2; id. B. C. 1, 79, 4; Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 4 al.—**2.** Arma demittere, in making a military salute: armis demissis salutationem more militari faciunt, with grounded arms, Auct. B. Afr. 85, 6.—**II.** Trop., to cast down, let sink, etc.: demiseroculos omnes gemitumque dedere, Ov. M. 15, 612; cf.: vultu demisso, Vulg. Isa. 49, 23: demissis in terram oculis, Liv. 9, 38, 13; also in sleep: cadit inscia clavo Dextera, demittitque oculos, Val. Fl. 3, 41: vultum, Val. Max. 8, 14, 5; Curt. 6, 32, 1: vultum vnumque metu, Ov. M. 7,

133; cf. vultus, id. ib. 10, 367; Liv. 2, 58: hoc in pectus tuum demitte, impress this deeply on your mind, Sall. J. 102 fin.; cf.: eas voces in pectora animosque, Liv. 34, 50; and: dolor hoc altius demissus, quo minus profiteri licet, Just. 8, 5, 11: cum in eum casum me fortuna demississet, ut, etc., had reduced, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 2: dignitatem in discrimen, Liv. 3, 35: vim dicendi ad unum auditorem (opp. supra modum sermonis attolli), Quint. 1, 2, 31; to engage in, enter upon, embark in, meddle with: me penitus in causam, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3; cf.: me in res turbulentissimas, id. Fam. 9, 1, 2: cogita ne te eo demittas, unde, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 16 fin.: se in comparisonem, Suet. Rhet. 6: se in adulationem, to descend to, Tac. A. 15, 73: se usque ad servilem patientiam, id. ib. 14, 26: se ad minora illa, Quint. 1 proem. § 5: re in secunda tollere animos et in mala demittere, to let it sink, i. e. to be disheartened, Lucil. ap. Non. 286, 7; cf.: si vicerint, efferunt se laetitia: victi debilitantur animosque demittunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42; so, animos (with contrahere), id. Tusc. 4, 6 fin.; and: animum (with contrahere), id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, § 4: mentes, Verg. A. 12, 609 (desperant, sicut e contra sperantes aliquid erigunt mentes, Serv.); and with abl.: ne se admodum animo demitterent, Caes. B. G. 7, 29.—**In geom.**, t. t., to let fall a line, Vitr. 3, 5, 5.—**Hence**, **dēmīssus**, a, um, P. a., brought down, lowered. **A.** Lit. **1.** Of localities, sunken, low-lying, low (cf. dejectus, P. a., no. I.): campestribus ac demissis locis, Caes. B. G. 7, 72, 3; cf.: loca demissa ac palustria, id. B. C. 3, 49, 5.—**2.** Of other things, drooping, falling, hanging down: demissis umbris esse, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 22 Ruhnck.: tremulus, labiis demissis, with flabby lips, id. ib. 2, 3, 44: demisso capite discedere, Cic. Clu. 21, 58; cf.: tristes, capite demisso, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: demisso vultu, with downcast looks, Sall. C. 31, 7.—**Poet.** in Gr. constr.: Dido vultum demissa, Verg. A. 1, 561.—**Also deep**: demissa vulnera, Sen. Ep. 67 fin.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Downcast, dejected, dispirited, low (freq.): erigebat animum jam demissum, Cic. Clu. 21, 58: esse fracto animo et demisso, id. Fam. 1, 9, 16: (homines) animo demisso atque humili, id. Font. 11; cf. id. Tusc. 2, 21: demisso animo fuit, Sall. J. 98 al.: demissa voce loqui, Verg. A. 3, 320.—**In the comp.**: nihilo demissiore animo causa ipse pro se dicta, Liv. 4, 44.—**Transf.** to the person: quis P. Sullam nisi moerentem, demissum afflictumque vidit? Cic. Sull. 26 fin.: videsne illum demissum? id. Mur. 21, 45; Quint. 1, 3, 10 al.—**Comp.**: orator in ornamentis et verborum et sententiarum demissior, Cic. Or. 24, 81.—**2.** Lowly, humble, unassuming, shy, retiring (opp. elatus, lofty, proud): ea omnia, quae proborum, demissorum, non acrium sunt, valde benevolentiam conciliant, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 182; cf.: multum demissus homo, Hor. S. 1, 3, 57: sit apud vos modestiae locus, sit demissis hominibus perflugium, sit auxilium pudori, Cic. Mur. 40, 87.—**3.** Rarely of external condition, humble, poor: qui demissi in obscuro vitam habent (opp. qui magno imperio praediti in excelso aetatem habent), Sall. C. 51, 12.—**4.** Poet., and in Tacitus, of genealogical descent, descended, derived, sprung: ab alto Demissum genus Aeneae, Hor. S. 2, 5, 63; so Verg. G. 3, 35: id. A. 1, 288; Stat. Th. 2, 613; Tac. A. 12, 58.—**Sup.** does not occur.—**Adv.** **dēmīsse**, 1. Lit., low: hic alte, demissus ille volabat, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 23.—**2.** Trop., humbly, modestly, abjectly, meanly: non est ausus elate et ample loqui, cum humiliter demisseque sentiret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: suppliciter demisseque respondere, id. Fl. 10, 21: se tueri, id. Att. 2, 18, 3.—**Sup.**: haec quam potest demississime atque subjectissime exponit, *Caes. B. C. 1, 84 fin.

† **dēmīurgus**, or acc. to the Dor. form **dāmīurgus**, i, m., = δημιουργός, Dor. δαμιουργός. **I.** The chief magistrate in some of the Grecian states, Liv. 32, 22; 38, 30; title of a comedy of Turpilius, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1; Non. 226, 12 al.; cf. Rib. Com. p. 89 sq.—**II.** The Maker of the world, Tert. adv. Valent. 24.

dēmo, mpsi (msi), mptum (mtum), 3, v. a. [contr. from de-mo; cf. adimo and abemito], to take off, take away, to withdraw, subtract, remove (class. and very freq.; for syn. cf.: adimo, eripio, furor, rapio, prehendo, capio, sumo, excipio). **I.** Lit.: addita demptaque quaedam, Lucr. 2, 770; cf.: cum aliquid additur aut demitur, Cic. Ac. 2, 16; si quid ad eas (leges) addi demi mutarive vellet, Liv. 31, 11 fin.: lubet scire quantum auri erus sibi dempsit, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 14 (for which, shortly after, sibi novem abstulit): aurum sibi, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 13; secures de fascibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 31; so, clipea de columnis, Liv. 40, 51: de capite (from the sum total) medimna dc, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33; cf. ib. 35 (twice): una dempta uncia deum, dextans dempto sextante, dodrans dempto quadrante, bes dempto triente, Varr. L. L. 5, § 172 Müll.: de stipendio equitum aera, Liv. 7, 41: non hilum de tempore mortis, Lucr. 3, 1100; cf.: partem de die, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 20; Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 20 et saep.: quam minimum ex osse, Cels. 8, 4; cf.: aliquid ex cibo, id. 6, 16: fetus ab arbore, Ov. H. 20, 9; cf.: sucum a vellere, id. A. A. 3, 214.—With simple abl.: fetus arbore, id. M. 14, 689: juga equis, id. ib. 7, 324; id. F. 2, 74; cf.: juga bobus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 42: vincla pedibus, Ov. M. 3, 168; cf.: vincula nobis, id. F. 3, 320: nubem supercilio, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94 et saep.: soles (when about to recline at table), Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 16; cf.: Ov. A. A. 2, 212: haec (epistola) casu ad turrim adhaesit... dempta ad Ciceronem defertur, *Caes. B. C. 5, 43, 8: odorem vino, Cato R. R. 110: barbam, to shave, Suet. Caes. 67.—**II.** Trop.: nulla dies nobis maerorem e pectore demet, Lucr. 3, 921; so, mihi et tibi et illis molestiam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 33: nobis acerbam necessitudinem, Sall. J. 102, 5: plus dignitatis patribus (with detrahendo, and opp. addere), Liv. 2, 60: silentia furto, i. e. to disclose the theft, Ov. M. 2, 700 et saep.—Without a dat.: metum omnem, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 18: dolorem, Lucr. 2, 21: sollicitudinem, Cic. Att. 11, 15 fin.: curas his dictis, Verg. A. 2, 775; 3, 153 et saep.: ex dignitate populi (opp. adicere), Liv. 34, 54; cf.: de vi magistratus, id. 3, 33 fin.: lex ipsa per se dempto auctore, even without its author, Liv. 2, 42; cf.: dempto fine, without end, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 2: addere aut demere ad haec (verba), Vulg. 1 Mac. 8, 30.

Dēmōchāres, is, m., an Athenian orator and historian, nephew of Demosthenes, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 95; id. Brut. 83, 286 al.; Sen. de Ira. 3, 23, 1.

Dēmōcritus, i, m., Δημόκριτος. **I.** A celebrated philosopher born at Abdera, an adherent of the Eleatic school, and the originator of the atomic theory, Lucr. 3, 372; Cic. Tusc. 1, 11; id. Fin. 1, 6; id. Ac. 2, 17 sq.; id. Fat. 10 et saep.; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 12; id. A. P. 297; Juv. 10, 34 al.—**B.** Deriv. **1.** **Dēmōcriticus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Democritus: philosophi, his followers, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34 (in Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: Democriti, see the foll.).—**2.** **Dēmōcritus** or **-ius**, a, um, adj., Δημόκριτος, the same: Anaxarchus, Cic. N. D. 3, 33; id. Tusc. 2, 22: Nausiphanes, id. N. D. 1, 26.—**Dēmōcriti**, ōrum, m., his followers, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42.—Hence, **b.** **Subst.** **Dēmōcritica**, ōrum, m., the doctrines of Democritus, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 73; id. Div. 2, 13 fin.—**II.** Of Sicily, friend of Cicero, Cic. Fam. 13, 78.

Dēmōdocus, i, m., a companion of Aeneas, Verg. A. 10, 413.

dēmōgrammāteus, ōi, m., Gr. δημογραμματεὺς, a public scribe, Cod. Just. 10, 69, 4.

Dēmōlēōn, ontis, m., Δημολέων, a centaur slain by Perseus, Ov. M. 12, 356; 368.

Dēmōlēos, i, m., a Grecian chieftain before Troy, slain by Aeneas, Verg. A. 5, 260 sq.; cf. Quint. 8, 4, 24.

dēmōlio, ire, v. the foll. art. fin. **DE**.

dē-mōlior, itus, 4, v. dep. a., to cast off, remove. **I.** In gen. So only once in a trop. sense: culpam de me demolibor, Plaut. Bac. 3, 1, 16.—Far more freq., **II.** In partic., of buildings, to throw down, pull or tear down, demolish (for syn. cf.:

deleo, eluo, diluo, diruo, evertō, destruo). **A.** Lit.: monumenta virum, Lucr. 6, 242; (Lachm. lamenta): domum, Cic. Off. 1, 39: parietem, id. Top. 4, 22: statuas, id. Verr. 2, 2, 67: signum, id. ib. 2, 4, 39: columnas, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1 fin.: munitiones, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. 95, 22; cf. Nep. Timol. 3, 3: deum immortalum templa, Liv. 42, 3.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects: arcus et statuas, aras etiam templaque demolitur et obscurat obliuio, Plin. Pan. 55, 9.—**B.** Trop., to demolish, destroy: aevi prioris Robora, Ov. M. 15, 228: si quod cuiquam privatim officiet jus, id. destruet ac demolietur, quid atinebit? etc., Liv. 34, 3: Bacchanalia, id. 39, 16: faciem, to disfigure, Hier. in Matt. 6, 16 (as a transl. of the Gr. ἀφανίζειν τὸ πρόσωπον): terram, lay waste, Vulg. 4 Reg. 18, 25; id. Jer. 51, 2.—**Absol.**: ubi tinea demolitur, id. Matt. 6, 19 sq.

DE a. Act. form dēmōl'ō, ire, Naev. ap. Diom. p. 395 P. (Com. v. 48 Rib.); Varr. ib. Lex ap. Front. Aquaed. 129; Lact. 4, 11, 6.—**b.** Demolior, iri, in pass. signif., Lex ap. Front. l. l.; Curio ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.; Dig. 7, 4, 10; 41, 3, 23; Inscr. Orell. 3015.

dēmōlitio, ōnis, f. [demolior, no. II.], a tearing down, demolishing (very rare).

I. Lit.: dum ea demolitio (statuarum) fieret, Cic. Verr. 2, 67; Vitr. 10, 19.—**B.** Trop.: veritatis, an undermining, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 1.

* **dēmōlitor**, ōris, m. [id.], that which breaks down, a demolisher: corvus quem nonnulli gruem appellant (a sort of warlike engine), Vitr. 10, 19.

* **dēmōstrābilis**, e, adj. [demonstro], demonstrable, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 37.

dēmōstrātio, ōnis, f. [id.], a showing or pointing out, as with the finger, an indication, description, designation. **I.** In gen. (good prose): gestus universam rem et sententiam non demonstratione sed significatione declarans, Cic. de Or. 3, 59: conversam habere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 59: huius generis demonstratio est, et doctrina ipsa vulgaris, id. de Or. 3, 55, 209: temporum horum, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 93.—In plur., Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 13.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In rhetoric. **1.** The demonstrative or laudatory kind of oratory, i. q. demonstrativum genus, Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12; Quint. 3, 4, 13; 11, 3, 115.—**2.** A vivid delineation, picturesque presentation, Gr. διατρίβεις ἐνέργεια, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68; cf. Quint. 9, 2, 40.—**B.** In jurisprudence, a clear and complete declaration of one's will, Dig. 35, tit. 1: de condicionibus et demonstrationibus, Gai. ib. 17; ib. 30, 1, 74.—**b.** The bounding or limiting of a place, Dig. 8, 1, 13; 10, 1, 12.

dēmōstratīve, adv., demonstrative-ly, v. the foll. art. fin.

dēmōstratīvus, a, um, adj. [demonstro], pointing out, designating. **I.** In gen. (very rarely): digitus, the index-finger, forefinger, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 21.—**II.** In rhetoric, demonstrative, = ἐγκωμιστικόν: genus (orationis), a branch of rhetoric employed in praising or censuring, i. e. laudatory or vituperative (usually the former), Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7; Quint. 3, 4, 14; 2, 10, 11: causa, Cic. Inv. 2, 4: materia, Quint. 3, 8, 53; 11, 1, 48: pars orationis, id. 2, 21, 23; cf. 7, 4, 2.—**B.** Subst.: **dēmōstratīva**, ae, f., demonstrative kind of oratory, Quint. 3, 8, 63 sq.; 3, 8, 8.—**Adv.** **dēmōstratīve**, demonstratively, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 16.

dēmōstrātor, ōris, m. [id.], one who points out or indicates; an indicator, exhibitor (very rare): uniuscujusque sepeliendi, *Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: huius rationis, Col. 3, 10, 20: medicinarum Aesculapius, Tert. Apol. 23.

dēmōstrātōrius, a, um, adj. [demonstrator], pointing out, indicating: digitus, the index-finger, Isid. 11, 1, 70.

dē-monstro, āvi, ātum, 1 (arch. inf. pass.: demonstrarier, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 76), v. a., to point out, as with the finger; to indicate, designate, show (freq. and class.).

I. Lit. **A.** In gen. (cf. indicō, significo, ostendo): ubi habitat (mihi) demon-

strarier (volo—with commonstrarier), Ter. l. l.; cf.: itinera ipsa ita putavi esse demonstranda, ut commonstrarer tantum viam, et ut fieri solet, digitum ad fontes intenderem, Cic. de Or. 1, 46 fin.: non ea figura, quae digito demonstrari potest, id. Rep. 6, 24; so, too, aliquid digito, Quint. 6, 3, 38: aliquid averso pollice, id. 11, 3, 104: aliquid nutu vel manu, id. 1, 5, 36: eum volo mihi demonstrare hominem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 16: thesaurum mi in hisce aedibus, id. Trin. 1, 2, 113: itinera cum cura, Liv. 23, 33: unum ex iis, Suet. Aug. 94 et saep.: ut ante demonstrabant, quid ubique esset... item nunc, quid undique oblatum sit, ostendunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59: demonstras ubi sint tuae tenebrae, Catull. 55, 2.—**Absol.**: histrio ita demonstraverat (had gesticulated), ut bibentem natantemque faceret, Suet. Ner. 39.—**2.** Poet. of a subject not personal: demonstrant astra salebras, Prop. 3, 16, 15 (4, 15, 15 M.).—**B.** Esp. jurid. t. t.: fines, to point out the boundaries, i. e. to deliver a piece of land to the purchaser, Cic. pro Tull. § 17; Dig. 18, 1, 18; 21, 2, 45.—**C.** Pregn., to guide by pointing out the way: si equus ille decessit qui demonstrabat quadrigam, Dig. 31, 1, 65, § 1.—**II.** Trop., to designate, indicate, by speech or writing; to show, prove, demonstrate; to represent, describe; also simply to mention (in this signif. often in Caes.—for syn. cf.: monstro, commonstro, commprobo, probo, declaro). (a) With acc.: Spurinna quidem cum ei rem demonstrassem et vitam tuam superiorem exposuissem, magnum periculum summae reipublicae demonstrabat, nisi, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 24; so with docere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 50; with ostendere, id. Att. 1, 1, 4; Quint. 5, 12, 15 et saep.: istius cupiditatem minasque demonstrat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39 fin.: si tibi nemo responsurus esset, tamen ipsam causam demonstrare non posses, id. Div. in Caecil. 13, 43: modum formaeque (sc. navium), Caes. B. G. 5, 1: re demonstrata, id. ib. 5, 38; cf.: quibus demonstratis, Quint. 5, 1, 3: aliquid scripto, id. 1, 5, 32 et saep.: ad ea castra, quae supra demonstravimus, contendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 83 fin.; 5, 49; so with the pron. relat., id. B. C. 3, 84, 3; 3, 89, 3: huius Hercyniae silvae, quae supra demonstrata est, latitudo, etc., id. B. G. 6, 25; cf. in pass. id. B. C. 1, 81, 2; 63 fin.—With double acc.: quam virtutem quartam elocutionis Cicero demonstrat, Quint. 11, 1, 1.—(b) With acc. and inf.: mihi Fabius demonstravit, te id cogitasse facere, Cic. Fam. 3, 2, 2; id. Inv. 1, 31: demonstrant sibi praeter agri solum nihil esse reliqui, Caes. B. G. 1, 11, 5; 2, 17, 2; 7, 41, 2 (with exponunt); 7, 43, 2 et saep.—Pass. with nom. and inf.: altera parte imbecillitas, inopia fuisse demonstrabitur, Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7: si eo ipse in genere, quo arguatur, integer ante fuisse demonstrabitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 36; Hyg. Astr. 2, 14; 2, 21.—(c) With a relative clause: quanta praedae faciendae facultas daretur, si, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 34 fin.; Quint. 2, 4, 3; Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 169.—(d) **Absol.**: cum esset Caesar in citeriore Gallia in hibernis, ita uti supra demonstravimus, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: ut supra demonstravimus, id. ib. 5, 3; 5, 19 al.: ut ante demonstravimus, id. ib. 2, 22; ita ut antea demonstravimus, id. ib. 6, 35; id. B. C. 3, 66, 2 al.—(e) In attraction: cum essent in quibus demonstravi augustis, Caes. B. C. 3, 15, 6: circiter DC ejus generis, cujus supra demonstravimus naves, id. B. G. 5, 2, 2.—**b.** Of an inanimate subject: quae hoc demonstrare videantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 63: quod proximus monstrabit liber, Quint. 1, 10, 49: littera causam, Tib. 3, 2, 27: laus ac vituperatio quale sit quidque demonstrat, id. 3, 4, 14 al.—**C.** Pass. impers.: naves XVIII., de quibus supra demonstratum est, Caes. B. G. 4, 28; id. B. C. 1, 56, 2: erant, ut supra demonstratum est, legiones Afranii tres, id. ib. 1, 39; 2, 34; and without supra, id. ib. 3, 62: quem a Pompeio missum in Hispaniam demonstratum est, id. ib. 1, 38; so with an acc. and inf., id. ib. 2, 28; 2, 42, 5: ad flumen Axonam contenderunt, quod esse post nostra castra demonstratum est, id. B. G. 2, 9, 3.

Dēmōphilus, i, m., Δημοφίλος, a Greek comic poet, Plaut. As. prol. 10.

Demophoon, ontis, m., Δημοφών. **I.** A son of Theseus and Phaedra, a lover of Phyllis, and one of those who fought before Troy, Ov. H. 2; id. R. Am. 597; Verg. Cul. 130; Just. 2, 6, 15; Prop. 2, 24, 44 (3, 19, 28 M.); cf. Hyg. Fab. 59 and 243. — **II.** A companion of Aeneas, Verg. A. 11, 675.

dēmōrātio, ōnis, f. [demoror], a lingering, abiding, remaining: in vini demorationibus, Vulg. Prov. 12, 11.

dē-mordēo, no perf., morsum, 2, v. a., to bite off (very rare): aliquid, Plin. 28, 4, 11; unguis, Pers. 1, 106.

dē-mōrīor, mortuus, 3, v. dep. n., to die off, to die, depart, decess (i. e. from an office, out of a circle of associates, etc., cf. Fabri ad Liv. 23, 21, 7. In the class. per. only in the perf. or part. perf.; not found in Caes. and the Aug. poets). **I.** Lit.: paene sum fame demortuus, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 62; cum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 124; cf.: tantum hominum demortuus esse, ut, etc., Liv. 40, 19; 26, 23; Curt. 8, 10: alii sunt alias, nostrique familiares fere demortui, Cic. Att. 16, 11 fin.: posse evenire, ut demoriantur mancipia, Dig. 4, 4, 11, § 5.—So in pub. law lang.: in demortui (magistratus) locum creatur, sufficitur, etc., Liv. 5, 31 Drak.; 23, 21 sq.; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 9; Suet. Caes. 41 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To depart, be gone: potationes plurimae demortuae, Quot adeo cenae, quas deflevi, mortuae! Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 58: demortua vocabula, obsolete, Gell. 9, 2, 11.—**B.** With acc. pers., to be dying for love of any one (cf. deperere): ea demoritur te, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 23; 4, 2, 49.

dēmōror, ātus, 1, v. dep. n. and a. **I.** Neutr., to loiter, linger, tarry, delay (very rare): me hic demoratur tam diu, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 27: ille nihil demoratus exsurgit, Tac. A. 15, 69: quamdiu legationis causa ibi demorantur, Dig. 5, 1, 2, § 4: in errore, Vulg. Sirach. 17, 26; diebus septem, id. Act. 20, 6 al.—More freq. (and class.). **II.** Act., to retard, detain, delay one: diu me estis demorati, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 40; cf.: ne diutius vos demorer, *Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235: detinere aliquem et demorari, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15: nullo hoste prohibente aut iter demorante, Caes. B. G. 3, 6 fin.; so, repentinas eorum eruptiones, id. B. C. 1, 81, 5: novissimum agmen, id. ib. 3, 75, 3; Tac. A. 12, 68.—Poet.: Teucros quid demoror armis? restrain from battle, Verg. A. 11, 175 (ab armis, Serv.): fando surgentes demoror Austros, Verg. A. 3, 481 (i. e. vos demoror quominus ventis utamini, Serv.): inutilis annos demoror, detain the years (sc. that hasten to an end), i. e. remain alive, Verg. A. 2, 648 (quasi festinantes diu vivendo detineo, Serv.): mortalia demoror arma, i. e. await, Verg. A. 10, 30 (exspecto, sustineo, Serv.).

dē-morsito, no perf., ātum, 1, v. int. a. [demordeo], to bite off (only in Apuleius): ora mortuorum, Ap. M. 2, p. 124: rosas, id. ib. 3, p. 140.

dēmorsus, a, um, Part. from demordeo.

dēmortuus, a, um, Part. from demorior.

† **dēmos**, i, m., = δῆμος, orig. a tract of land, demos (pure Lat. pagus); hence, the inhabitants of a demos, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 69; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 5 Müll.

Demosthenes, is (gen. i, Cic. Opt. Gen. 5, 14), m., Δημοσθένης, the most celebrated of the Grecian orators, Cic. de Or. 1, 13; 20; id. Brut. 9; Prop. 3 (4), 21, 27; Quint. 10, 1, 76; 12, 10, 23 sq.; Juv. 10, 114 et saep.—Hence, **II. Demosthenicus**, a, um, adj., Demosthenie: Demosthenicum, quod ter primum ille vocavit (i. e. action), Aus. Prof. 1, 19.

dē-mōvēo (often confounded in MSS. and edd. with di-moveo, q. v.), mōvi, mōtum, 2, v. a., to move or turn away; to put away, remove (freq. and good prose). **I.** Lit.: demoveri et depelli de loco necesse est eum qui deiciatur... neminem statui detrusum, qui non adhibita vi manu demotus et actus praecipue intelligatur, Cic. Caecin. 17, 49: ex sua sede, id. Par. 1, 15; id. Leg. Agr. 2, 29, 81.—With abl. alone,

id. Planc. 22, 53: hostes gradu, to compel to give ground, Liv. 6, 32; cf.: sacra statu suo, id. 9, 29 (al. dimovere); and without abl.: Pompeius vestri facti praedjudicio demotus, forced to yield, *Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 2: flumen solito alveo, Tac. A. 1, 79: Silanum Syria, id. ib. 2, 43: Pallantem curā rerum, id. ib. 13, 14: Burrum praefectura, id. ib. 13, 20 al.: non alteros demovisse, sed utrosque constituisse, Cic. Sull. 21 fin.; Tac. A. 4, 60; 15, 65: ea (sc. matre) demota, thrust aside, put out of the way, id. ib. 14, 12: in insulas interdicto igni atque aqua demoti sunt, id. ib. 6, 30.—**II.** Trop.: oculos ab alicujus oculis, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 16: formidine animum perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere, Cic. Caecin. 15: aliquem de vera et certa sententia, to divert, id. Verr. 1, 17 fin.: aliquem a causa alicujus, id. Clu. 15, 44: odium a nobis ac nostris, id. de Or. 2, 51, 208.

demptio, ōnis, f. [demo], a taking away (very rare): demptio aut additio literarum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 6 Müll.: damnum a demptione, id. ib. 5, § 176.

demptus (demt-), a, um, Part. of demo.

* **dē-mūgitus**, a, um, Part. [mugio], filled with bellowing, lowing: paludes, Ov. M. 11, 376.

* **dē-mulcātus**, a, um, Part. [mulco], beaten, cudgelled soundly: aliquis asperis verberibus, Mart. Cap. 8, § 807.

dē-mulceo, isi, mulctum, 2, v. a., to stroke down, to stroke caressingly (rare). **I.** Prop.: caput tibi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 14: dorsum, Liv. 9, 16 fin.: aures, Lact. de Ira, 7, 9: crura, Gell. 5, 14, 12.—**II.** Trop., to soften, allure: aures omnium mentesque demulsit, Gell. 16, 19, 6; cf.: ita motus et demulctus et captus est, ut, etc., id. 3, 13 fin.: eum, id. 18, 2, 1.

dēmum (also demus, like prorsus, quorsus, rursus, deorsus, Liv. Andr. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 70, 8 Müll.: [Plaut. Trin. 3, 51 Ritschl and Brix], adv. [a sup. form from de, downmost; cf.: sub, summus], used to give prominence to an idea in opposition to or restriction of another, at length, at last, not till then; just, precisely; only, etc. **I.** In Latin of every period and description of writing (forsyn. cf.: tandem, denique, postremum, primo). **A.** Enclitically with pronouns, like adeo (but less freq.), just, precisely, especially, exactly, indeed: also translated by an emphasis of the pronoun: id demum lepidumst, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 14; cf.: sic sentio, id demum aut potius id solum esse miserum, quod turpe sit, Cic. Att. 8, 8 init.: idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est, Sall. C. 20, 4; cf. id. ib. 12 fin.: relinquere aculeum in audientium animis id demum potest, qui, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 18: tamquam ad eam linguam demum natus esset, Quint. 6 proem. § 11: me fortuna hac demum voluit consistere terra, Verg. A. 1, 629; cf. id. ib. 2, 743 al.: ille demum antiquis est adolescens moribus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 20: per quaedam parva sane, si ipsa demum aestimes, ducunt, Quint. 1, 10, 5: vos demum, ut video, legem antiquitatis sine tabella. Sed ego, etc., Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 38 (but Bait. vos quidem): quae demum causae secundam valeditudinem praestent, Cels. praef.: jam vero exsiliu, si rerum naturam, non ignominiam nominis quaerimus, quantum demum a perpetua peregrinatione differt? Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 107: sciscitando eo demum pervenit, ut haud procul esset, quin Remum agnosceret, Liv. 1, 5 fin.—(β) Strengthened by a preceding verum enim vero, or a following profecto: verum enim vero id demum juvat, si quem, etc., Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 2; Sall. C. 2, 9; cf. Liv. 4, 4: is demum profecto vitam aequa lance pensabit, etc., Plin. 7, 7, 5.—(γ) Separated from the pronoun: hoc est demum quod percrucior, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 13: illa seges demum, Verg. G. 1, 47.—**B.** Enclitically with the adverbs nunc, tum, or tunc, post, modo, jam, ibi, sic, etc.; just, precisely, not till; also freq. expressed by more strongly accenting those particles.—**a.** Nunc demum, Gr. νῦν δῆ, now, now at length, at last (cf.: nunc adeo, under 2 adeo, no. B. 2. c.): nunc demum ego cum illa fabulabor libere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 40; so with scio, id. Epid. 3, 4, 22; id.

Mil. 2, 6, 62; with intellego, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 12; cf.: nunc demum rescribo is litteris, quas, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 3; and: undevicesimo aetatis anno dicere in foro coepi et nunc demum, quid praestare debeam orator, adhuc tamen per caliginem video, yet it is only now that I am at length beginning to see, Plin. Ep. 5, 8 et saep.—(β) In Plautus with following conjunctions, cum, quoniam, etc.: nunc demum a me insipienter factum esse arbitror, Cum rem cognosco, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 80; cf. id. Rud. 4, 4, 78.—(γ) Separated by pol, edepol, or other words: nunc pol demum ego sum liber, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 14: nunc edepol demum in memoriam regredior, cum cogito, etc., id. Capt. 5, 4; 25; id. Cas. 4, 4, 14; id. Aul. 1, 2, 1: heu, nunc misero mihi demum Exsiliu infelix! Verg. A. 10, 849.—**b.** Tum demum, then at length, then indeed (so most freq., esp. in the historians; in Caes. only in this connection): tum demum Liscus oratione Caesaris adductus, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 17; 1, 50, 2; 1, 51, 2; Liv. 2, 20; 3, 12; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 6; Verg. A. 6, 330; 573; id. G. 3, 205; Ov. F. 4, 615 et saep.: utraque re satis experta tum demum consules, Liv. 2, 29.—(δ) With foll. conjunct. ubi, si, cum, etc. (and in Plautus also separate; cf. above, no. 1. b. and c.): ubi expolivero, Magis hoc tum demum dices, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 61; Sall. J. 46; Cels. 7, 27 fin.: si id facies, tum demum scibis, etc., Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 56; id. Men. 2, 2, 71; Cic. Rep. 1, 24; cf. with quodsi, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 4: ac tum demum, cum medium tenere, etc., Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 7: tum tu igitur demum id adolescenti aurum dabis, Ubi, etc., Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 52.—Once in this connection demum alone: servata res est demum, si illam videro, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 68.—**c.** Tunc demum (cf. Drak. Liv. 41, 3, 5): tunc demum intelleges, etc., Sen. Ep. 121; Suet. Calig. 9; Vulg. Gen. 41, 9; and with cum, Col. praef. fin.; with ubi, Cels. 3, 6, and 10.—**d.** Post demum, afterwards, not till after: post eum demum huc cras adducam, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 65: post igitur demum, etc., id. Amph. 3, 1, 16.—With post as praep.: unas enim post idus Martias, Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 4: post biduum demum, Suet. Aug. 10 fin.—**e.** Modo demum, only now, now for the first time: modone id demum sensi, Ter. And. 5, 3, 11.—**f.** Jam demum, now at last, now (cf. δῆ... ἄρᾱ, Eurip. Suppl. 980; Troad. 235), Ov. Tr. 2, 8.—**g.** Ibi demum, just there: illic ibi demumst locus, ubi, etc., Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 3; Quint. 10, 3, 13: ibi demum morte quievit, Verg. A. 9, 445; cf. id. ib. 1, 629; Stat. Th. 2, 474; id. Silv. 2, 3, 14; cf. also ibi demum, of time, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 53.—**h.** Sic demum: sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso, Verg. A. 2, 795; 6, 154.—**i.** Ita demum, Vulg. 2 Mac. 6, 15.—**2.** With the abl. temp. or absol.: ego novus maritus anno demum quinto et sexagesimo fiam? Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 15: decimo demum pugnativus anno, Ov. M. 13, 209: quarta vix demum exponitur hora, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: hieme demum, Plin. Ep. 7, 2, 2: pontificatum maximum, quem nunquam vivo Lepido auferre sustinerat, mortuo demum suscepit, Suet. Aug. 31; cf.: appellato demum collegio obtinuit, id. Caes. 23: his demum exactis, Verg. A. 6, 637: noctu demum rex recessit, Curt. 7, 11, 20.—And once with the nominative of the part. perf.: damnatus demum, vi coactus reddidit Mille et ducentos Philippos, i. e. not until condemned, Plaut. Bac. 2, 4, 38.—**C.** To add emphasis to the idea contained in a proposition, in fact, in very truth, certainly, indeed (rare): ea sunt enim demum non ferenda in mendacio, quae, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 15: immemor est demum, nec frugum munere dignus, qui, etc., Ov. M. 15, 122; Quint. 10, 6, 5; so to strengthen a comparative (cf.: adeo, etiam): latius demum ire, further yet, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 156: num expositio haec longior demum esse debeat, Quint. 4, 2, 79.—**II.** In post-Aug. Latin. **A.** Only, solely, exclusively (= duntaxat, tantum, solum, tantummodo, modo): ne vulgarem viam ingressus, alienis demum vestigiis insisterem, Quint. proem. § 3; id. 2, 15, 1: adeo suis demum oculis creditur, id. 11, 3, 68: quaedam (verba) tertiae demum personae figura dicuntur, ut licet, piget, id. 1, 4, 29:

qui (Cicero) non assecutus esset docendo iudicem tantum et utiliter demum ac Latine perspicueque dicendo, ut, etc., id. 8, 3, 3 et saep.: nihil magis pro contione testatus est, quam id demum se habiturum, quod, etc., *but just that*, Suet. Oth. 6 et saep.: ut non is demum sit veneficus, qui vitam abstulit data potione, sed etiam qui mentem, Quint. 9, 2, 105; cf. with the following verum etiam, id. 7 prooem. § 1.—**b.** Ita demum, *only so*; then or in that case only; not till then (=tum demum); esp. freq. in conditional propositions: si plus humoris excernitur quam assumitur, ita demum secundae valetudinis spes est, Cels. 3, 21; Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 2; Suet. Claud. 25 al.—**B.** To point out something as taking place only after previous delay, at length, at last = tandem: quod oppidum Hispaniae frustra diu oppugnatum illitis demum galbano facibus succenderit, Suet. Galb. 3; cf. corresp. with tandem, id. Calig. 6.—***2.** For denique no. II. 2, finally, in fine: ex quibus alium Cicero, alium Caesari, singulis demum singulos opponere, Tac. Or. 26 fin. Cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 250-260; Zumpt ad Curt. 6, 39, 25; Müllzell ad Curt. 3, 7, 8; 3, 26.

dē-mūneror, āri, 1, v. dep., to fee, reward: demunerarier ancillas, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 59 (dub. Umpf. and Fleck. munerarier).

dē-murmūro, āre, v. a., to mutter over: carmen, Ov. M. 14, 58.

demus, adv., v. demum init.

dē-mussātus, a, um, Part. [musso], borne silently (post-class. and rare): contumelia, Ap. M. 3, p. 140, 26: injuriis omnibus demussatis, Amm. 30, 1, 15.

dēmūtābilis, e, adj. [demuto], changeable (eccl. Lat.), Prud. Apoth. 344; Tert. Anim. 2, 1.

dēmūtātio, ōnis, f. [id.], a changing, change (very rare, and critically certain only in late Lat.): demutatio morum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 7 dub.: carnis, Tert. Res. carn. 55; id. adv. Marc. 4, 1; 5, 10 fin.

***dēmūtātor**, ōris, m. [id.], a changer, transmuter: ossium, Tert. Res. carn. 32.

***dē-mūtīlo**, āre, v. a., to lop off: caecumina virgarum, Col. Arb. 11, 2.

dē-mūto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. **I.** Act., to change, alter, and sometimes to alter for the worse, to make worse (repeatedly in Plaut. and in post-Aug. prose; otherwise rare; not in the Ciceronian period): voces demutat, Cato ap. Macr. S. 2, 10 med.; cf.: orationem meam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 8: imperium tuum, id. Men. 5, 2, 118: sententiam nostram in iis, Gell. 17, 1, 6: caro demutata, Tert. Res. carn. 55 al.: placitum instituto flaminum nihil demutari, Tac. A. 4, 16: si demutant mores ingenium tuum, to make worse, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 36.—**II.** Neutr., to change one's mind or purpose: non demutato, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 142; id. ib. 153; cf.: prorsus nihilum de aliqua re, Jul. Val. rer. gest. Alex. 1, 13.—**2.** To change, alter, become different (with atque or ab—very rare): numquid videtur demutare atque ut quidem dixi esse, etc., Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 37; cf. id. Stich. 5, 4, 43; Ap. Mag. p. 284, 17.—**3.** To deviate, depart: (fama) demutans de veritate, Tert. Apol. 7.

dē-mūtīo, īre, v. n., to speak very softly, Isid. 10, 76.

denāriismus, i, m. [denarius], a sort of tax, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 107 and 123.

denārius, a, um, adj. [dēni], containing ten. **I.** In gen.: numerus digitorum, Vitr. 3, 1: fistula, ten inches in circumference, Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 58; Vitr. 8, 7: DENARIAE caerimoniae dicebantur et TRICENARIAE, quibus sacra adituris decem continuis rebus vel triginta certis quibusdam rebus carendum erat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 10.—Freq., **II.** Esp. nummus, or absol., **denarius**, īi, m. (gen. plur., denarium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 55; id. Off. 3, 23 fin.; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 71 Müll.: denarium, Cic. Fam. 9, 18 fin.; Suet. Tib. 48). **A.** A Roman silver coin, which originally contained ten, and afterwards eighteen asses, in value equivalent to an Attic drachma, or about sixteen American cents, Varr. L. L. 5, § 173 Müll.; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44; Vitr. 3, 1, 8; Paul. ex Fest. p. 98, 1 Müll.: denarii nummi, Liv. 8, 11 fin.: denarii trecenti, Cic.

Verr. 2, 2, 55; so subst., id. ib. 2, 3, 82 sq.; *Caes. B. C. 1, 52; Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 194; Mart. 1, 118 et saep.—**B.** As, an apothecary's weight, = drachma, Plin. 21, 34, 109, § 185; Cels. 5, 17; Plin. 30, 7, 19, § 56 et saep.—**C.** A gold coin of the value of 25 silver denarii, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44 sq.; 34, 7, 17, § 37; cf. Petr. 33, 2.—**D.** In later times, a copper coin, Vop. Aurel. 9; Macr. S. 1, 7 med.—**E.** Meton. for money in gen., Cic. Quint. 4 fin.; id. Att. 2, 6 fin.

dē-narro, āre, v. a., to tell, relate, recount, narrate (very rare; in the class. per. only once in Hor.): haec adeo ego illi jam denarrabo, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 51: matri denarrat, ut, etc., Hor. S. 2, 3, 315: puer, quid ipse matri dixisset, rem sicuti fuerat denarrat, Gell. 1, 23, 12.

dē-nascor, nasci, v. dep., to perish, die (ante-class. and rare), opp. nasci, Varr. L. L. 5, § 70 Müll.; 21; Cass. Hem. ap. Non. 101, 29 (=decescere, Non.).

***dē-nāso**, āre, v. a. [nasus], to deprive of the nose: os, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 72.

***dē-nāto**, āre, v. n., to swim down: Tusco alveo, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 28.

dēndrachātes, ae, m., = δένδραχάτης (tree-agate), a species of agate, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139.

dēndrītis, īdis, f., = δένδριτης, an unknown gem, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 192.

dēndrōides, ae, m., = δένδροειδής, a kind of tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 45, § 71.

dēndrōphōrus, i, m., = δένδροφόρος (tree-bearer). **I.** An epithet of Sylvanus: SILVANO DENDROPHORO SACRVM, Inscr. Orell. 1602.—Hence, **II.** A college of priests who carried about branches of trees in procession, in honor of a divinity, Inscr. Orell. 1602; 2385; 3741; Cod. Th. 16, 10, 20, § 2.—**III.** A carpenter, Cod. Th. 14, 8, 1; Inscr. Grut. 45, 8.

dē-nēgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To deny a thing, to say it is not so (very rare): datum denegant, quod datum est, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 12: objecta, Tac. A. 15, 57.—Far more freq. and class. (cf., on the contrary, abnego).—**II.** To reject, refuse, deny a request, entreaty, etc. (for syn. cf.: nego, infitias eo, infitior, diffitior, recuso, abnuo, renuo, detrecto). (a) With acc.: si tibi denegem, quod me oras, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 47: cum id quod antea petenti denegasset, ultro polliceretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 42; cf. id. B. C. 1, 32, 6: auxilia, Hort. B. G. 8, 45: praemium dignitatis, quod populus Romanus, cum huius majoribus semper detulisset, huic denegaret, Cic. Fl. 1; id. Verr. 2, 5, 14; cf. id. Phil. 11, 8, 19: sperata gaudia Nymphae Denegat, Ov. M. 4, 369 et saep.; with ellipsis of object: duo rogavi te: ne deneges mihi, Vulg. Prov. 30, 7.—Poet. of subjects not personal: undas amnis, afflatus ventus, Ov. Ib. 107 sq.: oratorium ingenium alicui, Tac. Or. 10.—(β) With inf. or acc. and inf. (poet.): denegavit, se dare granum tritici, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 52; Ter. And. 1, 5, 6; Prop. 2, 24, 28 (3, 19, 12 M.): dare denegaris, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 78; Hor. Od. 3, 16, 38.—(γ) Absol., Ter. And. 1, 1, 131; 4, 1, 6; 9; Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 2; id. Att. 1, 1; Suet. Caes. 1 al.—(δ) With se, to deny one's self, i. e. subject his own will to another's (eccl. Lat.); Vulg. Marc. 8, 34.

deni, ae, a (gen. plur., denum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49 fin.; Col. 2, 10, 26 al.: denorum, Liv. 43, 5 fin.), num. distrib. (decem), ten each, ten at a time, by tens. **I.** Prop.: uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: Ariovistus denos ut ad colloquium adducerent postulavit, id. ib. 1, 43, 3.—**II.** Transf., for decem, ten: bis denis Phrygium consendi navibus aequor, Verg. A. 1, 381; 11, 326: ter denis navibus ibant, id. ib. 10, 213: ut bis dena viginti non sint, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 27 al.—**B.** For decimus, tenth: dena Luna, Ov. Her. 11, 46.

dē-nicālis (in MSS. also written **dē-nec-**), e, adj. [nec], purifying from death; feriae or dies, a funeral solemnity among the Romans for the purification of the family of the deceased: nec vero tam denicales, quae a nece appellatae sunt, quia resident mortui, quam ceterorum celestium quieti dies feriae nominarentur, nisi, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55; Cinc. ap. Gell. 16, 4, 4; Col. 2, 22, 5; Paul. ex Fest. p. 70, 9, and Fest.

p. 242, 29 Müll. (v. Wordsworth Fragm. and Specim. p. 558).

***dēnigratio**, ōnis, f. [denigro], a blackening: capillorum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 1.

dē-nigro, āre, v. a., to blacken utterly, dye or color very black (very rare; in the Ciceron. per. not at all). **I.** Lit.: terram (amurca), Varr. R. R. 1, 55 fin.: lanam, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 109: capillum, id. 23, 5, 53, § 99: faciem super carbonibus, Vulg. Thren. 4, 8.—**II.** Trop.: honorem famamque alicujus, to blacken, i. e. to asperse, defame, Firm. 5, 10 fin.

denique, adv. [etym. dub.; perh. dēni, locative of dē, and que]. **I.** Orig. denoting succession in time, and thereupon, and then, in the sequel. **A.** In gen. (rare—for syn. cf.: tum, demum, tandem, postremo): omnes negabant... denique hercle jam pudebat, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 8: risu omnes qui aderant emoriri. Denique Metuebant omnes jam me, id. Eun. 3, 1, 42: ille imperat reliquis civitatibus obsides. Denique ei rei constituit diem, Caes. B. G. 7, 64: ferme ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt post principia denique, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 4.—In the interrogatory formula: quid denique agitis? and what did you do then? Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 60: id. Truc. 2, 4, 47.—More freq., **B.** Pregn., ending a period, at last, at length; lastly, finally: boat caelum fremitu virum... Denique, ut volumus, nostra superat manus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 80; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 12; Ter. And. 1, 1, 120: nisi quia lubet experiri, quo evasuru 'st denique, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 93; cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 8; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 71: Nil nostri miserere? mori me denique coges, Verg. E. 2, 7: quid jam misero mihi denique restat? id. A. 2, 70; 2, 295 al.—**b.** Strengthened by ad extremum, ad postremum, or tandem: boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt, et principii rerum neglectis ad extremum ipsa denique necessitate excitantur, Cic. Sest. 47: victus denique ad postremum est, Just. 12, 16 fin.; 37, 1 fin.: et tandem denique devorato pudore ad Milonem aio, Ap. M. 2, p. 121.—**c.** Sometimes of that which happens after a long delay = tandem: quae (sc. urbana) ego diu ignorans, ex tuis iucundissimis litteris a d. V. Cal. Jan. denique cognovi, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 8: aliquam mihi partem hodie operae des denique, jam tandem ades ilico, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 40.—**d.** With the particles tum, nunc, or an abl. of time (nearly = demum), just, precisely: tum denique homines nostra intellegimus bona, cum, etc., Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 39: qui convenit polliceri operam suam reip. tum denique, si necessitate cogentur? etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 6; so tum denique, id. Quint. 13, 43; id. Tusc. 3, 31, 75; id. de Sen. 23, 82; id. Fin. 1, 19, 64 et saep.; and separated, id. Lael. 22, 84; id. Caecin. 34 fin.: tantum accessit, ut mihi nunc denique amare videar, antea dilexisset, id. Fam. 9, 14, 5; cf. id. Quint. 13: ne is, de cuius officio nemo umquam dubitavit, sexagesimo denique anno dedecore notetur, id. ib. 31, 99; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 22, 4; id. B. C. 1, 5, 2; Sall. J. 105, 3.—(β) Like demum with pronouns, to give emphasis: si qua metu dempto casta est, ea denique casta est, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 3: is enim denique honos mihi videri solet, qui, etc., Cic. Fam. 10, 10; cf.: eo denique, Cic. Quint. 11, 38.—(γ) With vix (like vix demum): posita vix denique mensa, Ov. Her. 16, 215.—**II.** Transf., in enumerations. **A.** Like dein (deinde) followed by postremo, or ad postremum (rare): denique sequitur... postremo si est, etc., Varr. L. L. 7, 19, 113: omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, postremo etiam vectigalia vestra venierint, Cic. Agr. 2, 23 fin.; id. Cat. 2, 11, 25; id. N. D. 3, 9, 23; cf. id. Fam. 2, 15, 4: primum illis cum Lucanis bellum fuit... Denique Alexander rex Epiri... cum omnibus copiis ab his deletus est... ad postremum Agathocles, etc., Just. 23, 1, 15.—**B.** Pregn., to introduce the last of a series, finally, lastly, in fine (the usual meaning of the word; cf.: postremo, novissime, ad extremum): consilium ceperunt... ut nomen huius de parricidio deferrent, ut eam rem aliquem accusatorem veterem compararent... denique ut, etc.; Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28; cf. id. Rep. 1, 43; Ov. Tr. 2, 231: cur etiam secundo proelio aliquos ex suis amitteret? cur vulnerari pateretur optime de se meritos milites?

cur denique fortunam periclitaretur? Caes. B. C. 1, 72, 2: aut denique, Cic. Arch. 6, 12: qui denique, id. Rep. 1, 17: tum denique, Verg. G. 2, 369 et saep.: cum de moribus, de virtutibus, denique de republica disputet (Socrates), Cic. Rep. 1, 10: mathematici, poetae, musici, medici denique, etc., id. Fin. 5, 3, 7: denique etiam, id. Fl. 4, 9: primum omnium me ipsum vigilare, etc.: deinde magnos animos esse in bonis viris... deos denique immortales, auxilium esse laturos, id. Cat. 2, 9.—2. Freq. in ascending to a climax, or to a higher or more general expression, in a word, in fine, in short, briefly, even, in fact, indeed: quis hunc hominem rite dixerit, qui sibi cum suis civibus, qui denique cum omni hominum genere nullam esse juris communionem velit? Cic. Rep. 2, 26: nemo bonus, nemo denique civis est, qui, etc., id. Pis. 20, 45; id. Verr. 2, 2, 69; Liv. 4, 56; Tac. A. 2, 10 al.: pernegabo atque obdurabo, perjurabo denique, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 56; cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 51; id. Hec. 4, 4, 95; Cic. Quint. 16, 51; id. Verr. 2, 2, 23 al.: numquam tam mane egredior, neque tam vespere domum revortor, quin te in fundo conspicer fodere, aut arare, aut aliquid facere denique, Heaut. 1, 1, 15: quod malum majus, seu tantum denique? Cic. Att. 10, 8, 4; Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 2: ne nummi pereant, aut pyga aut denique fama, Hor. S. 1, 2, 133: haec denique ejus fuit postrema oratio, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 44; so Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317; id. Verr. 1, 27, 70; Nep. Pelop. 4, 3; Vell. 2, 113; Tac. A. 1, 26; Ov. M. 2, 95 al.—Hence, freq. emphatic with ipse: arma, tela, locos, tempora, denique naturam ipsam industria vicerat, Sall. J. 76: hoc denique ipso die, Cic. Mil. 36, 100.—With omnia, prius flamma, prius denique omnia, quam, etc., id. Phil. 13, 21, 49; Quint. 10, 1, 119; Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 13; cf.: quidquid denique, Cels. 2, 28, 1.—3. In post-Aug. prose (esp. in the jurists), to denote an inference, in consequence, therefore, accordingly: hujus victoriae callide dissimulata laetitia est: denique non solita sacra Philippus illa die fecit, etc., Just. 9, 4, 1: pulcherrima Campaniae plaga est: nihil mollius caelo: denique bis floribus vernat, Flor. 1, 16, 3; Dig. 1, 7, 13; 10, 4, 3, § 15 et saep. So in citing a decision for a position assumed: denique Scaevola ait, etc., Dig. 7, 3, 4; 4, 4, 3; 7, 8, 14: exstat quidem exemplum ejus, qui gessit (sc. magistratum) caecus: Appius denique Claudius caecus consiliis publicis intererat, ib. 3, 1, 1, § 5 and 6; 48, 5, 8.—In class. usage denique includes the connective -que; once in Plaut. and often in late Lat. a copul. conj. precedes it: atque hoc denique, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 18: aurum, argentum, et denique aliae res, Gai. Inst. 2, 13; Dig. 1, 8, 1. See Hand Turs. II. p. 260-278.

denixē, adv., = enixe, q. v., Plaut. Trin. 3, 11, 26 Brix.

denominatio, ōnis, f. [denomino], rhetor. t. t., the substitution of the name of an object for that of another to which it has some relation, as the name of the cause for that of the effect, of the property for that of the substance, etc.; a metonymy, Auct. Her. 4, 32; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 23 sq., and immutatio.

denominativus, a, um, adj., pertaining to derivation, formed by derivation, derived: nomina, Prisc. p. 619 P.—Adv.: **denominative**, by derivation: dicere aliquid, Mart. Cap. 4, § 381.

dē-nōmīno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to name, to designate specifically, to denominate (not ante-Aug.; most freq. in Quint.): hinc (sc. ab Lamo) Lamiae denominati, *Hor. Od. 3, 17, 3; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 32; Quint. 1, 5, 71: multa sunt et Graece et Latine non denominata, id. 8, 2, 4: etiam in his, quae denominata sunt (opp. res plurimae carent appellationibus), id. 12, 10, 34: de re denominata (opp. de communi appellatione), id. 3, 6, 41; Gell. 2, 26, 6; 3, 19, 5.

dē-normo, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [norma], to disfigure, to make irregular or crooked (very rare): angulus, qui nunc denormat agellum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 9: linea denormata, Auct. de Lim. p. 252 Goes.

dēnotatio, ōnis, f. [denoto], a marking or pointing out (late Lat.): omnium denotatione damnatus, Quint. Decl. 19, 3; Tert. Cult. fem. 13; Vulg. Sir. 5, 17.

* **dēnotātus**, ūs, m. [id.], a marking or pointing out; only denotatus, Tert. Pall. 4 med.

dē-nōto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. I. Lit., to mark, set a mark on, with chalk, color, etc.: pedes venalium creta, Plin. 35, 17, 58, § 199: lineam conspicuo colore, Col. 3, 15.—II. Transf. A. To mark out, point out, specify, indicate, denote, designate (rare but class.—cf. demonstro): qui uno nuntio atque una significatione litterarum civis Romanos necandos trucidandosque denotavit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: haud dubie Icilios denotante senatu, Liv. 4, 55.—B. To take note of, mark with the mind, observe accurately, denotantibus vobis ora ac metum singulorum, Tac. A. 3, 53: cum denotandis hominum palloribus sufficeret vultus, id. Agr. 45: quot et quales sint nati, id. 7, 9, 11: cum ei res similes occurrant, quas non habeat denotatas, Cic. A. 2, 13, 57; cf. Vell. 2, 70, 2.—III. Trop., to stigmatize, scandalize, brand with reproach or infamy: mollem et effeminatum omni probo, Suet. Cal. 56 fin.: turpia legata, quae denotandi legatarii gratia scribuntur, Dig. 30, 54 init.: qui gaudet iniquitate denotabitur, Vulg. Sir. 19, 5 sq.—Hence, P. a., **dēnotātus**, marked out, conspicuous.—Comp.: denotator ad contumeliae morsum, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19.

dens, dentis (gen. plur. usually dentium, but dentum is approved by Varr. L. L. 7, 38, 67), m. [root in Sanscr. dantas, Gr. δῶνς, Goth. tunthus, Germ. Zahn, and Engl. tooth; cf. edo, Engl. eat], a tooth. I. Prop.: cui auro dentes juncti escunt, XII. Tab. 10, 9; Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160 sq.; Cels. 8, 1; Cic. N. D. 2, 54; Isid. 11, 1, 52: primores, the front teeth, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 68; also called adversi acuti, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: praecisores, Isid. 11, 1, 52; and in beasts: rapaces, Veg. Vet. 6, 1, 1: canini, the canine teeth, eye-teeth, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 3; Cels. 8, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160; in horses: columellares, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2; Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160: maxillares, the jaw-teeth, grinders, Cels. 8, 1; called also genuini, Cic. l. l.; and molares, Isid. l. l. et saep.: dentes scalpere, Plin. 30, 4, 9, § 27: fricare, id. ib.: scari-phare, id. 28, 11, 49, § 179; cf. id. 30, 3, 8, § 21: mobiles confirmare, id. 28, 11, 49, § 178; cf.: mobiles stabilire, id. 32, 7, 26, § 80: eximere, to extract, Cels. 6, 9; so, evellere, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 25: extrahere, id. 32, 7, 26, § 79: excutere, Juv. 16, 10 et saep.: dens Indus, i. e. the elephant's, Ov. M. 8, 288; hence for ivory, id. ib. 11, 167; also called dens Libycus, Prop. 2, 31, 12 (3, 29, 12 M.): Numida, Ov. P. 4, 9, 28; and Erythraeus, Mart. 13, 100.—2. Prov. a. Albis dentibus deridere aliquem, i. e. to laugh heartily at a person (so as to show one's teeth), Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 48.—b. Venire sub dentem, to fall into the jaws, under the clutches of, Petr. 58, 6.—c. Dentem pro dente, tooth for tooth, Vulg. Matt. 5, 38.—B. Meton. of things resembling a tooth, a tooth, point, spike, prong, time, fluke, etc.: aratri, Col. 2, 4, 6; Verg. G. 2, 423 al.; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 135 Müll. (irpices) acc. to id. ib.: pectinis, id. ib.: Tib. 1, 9, 68: (clavi) id. 1, 2, 18: serrae, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 227; Vitr. 1, 5; cf. Ov. M. 8, 246, and 6, 58; hence, in architecture, the walls indentated like the teeth of a saw, which connected the two main walls, Vitr. 6, 11: forcipis, id. 10, 2: (ancorae) Verg. A. 6, 3; for falx (vinitorum), the pruning-hook, id. G. 2, 406 et saep.—II. Trop., the tooth of envy, envy, ill-will: more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant: non illo inimico sed hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic. Balb. 26: invidus, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 16: ater, id. Epod. 6, 15.—B. Of a destroying power: leti sub dentibus ipsis, Lucr. 1, 852; cf. of time: vitiatque dentibus aevi consumere omnia, Ov. M. 15, 235; and of water: aqua dentes habet, Petr. 42; of malice: malignitatis dentes vitare, Val. Max. 4, 7, extr. 2.

densabilis, e, adj. [denso], binding, astringent (late Lat.): cibus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 7: vaporatio, ib. 3, 3.

* **densatio**, ōnis, f. [id.], a thickening: prima, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 82.

densativus, a, um, adj. [id.], binding, astringent (late Lat.): virtutis esse, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

densē, adv., thickly, frequently, etc. v. densus fin.

Denseletae, ārum, m., a tribe of Northern Thrace, Plin. 4, 11, 13, § 40; Cic. Pis. 34, 84; the same called Dentheleti, Liv. 39, 53; 40, 22.

denseo, ēre, v. denso.

densitas, ātis, f. [densus], thickness, density (perh. not ante-Aug.). I. Lit.: limus spissatur et in densitate coit, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 178: chartae, id. 13, 12, 24, § 78: umoris, id. 11, 3, 2, § 6; Vulg. Isa. 9, 18 al.—II. Trop.: sententiarum, Quint. 8, 5, 26: figurarum, id. 9, 2, 72.

denso, āvi, ātum, 1, and (less freq.) **denseo**, no perf., ātum, 2 (cf. Prisc. p. 837 P.; Charis. p. 233 ib. The MSS. often confound the two forms; densare appears to be critically certain in Liv. and Quint.; densere act. only denset, Verg. A. 11, 650; imp. densete, id. ib. 12, 264: densabant, Lucr. 5, 491: denserent, Tac. A. 2, 14; also active forms, Apul. Mund. p. 61, 13; Prud. Cath. 5, 53 al.; Sil. 4, 159; gerund, densendo, Lucr. 6, 482; pass. inf. parag. denserier, id. 1, 395; 647: densetur, Ov. M. 14, 369 al.: densentur, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 19; Verg. A. 7, 794, and other forms in Verg.; cf. Wagner, Verg. G. 1, 248.—See also addenso and condenso), v. a., to make thick, to press together, thicken (not in Cic. and Caes.). I. Lit.: Juppiter viduus austris Densat, erant quae rara modo, et, quae densa, relaxat, Verg. G. 1, 419 (paraphrased: densatus et laxatus aer, Quint. 5, 9, 16); cf.: rarum pectine denset opus, Ov. F. 3, 820; Lucr. 1, 395: ignem, id. 1, 647; 656: omnia, id. 1, 662: agmina, Verg. A. 7, 794; cf. catervas, id. ib. 12, 264: ordines, Liv. 33, 8 fin.: scutis super capita densatis, Liv. 44, 9: funera, *Hor. Od. 1, 28, 19: glomerata corpus in unum densatur, Ov. M. 13, 605; cf.: (nubes) largos in imbres, Lucr. 4, 76; Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 239: obtenta densantur nocte tenebrae, Verg. G. 1, 246; cf. Ov. M. 14, 369: hastilia, i. e. huris thickly, Verg. A. 11, 650; cf. ictus, Tac. A. 2, 14: super acervum petrarum radices ejus densabuntur, Vulg. Job 8, 17.—Absol.: (aestus) quasi densendo subtextit caerulea nimbis, Lucr. 6, 482.—II. Trop. of speech, to condense: instandum quibusdam in partibus et densanda oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 164: figuras, id. 9, 3, 101.

densus, a, um, adj. [kindred with δανός, δανός (i. e. δανυός); cf. Lat. dumus, old form dusmaus, and dumetum], thick, dense, i. e. consisting of parts crowded together, opp. to rarus (on the contrary, crassus, thick, is opp. to thin, fluid; and spissus, close, compact, with the predominant idea of impenetrability; cf. also: angustus, artus, solidus—class. and freq., esp. in poets and historians; in Cic. very rare).

I. Lit. 1. In space: ne dum variantia rerum tanta queat densis rarisque ex ignibus esse, Lucr. 1, 654; cf. Verg. G. 1, 419 (for which densatus et laxatus aer, Quint. 5, 9, 16); and: (terra) Rara sit an supra morem si densa requiras... Densa magis Cereri, rarissima quaeque Lyaeo, Verg. G. 2, 227 sq.: densa et glutinosa terra, Col. praef. § 24: silva, poeta ap. Cic. Att. 12, 15; cf.: densiores silvae, Caes. B. G. 3, 29, 2: densissimae silvae, id. ib. 4, 38, 3: lucus densissimae opacitatis, Front. Strat. 1, 11, 10: denso corpore nubes, Lucr. 6, 361; cf.: denso agmine, id. 6, 100; so, agmen (sc. navium), Verg. A. 5, 834: densum numeris vulgus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32 et saep.: tunicae, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77: zmaragdi, id. 37, 5, 18, § 68: litus, sandy, Ov. M. 12, 576; cf. Verg. G. 2, 275: aequor, i. e. frozen, Lucr. 2, 640: aer, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 14; cf. caelum, Cels. 1 praef.; 3, 22: nimbi, Ov. M. 1, 263: caligo, Verg. A. 12, 466; cf.: densissima nox, pitch-dark night, Ov. M. 15, 31: umbra, Catull. 65, 13; Hor. Od. 1, 7, 20 et saep.—Without distinction, corresp. with crassus, Lucr. 6, 246 al.—b. Poet. with abl., thickly set with, covered with, full of: loca silvestribus sepihus densa, poeta ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 42 fin.; cf.: specus virgis ac vimine, Ov. M. 3, 29: vallis piceis et acuta cupressu, id. ib. 3, 155: Thybris verticibus, id. F. 6, 502: ficus pomis, id. ib. 2, 253: corpora setis, id. M. 13, 846; cf. id. Am. 3, 1, 32: femina crinibus emptis, id. A. A. 3, 165: funale lampadibus, id. M. 12, 247: trames

caligine opaca (coupled with obscurus), id. ib. 10, 54 et saep.—**B.** Transf. of the parts themselves which are crowded together, *thick, close, set close*: *superiorem partem collis densissimis castris* (sc. trinis) compleverant, *pitched very near together*, Caes. B. G. 7, 46, 3; *sepes*, id. ib. 2, 22; *frutices*, Ov. M. 1, 122; *ilex*, id. F. 2, 165 et saep.: *hostes*, Verg. A. 2, 511; *ministri*, id. M. 2, 717; *densior suboles*, Verg. G. 3, 308; *dens* (pectinis), Tib. 1, 9, 68; *comae*, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 42; cf. *pilae*, id. F. 2, 348 et saep.—**Poet.**: *densorum turba malorum*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 41.—**2.** In time, of things which take place in close succession, *thick, frequent, continuous* (mostly poet.): *ictus*, Verg. A. 5, 459; cf. *plagae*, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 31; *Aquilo, strong, powerful*, Verg. G. 3, 196; *silentia, deep, profound*, Val. Fl. 3, 604; *amores*, Verg. G. 4, 347; *pericula*, Ov. P. 4, 7, 15; *usus*, id. ib. 4, 3, 15; *ictus*, Amm. 15, 5, 31.—**II.** Trop. of speech, *condensed, concise*: *vox atrox in ira, et aspera ac densa, coarse*, Quint. 11, 3, 63; *tanta vis in eo* (sc. Demosthenes) *tam densa omnia*, etc., id. 10, 1, 76; cf. transf. to the writer himself: *densior ille* (sc. Demosthenes), *hic* (sc. Cicero) *copiosior*, ib. § 106; *densus et brevis et semper instans sibi Thucydides*, ib. § 73; (Euripides) *sententia densus*, ib. § 68.—**Adv.**: *dense* (very rare). **1.** In space, *thickly, closely, close together*: *caesae alni*, Plin. 16, 37, 67, § 173; *calcatum quam densissime*, Vitruv. 5, 12 med.; *milites densius se commovebant*, Amm. 24, 6, 8.—**2.** (Acc. to no. I. B. 2.) In time, *frequently, rapidly, one after the other*: *quod in perpetuiate dicendi eluceat aliquando, idem apud alios densius, apud alios fortasse rarius*, Cic. Or. 2, 7; *nulla tamen subeunt mihi tempora densius istis*, Ov. P. 1, 9, 11; *replacatis quaestionibus dense*, Amm. 23, 3 fin.

dentale, is, and **dentalia**, ium (only the plural class; sing. post-class.), n. [dens, no. I. B.], *the share-beam*, to which the vomer or ploughshare was attached. **I.** Prop., plur., Verg. G. 1, 172; Col. 2, 2, 24.—**Sing.**: *genus vomerum toto porrectum dentali*, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 171.—**II.** Meton.: *sulco terens dentalia, a ploughshare*, Pers. 1, 73.

dentāneus, a, um, adj., *threatening*: *dentanea (fulgura) quae speciem periculi sine periculo adferunt*, Sen. N. Q. 2, 49, 1 fin.

dentārius, a, um, adj. [dens], *pertaining to the teeth* (in the later medic. lang.): *herba, i. e. that cures the toothache*, Ap. Herb. 4, 8, 66.

† **dentarpaga**, ae, f. [vox hibr. from dens and ἀργαί], *an instrument for drawing teeth*, Varr. ap. Non. 99, 24.

dentatus, a, um, adj. [dens]. **I.** *Toothed, having teeth*. **A.** Lit.: *quodam et cum dentibus nasci, sicut M. Curium, qui ob id Dentatus cognominatus est*, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 68; *male dentata (puella)*, Ov. R. Am. 339; Mart. 1, 73.—**2.** *Pregn.: bestiae, the wild beasts used in the public combats*, Amm. 31, 10, 19; 19, 6, 4; Inscr. Orell. 2533; and: *facete, vir (i. e. mordax)*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 3.—**B.** Meton. (acc. to dens, no. I. B.), *toothed, dentated, spiked, pointed*: *rastrum*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 136 Müll.; cf. *crates*, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 173; *serra*, id. 36, 22, 48, § 167; *Lucr. 2, 432*.—**II.** *Charta, polished with a tooth*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 6; cf. Plin. 13, 12, 25, § 81.

Denter, tris, m. [id.], *the surname of M. Livius* (consul 452 A. U. C.), Liv. 10, 1 and 9.

Denthelēthi, ōrum, m. Δανθηληται, = Densetetae q. v., Liv. 39, 53, 12 al.

Denthelīathēs, is, adj. [Δενθάλιοι, a city of the Peloponnesus], *Denthelian, belonging to Denthalii*: *ager*, Tac. A. 4, 43.

denticulatus, a, um, adj. [denticulus], *furnished with small teeth, denticulated* (post-Aug.): *falces*, Col. 2, 20, 3; *forfices*, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97; *conchae*, id. 9, 33, 52, § 102; *olus*, id. 26, 15, 93, § 164.

denticulus, i, m. dim. [dens], *a little tooth* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Pall. 1, 28, 6; Ap. Mag. p. 278, 9.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *An agricultural implement with teeth*, Pall. Jun. 2, 4.—**B.** In archit., *a modillion*,

dental, a small ornament between the frieze and the larmier, Vitruv. 1, 2, 4, 2.

* **dentidūcum**, i, n. (sc. instrumentum) [dens-duco], *an instrument for drawing teeth*, as transl. of the Gr. δονταγωγόν, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 4 fin. (in Varro, dentarpaga q. v.).

dentifrangibūlus, i, m., and -um, i, n. [dens-frango], *a tooth-breaker, a comic word in Plautus*. * **I.** Masc., *one who knocks out teeth*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 2, 23.—

* **II.** N. pl. (sc. instrumenta), *the fist*, id. ib. 14.

dentificium, ii, n. [dens-frico], *tooth-powder, dentifrice*, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 178 sq.; 29, 3, 11, § 46 al.; Scrib. Comp. 59 et saep.

* **dentilēgus**, i, m. [dens-lego], *one who picks up his teeth*, sc. after they have been knocked out; *a tooth-gatherer, a comic word*: *dentilegus omnis mortalis faciam*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 18.

1. dentio, ire, v. n. [dens], *to get or cut teeth, to teethe*. **I.** Prop.: *propria dentitionum*, Cels. 2, 1 med.: *pueros tarde dentientis*, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 22; cf. id. 21, 20, 83, § 140 al.: *aurebus perhauriunda haec sunt, ne dentes dentiant* (the words of a parasite who fears to have nothing for his teeth to chew upon), *lest the teeth grow*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 34 Lorenz ad loc.

* **2. dentio**, ōnis, f. [1. dentio], *a teething, dentition*, Plin. Val. 1, 4, 2.

dentiscalpium, ii, n. [dens-scalpo], *a tooth-pick*, Mart. 7, 53; 14, 22 in lemm.

dentitio, ōnis, f. [1. dentio], *a teething, dentition*, of children, etc., Plin. 28, 19, 78, § 257 sq.; 30, 15, 47, § 135 sq. al.; Veg. A. v. 3, 25, 1.

dentix (**dentrix**, Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 23), ōis, m. [dens], *a sort of sea-fish*; plur. Col. 8, 16, 8.

dē-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3, v. n., *to marry off* (sc. from the paternal home; cf. deduco), *to marry* (rare; perhaps not ante-Aug.).

I. Prop.: *nec Caenis in ullos Denupsit thalamos*, Ov. M. 12, 196; Ap. M. 9, p. 231, 29; 5, p. 166, 6; *Claro fratri denupta*, id. Mag. p. 319, 6.—**B.** Esp., *To demean one's self by marriage, to marry beneath one's rank*: *Julia denupsit in domum Rubellii Blandi*, Tac. A. 6, 27 (33).—**II.** Transf.: *plantis*, Col. poet. 10, 158.—**2.** *Obscene, of a mock marriage*, Tac. A. 15, 37; Suet. Ner. 29.

dē-nūdātio, ōnis, f., *a laying bare, uncovering*, Vulg. Sir. 11, 29. From

dē-nūdo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to lay bare, make naked, denude*. **I.** i. q., *nudo, to uncover* (rare but class.).

A. Lit.: *denudatis ossibus*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106; *ne Verres denudetur a pectore, ne cicatrices populus Romanus aspiciat*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13; *capita cum superciliis denudanda tonsori praebeimus*, Petr. 103, 3; *matres-familias et adultas aetate virgines*, Suet. Aug. 69; (*sorculi*) *medullam*, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 2; *femur virginis*, Vulg. Judith, 9, 2.—**B.** Trop., *to disclose, reveal, detect, betray, expose*: *denudavit mihi suum consilium*, Liv. 44, 38; cf. id. 42, 13; *multa incidunt quae invitos denudent*, Sen. Tranq. 15; *arcana amici*, Vulg. Sir. 27, 17.—**II.** i. q., *spolio, to strip, plunder*. * **A.** Lit.: *civibus Romanis crudelissime denudatis ac divenditis*, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15.—* **B.** Trop.: *ne dum novo et alieno ornatu velis ornare juris civilis scientiam, suo quoque eam concessio et tradito spoliis atque denudes*, id. de Or. 1, 55, 235.

denuntiatio (-ciatio), ōnis, f. [denuntio], *an indication, intimation, announcement, declaration*. (a) With gen. obj. = significatio: *quae est enim ista a deis profecta significatio et quasi denuntiatio calamitatum?* Cic. Div. 2, 25, 54; *belli*, id. Phil. 6, 2, 4; cf. Liv. 21, 19; *armorum*, id. 45, 3 fin.: *testimonii, threatening to summon as a witness*, Cic. Fl. 6, 14; cf. *denuntio*, no. I.: *denuntiatione periculi permovere aliquem, by a menacing*, *Caes. B. C. 3, 9; *ingentis terroris*, Liv. 3, 36; *accusatorum, i. e. information, an informing*, = *delatio*, Suet. Aug. 66.—With gen. subj.: *Catilinae*, Cic. Sull. 18, 52; *boni civis* (i. e. professio, promissio), Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4; *quietis, warning in a dream*, Vell. 2, 70, 1.—(β) *Abol.*: *huic*

denuntiationi ille pareat? Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5; Quint. 4, 55 al.

denuntiātivus, a, um, adj. [id.], *monitory, indicatory*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 67.

† **denuntiātor**, ōris, m. [denuntio], *under the emperors* (since the second century of the Christian era), *a police officer, police inspector*, Inscr. Orell. 5; 2544 and 3215.

dē-nuntiō (-ciō), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. Orig. t. t. in the lang. of pub. law, relig., and jurispr., *to give an official intimation, to make an official announcement or declaration of one's intentions* (by means of a messenger, herald, etc.); *to announce, intimate, declare*, = *nuntiando declarare*; and with a foll. ut or merely the subjunctive, *to intimate, order, command* (for syn. cf.: *edico, indico, narro, nuntio, refero, defero, renuntio, enuntio, dico*). **I.** Prop. **A.** Polit. lang. (a) With acc.: *ut omne bellum, quod denuntiatio inditumque non esset, id injustum esse atque impium judicaretur*, Cic. Rep. 2, 17; *so with inditum*, id. ib. 2, 23 fin. (Fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 18, 1, 3); *id. Off. 1, 11, 36*; cf.: *quos senatus ad denuntiandum bellum miserat*, id. Fam. 12, 24; *utrum paucorum ea denuntiata an universae civitatis essent*, Liv. 24, 37 fin.—(β) With acc. and inf.: *quod sibi Caesar denuntiaret, se Aduorum injurias non neglecturum, etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 6; *cum se scire quae fierent denuntiaret*, id. ib. 5, 54; Liv. 45, 1 fin. et saep.—And with inf. alone: *denuntiat centurionibus exsequi caedem*, Tac. A. 11, 37.—(γ) With ut or ne: *Gaditanos denuntiavisse Gallonio, ut sua sponte excederet Gadibus*; *si id non fecisset, sibi consilium capturos*, Caes. B. C. 2, 20, 3; cf. Liv. 7, 31; *nationibus denuntiare, uti auxilia mittant*, Caes. B. G. 6, 10; cf.: *per viros urbesque, ut commeatus expedirent*, Liv. 44, 26; *simul denuntiavit ut essent animi parati*, Caes. B. C. 3, 86 fin.: *cf. dictator magistro equum denuntiavit, ut sese loco teneret, neu, etc.*, Liv. 8, 30; and *so with ne*, id. 9, 36 fin.; Vulg. Act. 4, 18.—(δ) With simp. subj.: (*legati*) *denuntient Gallicis populis, multitudinem suam domi contineant*, Liv. 39, 54 fin.; cf. Suet. Calig. 55; (*Alciades*) *denuntiavit his (militibus), qui in stationibus erant, observarent lumen, etc.*, Front. Strat. 3, 12, 1 al.—**B.** In relig. lang. (a) With acc.: *quibus portentes magna populo Romano bella denuntiabantur*, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97; *caedem Caesari evidentibus prodigiis*, Suet. Caes. 81 init.; cf. id. Aug. 94; 96; Verg. A. 3, 366 al.—(β) With ut: *si quid tale acciderit, ut a deo denuntiatum videatur, ut exeamus e vita*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118.—**C.** In jurid. lang. (a) *Alicui testimonium, to summon a witness*: *si accusator voluerit testimonium eis denuntiare*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110 (cf.: *denuntiatio testimonii*, id. Fl. 6, 14); *so, testibus*: *quoniam duo genera sunt testium, aut voluntarium aut eorum, quibus in iudiciis publicis lege denuntiat*, Quint. 5, 7, 9; cf. ib. § 15; Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 2.—*Abol.*: *non denuntiavit*, Cic. Fl. 15, 35.—(β) *To give notice of a suit or process*, Dig. 5, 3, 20, § 6 fin.: *de isto fundo*, Cic. Caecin. 32, 95; *in foro denuntiat fundum illum suum esse*, id. ib. 7, 19.—(γ) *Litem denuntiare, to summon for immediate trial* (late Lat.), Symm. Ep. 10, 52; Aur. Vict. Caes. 16, 11.—**II.** Transf. beyond the technical sphere, *to announce, intimate, declare; to denounce, menace, threaten*; with ut, or merely the subjunct., *to intimate, order, command*.—**A.** Of personal subjects. (a) With acc.: *ille inimicitias mihi denuntiavit*, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19; cf.: *populo Romano servitum*, id. ib. 5, 8, 21; *proscriptionem, caedem, direptionem*, id. Sest. 20, 46; cf. id. ib. 17 fin.; id. Mur. 24 fin. et saep.: *oculis et aspectu vim tribuniciam*, id. Agr. 2, 5, 13; id. Att. 13, 12, 3.—(β) With acc. and inf.: *Sex. Alfenus denuntiat, sese procuratorem esse*, Cic. Quint. 6, 27; cf. id. Phil. 6, 3 (with testificor and ante praedicor); *cum se ad omnia, de quibus quisque audire vellet esse paratum denuntiaret*, id. de Or. 1, 22, 103; id. Rep. 3, 11 fin. et saep.—(γ) With a relative clause: *denuntiasti homo adulescens, quid de summa reipublicae sentires*, Cic. Planc. 22.—(δ) With ut: *mihi Lupus noster subito denuntiavit, ut ad te*

scriberem, Cic. Fam. 11, 25. — (ε) With *simple subjunctive*, = moneo, praedico, ante denuntio, absteineant, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 12 fin. — (ζ) With *de*: de isto fundo, Cic. Caecin. 32 fin. — (η) *Abzol.*: monente et denuntiant te, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, id. Quint. 17. — **B.** Of subjects not personal, to give notice, make known, signify, indicate: terra continens adventus hostium multis indicis ante denuntiat, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: illa arma non periculum nobis sed praesidium denuntiant, id. Mil. 1, 3: si ante exortum nubes globabuntur, hiemem asperam denuntiabunt, etc., Plin. 18, 35, 78, § 344: caeruleus (color) pluviam denuntiat, igneus euros, Verg. G. 1, 453: hoc juncti boves, hoc paratus equus, hoc data arma denuntiant, Tac. G. 18 fin.: arbor statim pestem denuntians, Plin. 13, 22, 33, § 118.

denuo, *adv.* [contr. from *dē nōvo*, which never occurs; v. Ruhnk. Ter. And. prol. 26; Oud. App. M. 3, p. 225; cf.: Fr. *de nouveau*], *anew, afresh, again* (most freq. in Plaut. and Ter.; elsewh. rare; not in Caes. or the Aug. poets—*for syn. cf.*: iterum, rursus, ab integro). **I.** Of the restoration of a thing which has been destroyed, = de integro, *anew, afresh, ex novo*: aedificatur aedes totae denuo, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 36; cf.: urbes terrae motu subversas denuo condidit, Suet. Aug. 47: oportet vos nasci denuo, Vulg. Joan. 3, 7.

II. For iterum, a second time, once more, again: si parum intellexi, dicam denuo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 59; cf. id. Mil. 3, 3, 3; id. Most. 1, 3, 66: Jam ego tibi Persam adducam denuo, id. Pers. 5, 2, 47: in Etruria rebellante denuo, Liv. 10, 31: denuo in voluntarium exsilium proficiscitur, Just. 5, 5 fin.

III. For rursus, of any thing that is repeated (not precisely a second time), *once more, again*; hence often with verbs compounded with *re*: ecce Apollo denuo, etc., Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 115: So. Amphitruonis ego sum servus Sosia. *Me. Etiam denuo? what, again?* id. Amph. 1, 1, 238; 1, 1, 139; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 60: Sicilia censa denuo est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 56: recita denuo, id. ib. 2, 1, 14.—**Pleonast.** with redire, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 51; cf. id. Truc. 2, 4, 42; with respondere, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 24; with referre, id. Hec. prol. alt. 30. And sometimes with rursus (rursus), Plaut. Cas. prol. 33; id. Poen. prol. 79.—**IV.** Like our *again* (in, I am going back again), Gr. *αὖ*, where an action is reversed (mostly colloquial): aperi. . . continuo operito denuo, and then cover it up again, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 76; cf. id. Merc. 5, 2, 14; Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 4; et nunc quid expectat, Syre? an dum hinc denuo abeat, etc., id. ib. 3, 2, 32: fiet tibi puniceum corium postea atrum denuo, and then again back, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 61: chlamydem summam denuo, id. Merc. 5, 2, 79; Auct. Her. 4, 19, 26; cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 278-280.

* **dē-occo**, *äre, v. a.*, to harrow in, Plin. 18, 15, 37, § 137.

Deōis, *idis, f.*, *Δηώis*, the daughter of Deo (*Δηώ*, Ceres), i. e. Proserpine, Ov. M. 6, 114; Aus. Ep. 4, 50.

Deōius, *a, um, adj.*, belonging or sacred to Deo (*Δηώ*, Ceres): quercus, Ov. M. 8, 761.

dē-ōnēro, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.*, to unload, disburden (very rare). **I.** Lit.: machinae deoneratae, Amm. 24, 6, 4; Arn. 6, p. 202.—**II.** Trop.: ex illius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te traicere, *Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: foeditate corpora deonerans, Arn. 7, p. 249; Ambros. Ep. 58, 1.

dē-ōperio, *ui, rtum, 4, v. a.*, to uncover, disclose (late Lat.), Ambros. de Excid. Fr. sui Sat. 2, 80.

dē-opto, *äre, v. a.*, to choose out, select: deoptandi potestas, Hyg. Fab. 191.

† **dēorata** perorata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 74, 10.

deorsum (dissyll. *per synaeresin*, Lucr. 1, 362; 2, 205 al.; cf., on the contrary, trisyll. id. 2, 202.—Also **deorsus**, like prorsus, quorsus, rursus, adversus, Cic. N. D. 1, 25, 69; Ap. M. 8, p. 207, 18; id. ib. 9, p. 236, 40; id. de Deo Socr. p. 47, 35; id. Flor. no. 15), *adv.* [contr. from *deorsum*, turned down], downwards, *κατω*, opp. to sursum (class.). **I.** To indicate motion: ego me deorsum duco de arbo-

re, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 8: deorsum cuncta feruntur (opp. flammae expressae sursum), Lucr. 2, 202; 205; 6, 335; Cic. N. D. 1, 25, 69; id. Fin. 1, 6, 18; Cels. 5, 26, 31: reliqui (gestus) ante nos et dextra laevaque et sursum et deorsum aliquid ostendunt, Quint. 11, 3, 105: deorsum cadit, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 89; cf.: ut isto gladio deorsus ad meum Tlepoleum viam quaeram, i. e. in orcum, Ap. M. 8, p. 207, 18.—**b.** Pleonast. with versus (versum): ubi deorsum versus ibit, Cato R. R. 156, 4; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5; Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 1, 1: ubi eo veneris, clivos deorsum vorsum est, right down before you, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35.—**c.** With sursum, up and down, *ἄνω κατω*: ne sursum deorsum cursites, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47; cf.: naturis sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeanibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: si sanguis sursum deorsumve erupit, Cels. 2, 8: cum terra quatitur et sursum ac deorsum movetur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 21.—**II.** To indicate position, locality, down, below: qui colunt deorsum, magis aestate laborant: qui sursum, magis hieme. . . nec non sursum quam deorsum tardius seruntur ac metuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 3; Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 5; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 34 sq.; Vulg. Deut. 4, 39 al.—Cf. on this art. Hand, Turs. II. p. 280-282.

deorsus, *v.* preced. *init.*

dē-oscūlor, *ātus, 1, v. dep. a.*, to kiss warmly, affectionately (very rare). **I.** Prop.: vix reprimio labra, Ob istam rem quin te deosculer, etc., Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 17 sq.: Casinam, id. ib. 31: tuos oculos, id. ib. 1, 1, 48: Scipionis dexteram, Val. Max. 2, 10, 2; Vulg. 1 Reg. 10, 1; id. Cant. 8, 1.—**II.** Transf., to praise, laud highly: fidem atque ingenium pueri, Gell. 1, 23, 13. —**Deosculatus** in pass. sense: rursus me deosculato, Ap. M. 2, p. 119; 121.

dē-pāciscor, *v. depeciscor.*

depactus, *a, um, 1. Part.*, from *depaciscor*.—**2. Part., from *depango*.**

depālātio, *ōnis, f.* [*1. depalo*]. **I.** A bounding with palings, a paling off. Inscr. Orell. 3689.—**II.** Dierum, a marking of hours by the shadows of small uprights on a dial, Vitruv. 9, 7, 1.

depālātor, *ōris, m.* [*id.*], one who marks out the bounds; hence, trop., a founder: disciplinae divinae (coupled with architectus), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 6.

* **dē-palmo**, *äre, v. a.* [*palma*], to strike with the open hand, to box on the ear, La-beo ap. Gell. 20, 1, 13.

1. dē-pālo, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.*, to mark off or bound with palings (late Lat.). **I.** Prop.: jugera agri. . . ita uti depalatum est, Inscr. Orell. 3688.—**II.** Transf., to found, establish: quodammodo mundum, Tert. adv. Herm. 29: civitatem, id. Apol. 10; cf. depalator.

2. dē-pālo, *äre, v. a.* [*palam*], to disclose, reveal: adulterium Veneris (Sol), Fulg. Myth. 2, 10; 3, 6.

dē-pango, *no perf.*, pactum, 3, v. a., to drive down, drive in, fix into the ground (rare). **I.** Lit.: malleolum, Col. 3, 16, 1; cf. id. 3, 21, 11; Plin. 16, 26, 46, § 110: quercus et olea in scrobe depactae, id. 24, 1, 1, § 1: in terram depacta, id. 2, 96, 98, § 211.—**II.** Trop.: vitae depactus terminus alte tam manet, etc., Lucr. 2, 1087.

* **dē-parcus**, *a, um, adj.*, excessively sparing, niggardly: sordidos ac deparcos esse (putabat), Suet. Ner. 30.

dē-pasco, *pāvi, pastum, 3, v. a.*, and **dē-pascor**, *ci, 3, v. depon.*, to feed down, feed off. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of the shepherd: si d. saepius voles, etc., Col. 2, 10, 31: glandem immisso pecore depasco, Dig. 10, 4, 9: saltus; Ov. F. 5, 283: luxuriam segetum, Verg. G. 1, 112.—**B.** Of the cattle, to feed upon, eat up, consume. (a) Form *depasco*: si haedi roscidas herbas depaverint, Col. 7, 5, 21; Verg. G. 4, 539.—In the part. perf.: saepes Hyblaëis apibus florem depasta salicti, id. E. 1, 55; segetes, Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 161: altaria, poet. for that which is upon it, Verg. A. 5, 93.—(β) Form *depascor*: papilio ceras depascitur, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65: miseros morsu depascitur artus (serpens), Verg. A. 2, 215; Vulg. Exod. 22, 5.—In the part. perf.; Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 239; cf. depastis juvenicis, Auct.

Laud. Herc. 77.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Depon.* **1.** To cull, select: omnia nos itidem depascimur aurea dicta, Lucr. 3, 12.—**2.** To prune away, remove: in summa ubertate (orationis) inest luxuries quaedam, quae stilo depascenda est, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96.—**3.** To destroy, waste: veterem possessionem Academiae, id. Leg. 1, 21, 55; so of disease: artus depascitur arida febris, Verg. G. 3, 458; imitated by Claud. in Rufin. 1, 302; id. Idyll. 3, 11.—**B.** Rarely in the act. form: et potuit Latium longo depascere bello? Sil. 16, 681: in inferno positi sunt; mors depascet eos, Vulg. Psal. 48, 14 (cf. carpo, no. II. B. 2: decerpo, no. II. B. 2 al.).—The part. perf. in a pass. signif.: ip-saque diris Frons depasta modis, Sil. 6, 51: depasti flammis scopuli, id. 12, 153.

dēpascor, *āri, v. depasco.*

* **dēpastio**, *ōnis, f.* [*depasco*], a feeding: animalium, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 237.

* **dē-pāvitus**, *a, um, Part.* [*pavio*], beaten down, trampled down, trop., Sol. 2.

dēpeciscor, *pectus, or depāciscor*, *pactus, 3, v. dep. a.* [*de-paciscor*], to bargain for, agree upon; and *absol.*, to make an agreement. **I.** Lit. (repeatedly in Cic., elsewh. rare): ipse tria praedia sibi depactus est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39 fin.: cum illo partem suam depēcisci, id. ib. 38, 110: aliquid cum aliquo, id. ib. 38, 110; cf.: depactus est cum eis, ut arma et impedimenta relinqueret, id. Inv. 2, 24, 72: ad condiciones alicujus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 24 fin.—**B.** With jurists, in a bad sense, acc. to Dig. 3, 6, 3: hoc edicto tenetur etiam is, qui depactus est. Depectus autem dicitur turpiter pactus.—**II.** Trop., with *abl. rei*: jam depēcisci morte cupio, to bargain for death, i. e. I am content to die, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 14; cf.: cur non honestissimū (sc. periculo) depēcisci velim? Cic. Att. 9, 7, 3, v. paciscor, no. II.

depēctio, *ōnis, f.* [*depēciscor*], a bargain, contract, agreement (late Lat.), Cod. Theod. 2, 10, 1.

dē-pecto, *no perf.*, *xum, ēre, v. a.*, to comb off, comb down, to comb (very rare): crines buxo, Ov. F. 6, 229; cf. juba, id. A. A. 1, 630: Liber depexus crinibus, id. F. 3, 465: ars depectendi digerendique lini, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 18: vellera foliis, Verg. G. 2, 121; cf. Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 58; 6, 17, 20, § 54.—**Jocosely**, i. q. to curry one's hide, i. e. give him a beating, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 78; cf.: fusti pectito, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 115.

depēctus, *a, um, v. dē-paciscor.*

dēpeculātor, *ōris, m.* [*depeculor*], a plunderer, embezzler: aerarii, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 2; id. de Or. 3, 27, 106; id. Pis. 40, 96.

† **dēpeculātus**, *ūs, m.* (*depeculor*), a plundering: depeculatus a pecore dicitur. Qui enim populum fraudat, peculatus poena tenetur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 75, 11 Mill.: depeculatu (dat.) me meis esse habitum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 83 Jacob. (dub. al. depeculatum).

dē-pecūlor, *ātus* (and old *Act. fut. infin.* depeculassere, Lucil. ap. Non. 97, 9; cf. Neue, Form. 2, 421, and v. infra), *1, v. dep. a.* [*peculium*], to despoil, pillage, rifle, plunder, embezzle (very rare). **I.** Prop.: Apollonium omni argento spoliasti ac depeculatus es, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17.—**II.** Trop.: laudem honoremque alicujus, i. e. to detract from, diminish, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 36.

III. In pass. signif.: ubi senatus intellexit populum depeculari (*ἀποσουλῶσθαι*), Cael. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.: me impune irrisum esse habitum, depeculatum eis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 83 (dub. v. depeculatus).

dē-pello, *pūli, pulsum, 3, v. a.*, to drive out, drive away, remove, expel; to drive, thrust, or cast down (class. and very freq.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: demoveri et depelli de loco, Cic. Caecin. 17, 49; cf.: anseres de Falerno, id. Phil. 5, 11: eum de provincia, Nep. Cat. 2: aquam de agro, Cato R. R. 155: ab aris et focus ferrum flammamque, Cic. Sest. 42; cf.: tantam molem a cervicibus nostris, id. Cat. 3, 7, 17: jugum a civibus, id. Rep. 2, 25: vincula a singulis vobis, Liv. 6, 18 med. al.: non equitem dorso, non frenum depulsi ore, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 38: qui recta via depulsus est, Quint. 2, 17, 29; cf.: recto cursu, Hor. S. 2, 5, 78: aliquem urbe, to banish, Tac. A. 3, 24; cf.: aliquem Italia, id. ib. 14, 50; 16;

33: nubila caelo, Tib. 1, 2, 49: ignem clasibus, Verg. A. 5, 727; cf. ib. 9, 73, and 109: tela, Cic. Quint. 2, 8; cf.: nobis aerata tela, Tib. 1, 10, 25; and ictus alicui, Val. Fl. 6, 652: stellas Aurora, Ov. M. 7, 100; cf.: noctem Aurorae lumina, id. ib. 7, 835: cum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; cf.: frigus duramque famem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6: morbum, Cic. Fam. 7, 26 fin.; Caes. B. G. 6, 17; cf.: pestem augurio, Verg. A. 9, 323: mortem fratri, Ov. H. 14, 130 et saep.: quo (sc. Mantuam) solemus ovium teneros depellere fetus, to drive down, Verg. E. 1, 22: cognoscere, corpora se spatio depellere paulum, push or repel one another, Lucr. 2, 219 Munro ad loc. (Lachm. ex conj. decellere).—**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., to drive away, expel, dislodge an enemy from his position: defensores vallo munitionibusque, Caes. B. G. 3, 25; so, hostem loco, id. ib. 7, 49; id. B. C. 3, 52: terrā, Nep. Alcib. 8, 3: totā Siciliā, id. Timol. 2: inde vi depelli, Sall. J. 58, 3; cf. Front. Strat. 2, 5, 17: praesidia ex his regionibus, Nep. Paus. 2: praesidium facile, Front. Strat. 1, 10, 3 et saep.—**2.** Transf. beyond the milit. sphere, to thrust out, remove from a situation: afflictū jam et depulsi loco, Cic. Rep. 1, 44; cf.: iterum ab eodem (sc. Themistocle) gradu depulsus est, driven from his position, Nep. Them. 5.—**3.** Econom. t. t., a matre, a mamma, or absol., to remove from the breast, to wean, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17; 2, 4, 16; Col. 7, 6, 8; Verg. E. 3, 82; 7, 15; id. G. 3, 187.—**4.** Of human beings, Suet. Tib. 44.—**II.** Trop., to deter, divert, dissuade from: aliquem de suscepta causa propositae sententia, Cic. Lig. 9; id. Fam. 1, 7, 7; for which, aliquem sententia, id. Tusc. 2, 6, 16; Liv. 23, 8: aliquem de spe conatuque, Cic. Cat. 2, 7, § 14; for which, aliquem spe, Liv. 31, 25, 11; 41, 23, 13: te ex illa crudeli actione meo consilio esse depulsum, Cic. Rab. perd. 5, 17: Caesar ab superioribus consiliis depulsus, Caes. B. C. 3, 73; cf.: a qua re depulsus, Nep. Dat. 7, 3; and: judicem a veritate, Quint. 5 proem. § 1 et saep.: nec tuis depellor dictis quin rumor serviam, to be deterred, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 14; cf.: Vibidium depellere nequivit, quin, etc., to prevent, hinder, Tac. A. 11, 34.—**2.** With things as objects, to remove, turn away, divert: servitutum depellere civitati, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 8, 19 fin.; cf.: alicui turpitudinem, id. Tusc. 3, 32, 77: morte voluntaria turpitudinem, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 6: duobus hujus urbis terroribus depulsis, id. Rep. 1, 47, 71: pericula amici, id. Client. 6, 17: multam praedibus ipsique T. Mario, id. Fam. 5, 20, 4: mortem fratri, Ov. H. 14, 130: omnes molestias, id. ib. 2, 16: auditiones falsas, Tac. A. 4, 11: curas vino, Tib. 1, 5, 37: ostenta a semet in capita procerum, Suet. Ner. 36 et saep.: quae nequeat ratio depellere dictis, to deny, Lucr. 3, 322.—**3.** Absol.: dis depellentibus (i. e. averruncantibus) agnam Percute, Pers. 5, 167; cf. depulsor fin.

de-pendēo, ēre, v. a., to hang from or on, to hang down (not freq. till the Aug. period; not in Cic. and Caes.—for syn. cf.: pendeo, impendeo). **I.** Lit.: (anellus) unus ex uno, Lucr. 6, 915; cf.: sordidus ex umeris nodo dependet amictus, Verg. A. 6, 301: dependente a cervicibus pugione, Suet. Galb. 11: dependent lychni laquearibus aureis, Verg. A. 1, 726: galea ramis, id. ib. 10, 836: parma laevo lacerto, id. ib. 11, 693: hasta umero, Quint. 11, 3, 130:serta tectis, Ov. M. 4, 760: cervina vellerā lateri sinistro, id. ib. 6, 593: cui coma dependet, id. A. A. 1, 224: laqueo dependentem invenere, Liv. 42, 28 fin.: dependente brachio, Suet. Caes. 82; Ov. F. 3, 267: nec dependes nec propendes, i. e. weighest neither less nor more, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 39.—**II.** Trop. **A.** (Only in Ovid.) To be dependent on or wait for a thing: promissa tarda videntur, dependetque fides a veniente die, Ov. F. 3, 356.—**B.** To be dependent on, to be governed by: ex horum (siderum) motibus fortunae populorum dependent, Sen. ad Marc. 18, 3.—**C.** To depend on, be derived from: ex hoc malo dependet illud terribilissimum vitium, id. Tranq. An. 12, 7: haec (membra) ex illis (elementis) dependent, illa et horum causae sunt et omnia, id. Ep. 95, 12.—Hence of etymol. dependence, i. e. to be derived: hujus et augurium depen-

det origine verbi (sc. augustus) Et quodcumque sua Juppiter augeat ope, Ov. F. 1, 611.

de-pendo, di, sum, 3, v. a. and n. **I.** Act. (orig., to weigh out; hence), to pay (rare but class.). **A.** Lit.: mi abjurare certius est quam dependere, Cic. Att. 1, 8 fin.; Col. 5, 1, 8; Just. 22, 8, 8; Dig. 12, 6, 42 al.: dependendum tibi est, quod mihi pro illo spondidisti, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 9; cf. Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 25.—**B.** Trop.: reipublicae poenas aut praesenti morte aut turpi exilio, Cic. Sest. 67, 140: poenas reip., id. Cat. 4, 5, 10.—**II.** Transf., to spend, expend, lay out, bestow upon a thing (post-Aug.): plus in operis servorum avocandis quam in pretio rerum hujusmodi penditur, Col. 11, 1, 20; incassum impenditur opera, id. 4, 22, 7: tempora Niliaco amori, Lucr. 10, 80; cf.: caput felicibus armis, to give up, abandon, id. 8, 101.

dependulus, a, um, adj. [dependeo], hanging down (an Apuleian word): crines cervice, Ap. M. 2, p. 119: alii statuis, id. ib. 3, p. 130, 14.

de-pennātus, a, um, adj. [penna], winged, trop.: pennatus orationis eloquio, Varr. ap. Fulg. 561, 12.

de-pensio, ōnis, f. [dependo], the expenditure, outlay: theatralis, Cod. Theod. 6, 4, 29; lustralis auri, ib. 13, 1, 11.

de-perdō, didi, ditum, 3, v. a. **I.** To destroy, ruin (so only in the part. perf., and rare): sator inopia deperditus, i. e. impoverished, Phaedr. 1, 14, 1: ut est deperditus Io, i. e. desperately in love, Prop. 2, 30, 29 (3, 28, 29 M.); cf. amore, Suet. Dom. 3: deperditum intelligitur, quod in rerum natura esse desiit, Gai. Dig. 5, 3, 21.—More freq. and class., **II.** To lose: qui non solum bona sed etiam honestatem miseri deperiderunt, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 11: nihil sui, Caes. B. G. 1, 43, 8: vitalem sensum, Lucr. 3, 526: folia (arbores), Plin. 16, 22, 34; § 82: colorem, id. 37, 8, 33; § 112 al.: gratiam, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 9: tantum ejus opinionis, Caes. B. G. 5, 54 fin.: bonam famam, Hor. S. 1, 2, 61: usum linguae, Ov. M. 5, 562 al.: ne quid ex his deperdat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14; cf.: paucos ex suis (nostri), Caes. B. G. 3, 28 fin.: ne quid apud vos de existimatione sua deperderet, Cic. Font. 9, 19; so, quid de libertate, id. Verr. 2, 2, 30: nihil de jure civitatis, id. Caecin. 35, 102: paululum admodum de celeritate (stilus), Quint. 10, 7, 24: ne quid Summa deperdat metuens, aut ampliaret ut rem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 32: quod ex naufragio expulsum est... non est in derelicto, sed in deperdito, Dig. 41, 2, 21; cf. ib. 5, 3, 21 (for the pass. of deperdo, deperdo is used).—Hence, ***deperditus**, a, um, P. a. (acc. to no. II.), corrupt, abandoned, Gell. 5, 1, 3.

de-perdō, ii (fut. deperiet for -ibit, Vulg. Eccl. 31, 7), to v. n., to go to ruin, perish, die; to be lost, undone. **I.** In gen. (class.): neque adaugescit quicquam neque deperit inde (sc. de materia), Lucr. 2, 296: tempestate naves, Caes. B. G. 5, 23: porcigra pars illius exercitus superest, magna pars deperit, id. B. C. 3, 87; cf. id. B. G. 7, 31, 4: si servus deperisset, had been lost (by death or flight), Cic. Top. 3, 15: ut scida ne qua depereat, id. Att. 1, 20 fin.: qui deperit minor uno mense vel anno, has died, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 40 et saep.: (auro) rerum uni nihil igne deperit, Plin. 33, 3, 19; § 59: decor vultus ejus deperit, faded, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 11.—**II.** In partic., to be desperately in love with, dying with love for a person (not in Cic., neither in Verg., Hor., nor Ovid, but freq. in Plaut.).—Constr.: aliquem (amore), more rarely alicujus amore, in aliquo; and absol.: ut hic te efficitur deperit, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 19: aliquam (with deamare), id. Ep. 2, 2, 35: aliquam, id. Cas. 1, 1, 19; id. Bac. 3, 3, 66 et saep.; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 14; Catull. 100, 2: amore aliquam deperire, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 43; cf.: illum deperit impotente amore, Catull. 35, 12: amore mulierculae, Liv. 27, 15; cf.: amore sui, Suet. Vesp. 22: cum laceratum corpus, in quo deperibat, intueretur, Curt. 8, 6, 8.—Absol.: rogas? deperit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 62.

de-pētigo, ūis, f. [petigo], a leprosy, scab, spread over the whole body: (v. de, no. II. 2. c.), Cato R. R. 157 fin.; cf.: scabies deque petigo, Lucil. ap. Non. 160, 18.

dēperus, a, um, Part., from depecto.

dēpictio, ōnis, f. [depingo], a description, delineation, Boeth. Geom. 1, p. 1210 al.—**II.** Rhet. t. t., a characterization, = characterismus, Auct. Carm. de Fig. 148, p. 68 Halm.

dēpictus, a, um, Part., from depingo.

dē-pilis, e, adj. [pilus], without hair (very rare): genae, Ap. M. 7, p. 191: pueri (with glabri), Varr. ap. Non. 530, 25.

dē-pilo, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to pull out the hair, pluck out the feathers. **I.** Prop. (ante-class. and post-Aug., and rare): depilari magis quam amicitia, Tert. Pall. 4: perdicem, Apic. 6, 3; Mart. 9, 28: struthiocamelum, Sen. Cons. Sap. 17: amygdalae, Apic. 2, 2.—**II.** Transf., depilatus, plucked, i. e. plundered, cheated, Lucil. ap. Non. 36, 28.—**B.** To rub off the skin, peel: omnisumerus depilatus est, Vulg. Ezech. 29, 13.

dē-pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3 (perf. syn. cop. depinxit, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 154), v. a. **I.** To depict, portray, paint, draw, represent by painting (rare but class.). **A.** Lit.: tabellas obscenas, Prop. 2, 6, 27: pugnam Marathoniam, Nep. Milt. 6, 3: imaginem in tabula, Quint. 6, 1, 32; cf. Gell. 19, 10, 2: depinge, ubi sistam, Pers. 6, 79: idola in pariete, Vulg. Ezech. 8, 10.—**2.** To paint, color: oculos stibio, Vulg. 4 Reg. 9, 30.—**B.** Trop., by speech or in thought, to portray, represent, sketch, describe, imagine, conceive: formam verbis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 154; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 63: in illa (sc. republica), quam sibi Socrates Peripatetico illo in sermone depinxerit, Cic. Rep. 2, 29: vitam hujusce, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 74: minuta quaedam nimiumque depicta, too elaborately defined, id. Or. 12, 39: quidvis cogitatione, i. e. to imagine, id. N. D. 1, 15, 39; cf. id. Ac. 2, 15, 48.—**II.** To embroider: depictas gemmatasque indutus paenulas, Suet. Calig. 52: auro depicta chlamys, Val. Fl. 6, 226.

dē-pinnātus, a, um, adj., feathered, winged, only trop.: orationis eloquium, Varr. Sat. Menip. 58, 1.

dē-plāco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to appease, propitiate: aliquem sibi hostiis, Mythogr. Vatic. 1, 231, p. 71 ed. Bod.; Fulg. Myth. 3, 6 dub.

dē-plango, uxi, 3, v. a., to express grief by beating the breast; to bewail, lament (poet. and very rare): Cadmeida palmis Deplanxere domum, Ov. M. 4, 546; 14, 580; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1852: antiqua peccata, Hier. Jes. 1, 1, 1.

dē-plāno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to level off, to make level or even (post-class.): montes, Lact. 4, 12, 18: vulnus, Veg. A. V. 3, 19.

dē-planto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To take off a twig or shoot. **A.** Prop. Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4: virgulas de cytiso, id. ib. 1, 43.—**B.** Transf., to break off: ramum, Col. 2, 2, 26.—**II.** = demitto, to set in the ground, to plant, Plin. 17, 16, 26, § 121; 17, 20, 33, § 146; cf. Voss. ad Verg. G. 2, 65.

dē-plēo, ēvi, 2, v. a., to empty out, to draw off (very rare): oleum, Cato R. R. 64 fin.; Col. 12, 50, 8, and 10: sanguinem, to let blood, to bleed, Plin. 13, 16, 43, § 148; for which, d. animal, Veg. A. V. 1, 13, 4.—Poet., to exhaust, haustu fontes, Stat. Ach. 1, 8: vitam querelis, Manil. 4, 13.

dēpletura, ae, f. [depleo], a blood-letting, Edict. Diocl. 7, 21.

dē-plexus, a, um, adj. [plector], clasping, grasping any thing, Lucr. 5, 1321.

dēplorābundus, a, um, adj. [deploro], weeping bitterly, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 38 (also ap. Non. 509, 7).

dē-ploratio, ōnis, f. [id.], a lamenting, bewailing, id. Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 9; Ep. 74 med.; Tert. Apol. 1.

dē-ploro, āvi, ātum, v. n. and a. **I.** Neutr., to weep bitterly, to moan, wail, lament, complain. **A.** Prop. (repeatedly in Cic.; elsewh. not so used): afflictus et jacens et lamentabili voce deplorans, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13 fin.: de suis incommodis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 27; so, de aliqua re, id. ib. 2, 3, 18, § 45 (with conqueri); id. Sest. 6, 14.—**B.** Transf., of the vine: to weep, bleed greatly, Pall. Febr. 30.—Far more freq. and

class., **II. Act.**, to weep for bitterly, bewail, lament, deplore. **A. Prop.**: si ad scopulos haec conqueri ac deplorare vellem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67: damnationem illam, id. Clu. 24, 65: nomen reipublicae, id. Cat. 4, 2 fin. (with lamentation); id. de Sen. 23, 84; id. Tusc. 5, 39, 115: quae nostri aequales deplorare solebant, quod, etc., id. de Sen. 3, 7; Ov. M. 5, 63: ante omnes deplorati erant equites, Liv. 4, 40 init. et saep.: quae de altero deplorantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 211; cf.: multa de Gnaeo deplorabo, id. Att. 9, 18. — **B.** Since the Aug. per., meton. (effectus pro causa, to weep for as lost, i. e.), to regard as lost, to give up: suam quisque spem, sua consilia, communibus deploratis exsequentes, Liv. 5, 40, 6: deploratur in perpetuum libertas, id. 3, 38, 2: agros, id. 41, 6: paene Romanum nomen, id. 9, 7: diem, Quint. 10, 3, 128: exitum, Flor. 2, 18, 15: deplorata spes est, Liv. 26, 12; cf. vota (coloni), Ov. M. 1, 272: Jason a medicis, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 166 al. — **2.** Transf. of the disease, hopeless, incurable: aurium vitia, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 135.

de-plūmīs, e, adj. (pluma), without feathers, featherless: nudae atque deplumēs (hirundines), Plin. 10, 24, 34, § 70.

de-plūo, ūi, ūtum, ēre, v. n., to rain down (poet. and very rare). multus in terras deplueretque lapis, Tib. 2, 5, 72; (in Prop. 2, 20, 8 (3, 13, 8 M.), the true reading is defluit; so Col. 10, 206 poet.): depluta terra, drenched, Boeth. Arist. analyt. post. 2, 13.

de-pōlio, no perf., itum, 4, v. a., to smooth off, polish off (very rare). **I. Prop.**: aliquid cote, Plin. 36, 25, 63, § 188. — Comic.: dorsum meum virgis, to cudgel, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 85. — **II. Trop.**: depolitur perfectum, quia omnes perfectiones antiqui politiones appellabant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 20 Müll.; cf. the foll. art.

* **depolitio**, ōnis, f. [depolio, no. II.], a careful smoothing or finishing; hence, concr., a perfection, finished or perfect thing: agri depolitiones, Varr. ap. Non. 66, 29; cf. the preced. art.

* **depompātio**, ōnis, f. [depompo]. Lit., a depriving of ornament; hence, a dishonoring: Christianorum, Hier. adv. Rufin. 31.

* **de-pompo**, āre, v. a. Lit., to deprive of ornament; hence, to dishonor, Hier. in Nahum. c. 3.

* **de-pōndero**, āre, v. n., to press down by its weight, to weigh down, Petr. Fragm. 26, 3.

depōnens, entis, P. a., v. the foll. art. fin.

de-pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, 3 (perf. depositi, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 4: depositi, id. Most. 2, 1, 35; Catull. 34, 8; inf. perf. deposisse, Verg. Cat. 8, 16; part. sync. depositus, Lucil. ap. Non. 279, 19, v. pono), v. a., to lay away, to put or place aside; to lay, put, or set down; to lay, place, set, deposit (freq. in all periods and sorts of writing). — Constr. with acc. alone; or acc. and locative or abl. with or without a prep.; or acc. and adv. of place where, or apud and personal name; rare and doubtful with in and acc. (cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 340 sq.).

— **I. Lit.** **A.** In gen.: caput deponit, condormiscit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 81; cf.: caput terrae, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 20: corpora (pecudes), Lucr. 1, 259; cf.: corpora sub ramis arboris, Verg. A. 7, 108: fessum latus sub lauro, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 19: mentum in gremiis mimarum, Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 24 et saep.: onus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10; id. Sull. 23, 65; Front. Strat. 1, 5, 3 al.; cf.: onera jumentis, Caes. B. C. 1, 80, 2: arma, id. B. G. 4, 32 fin.; id. B. C. 3, 10, 9; Liv. 5, 2 al.; cf.: depositis in contubernio armis, Caes. B. C. 3, 76, 2: arma umeris, Verg. A. 12, 707: anulos aureos et phaleras, Liv. 9, 46: coronam, and, shortly after, coronam Romae in aram Apollinis, id. 23, 11: ungues et capillos, i. e. to cut off, Petr. 104, 6; cf. comas (for which, shortly before, secuit capillos), Mart. 5, 48, 6: crinem, Tac. H. 4, 61 et saep.: argenti pondus defossā terrā, Hor. S. 1, 1, 42: semina vel scrobe vel sulco, to deposit in the earth, to plant, Col. 5, 4, 2; and: stirpem vitis aut oleae, id. 1, 1, 5: malleolum in terram, id. 3, 10, 19: plantas sulcis, Verg. G. 2, 24 et saep.: exercitum in

terram (for exponere), to land, Just. 4, 5, 8: hydriam de umero, Vulg. Gen. 21, 46. — Poet. of bearing, bringing forth (as the putting off of a burden): (Latonia) quam mater prope Deliam Deposivit olivam, Catull. 34, 8; cf.: onus naturae, Phaedr. 1, 18, 5; 1, 19, 4; to lay as a stake, wager: Dam. Ego hanc vitulam... Depono. Men. De grege non ausim quicquam deponere tecum... verum pocula ponam Fagina, Verg. E. 3, 31 sq. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., to lay up, lay aside, put by, deposit anywhere; to give in charge to, commit to the care of, intrust to any one: non semper deposita reddenda: si gladium quis apud te sana mente deposuerit, repetat insaniens: reddere peccatum sit, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95; so, aliquid apud aliquem, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 72; Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 2; id. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 29; Caes. B. C. 3, 108 fin.; Quint. 5, 13, 49; 9, 2, 92; Tac. H. 1, 13; Liv. 38, 19, 2 et saep.; cf.: obsides apud eos, Caes. B. G. 7, 63 al.: praedam in silvis, id. ib. 6, 41; cf.: pecuniam in templo, Liv. 44, 25: pecunias in publica fide, id. 24, 18 fin.; also: liberos, uxores suaeque omnia in silvas, Caes. B. G. 4, 19 (dub. — al. in sylvis: id. B. C. 1, 23, 4 the true reading is in publico): impedimenta citra flumen Rhenum, id. B. G. 2, 29, 4: saucios, id. B. C. 3, 78, 1 and 5 et saep.: pretium in deposito habendum, in charge, Dig. 36, 3, 5 fin.: si pro deposito apud eum fuerit, ib. 33, 8, 8, § 5. — **2. a.** To put or bring down, lay upon the ground: scio quam rem agat: ut me deponat vino, etc., to make drunk, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 39. — **b.** Hence (because it was the custom to take a person who had just died out of bed and lay him on the ground), meton.: depositus, dead, just dead: jam prope depositus, certe jam frigidus, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 47: depositum nec me qui feat ullus erit, id. Tr. 3, 3, 40: DEPOSITUS IN PACE, Inscr. Orell. 5014; cf. ib. 4874. — **As subst.**: depositus meus, Petr. 133, 4. — **c.** Also, because the hopelessly sick were often laid on the earth, dying, given up, despaired of: jam tum depositus bubulcus Expirans animam pulmonibus aeger agebat, Lucil. ap. Non. 279, 19: deponere est desperare, unde et depositi desperati dicuntur, Non. 279, 30: depositus modo sum anima, vita sepultus, Caecil. ap. Non. 279 (Com. v. 121 Rib.): ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Verg. A. 12, 395 Serv.: texere paludes Depositum, Fortuna, tuum, Lucan. 2, 72; and transf.: mihi videor magnam et maxime aegram et prope depositam reip. partem suscepisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 5. — **3.** In post-Aug. lang. esp. freq. in the jurists, of buildings, etc., to pull down, take down, demolish, overthrow: aedificium vel arboris ramos, Dig. 8, 2, 17 (shortly after, qui tollit aedificium vel deprimit); so id. 8, 2, 31; 41, 3, 23 fin. et saep.: deposita arx, Stat. S. 1, 4, 91: statuas, pull down, Spart. Sev. 14: tabulas, destroy, Capit. Max. duob. 12: adversarios tuos, Vulg. Exod. 15, 7. — **II. Trop.** **A.** With a predominant notion of putting away, removing, etc., to lay down, lay aside, give up, resign, get rid of: studia de manibus, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 3: ex memoria insidias, id. Sull. 6, 18: in sermone et suavitae alicujus omnes curas doloresque deponere, id. Fam. 4, 6, 2: petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, id. Quint. 13 fin.; so, contentionem, Liv. 4, 6; cf. certamina, id. ib.; and, bellum, Ov. M. 8, 47; Tac. H. 2, 37; opp. incipere, Sall. J. 83, 1; opp. coepisse, Liv. 31, 1; and with omittere, id. 31, 31 fin.: deponere amicitias, suscipere inimicitias, Cic. Lael. 21, 77: invidiam, id. Agr. 2, 26, 69: similitates, id. Planc. 31, 76: maiorem et luctum, id. Phil. 14, 13: omnem spem contentionis, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: consilium adeundae Syriae, id. B. C. 3, 103: imperium, id. B. G. 7, 33 fin.; id. B. C. 2, 32, 9; Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11; Liv. 2, 28 al.; cf. provinciam, Cic. Pis. 2, 5; id. Fam. 5, 2, 3; dictaturam, Quint. 3, 8, 53; 5, 10, 71: nomen, Suet. Ner. 41; Ov. M. 15, 543: famem, id. F. 6, 530; cf.: sitim in unda vicini fontis, i. e. to quench, id. M. 4, 98: morbos, Plin. 7, 50, 51: animam, i. e. to die, Nep. Hann. 1. — **B.** To depose from an office (late Lat.): te de ministerio tuo, Vulg. Is. 22, 19. — **C.** (Acc. to no. I. B.) To deposit, intrust, commit to, for safe-keeping: populi Romani jus in vestra fide ac religione depono, Cic. Caecil.

35 fin.: aliquid rimosa in aure, Hor. S. 2, 6, 46: aliquid tutis auriibus, id. Od. 1, 27, 18: eo scortum, Tac. H. 1, 13. — Hence, **depōnens**, entis, P. a., subst. (sc. verbum, lit., a verb that lays aside its proper pass. signif.), in the later grammar, a verb which, in a pass. form, has an act. meaning; deponent, Charis. p. 143 P.; Diom. p. 327 ib.; Prisc. p. 787 ib. sq. et saep. — **depōsitus**, a, um, P. a., and esp. as subst. **depōsitum**, i, n., any thing deposited or intrusted for safe-keeping, etc., a deposit, trust: reddere depositum, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31: si depositum non infitietur amicus, Juv. 13, 60; cf. Dig. 36, 3, 5 al.: contempto Domino negaverit proximo suo depositum, Vulg. Lev. 6, 2; 1 Tim. 6, 20 al.

† **depōntāni** senes appellabantur, qui sexagenarii de ponte deiciebantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 75, 7 Müll.; v. sexagenarius.

depōnto, āre, i, v. a. [de-pons], to throw from a bridge, Varr. Sat. Menip. 82, 17.

depōpūlatio, ōnis, f. [depopulo], a laying waste, marauding, pillaging (several times in Cic.; elsewhere rare), Cic. Pis. 17, 40; id. Verr. 1, 4, 12; id. Rep. 2, 14; Liv. 43, 23: Thracum, Cic. Font. 22, 44: Tiberini fluminis igniumque, ravages, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 31; Vulg. Mic. 2, 4. In plur., Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 25.

depōpūlator, ōris, m. [id.], one who lays waste, a marauder, spoiler, pillager: fori, Cic. Dom. 5, 13; Caecil. ap. Non. 118, 33 (v. 191 Rib.); Vulg. Isa. 21, 2.

depōpūlatrix, icis, f. [depopulator], she who spoils, destroys: generis humani (luxuries), Cassiod. Var. 11, 3 med.

depōpūlo, āre, v. the foll. fin.

de-pōpūlo, ātus, i, v. dep. a., to lay waste, ravage, plunder, pillage (class.). **I. Prop.**: ut Ambiorigis fines depopularentur, Caes. B. G. 6, 42 fin.; cf.: ad fines depopulandos, id. ib. 7, 64, 6; Hirt. B. G. 8, 24, 4; Liv. 10, 12 al.: agros, Caes. B. G. 2, 7, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 36; Liv. 5, 4 fin. et saep.; cf.: extrema agri Romani, Liv. 4, 1: eam regionem, Caes. B. G. 6, 33, 2: vicinam humum late, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 56 et saep.: multas domos, plurimas urbes, omnia fana, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 11: quos fidos nobis rebatur, Tac. A. 13, 37. — **II. Transf.**, in gen., to waste, lay waste, dissipate, destroy, sweep away: quos impune depopulatur et dispoliatur dedecus, Afran. ap. Non. 480, 13: Cerealia dona, Ov. F. 1, 664: hereditates, Dig. 47, 4, 1: in qua (sc. urbe) omne mortalium genus vis pestilentiae depopulabatur, Tac. A. 16, 13: aras, Vulg. Osee, 10, 2.

A. Active form depopulo, āre: agros audaces depopulatur servi, Enn. ap. Non. 471, 19 (Trag. v. 3 Rib.): macellum, Caecil. ib. 18 (Com. v. 13 Rib.): agros provinciamque, Auct. B. Hisp. 42, 6: greges, Val. Fl. 6, 531. — **b. depopulo**, ari, in pass. signif.: communi latrocinio terra omnis depopulabitur, Lact. Ira D. 16 fin.: depopulata est regio, Vulg. Joel, 1, 10. In class. lang. only in the Part. perf.: depopulatis agris, laid waste, Caes. B. G. 1, 11, 4: depopulata Gallia, id. ib. 7, 77, 14; late depopulato agro, Liv. 9, 36: omnis ora maritima depopulata ab Achaeis erat, 37, 4: regiones, id. 10, 15 et saep.; Justin. 42, 2; Plin. 2, 53, 54, § 140.

depōrtatio, ōnis, f. [deporto] (rare), a carrying or conveying away, a transportation. **I.** In gen., Cato R. R. 144, 3. — **II.** In partic., a perpetual banishment, transportation, deportation, exile, Dig. 48, 13, 3; 48, 22, 6 al.; cf. deporto, no. II. B.

* **depōrtātorius**, a, um, adj. [id.], belonging to removal or transportation: personale vel deportatorium onus, Cod. 12, 47, 1.

de-pōrto, āvi, ātum, 1 (arch. inf. pass. deportarier, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 85), v. a., to carry or convey down; to carry off to convey away (freq. and good prose). **I.** In gen.: de fundo tigna et oleam ne deportato, Cato R. R. 144, 3: arma Brundisium jumentis, Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12 A. fin.: frumentum in castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 60, 3: ossa ejus in Cappadociam ad matrem, Nep. Eum. 13 fin.: corpus Augusti Romam, Suet. Claud. 6; cf. id. Aug. 100: aliquem per vicos, id. ib. 78 fin. et saep.:

ut te Leucadem deportaret, Cic. Fam. 16, 5: naves partem exercitus eo deportarent, Caes. B. C. 1, 27; so of transporting by water, id. B. G. 3, 12, 3; Liv. 43, 6; Suet. Tib. 18: quos (serpentes) fumina deportant, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 136: lucem, id. 2, 103, 106, § 234: arcem, Vulg. 1 Par. 15, 25. — **II.** In partic. as a t. t. **A.** To bring or fetch home any thing from the provinces: victorem exercitum, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 21; so Liv. 26, 21; 30, 40 *fin.* al.: Tertia tua, quam tu tecum deportaras, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16: cum aliud nihil ex tanta praeda domum suam deportavisset, id. Rep. 1, 14. — **2.** Transf. of abstract objects, to carry away, i. e. to get, acquire: tertium triumphum, Cic. Off. 1, 22 *fin.*; cf. lauream, Tac. A. 2, 26 *fin.*; and: gloriam ex illis gentibus, Curt. 9, 10: si nihil aliud de hac provincia nisi illius benevolentiam deportassem, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 7: te (sc. Atticum) non cognomen solum Athenis deportasse, sed humanitatem et prudentiam intellego, id. de Sen. 1: nihil ex ista provincia potes, quod jucundius sit, deportare, id. Fam. 7, 15 *fin.*: ex Asia deportatum flagitium ac dedecus, id. Mur. 5, 12. — **B.** To banish, transport, for life (attended with loss of citizenship and testatorship, both of which the relegatus retained, v. Dig. 48, 22, 7, § 3; id. 28, 1, 8—mostly post-Aug.—for syn. also cf.: exsilio afficio or multo, in exsilium pello or eicio, expello, exigo): inter poenas est etiam insulae deportatio, quae poena admittit civitatem Romanam, etc., Dig. 48, 22, 7, § 2 sq.: Vibius Serenus in insulam Amorinum deportatur, Tac. A. 4, 13: ut liberti quoque Italia deportarentur, id. ib. 14, 45: in reis deportatis, Quint. 5, 2, 1. — **2.** Transf.: non hoc publicitus scelus hinc deportari in solas terras? Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 85.

dē-posco, pōposci, v. a., to demand, require, request earnestly (freq. and class.). **I.** In gen.: unum ab omnibus sociis et civibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 2, 5; cf. id. 15, 44: id non modo non recusem, sed etiam appetam atque deposcam, id. Phil. 3, 13, 33; so opp. recusare, id. Fl. 38 *fin.*: sibi naves, Caes. B. C. 1, 56, 3: pugnam, Suet. Oth. 9; Front. Strat. 1, 11, 1; 2, 1, 3: periculum (opp. detrectare), Tac. Agr. 11 et saep. — **Absol.**: de proelio cogitandum, sicut semper deposcimus, Caes. B. C. 3, 85 *fin.*: omnibus pollicitationibus deposcunt, qui belli initium faciant, id. B. G. 7, 1, 5. — **II.** In partic. **A.** To demand, request for one's self the performance of any duty or business: sibi id muneris, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: tibi partis istas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 45: primas sibi partes, Suet. Calig. 56: illam sibi officiosam provinciam, Cic. Sull. 18 *fin.*; cf.: consulum sibi, Suet. Aug. 26: sibi has urbanas insidias caedis atque incendiorum, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 6: coloniam tutandam, Suet. Vit. 1. — **B.** To demand a person, in order to bring him to punishment: aliquem ad mortem, Caes. B. C. 3, 110, 5; cf.: aliquem ad supplicium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 38, 3: aliquem ad poenam, Suet. Tit. 6: aliquem morti, Tac. A. 1, 23: ad ducem ipsum in poenam foederis rupti deposcendum, Liv. 21, 6: auctorem culpa, id. 21, 10; cf. Hannibalem, Just. 32, 4, 8: ausum Talia deposcunt, Ov. M. 1, 200; Luc. 5, 296 et saep.: altera me deposcere putabatur, to demand my death, Cic. post red. in Sen. 13, 33. — **C.** (Transf. from the gladiator's t. t.) To call out, challenge one to fight, Liv. 2, 49, 2; cf. hostes, Val. Fl. 5, 635.

depositarius, ii, m. [depono, no. I. B.]; prop. pertaining to a deposit; hence, in jurid. Lat., **I.** One who receives a deposit, a trustee, depositary, Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 36; 16, 3, 7, § 2 (twice). — **II.** One who makes a deposit, a depositor, Dig. 16, 3, 7 *fin.*

depositio, ōnis, f. [depono] (post-Aug.; most freq. in jurid. Lat.). **I.** Lit., a laying down, putting off. **A.** A depositing for safe-keeping, Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 5; 17. — **B.** A pulling or tearing down: aedificii, Dig. 4, 2, 9, § 2. — **C.** A depositing in the earth, burying, Inscr. Orell. 1121 (of 384 A.D.). — **D.** A parting from, getting rid of: carnis sordium, Vulg. 1 Pet. 3, 21; cf.: tabernaculi mei, i. e. the body, id. 2 Pet. 1, 14. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: testium, a deposition, testimony, Cod. 2, 43, 3: dignitatis, a

lowering, degradation, Dig. 48, 19, 8 *init.* — **B.** In rhetor. (a) The close of a period: prout aut depositio aut inceptio aut transitio postulat, Quint. 11, 3, 46 Spald. — (β) The lowering of voice, sound, or speed of utterance, = Gr. θέσις (opp. ἄρσις = elatio), Mart. Cap. 9, § 974.

* **depositivus**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a deposit: pecuniae, given in deposit, Cassiod. Var. 6, 8.

depositor, ōris, m. [id.] (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** One who deposits a thing for safe-keeping, a depositor, Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 37. — **II.** One who disowns or disclaims: patris natiq̄, Prud. Apoth. 179.

depositum, v. depono, P. a. *fin.*

depositus, a, um, Part., from depono. **depostulator**, ōris, m. [depostulo], one who demands a person, sc. for punishment, torture, etc.: Christianorum, Tert. Apol. 35; cf. ib. 50 *fin.*

* **dē-postūlo**, āre, v. a., to demand, require earnestly (= the class. deposco): auxilia sibi, Auct. B. Hisp. 1 *fin.*

† **dē-pōtītūr** ἀπολαμβάνει, Gloss. Lat. Gr. **depraedatio**, ōnis, f. [depraedor], a plundering (late Lat.), Cod. 2, 6, 5; Lact. Epit. 11; Vulg. Judith, 10, 12.

depraedator, ōris, m. [id.], a plunderer (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 199.

dē-praedor, ātus, 1, v. dep. a. (act. collat. form depraedaverunt, Ambros. de Fide, 2, 3), to plunder, pillage, ravage (post-class.; for praedor, depopulor): agros, Just. 24, 6, 3; Ap. M. 8, p. 215; Vulg. Job, 24, 9; id. Isa. 33, 1. — In pass. signif.: agri, depraedati, Dict. Cretens. 2, 16 Deder. IV. cr.

dēpraesentiārum, adv. [formed after the analogy of impraesentiarum], at present, now (only in the foll. passages), Petr. 58, 3; 74, 17.

* **dē-prandis**, e, adj. [prandeo], fast-ing: leo, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 182, 24 Müll.

depravāte, adv., perversely, wrongly, v. depravo *fin.*

deprāvatio, ōnis, f. [depravo], a perverting, distorting, corrupting, vitiating (freq. in Cic.; elsewh. rare). **I.** Lit.: distortio et depravatio quaedam (membrorum), Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35; cf.: pedum, manuum, articulorum omnium depravationes, Sen. Ep. 24 *med.*: oris, Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 252. — **II.** Trop.: depravatio et foeditas animi (c. deformitas corporis), Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: verbi, id. Part. Or. 36, 127: consuetudinum, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29. — **Absol.**: nostra (c. c. superstitio), perversity, Cic. Div. 2, 67, 136.

dē-prāvo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [pravus], to pervert, distort, disfigure (opp. dirigere, corrigere; good prose). **I.** Lit.: depravata corrigere crura, Varr. L. L. 9, § 11 Müll.; cf. opp. corrigere, Cic. Fin. 1, 6; id. Div. 2, 46: (oculi) uni animalium homini depravantur, unde cognomina Strabonem et Paetorum, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150. — **II.** Trop.: to pervert, seduce, corrupt, deprave (for syn. cf.: corrumpe, vitio, adultero, perdo, pessum do, illicere, pellicere, adducere): nihil est quin male narrando possit depravari, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 17: iureconsultorum ingeniis pleraque corrupta ac depravata, Cic. Mur. 12, 27; cf. so with corrumpere, id. Arch. 4, 8: (Campanos) nimiae rerum omnium copiae depravabant, id. Agr. 2, 35 *fin.*: puer indulgentia nostra depravatus, id. Att. 10, 4, 5: ferarum natura mala disciplina, id. Fin. 2, 11; cf.: mores hac dulcedine corruptelaeque depravati, id. Leg. 2, 15, 38; and: consuetudo depravata (opp. recta), Varr. L. L. 9, § 18 Müll.: institutum hominis, Amm. Marc. 29, 1, 19: inania verba in hos modos, Quint. 9, 3, 100; cf. id. 6, 3, 6 et saep.: seductus ac depravatus ab aliquo, *Caes. B. C. 1, 7; cf.: magna pars gratia depravata, *Sall. J. 15, 2; and: plebem consiliis, Liv. 45, 23: corruptos depravatosque mores parens noster reformet atque corriget, Plin. Pan. 53, 1: depravatum est cor per mulieres, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 4. — **Absol.**: solent domestici depravare nonnumquam, Cic. Phil. 1, 13 *fin.* — Hence, * **dē-prāvātē**, adv., perversely, wrongly: neque depravate iudicare neque corrupte, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71.

dēprēcābilis, e, adj. [deprecor], that

may be entreated, exorable (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Psal. 90, 13.

* **dēprēcābundus**, a, um, adj. [id.], earnestly entreating: deprecabundus et genibus principis accidens, Tac. A. 15, 53.

* **dēprēcāneus**, a, um, adj. [id.], exorable: fulmina, quae speciem periculi sine periculo afferunt, Caecinna ap. Sen. Q. N. 2, 49 (dub. — al. dentanea).

dēprēcatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a warding off or averting by prayer; a deprecating, deprecation. **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: periculi, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 26: venia deprecationis, Quint. prooem. § 2. — **B.** Esp., in relig. lang., an imprecation: defigi diris deprecationibus, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19: deorum, an invoking of the gods to send punishment on the perjurer, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46; Petr. 18, 1. — More freq., **II.** Transf., a prayer for pardon, deprecation: ejus facti, Cic. Part. Or. 37 *fin.*; cf. inertiae, Hirt. B. G. 8 proem. § 1; Plant. Capt. 3, 3, 7: assidua, Vulg. Jacob. 5, 16. — So in rhetoric, like the Gr. προπαραιτήσις or συγγνώμη, Cic. Inv. 2, 34; id. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.*; Auct. Her. 1, 14; Quint. 9, 1, 32 al.

dēprēcātūncūla, ae, f. dim. [deprecatio], a little deprecation, a trifling plea for pardon, Salv. adv. Avar. 3, 2.

dēprēcātivus, a, um, adj. [deprecor], deprecative: qualitas, Mart. Cap. 5, § 457: venia, Fortun. Art. Rhet. 1, 16: sententiae, Isid. 2, 21, 18.

dēprēcātor, ōris, m. [id.], one who averts by praying; an interceder, intercessor: hujus periculi, Cic. Balb. 18: miseriarum, id. Fl. 1: causae suae, Tac. H. 3, 31: non solum sui deprecator, sed etiam accusator mei, Cic. Att. 11, 8, 2; for which: ego apud consulem deprecator defensorque vobis adero, Liv. 36, 35: fortunarum alicujus, Cic. Plane. 42, 102; cf.: salutis meae, id. Sest. 12, 27: deprecatorem me pro illius periculo praebeo, id. Fam. 2, 13, 2: legatos deprecatoresque ad aliquem mittere, id. de Imp. Pomp. 12 *fin.*; so *absol.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 9, 2; 6, 4, 5; Liv. 44, 14.

* **dēprēcātorius**, a, um, adj. [deprecator], deprecatory: verba, Vulg. 1 Macc. 10, 24.

dēprēcātrix, icis, f. [deprecator], a female intercessor (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12.

dēprēcīator and **dēprēcīo**, v. depretiator and depretio.

dē-prēcōr, ātus, 1, v. dep. a. **I.** To avert, ward off (from one's self or others) by earnest prayer; to deprecate; also to pray, to intercede for the averting of any evil, or to obtain pardon for any transgression (cf. Gell. 6, 16, 3). **A.** In gen. (for syn. cf.: avertō, averrunco, avoco, revoco — freq. and class.), constr. with the acc. (rei v. personae), the inf., the acc. and inf., ne, quominus, quin, and *absol.* (a) With acc. rei: ulla ab sese calamitatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 60 *fin.*; cf.: ut a me quandam prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecet, id. Cat. 1, 11: quibus servitum mea miseria deprecet? Enn. ap. Gell. 6, 16, 9; cf.: ego meae cum vitae parcam, letum inimico deprecet? id. ib. § 10: qui nullum genus supplicii deprecatus est neque recusavit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: mortem, Caes. B. G. 7, 40, 6; cf.: non jam mortem neque aerumnas, tantummodo inimici imperium et cruciatu corporis deprecet, Sall. J. 24, 10: periculum, Caes. B. C. 1, 5; Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 3 (with refugere), Liv. 3, 58: poenam, id. 40, 15: ignominiam, id. 27, 20 *fin.*: iram senatus, id. 39, 35: praecipidit munus, Quint. 2, 12, 12 et saep. — Of abstract subjects: Claudii invidiam Gracchi caritas deprecabatur, averted, Cic. Rep. 6, 2 (ap. Gell. 6, 16, 11; and Non. 290, 17). — (β) With acc. pers., usually in the sense of praying: quem deprecarentur, cum omnes essent sordidati? Cic. Sest. 12: in hoc te deprecet, ne, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1: Patres, ne festinant decernere, etc., Liv. 34, 59: senatum litteris deprecatus est, ne, etc., Suet. Caes. 29: dispensatorem deprecatus sumus, ut, etc., Petr. 30, 9: deos mala (opp. bona rogare), Sen. Q. N. 2, 33; cf.: hoc superos, hoc te quoque deprecet, Val. Fl. 8, 53: numina versu, Petr. 133, 2: Dominum, Vulg.

Esth. 14, 3 et saep. — Less freq. in the sense of *averting*: lecto te solum, lecto te deprecari uno, Prop. 2, 34, 17 (3, 32, 7 M.). — (γ) With *inf.*: umbram accipere, Stat. Th. 8, 116; Luc. 9, 213. — (δ) With *acc.* and *inf.*, to *plead in excuse*: postquam errasse regem et Jugurthae scelere lapsum deprecari sunt, Sall. J. 104, 4. — (ε) With *ne*: primum deprecor, ne me, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 1: unum petere ac deprecari... ne se armis despoliare, Caes. B. G. 2, 31, 4: spem ne nostram fieri patiari caducum, deprecor, Ov. H. 15 (16), 170; cf. *no.* β; so, opp. to postulo ut, Liv. 40, 15, 8. — And with the *dat.* of the person for whom one entreats: deprecari alicui ne vapulet, Plaut. As. grex 5. — (ζ) With *quominus*: neque illum se deprecari, quominus pergat, Liv. 3, 9, 10 (but non precare is the true reading in Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 79 *fin.*). — So very rarely (η) with *quin*: quin gravemini ipsi ferat frigus, Cat. 44, 18. — (θ) With *ut* (rarely): deprecatus esse dicitur, ut se tertium in amiciciam reciperent, Lact. 5, 17, 23; cf. supra, Petr. 30, 9. — (ι) *Absol.*: pro amico, pro republica deprecari, Cic. Sest. 12 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Claud. 21; id. Vit. 14: arma deponat, roget, deprecetur, Cic. Phil. 5, 1, 3; id. Or. 40, 138; Caes. B. G. 4, 7, 3; Quint. 5, 13, 2; *Verg. A. 12, 931 al. — **B.** In relig. lang., to *imprecate*: diras devotiones in eum deprecata, Ap. M. 9, p. 227. — **2.** Transf.: quasi non totidem mox deprecor illi Assidue, exerceat, Cat. 92, 3 (dictum est quasi detestor vel exsecror vel depello vel abominor, Gell. 6, 16, 5). — **II.** To *pray for, intercede in behalf of* (that which is in danger): vitam alicuius ab aliquo, Cic. Sull. 26; cf. vitam sibi, Auct. B. Afr. 89, 3; paucos dies exsolvendo donativo deprecatur, Tac. H. 1, 41: quos senatus non ad pacem deprecandum, sed ad denuntiandum bellum miserat, Cic. Fam. 12, 24. Also with personal objects: a vobis deprecor custodem salutis meae, Cic. Planc. 42, 102: nullae sunt imagines, quae me a vobis deprecatur, id. Agr. 2, 36 *fin.*: te assidue lacrimae C. Marcelli deprecantur, id. Fam. 4, 7 *fin.*. — Sometimes, by zeugma, deprecor is used in both senses, I. and II., with different objects: non mortem sed dilationem mortis deprecatur, Justin. 11, 9, 14; Gronov. ad loc.

deprecatus, in pass. signif.: deprecatum bellum, Just. 8, 5, 4: deprecato summo numine, Ap. M. 11, p. 270.

de-prēhendo or **dēprendo** (v. prehendo; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 59), di, sum, 3, v. a. **I.** To *take or snatch away*, esp. any thing which is in motion; to *seize upon, catch* (freq. and class. — For syn. cf.: invenio, reperio, nanciscor; offendo, aperio, patefacio, detego; incido, consequor, assequor, etc.). **A.** Lit.: deprehensus ex itinere Cn. Magius, Caes. B. C. 1, 24, 4: in ipso fluminis vado deprehensus, id. B. G. 5, 58, 6: in agris, id. ib. 6, 30: in ponte, Sall. C. 45: nuntiorum pars deprehensa, Caes. B. G. 5, 45; cf.: deprehensis internuntiis, id. B. C. 3, 112 *fin.*: tabellarios deprehendere litterasque interceptare, Cassius ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12; and: litterae deprehensae, intercepted, Liv. 2, 4: onerarias naves, to *seize, take possession of*, Caes. B. C. 1, 36, 2; so id. B. G. 7, 58, 4; id. B. C. 1, 26 al.: volucres jaculis, Sil. 16, 566: cursu deprehendere telum, Stat. Th. 6, 568: subito deprehensus locutus est, taken by surprise, Sen. Ep. 11, 1. — **B.** Transf. of *inanimate* subjects. — So, esp. freq. of storms: deprehensa navigia, caught, overtaken by, Lucr. 6, 429; cf. Catull. 25, 13; Verg. A. 5, 52; id. G. 4, 421; Ov. M. 11, 663; Curt. 7, 4 et saep. — **II.** In a wider sense: to *catch, overtake, surprise, apprehend, detect, find out, discover* any one, esp. in doing any thing wrong. **A.** Lit.: deprehendi in aliquo manifesto scelere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43; so, in maximo scelere; Sall. C. 46, 2; 50, 4: in facinore manifesto, Cic. Brut. 68 *fin.*: in alio maleficio, id. Inv. 2, 4, 14: in adulterio, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275; Vulg. Johan. 8, 3 et saep.: dolis deprehensus, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 26: nocte ferro deprehensus, Quint. 7, 6, 8: sine duce et sine equitatu deprehensis hostibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 52, 2: (mulier) deprehensa, caught in the act, Hor. S. 1, 2, 131; 134; 1, 4, 114: in mendacio, Quint. 5, 7, 30: aliquos fientes, id. ib. 7, 9, 11: agendi subita neces-

sitate deprehensi, id. 1, 12, 4; 1, 8, 21: aliquem occisum, Suet. Caes. 35 et saep. — **B.** Of *inanimate* objects: venenum, Cic. Clu. 7, 20; cf. id. ib. 16, 47 sq.; Liv. 42, 17: res furtiva in domo deprehensa, Quint. 5, 13, 49; cf. sacrilegium, id. 8, 6, 26. — **B.** Trop. **1.** (α) To *comprehend, perceive, understand, detect, discover, discern, observe* (chiefly post-Aug. in prose, esp. in Quint.): cujus ego facinora oculis prius quam opinione, manibus ante quam suspitione deprehendi, Cic. Cael. 6 *fin.*: quid si me stultior ipso deprenderis? Hor. S. 2, 7, 43: hominum erga se mentes, Suet. Calig. 60: falsas gemmas, Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 198: quam naturam ejus Pythagoras Samius primus deprehendit, id. 2, 8, 6, § 37; 2, 9, 6, § 43; 9, 28, 44, § 86; Cels. 3, 18; 7 praef.; Plin. Ep. 4, 20, 3: falsa facilius deprehendere et refellere, Quint. 12, 1, 34: quod vix a lectore deprehenditur, id. 4, 2, 59: in Livio Patavinum, id. 1, 5, 56; cf. id. 3, 8, 69; 5, 13, 23 et saep. — (β) With *acc.* and *inf.*: species diversas esse facile est deprehendere, Quint. 9, 2, 44: quosdam mitti, Suet. Aug. 44: deprehenditur vitiose loqui, Quint. 1, 6, 7. — **2.** To *overtake, equal, imitate*: juvenemque puer deprehende parentem, Stat. S. 4, 4, 74. — **3.** To *find, discover, come upon* (always implying mental action, post-Aug.): extra carmen non deprendas, Quint. 1, 5, 18: quod in epistolis Augusti deprehenditur, id. 1, 7, 22; 8, 6, 71: apud Ciceronem mira figurarum mixtura deprehenditur, id. 9, 3, 40. — **III.** With the predominant idea of restricting the free movement of an object, to *impede, to check, to bring into a strait*. **A.** Lit.: inter quas (latebras) deprehensus hostis, Curt. 7, 4, 4: in fovea, id. 5, 3, 19: flamma deprehensa silvis, i. e. impeded, confined, Verg. A. 10, 98: viae deprehensus in aggere serpens, id. ib. 5, 273; cf. id. ib. 8, 247; Quint. 12, 2, 14. — **B.** Trop., to *bring into a strait, to embarrass*: deprehensum me plane video atque sentio, Cic. de Or. 1, 48; id. Verr. 2, 4, 12 *fin.*: deprepsi pudorem explicant, Quint. 6, 3, 100: (testes) plus deprehensi nocent, quam firmi et interriti profuisent, id. 5, 7, 11 al.

deprēhensio, ōnis, f. [deprehendo, no. II.], a catching, seizing, surprising; a discovery (very rare): deprehensione fieri manifestum furem, Dig. 47, 2, 7; cf. ib. 23, 2, 43; § 12: manifesta veneni, *Cic. Clu. 18, 50.

deprēhensus (deprensus), a, um, Part. from deprehendo.

deprensa, ae, f. [deprehendo], a species of military punishment, more severe than castigatio, but milder than ignominia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 15 Müll.

depresso, adv., deeply, v. deprimo.

depressio, ōnis, f. [deprimo], a pressing or sinking down, a depression (not ante-Aug., and very rare), Macr. S. 1, 20: fundamentorum ad solidum, Vitruv. 1, 3, 2: Socratica nasi, i. e. flat nose (opp. curva erectio), Macr. S. 7, 3, § 11.

depressus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from deprimo.

* **depreñtiator (deprec-)**, ōris, m. [depreñtio], one who depreciates, a deprecator: operum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.

depreñtio (deprec-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [pretium], to lower the price of, to undervalue, to depreciate (post-class.). **I.** Prop.: vetera corpora depreñtiata sunt, Dig. 9, 2, 22; cf. Gai. Inst. 3, § 212: vilescent pretio depreñtiatus homo, Paul. Nol. carm. 22, 56. — **II.** Trop. (ecccl. Lat.), to disregard, make light of: Epicurus omnem dolorem depreñtiat, Tert. Apol. 45; Sid. Ep. 2, 10 *fin.*

dē-primo, pressi, pressum, 3, v. a. [premo], to press down, weigh down, sink down, to depress (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.

A. In gen.: vis venti nubem deprimit, Lucr. 6, 432: qui (Critoletus) tantum propendere illam lancem putet, ut terram et maria deprimat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17 *fin.*; cf. id. Fin. 5, 30, 92: deprimi in tenebras, id. Fragm. ap. Lact. 3, 19: ad mentum depresso supercilio, id. Pis. 6 *fin.*: animus caelestis ex altissimo domicilio depresso et quasi demersus in terram, id. de Sen. 21: depresso aratro (sc. in terram), Verg. G. 1, 45 et saep. — *Absol.*: haec quae porto depriment, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 9. —

B. In partic. **1.** To *sink deep*, as a plant, a well, etc.; to *plant deep, to dig deep*: vites in terram, Cato R. R. 32 *fin.*; cf. Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 10: plantas, Col. 11, 3, 28 et saep.: qui tollit aedificium, vel deprimit, Dig. 8, 2, 17, § 2: saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27; cf.: valle in altitudinem depressa, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 2: locus circiter duodecim pedes humi depressus, Sall. C. 55, 3: fossam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40, 3; Tac. A. 15, 42: deprimere vel allevare rivum, Dig. 8, 4, 11 et saep. — **2.** Naut. t. t., to *sink to the bottom, to sink*, sc. a ship: partem navium, Caes. B. C. 1, 58 *fin.*: naves, id. ib. 2, 6 *fin.*; 2, 7; Nep. Con. 4, 4: lenunculos, Caes. B. C. 2, 43 *fin.*: carinam, Ov. M. 14, 185; Tac. H. 4, 79: classis superata atque depressa, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 8, 21 et saep. — **II.** Trop. **A.** To *press down, depress*: animus depressus, Lucr. 6, 53: vos, geminae voragines scopulique reipublicae, vos meam fortunam deprimitis? vestram extollitis? (a figure borrowed from the sinking of a ship, v. supra, no. I. B. 2), Cic. Pis. 18; cf.: improbitate depressa veritas emergit, id. Clu. 65, 183: ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium, Liv. 3, 65 *fin.*; cf. id. 30, 36; Plin. Pan. 41, 6 et saep.: preces, to suppress, silence, Nep. Att. 22, 2: nunc quid elocutio attollat aut deprimat dicendum, Quint. 8, 3 *fin.*: depressus in ludum, i. e. pressed, forced, Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3. — **B.** Esp., to *depreciate* in words, disparage (cf. depreñtio): adversarium causam per contempnitionem deprimere, Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8; Cic. Inv. 1, 16, 22. — **C.** To *oppress* (late Lat.): populum, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 5, 15. — Hence, **depressus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** Lit., pressed down, i. e. deep, lying low, depressed (perh. only post-Aug.): humilior et depressus iter, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 2: aquaeductus depressior, Front. Aquaed. 65: depresso loco castra ponere, id. Strat. 1, 5, 24. — **B.** Transf., of the voice, low, suppressed: quam sedatissima et depressissima vox, Auct. Her. 3, 14. — Adv.: **dē-pressē**, deeply; pos. not found. — Comp.: fodere, quo depressius aestivos specus foderint, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9, 2: pastinare, Col. 11, 3, 10.

dē-proclior, āri, 1, v. n., only in Part., warring violently: ventos aequore fervido Deprocliantes, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 11.

dē-prōmo, prompsi (-msi), promptum (-mtum), 3, v. a., to draw out, draw forth; to bring, to fetch from anywhere, esp. out of any place (rare but class.). — Constr., usu. abl. w. ex or de of things, with a of persons; poet. and late Lat. with abl. alone, but domo depromere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66, § 155. **I.** Lit.: pecuniam ex arca, Cic. Off. 2, 15; cf.: pecuniam ex aulario, id. de imp. Pomp. 13, 37, and v. infra, no. II.: tela pharetris, Verg. A. 5, 501; cf. 11, 590: gramina loculis, Ov. F. 6, 749: Caecubum cellis, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 5: cibum servis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 104; cf. id. Cure. 2, 2, 1; id. Truc. 3, 1, 2: merum Sabinā diotā, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 7: condo et compono quae mox depromere possim, id. Ep. 1, 1, 12. — **B.** Transf., comic.: e promptuaria cella depromi ad flagrum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 4. — **II.** Trop.: e quibus locis, quasi thesauris argumenta depromerentur, Cic. Fin. 4, 4 *fin.*; so with ex, id. de Or. 1, 46; id. Clu. 21, 58; id. Phil. 3, 6, 15 al.: juris utilitatem vel a peritis vel de libris, id. de Or. 1, 59, 262; cf.: de jure civili depromptum, id. ib. 1, 57, 244; c. abl. alone: sinu vires, Val. Fl. 7, 450.

dē-prōpēro, āre, v. n. and a. **I.** Neutr., to make great haste, to hasten: cito introite, et cito deproperate, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 17. — **II.** Act., to hasten or accelerate greatly, to prepare hastily (very rare): coronas, *Hor. Od. 2, 7, 24: miserabile humani munus, Sil. 2, 265. — With inf. as object: sacrificare, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 103.

dē-prōpērus, a, um, adj., = de-properans, making great haste, hastening, Cod. Th. 7, 1, 13 (cf. Cod. 12, 36, 12).

dē-prōpitiō, āre, 1, v. a., = ἐξιλίσκομαι, to propitiate, reconcile, Vulg. Interp. ap. Aug. Quest. in Hept. 2, 133.

depro, sui, stum, 3, v. a., = δεψέω, to knead. **I.** Prop.: id ubi excoxeris, depro bene, Cato, R. R. 90; cf. id. ib. 76: lu

tum, id. ib. 40, 4: coria, to dress, to curry, id. ib. 135: tibi fortasse alius molit et depist, Varr. ap. Non. 99, 14.—**II.** Transf., in an obscene sense, to dishonor, acc. to Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4.

* **depsticius (-tius)**, a, um, adj. [depso], kneaded: panis, Cato R. R. 74.

† **depubes**, not of full age: porcus lactens qui prohibitus sit pubes fieri, Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 23 Müll.

dē-pudescō, ēre, v. inch. n., to become shameless (post-class. and rare): infamia, Ap. M. 10, p. 253.—With gen.: non depudescō infelicitatis meae, am not ashamed, Hier. ad Eustoch.

depudet, ūit, 2, v. impers. ***I.** To be greatly ashamed: cum eum non depuderet mare infestare, Vell. 2, 73 fin.—**II.** Not to be ashamed, to become shameless (perh. not ante-Aug.; very rare): depuduit, Ov. H. 4, 155: assiduus conviciis depudere didicerat, Sen. Const. Sap. 17.

* **dē-pūdico**, āre, v. a. [pudicus], to violate, dishonor: stupro, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7.

* **dē-pūgis (depyg-)**, is, adj. [pyga], without buttocks, or thin-buttocked, ἀπυγος, Hor. S. 1, 2, 93.

depugnatio, ōnis, f. [depugno], a violent fighting, eager contest (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Prop., Cato ap. Non. 204, 32; Veg. Mil. 3, 30 et saep.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of debate: forensium certaminum depugnationes, Firm. Math. 4 praef.—**B.** A defacing: humani oris, Tert. Spect. 13.

dē-pugno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. **I.** To fight eagerly, fight out; to contend, combat violently. **A.** Prop. (freq. and class.): collatis signis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 44; cf. Liv. 34, 46: acie instructa, *Caes. B. G. 7, 28: multi depugnare gemitusque edunt, Lucr. 4, 1015: haud procul moenibus, Liv. 10, 37; cf. id. 34, 46; 40, 34: adversus aliquem, Front. Strat. 2, 4, 6 et saep.: Torquatus cum Gallo apud Anienem depugnavit, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73: ad depugnandum, Nep. Them. 4, 4: so of single combat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22; id. Fin. 2, 22, 73; Suet. Caes. 39; and as a t. of gladiatorial combats, id. ib. 2, 17 fin.; Asin. Pollio, ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3; Quint. 8, 5, 12 Spald.; in the latter sense also with an object: feram, Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 6; cf. bestias, ib. 48, 8, 11.—**Pass. impers.**: ante depugnabitur, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 6; so, depugnari, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 36: depugnatum est, Liv. 7, 26; 9, 39.—**B.** Transf. out of the milit. sphere: cum animo suo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 29: cum fame, id. Stich. 4, 2, 47: morti, Sil. 10, 475.—And in a figure borrowed from the lang. of gladiators: unum par, quod depugnet, reliquum est voluptas cum honestate, Cic. Ac. 2, 46; cf.: natura atque luxuria depugnare (flores), rival one another, Plin. 21, 8, 22, § 46: indocti stolidique et depugnare parati, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 134.—**II.** To fight to the end, stop fighting: depugnato proelio, "the day after the fair," Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 31.

† **depulso**, to grow lean, ἀποσαρκῶ, Gloss. Lat. Gr. [de-pulpa].

depulsio, ōnis, f. [depello]. **I.** A driving off, driving away, repelling, warding off. **A.** In gen.: depulsio mali, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 41: doloris, id. ib. 5, 7, 17: servitutis, id. Phil. 8, 4, 12.—**B.** Esp. in rhetor., a defence against a charge, Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 79; 1, 10, 13; Cels. ap. Quint. 3, 6, 13; Quint. ib. § 17 al.—**II.** A lowering, sinking down of the eyes: luminum, Cic. Univ. 14, 42.

depulso, āre, v. int. a. [id.], to thrust away, push aside: cubitis depulsa de via, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 13.

depulsor, ōris, m. [id.], one who drives away, removes, repels (rare): dominatus, *Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27: malorum, Lact. 2, 14, 13: alius vel servator honorum vel malorum depulsor, Boëth. Cons. Phil. 4, 6.—In inscriptions, an epithet of Jupiter, as the averter of evil (cf. Averruncus), Inscr. Orell. 2232 al.

depulsorius, a, um, adj. [id.], serving to avert, sc. evil: sacra, Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 11; Amm. 25, 2, 4.

depulsus, a, um, Part., from depello.

* **dē-pungō**, ēre, v. a. (to prick down, i. e.), to mark off, to designate: ubi sistam, Pers. 6, 79.

dēpurgatio, ōnis, f. [depurgo], a cleansing by purgatives: ventris, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4; id. ib. 3, 21.

dēpurgativus, a, um, adj. [id.], purifying, purgative, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 16.

dē-purgo, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to clean out, cleanse (rare): prata, Cato R. R. 50, 1: acina, id. ib. 112, 2: terram ab herba, id. 151: caules lactucae, Col. 12, 9, 1: sordes, id. 9, 14, 13: pisces, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 35.—**II.** Esp. as med. t. t., to cleanse, clear, purge: eas partes ex quibus sputa feruntur, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18, 110; so absol.: aquae genus, quod potionibus depurgat, Vitr. 8, 3, 5.

dē-pūto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** In agriculture, to cut off, prune: vineam, Cato R. R. 49, 1; 50, 1: arbores, Col. 11, 2, 32: palmites falce, id. 4, 7, 1: malleolum, id. 3, 10, 19.—**Poet.**: umbras (i. e. ramos), Ov. de Nuce, 63.—**II.** Ante- and post-class., to esteem, consider, count as; and alicui or ad aliquid, in late Lat., to destine, allot to any one or any thing: operam alicuius parvi preti, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 1: cum inquis deputari, to be classed among, Vulg. Luc. 22, 37; cf.: aliquid delicto, to impute, Tert. de Poenit. 3: omne id esse in lucro, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 16 and 21: si hoc in rem deputas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 20: me omnes esse dignum deputant, id. Amph. 1, 1, 6; cf. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 83; Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: tun' virum me deputas esse? Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 9; cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: vaccas steriles aratro, Pall. Mart. 11, 6; id. Sept. 10, 1: deputata sibi a natura sedes, Macr. S. 7, 14 al.: servos ad gladium ludi, to condemn, Capit. Macr. 12.

* **dē-pūvio**, īre, v. a. [from pavio; cf. contubernium, from taberna], to strike, beat: palmis misellam depuvit me, Lucil. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 70, 3 Müll.

dē-pygis, v. depugis.

dēque, downwards, v. susque deque.

dē-questus, a, um, Part. [queror], having deeply deplored, bitterly complained of (in post-Aug. poetry): secum dequesta labores, Val. Fl. 5, 448: imbres, Stat. Th. 1, 404; cf. talia, id. 11, 627.

dē-rādo, si, sum, 3, v. a., to rub or scrape off, to smooth off, shave off (ante-class. and post-Aug.): de virga lauri deradito, Cato R. R. 121: atramentum scalpro, Cels. 8, 4; 5, 26, 35; cf. ceram, Gell. 17, 9, 17; and: nomen urbis ex carmine, id. 7, 20: unmorem specillis, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 75: corticem, id. 20, 2, 6, § 12: cunctis margo derasis, id. Ep. 8, 20, 5: capillum ex capite omni, to cut off, Gell. 17, 9, 22, for which also caput, id. ib. § 25: deraso capite, Plin. 29, 6, 34, § 109.

Deraemestae, ārum, m., a people in Dalmatia, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 143.

Derangae, ārum, m., a people of India, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 76.

Derbe, es, f., = Δέρβη, a fortified city of Lycaonia, residence of Cicero's friend, the tyrant Antipater; a place of refuge for Christians under persecution, now Divle, Vulg. Act. 14, 6; 16, 1.—Hence, **I.** **Derbes**, ētis, or **Derbētes**, ae, m., an inhabitant of Derbe, Cic. Fam. 13, 73, 2.—**2.** **Derbēus**, ēi, m. (Δερβαῖος), of Derbe, Gaius, Vulg. Act. 20, 4.

Derbices, um, m. (Δέρβικες), a people of Asia, near the mouth of the Oxus, on the Caspian Sea, Mel. 3, 5, 4; Curt. 3, 2, 7; Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 48.

derbicesus, a, um, adj., scabby (= impetiginosus): oculi, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

dercēa, ae, f., a plant, called also herba Apollinaris, a species of the solanum, Ap. Herb. 22.

Dercētis, is, and **Dercēto**, ūs, f., Δερκίτις and Δερκετώ, a Syrian goddess, called also Atargatis, supposed to be the same with the Greek Aphrodite, Ov. M. 4, 45; Hyg. Fab. 223; Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81.

† **Dercylides**, is, m., = Δερκυλίδης, a sculptor, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 36.

dērectus, v. dirigo, P. a.

dērelictio, ōnis, f. [derelinquo], an abandoning; trop., a disregarding, neglecting: communis utilitatis, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30.

dērelictōr, ōris, m. [derelinquo], one who abandons (late Lat.): legis, Hier. in Psa. 88.

1. dērelictus, a, um, Part., from derelinquo.

* **2. dērelictus**, ūs, m. [derelinquo], an abandoning; trop., a neglecting, neglect: aliquid habere derelictui, Gell. 4, 12, 2.

dē-rēlinquo, liqui, lictum, 3, v. a. **I.**

In the class. lang., to forsake wholly, to abandon, desert (good prose): cf. Ti. Gracchum a Q. Tuberone derelictum videbamus, Cic. Lael. 11, 37: ut aratores agros latos ac fertiles desererent totasque arationes dereliquerent, id. Verr. 2, 3, 51, § 120: serere aliquid in incolto et derelicto solo, id. Brut. 4, 16: naves ab aestu derelictae, *Caes. B. G. 3, 13 fin.: castra, Liv. 39, 50, 5; cf. 37, 8, 5; 10, 17, 5: in arce praesidium dereliquit, Curt. 9, 4: perditū atque ab omni non modo fortuna, verum etiam spe derelicti, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 25; cf. ut me quasi pro derelicta sis habiturus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 14; Cic. Att. 8, 1: communem causam (with deserere), Cic. Caelin. 35 fin.: desertarum derelictarumque rerum patrociniū suscipere, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11: Dominum, Vulg. 1 Reg. 12, 10 et saep.—**2.** To leave behind: in qua (arce) praesidium dereliquit, Curt. 9, 4, 8. Alium quem privatum dereliquerat, Sall. J. 5 fin.; Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 12.—**II.** In late Lat., to leave behind, to bequeath: libros de gente Romana conscriptos, Arn. 5, p. 161: derelictum magnum aes alienum, Hier. Ep. 103, 30.

dē-rēpente, adv. (qs. departing from the regular course of time), suddenly, on a sudden (mostly ante-class.—for syn. cf.: de subito, subito, repente, statim, continuo, confestim, actutum, extemplo, etc.): de repente contulit sese in pedes, Enn. ap. Non. 518, 20; so id. ib. 6; Att. Afran. Turpil. Novius, Varro, Pompon. ib. 5–22; Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 57; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 3 and 39; Poëta ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66; Suet. Tib. 23; id. Vesp. 23; Tac. H. 1, 63 (in Liv. 21, 41, 6, the true reading is repente).

dē-rēpo, psi, 3, v. n., to crawl down, sneak down (very rare): derēpit ad cubile setosae suis, Phaedr. 2, 4, 12: ad hominum fana, Varr. ap. Non. 544, 29; Ap. M. 4, p. 145.—* (β) With acc.: ursi arborem aversi derēpunt, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 131.

dēreptus, a, um, Part., from deripio.

dē-rīdēo, si, sum, 2, v. a., to laugh at, laugh to scorn; to scoff at, deride (class.). (a) With acc.: omnes istos deridete atque contemnite, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54; so with contemnere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 92 fin.: te, Hor. S. 2, 3, 53: derisus a suis consiliariis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 39 fin.: aliquem, Plaut. Bac. 3, 4, 7; 5, 2, 8; id. Men. 4, 2, 65; id. Ps. 4, 5, 8 al.: aliquid, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 263; id. A. P. 452; Juv. 2, 23: sabbata, Vulg. Thren. 1, 7 et saep.—**Prov.**: albis dentibus aliquem deridere; v. albus.—(β) Absol.: Ap. Age dic. Ep. At deridebitis, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 77: derides, in conversation, you mock me, are making game of me, id. Amph. 3, 3, 8; id. Bac. 4, 9, 87; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 42: derisum, id. Eun. 5, 2, 21: deridet, cum sibi ipsum jubet satis dare Habonum, he is mocking, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 146: Patronus despicat, derideat, Quint. 5, 13, 2; cf. id. 11, 1, 21: quibus derisus Philippus, Just. 9, 2, 10.—**P. a.**: **derisus**, a, um, absurd, scorned; only sup.: senex derisissimus, Varr. Sat. Men. 11, 20.

deridiculus, a, um, adj. [derideo], very laughable, ridiculous (not in Cic. and Caes.): is deridiculus 'st omnibus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 14: pueri, Gell. 13, 30, 9: versus, id. 12, 2, 3: quod est deridiculum, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 5; so Liv. 39, 26.—And subst.: **deridiculus**, i, n., ridicule (subject.), or (object.) a mockery, game, an object of derision: quid tu me deridiculi gratia sic salutas? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 50; id. Ps. 4, 5, 7; cf. Tac. A. 6, 2: deridiculo esse, id. 3, 57: deridiculo corporis despicendus, deformity, absurdity, id. ib. 12, 49: deridiculo haberi, a laughing-stock, Ap. Flor. 1, no. 3, p. 341, 33.—In plur.: quod evenit usque ad deridicula quaedam, in some cases to an absurd extent, Quint. 1, 8, 21.

dē-rīgeo, ēre, v. a., to remove hardness, to soften, Commod. 73, 8.

dē-rigesco, gūi, 3, v. *inch. n.* (occurring only in the *perf.*), to become stiff or rigid; to curdle (a poet. word): formidine sanguis derigit, Verg. A. 3, 260: deriguere oculi, were fixed, id. ib. 7, 447; so, oculi, Ov. M. 14, 754: hirsutae comae, id. F. 3, 332: manus, Luc. 3, 613: cervix, Ov. M. 5, 233: Niobe malis, id. ib. 6, 303 (al. dirigit).

dē-ripio (-rūpio), rūpi, reptum, 3, v. a. [rapio], to tear off, tear away, snatch away, remove violently; to pull down (class., esp. freq. in poets). **I.** Lit. constr., with *abl.* with or without a *prep.*, or rarely with *dat.*: aliquem de ara, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 2; so with *de*, id. ib. 3, 5, 5; id. Men. 5, 2, 117; Tib. 1, 2, 82 al.; with *ab*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 10: vestem a pectore, Ov. M. 9, 637: ferrum a latere, Tac. A. 1, 35; with *ex*: velamina ex humeris, id. ib. 6, 567; cf.: aurum matronis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 18: pellem leoni, Ov. M. 3, 52: pignus lacertis, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 23; 4, 15, 7: amphoram horreo, id. ib. 3, 28, 7: quolos fumosis tectis, Verg. G. 2, 242: lunam caelo, Hor. Epod. 5, 46 et saep.: ensem vaginā, Ov. M. 10, 475: ramos arbore, id. ib. 11, 29: tunicam, id. Am. 1, 5, 13: de-repta acus, id. ib. 1, 14, 18: arma templis, Sil. 10, 600: ore frena, id. 10, 319: plaustro derepta nurus, Val. Fl. 2, 160; Tac. A. 1, 20; 2, 45 et saep.—**Absol.**: facinus indignum, erum meum hic luci deruper in via, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 17.—**Prov.**: e caelo deripit ille deos, of outrageous impiety, Tib. 1, 10, 60.—**II.** Trop.: quantum de mea auctoritate deripisset, Cic. Sull. 1, 2.

deripio, In MSS. and edd. often confounded with diripio q. v.

dē-risio, ōnis, f. [derideo], a laughing to scorn, mockery, derision (late Lat. for irrisio, illusio), Arn. 7, p. 239; Lact. 4, 18.

dē-risor, ōris, m. [id.], a mocker, scoffer, satirical person (rare; not in Cic.): ut tu semper eris derisor, Hor. S. 2, 6, 54; id. A. P. 433; Quint. 3, 8, 51: Anubis derisor populi, Juv. 6, 534; Vulg. Prov. 9, 7 al. Applied to a (jeering) parasite, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 11; to a stage mimic, Mart. 1, 5, 5; Orell. Inscr. 4926.

*** dē-risōrius**, a, um, *adj.* [derisor], serving for laughter, ridiculous: condicio-nes, Dig. 28, 7, 14.

1. derisus, a, um, *Part.*, from derideo.

2. derisus, ūs, m. [derideo], mockery, scorn, derision (perh. not ante-Aug.): facile ad derisum stulta levitas ducitur, Phaedr. 5, 7, 3; Sen. Contr. 4 proem; Quint. 6, 3, 7; Tac. Agr. 39; esp. in derisum facere, to mock, put to scorn, Vulg. Jer. 20, 7 sq.; id. Thren. 3, 14; cf.: in derisum habere, dare, id. Sap. 5, 3; 12, 25.

dē-rivamentum, i, n. [derivo], a derivation, Sen. Ep. ad Paul. 14.

dē-rivatio, ōnis, f. [derivo], a leading off, turning off, turning away. **I.** Lit.: derivationes fluminum. *Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14: sollemnis (sc. lacus Albani), Liv. 5, 15 (cf. shortly before, priusquam ex lacu Albano aqua emissa foret).—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: dictum aliquod in aliquem usum tuum opportuna derivatione convertere, Macr. S. 6, 1.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In grammat. lang., derivation, etymology of words, Plin. ap. Serv. Aen. 9, 706; Dig. 50, 16, 57; Charis. p. 73 P. et saep.—**2.** In rhetor. (a) An exchanging of one word for another of like meaning, to soften the expression (as fortis for temerarius, liberalis for prodigius, etc.), Quint. 3, 7, 25.—(b) As rhet. fig.—παρηρημένον, the development of a preceding statement or conception into a new thought, Jul. Ruf. Schem. Lex. § 14.

dē-rivativus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], in the later grammat. lang., derivative: nomina, Prisc. p. 593 P.: species verborum, id. p. 824 ib. et saep.

dē-rivo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [rivus], to lead, turn, or draw off a liquid, from or to a place. **I.** Prop.: de fluvio aquam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 12 sq.: aqua ex flumine derivata. *Caes. B. G. 7, 72, 3: flumen, Hirt. ib. 8, 40, 3; Liv. 5, 15, 12; 5, 16, 9: derivata in domos flumina, Sen. N. Q. 1 praef. 7; 4, 2, 8; cf.: umorem in conliquias, Col. 2, 8, 3.—**B.** To disperse, distribute: deriventur fontes tui foras, Vulg. Prov. 5, 16.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. (repeatedly in Cic.): nihil in suam domum inde, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25,

72: alia ex his fontibus, Quint. 2, 17, 40; cf.: hoc fonte derivata clades, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 19: derivare animum curaque levare, to divert, *Lucr. 2, 365: derivandi criminis causa, Cic. Mil. 10 fin.: iram alicujus in se, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 9: culpam in aliquem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20 fin.; cf. id. Att. 4, 3, 2: culpam derivare in rem, Quint. 7, 4, 14: partem aliquam curae et cogitationis in Asiam, Cic. Phil. 11, 9, 22: expectationem largitionis agrariae in agrum Campanum, id. Att. 2, 16: alio responsionem suam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 53.—**B.** Esp., in gramm., to derive, sc. one word from another (post-Aug. for ducere), Quint. 1, 6, 38; 8, 3, 31; Diom. p. 310 P. et saep.

dē-rōdo, ēre, v. derosus.

dē-rōgatio, ōnis, f. [derogo], a partial abrogation of a law, a derogation: tertium est (genus) de legum derogationibus, etc., Cic. Cornel. I. Frag. 11; Auct. Her. 2, 10, 15.

dē-rōgator, ōris, m. [id.], a detractor, depreciator (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

dē-rōgatorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], belonging to a derogation or partial repeal, derogatory: edictum, Dig. 25, 4, 2.

*** dē-rōgito**, āre, v. *intens. a.*, to ask urgently, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 60 (dub.).

dē-rōgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *jurid. t. t.*, to repeal a part of a law, to restrict or modify it. **I.** Prop.: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. Rep. 3, 22; cf.: de lege aliquid derogare aut legem abrogare, id. Inv. 2, 45, 134; id. Cornel. I. Frag. 11: derogator legi, cum pars detrahitur, Dig. 16, 102.—**II.** Transf., beyond the legal sphere, to take away, detract from, to diminish, to remove, withdraw. (a) With *de*: de magnificentia aut de honestate quiddam, Cic. Inv. 2, 58, 175; cf. id. ib. 2, 17, 53: de testium fide, id. Caecin. 1 fin.—(b) With *ex*: si quid ex hac ipsa (aequitate) accusator derogat, Cic. Inv. 2, 46, 136.—(c) With *dat.* (so most freq.): non mihi tantum derogo, tametsi nihil arrego, ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Amm. 32: fidem alicui, id. Fl. 4, 9; id. Div. 2, 71, 146; Luc. 9, 351; Cels. praef.; Lact. Epit. 50, 2; cf. the foll. no. B.; and simply, fidem, Cic. Quint. 23, 75: gratiam nomini, Plin. 7, 28, 29, §104: nihil universorum juri, Tac. A. 13, 27 et saep.—**B.** With abstract subjects: quorum virtuti, generi, rebus gestis, fidem et auctoritatem in testimonio cupiditatis suspicio derogavit, Cic. Font. 7; Quint. 9, 3, 102: ubi certam derogat vetustas fidem, Liv. 7, 6, 6.—**C.** To disparage, dishonor: et derogastis adversum me verba vestra (i. e. me verbis), Vulg. Ezech. 35, 13.

dē-rōsus, a, um, *Part.* [derodo, not in use], gnawed away, nibbled: clipeos a muribus, *Cic. Div. 1, 44, 99: vitis a cochleis, Plin. 11, 37, 62, § 164: ficus a locustis, id. 17, 25, 38, § 241.

Dertona, ae, f., a city in Liguria, now Tortona, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 49; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 5; Vell. 1, 15.

dē-runcino, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, v. a. [runcina], to plane off; hence, in the lang. of comedy, to deceive, cheat; to shave (only in the foll. passages): militem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 6: ego deruncinatus, deartuatus sum miser, id. Capt. 3, 4, 108.

dē-rūo, rūi, 3, v. a. and n. (a very rare word). **I.** Act., to throw or cast down. **A.** Lit.: hiems immensam vim aquarum ruptis nubibus deruat, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27.—**B.** Trop., to take away, detract: cumulum de laudibus alicujus, *Cic. Att. 16, 11, 2.—**II.** Neutr., to fall down: Ap. M. 2, p. 128; 7, p. 196.

dē-rūpio, v. deripio.

dē-ruptus, a, um, *Part.* [derumpo, not in use], broken; hence, like abruptus, of localities, precipitous, steep (not before Lucret.): dextra pars (maceriae) in aliquantum altitudinis, Liv. 42, 15; so, saxa, Lucr. 6, 539: ripae, Liv. 37, 39: angustiae (with praecipites), id. 21, 33: collis (with arduus), Tac. A. 2, 80: spatia terrae (with prona), Gell. 7, 2, 11.—**Comp.**: in deruptorem tumulum, Liv. 38, 2.—**Sup.** and **adv.** appear not to occur.—**b.** In *plur. subst.*, **dē-rupta**, ōrum, n., *praecipites*: in derupta praecipitanti, Liv. 38, 2 fin.: per derupta et avia, Tac. A. 4, 45; 6, 21.

dē-sācro (also written desecro; cf. consecro), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (post-Aug. and rare for the class. consecro), to consecrate, dedicate. **I.** Prop.: quercum Triviae, Stat. Th. 9, 536.—**B.** (Acc. to consecro, no. I. B.) Of persons, to deify. Capitol. Anton. philos. 18.—*** II.** Trop., to devote, destine to any use: chamaeleon per singula membra desecratus, i. e. prescribed for particular diseases, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 112.

dē-saevio, ii (the *pluperfect subj.* contr. desaevisset, Suet. Ner. 29), 4, v. n. **I.** To rave furiously, to rage (not ante-Aug., and very rare): toto Aeneas desaevit in aequare, Verg. A. 10, 569: pelago hiems, id. ib. 4, 52: omnes in artus, Luc. 6, 540; cf. Suet. Ner. 29: tragica in arte, *Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14: belli Punici procella, Flor. 2, 6, 12: ira tua desaevit, Vulg. Num. 16, 22.—*** II.** To cease raving or raging: nec dum desaeviat ira, Expectat, Luc. 5, 304.

dē-salto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, v. a., to dance through, to represent by dancing (very rare): desaltato cantico abiit, Suet. Calig. 54 fin.: fabulosas antiquitatum libidines, Cypr. de Spectac. med.

dēscendens, v. descendo, II. B. 3.

dē-scendo, di, sum, 3 (*perf. redupl.*: descendidit, Valer. Antias ap. Gell. 7, 4 fin.; and, descendiderant, Laber. ib.; *perf.*: desciderunt, Inscr. Frat. Arv. 13 Henzen.), v. n., to come down; and of inanimate subjects, to fall, sink down, to descend, opp. to ascendo (class. and freq.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ex equo, to alight, Cic. de Sen. 10, 34; Auct. B. Hisp. 15, 2; for which, equo, Sall. Hist. Fragm. 5, 13: sicut monte descenderat, id. J. 50, 2: e curru, Suet. Tib. 20: e tribunali, id. Claud. 15: de rostris, Cic. Vat. 11: de templo, Liv. 44, 45: de caelo, id. 6, 18; for which, caelo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 1: e caelo, Juv. 11, 27: caelo ab alto, Verg. A. 8, 423; cf.: vertice montis ab alto, id. ib. 7, 675; and: ab Histrio (Dacus), id. G. 2, 497: ab Alpiibus, Liv. 21, 32, 2; 27, 38, 6: monte, Verg. A. 4, 159: aggeribus Alpinis atque arce Monoeci, id. ib. 6, 831: antro Castalio, Ov. M. 3, 14: per cli-vum, id. F. 1, 263 et saep.—Indicating the terminus ad quem: in mare de caelo, Lucr. 6, 427: Jupiter in terras, id. 6, 402: in pontum, Sil. 1, 607; 15, 152; cf.: caelo in hibernas undas, Verg. G. 4, 235: caelo ad suos honores templeaque, etc., Ov. F. 5, 551: in aestum, Lucr. 6, 402: in inferiorem ambulationem, Cic. Tusc. 4: in campos, Liv. 6, 737; cf. Curt. 9, 9: in Piraeum, Quint. 8, 6, 64 et saep.: ad naviculas, Cic. Ac. 2, 48 fin.: ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras, Verg. A. 6, 404: sinus vestis infra genua, Curt. 6, 5 et saep. Poet. also with *dat.*: nocti, i. e. ad inferos, Sil. 13, 708; cf. Erebo, id. 13, 759.—With *sup.*: per quod oraculo utentes sciscitatum deos descendunt, Liv. 45, 27, 8.—**Absol.**: turbo descendit, Lucr. 6, 438; cf. Verg. E. 7, 60: asta ut descendam (sc. ex equo), dismount, alight, Plant. As. 3, 3, 120; Suet. Galb. 18: descendens (sc. e lecto), Tib. 1, 5, 41: descendendo (sc. de arce), Verg. A. 2, 632: umbrae descendentes (sc. ad inferos), Stat. S. 5, 5, 41.—**Poet.**: trepidi quoties nos descendentes arenae vidimus in partes, i. e. that seemed to sink as the wild beasts rose from the vaults, Calp. Ecl. 7, 69.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To go down, to go, to come, sc. from the dwelling-houses (which in Rome were mostly situated on eminences) to the forum, the comitia, etc.: in forum descendens, Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267; so, ad forum, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 538, 26; Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 14; Valer. Antias ap. Gell. 7, 9 fin.; Liv. 24, 7, 34, 1; cf.: fuge, quo descendere gestis, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 5; Orell. ad loc.: ad comitia, Suet. Caes. 13 al.: de palatio et aedibus suis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46.—**Absol.**: hodie non descendit Antonius, Cic. Phil. 2, 6, 15; id. Verr. 2, 2, 38; Liv. 2, 54; Sen. Ben. 3, 27 al.—**b.** Transf.: in causam, Cic. Phil. 8, 2; Liv. 36, 7; Tac. H. 3, 3: in partes, id. A. 15, 50.—**c.** Of land, etc., to sink, fall, slope: regio, Val. Fl. 1, 538.—**d.** Of forests whose wood is brought to the plain, Stat. Ach. 2, 115: Caucasus, Val. Fl. 7, 55.—**e.** Of water conveyed in pipes, to fall: subeat descendatque, Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 57; cf. of the sea: non magis descenderet aequor, Luc. 5, 338.—**2.** In milit. lang., to march down, sc. from an eminence

into the plain: ex superioribus locis in planitiem, Caes. B. C. 3, 98; cf. id. ib. 3, 65, 2: qua (sc. de monte), Sall. J. 50, 3: inde (sc. de arce), Liv. 32, 32; cf. id. 7, 29: in aequum locum, Caes. B. G. 7, 53, 2; for which, in aequum, Liv. 1, 12: in campum omnibus copiis, id. 23, 29: in plana, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 18: ad Alexandriam, Liv. 45, 12 et saep.—*Absol.*, Liv. 44, 5; Front. Strat. 3, 17, 9: ad laevam, Sall. J. 55 al.—With *supine*: praedatum in agros Romanos, Liv. 3, 10, 4; 10, 31, 2.—Hence, **b**. Transf.: in aciem, to go into battle, to engage, Liv. 8, 8; 23, 29; Front. Strat. 1, 11, 11 al.: in proelium, id. ib. 2, 1, 10; Just. 21, 2, 5: in certamen, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: ad pugnam, ad tales pugnas, Val. Fl. 3, 518; Juv. 7, 173; Front. Strat. 2, 1, 11; 2, 5, 41; and even, in bellum, Just. 15, 4, 21; 38, 8, 1; cf.: in belli periculum, id. 15, 1, 2.—**3**. In medic. lang., of the excrement: to pass off, pass through, Cels. 2, 4 fin.: olera, id. 1, 6: alvus, id. 2, 7.—**4**. Pregn., to sink down, penetrate into any thing (freq. only after the Aug. per.; not in Cic. and Caes.): ferrum in corpus, Liv. 1, 41; cf. Sil. 16, 544: toto descendit in ilia ferro, Ov. M. 3, 67: (harundo) in caput, Luc. 6, 216; cf.: in jugulos gladii descendebant (hostes), Flor. 3, 10, 13: ense in jugulos, Claud. B. Get. 601: in terram (fulmen), Plin. 2, 55, 56; § 146: in rimam calamus, id. 17, 14, 24, § 102: subjacens soli duritia non patitur in altum descendere (radices), Iapathi radix ad tria cubita, Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 98 et saep.: toto corpore pestis, Verg. A. 5, 683: galeas vetant descendere cristae, to sink down, Stat. Th. 9, 262.—**5**. In an obscene sense, Catull. 112, 2; Juv. 11, 163.—**II**. Trop. **A**. In gen. (esp. freq. in Quint.), to descend, etc.: a vita pastoralis ad agriculturam, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3 sq.; cf.: ad aliquem, Just. 1, 4, 1: usus in nostram aetatem descendit, Quint. 1, 11, 18: (vox) attollitur concitatis affectibus, compositis descendit, id. 11, 3, 65; cf. id. 9, 4, 92: grammatici omnes in hanc descendit rerum tenuitatem, id. 1, 4, 7 et saep.: in omnia familiaritatis officia, Plin. Pan. 85, 5.—*Pass. impers.*: eo contemptiois descensum, ut, etc., Tac. A. 15, 1 et saep.: si quid tamen olim Scripseris, in Maeci descendat iudicis aures, Hor. A. P. 387: si descendere ad ipsum Ordine perpetuo quaeis sunt hujus origo Ilius et Assaracus, etc., Ov. M. 11, 754.—**B**. In partic. **1**. (Acc. to no. I A. 4.) To sink deep into, to penetrate deeply: quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius, quam quisquam ratus erat, descendit, Sall. J. 11, 7; cf.: ut altius injuriarum quam merita descendant, Sen. Ben. 1, 1 med.; id. Contr. 1 praef.; Spart. Ant. Get. 6: cura in animos Patrum, Liv. 3, 52; cf.: qui (metus deorum) cum descendit ad animos... non posset, id. 1, 19: nemo in sese tentat descendere, to examine himself, Pers. 4, 23.—**2**. To lower one's self, descend to an act or employment, etc.; to yield, agree to any act, esp. to one which is unpleasant or wrong (freq. in Cic. and Caes.; cf. Orell. ad Cic. Caes. 2, and Fabri ad Liv. 23, 14, 3).—*Constr.* with *ad*, very rarely with *in* or *absol.*: senes ad ludum adolescentium descendant, Cic. Rep. 1, 43; cf. id. de Or. 2, 6: ad calamitatum societates, id. Lael. 17, 64: sua voluntate sapientem descendere ad rationes civitatis non solere, id. Rep. 1, 6 al.: ad ejusmodi consilium, Caes. B. G. 5, 29, 5: ad innocentium supplicia, id. ib. 6, 16 fin.: ad vim atque ad arma, id. ib. 7, 33: ad gravissimas verborum contumelias, id. B. C. 3, 83: ad accusandum, ad inimicitias, Cic. Mur. 27, 56; id. Sect. 41, 89; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 1; ad extrema, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4: ad frontis urbanae praemia, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 11: preces in omnes, Verg. A. 5, 782: videte, quod descendant, iudices, Cic. Font. 1, 2; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 38; Caes. B. C. 1, 81, 5: ad intellectum audientis, Quint. 1, 2, 27: ad minutissima opera, id. 1, 12, 14; 4, 2, 15: placet mihi ista defensio; descendo, I acquiesce, id. ib. 2, 2, 72.—**3**. (Mostly ante-Aug.) To descend or proceed from any person or thing: ex gradu ascenduntium vel descenduntium uxorem ducere, Dig. 23, 2, 68 et saep.: quod genus liberalitatis ex iure gentium descendit, ib. 43, 26, 1; cf. id. 18, 1, 57 fin.: a Platone, Plin. 22, 24, 51, § 111; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43.—Hence, *subst.*: **descendens**, entis, m. and f., a descendant;

plur. descendentes, posterity, Dig. 23, 2, 68.—**4**. (In Quint.) To depart, deviate, differ from: tantum ab eo defuebat, quantum ille (sc. Seneca) ab antiquis descendat, Quint. 10, 1, 126; id. 3, 5, 8.—**5**. The passive is very rare, Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 71; Prud. Apoth. 1075.—**descensio**, ōnis, f. [descendo] (post-Aug.), a going down, descending. **1**. Prop.: balnearum, into the bath, Plin. 20, 17, 69, § 178: Tiberina, the sail down the Tiber, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 70: grando in descensione saltus, upon the thickets, Vulg. Isa. 32, 19.—Hence, ***II**. Meton., the bath itself, Gr. ἐμβασεις, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 26.—**descensōrius**, a, um, adj. [descendo], descending, coming downwards: motus, Ambros. de Spir. Sanc. 1, 10, 118.—**1. descendus**, a, um, Part., v. descendo fin. **2**. **descensus**, ūs, m. [descendo], a descent (rare; not in Cic. and Caes.). **I**. In gen.: qua illi descensus erat, Sall. C. 57, 3.—**B**. Concr., a descending way, a descent: difficilis et praeruptus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40, 4 and 5; cf.: facilis descensus Averno, Verg. A. 6, 126: ipso descensu Jovis speluncae, Plin. 16, 26, 46, § 110: montis, Vulg. Luc. 19, 37.—***II**. In partic. (acc. to descendo, no. I B. 5), obscene, a lying down, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 13.—**de-scindo**, ēre, 3, v. a., to divide: Sacerdotes clusi succincti libellis acceptis carmen descendentes tripodaverunt, i.e. marking, in singing, the pauses and measure, Inscr. Frat. Arv. 41. (Henz.; cf.: carmina divides, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 15; acc. to others, *absol.*, parting, dividing into two parties, v. Wordsworth, Fragm. and Specim. p. 391.) **de-scisco**, ūvi or ii, itum, 3, v. n., orig. a publicist's t. t. to free one's self from a connection with any one, to withdraw, leave, revolt from, = sciscendo deficere; and with an indication of the terminus, to desert to, go over to any one (class. prose). **I**. Prop.: multae longinquiores civitates ab Afranio desciscunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 60 fin.; so, ab aliquo, id. ib. 2, 32, 2; Cic. Phil. 11, 9, 21; Liv. 6, 36; Nep. Alc. 5, 1; id. Dat. 5, 5; Just. 5, 1 fin. et saep.: ad aliquem (opp. a nobis deficere), Liv. 31, 7; cf.: Praeneste ab Latinis ad Romanos descivit, id. 2, 19; and simply: ad aliquem, id. 26, 21; Front. Strat. 4, 3, 14 al.; cf. *pass. impers.*: quibus invitis descitum ad Samnites erat, Liv. 9, 16; and Flor. 3, 5, 6.—*Absol.*: cum Fidenae aperte descissent, Liv. 1, 27, 21, 19; Tac. H. 1, 31; Suet. Caes. 68; Nep. Tim. 3, 1; id. Ham. 2, 2; Front. Strat. 1, 8, 6: Stat. Th. 2, 311 al.—**II**. Transf. beyond the political sphere, to depart, deviate, withdraw from a person or thing; to fall off from, be unfaithful to: a nobis desciscere quaevis, Lucr. 1, 104: a se ipse, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 2: si Cicero a Demosthene paulum in hac parte descivit, Quint. 9, 4, 146: cur Zeno ab hac antiqua institutione desciverit, Cic. Fin. 4, 8; so, a pristina causa, id. Fam. 1, 9, 17 Orell. N. cr.: a veritate, id. Ac. 2, 15: a natura, id. Tusc. 3, 2: a disciplina, Vell. 2, 81: a virtute, id. 2, 1: a consuetudine parentum, Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 4 et saep.: a vita, to separate, sever one's self, Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 61 (opp. manere in vita).—*Pass. impers.*: praecipiti cursu a virtute descitum, ad vitia transcursum, Vell. 2, 1.—Stating the terminus, to fall off to, decline to; to degenerate into: ab excitata fortuna ad inclinatam et prope jacentem, Cic. Fam. 2, 16; cf.: ad saevitiam, ad cupiditatem, Suet. Dom. 10: in regem (i. e. to degenerate, be transformed), Flor. 4, 3: in monstrum, id. 4, 11.—**B**. Of subjects not personal: quis ignorat et eloquentiam et ceteras artes descivisse ab ista vetere gloria, Tac. Or. 28: (vitis) gracili arvo non desciscit, does not degenerate, Col. 3, 2, 13: semina, id. 3, 10, 18.—**de-scōbino**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [scōbina], to file or scrape off (ante- and post-class., and very rare): supercilia, Varr. ap. Non. 492, 11; id. ib. 99, 28; Arn. 6, p. 200.—**de-scribo**, psi, ptum (in MSS. and edd. often confounded with describo, q. v.), 3, v. a. **I**. To copy off, transcribe any thing from an original (freq. in Cic.; elsewh. rare): scripsit Balbus ad me, se a te (i. e. e tuo exemplo) quintum de Finibus librum descripsisse, Cic. Att. 13, 21; cf. id. Ac. 2, 4, 11: epistolam, id. Att. 8, 9; id. Fam. 12, 17,

2; 12, 7, 22: legem, Suet. Cal. 41; id. Dom. 20; so, to write down, write out: carmina in foliis, Verg. A. 3, 445; in carved letters: in viridi cortice carmina, id. E. 5, 14.—Class. and far more freq., **II**. To sketch off, to describe in painting, writing, etc.: delineare, definire. **A**. Lit.: non potuit pictor rectius describere ejus formam, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 22; so, geometricas formas in harena, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 fin.: formas in pulvere, Liv. 25, 31; cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 19; id. Clu. 32, 87; id. Sen. 14, 49: sphaeram, id. Rep. 1, 14; cf. caelum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 7: caeli meatus radio, Verg. A. 6, 851; cf. id. E. 3, 41: vitam votivā tabellā, Hor. S. 2, 1, 33 et saep.—**B**. Trop. **1**. To represent, delineate, describe: malos mores, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 165; cf.: hominum sermones morosque, Cic. Or. 40, 138: definienda res erit verbis et breviter describenda, id. Inv. 1, 8 fin.: qualem (mulierem) ego paulo ante descripsi, id. Cael. 20, 50; id. Phil. 2, 44; id. Sull. 29 fin.: me latronem ac sicarium, id. Mil. 18, 47: si quis erat dignus describi, quod malus ac fur, etc., Hor. S. 1, 4, 3: malo carmine, id. Ep. 2, 1, 154; Quint. 3, 4, 3: vulnera Parthi, Hor. S. 2, 1, 15: lucum, aram Dianae, flumen Rhenum, pluvium arcum, id. A. P. 18 et saep.: praeccepta, id. S. 2, 3, 34: facta versibus, Nep. Att. 18, 6.—Rarely (β) with acc. and inf.: nec qui descripsit corrumpi semina matrum, Ov. Tr. 2, 415; Gell. 9, 1.—*Part. subst.*: **descripta**, ōrum, n.: recitari factorum dictorumque ejus descripta per dies jussit, the diary, Tac. A. 6, 24.—**2**. To mark off, define, divide, distribute into parts. (But whenever the notion of distribution or division is implied, the form describo seems to have been used by class. writers; and is now restored where de-scri is found in earlier edd., e.g. Cic. Rep. 2, 8; id. de Or. 2, 71, 288; id. Sect. 30, 66 et saep.) Cf.: libertinos in quatuor urbanas tribus, Liv. 45, 15: annum in duodecim menses, Liv. 1, 19; Flor. 1, 2, 2.—Without *in*: commodae omnes descripti, aetates, classes, equitatus, Cic. Rep. 4, 2; and: classes centuriasque et hunc ordinem ex censu descripsit, Liv. 1, 42: terram, Vulg. Jos. 18, 6 al. et saep.—**3**. Aliquid (aliqui), to ascribe, apportion, appoint, assign to any one (cf. remark, no. 2 supra); cf.: vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus, *Caes. B. C. 3, 42, 4; Liv. 1, 32 al.: officia, to define, Cic. A. 2, 36; id. Fam. 12, 1: vices (poetae), Hor. A. P. 86: munera pugnae, Sil. 9, 267 et saep.—Hence, **descriptus**, a, um, P. a., qs. marked out, i.e. precisely ordered, properly arranged (ap. Cic.); materies orationis omnibus locis descripta, instructa ornatuque, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 145; cf.: ordo verborum, id. Or. 59, 200: natura nihil est aptius, nihil descriptius, id. Fin. 3, 22, 74.—*Neutr. plur. as subst.*: **descripta**, ōrum, things recorded, writings, Tac. A. 6, 24.—*Sup.* does not occur.—**Adv.*: **descripte**, distinctly, precisely: describe et electe digerere, opp. confuse et permixte dispergere, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49.—**descriptio**, ōnis (in MSS. and edd. often confounded with descriptio, v. infra), f. [describo] (freq. in Cic.), a marking out, delineation, copy, transcript: in concreto. **I**. Lit. (rare): eadem caeli descriptio, Cic. Rep. 6, 22; cf. id. ib. 1, 14: explicare descriptionem imaginemque tabularum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 77 fin. In *plur.*: numeris aut descriptionibus aliquid explicare, id. Tusc. 1, 17: volutatum, sketches, drawings, Vitr. 3, 3: orbis terrarum, maps, id. 8, 2 et saep.—Far more freq., **II**. Trop. **A**. A representation, delineation, description: nominis brevis et aperta descriptio, Cic. Inv. 2, 13: dilucida locorum, Quint. 9, 2, 44: regionum, id. 4, 3, 12: Siciliae, id. 11, 3, 164: convivii luxuriosi, id. 8, 3, 66 et saep.—In rhetor., the delineating of character, Cic. Top. 22, 83; id. de Or. 3, 53, 205; Quint. 9, 1, 31; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51.—**B**. A proper disposition, order, arrangement: via descriptionis atque ordinis (in oratione), id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: aedificandi, id. Off. 1, 39: legionum et auxiliorum, Suet. Tib. 30: descriptio centuriarum classiumque non erat, Liv. 4, 4, 2: populi, Vulg. 2 Reg. 24, 9.—In *plur.*: descriptiones temporum, id. Ac. 1, 3, 19 et saep. (Descriptio is often found in MSS. and edd. in the sense of distribution, division; but here the proper form is di-

scriptio, e. g. Cic. Rep. 2, 22; id. de Off. 1, 7, 21 saep.)

descriptiuncula, ae, f. dim. [descriptio], a short description, delineation: celebres subtexere, Sen. Suas. 2, 10.

descriptivus, a, um, adj., containing an exact description: definitio, Boëth. defin. p. 65: loci communes, Fortun. Art. Rhet. 3, 20.

descriptor, ōris, m. [describo], a describer, delineator: morum, Lact. 5, 9, 19: descriptores gentium, ethnographers, Amm. 23, 6, 1.

descriptus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from describo.

dē-scrōbo, āre, v. a. [scrōbo], to set, enchain (late Lat.): gemmas auro, Tert. Res. carn. 7.

dē-sculpo, ēre, v. a., to carve out, to copy by carving or graving (late Lat.): simulacrum ligno, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 12.

desecatio, ōnis, f., a cutting off: ramorum, Cassiod. in Ps. 130: unus ensis, sed duas desecationes habet, edges, id. ib. 149, 7. From

dē-sēco, cūi, ctum, 1, v. a., to cut off, cut away (class.): vitem, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 3: partes ex toto, Cic. Univ. 7: uvae vite, Col. 12, 43, 1: segetes et prata, id. 11, 1, 8: spicas fascibus, Liv. 42, 64: particulam undique, *Hor. Od. 1, 16, 15; and poet.: saxa metallis, to carve out, Stat. S. 2, 2, 85: hordeum, pabulum, herbas, Caes. B. C. 3, 58, 5; cf. segetem, Liv. 2, 5: aures, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 fin.; cf. cervicem, Liv. 31, 34: spicas fascibus, id. 31, 34: collum, *Verg. A. 8, 438.—II. Transf.: tu illud (prooemium) desecabis, hos agglutinabis, Cic. Att. 16, 6 fin.

desēcro, āre, v. desacro.

desectio, ōnis, f. [deseco], a cutting off: stramentorum, Col. 6, 3, 1.

* **dē-sēnesco**, nūi, 3, v. n., to diminish by age, to die away: ira belli desenuit, Sall. ap. Prisc. p. 887 P. (Hist. 1, 93 Dietsch).

deseps, sipis, adj. [de-sapio], out of one's mind, insane, Schol. Juv. 10, 233.

1. **dē-sēro**, no perf., situm, 3, v. a., to sow, plant: desitis seminibus, Varr. R. 1, 23, 6.

2. **dē-sēro**, rūi, rtum, 3, v. a. Lit., to undo or sever one's connection with another; hence, with esp. reference to the latter, to leave, forsake, abandon, desert, give up (cf. derelinquere; more restricted in signif. than relinquere, which denotes, in general, to depart from, to leave any one. Deserere, orig. in milit. lang., implies a cowardly running away; frequently used with proderet; also in the fig. phrase: desere vitam; and later, absol. in the sense of to desert, etc.; cf. also: linquere, destituere, deficere, discedere—freq. and class.). I. Lit. A. In gen.: ut jurent omnes, se exercitum ducesque non deserturos neque prodituros, Caes. B. C. 1, 76, 2; cf. id. ib. 2, 32, 7: deseritur a suis Varus, id. ib. 1, 13, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 15, 3; id. B. G. 5, 3, 6 al.: pignus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 75 et saep.: te amantem non deseram, id. Ps. 1, 1, 101; cf. id. Mil. 4, 8, 53 et saep.: cum amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 5: me deseruisti ac dereliquisti, id. Planc. 5, 13; cf. id. Verr. 2, 3, 51, and v. the foll.: Avaricum, Caes. B. G. 7, 30, 2; cf.: cunctis oppidis castellisque desertis, id. ib. 2, 29: fratrem ne desere frater, Verg. A. 10, 600: thalamos ne desere pactos, id. ib. 10, 649: bellum, Just. 5, 2, 10: victoriam, id. 14, 3, 6: milites insepultos, Curt. 5, 13, 3: metu locum, Tac. A. 1, 65 et saep.—B. Absol., in milit. lang., to desert, Nep. Eum. 5, 1; Sen. de Ira, 2, 10, 1; Tac. A. 13, 35; Quint. 9, 2, 85; Amm. Marc. 31, 7, 4; Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 7 sq. al.—II. Trop., to leave, desert, abandon: Petreius non deserit sese, armat familiam, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 75, 2: suum jus, Cic. Caecin. 35 fin.; cf.: desertarum derelictarumque rerum patrociniū suscipere, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11: preces, promissa, spem, obsecrationem et fideles litteras alicujus, id. Att. 3, 19, 2: causam, id. Sull. 20, 58; cf.: desertam ac proditam causam queri, Liv. 2, 54: ullam officii partem, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24; cf. officium (with praetermittere defensionem), id. Off. 1, 9: susceptum officium,

Caes. B. C. 3, 18: vitam, Cic. Sest. 22 fin.; cf. id. de Sen. 20, 72: deditioem, Sall. J. 70, 1: studia sapientiae, Quint. 12, 2, 8: viam virtutis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 44: vestigia Graeca, id. A. P. 287: fastidiosam copiam, id. Od. 3, 29, 9.—2. Esp., leg. t. t.: vadi-monia deserere, to forfeit recognizance, fail to appear, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5; id. Quint. 23, 75 et saep.—So absol.: deserui, tempestatibus impeditus, Quint. 3, 6, 78.—B. Of subjects not personal, to fail, forsake, etc.: genua hunc cursorem deserunt, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 13; cf.: aliquem corpus, vires, Tac. A. 6, 50: donec te deseret aetas, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 10: me lucerna, Cic. Att. 7, 7 fin.: fama Curium Fabricium, id. Tusc. 1, 46, § 110; cf.: nec facundia deseret hunc nec lucidus ordo, Hor. A. P. 41 et saep.—Poet.: mensa deserit toros, is removed from, Ov. H. 12, 52.—Pass.: deseremur potius a re familiari, quam a republica, Cic. Att. 16, 3; cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 34, 2; Cic. Att. 3, 15: a tribunitia voce, id. Clu. 40, 110; Vell. 2, 80; Just. 2, 4, 29 al.; and poet. with simple abl.: deseror conjuge, Ov. H. 12, 161; Prop. 2, 7, 17: desertus viribus leo, Phaedr. 1, 21, 3; Stat. Th. 4, 707; cf. suis, Tac. A. 3, 20 fin.; Suet. Cal. 12.—With gen.: deserta natorum, Stat. Th. 5, 608.—Hence, **desertus**, a, um, P. a., deserted; esp. of places, desert, solitary, waste.

A. Adj. (cf.: vastus, inanis, solitarius): in locis desertis, Caes. B. G. 5, 53, 4: urbes dirutae ac pene deserta, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: deserta via et inculta, id. Cael. 18: frequens an desertus locus, Quint. 5, 10, 37: terra, Vulg. Lev. 26, 33 et saep.—Of objects in solitary places: stipes, Tib. 1, 1, 12 (21 M.): arbores, Prop. 1, 20, 36.—Subst.: **dē-sērtā**, ae, f., the abandoned wife: multi filii deserta, Vulg. Gal. 4, 27.—Comp.: reditus desertior, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: nihil turpius ac desertius, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5.—Sup.: orae desertissimae, id. Sest. 22, 50: solitudo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 67 al.—B. Since the Aug. per. subst.: **dē-sērtā**, ōrum, n., desert places, deserts, wastes, Verg. E. 6, 81; id. G. 3, 342; Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 26 al.—With gen.: Libyae deserta, Verg. A. 1, 384; so id. G. 3, 291; Front. Strat. 1, 7, 7; Vulg. Isa. 52, 9 al.—In sing.: **desertum**, i, n. (eccl. Lat.): in deserto, Prud. Apoth. 774; Hier. Ep. 125, 2; Vulg. Num. 1, 1; Luc. 3, 2 et saep.

dē-serpo, ēre, v. n., to creep down (post-Aug. and very rare): genis lanugo, Stat. Th. 6, 586; cf. Ap. Mag. p. 315.

desertio, ōnis, f. [2. desero], a forsaking, deserting (rare; perh. not ante-Aug.).—Mil. t. t. (acc. to 2. desero, no. I. B.), desertion: peccatum desertionis, Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 6; 5, § 2 al.

desertor, ōris, m. [id.], one who forsakes, abandons, deserts any one.—I. Prop. A. In gen.: amicorum (opp. conservator inimicorum), Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3: communis utilitatis aut salutis, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64.—Esp. freq., B. Milit. t. t., a runaway, deserter (opp. transfuga, one who joins the enemy, Dig. 48, 16, 5, § 8); *Caes. B. G. 6, 23, 8 (with proditor, as in Tac. H. 1, 72); Liv. 3, 69, 7; 23, 18, 16; Tac. A. 1, 21; Vell. 2, 85; 119; Flor. 4, 2, 52; Suet. Caes. 68; Front. Strat. 4, 1, 29; Dig. 48, 16, 3 init. al. et saep.—2. Transf. beyond the milit. sphere, a deserter, one who abandons: Amoris, Ov. H. 19, 157: Asiae, *Verg. A. 12, 15.—II. Trop.: usus corporis desertor animi, a forsaker, Stat. Th. 8, 739.

* **dēsērtrix**, icis, f. [desertor], she that forsakes, neglects: divinae legis, Tert. de hab. mulier. 1.

desertum, i, v. desero, P. a. B.

desertus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from desero.

dē-servio, ire, v. n., to serve zealously, be devoted to, subject to (rare, but class.): valetudini tuae, dum mihi deservis, servisti non satis, Cic. Fam. 16, 18: cuivis, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: amicis, id. Sull. 9: grammatico soli deserviamus, deinde geometrae? Quint. 1, 12, 6: (Epicurei) sibi indulgentes et corpori deservientes, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 39: studiis, Plin. Ep. 7, 7, 3: honoribus, id. Pan. 77, 6: Deo meo, Vulg. Act. 24, 14.—B. Of subjects not personal: si officia, si operae, si vigiliae deserviunt, amicis, praesto sunt omnibus, Cic. Sull. 9: nec unius ocu-

lis flumina, fontes, maria deserviunt, Plin. Pan. 50, 1; cf.: quoddam deserviens his (sc. oculis) ministerium, Quint. 11, 3, 77.

dēsēs, idis (nom. sing. appears not to occur), adj. [desideo], inactive, indolent, idle (syn.: iners, segnīs, piger, ignavus, socors, tardus—rare, perh. not ante-Aug., nor in Aug. poets). I. Prop.: sedemus desides domi, Liv. 3, 68; so of persons, id. 1, 32; 3, 7; Col. 12, 1, 2: longa pace desides, Tac. H. 1, 88; 2, 21; Gell. 13, 8 fin. (with ignavus); with ab: desidem ab opere suo, Col. 7, 12, 2.—II. Transf. of inanimate things: nec rem Romanam tam desidem umquam fuisse atque imbellem, Liv. 21, 16: natura deside torpet orbis, Luc. 9, 436: desidis otia vitae, Stat. S. 3, 5, 85: causae desidis anni, id. ib. 3, 1, 2: deside passu Ire, id. ib. 5, 2, 61: deside cura, id. Th. 6, 147; 10, 87.

dē-sicco, no perf., atum, 1, v. a., to dry up, to desiccate (ante- and post-class.): vasa, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 30; Ser. Samm. 48, 900.

dē-sīdēo, sēdi, 2, v. n. [sedeo], to remain or continue sitting, to sit long; and with the accessory idea of inactivity, to sit idle, to remain inactive (rare; not in Cic.).

I. In gen.: tam diu ibi desidere neque redire filium, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 4; id. Ps. 4, 4, 7: frustra ibi totum desedi diem, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 2: aquila ramis, Phaedr. 2, 4, 21; cf.: amoenioribus locis, Quint. 5, 8, 1: apud Nicomedem, Suet. Caes. 2: in aliquo spectaculo, Sen. Ep. 7: in discrimine sociorum, Suet. Caes. 4.—II. In partic., to go to stool, Cels. 2, 7; 2, 12 fin.; 4, 18.

desiderābilis, e, adj. [desidero], desirable (rare): desiderabilia (anteponantur) iis, quibus facile carere possis, Cic. Top. 18, 69; id. Fin. 1, 16, 53: velut suis vitis, Liv. 24, 5: princeps, Tac. H. 2, 76: terra, Vulg. Ps. 105, 24; and in the Comp. Suet. Tib. 21.—Sup. does not occur.—*Adv., **desiderābiliter**, with ardent desire: concupiscere, Aug. Ep. 143, 2.

desiderāns, antis, v. desidero, P. a. 1.

desiderānter, adv., eagerly, v. desidero, P. a. 1 fin.

desideratio, ōnis, f. [desidero], a desiring, longing for any thing; a missing (rare): voluptatum, *Cic. de Sen. 14, 47; plur. Vit. 8 praef. fin.—II. The question to be examined: relinquetur desideratio, quid, etc., Vit. 2, 6, 4.

desiderativus, a, um, adj. [id.], in the late gram. lang. desiderative: verba (e. g. esurio, coenaturio, etc.), Aug. p. 2006 P.

desiderātus, a, um, v. desidero, P. a. 2.

desiderium, ii, n. [desidero], a longing, ardent desire or wish, properly for something once possessed; grief, regret for the absence or loss of any thing (for syn. cf.: optio, optatio, cupido, cupiditas, studium, appetitus, voluntas—freq. and class.).

I. Prop. (a) With gen. object: te desiderium Athenarum cepisset, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 13; cf.: me desiderium tenet urbis, Cic. Fam. 2, 11; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 22; and, locorum, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 21: rerum earum, Lucr. 3, 901; cf. id. 3, 922; 918: esse in desiderio alicujus, Cic. Fam. 2, 12 fin.: desiderium conjunctissimi viri ferre, id. Lael. 27, 104: Scipionis desiderio moveri, id. ib. 3, 10: tam cari capitis, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 1: defuncti, Suet. Calig. 6 et saep.: desiderio id fieri tuo (for tui), Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 66; cf.: voluntas, in qua inest aliqua vis desiderii ad sanandum volnus iniuriae, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 14.—(b) Absol.: pectora dura tenet desiderium, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41: alicui esse magno desiderio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 5: explorare expectationem diuturni desiderii, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205: quo (desiderio) conficiat, id. Or. 10: ex desiderio laborare, id. Fam. 6, 11: facere aliquid cum desiderio, id. Lael. 21, 81: demus hoc desiderio jam pene publico, Quint. 8, 4, 29 et saep. In plur.: desideria alicujus commovere, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 24; Hor. Od. 4, 5, 15 et saep. II. Trop., of a person, as the object of longing: nunc desiderium, curaque non levis, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 18: desiderio meo nitenti, Catull. 2, 5; and as a term of endearment: mea lux, meum desiderium... valet, mea desideria, valet, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 2 fin.; Catull. 2, 5.—III. Transf. A. Want, need, necessity,

in general (rare; not ante-Aug.): cibi positionis desiderium naturale, Liv. 21, 4 et saep.: pro desiderio corporum, Plin. 11, 50, 111, § 264: desideria scabendi, id. 30, 14, 43, § 127 al.—**B.** In the time of the empire, a request, petition on the part of inferiors: desideria militum ad Caesarem ferenda, Tac. A. 1, 19; 2, 26; Suet. Aug. 17; Plin. Pan. 79, 6; Dig. 1, 16, 9; 25, 3, 5.—**C.** Desires, pleasures (late Lat.): servientibus desideris et voluptatibus, Vulg. Tit. 3, 3: carnis, id. Ephes. 2, 3.

dē-sidero, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [etym. dub.; cf. considero], to long for, greatly wish for, to desire something not possessed (freq. and class.—for syn. cf.: opto, requiro, expeto, appeto, affecto, cupio, concupisco, areo, gestio, capto, volo). **I.** In gen., with acc.: Dies noctesque me ames, me desideres, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 113: quam tu filium tuum, tam pater me meus desiderat, Plaut. Capt. 2, 66: natura quid velit, anquirat, desideret, Cic. Lael. 24: nec sitio honores, nec desidero gloriam, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 3: dum illa desideramus, ab aliis avertimur, Quint. 10, 6, 7: quid desideremus aut deprecemur, id. 4, 1, 52: nec nunc vires desidero adolescentis non plus quam adolescens tauri aut elephantis desiderabam, Cic. de Sen. 9; Caes. B. C. 3, 74, 2: desiderantem quod satis est, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 25: Sextilem totum mendax desideror, id. Ep. 1, 7, 2 et saep.—(β) With acc. and inf.: me gratiam apse te inire verbis nil desidero, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 10: mihi dari haud desidero, id. Merc. 1, 2, 37: quo ullam rem ad se importari desiderant, Caes. B. G. 4, 2.—With inf. alone: mori, Vulg. Apoc. 9, 6.—(γ) With ab or in: ab Chrysippo nihil magnum desideravi, Cic. Rep. 3, 8; id. Att. 8, 14, 2; Quint. 3, 1, 2 al.: ab milite modestiam et continentiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 52 fin.: in quo (Catone) summam eloquentiam, Cic. Brut. 31, 118; id. Fin. 5, 5, 13; id. Fam. 8, 5, 1; id. Lael. 22, 82; Quint. 7, 2, 55 al.—(δ) Absol.: misere amans desiderat, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 30; id. Mil. 4, 6, 29; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 16 al.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects: desiderantur te oculi mei, Cic. Planc. 5, 13: nullam virtutem aliam mercedem laborum desiderat praeter, etc., id. Arch. 11, 28: ut desiderat laus probationem, sic, etc., Quint. 3, 7, 4 et saep.: desiderant rigari arbores, Plin. 17, 26, 40, § 249.

II. With predominant idea of lacking, wanting, to miss any thing: ex me audies, quid in oratione tua desiderem, Cic. Rep. 2, 38: si non est, nolis esse neque desideres, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 73: quid a peritioribus rei militaris desiderari videbatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 61, 3 et saep.—Esp. with quominus: praeter quocumque Dodonaeam nihil desideramus, quo minus Epirum ipsum possidere videamur, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 5.

B. Meton. (effectus pro causa), to lose something; and more freq. pass., to be missing, to be lost: in eo proelio non amplius CC milites desideravit, Caes. B. C. 3, 99; cf. id. ib. 3, 71: ut nulla navis desideraretur, id. B. G. 5, 23, 3; 7, 11, 8 et saep.: neque quicquam ex fano praeter unum signum desideratum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44; Vell. 2, 52, 6: ex peditibus triginta, Curt. 3, 29, 27.—**C.** With the notion of inquiring, searching; to investigate, examine, discuss (rare): sequitur ut morbo laborantibus remedia desiderentur, Col. 9, 13, 1: examina, id. 9, 8, 1.—Impers.: antequam desideraretur, before the question should be raised, Vit. 2, 6, 4.—Hence, **1. desiderans**, antis, P. a., in Sup. desiderantissimus, in the later writers for desideratissimus, as a term of endearment, heart's desire, best beloved: vale, domine dulcissime, desiderantissime, Fronto Ep. 5, 40; M. Aur. ib. 1, 5; L. Aur. Verus, ib. 2, 8; Inscr. Orell. 4644.—Adv.: desideranter, acc. to no. I., with desire, eagerly (late Lat.): appetere, Cassiod. Var. 1, 4.—Comp.: quanto desiderantius desideras, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. Imp. 13.—**2. desideratus**, a, um, P. a., wished for, longed for, welcome (very rare): et venit desideratus cunctis gentibus, Vulg. Aggaei, 2, 8: blandissima et desideratissimi promissa, Plin. 30, 1, 1, § 2: fratres desideratissimi, Vulg. Philip. 4, 1; and in inscr. applied to a beloved person: FILIO DESIDERATISSIMO, Inscr. Orell. 5068; id. Grut. 681, 2 al.

1. desidia, ae, f. [desideo], a sitting long, remaining in a place. **I.** Prop. (rare), Prop. 1, 15, 6.—**II.** A sitting idle, idleness, inactivity, slothfulness (class.; for syn. cf.: inertia, languor, otium, pax, feriae, iustitium, dies fasti, etc., and v. deses): in portum confugere non inertiae neque desidia, Cic. Brut. 2, 8; so with inertia, id. Sest. 10, 22; with languor, id. Off. 1, 34, 123; id. Tusc. 5, 27, 78; with socordia, Sall. C. 4, 1; with segnitibus, Suet. Galb. 9 et saep.; opp. industria, Cic. Sest. 48 fin.; opp. agentes, Ov. R. Am. 149 et saep.: corde expelle desidia tu, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 24: latrocinia desidia minuendae causa fieri, *Caes. B. G. 6, 23, 6: horridus alter (ducor apium) desidia, Verg. G. 4, 94: vitanda est improba Siren, Desidia, Hor. S. 2, 3, 15 et saep.—In plur., Lucr. 5, 48; cf. vobis desidia cordi, Verg. A. 9, 615.—**B.** Of an inanimate subject: ager post longam desidia laetas segetes affert, lying fallow, Col. 2, 17, 3.

2. desidia, ae, f. [desideo], a subsiding, retiring (an Appuleian word): maris, Ap. de Mundo, p. 73, 28: sanguinis, id. Dogm. Plat. p. 17, 15.

* **desidiabulum**, i, n. [1. desidia], a lounging-place, Plaut. Bac. 3, 1, 9.

desidies, ei, f. (= 1. desidia, no. II.), idleness, Lact. 5, 49.

desidiosus, adv., v. the foll., fin.

desidiosus, a, um, adv. [desidia], qs. full of idleness, i. e. slothful, indolent, lazy (for syn. cf.: piger, segnis, iners, deses, ignavus, socors, lentus, tardus, otiosus). **I.** Prop. (rare): qui in oppido sederent quam qui rura colerent, desidiosiores, Varr. R. R. 2 praef.: si comparer illi, sum desidiosissimus, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 19; Col. 12, 1, 1: desidiosior in professione grammatica habebatur, Suet. Gramm. 8: qui nolet fieri desidiosus, amet, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 46: apis, Luc. 9, 288.—**II.** Transf., causing idleness, making lazy: si quod facit, ab eo (nominetur) quod fit, ut cum desidiosam artem dicemus, quia desidiosus facit, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43: habet etiam amoenitas ipsa vel sumptuosas vel desidiosas illecebras multas cupiditatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: delectatio, id. de Or. 3, 23, 88: inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium, id. Agr. 2, 33 fin.: desidiose puer (sc. Cupido), Ov. Am. 2, 92.—*Adv.: desidiosē, idly: agere aetatem, Lucr. 4, 1136.

dē-sido, sēdi (de-sīdi, Cic. l. l. infra, Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 39, 7), 3, v. n., v. consido.—Of inanimate things, esp. of places, to sink, fall, or settle down. **I.** Prop.: tantos terrae motus factos esse, ut multa oppida corruerint, multis locis labes factae sint terraeque desiderint, Cic. Div. 1, 35 fin.; 1, 43, 97; Liv. 32, 9; and poet. of the apparent sinking of mountains to one flying aloft: Gargara desidunt surgenti, Stat. Th. 1, 549: ovum inane natat, plenum desidit, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 11; Just. 4, 1, 10: ex urina quod desidit album est, sediment, Cels. 2, 7: tumor ex toto desidit, id. 7, 18.—***II.** Trop., to deteriorate, degenerate: desidentes mores, Liv. proem. 9.

* **desidiū**, adv., "dicitur diurne," a long time, Varr. ap. Fulg. p. 565, 2.

designate, adv. [designo], distinctly, Gell. 2, 5 inscr.

designatio or **dissignatio** (the latter form better in sense II. Brambach s. v. Lex Jul. Munic. ap. Corp. Inscr. Lat. p. 206), ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** A marking out, describing, designating: cellarum, Vit. 5, 5: undarum, id. 5, 3: quadrata, id. 3, 1, 3.—Transf., a specification: personarum et temporum, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 138; Lact. 4, 15, 5.—**II.** A disposition, arrangement: totius operis, Cic. N. D. 1, 8 fin.: librorum meorum, id. Att. 4, 45.—**B.** The selection, designation to a public office; of consuls: annua designatio, Tac. A. 2, 36 fin.: consularis, Suet. Caes. 9.

designator or **dissignator** (the latter form freq. in inscr., and preferred by Brambach; so Keller, ad Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 5; Corp. Inscr. Lat. pp. 597, 768), ōris, m. [id.], one who regulates or arranges; a regulator.—As a t. l., **I.** An officer whose duty it was to assign seats in the theatre, Plaut. Poen. prol. 19.—**II.** A master of ceremonies at funerals; an undertaker, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 5; Sen. Ben. 6, 38; Tert. Spectac. 10; Inscr. Orell. 934; cf. Don. Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 7.—**III.**

An umpire at public spectacles, i. q. Gr. βραβεύτης, Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 1; Cic. Att. 4, 3, 2.

dē-signo or **dissigno** (the latter form preferred by Brambach in sense II. B. 2 infra; so Keller, ad Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16; cf. Roby, L. G. 2, p. 384), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to mark out, trace out (freq. in the Aug. per.); to describe, designate, define (for syn. cf.: nomino, appello; voco, dico; facio, coopto, evoco, prodo, declaro, renuntio, seligo). **I.** Lit.: Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Verg. A. 5, 755; cf. moenia fossa, id. ib. 7, 157: moenia sulco, Ov. F. 4, 825; and: oppidum sulco, Tac. A. 12, 24.—With dat.: finis templo Jovis, Liv. 1, 10; cf. locum circo, id. 1, 35:—vulnere frontem, to mark, Stat. Th. 6, 782; cf. nubila ingenti gyro, id. ib. 1, 311.—***B.** Transf., to delineate, design, depict, represent, sc. by embroidering, weaving, etc.: Europen, Ov. M. 6, 103.—Far more freq., **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to point out, mark, denote by speech; to designate, describe, represent: haec ab hominibus callidis animadversa ac notata, verbis designata, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 109; cf. affectus velut primis lineis designare, Quint. 4, 2, 120; and: aliquem aliqua oratione, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2; cf. aliquem digito, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 19; 3, 6, 77: decumam ex praeda, Liv. 5, 25: aliquem nota ignaviae, id. 24, 16: turpitudinem aliquam, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236: quem (mundum) alio loco ipse designavit deum, id. N. D. 1, 13, 33: multa, quae nimiam luxuriam et victoriam fiduciam designant, Caes. B. C. 3, 96.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In a bad sense, to contrive, devise, perpetrate (syn.: exsequi, patrare, perpetrare—very rare): quae designata sint et facta nequitia, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 66; cf. illa, quae antehac facta sunt, Omitto; modo quid designavi! Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 7 Donat.—In a good sense: quid non ebrietas designat, effect, do, accomplish, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16 Orell.—**2.** With access. idea of arrangement, to dispose, regulate, arrange, appoint, ordain, nominate, elect, choose: constituere et designare aliquid, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 82: Anaxagoras primus omnium rerum descriptionem et modum mentis infinitae vi ac ratione designari et confici voluit, to be designed and executed, id. N. D. 1, 11; cf. id. ib. 3, 35.—Esp., to appoint to a public office: aliquem praetorem, Suet. Cal. 18: Mamertinum Consulem, Amm. 21, 12, 25: ut ille decemviratum habeant, quos plebs designaverit: oblitus est, nullos ab plebe designari, Cic. Agr. 2, 10 fin.: Catilina in proximum annum consulatum petebat, sperans si designatus foret, etc., Sall. C. 26.—Hence, **b.** Polit. t. t.: **designatus**, elect; applied to a person elected to an office, but who has not yet entered upon it: consul, Cic. Fam. 11, 6; Vell. 2, 58, and the superscriptions of letters in Cic. Fam. 11, 4–8: tribunus plebis, id. Agr. 2, 5, 11; id. Att. 3, 13; Sall. J. 27, 2: quaestor, Vell. 2, 111, 3 et saep.—Also, said of the office itself: Pompeio consulatus designatus est, Gell. 14, 7, 1.—(β) Transf., expected; of a child not yet born: designatus civis, Cic. Clu. 11, 32.

Desilaus, i, m., Δεσίλαος, a Grecian painter, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 75 (dub. Jan. Ctesilaus).

dē-silio, ilūi (desului, Plaut. Rud. prol. 75: desilivi, Col. 6, 24, 3: desilii, id. 8, 5, 14; Curt. 4, 12, 3 al.), ultum, 4, v. n. [salio], to leap down. **I.** Prop. (class.). Constr. with abl. of the place whence, after de, ex, poet. and in later prose with ab or without a prep.: de navi in scapham, Plaut. Rud. prol. 75: de navibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 24, 2: de reda, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: de muro, Suet. Ner. 23: in terram e scapha, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 84: ex navi, Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 5: ex essedis, id. ib. 4, 33: ex equis, to dismount, alight, id. ib. 4, 2, 3; for which ab equo, Verg. A. 11, 500; cf. praecipies ab alto curru, Ov. M. 12, 129; with e curru, id. A. A. 1, 560: curru, Verg. A. 12, 355; so bijugis, id. ib. 10, 453: lecto, Hor. S. 1, 2, 130: altis turribus, id. Epod. 17, 70: saxo, Ov. M. 7, 378: equo, Curt. 5, 6, 14; 6, 5, 26; Tac. A. 15, 28; Just. 15, 3, 13; cf. Tac. A. 1, 25.—Merely designating the terminus ad quem, with in or acc.: in undas, Ov. M. 3, 681: in medias undas, id. F. 2, 111: in aquas, id. ib. 2, 588: in

latites, id. M. 4, 353: in mare, Suet. Caes. 64: in rogos medios, Ov. A. 3, 22: in mortem, Sen. Ep. 76, 22 et saep.: ad pedes, to dismount, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 2: ad calcandas mulas, Suet. Vesp. 23.—*Absol.*: desilite commilitones, Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 3; Ov. M. 10, 722 al.—*B.* Transf. of inanimate subjects: levis crepante lymphā desilit pede, Hor. Epod. 16, 48; cf. id. Od. 3, 13, 16; Ov. F. 4, 428: fulminaque aetheria desiluisse domo, Prop. 2, 16, 50 (3, 8, 50 M.).—**II.* Trop.: nec desilies imitator in artum, unde, etc., throw thyself into difficulties, Hor. A. P. 134.

de-sino, *sii* (rarely *ivi*, Sol. 35, 4, v. Neue, Form. II. 404; also, *sync. perf.*: desit, Mart. 6, 26, 3: desisses, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 2; Suet. Ner. 33, 46; Gell. 15, 16, 2: desissem, Catull. 36, 5 al.: *desi*, dissyll., Inscr. Orell. 71), *situm*, 3, v. a. and n.—*Prop.*, to put or set down; hence, to leave off, give over, cease, *desist* (opp. *coepi*, the construction of which it for the most part follows; cf. for *syn.*: cesso, cunctor, tergiversor, defugio, haesito, moror, tardor; desisto, omitto, intermitto, praetermitto, praeterreo, etc.). *I. Act.* (a) With *inf. act.*: illud jam mirari desino, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 59: te uti teste, id. Rep. 1, 39: commemorare eos, id. ib. 1, 1: amare, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 67: lacessere, Ter. Eun. prol. 16: maledicere, id. And. prol. 22: de compositione loqui, *Caes. B. C. 3, 19 *fin.* et saep.—Less freq., (3) with *inf. pass.*: ubi ipsi desierunt vortii, Lucr. 4, 403: moveri, Cic. Rep. 6, 25: fieri, id. Att. 1, 19, 9: cerni, Quint. 8, 5, 29: quaeri ab eo, id. 11, 3, 6: inquiri, Ov. M. 6, 616 al.—(γ) With *acc.* (mostly poet.): artem, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 4; Suet. Tib. 36; Gell. 15, 16, 2: seditionem, id. 2, 12, 3: versus, Verg. E. 8, 61; cf. *plura*, id. ib. 5, 19; 9, 66: Titania bella, Sil. 12, 725: lugubres voces, Ap. Mag. 5, p. 170 al.—*B. Pass.* (usually in the *temp. perf.*): veteres orationes a lempisque legi sunt desitae, Cic. Brut. 32, 123; cf. id. Off. 2, 8, 27; and: Persei numquam desitum celebrari nomen, Liv. 42, 49: censors creari desitos, Suet. Aug. 37: sermone abhinc multis annis jam desito, Gell. 1, 10, 2: neciter postea desitum, Cic. Rep. 2, 34; cf. id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: coeptum per eos qui volebant, desitum est per hunc, qui decessit, id. Cornel. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 809 P.—In the *pres.*: tunc bene desinitur, Ov. A. 1, 411.—*II. Neutr.*, to cease, stop, end, close (not freq. till after the Aug. period).

A. In *gen.*: omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum aegerume desinere, Sall. J. 83, 2: ferrea primum desinet gens, Verg. E. 4, 9: desierant imbres, Ov. M. 5, 285: desinat ira, id. H. 3, 89: cetera, fragilia et caduca occidunt desinuntque, *perish*, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 4 et saep.: cauda desinit in piscem, Ov. M. 4, 727; cf. Hor. A. P. 4; Verg. A. 10, 211; Sen. Ep. 92, 10; 24, 26: Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 121: (gemma) ad vini colorem accedens, prius quam eum degustet, in viola desinit fulgor, Plin. 37, 9, 40; § 121: Pyrenaes desinens, i. e. their extreme end, Flor. 4, 12, 46.—*A.* With *abl.* and *in*: in quo desinimus, Ov. M. 8, 597; or *abl.* alone: desine quaeso communibus locis, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 80.—With *gen.*, poet. (like the Gr. παύειν and λήγειν): querelaram, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 17: irae, Sil. 10, 84.—*Absol.*: Mi. Ah! pergisne? De. Jam jam desino, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 67: ut incipiendi (sc. sermonem) ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus, Cic. Off. 1, 37 *fin.*; so opp. incipere, Quint. 9, 2, 19; 11, 3, 35: quo ex genere coeperis translationes, hoc desinas, id. 8, 6, 50: cantasse eum publice Oedipodem exsulem atque in hoc desisse versu: Θαυεῖν ἢ ἀνέγειν, etc., Suet. Ner. 46 *fin.*: a praeceptis incipio, desino in exemplis, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2, 1.—In colloq. lang. desine sometimes like the Gr. παύειν (cf. Lidd. and Scott, under παύω, no. II.), leave off! give over! stop! be still! etc.: Ba. Heu, heu, heu! Ps. Desine, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 51; so Ter. And. 5, 6, 8; id. Eun. 2, 3, 56 al.—*B.* Esp. in rhetor., of the close of a period, to end, close: illa, quae similiter desinunt, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 54; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 79; 9, 4, 42 et saep.; cf. cado, no. II.

desiōculus, *i*, m. [desino-oculus], one who has lost an eye, Mart. 12, 59, 9.

***desipientia**, ae, f. [desipio], want of understanding, foolishness, Lucr. 3, 499.

de-sipio, *tre* (perf. desipui, Lact. 2, 4,

4), v. a. and n. [sapio]. **I. Act.*, to render insipid (late Lat. and rare), Tert. Pudic. 13.

—*II. Neutr.*, to be void of understanding, to be silly, foolish; to act foolishly (class.): summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: licet me desipere dicatis, id. Planc. 37; id. Verr. 2, 5, 46; id. Div. 2, 23, 51; Hor. S. 2, 3, 47; id. Ep. 1, 20, 9 al.: dulce est desipere in loco, to indulge in trifling, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 28.—With *gen.*: desipiebam mentis, cum, etc., Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 35: quippe mortale aeterno jungere desipere est, Lucr. 3, 802; cf. id. 5, 165 and 1043.—Of a person in a fever, etc., to be delirious, to rave: intra verba, Cels. 3, 18 *init.*—Hence, **desipiens**, entis, *P. a.*, foolish, silly: desipientis arrogantia est, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 16: estne quisquam ita desipiebs, qui, etc. id. Div. 2, 23, 51.

de-sisto, *stiti*, *stitum*, 3 (perf. destiterunt, Lucr. 4, 975), v. a. and n. (for *syn.* v. desino *init.*). *I. Act.*, to set down: in scopulo puellam, Ap. M. 4, p. 157 (Anthol. Lat. 3, 174, 1).—*II. Neutr.* *A.* To stand off from a thing, to stand apart: quid tu tristis es? quid illa autem abste irata destitit? Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 59.—*B.* Hence, of an action, to leave off, cease, give over, desist from (freq. and class.).—*Constr.* with *de*, *ab*, or simple *abl.*, the *dat.*, the *inf.*, *quin*, and *absol.* (in class. prose most freq. with the simple *abl.*, or with the *inf.*): verbo de sententia destitisti, Cic. Tusc. 2, 12, 28: de illa mente, id. Fam. 5, 2, 8: de petitione, Liv. 37, 58, 1: de diutina contentione, Nep. Timoth. 2: a defensione, Caes. B. C. 2, 12, 4; Liv. 38, 28, 9: ab oppugnatione, Sall. J. 25 *fin.*: ab operibus suis, Vulg. Sirach. 16, 27: hoc conatu, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 *fin.*: conatu, id. B. C. 3, 26, 3: oppugnatione, id. B. G. 6, 39, 4; id. B. C. 2, 13: consilio, id. B. G. 7, 26 *fin.*: negotio, id. ib. 1, 45: itinere, id. ib. 5, 11: fuga, id. ib. 4, 12, 2 (with fugere, id. ib. 1, 53, v. the foll.): sententia, id. ib. 6, 4, 2; Cic. Off. 3, 3 *fin.*: causa, id. ib. 3, 31, 112: impio bello, Liv. 7, 40: incepto, id. 7, 5, 6; 25, 2, 7; Verg. A. 1, 37.—With *dat.*, poet.: pugnae, id. ib. 10, 441: labori, Stat. Th. 5, 273.—With *inf.*: regem flagitare, Cic. Rep. 2, 12: de isdem scribere, id. Fin. 1, 2, 6 *fin.*: locupletare cives, id. ib. 2, 9: causas agere, id. Brut. 91, 314: mortem timere, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: pecuniam polliceri, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: Inachia furere, Hor. Epod. 11, 5: persequi aliquem, Vulg. 1 Reg. 23, 28 et saep.—With *quin*: neque, eam quin inveniam, desistam, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 9: Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10.—*Absol.*: desiste: recte ego rem meam sapio, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 81; Lucr. 5, 825; Caes. B. G. 2, 11 *fin.*; Hor. S. 1, 3, 3 et saep.: ter in primo destitit ore sonus, stuck in my throat, Ov. H. 4, 8; cf. id. F. 2, 823: desistente auctumno, i. e. coming to a close, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 8.

1. **desītus**, a, um, *Part.*, from desino.

2. ***de-sītus**, a, um, *Part.* [1. sero], sown or planted deep: semina, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 6.

3. ***desītus**, ūs, m. [desino], a ceasing: spiritus, Jul. Valer. rer. gest. Alex. M. 3, 87.

† **desivare**, desinere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 13 Müll.

desolātio, ōnis, f. [desolo], a desolating, desolation (eccl. Lat.). *I. Abstr.*: in sua desolatione, Vulg. Baruch. 4, 33; Salv. Gub. Dei. 6, p. 214: templi, Hilar. in Ps. 58, 7 al.—*II. Concr.*, a desert, Vulg. Jer. 7, 34; id. 44, 22.

desolator, ōris, m. [desolo], a waster, one who makes lonely or desolate, Aug. Sermon. 115, no. 5; Hieron. in Amos, III. ad 7, 4 sq.

desolatorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], that makes lonely or desolate (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Ps. 120, 4; Hier. Ep. 18, no. 14.

de-solo, *avi*, *atum*, 1, v. a., to leave alone, to forsake, abandon, desert (not ante-Aug., perh. first used by Verg.; most freq. in the *part. perf.*). (a) *Verb. finit.*: desolavimus agros, Verg. A. 11, 367: agros profugiendo, Col. 1, 3, 11: urbes, Stat. Th. 6, 917: locum, Vulg. Ps. 78, 7.—(β) *Part. perf.*, forsaken, deserted, left alone: desolatae terrae, Ov. M. 1, 349; cf. tecta domorum, Stat. Th. 1, 653: manipuli, Verg. A. 11,

870.—So of persons, Stat. S. 2, 1, 233; Plin. Ep. 4, 21, 3; Tac. A. 1, 30; 16, 30 *fin.*; Just. 1, 7, 3 (dub.); cf. with *abl.*, robbed, deprived of: desolatus servilibus ministeriis, Tac. A. 12, 26; Plin. 10, 12, 16, § 34: agmen magistro, Stat. Th. 9, 672: aevum jam desolata senectus, i. e. enfeebled by age, Petr. 124; 286.—With *gen.*: virorum gentes, Sil. 8, 590.

de-solvo, *vi*, *lūtum*, 3, v. a., to pay, Dig. 40, 5, 41, § 9.

***de-somnis**, e, *adj.* [somnus], sleepless, Petr. 47, 5.

de-sorbeo, *ere*, v. a., to swallow down: vortex, Tert. Idol. 24 al.; Mart. Cap. 8, § 804.

***despectatio**, ōnis, f. [despecto], a looking down, a prospect, Vitr. 2, 8 med. dub. (al. disparationes).

despectator, ōris, m. [id.], one who looks down; trop., a despiser: divinarum sententiarum, Tert. ad Uxor. 8.

despectio, ōnis, f. [despicio], a looking down upon; trop., a despising, contempt: humanarum opinionum, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 288, 24: effundit despectionem super principes, Vulg. Job. 12, 21 al.

despecto, *are*, v. *intens. a.* [id.], to look down upon any thing from a height (perh. not ante-Aug.). *I. Prop.*: ex alto terras, Ov. M. 4, 624; so, terras, Verg. A. 1, 396: humum, Ov. M. 2, 710: aquas, id. ib. 15, 699: flammās, Verg. A. 10, 490: procul palantes animos, Ov. M. 15, 151 al.—*B.* Of a high place, to overlook or command: et quos maliferae despectant moenia Abellae, Verg. A. 7, 740; cf.: spectacula Tarpeium prope despectantia culmen, Calp. Ecl. 7, 24 (but in Liv. 36, 25, 3, the true reading is spectat).—*II. Trop.*, to look down upon, to despise (used by Tac.): liberos infra, Tac. A. 2, 43: ne ut victi et ignavi despectarentur, id. H. 2, 30.

despector, ōris, m. [despicio, no. II.], a despiser, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 23.

despectrix, *icis*, f. [despector], she that despises, a despiser: mundi (virtus), Tert. Anim. 23.

1. **despectus**, a, um, *Part.*, from despicio.

2. **despectus**, ūs, m. [despicio]. *I. A* looking down upon; hence, a view or prospect from an elevated place (repeatedly in Caes.; elsewh. rare; not in Cic.): erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum, Caes. B. G. 7, 79, 3: in mare, id. ib. 3, 14 *fin.*: sub terras, Lucr. 4, 417: qua longe pelago despectus aperto, Stat. Th. 5, 351.—In *plur.*, *concr.*, points of view, heights: cum ex omnibus partibus altissimas rupes despectusque haberet (oppidum), Caes. B. G. 2, 29, 3.—*II. Transf.* (only *dat.*), a spectacle, an object of contempt: despectui me habet, Vulg. Gen. 16, 5; id. 2 Esdr. 4, 4.—*B. A* despising, contempt: ludibrio et despectui esse oppositum, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51.

***desperabilis**, e, *adj.* [despero], incurable, desperate: plaga mea, Vulg. Jer. 15, 18.

desperanter, *adv.*, desperately, hopelessly, v. despero *fin.*, no. 1.

desperate, *adv.*, hopelessly, etc., v. despero, *P. a.*, no. 2. *fin.*

desperatio, ōnis, f. [despero], hopelessness, despair: desperatio est aegritudo sine ulla rerum expectatione meliorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18. *I. Prop.* (good prose and very freq.). (a) With *gen.*: omnium rerum amissio et desperatio recuperandi, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2: omnium rerum, id. Cat. 2, 11 *fin.* (opp. bona spes); Liv. 21, 1; Suet. Ner. 2 et saep.: victoriae, Cic. Phil. 8, 5: magna pacis, Caes. B. C. 1, 11, 3: omnium salutis, id. ib. 1, 5, 3; Liv. 3, 2 et saep.—(β) *Absol.*: magna desperationem affectus, Cic. Att. 14, 19: ad summam desperationem pervenire, Caes. B. C. 2, 42, 2: ad desperationem adducti, Nep. Eun. 12; cf. ad desperationem redactus, Suet. Aug. 81: in desperationem esse, Front. Strat. 3, 17, 7: ad desperationem formidine proferare, Tac. H. 2, 46 et saep.: a desperatione iram accendit, Liv. 31, 17; cf. Tac. H. 2, 44 *fin.*—In *plur.*: desperationes eorum, qui, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 6.—*II. Meton.*, desperate boldness, foolhardiness: desperatio truculentae feminae, Ap. M. 10, p. 251: periculosa, Vulg. 2 Reg. 2, 26; id. Sirach. 27, 24.

dēspērātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from despero.

* **dē-sperno**, ēre, v. a., to despise greatly, *disdain*: opes, Col. poet. 10, 298.

dē-spero, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a., to be hopeless; to have no hope of, to despair of, to give up (freq. and class.).—*Constr.* most freq. with *de*, the *acc.*, or *acc. and inf.*; less freq. with the *dat.* or *absol.* (a) With *de* (in Cic. rarely): de sua virtute aut de ipsius diligentia, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 4; de pugna, id. ib. 1, 40, 8; de officio imperatoris, id. ib. 1, 40, 10; de expugnatione, id. ib. 7, 36; de salute, id. ib. 7, 85, 3; de republica, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D, § 6; de summa rerum, Liv. 26, 41; de se, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 3; Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2; 9, 15, 5; Lact. 6, 24, 1; Sen. Tranq. An. 5, 2.—(β) With *acc.* (in Caes. only in the *part. perf.*): honores, Cic. Cat. 2, 9; honorem, id. Mur. 21, 43; rempublicam, id. Fam. 12, 14, 3; pacem, id. Att. 8, 15, 3; voluntariam dedicationem, Liv. 23, 14; membra invicti Glyconis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 30; Sen. Ep. 29, 3; 104, 12.—In the *pass.*: sive restituitur, sive desperatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7; Quint. 1, 10, 8; huius salus desperanda est, Cic. Lael. 24, 90; cf.: nil desperandum Teucro duce, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 27; desperatis nostris rebus, Caes. B. G. 2, 24, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 26, 5; desperata salute, id. ib. 3, 3, 3 et saep.: desperato improviso tumultu, Liv. 10, 14 et saep.—*Middle*: desperatis hominibus, who gave themselves up, i. e. were desperately resolved, desperate, Caes. B. G. 7, 3.—(γ) With *acc. and inf.*: ego non despero fore aliquem aliquando, qui, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 95; id. Div. 2, 21, 43; Quint. 5, 12, 3; Hor. A. P. 150; Ov. M. 9, 724 et saep.—(δ) With *dat.*: salutis, Cic. Clu. 25, 63; oppido, id. Pis. 34 *fin.*: rebus tuis, id. ib. 36, 89; suis fortune, Caes. B. G. 3, 12, 3; sibi, id. ib. 7, 50, 4; Cic. Mur. 21 *fin.*: salutis suae, id. Clu. 25.—(e) *Absol.*: sive habes aliquam spem de republica sive desperas, Cic. Fam. 2, 5; id. Off. 1, 21 *fin.*; Quint. 2, 4, 10; 12 proem. § 2; Ov. M. 10, 371 et saep.: spem habere a tribuno plebis, a senatu desperasse, Cic. Pis. 6.—Hence, * **1. dēspērānter**, adv., hopelessly, despairingly: loqui secum, Cic. Att. 14, 18, 3.—* **2. dēspērātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, given up, despairing of, irremediable, desperate (most freq. in Cic.): exercitum collectum ex senibus desperatis, Cic. Cat. 2, 3; remedium aegrotae ac prope desperatae reipublicae, id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 70; cf.: reipublicae morbi, id. Sull. 27 *fin.*: collegium, id. Leg. 3, 10, 24; desperatas pecunias exigere, id. Mur. 20 *fin.* et saep.: desperatos vocant, quia corpori suo minime parcunt (of the Christians), Lact. 5, 9, 12.—*Prov.*: desperatis Hippocrates vetat adhibere medicinam, Cic. Att. 16, 15, 5.—*Comp.*: haec nunc multo desperatiora, Cic. Fam. 7, 22.—*Sup.*: perfugium, Cic. Verr. 2, 41 *fin.*: spes, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, B, § 2.—* **Adv.**, **dēspērātē**, desperately: non desperate sollicitus, Aug. Ep. ad Celer. 237.

despica, v. **despicus**.

dēspicābilis, e, adj. [despicor], contemptible, despicable (post-class.): homo, Amm. 26, 8, 5; Ambros. in Ps. 28, § 3 al.—*Comp.*, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

* **dēspicātio**, ōnis, f. [id.], contempt.—*Plur.*: despicationes adversantur voluptatibus, i. e. sentiments of contempt, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67.

1. dēspicātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from despicor.

2. dēspicātus, ūs, m. [despicor], contempt (very rare, only in *dat.*): aliquem habere despicatui, to despise, * Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 19: si quis despicatui ducitur, is despised, * Cic. Fl. 27, 65.

dēspiciētia, ac, f. [despicio], a despising, contempt (very rare; perh. only in Cic.): in omnium rerum humanarum contemptione ac despicientia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: rerum externarum, id. Off. 1, 20: animi, id. ib. 2, 11: in contemnendis honoribus, id. Part. Or. 23, 81.

dē-spicio, exi, ectum, 3 (*inf. perf.* despxe, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 72), v. n. and a. **I.** To look down upon anything (for syn. cf.: contemno, sperno, aspernor). **A.** Lit. (mostly poet.). (a) *Neutr.*: ad te per implu-

vium tuum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 72; 2, 3, 16: de vertice montis in valles, Ov. M. 11, 504: a summo caelo in aequora, id. A. 2, 87: medios in agros, id. M. 1, 601: in vias, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 30 al.—*Absol.*: vultus suspicientis et despicientis, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 56.—*Pass. impers.*: colles, qua despici poterat, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 2; Liv. 44, 6; Amm. 19, 5.—(β) *Act.*: si quis Pacuviano invehens curru multas et varias gentis et urbis despiciere et oculis conlustrare possit, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 14: Juppiter aethere summo Despicens mare velivolum terrasque jacentis, etc., Verg. A. 1, 224 (v. Conington ad loc.); cf. Ov. M. 2, 178; id. F. 4, 569: e tumulis subjectam urbem, Sil. 12, 488: culmine cuncta, Luc. 5, 251: cavā montis convalle, Verg. G. 2, 187 (Forb. ad loc.): quos (populos) despicit Arcos, Luc. 1, 458.—(Acc. to Lachm. ad Lucr. vol. 2, p. 236, despicio with acc. always has the trop. force, to despise; and in all these passages should be read *despicere*; and so Rib. in Verg., Munro ad Lucr. 4, 418; cf. despicio.)—**B.** Trop. as v. act., to look down upon, to despise, disdain (class. and very freq.—syn.: contemnere, spernere): ut omnes despiciat, ut hominem prae se neminem putet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46 *fin.*; cf. id. Fin. 3, 18 *fin.*; id. Rep. 1, 17: divitias (with contemnere honores), id. Lael. 23: suos, Caes. B. C. 3, 59, 3; ipsos, id. B. G. 1, 13, 5: legio nem propter paucitatem, id. ib. 3, 2, 3; cf. copias, id. B. C. 3, 23; 87: paucitatem militum, id. ib. 3, 111; id. B. G. 6, 39 *fin.*: ulum labore aut munus, to disdain, decline, shun, id. B. C. 3, 8 *fin.* et saep.: dum despici omnes, Verg. E. 8, 32; Ov. M. 9, 438 et saep.—In *part. perf.*: homines despecti et contempti, Cic. Sest. 40, 87; cf.: huic despecto salutis fuit, Nep. Thras. 2, 2 (corresp. with contemptus and contemnenti-bus).—*Partic.* with the *gen.*: despiciens sui, Cic. de Or. 2, 89 *extr.*; and poet.: despectus taedae, Sil. 8, 54.—* **II.** To look away, not to regard, not to attend: simul atque ille despexerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 22.—Hence, **P. a.**, **dēspēctus**, a, um, contemptible, despicable: natura ejus, Tac. A. 13, 47: Euphrates, ingens modo, inde tenuis rivus, despectus emoritur, Mela, 3, 8, 5.—*Comp.*: improbos despectiores facere, Boeth. Cons. Phil. 3, pros. 4, p. 47 Obbar.

dēspīcor, ātus, 1, v. dep. a. [despicio, no. I. B.], to despise, disdain (very rare): aliquem, Q. Pompeius ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 23.—Hence, **dēspīcātus**, a, um, in a *pass.* sense, despised: vir me habet despicatam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 15 and 19; cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 92.—**B.** As *P. a.*: despicatissimus homo, Cic. Sest. 16; cf.: contemptissimam ac despicatissimam, id. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 98 Zumpt *N. cr.*

dēspīcus, a, um, adj. [id.], despised, disdained, Naev. ap. Non. 155, 26 (Rib. Fragm. Com. v. 25; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 307).

dē-splendescō, ēre, v. n. *inch.*, to cease to shine, to lose its brightness, Paul. Nol. Ep. 39 *fin.*

dēspōliātio, ōnis, f. [despolio], a robbing, despoiling, Tert. Res. Carn. 7; of a fine, Cod. Theod. 9, 17, 6.

dēspōliātor, ōris, m. [id.], a robber, plunderer, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 18; Cod. Theod. 16, 2, 28.

dē-spōlio, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (also dep.: quos despoliatur, with depopulatur, Afran. ap. Non. 480, 13), to rob, plunder, despoil (rare, but good prose).—*Constr.*, aliquem (aliquid) aliqua re: ne se armis despoliaret, * Caes. B. G. 2, 31, 4: me despoliat, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 53; cf. id. Cas. 4, 4, 4; Ter. And. 4, 5, 21; Cic. Att. 7, 9: Dianae templum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 21 *fin.*: digitos suos, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 57: despoliari triumpho, Liv. 45, 36.

dē-spondēō, spondi, sponsum, 2 (*perf.* desponondisse, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 2; *plqpf.* despononderas, id. Truc. 4, 3, 51; with despondi, id. Aul. 2, 3, 4: despondisse, id. Trin. 5, 2, 9 et saep.), v. a., to promise to give, to promise, pledge. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (rarely): librum alicui, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 3: Syriam homini, id. ib. 1, 16, 8: domum, hortos, Baias sibi, id. ib. 11, 6, 6: imperium Orientis Romanis, Liv. 26, 37: consulatum, id. 4, 13: Tarpeias arces sibi (sc.

diripiendas, with promittere), Luc. 7, 758.—Far more freq. and class., **B.** In partic. t. t., to promise in marriage, to betroth, engage: qui spondiderat filiam, despondisse dicebatur, quod de sponte ejus, id est de voluntate exierat, Varr. L. L. 6, § 71 Müll.: filiam alicui, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 28; id. Rud. 4, 8, 5; Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 36; Cic. Att. 1, 3 *fin.*; id. de Or. 1, 56, 239; id. Clu. 64, 179; Liv. 1, 26; 1, 39; Ov. M. 9, 715: vos uni viro, Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 2 et saep.—*Absol.*: placuit despondi (sc. eam), Ter. And. 1, 1, 75; cf.: sororem suam in tam fortem familiam, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 9; and: filiam suam in divitiis maximas, id. Cist. 2, 3, 57.—Rarely with *sibi*: Orestillae filiam sibi, to espouse, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 7.—*Pass. impers.*: intus despondebitur, Ter. And. 5, 6, 16.—* **2.** Transf., facete: bibliothecam tuam cave cuicumq. despondeas, quamvis acrem amatorem inveneris, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 4.—* **II.** Trop. **A.** To promise, give up, devote to: spes reipublicae despondetur anno consulatus tui, Cic. Fam. 12, 9, 2: perjuriam meritis poenis, Val. Fl. 7, 509.—**B.** With predom. idea of removing, putting away from one's self, to give up, yield, resign. So esp. freq. in Plaut.: animum, to lose courage, to despair, despond: ne lamentetur neve animum despondeat, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 6; 4, 2, 63; id. Merc. 3, 4, 29; id. Men. prol. 35; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 6; in the same sense, animos, Liv. 3, 38; 26, 7; 31, 22; and simply, despondere, Col. 8, 10, 1: sapientiam, to despair of acquiring wisdom, Col. 11, 1, 11; cf.: nempe quas spondi? St. Immo, quas despondi, inquit, have got rid of by promising, i. e. by being security for others, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 25 Ritschl (Fleck. dependi).

dēspōnsātio, ōnis, f. [desponso], a betrothing, betrothal, Tert. Verg. vel. 11; Vulg. Cant. 3, 11.

dēspōnsio, ōnis, f. [despondeo], a despoising, desponding, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, 176: animi, id. ib. 2, 32, 167.

dē-sponso, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, v. a., to betroth (post-Aug.), Suet. Caes. 1; id. Claud. 27; Aur. Vict. Orig. 13: viro justo, Ambros. in Luc. 10, 21; Vulg. Matt. 1, 18.

* **dēspōnsor**, ōris, m. [despondeo], one who betroths, acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, § 69 Müll.

dēspōnsus, a, um, *Part.*, from despondeo.

* **dēspūmātio**, ōnis, f. [despumo], a skimming off, Tert. Carn. Chr. 19.

dē-spūmo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Act. **A.** To skim off, to skim. **1.** Prop.: undam aeni foliis, Verg. G. 1, 296: carnem, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 133: mel Atticum, Col. 12, 38, 5: aquam salsam, Pall. Febr. 25, 10.—* **2.** Transf., to work off, digest wine: Falernum, Pers. 3, 3; to rub off, polish a pavement: pavimenti fastigium cote, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 187; cf. Vitruv. 4, 4; to let blood, to bleed a horse, Veg. A. V. 3, 34, 2 al.—**B.** To deposit a frothy matter, Luc. 6, 506; Claud. in Prob. et Olyb. 54: Phoebe suppositas in herbas, Luc. 6, 506; cf.: despumantes suas confusiones, i. e. expressing by foaming, Vulg. Judae. 13.—* **II.** *Neutr.*, to cease foaming, to slacken, abate: ut nimius ille fervor despumet, Sen. Ira. 2, 20: cum aliquid lacrymarum affectus despumaverit, id. Ep. 99, 27: aetas, id. ib. 63 *fin.*

dē-spūo, ēre, v. n. and a., to spit out, to spit. **I.** Prop., Liv. 5, 40; Naev. ap. Gell. 2, 19, 6; esp. as a religious observance for averting a disease, etc.; so, act. morbos, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 35: ternerum ignem, Claud. rapt. Pros. 2, 52; *neutr.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 27; Tib. 1, 2, 54; Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 69.—Hence, **II.** Trop., to reject, abhor (syn.: deprecari, aspernari, spernere, etc.), Plaut. As. 1, 1, 26: preces alicujus, Catull. 50, 19: voluptates (with spernere opes), Sen. Ep. 104 *fin.*—With *in*: acre in mores, Pers. 4, 35, dub. (others: despuat, hi mores, etc.).

* **dēspūtamentum**, i, n. [despuo], spittle, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

dēspūtum, i, n. [id.], spittle (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 20, 195.

dē-squāmo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, v. a., to scale off, to scale. **I.** Prop.: pisces, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 1.—* **II.** Transf. **A.** To peel off, to rub, scour, clean off: corticem,

Plin. 23, 7, 70, § 134 : corpus (vitis), id. 17, 24, 37, § 227 : terrenum, to shake off, scrape off, id. 25, 8, 54, § 97 et saep. : radior, subveller, desquamor, pumicor, ornor, Lucil. ap. Non. 95, 15. — **B. Desquamata**, *derum*, n. In medic. lang., parts of the body from which the skin has been rubbed off, excoriated parts, Gr. ἀποσφύματα, Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 139; 24, 11, 55, § 93 al.

dē-sterno, strāvi, 3, v. a., to free from its covering (stratum), to unsaddle, ungird : camelos, Vulg. Gen. 24, 32.

* **dē-sterio**, tūi, 3, v. n., to cease snoring; poet., to cease dreaming, Pers. 6, 10.

* **dēstico**, āre, v. n., to squeak, of the noise made by the shrew-mouse, Auct. Carm. Philom. 62.

dēstillatio, ōnis, f. [destillo], a dripping down, distilling; in medic. lang., a rheum, catarrh, running, Cels. 1, 2; 4, 2; Plin. 20, 17, 71, § 183; 22, 25, 68, § 139 et saep. : jecoris, an abscess, Amm. 14, 11, 24.

dē-stillo (or **di-stillo**), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n., to drip or trickle down, to distil (not in Cic.). **I.** Prop.: lentum destillat ab inguine virus, *Verg. G. 3, 281; cf.: ex athere, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12: de capite in nares humor (from a cold), Cels. 4, 2, 4: nubes destillaverunt aquis, Vulg. Judic. 5, 4 al. — **II.** Transf.: tempora nardo, to drop, distil, Tib. 2, 2, 7; cf.: destillante arboribus odore mirae suavitatis, Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 198.

dē-stimulo (di-), āre, v. a., to goad on, to stimulate (late Lat.), trop.: exercendi stili amore, Symm. Ep. 4, 26; Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 23.

destina, ae, f. [destino], a support, stay, prop (late Lat.): caeli, Arn. 2, p. 92; probably also Vitruv. 5, 12, 3.

destinatē, adv., resolutely, obstinately, etc.; v. destino fin.

destinatio, ōnis, f. [destino], a setting fast, establishing; a resolution, determination, purpose, design (perh. not ante-Aug.): depascitur segetes destinatione ante determinata in diem, Plin. 8, 25, 39, § 95: porticum ex destinatione M. Agrippae a sorore ejus inchoatam peregit, id. 3, 2, 3, § 17; cf. Tac. H. 1, 77: nulli placere partium destinatio, Liv. 32, 35 fin.: consulum, i. e. the election (opp. renuntiatione), Plin. Pan. 77, 1; cf. Tac. H. 2, 79; Plin. Pan. 95, 2: mortis, Plin. 36, 14, 21, § 96: expirandi, id. 7, 45, 46, § 149: quietis, Stat. S. 3 praef.: aeternitatis, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 114 et saep.: certus destinationis, ne, etc., resolute, Tac. A. 12, 32. — **II.** Esp. obstinacy, Amm. 15, 10, 10 al.

destinato, v. destino, P. a.

destinator, ōris, m., he who determines, designs : praevius, Ennod. 2, 6.

destinatum, i, n., and

destinatus, a, um, see the foll. art., P. a.

dē-stīno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [obs. stanare; a particip. stem from root STA, v. sto; and cf.: dono, digno, etc., Corss. 2, 416], to make fast, make firm, bind (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense—for syn. cf.: decerno, scisco, statuo, jubeo, constituo, sancio, definio). **I.** Lit.: antemnas ad malos, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 6: rates ancoris, id. B. C. 1, 25, 7: falces (laqueis), id. B. G. 7, 22, 2: arcas, Vitruv. 5, 12, 3; dub., v. destina. — **II.** Trop., to establish, determine, resolve, consider; to design, intend, devote, destine; to appoint, choose, elect (syn.: definire, describere, designare, etc.). **A.** In gen. (in Livy freq. connected with animis, v. the foll.). (a) With double acc.: aliquem consulem, Liv. 10, 22; cf. Tac. A. 1, 3: Papium parem destinant animis Magno Alexandro ducem, si, etc., Liv. 9, 16 fin.; cf.: animis auctorem caedis, id. 33, 28: aliquem regem, Just. 42, 4, 14 et saep. — (β) With inf. or a clause: infectis iis, quae agere destinaverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 33 fin.; cf. Suet. Caes. 84; id. Aug. 53 al.: potiorum populi Romani quam regis Persei amicitiam habere, Liv. 43, 7, 7, 33; Quint. 5, 1, 3; Phaedr. 4, 27, 1; Ov. M. 8, 157 al. — (γ) With dat.: sibi aliqui, i. e. to intend purchasing, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 113; Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3: operi destinati possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 72, 2: aliquem foro, Quint. 2, 8, 8: me arae, Verg. A. 2, 129: diem necis aliqui, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: domos publicis usibus, Vell. 2, 81 fin.: quod signum cuique

loco, Quint. 11, 2, 29: Anticyram omnem illis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 83: cados tibi, id. Od. 2, 7, 20 et saep. — (δ) With ad.: tempore locoque ad certamen destinatis, Liv. 33, 37: aliquem ad mortem, id. 2, 54: consilia ad bellum, id. 42, 48: materiam ad scribendum, Quint. 5, 10, 9 al.: ad omne obsequium destinati, Curt. 5, 28, 5. — (e) With in: saxo aurove in aliud destinato, Tac. H. 4, 53 fin.: legati in provinciam destinati, Dig. 5, 1, 2: noctem proximam in fugam, Amm. 29, 6. — **B.** In partic. **1.** In the lang. of archers, slingers, etc., to fix upon as a mark, to aim at (= designare scopum): locum oris, Liv. 33, 29, 7; so id. 21, 54, 6. — Transf.: sagittas, to shoot at the mark, Aur. Vict. Caes. 42. — **2.** In the lang. of trade: sibi aliqui, to fix upon for one's self, to intend to buy: minis triginta sibi puellam destinat, Plaut. Rud. prol. 45; id. Most. 3, 1, 113; id. Pers. 4, 3, 72; Lucil. ap. Non. 289, 31; Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3 al. — Hence, **destinatus**, a, um, destined, fixed (syn.: fixus, certus). **A.** Adj.: certis quibusdam destinatisque sententiis quasi ad dicti, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: ad horam mortis destinatum, id. ib. 5, 22, 63: si hoc bene fixum omnibus destinatumque in animo est, Liv. 21, 44 fin.: persona (coupled with certus), Quint. 3, 6, 57; cf. Cic. Rep. 4, 3. — Destinatum est alicui, with inf.: certum est, it is one's decision, will; he has determined, Liv. 6, 6, 7; Suet. Tib. 13; Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 5 al. — **B.** Subst. **1.** **destināta**, ae, f., = sponsa, a betrothed female, bride, Suet. Caes. 27; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 6. — **2.** **destinātum**, i, n. **a.** A mark or aim, Liv. 38, 26 fin.; Curt. 7, 5 fin. — **b.** An intended, determined object, design, intention: neque tuis neque Liviae destinatis adversabor, Tac. A. 4, 40 fin.; cf.: destinata retinens, id. ib. 6, 32; so id. H. 4, 18: antequam destinata componam, the intended narration, id. ib. 1, 4: ad destinatum persequor, the goal of life, Vulg. Philip. 3, 14: destinata dare, the intentions, dispositions of a will, Phaedr. 4, 5, 27; so, ex destinato, adv., designedly, intentionally, Sen. Clem. 1, 6; id. Ben. 6, 10 fin.; Suet. Cal. 43; and in a like sense merely destinato, Suet. Caes. 60. — **destināte**, adv. (perh. only in Ammianus), resolutely, obstinately: certare, Amm. 18, 2. — Comp., id. 20, 4; 7, 23, 1; 27, 3.

destitor, ōris, m. [desisto], he who desists, withdraws from a thing, Julian. Epit. nov. c. 51, § 192.

dē-stituo, ūi, ātum, 3, v. a. [statuo].

I. To set down; to set, place anywhere (ante-class. and freq. in Liv.; elsewhere rare): destituit omnes servos ad mensam ante se, Caecil. ap. Non. 230, 3: navem in alto ancoris, Naev. ib.: palum in foro, C. Gracchus ap. Gell. 10, 3, 3: aliquem in convivio (sc. ludendi causa), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 26 fin.: armatos in medio, Liv. 7, 10: aliquem ante tribunal, id. 2, 12; cf. id. 23, 10: cohortes extra vallum, id. 10, 4: duo signa hic, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 43 et saep. — Far more freq. and class., **II.** (Lit., to put away from one's self; hence) To leave alone, to forsake, abandon, desert (derelinquo, desero, q. v.): T. Roscius novem homines honestissimos induxit, decepti, destituit, adversariis tradidit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: destitutus ab aliquo, id. Clu. 30 fin.; id. Off. 1, 10, 32; cf. id. Quint. 16: funditores inermes, Caes. B. C. 3, 93, 5: aliquem in septemviratu, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99; cf.: defensores in ipso discrimine periculi, Liv. 6, 17 et saep.: inceptam fugam, to desert from, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 20: morando spem, Liv. 1, 51: spem vindemiae, Col. 4, 24, 12: consilium, Suet. Caes. 9: honorem, id. Claud. 45: conata ejus, Vell. 2, 42: partem verborum, to pronounce distinctly (with devorare), Quint. 11, 3, 33 Spald. et saep. — Poet., with acc. and abl.: ex quo destituit deos Mercede pactā Laomedon, i. e. defrauded of their stipulated reward, *Hor. Od. 3, 3, 21. — (β) Of inanimate and abstract subjects: neque reperias, quos aut prior fortuna comitata sit, aut, veluti fatigata, maturius destituerit, quam, etc., Vell. 2, 69 fin.: cum primas spes fortuna destituit, Curt. 4, 1, 5, § 29; cf. Suet. Aug. 65: ventus aliquem, Liv. 30, 24: aliquem vadum, id. 21, 28: aliquem poplites, Suet. Claud. 30; cf.: aliquem memoria, mens, Curt. 7, 1: alveum fluitantem aqua, Liv. 1, 4; cf.: freta destituit nudos in li-

tore pisces, *Verg. E. 1, 61. — (γ) Part. perf. destitutus, constr. usu. ab aliquo, aliquā re, rarely ab aliquā re, freq. with ab, abandon-ed, forsaken by; robbed of, destitute of: in divite ac paupere: propinquis, amicis, clientibus abundante, et his omnibus destituito, Quint. 5, 10, 26: alicujus consiliis, promissis, praeceptis destitutus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8: scientiā juris, Quint. 12, 3, 10: lenociniis, id. 12, 1, 30 et saep.; but with spe, a is more freq.: destituti ab unica spe auxilii, Liv. 40, 47: a spe, id. 31, 24; 36, 33, 3; Curt. 4, 3 (with spe, Curt. 8, 6): a re familiari, Suet. Ner. 10. — (δ) Absol.: si is destituat, nihil satis tutum habebis, Liv. 37, 7: simul, si destituat spes, alia praesidia molitur, Liv. 1, 41; so, spes, id. Tib. 1, 1, 9; Luc. 2, 728: pietasque fidesque, id. 5, 298: ego, Vulg. Isai. 49, 21.

destitūto, ōnis, f. [destituo], a forsaking, deserting; deceiving, a failure, disappointment (very rare), Cin. Clu. 26, 71; id. Quint. 5, 20; Suet. Dom. 14. — **II.** A pulling away, abandoning: peccati, Vulg. Heb. 9, 26.

destitutor, ōris, m. [id.], one who forsakes, disappoints, or deceives, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 13; Auct. Priap. 83, 14.

destitutus, a, um, Part., from destituo.

dē-strangūlo, āre, 1, v. a., to choke, strangle; only trop., to destroy: rem publicam, Porc. Latro decl. in Cat. 24.

destrictarium, i, n. [destringo], the place in the baths where the body was rubbed down, Corp. Inscr. Lat. 1251.

destrictē, adv., v. districte.

destrictivus, a, um, adj. [destringo], dissolving, loosening, opp. constrictivus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29.

destrictus, a, um, Part., from destringo.

dē-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3, v. a. **I.** To strip off. **A.** Lit. (class.), of the leaves of plants: avenam, Cato R. R. 37, 5: oleam, Col. 11, 2, 83: bacam myrti, id. 12, 38, 7: frondem, Quint. 12, 6, 2: ramos, Luc. 4, 317 al. — Of rubbing the body in the bath, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 14; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 55; 62; Mart. 14, 51; hence also of scouring out the intestines: interanea, Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 96. Esp. freq. of the sword; to unsheathe, draw: gladium, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 2; id. B. C. 1, 46; Liv. 27, 13 al.: ensem, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 17; Ov. F. 2, 99: 207 et saep.; hence also securim, Liv. 8, 7. — **B.** Trop. (very rare): non latari homines destringi aliquid et abradi bonis, should be taken from, Plin. Pan. 37, 2. — **II.** To touch gently, to graze, skim, skirt (perh. only in the poets). **A.** Lit.: aequora alis, Ov. M. 4, 562: pectus arundine, id. ib. 10, 526: pectora summa sagittā, id. H. 16, 275; for which, corpus harundo, id. M. 8, 382; cf.: Cygnum cuspis, id. ib. 12, 101; and even vulnus, to cause a slight wound, Grat. Cyn. 364. — **B.** Trop., to criticize, censure, satirize: quemquam mordaci carmine, Ov. Tr. 2, 563: alios gravi contumelia, Phaedr. 1, 29, 2. — Hence, **destrictus**, a, um, P. a., severe, rigid, censorious: quam destrictam egerunt censuram, Val. Max. 2, 9, 6. — Comp.: ut quis destrictior accusator, velut sacrosanctus erat, Tac. A. 4, 36 fin.

destructibilis, e, adj. [destruo], destructible: omnia, Lact. de Ira D. fin. (al. destructilia).

destructilis, e, adj. [id.], destructible: aedes, Prud. Strep. 10, 357; Lact. de Ira Dei, 23, § 28.

destructio, ōnis, f. [id.], a pulling down, destruction. **I.** Prop.: murorum, Suet. Galb. 12: munitionum, Vulg. 2 Cor. 10, 4. — **II.** Trop.: sententiarum (opp. confirmatio), a refuting, refutation, Quint. 10, 5, 12: appetendae, disturbance, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, 203.

destructivus, a, um, adj. [id.], destructive: adjutorium, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 84.

destructor, ōris, m. [id.], one who pulls down, a destroyer: rerum, opp. aedificator, Tert. Apol. 46: Trojae, Cass. Var. 14, 15; Hier. Ep. 112, 10 fin.

dē-strūo, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., to pull or tear down any thing built (opp. construo—

for syn. cf.: demolior, diruo). **I.** Prop. (rare but class.): navem, aedificium idem destruit facillime, qui construxit, Cic. de Sen. 20, 72; so, templum prope funditus, Suet. Vesp. 9: moenia, Verg. A. 4, 326: aras, Vulg. Exod. 34, 13 et saep. — **B.** Poet. transf.: crinemque manumque, i. e., to strip off crown and sceptre, Stat. Th. 12, 93. — **II.** Trop., to destroy, ruin, weaken (perh. not ante-Aug.): destruere ac demoliri aliquid, Liv. 34, 3: tyrannidem, Quint. 1, 10, 48: orationem (opp. illustrare), id. 11, 1, 2; cf. finitionem (opp. confirmare), id. 7, 3, 19: singulos testes (opp. exornare), id. 5, 7, 25 sq.: hostem, Tac. A. 2, 63: senem, id. H. 1, 6: multa vetustas, Ov. F. 5, 132; cf. id. M. 15, 235: dicta vultu, id. A. 2, 312: legem, Vulg. Rom. 3, 31.

dē-sub, *praepp. c. abl.*, below, beneath (late Lat.; cf. desuper): desub Alpibus, id est, desub ipsis Italiae faucibus, Flor. 2, 3, 2: desub oculo, Veg. Vet. 2, 19: desub rivo, Innocent. de Cas. liter. p. 226 ed. Goes.: desub se, id. ib. 223: lucernam desub modio ejecit, Fulg. Mythol. 3, 6.

dē-sūbito (by many written separately, de subito), *adv.* on a sudden, suddenly (except once in Cic., only ante-class.), Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 46; id. Capt. prol. 62; id. Most. 2, 1, 63; id. Stich. 5, 4, 39; Lucil., Enn., Naev., al. ap. Non. 517, 13–518, 1; Lucr. 2, 265; 3, 643; Cic. Rep. 6, 2, 2 (ap. Non. p. 517).

* **dē-sūbūlo**, *āre, v. a.* [subula], to bore in deeply: perforare, Non. 99, 30; trop.: viam, Varr. ap. Non. 99, 32.

* **dē-suctus**, *a, um, Part.*, from desugo.

Desudāba, *ae, f.*, a town in Thrace, Liv. 44, 26.

* **dē-sūdāscō**, *ēre, v. n.*, to sweat greatly. — *Impers. pass.*: ubi damnis desudascitur, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 33.

dēsūdātio, *ōnis, f.* [desudo], a violent sweating (late Lat.). **I.** Prop.: nimia corporis, Firm. Math. 3, 1. — **II.** Trop., exertion, painstaking; coupled with cura, Mart. Cap. 6, § 577.

dē-sūdo, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. n.* and *a.* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Neutr., to sweat greatly. **A.** Lit., Cels. 6, 6, 29; Stat. Th. 3, 271. — **B.** Trop., to exert or fatigue one's self: in his (sc. exercitationibus ingenii) desudans atque elaborans, *Cic. de Sen. 11, 38: alio Marte, Claud. B. Get. 280; cf. id. in Eutrop. 2, 602: laboribus, Vulg. Eccl. 2, 19. — **II.** Act., to sweat out, exude. **A.** Lit.: balsama, Claud. Epithal. Pall. et Celer. 123: pestem in amnes, id. in Rufin. 1, 304. — **B.** Trop., to perform with exertion (qs. with sweating): excubias militiae, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

dēsue-fācio, *fēci, factum, 3, v. a.* [desueo], to disuse, disaccustom, bring out of use (very rare): catuli (a matre) minutim desuefunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 12: multitudo desuefacta a contionibus, *Cic. Clu. 40, 110; cf. Tert. Pall. 4.

dē-suefio, *v.* desuefacio.

dē-suesco, *sūvī, sūctum, 3, v. a.* and *n.* (mostly poet., or in post-Aug. prose; in Cic. and Caes. not at all; cf., however, desuefacio). **I.** Act., to disuse, to lay aside a custom or habit, to disaccustom, to put out of use: desuevi, ne quo ad cenam iret, Titin. ap. Non. 95, 1: arma diu desueta, Verg. A. 2, 509; cf.: rem desuetam usurpare, Liv. 3, 38: desueta sidera cerno (i. e. quae cernere desuevi), Ov. M. 5, 503; cf.: voces jam mihi desuetae, id. ib. 7, 646: desueta verba, id. Tr. 5, 7, 63: in desuescendis morari, Quint. 3, 8, 70. — *With inf.*: desueto Samnite clamorem Romani exercitus pati, Liv. 8, 38, 10. — **II.** Neutr., to become unaccustomed, to disaccustom one's self; or in the perf., to be unaccustomed: paulatim antiquo patrum honori, Sil. 3, 576: jam desueta triumphis (i. e. bellis) agmina, Verg. A. 6, 815; cf. id. ib. 7, 693: fera rabiem desueta, Stat. Th. 5, 231: desueta corda, Verg. A. 1, 722.

desuētudo, *inis, f.* [desuesco], discontinuance of a practice or habit, disuse, desuetude: armorum, Liv. 1, 19: bellandi, Fronto, princ. hist. p. 3, 7: desuetudine tardi, Ov. M. 14, 436; so *absol.*, id. Tr. 6, 7, 57; Dig. 1, 3, 32 al.

desuētus, *a, um, Part.*, from desuesco.

dē-sūgo, *no perf.*, *ctum, 3, v. a.*, to

suck from any thing, to suck in (late Lat.), Pall. 1, 9, 4; 1, 37, 2.

dē-sulcō, *āre, v. a.*, to furrow through, to plough up, Avien. Perieg. 1137.

* **dēsulto**, *āre, v. intens. n.* [desilio], to leap down: mari, into the sea, Tert. Anim. 32.

dēsultor, *ōris, m.* [id.], a leaper, vault-er, the technical designation of a sort of riders, who, in the circus-games, leaped from one horse to another without stopping. **I.** Prop., Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15; Liv. 23, 29; 44, 9; Manil. 5, 85. — **II.** Trop., a fickle, inconstant person: amoris, an inconstant lover, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 15; cf. bellorum, Sen. Suas. 1, § 8.

dēsultōrius, *a, um, adj.* [desultor]. **I.** Of or belonging to a vaulter (desultor): equi, Suet. Caes. 39: levitas, Mart. Cap. 1, § 88. — *Subst.*: **desultorius**, *ii, m.*, Cic. Mur. 27, 57. — **II.** Desultory, superficial, Ap. M. 1, p. 102, 14.

dēsultrix, *icis, f.*, *adj.* [id.], inconstant (late Lat.): virtus, Tert. adv. Val. 38.

* **dēsultura**, *ae, f.* [desilio], a leaping or jumping down from a horse; comic, opp. insultura, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 9.

dē-sum, *fui, esse* (ee in deest, deesse, deerit, etc., in the poets *per synaeresin* as one syll., Lucr. 1, 44; Cat. 64, 151; Verg. G. 2, 233; id. A. 7, 262; 10, 378; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 24; Ov. M. 15, 354 et saep.; *praes. subj.* desiet, Cat. R. R. 8; *perf.*, defuerunt, trisyl., Ov. M. 6, 585; *fut. inf.*, commonly defuturum esse, as Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 2, etc.; also defore, id. Fam. 13, 63; Caes. B. G. 5, 56; Sil. 9, 248; *imperf. subj.*, deforent, Ambros. Hexaem. 3, 13), *v. n.*, to be away, be absent; to fail, be wanting (for syn. cf.: absum, deficio, descisco, negligo; freq. in all periods). **I.** In gen. (a) *Absol.*: non ratio, verum argentum deerat, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 69: frigore enim desunt ignes ventique calore deficiunt, Lucr. 6, 360; cf. id. 3, 455; Cat. R. R. 8: omnia deerant, quae, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 29 *fin.*: semper paullum ad summam felicitatem defuisse, id. ib. 6, 43, 5: ibi nunquam causas seditionum et certaminis defore, Liv. 45, 18: quod non desit habentem, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 52 et saep.: non desunt qui, for sunt qui, Quint. 4, 5, 11; 8, 3, 85; Plin. 2, 109, 112; § 248. — (β) *With dat.* (so most freq.): metuo mihi in monendo ne defuerit oratio, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 3 and 4: cui nihil desit, quod, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 17; cf. id. Lael. 14, 51: sive deest naturae quippiam, sive abundat atque affluit, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: quantum alteri sententiae deesset animi, tantum alteri superesse, Caes. B. C. 2, 31; so, opp. superesse, Cic. Fam. 13, 63; cf. opp. superare, Sall. C. 20, 11: neu desint epulis rosae, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 15; id. Ep. 1, 1, 58 et saep.: hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesari defuit, Caes. B. G. 4, 26 *fin.*; cf. id. B. C. 3, 2, 2; 3, 96, 2. — (γ) *With in*: ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, Cic. de Or. 3, 4 *fin.*; id. Rep. 2, 33: in C. Laenio commendando, id. Fam. 13, 63 al. — (δ) *With inf.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et mihi non desunt turpes pendere corollae, Prop. 1, 16, 7; Sil. 6, 10; Tac. H. 4, 1 al. — (ε) *With quominus*: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, defuisse, Cic. Rep. 3, 30 *fin.* (ap. Non. 262, 23); Tac. A. 14, 39. — (ζ) *With quin*: nihil contumeliarum defuit, quin subiret, Suet. Ner. 45. — (η) *With ut*: non defuit, ut, etc., Capitol. Gord. III. 31. — **II.** *Pregn.*, to fail, be wanting in one's duty, as in rendering assistance, etc.; not to assist or serve, to desert one, to neglect a person or thing. (a) *With dat.*: tantum enitor, ut neque amicis neque etiam alienioribus opera, consilio, labore desim, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 17; cf. id. Mur. 4 *fin.*: ne tibi desis, that you be not wanting to yourself, neglect not your own advantage, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 104; id. Fam. 5, 12, 2; cf. Hor. S. 1, 9, 56; 2, 1, 17; 1, 4, 134: senatu reique publicae, Caes. B. C. 1, 1, 3 sq.: communi salutis nulla in re, id. B. G. 5, 33, 2: Timotheo de fama dimicanti, Nep. Timoth. 4, 3: huic rei, Caes. B. C. 3, 93, 2: negotio, id. ib. 2, 41, 3: decori vestro, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: officio et dignitati meae, id. Att. 7, 17, 4; Liv. 3, 50: temporis, id. 21, 27; cf.: occasione temporis, Caes. B. C. 3, 79 et saep. — (β) Without

dat.: non deest reipublicae consilium ... nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus, Cic. Cat. 1, 1 *fin.*; id. Rep. 3, 21: qui non deerat in causis, id. Brut. 34, 130: nec deerat Ptolemaeus, Tac. H. 1, 22 *fin.* — **B.** To fall short of, miss, fail to obtain: ne quis desit gratiae Dei, Vulg. Heb. 12, 15.

dē-sūmo, *mpsi (msi), 3, v. a.* Lit., to take for one's self from a multitude or mass; hence, to pick out, choose, select (syn. deligere); to take upon one's self, undertake (rare, and perh. not ante-Aug. — syn. suscipere): sibi consules asservandos desumunt, Liv. 4, 55, 3: sibi hostes, id. 38, 45; cf.: sibi pugnas, Tac. Or. 37; and: cursum certamenque, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 7: sibi vacuas Athenas, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 81.

* **dē-sūo**, *ēre, v. a.*, to fasten: cupam imbricibus ferreis, Cato R. R. 21, 9.

dē-sūper, *adv.*, from above, from overhead (repeatedly in the historians and poets; not in Cic.): qui in phalanges insilirent et desuper vulnerarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 52, 5 (a false reading in Caes. B. C. 1, 79, 2; but v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 6, 511; cf. Tac. A. 2, 16): aprum jaculis desuper petit, Suet. Tib. 72; Sen. Ep. 74: desuper atrum nemus imminet, Verg. A. 1, 165; 2, 47; 4, 122 al.: nunc desuper Alpibus colles abripimur, Luc. 1, 688 (the construction as just before: feros Libyen; and Verg. E. 1, 65: sitientes ibimus Afros). — **II.** Without the idea of motion, above (poet. and late): desuper extentas imposuere togas, Ov. F. 3, 529; Sil. 1, 349; Flor. 3, 2, 6; Just. 21, 6, 6; Vulg. Matt. 21, 7 et saep.

dē-supernā, *adv.*, from above, Vit. 10, 16, 10 (dub. v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 6, 511).

dē-surgo, *ēre, v. n.*, to rise from any place; to rise (extremely rare). **I.** Prop.: certa desurgere parte, *Lucr. 5, 703: cena, *Hor. S. 2, 2, 77. — **II.** Transf., to go to stool, Scrib. Comp. 140 and 142; Plin. 28, 14, 59, § 211.

dēsurrectio, *ōnis, f.* [desurgo], a going to stool, Scrib. Comp. 37; 142.

dē-sursum, *adv.* (= desuper), from above, Tert. de Praescr. 46 al.: descendens, Vulg. Jacob, 3, 15 al.

detectio, *ōnis, f.* [detego], an uncovering; trop., revealing: creatoris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36 *fin.*

detector, *ōris, m.* [id.], an uncoverer; trop., revealer (eccl. Lat.): creatoris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36 *med.*: conscientiae, id. adv. Val. 3.

dē-tēgo, *xī, ctum, 3, v. a.*, to uncover, expose, lay bare (freq. in the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: ventus detexit villam, unroofed, Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 3: aedem Junonis ad partem dimidiam, Liv. 42, 3: regiam Caci, Verg. A. 8, 241: juga montium detexerat nebula, Liv. 33, 7 et saep.: capite detecto, Suet. Caes. 57; cf. poet. transf. and in Gr. construction: caput puer detectus, Verg. A. 10, 133: faciem, Suet. Ner. 48: corpora, Tac. A. 13, 38: ossa, Suet. Caes. 81; Ov. M. 9, 169 et saep.: ensem strictum vagina, Sil. 13, 168; cf. ferrum, Luc. 3, 123: arma, Suet. Tib. 37: plagam (opp. celare), id. Oth. 11 et saep.: patefacta et detecta corpora, *Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 122. — **B.** In comic transf., to take off, remove: detegitur corium de tergo meo, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 63: haec illa est tempestas mea, mihi quae modestiam omnem Detexit, tectus qua fui (the figure being taken from buildings), id. Most. 1, 3, 7; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 60. — **II.** Trop., to discover, disclose, reveal, betray, detect: nimis detegendo cladem nudandoque, Liv. 23, 5: insidias, id. 27, 16: consilium, id. 27, 45: mentem, Quint. 8 prooem. § 20: animi secreta (with proferre mores), id. 11, 1, 30: latentem culpam, Ov. M. 2, 546 et saep.: mores se inter ludendum, Quint. 1, 3, 12: formidine detegi, Tac. H. 1, 81.

dē-tendo, *no perf.*, *sum, 3, v. a.*, to unstretch, relax a thing strained (very rare): tabernacula, to strike the tents, *Caes. B. C. 3, 85, 3; Liv. 41, 3, 1.

dētensus, *a, um, Part.*, from detendo.

dētentātor, *ōris, m.* [detento], one who holds or keeps back something, a detainer, Cod. 7, 39, 7; 11, 59, 2.

dētentio, *ōnis, f.* [detineo], a keeping back, detaining, Dig. 4, 6, 15; 25, 1, 5; Vulg. Sirach, 24, 16.

dētento, no perf., ātum, 1, v. *intens.* a. [id.], to hold or keep back, to detain (late Lat.), Ven. Carm. 11, 21: servos, Cod. Th. 7, 13, 16 al.

dētentor, ōris, m. [id.], one who holds or keeps back, a detainer: possessionis alienae, Cod. 8, 4, 10.

1. detentus, a, um, Part., from detineo.

***2. detentus**, ūs, m. [detineo], a holding or keeping back, Tert. adv. Val. 32.

***dē-tēpesco**, ēre, v. *inch. n.*, to cease to be lukewarm, to grow cool, Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

dē-tergēo, si, sum, 2 (also post-class.):

detergis, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 191: detergant, id. ap. Eutr. 2, 375: detergentur, Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21; Ap. Mag. 59, p. 312, 26; Sen. Ep. 47, 4, v. tergeo, v. a. **1.** To wipe off, wipe away (class.). **A.** Lit.: sudorem frontis brachio, Suet. Ner. 23; cf.: lacrimas pollice, Ov. M. 13, 746; cf.: teneros fletus stamine, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 375: araneas, Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21.—**Poet.**: nubila, i. e. to drive away, remove, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 15; cf. sidera, to drive or chase away, Cic. Arat. 246.—**2.** Transf., to cleanse by wiping, to wipe off, wipe clean, to clean out: caput pallio, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 20: labra spongiā, Col. 6, 9, 2; cf.: se linguā, id. 6, 6, 1: frontem unguento, Petr. 47, 1: falces fibrina pelle, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 265: cloacas, Liv. 39, 44; cf. Suet. Aug. 18.—**Comic.**: mensam, i. e. to clear, to empty, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 2.—**B.** Trop. **1.** To take away, remove: fastidia, Col. 8, 10, 5: somnum, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Cel. 27.—**2.** To cleanse, purge: animum helleboro, Petr. 88, 4; secula foedo victu, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 1, 191.—**3.** In colloq. lang., of money: primo anno LXXX. detersimus, have swept off, got, Cic. Att. 14, 10, 6.—**II.** To strip off, break off; to break to pieces: remos, Caes. B. C. 1, 58; Liv. 28, 30 fin.: pinnas asseribus falcatis, id. 38, 5: palmites, Col. 4, 27 fin.

†dēteriāe porcae id est macilentae, leon, Paul. ex Fest. p. 73, 5 Müll.

dēterior, ius, *adj. comp.* (sup. deterrius, a um) [from an obs. *adj. deter*, from *de*, down; hence, lower, inferior, worse], worse, poorer, meaner (freq. and class.—for syn. cf.: malus, injustus, improbus; pravius, nequam, corruptus, perversus; and the *comp. peior*, etc.). **I.** Of inanimate things: seges, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: ruina rem non fecit deteriozem, haud scio an jam fructuosiore, Cic. Att. 14, 11 fin.: so, vectigalia, *Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 4: muræna carne, Hor. S. 2, 8, 44: deterior ac decolor aetas, Verg. A. 8, 326: forma, Lucr. 4, 1275: mores, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 9: via, id. Trin. 3, 2, 54 et saep.: video meliora proboque, Deteriora sequor, Ov. M. 7, 21: cuncta aucta in deterius, Tac. A. 2, 82; 3, 10; id. H. 3, 13 al.—**Sup.**: genus reipublicae ex bono in deterrimum conversum, Cic. Rep. 2, 26; so, genus, id. ib. 1, 42: finis, id. Lael. 16, 59: causa belli, Hor. S. 1, 3, 107: color, Verg. G. 3, 82: cogitare optima simul et deterriima, Quint. 12, 1, 4 et saep.—**II.** Of persons: quo deteriores antepantantur bonis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 39; opp. melior, Cic. Phil. 13, 19; Quint. 2, 4, 21 al.; opp. optimus, Liv. 39, 27; opp. strenuior, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 10: vidi ego nequam homines, verum te neminem deteriozem, id. Bac. 5, 2, 61 et saep.: peditatu erat deterior, weaker, Nep. Eum. 3 fin.: infideli deterior, Vulg. 1 Tim. 5, 8.—**Sup.**: homo deterime et impudentissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 16; id. Tusc. 1, 33, 81.—**dēterius**, *adv.*, worse, less: de male Graecis Latine scripta deterius, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 8: nequi deterius huic sit quam quoi pessumest, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 80: valeo, Luccei, ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14: olet herba, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 19: spe nostra si placeant, id. S. 1, 10, 90.

dēteriōro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [deterior], to make worse, to deteriorate (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. de Statu an. 1, 3 al.

dēterius, *adv.*, worse, v. deterior fin.

dēterminābilis, e, *adj.* [determino], that has an end, finite: materia, Tert. adv. Herm. 41.

dēterminātio, ōnis, f. [id.], a boundary, conclusion, end: extrema ora et d.

mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 101: exitus et determinatio orationis, id. Inv. 1, 52, 98.

***dēterminator**, ōris, m. [id.], one who prescribes or determines: disciplinae, Tert. Pudic. 11.

dē-termino, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to enclose within boundaries, to bound; to limit, prescribe, determine (rare but class.). **I.** Prop.: regiones, limites, confinia, Plaut. Poen. prol. 49: augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. 1, 18 fin.; cf. Asiam ab oriente Armenia minore, ab occidente Phrygia, etc., Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 102: imaginem templi scipione in solo, id. 28, 2, 4, § 15.—**II.** Transf., to fix, settle, determine: teli ictus, Lucr. 6, 403: segetes in diem, Plin. 8, 25, 39, § 77; cf.: diem jejuniis, Tert. adv. Psych. 2: senatoria et equestria officia biennio spatio, Suet. Galb. 15; Tac. Or. 16: id quod dicit spiritu, non arte determinat, measures, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 175: iudicium determinat causas, Vulg. Prov. 26, 10: mensuram (Ponti), Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 77.—**Poet.**: omnia fixa tuis glomerans determinat annus, Cic. Poet. Div. 1, 12.

dē-tero, trivi, tritum, 3, v. a., to rub away, to wear away, to wear out (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Prop.: strataque jam volgi pedibus detrita viarum saxeae, Lucr. 1, 315: a catena collum detritum cani, Phaedr. 3, 7, 16; so, vestem usu, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 191; cf.: detrita tegmina, Tac. A. 1, 18: aurum usu, Plin. 33, 3, 19: pedes (viā longā), Tib. 1, 9, 16: frumenta, to thresh out, Col. 1, 6, 23; cf. milium, id. 6, 12, 4: scillam, id. 6, 27, 10: telephion, Plin. 27, 13, 110, § 137: calces detritis, you tread on my heels, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 111.—**II.** Trop., to diminish in force, to lessen, weaken, impair: laudes Caesaris culpā ingeni, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 12: aliquid velut usu ipso, Quint. 2, 4, 7: fulgorem, id. 10, 5, 16: si quid ardoris ac ferociae miles habuit, deterritur, etc., Tac. H. 2, 76 fin.: ab alio genere vitae detriti jam, Gell. 15, 30, 1: quantum detritum est famae, Sil. 7, 247: detrita bellis Suessa, id. 8, 399: deterreret sibi multa Lucilius, would polish his verses, Hor. S. 1, 10, 69 (cf. just before, v. 65, limatior).—**Absol.**: nimia cura deterrit magis quam emendat, Plin. Ep. 9, 35 fin.—**Hence**, ***detritus**, a, um, P. a., worn out, trite, hackneyed (for which in Cic. contritus: illa in agendis causis jam detrita, Quint. 8, 6, 51).

dē-terreo, ūi, itum, 2, v. a. **I.** To frighten from anything; to deter, discourage from, prevent, hinder (class.).—**Constr.** (a) (*Aliquem*) ab aliqua re: homines adolescentes a dicendi studio, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 117: sanos homines a scribendo, id. Brut. 75 fin.; cf. id. Or. 1 fin.: te a dimicatione (opp. ad certam laudem adhortor), id. Fam. 1, 7, 5: eum ab instituto consilio, Caes. B. G. 5, 4; cf.: a proposito, id. B. C. 3, 100, 3: animos a cupiditate, Liv. 22, 42: ferocios annos a licentia, Quint. 2, 2, 3 et saep.—**Without acc.**: a turpi meretricis amore, Hor. S. 1, 4, 112.—(b) (*Aliquem*) de aliqua re: de agro hunc senem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 159: Stoicos de sententia, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 81: me de statu meo, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 11 fin.—(c) (*Aliquem*) ne, quin, quominus: (poetam) maledictis, ne scribat, Ter. Ph. prol. 3; Cic. Quint. 4, 16; Caes. B. G. 1, 17, 2; 1, 31, 16 al. (but different is Suet. Ner. 47: deterritum putant, ne discerperetur).—**Without acc.**: haud ferro detertere potes, ne me amet, Plaut. Truc. 5, 37.—**With quin**: quin loquar haec... numquam me potes detertere, id. Am. 2, 1, 10; id. Mil. 2, 4, 16; Caes. B. G. 2, 3 fin.—**Pass.**, Tib. 1, 3, 13; cf.: me homo nemo deteruerit, quin ea sit in his aedibus, i. e. shall make me believe but that, etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 61.—**With quominus**: neque te deterreo, quominus id disputes, Cic. Att. 11, 8; id. Tusc. 1, 38; Liv. 26, 48 al.—(d) *With aliquem* and an *inf.* (very rarely): nefarias ejus libidines commemorare pudore deterreo, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 14; id. ib. 1, 9, 24.—(e) *Aliquem aliqua re* (very rarely): silvestres homines caedibus et victu foedo, Hor. A. P. 392; cf. Sall. J. 98, 5.—(f) *With simple acc.*: reliquos magnitudine poenae, Caes. B. C. 3, 8, 3: pavidam ense (with repellere), Ov. M. 14, 296: deterritis tribunis, Liv. 10, 9: Caesar coerendum atque deterrendum Dumnorigem statuebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: in de-

terrenda liberalitate, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 63.—(n) *Absol.*: adversor sedulo et deterreo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 64; Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 8; Suet. Caes. 70 al.—**II.** In Augustan authors, sometimes with an inanimate object, like defendere, prohibere, etc., to avert, keep off: vim a censoribus, Liv. 4, 24 fin.: d. nefas et inhibere bipennem, Ov. M. 8, 767.

dētersiō, ōnis, f. [detergeo], a cleansing: mitissima, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 203.

dētersus, a, um, Part., from detergeo.

dētestābilis, e, *adj.* [deterstor], execrable, abominable, detestable (good prose): omen, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 11; cf.: execratus populo Romano, detestabilis, etc., id. ib. 2, 26 fin.: nihil esse tam detestabile tamque pestiferum quam voluptatem, id. de Sen. 12, 41; cf. res (with tetra, misera), id. Tusc. 3, 11 fin.: scelus, id. Lael. 8, 27: exemplum, Liv. 26, 48: voce, Suet. Vit. 10 et saep.—**Comp.**, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57; Vulg. Sap. 19, 13.—**Sup.** appears not to occur.—**Adv.**, **dētestabiliter**, abominably: quod nefarie, quod detestabiliter fecit, Lact. 5, 10, 7.

1. detestatio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** In relig. lang. **A.** Execration, cursing, detestation, Liv. 10, 38; Hor. Epod. 5, 89; Sen. Ep. 117 med.; Gell. 2, 6, 3; Vulg. Dan. 9, 11.—**B.** A keeping off, averting, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 135: scelerum, Cic. Dom. 55, 140.—**II.** In judicial lang., a formal renunciation under oath: detestatio est denuntiatio facta cum testatione, Dig. 50, 16, 40; cf. detestor, no. II.—**So** detestatio sacrorum, the solemn renunciation of the family sacred rites, and thereby of the gens itself, which in arrogatio was made by the son, Gell. 15, 27, 3; cf.: Liber (Servii Sulpicii) de sacris detestandis, id. 6, 12, 1.

***2. dē-testatiō**, ōnis, f. [2. testis], the removal of the testes, castration, Ap. M. 7, p. 198, 7.

dētestātor, ōris, m. [deterstor, no. I.], one who execrates, a curser (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27 al.

dētesto, āvi, 1, v. a. [act. collat. form of deterstor], to execrate (very rare): detestabant, Amm. 26, 6, 17; v. also detestor fin.

dē-testor, ātus, 1, v. dep. a. **I.** In relig. lang. **A.** To curse while calling a deity to witness, i. e. to execrate, abominate (for syn. cf.: abominari, adversari, abhorere, horrere, devovere, execrari): cum (te) viderunt, tamquam auspiciū malum detestantur, Cic. Vatin. 16, 39: omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, *Caes. B. G. 6, 31 fin.; cf.: caput euntis hostili prece, Ov. M. 15, 505: dira execratio ac furiale carmen detestandae familiae stirpique compositum, Liv. 10, 41: exitum belli civilis, Cic. Phil. 8, 2 fin. et saep.—**b.** To call to witness, = testor, obtestor: summum Jovem, deosque, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 60.—**B.** To call down upon, denounce while invoking a deity: minas periculaque in caput eorum, Liv. 39, 10, 2: deorum iram in caput infelicis pueri, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 6.—**C.** To hate intensely, detest, abominate, abhor: causam auctoremque cladis, Tac. H. 2, 35 fin.: civilia arma adeo detestari, felt such abhorrence for, Suet. Oth. 10: sortem populi Romani, id. Claud. 3: viam pravam Vulg. Prov. 3, 13.—**II.** Transf., to avert from one's self by entreaty, to ward off, avert, remove, sc. an evil from one's self or others, = deprecari, to deprecate: ut a me quandam prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecet, Cic. Cat. 1, 11: memoriam consulatus tui a republica, id. Pis. 40, 96: invidiam, id. N. D. 1, 44, 123: o di immortales, avertite ac detestamini hoc omen, id. Phil. 4, 4, 10.—**III.** In judic. lang., to renounce solemnly or under oath: detestatum est testatione denuntiatum, Dig. 50, 16, 238; cf. ib. § 40, and detestatio, II.: Servius Sulpicius in libro de sacris detestandis, etc., Gell. 7, 12, 1.

† In a pass. sense, Ap. Mag. p. 307, 24; August. Ep. ad Macr. 255.—**Esp.**, in the part. perf., **dētestet**, **abominat**: detestata omnia ejusmodi repudianda sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28: bella matribus detestata, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25.

dē-texo, xūi, xutum, 3, v. a., to weave off, to finish or make by weaving, to weave, **plait** (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit.: inter decem

annos unam togam, Titin. ap. Non. 406, 19; cf. ad detexundam telam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 7; vestimentum, Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 11. — **Comic.**: pallium (qs. to take it from the loom), *to steal*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 138; aliquid viminibus mollique iunco, Verg. E. 2, 72; cf. fuscillum vimine iunci, Tib. 2, 3, 15. — **II. Trop.**, *to explain, describe, complete, finish*: (lacteus) non perpetuum detexens conficit orbem, Cic. Arat. 250: te ab summo jam detexam exordio, Poët. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 27, 42; cf. ante exorsa et potius detexta prope retexantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158: at modo coeptum detexatur opus, Aus. Edyll. 10, 411.

detextus, a, um, *Part.*, from detexo.

dē-tīneo, tīnī, tentum, 2, v. a. [te-neo], *to hold off, keep back, detain*. **I. Lit.** (class.): nos de nostro negotio, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 190: aliquem ab aliquo incepto studioque, Sall. C. 4, 2: aliquem apud villam, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 13: so, aliquem, id. Men. 4, 2, 22; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 49; Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 5 (with demorari), Caes. B. C. 2, 17, 3 Oud. N. cr.; Liv. 4, 55 (opp. concire); Verg. A. 2, 788; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 5: me grata compede Myrtale, id. Od. 1, 33, 14; Ov. M. 13, 301 et saep.: novissimos proelio, Caes. B. C. 3, 75, 4; cf. Hannibalem quam acerrimo bello, Liv. 27, 12: se miserandis alimentis detineuerat, *had supported himself*, Tac. A. 6, 23: naves tempestatibus detinebantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 12 fin.; cf. rates vocae canora, Ov. A. 3, 311: iter iratae anguis (cantus), Tib. 1, 8, 20: illum ne discederet, Vulg. Luc. 4, 42. — **II. Trop.** **A.** In gen. (poet.), *to delay, i. e. lengthen*: euntem multa loquendo detinuit sermone diem, Ov. M. 1, 683; cf. tempus, id. Pont. 4, 10, 67. — **B.** Esp., *to occupy, engage* (also class.): in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132; cf. Quint. 10, 5, 17: in contumelia, Tac. A. 13, 36 fin.: in admiratione sui, Suet. Ner. 52: manus in lyricis modis, Ov. F. 5, 386: mentes hominum circa alia, Plin. H. N. 14 proem. § 4: animum studiis, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 39: oculos (mea poemata), id. ib. 2, 520; cf. Quint. 9, 2, 63: animos in timore, Hirt. Afr. 72, 3. — **C.** *To hold in the mind, know*: veritatem Dei in iustitia, Vulg. Rom. 1, 18.

dē-tondeo, tōtōndi and tōndī, tonsum, 2 (detotonderat, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 868 P.; opp. detotondi, Enn. ib.: detonderis, Cato R. R. 96, 1; Col. 7, 4, 7), v. a. *to shear off, cut off, to clip, shear*. **I. Prop.**: oves, Cato R. R. 96, 1; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 28; cf. Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 10: virgulta (for which, shortly before, deputare), Col. 4, 23 fin.: crines, Ov. F. 6, 229; cf. detonsa juvenis, Pers. 3, 54: detonsi manni, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 15. — **II. Transf.**: detonsae frigore frondes, i. e. *stripped off*, Ov. F. 3, 237: deque totondit agros laetos, i. e. *lays waste*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 868 P. (An. v. 487 Vahl.): salices haedi, graminia vaccae, i. e. *crop, eat*, Nemes. Eccl. 1, 6.

dē-tōno, ūi, 1, v. n. **I.** *To thunder down, to thunder*. **A.** Prop.: hic (sc. Juppiter) ubi detonuit, Ov. Tr. 2, 35. — **B.** Trop., *to thunder forth, express in thunder-tones, to storm* (freq. in Florus): captis superioribus jugis in subjectos detonuit, Flor. 1, 17, 5; of Hannibal's invasion of Italy, id. 2, 6, 10 al.: adversus epistolam meam turba patricia detonabit, Hier. Ep. 47: haec ubi detonuit, Sil. 17, 202; of lofty poetry, Stat. Silv. 2, 7, 65. — **II.** *To cease thundering*; so only trop., *to cease raging*: Aeneas nubem belli, dum detonet omnis, sustinet, Verg. A. 10, 809 (bellantum impetum sustinet, donec deferreat, Serv.): ira, Val. Fl. 4, 294: dicendi vitiosa jactatio, Quint. 12, 9, 4.

dētōnsio, ōnis, f. [detondeo], *a shearing off*: capitis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 3.

dētōnso, āre, v. intens. ā. [detondeo], *to shear off*: capillum, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 11.

dētōnsus, a, um, *Part.*, from detondeo.

dē-torno, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., *to turn off with a lathe, to turn* (very rare). **I.** Prop.: anulos, Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62. — **II.** Trop.: sententiam, Gell. 9, 8, 4.

dē-torquēo, si, tum (detorsum, v. infra no. I. A. 2.), 2, v. a. and n. **I.** Act., *to turn or*

bend aside, to turn off, turn away (class.).

A. In gen. **1.** Lit.: poniculum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: cornua (antennarum), Verg. A. 5, 832: habenas, id. ib. 11, 765: lumen ab illa, Ov. M. 6, 515 et saep. — **Poet.**: vulnus, Verg. A. 9, 746. — **B.** With *in* or *ad* and *acc.*, *to turn in any direction, to direct towards*: (orbis partem) a latere in dextram partem, Cic. Univ. 7 fin.; so, caudam in dextrum, in laevum, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 207: proram ad undas, Verg. A. 5, 165: cursus ad regem, id. ib. 4, 196: cervicem ad oscula, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 25 et saep. — **2.** Trop.: voluptates animos a virtute, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37: quae (sc. voluntas testium) nullo negotio flecti ac detorqueri potest, id. Cael. 9 fin.; id. de Or. 1, 17. — **Of etymolog. derivation**: Marrucini vocantur, de Marso detorsum nomen, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 871 P.; so, parce detorta, Hor. A. P. 53. — **With indication of the term**, ad quem: aliquem ad segnitiam luxumque, Plin. Pan. 82, 6: vividum animum in alia, Tac. A. 13, 3; cf. te pravum alio (i. e. ad aliud vitium), Hor. S. 2, 2, 55. — **B.** In partic., *to turn or twist out of shape, to distort*. **1.** Lit.: partes corporis detortae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 17: Vatinius corpore detorto, Tac. A. 15, 34. — **2.** Trop., *to distort, misrepresent*: calumniando omnia detorquendoque suspecta efficere, Liv. 42, 42; cf. recte facta (with carpere), Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 6: sincera rectaque ingenia, id. Pan. 70, 5; cf. Tac. Or. 28 fin.: verbum aliquod in pejus, Sen. Ep. 13 med.; cf. verba, volutus in crimen, Tac. A. 1, 7: sermonem in obscenum intellectum, Quint. 8, 3, 44. — **II. Neutr.**, *to turn or go in any direction*: in laevam, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 93.

dē-torreo, ēre, v. a., *to scorch, to burn* (late Lat.): me flamma, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

detorsus and **detortus**, a, um, *Part.*, from detorqueo.

detractatio and **detractator**, v. detract.

dē-tractātus, ūs, m., *a treatise*, Tert. Spect. 3.

detractio, ōnis, f. [detraho], *a drawing off, taking away, withdrawal*. **I.** In gen. (good prose): alieni, opp. appetitio, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30: doloris, id. ib. 3, 33, 118: loci, *departure from*, id. Att. 12, 35: sanguinis, Cels. 4, 4; Quint. 2, 10, 6; Plin. 17, 26, 39, § 246: illa ipsa (sc. Praxitelis capita) efficiuntur detractio, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48. — **II.** In partic. **A.** Medic. t. t., *a purging*: cibi, Cic. Univ. 6. — **More freq. absol.**, Cels. 2, 10; Scrib. Comp. 101 et saep. — **In plur.**, Vitruv. 1, 6; Plin. 16, 14, 92, § 244; 22, 25, 64, § 133. — **B.** Rhet. t. t., *a taking away, leaving out, ellipsis*, Quint. 1, 5, 38; 9, 2, 37 al. — **C.** *Detraction, slander, evil-speaking*, Vulg. Sap. 1, 11. — **Plur.**, id. 2 Cor. 12, 20.

detracto, āre, v. detractio.

detractor, ōris, m. [detraho, no. II. B.], *a disparager, detractor*: sui, Tac. A. 11, 11 fin. (for which, detractor laudum suarum, Liv. 34, 15 fin.): abominatio hominum detractor, Vulg. Prov. 24, 9 al.

detractorius, a, um, adj. [detractor], *disparaging, slanderous*. — **Plur.** as subst.: inflammatae linguae mobilitas... ad detractoria, (Pseud.) August. ad Frat. Erem. 3.

1. detractus, a, um, *Part.*, from detracto.

2. detractus, ūs, m. [detraho], *a taking away, rejection*: syllabae (opp. adjectionis), Sen. Suas. 7 fin.

dē-trāho, xi, ctum, 3 (inf. perf. sync.

detrahe, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 15), v. a., *to draw or take off, draw away, draw or take down; to pull down; to take away, remove, withdraw* (class. and very freq.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (a) With *acc.* and *de* or *ex* with *abl.*: crumenam sibi de collo, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 7: anulum de digito, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 33: aliquem de curru, Cic. Cael. 14 fin. et saep.: aliquem ex cruce, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; so, stramenta e mulis, Caes. B. G. 7, 45, 2: homines ex provincis, Cic. Prov. Cons. 1; cf. inimicum ex Gallia, id. ib. 8, 19: Hannibalem ex Italia, Liv. 29, 20; aliquem pedibus e tribunali, Suet. Rhet. 6 et saep. — (β) With *acc.* and *dat.*: nudo vestimenta detrudere me jubes, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 79: alicui anulum, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 31: vestem alicui, id. Eun. 4, 4, 40: amiculum alicui, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: torquem alicui, id. Fin. 1, 7, 23: lorica alicui, Verg. A. 5, 260 et saep.: tegumenta scutis, Caes. B. G. 2, 21, 5: frenos equis, Liv. 4, 33 et saep.: virum equo, Liv. 22, 47; cf. aliquem in transvehendo, Suet. Aug. 38. (γ) With *acc.* alone: vestimenta, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: veste detracta, Cic. Brut. 75, 262: soccos detrachunt (servi), Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 72: detractis insignibus imperatoris, Caes. B. C. 3, 96, 3: vestem, Cic. Brut. 75, 262; statuas, Just. 38, 8, 12. — (δ) With *ad, in*, or *trans*: castella trans Euphraten, Tac. A. 15, 17 et saep.: aliquem in iudicium, Cic. Mil. 8, 38; cf. aliquem ad accusationem, id. Clu. 68, 179: aliquem ad aequum certamen, Liv. 22, 13: tauros ad terram cornibus, Suet. Claud. 21; cf. naves ad terram, Auct. B. Alex. 10 fin.: dominationem in carcerem et catenas, Flor. 1, 24, 3. — **B.** In partic. **1.** In medic. lang., *to purge*, Cels. 2, 10 fin.; Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 48 et saep. — **2.** With the accessory idea of *depriving or diminishing, to remove, withdraw, take away* a thing from any one; *to draw off, remove, take away* from any thing. (a) With *acc.* and *de* or *ex* with *abl.*: multa de suis commodis, Cic. Lael. 16, 57: aliquid de summa, Lucr. 3, 513; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78, § 181: aliquid ex ea summa, id. Att. 10, 5; and: nihil de vivo, id. Fl. 37: ex tertia acie singulas cohortes, Caes. B. C. 3, 89, 3; cf. detractis cohortibus duabus, id. B. G. 3, 2, 3. — (β) With *acc.* and *dat.*: cum ei eidem detraxisset Armeniam, Cic. Div. 2, 37 fin.: scuto militi detracto, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: coronam capiti, Liv. 38, 47; cf. Hor. S. 1, 10, 48: auxilia illi, Caes. B. G. 6, 5, 5: fascies indigno (opp. deferre), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 34 et saep.: pellem hostiae, *to flay*, Vulg. Levit. 1, 6. — (γ) With *acc.* and *ab* with *abl.*: aliquid ab homine, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to pull down, to lower* (very rarely): regum maiestatem ab summo fastigio ad medium, Liv. 37, 45, 18: superbiam, Vulg. Isa. 23, 9. — **Far more freq.**, **B.** In partic. (acc. to no. I. B. 2.), *to withdraw, take away, take; to lower in estimation, disparage, detract from*. (a) With *de* or *ex*: detractis de homine sensibus, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30; cf. quicquam de nostra benevolentia, id. Fam. 5, 2 fin.: tantum sibi de facultate, id. Brut. 70 fin.; cf. studiosae de absentibus detrachendi causa, severe dicitur, id. Off. 1, 37, 134: de ipso, qui scripsit, detrachi nihil volo, Cic. Pis. 29, 71: aliquid de aliquo, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7: de hoc senatu detrachere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 20; so, de aliquo, id. Att. 11, 11 fin.; Nep. Chabr. 3, 3; de se, Cic. Ac. 2, 5, 15; cf. de rebus gestis alicujus, Nep. Timol. 5, 3: quantum detraxit ex studio, tantum amisit ex gloria, Cic. Brut. 67, 236; cf. id. Div. ap. Caecil. 15, 49; id. Fam. 1, 5, a. — (β) With *dat.*: nihil tibi detraxit senatus nisi, etc. (opp. dare), id. ib. 1, 5, b; cf. opp. concedere, id. de Or. 2, 71; Quint. 11, 1, 71: honorem debitum ordini, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11: illam opinionem maerenti, id. Tusc. 3, 31, 76: auctoritatem Cottae, Quint. 6, 5, 10: fidem sibi, id. 2, 17, 15; 5, 7, 4 al.: errorem animis, Ov. M. 2, 39: multum alicui, Nep. Eum. 1, 2: regi, Vulg. Eccles. 10, 20. — (γ) **Absol.**: aliquid dicere detrachendae spoliandaeque dignitatis alicujus gratia, Cic. Cael. 2 et saep.: laudis simulatione detrachitur, Quint. 8, 6, 55; id. 12, 9, 7. — **C.** *To withhold*: usus fructus in mancipanda proprietate detrachi potest, Gai. Inst. 2, 33.

detractatio (detract-), ōnis, f. [detrecto], *a declining, refusing* (very rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.): militiae, Liv. 3, 69: heredis, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 37: fidei, Tert. Pat. 3: sine detractatione, Liv. 7, 23.

detractator (detract-), ōris, m. [id.], *One who declines or refuses*: ministerii, Petr. 117, 11. — **II.** *A diminisher, disparager*: laudum suarum, Liv. 34, 15, 9: honorum, Aus. Idyll. 2, 51.

dē-trecto (in the best MSS. also **detracto**), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** Orig., *to decline, refuse, reject* any thing; and hence, *to decline, refuse* to do any thing (not in Cic. — for syn. cf. nego, infitias eo, infitior, diffiteor, denego, recuso, abnuo, renuo, defugio). (a) With *acc.*: militiam, *Caes. B. G. 7, 14, 9; Liv. 2, 43; Front. Strat. 4, 1, 25; 43; Flor. 1, 22, 2; Ov. M. 13, 36 al.; cf. pugnam, Liv. 3, 60; 4, 18: proelium, Just. 13, 5, 8; Front. Strat. 1, 11, 1: certamen, Liv. 37, 39; Tac. H. 4, 67; Curt. 3, 8: officia sua, Quint. 2, 1, 5: iudicanda munus, Suet. Aug. 32 et saep.: imperata, Suet. Caes. 54:

dominationem, id. ib. 80; cf. principem, id. Tib. 25: patris iussa, Tac. A. 3, 17: vincla pedum, Tib. 1, 6, 38; cf. juga, Verg. G. 3, 57: aratrum, Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 15.—(β) With *inf.* (late Lat.): tutelam administrare, Dig. 37, 14, 19: dicere, Arn. 6, p. 201.—(γ) *Absol.*, Liv. 2, 45 *fin.*; 3, 38, 12; Suet. Ner. 47.—**II.** To pull down with violence; hence, trop. (cf. detraho, no. II. B.), to lower in estimation, to depreciate, detract from: adversae res etiam bonos detractant, Sall. J. 53 *fin.*: poetas, Tac. Or. 11: antiquos oratores, id. ib. 26: Pompeium, Flor. 4, 2, 9 al.: virtutes, Liv. 38, 49: Ciceronis, Vergilii gloriam, Tac. Or. 12: ingenium Homeri, Ov. R. Am. 365: laudes, id. M. 5, 246: maligne benefacta, id. ib. 13, 271.—With *dat.*: sibi primo, mox omnibus detractatus, Suet. Vit. Pers. *fin.*—With *de*: de vobis tamquam de malefactoribus, Vulg. 1 Pet. 2, 12.—*Absol.*, Ov. Tr. 2, 337.

* **detrimentosus**, a, um, *adj.* [detrimentum], *hurtful, detrimental*: ab hoste discedere detrimentosum esse existimabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 33.

detrimentum, i, n. [detero], a rubbing off. * **I.** Lit.: limae tenuantis, Ap. M. 6, p. 175, 25.—**II.** Transf., loss, damage, detriment. **A.** In gen. (class.): cf. for syn.: damnum, jactura, incommodum, dispendium: emolumenta et detrimenta (quae *ὀφελήματα* et *βλάμματα* appellant) communia esse voluerunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 21; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 176 Müll.; so opp. emolumentum, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 53: nostro incommodo detrimentoque doleamus, id. Brut. 1, 4: afferre, to occasion, cause, Caes. B. C. 1, 82, 2; Nep. Att. 2, 3; cf.: magna inferre, Caes. B. C. 2, 2 *fin.*: importare, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38: accipere, to suffer, in gen., id. de Imp. Pomp. 6, 15; id. Phil. 5, 12, 34; esp. to suffer defeat in battle, Caes. B. G. 5, 22, 3; 5, 53, 6; 6, 1, 3 et saep.: capere, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2; cf. the foll. and facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 9; Nep. Cato 2 *fin.*; Sen. Tranq. 11 *med.*: acceptum sarcire, Caes. B. C. 1, 45, 2; 3, 67, 2; cf. reconcinnare, id. ib. 2, 15 *fin.*: in bonum vertere, id. ib. 3, 73 *fin.*, et saep.: animae suae detrimentum pati, loss, ruin, Vulg. Matt. 16, 26: detrimentum sui facere, id. Luc. 9, 25.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In the well-known formula, by which unlimited power was intrusted to the consuls: videant consules (dent magistratus operam, provideant, etc.), ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat (accipiat), Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 3; 1, 7, 4; Cic. Mil. 26, 70; id. Cat. 1, 2; id. Fam. 16, 11, 3; Liv. 3, 4 *fin.*—**2.** In the histt., the loss of a battle, defeat, overthrow (cf. calamitas and incommodum, no. II.), Caes. B. G. 5, 52; 6, 34, 7; 7, 19, 4 et saep.

1. detritus, a, um, *Part.*, from detero.

2. detritus, ūs, m. [detero], a rubbing away: detrimentum a detritu, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 176 Müll.

dē-triumpo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to triumph over, to conquer (late Lat.): daemones, Tert. Apol. 27 al.

dē-trūdo, si, sum, 3, v. a., to thrust, drive, or force away; to thrust down, push down (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: neminem statui detrusum, qui non adhibita vi manu demotus et actus praeceptis intellegatur, Cic. Caecin. 17, 49: qui advorsum eunt, aspello, Detrude, deturba in viam, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 6: aliquos ad molas, id. Poen. 5, 3, 33; so, d. et compingere in pistrinum, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46: in laevam partem oculorum, id. Univ. 14: quosdam contis remisque in mare, Suet. Cal. 32: pedum digitos in terram, Ov. M. 11, 72: Stygiās ad undas, Verg. A. 7, 773; Sil. 15, 43: sub inania Tartara, Ov. M. 12, 523: vi tempestubum Cythnum insulam detrusus, Tac. H. 2, 8: hucine nos ad senem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 8; cf.: istoc maleficos, id. Trin. 2, 4, 150: naves scopulo, Verg. A. 1, 145.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., to thrust or drive away an enemy from his position; to dislodge, dispossess, Liv. 2, 10; 33, 7: Albani prensare, detrudere, i. e. from their horses, Tac. A. 6, 35; cf.: aliquoties detrusus (sc. de rostris), Sall. Hist. Fragm. 1, 99; Verg. A. 7, 469; cf. Liv. 28, 3 al.—**2.** Transf.: ex qua (arce) me nives, frigora, imbres detruerunt, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10 *fin.*—**3.** Jurid. t. t., to drive out a per-

son from his possession, to dispossess (cf. deduco, no. I. B., and deicio, no. I. B.): quid ais? potestne detrudi quisquam, qui non attingitur? etc., Cic. Caecin. 17: Quintius contra jus de saltu, agroque communi a servis communibus vi detruditur, id. Quint. 6 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to drive from or to any thing; to bring, reduce to any thing: aliquem de sua sententia, Cic. Fam. 14, 16: a primo ordine in secundum detrudi, Suet. Caes. 29: ut detrudendi Domitii causa consulatum peterent, of defeating, keeping him out of office, id. ib. 24; cf.: ex quanto regno ad quam fortunam, Nep. Timol. 2, 2: se ad mendicitatem, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 21; cf.: ad ea quae nostri ingenii non erunt, Cic. Off. 1, 31 *fin.*: ad id, quod facere possit, id. de Or. 1, 28 *fin.*: ad necessitatem belli civilis, Tac. A. 13, 43: in tantum luctum et laborem detrusus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4; cf.: aliquem in paupertatem, Tac. A. 14, 54: eloquentiam in paucissimos sensus et angustas sententias, id. Or. 32.—**B.** In partic. of time, to put off, postpone: comitia in mensem Martium, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 3; cf. id. Att. 4, 17, 2.

detruncatio, ōnis, f. [detrunco], a lopping off (rare): ramorum, Plin. 24, 9, 37, § 57; so *absol.*, id. ib. 17, 24, 37, § 237.

dē-trunco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to lop or cut off (rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Prop.: arbores, Liv. 21, 37: superiorem partem, Col. 5, 6, 13: alam regi apium, Plin. 11, 17, 17, § 54: caput, Ov. M. 8, 770 al.—**II.** Transf. to the body from which a member is cut off, to mutilate, maim, behead: gladio detruncata corpora brachiis abscisis, Liv. 31, 34: aliquem, Val. Fl. 3, 145; cf.: Dalmatas incensa urbe quasi detruncaverat, Flor. 4, 12, 11.

detrusio, ōnis, f. [detrudo], a thrusting down (late Lat.): in lacum, Hier. Isai. 8, 24, 22 al.

detrusus, a, um, *Part.*, from detrudo.

† **dētūdes**, detunsi, deminuti, Paul. ex Fest. 73, 11 Müll.

dē-tumescō, mūi, 3, v. *inch. n.*, to cease swelling, to settle down, subside (post-Aug. and very rare): stagna lacusque sonori detumescere, Stat. Th. 3, 259: animi maris, id. ib. 5, 468.—Trop.: odia, Petr. 109, 5: colla superbarum gentium, Amm. 15, 8, 7.

dē-tundo, no *perf.*, sum, 3, v. a., to beat, bruise (very rare; perh. only in the foll. passages): gubernā, Lucil. ap. Non. 490, 32 (dub. Gerl. detondete): digitos pedum ad lapides, Ap. M. 2, p. 128, 39.

dē-turbo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to drive, thrust, or cast down, to throw or beat down, sc. in a violent, tumultuous manner (freq. and class.; orig. perh. peculiar to milit. lang.). **I.** Lit.: aliquem de pugnaculis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 63: nostros de vallo lapidibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 81, 2; cf.: aliquem ex vallo, id. B. C. 3, 67, 4: Macedones ex praesidiis stationibusque, Liv. 31, 39 *fin.*; and so in a milit. sense with the simple *acc.*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43 *fin.*; Liv. 10, 41; 25, 13 al.; and *absol.*, Tac. A. 4, 51: de tecto tegulas, Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 5: Trebonium de tribunali, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 2; cf.: aliquem certe et possessione, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 2: fucos a sedibus suis, Pall. Jun. 7 et saep.: statum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 41 *fin.*; id. Pis. 38, 93; cf. aedificium, to pull or tear down, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 7 et saep.: Phaethonta equis in terram, Lucr. 5, 402; cf.: praecipitem ab alta puppi in mare, Verg. A. 5, 175: aliquem in viam, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 6; id. Mil. 2, 2, 6: caput orantis terrae, to strike to the ground, i. e. to cut off, Verg. A. 10, 555.—**II.** Trop. (repeatedly in Cic.; elsewhere rare): aliquem de sanitate ac mente, to deprive of, Cic. Pis. 20, 46: aliquem ex magna spe, id. Fam. 5, 7: de fortunis omnibus P. Quinctius deturbandus est, id. Quint. 14, 47: haec verecundiam mi et virtutis modum deturbavit, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 60.—With *abl.* alone: neque solum spe, sed certa re jam et possessione deturbatus est, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 2; id. Rep. 3, 20, 30.

dē-turpo, āre, v. a., to disfigure (post-Aug. and very rare): comatos occipito raso, Suet. Calig. 35: poma rugis, Plin. 15, 16, 13, § 59: caput suum, Vulg. 1 Cor. 11, 4 sq.

Deucalion, ōnis, m., Δευκαλίων, son

of Prometheus, king of Phthia, in Thessaly, and husband of Pyrrha. He is famous on account of the deluge sent in his days by Jupiter, and as the progenitor of a new race of men, Ov. M. 1, 318 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 153; Just. 2, 6; Verg. G. 1, 62 al.: nimiae Deucalionis aquae, Deucalion's deluge, Ov. F. 4, 794; Prop. 2, 32, 53 (3, 30, 53 M.).—Hence, **Deucaliōnēs**, a, um, *adj.*, of Deucalion: undae, Ov. M. 7, 356: imbres, Luc. 1, 653: cautes, Col. poet. 10, 67.

dē-unx, uncis, m. [uncia], eleven twelfths, Varr. L. L. 5, § 172 Müll.: jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 12: heres ex deunce, Cic. Caecin. 6 *fin.*: avidi deunces, i. e. eleven per cent., Pers. 5, 150: potare deunces, i. e. eleven measures (cyathos), Mart. 12, 28; cf. id. 6, 78.

dē-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, v. a., to burn up, consume (freq. in the historians; elsewh. rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Prop.: pluteos turrium, *Caes. B. G. 7, 25: vicum, Liv. 10, 4; cf.: agros vicosque (with depopulari), id. 39, 2: partem Circi, Tac. A. 6, 45: montem Caelium, id. ib. 4, 64: frumenta, id. 40, 41 et saep.—**II.** Transf., of cold, to destroy (cf.: aduro, amburo, and Gr. καίω): hiems arbores deusserat, Liv. 40, 45; cf. Curt. 8, 9, 12. And of destruction by a serpent's breath, Sen. Clem. 1, 25, 4.

dēus, i (voc. sing. deus, Vulg. Psa. 22, 3 al.; but, dee, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 29; Prud. Hamart. 931; cf. Prob. Inst. Art. 532, p. 340. The nom. plur. is di and dei; dii is freq. in MSS., but prob. indicates only the length of the i. Di alone is found in Verg. and Hor.; di and dei indifferently in post-Aug. poets.—Gen.: deorum and deum.—Poet. also, divum or divom, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 65; Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4; Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 28; Verg. A. 1, 46 et saep.; Hor. Od. 1, 2, 25 al.—Dat.: dis or diis, usually monosyl.; and deis, mostly post-Aug.; also, divs, Inscr. Orell. 1307; 1676; 3091; 3413; and divvs, ib. 2118; 4608.—As monosyllable, deus, Plaut. Am. prol. 53: deorum, dissyl. id. ib. 45; but dii, Luc. 4, 493: dēi, id. 4, 519: dēivs, Val. Fl. 7, 29, m. [root in Sanscr.: di, div- (dyu-), to gleam: dyāus (Gr. ζεύς), heaven: dévas, God; cf. Gr. δῖος, ἐδδία; but not θεός, Curt. Gr. etym. 503 sq.], a god, a deity (for syn. cf.: divus, numen). **I.** Prop., Cic. N. D. 1, 22 sq.; id. Tusc. 1, 26, 65 sq.; Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 14: qualem te patriae custodem di genuerunt, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41 (Ann. v. 116 sq. ed. Vahl.); ab Jove ceterisque dis deabusque immortalibus... deorum immortalium numen, Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 5 et innum. al.—**B.** Special combinations. **1.** Forms of ejaculation: di, Ter. And. 1, 4, 5; id. Phorm. 5, 1, 13: di boni, id. And. 2, 2, 1; id. Eun. 2, 1, 19; Cic. Att. 6, 6 *fin.* al.: di immortales, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 299; id. Ep. 5, 1, 21; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 1; Cic. Fin. 2, 25 *fin.* et saep.; cf.: pro di immortalibus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 190; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 1: di magni, Ov. F. 6, 187: di deaque, Plin. H. N. proem. § 24: di vostram fidem, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 78; id. Trin. 2, 4, 190; Ter. And. 4, 3, 1; 4, 4, 5 al. (for which in full: di, obsecro vostram fidem, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 78); cf.: pro deum atque hominum fidem, Ter. And. 1, 5, 2; id. Hec. 2, 1, 1 al.; and ellipt.: pro deum immortalium, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 4.—**2.** Forms of wishing (well or ill), greeting, asseveration, etc.: di bene vortant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 101; Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 10; and in the order: di vortant bene, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 98; id. Hec. 1, 2, 121: utinam di faxint ut, ne, etc., Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 85; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 109; cf.: ita di deaque faxint, id. Hec. 1, 2, 27: di faciant, ut, ne, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 35; 2, 5, 13: di prohibeant, Ter. And. 3, 3, 36; cf.: di averruncant, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 2, 1; and: quod di omen avertant, the gods forbid, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 35: di melius faciant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 81; cf.: di melius duint, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 16: di meliora ferant, Tib. 3, 4, 1: di meliora velint, Ov. M. 7, 37; also ellipt.: di meliora, God forbid! Cic. Phil. 8, 3, 9; id. de Sen. 14, 47; Liv. 39, 10 et saep.; and di melius, Ov. H. 3, 125; Sen. Ep. 98 *med.*: dent tibi di multa bona, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 80; cf. id. ib. 3, 3, 54; id. Trin. 5, 2, 28; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 21: di te servassint, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 64; id. Trin. 2, 2, 103 et saep.: di me servatum volunt, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 61; id. Trin. 4, 3, 69

et saep.: di te perduint (perdant), Plaut. As. 2, 4, 61; id. Ps. 4, 7, 129; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 10 al.; cf.: di te eradicant, Ter. And. 4, 4, 22; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 28; and: di tibi male faciant, id. Phorm. 2, 3, 47; Cic. Fam. 11, 21 al.: di te ament (amabunt), as a form of greeting, *God bless you!* Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 27; 3, 2, 28; id. Men. 2, 2, 6 al.: ita me di ament (amabunt), *so help me the gods!* Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 30; Ter. And. 5, 4, 44 et saep.; cf.: ita me di bene ament, id. Eun. 4, 1, 1; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 13: per deos immortales, *by the immortal gods!* Cic. Phil. 3, 14: per deos, id. Off. 2, 2 al.: cum diis volentibus, *by the gods' help*, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 207 ed. Vahl.); Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 41; id. Pers. 3, 1, 4; cf.: diis volentibus, *God willing*, Sall. J. 14, 19: si diis placet, *if it please the gods*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 94; for which: si dii volent, id. Poen. 4, 2, 88; more freq.: si diis placet, ironically or contemptuously, *an't please the gods; if you please; forsooth*, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 10; Cic. Pis. 16 fin.; Liv. 6, 40; 34, 32; Quint. 8, 3, 44; Flor. 3, 4, 1 al.: di hominesque, i. e. *all the world, every body*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19; Sall. C. 15, 4; Liv. 3, 17; 3, 19 al.: diis hominibusque invitit, *in spite of every body*, Cic. Vat. 16, 38; id. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 1.—**C.** Esp. 1. In poets sometimes a goddess; cf. Gr. θεός: ducente deo (sc. Venere), Verg. A. 2, 632: audentes deus ipse juvat (sc. Fortuna), Ov. M. 10, 586; Macr. Sat. 3, 8; cf. of Aurora, Cat. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 28 fin.; of Alecto, Verg. A. 7, 498 (but in all these passages, some regard deus as *absol.*, = τὸ θεῖον, the divinity, Heyne ad Verg. A. 2, 632).—2. Of Bacchus, Verg. A. 9, 337; 1, 636.—**D.** In eccl. Lat., esp. the God of the Hebrews and Christians, *God*: Deus summus, Lact. 1, 1: omnipotens, Vulg. Gen. 17, 1 et passim. Also of the Son of God, *God the Son, Christ*: Deus pater et Deus filius, Lact. 4, 29, 1; Vulg. Johan. 1, 1 al.

II. Transf., of highly distinguished or fortunate persons: te in dicendo semper putavi deum, Cic. Or. 1, 23, 105; cf. id. ib. 2, 42, 179: facio te apud illum deum, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 19: audiamus Platonem quasi quendam deum philosophorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 12; cf.: deus ille noster Plato, id. Att. 4, 16, 3: ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister, Eryx, Verg. A. 5, 392: deos quoniam propius contingit (i. e. Augustus and Maecenas), Hor. S. 2, 6, 52: deus sum, si hoc ita est, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 3; cf.: sum deus, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 11; esp. of great patrons or protectors, *a guardian god*: Lentulus consul, parens deus, salus nostrae vitae, Cic. post Red. ad Quir. 5, 11: Lentulus, cuius pater deus ac parens nominis mei, id. Sest. 69, 144.—Hence freq. in inscriptions and on coins of the period of the empire, as an epithet of the emperors: DEO AUG., Inscr. Orell. 609 et saep.; cf. Nem. Venat. 71; Calp. Eccl. 7.

deustus, a, um, *Part.*, from deuro.
† **deutērius**, a, um, *adj.*, = δευτέρως, secondary (pure Lat. secundarius): vina (= lora), Plin. 14, 10, 12, § 86.

† **deuteronomium**, ii, n., = δευτερονόμιον. **I.** A copy of the law, Vulg. Deut. 17, 18; id. Josue, 8, 32.—**II.** The fifth book of Moses, *Deuteronomy*, Lact. 4, 17, 6 al.

* **de-ūtor**, ūti, v. dep., to use wrongly, abuse; with abl.: victo, Nep. Eum. 11, 3.

de-vāgor, āri, v. dep. n., to wander, to stray from (post-class.): a venditionibus, Cod. Th. 1, 10, 5.—**II.** Trop., to deviate, digress: a venditionibus ulterius, Justin. de Conc. Dig. 1.

devastātor, ōris, m., he who devastates, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 45.

de-vasto, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to lay waste, devastate (rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.): fines, Liv. 4, 59: Marsos, id. 22, 9: agmina ferro, Ov. M. 13, 255.—**II.** Trop.: fortitudinem, Vulg. Isa. 23, 14: ecclesiam, id. Act. 8, 3.

* **de-vecto**, āre, v. intens. a., to carry away: ligatum, Sedul. 5, 345.

de-vēho, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., to carry down, to carry, convey, take away. **I.** Prop. (class.): most freq. in the hist.: has (carinas) carris junctis devehit noctu milia passuum a castris XXII, Caes. B. C. 1, 54, 3: legionem equis, id. B. G. 1, 43, 2:

maximos commeatus (Tiberis), Liv. 4, 52: id simulacrum Syracusis, Curt. 4, 3: de-ducta cremato Sarmenta, *Verg. G. 2, 403 et saep.—Designating the term. ad quem: aliquem in Anactorium, Plaut. Poen. prol. 87: quod (frumentum) eo tolerandae hie-mis causa devexerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 47, 2; cf. Liv. 5, 54: tritici decies centum milia ad mare, id. 43, 6: frumentum in Graeci-am, id. 36, 2: saucios in oppidum, id. 40, 33 et saep.—**B.** Pass. in middle sense, to go away, to go down, descend: Veliam devectus Brutum vidi, *Cic. Phil. 1, 4: Tiberi devectus, Tac. A. 3, 9; cf. Rheno, id. ib. 4, 73: Arare flumine, id. H. 2, 59: Misenum usque devectus, Suet. Tib. 72 et saep.—**II.** Trop.: nunc ad tua devehar astra, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 119.

de-vello, velli, vulsum, (perf. devolsit, Cat. 63, 5), 3, v. a., to pluck down, to pull or tear off (very rare; not in Cic. and Caes.): pennas, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 50; cf.: plumam anseribus, Fronto Ep. ad Verr. 1 fin.: plan-tas de matrum radice, Pall. Mart. 10, 1: effigies (sc. in Tiberim; cf. Suet. Vit. 17, and Juv. 10, 58), Tac. A. 3, 14. In an obscene sense: concubinas (i. e. depilare), Suet. Dom. 22.

* **de-vēlo**, āre, v. a., to unveil, uncover: ora sorori, Ov. M. 6, 604.

de-vēnēror, ātus, 1, v. dep. a., to reverence, worship (very rare). **I.** Prop.: deos prece, Ov. H. 2, 18.—**II.** Transf.: somnia ter sanctā devenēranda molā, i. e. to avert by prayers, Tib. 1, 5, 14.

de-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, v. n.; orig., to come from somewhere; hence, with pre-dominant reference to the term. ad quem (cf. de, no. II. B.), to go to, arrive at, reach (class.). **I.** Lit.: quomodo ad hunc deve-nerim In servitutem ab eo, etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 18; cf.: quam quisque in partem ab opere casu devenit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21 fin.: ad alias aedes, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 52: ad mare, id. Poen. 3, 3, 14: ad legionem decimam, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: in insidias, to fall, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 92; cf.: in victoris manus, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 3: in loca nobis adversa, Lucr. 6, 1132: in eum locum, Liv. 9, 31: in Scythi-am, Ov. M. 8, 798: domum alicujus, Nep. Pelop. 2 fin.: quo, *Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 27 et saep.—(β) Poet. with simple acc.: devenere lo-cos ubi, etc., Verg. A. 1, 365; so, locos lae-tos, id. ib. 6, 638: speluncam eandem, id. ib. 4, 125; 166: silvas et amoena piorum, Val. Fl. 1, 84. Cf.: venio, pervenio, and I. eo.—**B.** Transf., in vulg. lang., like our to come, instead of to go to a place: deve-niam ad lenonem domum egomet solus, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 28: post ad furem ego de-venio, id. Rud. 4, 3, 17; id. Ps. 1, 3, 53.—**II.** Trop., to reach, arrive at, come to: tan-tum devenisse ad eum mali, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 2: ad juris studium, Cic. Mur. 13, 29; cf. id. Quint. 17, 54: devenit aut potius in-cidit in istum, id. Pis. 29; cf.: in medium rerum omnium certamen atque discrimen (coupled with incidere), id. de Or. 1, 1, 3: in alicujus tutelam, Suet. Vesp. 5: in quos fines saeculorum, Vulg. 1 Cor. 10, 11.

de-vēnusto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to dis-figure, deform (late Lat.): pulchritudinis insignia, Gell. 12, 1, 8 al.

de-verberō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to thrash or cudgel soundly (very rare): homi-nes deverberrasse usque ad necem, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 13: servum, Lact. 2, 7, 20 (al. diverb.).

devergentia, ae, f. [devergo], an in-clining downwards, a sloping: d. et con-vectiones mundi, Gell. 14, 1, 8.

* **de-vergo**, āre, v. n., to incline down-wards, to sink, Ap. de Deo Socr. p. 46; Tert. Exhort. Cast. 2.

† **Deverra**, ae, f. [deverro], the goddess of sweeping, that presided over the threshold of a house where a woman lay in child-bed, to protect her against Sylvanus, acc. to Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 6, 9; cf. Voss. ad Verg. Eccl. 10, 24.

de-verro (div-), ēre, v. a., to sweep away, sweep off (very rare): devorare om-nia ac deverrere, Lucil. ap. Non. 420, 7; Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 6, 9; Col. 7, 4, 5.

deversito, āre, v. intens. n. [deverto], to put up at an inn; trop.: ad verborum venustates, to dwell upon, Gell. 17, 20, 6.

deversitor, ōris, m. [deversor], one

who puts up at an inn, a guest, Petr. 79, 6, and 95, 1.

1. de-versor (vorsor), ātus, 1, v. dep. n., to be tarrying as a guest, to lodge any-where as a guest (rare but good prose): cum Athenis apud eum deversarer, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 22; so, apud aliquem, id. Att. 6, 1, 25; 13, 2, 2: in domo aliqua, id. Verr. 2, 1, 27; cf. id. Phil. 2, 27 fin.: domi suae deversatum esse, id. Verr. 2, 4, 31, § 70; Liv. 23, 8, 9; 44, 9 fin.: parum laute, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 25.

* **2. de-versor**, ōris, m. [deverto], one who lodges anywhere, an inmate, guest: caupo cum quibusdam deversoribus illum consequitur, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 15 (MSS. diver-soribus, which Kayser restores).

deversōriolum, i, n. dim. [deversori-um], a small lodging-place, Cic. Fam. 12, 20; Att. 14, 8 (Suet. Caes. 72 dub.).

deversōrius, a, um (diver-, Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64; Sen. Ep. 103, 6; Curt. 7, 2, 22), *adj.* [2. deversor], belonging to an inn or lodging-place, fit to lodge in: taberna, a lodging-place, lodging, inn, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 81; id. Truc. 3, 2, 29; Suet. Ner. 27. In this sense also subst.: **deversorium** (old form **dēvors-**), ii, n. (for syn. cf.: cau-pona, hospitium, taberna, popina, ganea), Cic. de Sen. 23, 84; id. Fam. 6, 19; id. Att. 4, 12; Liv. 1, 51; 21, 63; Suet. Vit. 7 al.: stu-diorum, non libidinum, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: of-ficina nequitiae et deversorium flagitio-rum omnium, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134.—Also in gen. for taberna: monumentorum bus-torumque, Suet. Ner. 38; Vulg. Luc. 2, 7 al.

† **deversus**, i. e. deorsum versus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 1 Müll.

deverticūlum (many MSS. and some edd. **divert-**, old form **dēvort-**), i, n. [deverto]. **I.** A by-road, by-path, side-way.

A. Prop.: quae diverticula flexionesque quaevisivi? Cic. Pis. 22, 53; Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 7; Curt. 3, 13, 9; Suet. Ner. 43; Plin. 31, 3, 25, § 42; Front. Aquaed. 5: fluminis, a branch, Dig. 41, 3, 45; 44, 3, 7.—**B.** Trop., a deviation, digression: legentibus velut diverticula amoena quaerere, Liv. 9, 17; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 29; 9, 2, 79: aquarum calida-rum, i. e. a mode of cure (deviating from the simple one) by the use of warm water, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 23: significationis, deriva-tion, Gell. 4, 9 in lemm.: a diverticulo re-petatur fabula, from the digression, Juv. 15, 72: per varia sectarum diverticula, by-ways of doctrine, Arn. 2, 13.—**II.** A place for travellers to put up; an inn, a lodg-ing. **A.** Prop.: cum gladii additi ex om-nibus locis diverticuli protraherentur, Liv. 1, 51 fin.; also, a resort for low characters: lupanaria et diverticula, Tac. A. 13, 27.—**B.** Trop., a refuge, retreat, lurking-place, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 8; Cic. Part. 39, 136; id. Rosc. Com. 17, 51; Quint. 12, 3, 11; Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 140.

de-verto or **dēvorto**, ti, sum (in MSS. often confounded with divertō), 3, v. a. and n. **I.** Act. **A.** To turn away, turn aside any thing: comites suo hortatu, Luc. 6, 317: acies, id. 2, 470: ventura fata suo cursu, id. 6, 591; cf. Aur. Vict. Caes. 38.—Far more freq., **B.** Pass. with mid. force, to turn one's self aside; and with esp. reference to the term. ad quem, to turn or betake one's self to any place; to turn in, put up at (in the latter sense esp. freq. in Plaut., whereas Cicero commonly uses the act. form; v. under no. II.). **1.** Prop.: si qui Cobiamacho (vico) deverterentur, Cic. Font. 5, 9: juvat ire jugis, qua nulla pri-um Castalium molli devertitur orbita cli-vo, Verg. G. 3, 293: deverti ad amicos suos, Cato ap. Fest. p. 234, 26 Müll.: de-vertitur apud suum paternum hospitium, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 56: apud aliquem, id. ib. 2, 2, 85; so Liv. 42, 1, 10; cf. ib. § 7: ad me in hospitium maximum, id. Poen. 3, 3, 60; cf. in amici hospitium, id. Mil. 3, 1, 146; id. Ps. 4, 2, 6: huc in tabernam, id. ib. 2, 2, 63: intro domum, id. Stich. 4, 1, 29; cf. Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 82: in hortos in quibus deve-terebatur, pergunt, Tac. H. 3, 11.—**2.** Trop., to resort to, have recourse to (very rare): ad magicas artes, Ov. A. A. 2, 425: meas ad artes, id. M. 9, 62.—**II.** Neutr. (i. q. no. I. B.), to turn or go aside from any place or any direction; to turn or go towards; to turn in, put up, lodge anywhere. **1.** Prop.: viā devertit, Liv. 44, 43: viā, Plin.

Pan. 52 *fin.*: devertere ad cauponem, ad hospitem, Varr. R. R. 3, 4, 9; Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: ad aliquem, id. Fin. 5, 2; id. Att. 10, 16 *fin.*: ad villam Philemonis, id. Fam. 7, 18, 3; cf. ad se in Albanum, id. Mil. 19, 51; ad villam suam, id. ib.: in villam suam, id. Off. 2, 18 *fin.*: domum regis hospitii, id. Deiot. 6, 17: Massiliam, id. Phil. 13, 6; cf. Interamniam, Tac. H. 2, 64: Rhodum, Suet. Tib. 12 et saep.—With *apud* (late Lat.; cf. devisor): in pago apud familiares devertimus, Ap. M. 4 *init.*; cf. id. ib. 10, p. 238, 14.—*Absol.*: itineris causa ut deverterem, Cic. Att. 3, 7.—**2.** Trop. (very rare): sed redeamus illuc, unde devertimus, *have digressed*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 4; so Liv. 35, 40: in haec devertisse non fuerit alienum, Plin. 2, 7, 5 *fin.* (Sillig. divertisse).

* **dē-vescor**, vesci, v. *dep. a.*, to eat up, devour, poet.: animas, Stat. Th. 1, 604.

dē-vestio, ire, v. *a.*, to undress (a word used by Ap.): se, Ap. M. 3, p. 138, 24 al.

dēvestivus, a, um, *adj.*, undressed: genitura, Tert. adv. Val. 14.

dēvēxitas, ātis, *f.* [devevus], a declivity, a sloping: loci, Plin. Ep. 8, 3, 3: litoris, id. 2, 65, 65, § 165.

dēvēxus, a, um, *adj.* [deveho], of places, inclining downwards, sloping, shelving, steep (class.—for syn. v. declivis). **I.** Lit.: lucus Vestae, qui a Palatii radice in novam viam devevus est, Cic. Div. 1, 45; cf. Liv. 44, 35: mundus in Austros, Verg. G. 1, 241; and: devevus in planum, Plin. Pan. 7, 1, 1: ut de locis superioribus haec declivia et deveva cernebantur, *Caes. B. G. 7, 88: arva, Ov. M. 8, 330: margo (lacus), id. ib. 9, 334 (with acclivus): Orion, i. e. towards his setting, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 21; cf.: sol paulum a meridie, Cic. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4; and dies devevior, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 57: globus devevior, Mart. Cap. 6, § 593.—Hence, *subst.*: **dēvēxum**, i, n., *an inclined surface, a slope*: aqua in devevo fluit, in plano continetur et stagnat, Sen. Q. N. 3, 3.—**II.** Transf., inclining, declining: aetas jam a diuturnis laboribus deveva ad otium, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3: aetas, Sen. Ep. 12: deveva et molliter desinens compositio, id. ib. 114, 15.—*Absol.*: per devevum ire, i. e. easily, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25 *fin.*

deviātor, ōris, *m.* [devio], one who leaves the way, a forsaker: puritatis (Pseud.), August. ad Frat. Erem. 29.

devictio, ōnis, *f.* [devinco], a conquering: mortis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 108.

* **dē-vigescō**, ēre, v. *inch. n.*, to lose one's vigor, Tert. Anim. 27.

dē-vincio, nxi, nctum, 4 (perf. *sync.* devinxī, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 21), v. *a.*, to bind fast, tie up (class.; esp. freq. in trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: servum, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 92; cf. leonem, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 54: Dircam ad taurum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 65: aliquem fasciis, Cic. Brut. 60, 217; cf.: opercula plumbo, Liv. 40, 29.—In Greek constr.: devinctus tempora lauro, encircled, crowned, Tib. 2, 5, 5 et saep.—**II.** Trop., to bind together, to unite closely; to engage, to oblige, lay under obligation: totam Italiam omnibus vinclis devinctam et constrictam teneretis, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16: illud vinculum, quod primum homines inter se rei publicae societate devinxit, id. Rep. 1, 26; cf.: eloquentia nos juris, legum, urbium societate devinxit, id. N. D. 2, 59, 148: nec acervatim multa frequentans una complexione devinctet, id. Or. 25, 85; cf. id. Brut. 37, 140; Quint. 7 prooem. § 1: Istoc me facto tibi devinxit, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 21; so of laying under an obligation by kindness, beneficence, etc.: ambo nobis sint obnoxii, nostri devincti beneficio, id. ib. 2, 19; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 14; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31; id. Fam. 13, 7 *fin.*; Caes. B. C. 1, 29, 3 et saep.; cf.: suos praemiis, adversarios clementiae specie, Cic. Phil. 2, 45 *fin.*: homines benevolentia et caritate, id. Off. 1, 17, 54: virum sibi praestanti in eum liberalitate, id. Fam. 1, 7, 3: animos centurionum pignore, Caes. B. C. 1, 39 *fin.* et saep.: aliquem omni cautione, foedere, execratione, Cic. Sest. 7, 15: se cum aliquo affinitate, id. Brut. 26, 98; cf. Ter. And. 3, 3, 29: ubi animus semel se cupiditate devinxit mala, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 34; cf.: animus misericordia, id. Hec. 1, 2, 93: devinct-

tus Domitiae nuptiis, Suet. Dom. 22: se vino, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 85; cf.: animum ebriitate, Sen. Ep. 83 *med.*: membra sopore, Lucr. 4, 453; cf. ib. 1027.—Hence, **dē-vinctus**, a, um, *P. a.*, devoted, greatly attached to (very rare): quibus (studiis) uterque nostrum devinctus est, Cic. Fam. 3, 13, 2: studiis a pueritia dediti ac devincti, id. ib. 15, 4, 16: uxori devinctus, Tac. A. 11, 28: devinctior alicui, Hor. S. 1, 5, 42.

dē-vinco, vici, victum, 3, v. *a.*, to conquer completely, overcome, subdue. **I.** Prop. (class.; for syn. cf.: vinco, supero, fundo, fugo, profligo, subigo, subicio, domo): Galliam Germaniamque, Caes. B. C. 3, 87; id. B. G. 7, 34; Hirt. ib. 8, 46: devincere et capere Capuam, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: Poenos classe, id. de Sen. 13, 44; cf.: Crotoniatas maximo proelio, id. N. D. 2, 2: Sabaeae reges, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 3: serpentem, Ov. H. 6, 37: flumina, Stat. S. 5, 5, 63 et saep.—With *ut* and *subj.*: Catonis sententia devicit, ut in decreto perstaretur, Liv. Epit. 49.—Poet.: devicta bella, victoriously concluded, Verg. A. 10, 370.—**II.** Trop.: hominum consilia, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 12: bonum publicum privata gratia devictum, sacrificed to, Sall. J. 25, 3.

* **dēvincio**, ōnis, *f.* [devincio], a binding, ensnaring: magicæ, enchantments, Tert. Spect. 2.

dēvincus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from devincio.

dē-vio, āvi, 1, v. *n.*, to turn from the straight road, to go aside, to deviate (late Lat.; for de via declinare or devertere). **I.** Prop., Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 22; Aug. Doctr. Christ. 3, 36 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., Macr. S. 5, 15; Symm. Ep. 9, 121: a vero, Vulg. Exod. 23, 2.

* **dēvirginatio**, ōnis, *f.* [devirgino], a deflowering, Scrib. Comp. 18.

† **dēvirginātor**, διαπαφθευρίης, a deflowerer, Gloss. Vet.

dē-virgino, āvi, ātum, 1, v. *a.*, to deprive of virginity, to deflower. **I.** Prop., Petr. 25, 1; Dig. 1, 18, 21: juvenulam, Vulg. Sirach. 20, 2.—**II.** Transf. in the pass., of young persons, to quit the period of youth, Varr. ap. Non. 458, 26.

* **dēvitatio**, ōnis, *f.* [devito], an avoiding: legionum, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4.

dē-vito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. *a.*, to avoid, go out of the way of, shun (rare but class.): illos fluctus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 79; cf.: procellam temporis, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 8: malum, Ter. And. 3, 5, 5: letum, Lucr. 3, 1092: dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: exiguum censum turpemque repulsam, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 44: suspicionem, Suet. Tib. 11: δυσᾠναια nominis, id. Aug. 92: stultitiam, Vulg. Eccl. 2, 3.

dē-viūs, a, um, *adj.* [via], lying off the high-road; out of the way, devious (class.; for syn. cf.: avius, invius). **I.** Lit.: iter, a by-way, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4; 14, 10, 1 (cf. avius); Suet. Galb. 20: oppidum, Cic. Pis. 36 *fin.*: saltus, Liv. 41, 19: calles, id. 22, 14: rura, Ov. M. 1, 676.—*Subst.*: **dēvia**, ōrum, *n.*, lonely, unfrequented places: per aspera ac devia, Suet. Tib. 60: in devia terrarum, Luc. 4, 161.—**B.** Transf., of living beings dwelling in out-of-the-way places, retired, sequestered: Anagnini cum essent devii, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 106: gens, Liv. 34, 20: montani, id. 34, 16: civitas, Suet. Vesp. 4: mihi devio nemus Mirari libet, wandering about in unfrequented places: Hor. Od. 3, 25, 12: uxores (i. e. capellae), id. ib. 1, 17, 6: scortum, i. e. retired, shy, id. ib. 2, 11, 21: avis (i. e. the great owl, which dwells in lonely places), Ov. H. 2, 118: equus, leaping aside, Stat. Th. 9, 804.—**2.** Poet., inaccessible: limina, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 27.—**II.** Trop., inconstant, erroneous, inconsistent, foolish: quid potest esse tam flexibile, tam devium, quam animus ejus, qui, etc., Cic. Lael. 25, 93: vita, id. Fragm. ap. Lact. 6, 24: via, Lact. 3, 11, 4; id. 4, 30, 3: nihil quasi devium loqui, i. e. out of the way, impertinent, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 44: noster Plato nihil ab hac secta vel paululum devius, Ap. Flor. 2, p. 352, 23: homo in omnibus consiliis praeceptis et devius, Cic. Phil. 5, 13, 37; Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 30.—Poet. with *gen.*: deviusaequi, Sil. 1, 57; cf.: pectora recti, id. 8, 318: devius promissi es, Mart. Cap. poet. 3 *init.*—*Adv.* does not occur.

dē-vōco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. *a.*, to call off, call away; also to call down.—With *abl.* of the place whence after *de*, *ab*, *ex*, rarely without a *prep.*; and with reference to the term. ad quem (cf. de, no. II. B.), to call, to fetch by calling to any place, with *ad* or *in* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: aliquem de provincia... ad gloriam, ad triumphum, etc., Cic. Prov. Cons. 12, 29: suos ab tumultu, Liv. 4, 39; cf.: ex praesidiis, id. 33, 18: refixa sidera caelo, Hor. Epod. 17, 5; cf.: Jovem caelo sacrificio, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 14; and: Jovem deosque alios ad auxilium, Liv. 6, 20, 9: aliquem in iudicium, Val. Max. 6, 5, 5; cf.: aliquem in certamen, id. 3, 2, 21: aliquem (ad cenam), to invite, Nep. Cim. 4, 3.—**II.** Trop., to call off, allure, call down, etc.: non (illum) avaritia ab instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit, non libido ad voluptatem, etc., Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 14, 40; cf.: huc a simulacris deorum hominumque humanissimam artem, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 89 Sill.: philosophiam e caelo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10: suas fortunas in dubium, to endanger, *Caes. B. G. 6, 7, 6; cf.: aliquem in id, ut, etc., to prevail on one to, etc., Sen. Ben. 6, 27: mortales ad perniciem, to bring, Phaedr. 1, 20, 2: rem ad populum, Val. Max. 2, 7, 8.

dē-vōlo, āre, v. *n.*, to fly down or away (very rare). **I.** Lit. (a) To fly down: devolant angues jubati deorsum in impluvium, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 56: Iris per caelum, Verg. A. 4, 702: sibi de caelo devoluturam in sinum victoriam, Liv. 7, 12, 13.—(b) To fly away: turdus devolet illic, ubi, etc., Hor. S. 2, 5, 11: phoenicem devolvavisse in Aegyptum, Plin. 10, 2, 2, § 5.—**II.** Transf., to hasten down, to fly or hasten away: de tribunali, Liv. 2, 29: in terram, Lucr. 6, 205: praecipites in forum, Liv. 3, 15; cf.: raptim ad puerum, Petr. 105, 8: ab afflictā amicitia transfugere atque ad florentem aliam devolare, *Cic. Quint. 30, 93; cf. *absol.* Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24.

dē-volvo, volvi, vōlūtum, 3, v. *a.*, to roll or tumble down (class.). **I.** Lit.: saxa in musculum, Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 1, and 2; cf. saxa (amnis), Quint. 12, 10, 61: auratas trabes, Verg. A. 2, 449: tonitrua, i. e. to imitate it (by rolling down balls behind the scenes), Phaedr. 5, 7, 23: clipeos e muris, Curt. 4, 3 *fin.*: panem ex igne, Cat. 59, 4: corpora in humum, Ov. M. 7, 574: se toris, Val. Fl. 1, 235 et saep.—Poet.: fuis mollia pensa, i. e. to spin off, Verg. G. 4, 349.—**b.** Pass. in mid. force, to roll itself down, to roll or tumble down, to fall headlong: monte praecipiti devolutus torrens, Liv. 28, 6; cf. Col. 1, 5, 2; Curt. 5, 3: jumenta cum oneribus devolvebantur, Liv. 21, 33: ex praecipiti, Curt. 7, 11.—**II.** Trop.: aliquem vitā suā, to remove from, i. e. to deprive of, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 5: per audaces nova dithyrambos Verba devolvit (the figure being taken from a river), Hor. Od. 4, 2, 11.—**b.** Mid., to sink down, fall into: ad spem inanem pacis devoluti, *Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 13: retro ad stirpem, Liv. 1, 47: ad otium et inertiam, Col. 1 prooem. § 29: devolvuntur, hasten down, Amm. 15, 10, 4.

* **dē-vōmo**, ēre, v. *a.*, to vomit forth, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 13.

dēvōrābilis, e, *adj.* [devoro], that can be devoured: tegmen, Alcim. Ep. 77.

dēvōratio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], a devouring: carnis, Tert. Res. carn. 54.—With *gen. subj.*: piscis, Vulg. Tobiae, 12, 3; id. Ezech. 34, 5.

dēvōrator, ōris, *m.* [id.], a devourer (late Lat.), Tert. Res. carn. 32; Vulg. Sap. 12, 5; id. Luc. 7, 35.

dēvōratorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], devouring: crimina devoratoria salutis, destructive to, Tert. Idol. 1.—As *subst.*: **dēvōratorium**, i, n., the devouring maw: mortis, Ambros. Ep. 4, 5 *fin.*

dēvōratrīx, icis, *f.* [devorator], she that devours: puerorum, Porphy. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 10: hominum, Vulg. Ezech. 36, 13.

dē-vōro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. *a.*, to swallow, swallow down, gulp down, devour (class.; esp. freq. in transf. signif.—for syn. cf.: edo, comedo, vescor, pascor, mando). **I.** Lit., of the physical act: id quod devoratur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: ovum gallinaceum integrum, Cato R. R. 71: laseris paulu-

lum, Cels. 4, 4, 4: salivam suam, id. 2, 6, 98; lapides, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29: succum, id. 20, 23, 98, § 260: fumum, id. 26, 6, 16, § 30 et saep. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Of inanimate subjects, *to swallow up, ingulf, absorb*: devorare telluris hiatus, Ov. H. 3, 63: terra devoravit montem, Plin. 2, 91, 93, § 205: vel me Charybdis devoret, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 74: terras devorant aquae, Plin. 31, 1, 1, § 2: sol aquas devorans, id. 20 proem. § 1: ne rotas devorarentur (viarum mollitudine), Vitr. 10, 6. — **B.** *To seize upon greedily or hastily, to swallow eagerly, to devour*: meretricem ego item esse reor, mare ut est; quod des, devorat, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 16: spe et opinione praedam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51; cf.: spe devoratum lucrum, id. F. 1, 24; and: regis hereditatem spe, id. Att. 1, 16, 10: aliquid oculis, Just. 21, 5, 6; cf.: spectat oculis devorantibus draucos, Mart. 1, 97; cf. infra III. B. — **C.** *To swallow down, repress, suppress, check*: verborum pars devorari solet, *to be swallowed, i. e. only half pronounced*, Quint. 11, 3, 33; so, verba, Sen. de Ira, 3, 14 fin.; cf. lacrimas, i. e. *to repress*, Ov. F. 4, 845; id. M. 13, 540: gemitus, Sen. Ep. 66 med. — **D.** Of property, *to consume, to waste*, = exhaustire: omnem pecuniam publicam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 76; id. Phil. 13, 2, 3; id. Pis. 21. — And with a pers. object: *Sic Jamne illum comesus es? Ba. Dum recens est, Dum datur, dum calet, devorari decet*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 26; id. As. 2, 2, 71; cf.: *ut hominem devorari, cuius patrimonium consumitur*, Quint. 8, 6, 25. — **2.** Trop., *to consume, destroy*: devorent vos arma vestra, Just. 14, 4, 14; cf.: aquilarum pinnae reliquarum alium pinnas devorant, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 15: vox devoratur, i. e. *is swallowed up, lost*, id. 11, 51, 112, § 270: devoravi nomen imprudens, *swallowed, i. e. I have lost, utterly forgotten*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 63: devorato pudore, Ap. M. 9, p. 225. — **III.** Trop. **A.** *To swallow any thing unpleasant, i. e. to bear patiently, to endure*: hominum inepitias ac stultitias, Cic. Brut. 67, 236; so, molestiam paucorum dierum, id. Phil. 6, 6, 17: taedium illud, Quint. 11, 2, 41: bilem et dolorem, Tert. Res. carn. 54. — **B.** *To accept eagerly, enjoy*: quid tibi faciam qui illos liberos devorasti, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 2: os impiorum devorat iniquitatem, Vulg. Prov. 19, 28: auscultate et mea dicta devorate, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 59; cf.: orationem dulcem (aures), id. Poen. 5, 2, 9: verbum ipsum (voluptatis), id. Sest. 10, 23. — **C.** ejus oratio, nimia religione attenuata, a multitudine et a foro devorabatur, *qs. swallowed but not digested (i. e. heard without being understood)*, Cic. Brut. 82, 283.

devorsor and **devorto**, v. dever.

devortium, ii, n. [deverto], a by-way, by-road: itinerum, Tac. Agr. 19, 5 Halm (Ritter, divortia).

devotamentum, i, n. [devoveo], a cursing, anathema, Tert. adv. Gnost. 2.

devotatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a making of vows, consecration, Vulg. 3 Reg. 8, 38; August. 4 Quaest. in Hept. 40.

devotē, adv., devotedly, faithfully, v. devoveo, P. a. fin.

devotio, ōnis, f. [devoveo]. **I.** A devoting, consecrating. **A.** Prop.: Deciorum devotiones, *the devoting of themselves*, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15; cf. vitae, id. Rab. Post. 1 fin.; capitis, id. Dom. 57; a vow, Vulg. Act. 23, 1. — **B.** Transf., *fealty, allegiance, devotedness* (late Lat.): alicujus erga rempublicam, Treb. Poll. Gall. 14: Aquileiensium pro Romanis, Capitol. Maxim. et Balb. 11: quis fortes animat devotio mentes, Nemes. Cynege. 83 al. — Hence, **2.** (Cf. devotus, P. a. no. B.) In Christian authors, *piety, devotion, zeal*, Lact. 2, 11 med.: inutilis est Deo qui devotione caret, id. 5, 19, 13; cf. coupled with religio, Lampr. Hellog. 3. — **II.** A cursing, curse, imprecation, execration, Nep. Alcib. 4, 5: pilae in quibus devotio fuerit scripta, id. ib. 6, 5: dissimulata nauseantis devotione, Petr. 103, 6; v. also Macr. Sat. 3, 9. — **III.** Sorcery, enchantment; and concr., a magical formula, incantation, spell, Suet. Calig. 3: carmina et devotiohes, id. ib.; Tac. A. 2, 69: devotionibus et veneno peremisse, id. ib. 3, 13; 4, 52: conjugium (i. e. conjugem) principis devotionibus petere, id. ib. 12, 65

al. — **B.** Transf., *any form of prayer*: devotiones faustae, Ap. M. 11, p. 265, 5.

de-voto, avi, atum, 1, v. intens. a. [id.]. **I.** *To dedicate, devote* (rare): et me dicabo atque animam devotabo hostibus, Att. ap. Non. 98, 13 (but Cic. Par. 1, 2, 12, read devota vita); and, **II.** *To bewitch, enchant*: sortes, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 36: devotatus defixusque, Ap. Herb. 7. — **III.** *To invoke with vows*: numina, Ap. M. 9, p. 227, 4: asinos cum Iside, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 23, 5. — **IV.** *To curse*: se, August. 4 Quaest. in Hept. 40.

† **devōtor** et **devōtrix** dicitur qui imprecatur, Serv. Verg. A. 4, 607 [id.].

devōtus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from devoveo.

de-vōveo, vōvi, vōtum, 2, v. a. **I.** *To vow, devote* (usually to a deity). **A.** Prop. (class.): Marti ea, quae bello ceperrint, Caes. B. G. 6, 17, 3; so, Dianae pulcherrimum, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: gnatam promuta agna, Hor. S. 2, 3, 219 et saep.; esp. freq.: se diis, or simply *se, to devote one's self to death, to sacrifice one's self*, Cic. N. D. 2, 3 fin.; id. Fin. 2, 19, 61: se pro aere alieno, in jesting allusion to the death of the Decii, id. Phil. 11, 6, 13: se pro patria Quiritibusque Romanis, Liv. 5, 41, 3; id. 8, 9; 9, 4; Verg. A. 12, 234: devota vita, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 12; cf.: devotis corporibus in hostem ruentes, Liv. 9, 17: ancipiti deum irae devotus, id. 10, 39: hinc Remus auspicio se devovet, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107: devota morti pectora, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 18; cf. without morti: stabat devota juvenis, Luc. 4, 533: caput pro salute alicujus, Val. Max. 6, 2, extr. 2 et saep. — **B.** Transf., *to devote, give up, attach* (rarely): vobis animam hanc devovi, Verg. A. 11, 442; cf.: suos annos soli tibi, Ov. M. 14, 683; esp.: se, *to give one's self up to, devote one's self to*: se amicitiae alicujus, Caes. B. G. 3, 22, 2; cf.: se gloriae, Curt. 9, 6 fin.: se regibus, Sall. Hist. Fragm. 1, 73. — **C.** *To promise solemnly, vow*; with inf. or obj. clause (late Lat.): qui se devoverunt, nec manducare nec bibere, Vulg. Act. 23, 21: totam vitam suam servitutum se esse devovit, August. Serm. 286, 4; Gregor. M. Homil. 1, 19, 7. — **D.** *To mark out, destine, appoint*: expectatione omnium T. Annio devota et constituta ista hostia esse videtur, Cic. Harusp. Resp. 3, 6. — **II.** Qs. *to devote to the infernal gods, i. e. to curse, to execrate* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose — for syn. cf. detestor): aliquem, Nep. Alcib. 4, 5: natum suum (Theseus), Ov. F. 6, 738: se ipse, Quint. 5, 6, 2: scelerata arma, Ov. M. 5, 102: suas artes, id. ib. 8, 234: devota arbor, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 27: devoti sanguinis aetas, id. Epod. 16, 9 et saep.; v. such a form of imprecation in Macr. S. 3, 9. — **III.** *To bewitch by conjurations* (poet.): aliquem carminibus, pollutibus herbis, Tib. 1, 8, 18: aliquem trajectis lanis, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 80; cf.: devota veneno corpora, id. ib. 3, 7, 27. — Hence, **devōtus**, a, um, P. a. (acc. to no. I. B.). **A.** *Devoted to any one, i. e. attached, faithful* (post-Aug.): ni tibi deditus essem Devotusque cliens, Juv. 9, 72; so with deditus, Sen. Ben. 3, 5: devotissimus alicui, Suet. Caes. 67 fin.; cf. Sen. Ben. 5, 17; and: DEVOTISSIMVS NVMINI MAIESTATIQUE EIVS, Inscr. Orell. 859; and so in comp., Claud. B. Gild. 289: animus alicui devotus, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 67: equester ordo scenae harinaeque devotus, id. Calig. 30. — Poet.: devotae in externa proelia dextrae, ready for, Luc. 3, 311. — Subst.: cum DC devotis, quos illi Soldurios appellant, with six hundred faithful followers, Caes. B. G. 3, 22, 1. — **B.** In Christian authors, *pious, devout*: Roma Deo, Prud. adv. Symm. 2 fin.: filia Christo, Hier. Ep. 108, 2: Jemunia, Aus. Idyll. 1, 2; so, obedient to authority, Cassiod. Varr. 2, 16. — **C.** Like deditus, given to, abandoned to a habit or thing (rare): vino, Phaedr. 4, 5, 6. — Adv.: **devōtē**, devotedly, faithfully: devote ac strenue, Cod. Th. 6, 24, 10. — Sup.: Deo devotissime serviamus, Lact. 6, 9 fin.; Aug. Ep. 86 fin.

devulsus, a, um, Part., from devello.

Dexāmenis, i, m., the name of a centaur; i. q. Eurytion, Ov. Ib. 406.

Dexippus, i, m. Δέξιππος, a Greek proper name, Cic. Fam. 14, 3, 3.

Dexius, ii, m., a Roman proper name, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 4.

Dexo, ōnis, f., Δεξων, a Greek proper name, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 42 al.

dextans, antis, m. [contr. from de and sextans: as dempto sextante, Varr. L. L. 5, § 172 Müll.], *ten twelfths* of any thing (mostly post-Aug.; Cic. writes instead: pars dimidia et tertia, Fam. 13, 29, 4; cf.: remissis senio et trientibus, id. Sest. 25, 55), Varr. 1. 1: Jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 12: horae, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 324: gradus neque crassiores dextante, neque tenuiores dodrante, Vitr. 3, 3: pro semisse dextans, Suet. Ner. 32.

* **dextella**, ae, f. dim. [dextra], a little right hand: Quintus filius illius, ut scribis, est dextella, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 5.

dexter, tēra, tērum, and more freq. trarum (dat. plur. fem.: dextrabus manibus, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 493, 20. — Comp. dexterior; sup. dextimus), adj. [dex-ter, root dek-, Gr. δέκμαι, whence δάκνυλος, digitus; cf. Germ. Finger, from fangen; cf. also Sanscr. dakshinas, on the right hand, and Gr. δεξιός, to the right, on the right side, right] (opp. laevus, sinister). **I.** Prop.: ut ante oculos fuerit qui dexter hic idem nunc sit laevus, Lucr. 4, 302: manus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 49; 50; id. Capt. 2, 3, 82; Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: pars membrorum (opp. laeva), Lucr. 4, 293: umeri, Caes. B. G. 7, 50, 2: latus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 6; Ov. M. 13, 730 et saep.: cornu, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 52, 2; 2, 23, 4 et saep.: ala, Liv. 31, 21: acies, id. 27, 48 et saep.: dextrarum tibi arum genus est, quae dextra tenentur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 74, 5 Müll. et saep.: dextra ejus (fluminis) accolunt Dexamontani, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99. — Comp. in signification = dexter, but spoken of two only: in dexteriore parte, opp. sinisteriore, Varr. L. L. 9, § 34 Müll.; so, pars, opp. laeva, Ov. M. 7, 241: rota, opp. sinisterior, id. ib. 2, 138: armus, id. ib. 12, 303: umerus, Suet. Claud. 7: latus, id. Galb. 21: cornu, Galba ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 3 et saep. — Sup.: dextimus, a, um, an ancient and rare form, in signif. i. q. dexter: dextima via, Varr. ap. Non. 94, 30: apud dextimos, Sall. J. 100, 2. — **II.** Trop. (perh. not in ante-Aug. prose). **1.** Handy, dexterous, skilful; opportune, proper, suitable, fitting: rem ita dexter egit, ut, etc., Liv. 8, 36: et Marius scriptis dexter in omne genus, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 24: quis rebus dexter modus, Verg. A. 4, 294: tempus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 18. — **2.** (Since the Greeks regarded an omen on the right as favorable) favorable, propitious, fortunate: dextra auspicio prospera, Paul. ex Fest. p. 74, 4 Müll.; cf. omen, Val. Fl. 1, 245: dexter adi, Verg. A. 8, 302; cf.: dexter ac volens assit (numen), Quint. 4 proem. 5: Jove, Pers. 5, 114: sidere, Stat. S. 3, 4, 63 et saep. — Hence,

1. dextera or **dextra**, ae, f. (as in most langg.; cf. Gr. δεξιά, Germ. die Rechte, etc.; sc. manus), the right hand (freq. a sign of greeting, of fidelity, a symbol of strength, courage, etc.). **A.** Prop.: cedo sis dexteram, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 102; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 84: quod ego te per hanc dextram oro, id. And. 1, 5, 54; cf.: per dexteram te istam oro, quam, etc., Cic. Deiot. 3; cf. also Sall. J. 10, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 94 al.; and: dexterae, quae fidei testes esse solebant, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: fidem more Persarum dextra dare, Nep. Dat. 10, 1: vos libertatem atque patriam in dextris vestris portare, Sall. C. 58, 8; cf. Verg. A. 2, 291; Hor. Epod. 7, 10; Ov. M. 13, 176; Sil. 1, 77 et saep.: miserat civitas Lingonum veteri instituto dona legionibus dextras, hospitii insigne, a pair of hands clasped in each other, made of gold, silver, etc., Tac. H. 1, 54; cf. id. ib. 2, 8 (so in Gr. δεξιὰν πέμπειν and φέρειν). — Prov.: dextra tenet calamum; strictum tenet altera ferrum, Ov. H. 11, 3. — **2.** Transf. **a.** The right side: picus et cornix est ab laeva, cornus porro ab dextera, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 12; cf. Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85: ab dextera, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 89; id. Mil. 3, 1, 13; Ter. And. 4, 3, 19; Sall. C. 59, 2; Ov. M. 2, 5 al.: ilico equites jubet dextera inducere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 88; so, dextera, id. ib. 177; Caes. B. C. 2, 15, 3; Sall. J. 101, 9; Liv. 21, 43 et saep.: spectat ad dexteram, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 1; so, ad dexteram, id. Rud. 1, 2, 67; Ter. And. 4, 4, 12; Att. ap. Cic.

Div. 1, 22 *fin.*; Cic. Univ. 13; Caes. B. C. 1, 69, 3 et saep.—**b.** Poet., the hand, in gen.: omne sacrum rapiente dextra, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 52; id. S. 2, 1, 54.—**B.** Trop., pledge of friendship: renovare dextras, Tac. A. 2, 58; cf.: Graecia tendit dexteram Italiae summeque ei praesidium pollicetur, Cic. Phil. 10, 4, 9: nec veriti dominorum fallere dextras, Verg. A. 6, 613; cf. id. ib. 3, 610; Nep. Dat. 10, 1; Just. 11, 15, 13: ne fas, fidem, dextras, deos testes fallat, Liv. 29, 24.

2. dextra, praep. [orig. *dextrā*, abl. of preceding], on the right of (post-Aug.); with acc.: dextra sinistraque janua, Gell. 16, 5, 3: dextra viam stratum, Liv. 8, 15, 8: dextra ac sinistra aquilonem, Vitruv. 1, 6, 10; id. 6, 11, 3; Paul. ex Fest. p. 205, 18 al.

3. dextere and **dextrē**, adv., dexterously, skilfully: dextre obeundo officia, Liv. 1, 34 *fin.*—Comp.: nemo dexterius fortunā est usus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 45.

dexteritas, ātis, f. [dexter, II.]. **I.** Dexterity, aptness, readiness in doing good offices (rare and ante-Aug.): tanta inerat comitas Scipioni atque ad omnia naturalis ingenii dexteritas, Liv. 28, 18, 6; 37, 7, 15; Gell. 13, 16, 1 al.—**II.** Prosperity, felicity, Arn. 7, p. 225.

dextrum, a, um, v. dexter, no. I.
dextrale, is, n. [id.], a bracelet (late Lat.), Cypr. Habit. Verg. med.; Vulg. Exod. 35, 22 al.

dextraliolum, i, n. dim. [dextrale], a little bracelet, Vulg. Judith, 10, 3.

dextralis, is, f. [dextra], a hatchet, Isid. 19, 19, 11.

dextratio, ōnis, f. [dexter], a movement towards the right side (a religious ceremonial), Sol. 45, 15.

dextratus, a, um, adj. [id.], lying to the right (late Lat.): ager, pars, Auct. de Limit. p. 298 Goes.

dextre, adv., v. dextere.

dextrócherium, ii, n. [vox hybrida, from dexter and χεῖρ], a bracelet (late Lat.), Capitol. Max. 6, 8; 27, 8: gemmatum, Schol. Juv. 9, 50.

dextrorsum or **dextrorsus**, or uncontracted **dextroorsum** (or **-versum**), adv. [dexter-versus], towards the right side, to the right, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: ille sinistrorsum hic dextrorsum abit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 50: dextrorsus pergere, Liv. 6, 31, 5: dextroorsum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 70; id. Rud. 1, 2, 87; 2, 3, 38: dextroorsum separari, Lact. 6, 7 *fin.*

1. di, v. deus.

2. di, v. 3. dis.

Dia, ae, f., Δία. **I.** The old name of the island of Naxos, Ov. M. 3, 690; 8, 174.—**II.** A city in the Chersonesus Taurica, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 86.—**III.** An island near Crete, now *Standia*, id. 4, 12, 20, § 61.—**B.** A woman's name. **I.** The mother of Mercury, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56.—**II.** The wife of Izion, and mother of Pirithous, Hyg. F. 155.

diartyrmatōn, i, n., = διὰ ἄρτυμάτων, a kind of salve, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 116.

* **diabāthrārius**, ii, m. [diabathrum], the maker of a sort of slipper, a shoemaker, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 39.

† **diabāthrum**, i, n., = διάβαθρον, a sort of slipper, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 53 Müll. (v. 60 Rib.); cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 74, 9 Müll.

† **diabētes**, ae, m., = διαβήτης, a sipho, called also siphon, Col. 3, 10, 2.

† **Diablintes**, um, m., a people in Gallia Lugdunensis, near the present Mayenne, in the Département de la Sarthe, Caes. B. G. 3, 9 *fin.*; called also **Diablinti**, Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.

† **diabōle**, es, f., = διαβολή, a rhet. t. t., false accusation, slander (pure Lat. criminalis), Jul. Rufin. de Fig. p. 209 Ruhnke.

† **diabōlicus**, a, um, adj., = διαβολικός, devilish, diabolical, Paul. Nol. 29, 11: viri, Vulg. 3 Reg. 21, 13.

† **diabolus**, i, m., = διάβολος, a devil, Tert. Anim. 35; Vulg. 3 Reg. 21, 13.—Esp., the devil, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10; Vulg. 1 Johan. 3, 8 al. et saep. With long a, in Paul. Nol. 26, 528.

† **diacātōchia**, ae, f., = διακατοχή, possession, Cod. Just. 11, 58, 7.

† **diacātōchus**, i, m., = διακάτοχος, a possessor, Cod. Th. 10, 16, 1.

† **diacēcaumēne**, es, f., = διακεκαυμένη, sc. γῆ, the torrid zone, Sol. 32, 37; cf. Hygin. Astr. 1, 8.

† **diachēton**, i, n., a small plant in Rhodes; called also *crysiceptrum*, Plin. 24, 13, 69, § 112 (Jan. diaxylon).

† **diachylōn**, = διὰ χυλῶν, a sort of medicine, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18; 2, 29 al.

† **diachyton**, i, n. (sc. vinum), = διαχυτόν, a sort of sweet wine, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 84.

† **diacissōn**, = διακισσών, an ointment, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

† **diacōdion**, i, n., = διὰ κωδείων, a sort of medicine prepared from poppy-juice, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 200; 20, 19, 79, § 207 sq.; Isid. Or. 4, 9, 9 al.

diacōnātus, ūs, m. (and **diacōnium**, i, n., Sever. Sulp. vita Mart. 5 al.) [diaconus], the office of deacon, deaconship, Hier. Ep. 22, 12 al.

diacōnicus, a, um, adj. [diaconus], belonging to a deaconship: loca, Cod. Th. 16, 5, 30.—Subst.: **diacōnicum**, i, n., a place for storing the vessels of the altar, Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 10.

diacōnium, v. diaconatus.

† **diacōnus**, i (collat. form in plur.: diacones, Vulg. Tim. 3, 8; 12: diaconibus, id. Phil. 1, 1), m., = διάκονος, in eccl. Lat., a servant or minister of the church, a deacon, Tert. Praescr. 3; Cod. Just. 1, 3, 6 et saep.—**diacōnissa**, ae, f., a deaconess, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 9; Orell. Inscr. 4872 al.

† **diacōpe**, es, f., = διακοπή, gram. t. t., a tmesis, Charis. p. 246 P.

† **diacōpus**, i, m., = διακόπος, an opening or sluice in a dam for leading off the water, Dig. 47, 11, 10.

† **diadēma**, ātis, n. (diadēma, ae, f., Pompon. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P. [Com. v. 163 Rib.]; Ap. M. 10, p. 253, 10), = διάδημα, a royal head-dress, a diadem (for syn. cf.: infula, vitta, redimiculum, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85; 3, 5, 12; Quint. 9, 3, 61; Suet. Caes. 79; Hor. C. 2, 2, 21; Juv. 8, 259; Vulg. Apoc. 12, 3 al.)

diadēmalis, e, adj. [diadema], pertaining to or wearing a diadem: frons, Diacont. 2, 31.

diadēmātus, a, um, adj. [id.], adorned with a diadem: Apollo, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.—Hence,

Diadēmātus, i, m., a Roman surname, Cic. Post. Red. ad Quir. 3, 6.

† **diadōchos**, i, m., = διάδοχος, a jewel resembling the beryl, Plin. 37, 10, 57, § 157.

† **diadōta**, ae, m., = διαδότης, a distributor (pure Lat.: divisor, diribitor), Cod. Th. 7, 4, 28.

† **diadūmēnus**, a, um, adj., = διαδούμενος, wearing a diadem: juvenis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 55: statua, Sen. Ep. 65, 5.—**II.** Antoninus Diadumenus, a Roman emperor, son and successor of Macrinus; cf. Lampr. Anton. Diadum. 4.

diacresis, is, f., = διαίρεσις. **I.** In gram., the dividing of one syllable into two, as aqua for aquae, Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 464.—**II.** In rhet., a figure, pure Lat. distributio, distribution, Jul. Rufin. 21, p. 242.

† **diaeta** (zaeta or zeta, Lampr. Hellog. 29 *fin.*; 30; and in many MSS. in the foll. passages; cf. the letter D), ae, f., = διαίτα.

I. A mode of living prescribed by a physician, diet: sola diaeta curari, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 12, 146.—Trop.: sed ego diaeta curari incipio, chirurgiae taedet, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3.—**II.** A dwelling-place, dwelling-room, summer-house, etc. (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 15; Suet. Claud. 10; Stat. S. 2, 2, 83; Dig. 7, 1, 13; 32, 55, 3; Orell. Inscr. 4373 et saep.

† **diatarchus**, i, m., = διατάρχος, one who has the care of apartments, a valet-de-chambre, Inscr. Orell. 2912.—Called also † **diatarcha**, ae, m., ib. 2913. And v. the foll. art.

* **diatārius**, ii, m. [diaeta, no. II.], a

valet-de-chambre, Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 42, ib. 4, 9, 1.

† **diaetēta**, ae, m., = διαιτητής, an umpire (pure Lat. arbiter), Cod. 2, 13, 27 al.

† **diaetētice**, es, f., = διαιτητική, dietetics, Scrib. Comp. 200 al.

† **diaetēticus**, a, um, adj., = διαιτητικός, belonging to diet: libri, curatio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 12, 145.—Subst., **diaetetici**, ōrum, m., physicians who cure by diet (opp. chirurgi), Scrib. Comp. 200 (cf. Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3).

† **diaglaucium** or **-on**, ii, n., a salve made from the herb glaucium, Plin. 27, 10, 59, § 33; Scrib. Comp. 22.

diagonalis, e, adj. [from διαγώνιος and the Lat. ending alis], diagonal: linea, Vitruv. 9, 1; 6, 5.—And subst., **diagonium**, ii, n.: diagonii linea, id. 6, 4.

Diagondas, ae, m., = Διαγόνδας, a Theban lawgiver, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37.

† **diagōnios**, ōn, = διαγώνιος, adj., diagonal: linea, Vitruv. 6, 3, 3: structura, id. 6, 8, 7 al.

Diagoras, ae, m., Διαγόρας. **I.** An atheistic philosopher and poet of Melos, a contemporary of Pindar, Cic. N. D. 1, 1; 1, 23; 42; 3, 37; Val. Max. 1, 2.—**II.** One of the most famous athletes in the Olympic games, a native of Rhodes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 111; Gell. 3, 15, 3.

† **diagramma**, ātis, n., = διάγραμμα, in music, the scale, gamut, Vitruv. 5, 4.

† **diagrydium**, ii, n., = διαγρύδιον, the juice of the plant scammonia, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 12 al.

diatēon, = διὰ τεῶν, a salve made of the juice of the willow, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

dialectica, ae, f., and ōrum, n., and **dialectice**, es, v. dialecticus, no. II.

dialectice, adv., dialectically, v. the foll. no. I.

† **dialecticus**, a, um, adj., = διαλεκτικός, belonging to disputation, dialectical.

I. Adj.: captiones, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17: disputationes, Quint. 5, 14, 27: pars, id. 12, 2, 13 et saep.: sapientiae professor, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 180.—Adv., **dialectice**, dialectically: disputare, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17: dicta multa, id. Ac. 1, 2, 8: probare, Quint. 1, 10, 37.—**II.** Subst.

A. dialecticus, i, m., a dialectician, logician, Cic. Or. 32, 113; id. Fin. 2, 6, 15; Quint. 2, 4, 41; 7, 3, 41 al.—**B. dialectica**, ae, f. (sc. ars), dialectics, logic, Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 91; id. Fin. 2, 6, 15; Quint. 1, 10, 37; 3, 4, 10 al.—Also in the Gr. form **dialectice**, es, f., Quint. 2, 20, 7; 2, 17, 14; 2, 21, 13 al.—**C. dialectica**, ōrum, n., logical questions, dialectics, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 41; id. Off. 1, 6, 19; id. Brut. 31, 119 al.

† **dialectos** or **-us**, i, f., = διάλεκτος, a dialect, Suet. Tib. 56.

† **diālēpidos**, = διὰ λεπίδος, an unguent made with the scales that fly from metal in hammering, Marc. Emp. 9; Inscr. Orell. 4233 al.

† **diāleucos**, ōn, adj., = διάλευκος, in termixed with white, whitish: crocum, Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 33.

† **diālibanum**, i, n., = διὰ λιβάνων or λιβάνου, a salve made with frankincense, Marc. Emp. 9.

† **diālion**, ii, n., = διάλιον or διήλιον, the plant heliotropium, Ap. Herb. 49.

Dialis, e, adj. [from Dis, in Diespiter = Jupiter]. **I.** Of or belonging to Jupiter: flamen, the priest of Jove (instituted by Numa, and the most distinguished of the flamines), Varr. L. L. 5, § 84; 6, § 16 Müll.; Fabius Pictor and Massurius Sabinus ap. Gell. 10, 15; Liv. 5, 52 *fin.*; Tac. A. 3, 58; Vell. 2, 43; Suet. Caes. 1; Ov. F. 2, 282 et saep.; called also: Dialis sacerdos, Suet. Dom. 4.—Subst.: Dialis, Fab. Pict. I. 1; Tac. A. 1, 1; Ov. F. 3, 397: conjux sancta Dialis, his wife (who sometimes had a part in the sacrificial ceremonies), Ov. F. 6, 226 (cf. also, flaminica): Diale flaminium, his office, Suet. Aug. 31: apex Dialis, his priest's cap, Liv. 6, 41 *fin.*—With a punning derivation from dies: Solent esse flamines diales, modo consules diales habemus, consuls for

a day, Cic. ap. Macr. S. 7, 3, p. 211 Bip.; cf. id. 2, 2, p. 335 Bip.—***II.** *Ethereal, aerial*: viae, Ap. M. 6, p. 179, 18.

† **diālogismos**, i, m., = διαλογισμός, rhet. t. t., a consideration, Jul. Rufin. de Fig. 20, p. 211 sq.

† **diālogista**, ae, m., = διαλογιστής, an able disputant, Vulc. Gallie. Avid. Cass. 3.

† **diālogus**, i, m., = διάλογος, a (philosophical) conversation, a dialogue (for syn. cf.: colloquium, contio, contentio, oratio), Cic. Or. 44 fin.; id. Brut. 60 fin.; Quint. 5, 14, 27; 6, 3, 44 al. (written as Greek, Cic. Att. 5, 5; 15, 13; Quint. 9, 2, 31; in the last passage transl. by sermocinatio).

† **diālutense** genus purpureae, a sort of purple mussel found half in the mud [tutum]; acc. to others, = διάλυτος, dissolutus, Plin. 9, 37, 6, § 131 Sillig.

† **diālysis**, is, f., = διάλυσις, rhet. t. t., a separation, Rutil. Lup. 1, 15, p. 52.

† **diālyton**, i, n., = διάλυτον, rhet. t. t., i. q. dialysis, Jul. Rufin. de Fig. 18, p. 240.

† **diāmastigōsis**, is, f., = διαμαστιγῶσις, a severe scourging, Tert. ad Mart. 4.

† **diāmēlōtōn** = διὰ μελιλώτων, a salve made of meliloton, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 3 al.

† **diāmēlītōn** = διὰ μελιτών, a salve made of honey, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

† **diāmētros**, i, f., = διάμετρος, a diameter, Col. 5, 2, 7; Vitr. 10, 14; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 sq. al.—***II.** *Adj.*, central: radiatio, Firm. Math. 4, 1 med.

diāmētrum, i, n. (that is wanting to the measure), the wantage, loss, Cod. Theod. 13, 5, 38.

† **diāmīsŷos** = διὰ μίσους, a salve made of misy (vitriolic earth), Marc. Emp. 9.

† **diāmōrōn**, i, n., = διὰ μόρων, a medicament composed of the juice of black mulberries and honey, Pall. Sept. 16; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3, 18.

Diāna (in inscr. also, DEANA, Orell. 1453; 1462; 1546. Also written **Jana**, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 3; cf. Nigid. ap. Macr. S. 1, 9. The i measured long, Cinna ap. Suet. Gramm. 11; Verg. A. 1, 499; Hor. C. 1, 21, 1; cf. Diom. p. 436 P.; hence also, Deiana, Enn. ap. Ap. de Deo Socr.), ae, f. [for Divana, Gr. Διώνη for Διῶνη; root dr-, div-; cf. Gr. Ζεύς, also Jovis (Diovis), Deus, dies, divus, etc.], orig. an Italian divinity, afterwards regarded as identical with the Gr. Ἄρτεμις, the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, the sister of Apollo, the virgin moon-goddess (Luna), the patroness of virginity, and the presider over child-birth (in this character she is called Lucina), the chase, and nocturnal incantations (on this account her statues were three-formed, and set up in the trivium), Cic. N. D. 2, 27; 3, 23; Catull. 34; Hor. Od. 3, 22; id. Carm. Sec. 1, 70; Tib. 4, 3, 19; Ov. F. 2, 155; Verg. A. 4, 511 et passim: quem urget iracunda Diana, of an epileptic, Hor. A. P. 453.—***B.** Meton. **1.** The moon: nocturnae forma, Ov. M. 15, 196 (cf.: reparabat cornua Phoebe, id. ib. 1, 11).—***2.** The chase, Mart. Spect. 12 (cf. Verg. A. 11, 582).—***II.** Deriv.

Diānūs, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Diana: turba, i. e. dogs, Ov. F. 5, 141; cf. arma, i. e. hunting equipments, Grat. Cynege. 253.—***b.** Subst., **Dianium**, ii, n. (a) A place or temple sacred to Diana, Liv. 1, 48; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 74, 12 Müll.—(β) A promontory in Spain, now Denia, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34 Zumpt N. cr.; cf. Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 76.—***B.** **Dianarius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Diana: radix, i. q. artemisia, the plant mug-wort or artemisia, Veg. A. V. 3, 6, 7; 5, 32, 4.—***C.** **Dianaticus**, i, m., a devotee of Diana, Maxim. Taur. ap. Murat. Anecd. Lat. 4, p. 100.

† **diānoea**, ae, f., = διάνοια, rhet. t. t., by which a fact is exhibited instead of a conception, Jul. Rufin. de Fig. 18, p. 210.

† **diānōme**, es, f., = διανομή, distribution of money (in canvassing for office), Plin. Ep. 10, 117 fin.; ib. 118.

† **diāpantōn** = διὰ πάντων, universal: coronato, Inscr. Orell. 2627 sq.

† **diāpasma**, ātis, n., = διάπασμα, a scented powder for sprinkling on any thing,

Plin. 13, 2, 3, § 19; 21, 19, 73, § 125; Mart. 1, 88, 5.

† **diāpāsōn** = διὰ πασών (sc. χορδών), in music, the whole octave, Vitr. 5, 4, 8; Plaut. 2, 22, 20; Mart. Cap. 9, § 944; so too, **diāpente** = διὰ πέντε, a fifth, Mart. Cap. 9, § 934 al.; **diātessārōn** = διατεσσάρων, a fourth, id. 2, § 107; Vitr. 5, 4, 8; **disdiāpāsōn** = δις διὰ πασών, a double octave, Plin. 2, 22, 20, § 84; Mart. Cap. 2, § 199 al. (All these words should perhaps be written here, as in Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1, in Greek letters.)

† **diāpente** = διὰ πέντε, n. indecl. **I.** V. diapason.—***II.** A medicine made of five ingredients, Veg. 2, 36, 1.

† **diāphōnia**, ae, f., = διαφωνία, disharmony, discord, Isid. Or. 3, 19, 3.

† **diāphōra**, ae, f., = διαφορά, rhet. t. t., distinction (repetition of the same word in different meanings), Rutil. Lup. 12, p. 43.

† **diāphōresis**, is, f., = διαφόρησις, in the later medic. lang. **I.** A sweat, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 14.—***II.** Meton., an exhaustion, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 15.

† **diāphōreticus**, a, um, adj., = διαφωρητικός, promoting perspiration, sudorific, diaphoretic: solutio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 17.

† **diāphragma**, ātis, n., = διάφραγμα, the diaphragm, midriff, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 12 (in Cels. 2, 7, written as Greek).

Diapontius, ii, m., = διαπόντιος, beyond seas, a feigned name in Plautus.

† **diāpōresis**, is, f., = διαπόρησις, rhet. t. t., a doubting, perplexity, Aquil. Rom. 10, p. 151: est addubitatio, Mart. Cap. 5, § 523.

† **diāpsalma**, ātis, n., = διάψαλμα, a pause in music, Hier. Ep. 28.

† **diāpsōricum**, i, n., = διὰ ψωρικῶν, an eye-salve, Marc. Emp. 9.

diārium, ii, n. [dies]. **I.** A daily allowance of food or pay (so only in the plur.), Cic. Att. 8, 14; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 40; Sen. Contr. 4, 27 fin.; cf. Charis. p. 21 P.—***II.** A diary, journal: diarium, quam Graeci ἐφημερίδα vocant, Asel. ap. Gell. 5, 18, 8; cf. Isid. Or. 1, 43, 1.

† **diarrhoea**, ae, f., = διάρροια, diarrhoea, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 19.

† **diāsotes**, ae, m., = διασώστης, a sort of policeman, Julian. Epit. nov. 123, § 532 and 537.

† **diāspematōn**, i, n., = διὰ σπερμάτων, a drug made from seeds, Isid. Or. 4, 9, 9; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 116.

† **diāstēma** (short ē, Sid. Carm. 15, 64). ātis, n., = διάστημα, space between, distance, interval (late Lat.). **I.** In gen., Sid. Ep. 8, 11 med.—***II.** Esp., in music, an interval, Mart. Cap. 9, § 948; Censor. 13.

† **diāstēmāticus**, a, um, adj., = διαστηματικός, having pauses, intervals: vox (opp. continua), Mart. Cap. 9, § 937.

† **diastōle**, es, f., = διαστολή, in gram., **I.** The diastole, Diom. p. 470 P. al.—***II.** The comma, Donat. p. 1742 P.

† **diastōleus**, ei, m., = διαστολεύς, an auditor of accounts, Cod. 4, 69, 4.

† **diastylos**, on, adj., = διάστυλος, having columns far apart, diastyle: species aedium, Vitr. 3, 1 sq.

† **diāsyrmos**, i, m., = διασυρμός, mockery, reviling, Mart. Cap. 5, § 524.

† **diāsyrcticus**, a, um, adj., = διασυρτικός, mocking, reviling: Spart. Carac. 10: praedicatio, Hier. adv. Ruf. 1, no. 1.—***Adv.**: **diāsyrcticē**, mockingly, Serv. Verg. A. 2, 193.

† **diātessārōn** = διὰ τεσσάρων, n. indecl. **I.** v. diapason.—***II.** A medicine made of four ingredients, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18, 112; Plin. Val. 3, 22.

† **diāthyra**, ōrum, n., = διάθυρα, an enclosure before the door of a Greek house (called, in Roman houses, prothyra), Vitr. 6, 10.

† **diātoichon**, i, n., = διάτοιχον, a sort of brick-work, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172 ex conj., v. Sillig. ad h. l.

† **diātōnicus**, a, um, adj., = διατονικός, diatonic, in music: modulatio, Mart.

Cap. 9, § 959; § 963.—***II.** *Neutr. as subst.*: **diatonicon**, i, a kind of masonry filled in with rubble, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172.

† **diātōnus**, a, um, adj., = διάτονος (extended). **I.** In architecture: lateres, band-stones, which run through the thickness of a wall and bind it together, Vitr. 2, 8, 7.—***II.** In music: **diatōnum**, i, the natural or diatonic series of notes without breaks or intervals, the diatonic scale, Vitr. 5, 4, 3 sq.; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4.

† **diātretarius**, ii, m. [diatretus], one who does perforated or filigree work, a turner, carver, Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2 al.

† **diātretus**, a, um, adj., = διάτρητος, pierced with holes, filigree, carved, embossed: calix, Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 29.—***Subst.**: **diātreta**, ōrum, n., pierced work, filigree-work, Mart. 12, 70, 9.

† **diātriba**, ae, f., = διατριβή, a learned discussion.—***Transf.**, a school, Gell. 1, 26; 17, 20, 4 al.

† **diātritaeus**, a, um, adj., = διατριταῖος, of the space of three days: tempus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 35; cf. the foll.

† **diātritis**, i, f., = διάτριτος, the return of a fever on the third day, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 (twice); 1, 3, 57 al.

† **diātýposis**, is, f., = διατύπωσις, rhet. t. t., a description, representation, Mart. Cap. 5, § 524 al.

diāula, ae, f., a plant, Ap. Herb. 93.

† **diāulos**, i, m., = διαύλος, a double course (in which the runner, after reaching the goal, ran the same distance back), Vitr. 5, 11; Hyg. Fab. 173.

diāxylon, v. diacheton.

† **diāzeugmēnon**, i, n., = διαζεύγμενον, in rhet., a separation, disjunction, Mart. Cap. 5, § 536.

† **diāzeuxis**, is, f., = διαζεύξις, rhet. t. t., = diaeresis, a separation, Prob. p. 1438 P.

† **diāzōma**, ātis, n., = διάζωμα, a space between the seats in a theatre, Vitr. 5, 6, 7; cf. balteus, no. 2, d.

* **di-bālo**, āre, v. a., to bleat abroad, i. e. to make common or contemptible by clamor: to injure, Caelil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll. (Rib. Com. v. 249).

† **diābāphus**, a, um, or us, um, adj., = διβαφός, double dyed (once with scarlet and then with purple): purpura, Plin. 9, 39, 63, § 137; 21, 8, 22, § 45.—Because the Roman magistrates wore garments striped with purple. **II.** Trop.: **diabaphus**, i, f. (= ἡ διβαφός, sc. ἐσθής), the purple staterob of a high magistrate: Curtius noster diabaphum cogitat, sed eum infector moratur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16 fin. (id. Att. 2, 9, 2, written as Greek).

† **diābrāchys** = διβραχys, a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables, a dibrach, Diom. p. 471 P.; Mar. Victor. p. 2486 ib. (pure Lat. bibrevis).

† **di-būcino**, āre, v. a., to trumpet forth, acc. to Vel. Long. p. 2227 P.; Cassiod. p. 2294 ib.

† **dica**, ae, f., = δίκη, law t. t., a lawsuit, judicial process, action. Usually in the phrase dicam scribere (alicui) = δίκην γράφειν τινί, to bring an action against any one, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 30; Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 77; 2, 2, 15; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14, § 37; 2, 2, 17, § 42: subscribere, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 5; and stronger, impingere, to bring a heavy action against one, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 92: e lege Rupilia sortiri dicas oportere, to select the jury by lot, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17.

dicābula and **dicibūla**, ōrum, n. [dicax], chatter, idle talk (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 8, § 809; Tert. adv. Val. 20.

dicacitas, ātis, f. [id.], biting wit, railery, banter (for syn. cf.: sal, facetiae, cavillatio, lepos, urbanitas): dicacitas sine dubio a dicendo, quod est omni generi commune, ducta est; proprie tamen significat sermonem cum risu aliquos incessenter, Quint. 6, 3, 21; cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 218; 2, 60, 244; id. Or. 26; Quint. 6, 3, 29 al.

dicaculus, a, um, adj. [id.]. ***I.** Talkative, loquacious: amatrix, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 8.—***II.** Facetious, witty (perh. only in Appul.): puella (with lepida), Ap. M. 2, p. 118, 2: sermo, id. ib. 3, 135, 9.—***Adv.**: **di-**

caculē, *keenly, satirically, facetiously*: dixerat probrum, Ap. M. 1, p. 106, 20: tractabat lurconem, id. ib. 8, p. 213, 6.

Dicaearchia, *ae, f.*, the old name of Puteoli, now *Puzzuoli*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 61; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 4 Müll.—Also called Dicaerchis, idos, *f.*, Petr. 120, 68; and: Dicaerchi moenia, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 96.—**II**. Derivv. **A. Dicaerchi**, the inhabitants of that city.—*Gen. plur.* in Greek form, Dicaearcheum, Lucil. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 122, 14 Müll. (cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. vol. 2, p. 193 and 281).—**B. Dicaerchēus**, *a, um, adj.*, of Dicaearchia or Puteoli: sinus, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 110: urbs, Sil. 13, 385: proles, id. 8, 535.

Dicaearchus, *i, m.*, Δικαίρχος. **I**. The founder of Dicaearchia, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 96.—**II**. A pupil of Aristotle, a famous philosopher and geographer, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10; 31 *fin.*; id. Off. 2, 5; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 16 al.

† **dicaeōlōgia**, *ae, f.*, = δικαιολογία, a rhet. t. t., a plea, defence, Rutll. Lup. 3, p. 81.

Dicaerchēus, *a, um, v.* Dicaearchia, no. II. B.

Dicarchis, *idis, v.* Dicaearchia.

dicassit, *v. 1.* dico *init.*

dicatio, *ōnis, f.* [1. dico, no. II. B. 1.].

I. A formal declaration of intention to become a citizen, Cic. Balb. 11 (v. the passage in its connection).—**II**. = praedicatio, a praising. **A**. Prop., Cod. Theod. 9, 3, 2.—**B**. As a title: tua dicatio, your Reverence, Cod. Theod. 11, 30, 1; Lact. Mort. pers. 48 al.

dicatus, *a, um, P. a.*, v. 1. dico.

dicax, *acis, adj.* [1. dico], talking sharply, satirical, sarcastic, acute, witty (class.). Demosthenes non tam dicax fuit quam facetus. Est autem illud acrioris ingenii, hoc majoris artis, Cic. Or. 26, 90; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 21; so with facetus, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 221; id. Cael. 28, 67; with venustus and urbanus, *Catull. 22, 2; with lascivus, Caelius in Quint. 6, 3, 41; with cavillator, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 15 et saep.: Satyri, Hor. A. P. 225: dicax in alioquem, Cic. Phil. 2, 31 *fin.*: argutia, Gell. 12, 2 et saep.—*Comp.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 244; Liv. 32, 34, 3.—*Sup.*, Petr. 113, 12.—*Adv.* does not occur.

dicē and **dicēbo**, *v. 2.* dico *init.*

† **dichalcom**, *i, n.*, = διχαλκον, a small coin, the fourth (acc. to others, the fifth) part of an obolus, Vitr. 3, 1; cf. Plin. 21, 34, 109, § 185.

† **dichōmēnion**, *ii, n.*, = διχομήνιον, a plant, App. Herb. 64.

† **dichōneutus**, *a, um, adj.*, = δις-χώνευτος, recast, adulterated: aes, Cod. Theod. 11, 21, 1.

† **dichōrēus**, *i, m.*, = διχορεῖος, a double trochee, Cic. Or. 63, 212 sq.

† **dichōtōmos**, *on, adj.*, = διχότομος, cut in two, halved (pure Lat. dimidiatus), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; Firm. Math. 4 praef.

† **dichrōnos**, *a, um, adj.*, = διχρονος, of two quantities, common (pure Lat. aniceps): vocales, Victor. p. 1966 P. al.; Mart. Cap. 9, § 982.

dicibula, *drum, v.* dicabula.

dicimōnium, *i, n.* [2. dico], speaking, oratory, an antiquated word acc. to Varr. L. 6, § 61 ex conj. Müll.

dicio, *ōnis* (less correctly, **ditio**; occurs only in the *gen.*, *dat.*, *acc.*, and *abl. sing.*, and in *plur. once*, Prud. Psych. 221; so Hemsterhuis, Orat. p. 7.—Georges rejects the *dat. sing.*, but v. infra; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 514 sq.), *f.* [root dic-; Sanscr. dicami, point out; Gr. δεικνυμι; Lat. dico; cf. condicio, judex], a t. t., milit. and polit., dominion, sovereignty, authority, rule, sway, power.

I. Prop.: Commagenem, dicionis regiae usque ad id tempus, etc., Suet. Vesp. 8: Poenum quod inter Alpes Apenninumque agri sit, suae dicionis fecisse, Liv. 21, 53; so, id. 21, 60; cf.: Tyros mare dicionis suae fecit, Curt. 4, 4 *fin.*—*Dat.*: regionem dicionis ejus adjecit, Curt. 4, 1, 26; cf.: subiecit dicioni suae hostes, Front. Strat. 1, 3, 10: dicioni alicujus se permittere, Curt. 6, 5, 9; Vell. 2, 37, 3; Lact. 2, 12, 7; Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 2; Curt. 9, 7, 13; 8, 13, 1 al.: gentem dicioni nostrae subicere, Tac. A. 13, 55; cf. under

no. II.—*Acc.* (very freq.): dedunt se, urbem et liberos in dicionem atque in arbitrium Thebano populo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 103; so, Liv. 7, 31; id. 26, 33 *fin.* al.; cf.: omnia in dicionem tradere, Liv. 26, 43: omnes eas civitates in dicionem potestatemque populi Romani esse redactas, Caes. B. G. 2, 34 *fin.*; so, Cic. Agr. 2, 27 *fin.*; id. Prov. Cons. 13, 2; Liv. 26, 21; id. 41, 19: Suet. Tib. 16 et saep.; cf.: urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani dicionemque subjunxit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, 55; and: Iltergetes in jus dicionemque recepit, Liv. 21, 61: sub populi Romani imperium dicionemque cadere, Cic. Font. 1, 2; cf.: voluntate concedere in dicionem, Liv. 30, 7: in dicionem venire, id. 32, 31; so, id. 40, 23; Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, § 32 et saep.: in amicitiam populi Romani dicionemque esse, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20, 66 (cf. on the constr. esp. Kritz ad Sall. J. 112, 3).—*Abl.* (also very freq.): sub alicujus dicionem atque imperio esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; Ov. M. 14, 609: nationes, quae in eorum regno ac dicione sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27 *init.*; and: in parte magis quam in dicione alicujus esse, Liv. 21, 5: in servitute atque in dicione alicujus teneri, Caes. B. G. 1, 33; cf.: terras omni dicione tenere, Verg. A. 1, 236; so, id. ib. 1, 622: dicionem premere alicujus, id. ib. 7, 737; cf. id. ib. 10, 54.

II. Transf., beyond milit. and polit. life: auris meas dedit in dicionem tuam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 8: postquam res publica, in paucorum potentium jus atque dicionem concessit, Sall. C. 20, 7: omnis gentis, etc. . . . decemvirum dicioni, judicio potestati-que permessa esse, Cic. Agr. 2, 15, 39; cf.: sub dicione ejus magistratus (sc. censoris), Liv. 4, 8: respirare contra nutum dicionemque alicujus, Cic. Quint. 30 *fin.*: alioquem in sua potestate ac dicione tenere, id. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 97: caput liberum fidei suae commissum alienae dicioni subicere, Gell. 5, 19, 10 (dub. al. conditioni).

dicis, *gen.* [v. 2. dico], in the phrase dicis causa or gratia, orig. a jurid. t. t., meaning for the sake of judicial form; hence, in gen., for form's sake, for the sake of appearance, λόγον χάριν: ut illis aliquid nummularum dicis causa daret, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24; id. Att. 1, 18, 5 Orell. N. cr.; Nep. Att. 8; Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 34: dicis gratia, ib. 13, 6, 4; Inst. 1, 103 sq.; 2, 252.—**II**. Transf.: si Pontifici accidit dicis causa epulanti, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 27; Arn. 3, 16 Orell. N. cr.: dicis ergo = dicis causa, Charis. 73 P.

1. dico, *avi, ātum, 1* (dixē for dixisse, Val. Ant. ap. Arn. 5, 1; DICASSIT dixerit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 75, 15; rather = dicaverit), *v. a.* [orig. the same word with 2 dico; cf. the meaning of abdicco and abdicco, of indicco and indicco, dedico, no. II. A. al., Corss. Ausspr. 1, 380]. **I**. To proclaim, make known. So perh. only in the foll. passage: pugnam, Lucil. ap. Non. 287, 30.—Far more freq., **II**. Relig. t. t., to dedicate, consecrate, devote any thing to a deity or to a deified person (for syn. cf.: dedico, consecro, inauguro).

A. Prop.: et me dicabo atque animam devotabo hostibus, Att. ap. Non. 98, 12: donum tibi (sc. Jovi) dicatum atque promissum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72; cf.: ara condita atque dicata, Liv. 1, 7 (for which aram condidit dedicavitque, id. 28, 46 *fin.*); so, aram, id. 1, 7; 1, 20: capitolium, templum Jovis O. M., id. 22, 38 *fin.*: templa, Ov. F. 1, 610: delubrum ex manubus, Plin. 7, 26, 27, § 97: lychnumchum Apollini, id. 34, 3, 8, § 14: statusas Olympiae, id. 34, 4, 9, § 16: vehiculum, Tac. G. 40: carmen Veneri, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 178; cf. Suet. Ner. 10 *fin.* et saep.: cygni Apollini dicati, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73.—**2**. With a personal object, to consecrate, to deify (cf. dedico, no. II. A. b.): Janus geminus a Numa dicatus, Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 34: inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac. A. 1, 59.—**B**. Transf., beyond the relig. sphere. **1**. To give up, set apart, appropriate a thing to any one: recita; aurium operam tibi dico, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 72; so, operam, id. Ps. 1, 5, 147; Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 12: hunc totum diem tibi, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 7: tuum studium meae laudi, id. Fam. 2, 6, 4: genus (orationis) epidicticum gymnasiis et palaestrae, id. Or. 13, 42: librum Maecenati, Plin. 19, 10, 57, § 177; cf.: librum laudibus ptisanae, id. 18, 17, § 75 al.: (Dei-ompho) conubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo, Verg. A. 1, 73; cf. the same

verse, ib. 4, 126: se Crasso, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 11; cf.: se Remis in clientelam, *Caes. B. G. 6, 12, 7: se alii civitati, to become a free denizen of it, Cic. Balb. 11, 28; for which: se in aliam civitatem, id. ib. 12 *fin.*—***2**. (I. q. dedico, no. II. A.) To consecrate a thing by using it for the first time: nova signa novamque aquilam, Tac. H. 5, 16.—Hence, **dicatus**, *a, um, P. a.* (acc. to no. II.), devoted, consecrated, dedicated: loca Christo dedicatissima, August. Civ. Dei, 3, 31: CONSTANTINO AETERNO AVGVSTO ARRIVS DIOTIMVS . . . N. M. Q. (i. e. numini majestati-que) EIVS DICATISSIMVS, Inscr. Orell. 1083.

2. dico, *xi, ctum, 3* (praes. DEICO, Inscr. Orell. 4848; imp. usu. dic; cf. duc, fac, fer, from duco, etc., DEICVNT, and perf. DEIXERINT, P. C. de Therm. ib. 3673; imp. dice, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 298, 29 Müll.; Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 109; id. Bac. 4, 4, 65; id. Merc. 1, 2, 47 al.; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 21; fut. dicem = dicam, Cato ap. Quint. 1, 7, 23; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 6 Müll.—Another form of the future is dicebo, Novius ap. Non. 507 (Com. v. 8 Rib.).—*Perf. sync.*: dixi, Plaut. As. 4, 2, 14; id. Trin. 2, 4, 155; id. Mil. 2, 4, 12 et saep.; Ter. And. 3, 1, 1; 3, 2, 38; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 100 et saep.; Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10; id. N. D. 3, 9, 23; id. Caecin. 29, 82; acc. to Quint. 9, 3, 22.—*Perf. subj.*: dixis, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 46; Caecil. ap. Gell. 7, 17 *fin.*: dixem = dixissem, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 84; inf. dixē = dixisse, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 105, 23; Varr. ib. 451, 16; Arn. *init.*; Aus. Sept. Sap. de Cleob. 8; inf. praes. pass. dicier, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 32; Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9 al.), *v. a.* [root DIC = ΔΕΙΚΝ, in δεικνυμι; lit., to show; cf. δίκην, and Lat. dicis, ju-dex, dicio], to say, tell, mention, relate, affirm, declare, state; to mean, intend (for syn. cf.: for, loquor, verba facio, dicto, dictitō, oro, inquam, aio, fabulor, concionor, pronuntio, praedico, recito, declamo, affirmo, assevero, contendo; also, nomino, voco, alloquor, designo, nuncupo; also, decerno, jubeo, statuo, etc.; cf. also, nego.—The person addressed is usually put in *dat.*, v. the foll.: dicere ad alioquem, in eccl. Lat., stands for the Gr. εἰπεῖν πρὸς τινα, Vulg. Luc. 2, 34 al.; cf. infra I. B. 2. γ).

I. Lit. **A**. In gen.: Amphitruonis socium nae me esse volui dicere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 228: advenisse familiarem dicitō, id. ib. 1, 1, 197: haec uti sunt facta ero dicam, id. ib. 1, 1, 304; cf. id. 2, 1, 23: signi dic quid est? id. ib. 1, 1, 265: si dixerō mendacium, id. ib. 1, 1, 43; cf. opp. vera dico, id. ib. 1, 1, 238 al.: quo facto aut dicto adest opus, id. ib. 1, 1, 15; cf.: dictu opus est, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 68: nihil est dictu facilius, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 70: turpe dictu, id. Ad. 2, 4, 11: indignis si male dicitur, bene dictum id esse dico, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 27: ille, quem dixi, whom I have mentioned, named, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45 et saep.: vel dicam = vel potius, or rather: stuporem hominis vel dicam pecudis attendite, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30; cf.: mihi placebat Pomponius maxime vel dicam minime displicebat, id. Brut. 57, 207; so id. ib. 70, 246; id. Fam. 4, 7, 3 al.—**B**. Dicitur, dicebatur, dictum est, impers. with *acc.* and *inf.*, it is said, related, maintained, etc.; or, they say, affirm, etc.: de hoc (sc. Diodoro) Verri dicitur, habere eum, etc., it is reported to Verres that, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18: non sine causa dicitur, ad ea referri omnes nostras cogitationes, id. Fin. 3, 18, 60; so, dicitur, Nep. Paus. 5, 3; Quint. 5, 7, 33; 7, 2, 44; Ov. F. 4, 508: Titum multo apud patrem sermone orasse dicebatur, ne, etc., Tac. H. 4, 52; so, dicebatur, id. A. 1, 10: in hac habitasse platea dictum est Chrysidem, Ter. And. 4, 5, 1: dictum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 5; Liv. 38, 56; Quint. 6, 1, 27: ut pulsus hostibus dici posset, eos, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 46, 3. Cf. also: hoc illud dicitur, with *acc.* and *inf.*, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 72; id. de Or. 1, 33, 150; Quint. 4, 2, 91; 11, 3, 177 al.—Esp. in histt. in reference to what has been previously related: ut supra dictum est, Sall. J. 96, 1: sicut ante dictum est, Nep. Dion. 9, 5; cf. Curt. 3, 7, 7; 5, 1, 11; 8, 6, 2 et saep.—**C**. (See Zumpt, Gram. § 607.) Dicor, diceris, dicitur, with *nom.* and *inf.*, it is said that I, thou, he, etc.; or, they say that I, thou, etc.: ut nos dicamur duo omnium dignissimi esse, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 47: cf. Quint. 4, 4, 6: dicar Princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos Deduxisse modos, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 10 al.: illi socius esse diceris, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 72: aedes Demaenetus ubi

DICO

dicitur habitare, id. As. 2, 3, 2: qui (Pisistratus) primus Homeri libros confusos antea sic disposuisse dicitur, ut nunc habemus, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 137 et saep.: quot annos nata dicitur? Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 89: is nunc dicitur venturus peregre, id. Truc. 1, 1, 66 et saep. In a double construction, with *nom.* and *inf.*, and *acc.* and *inf.* (acc. to *no. b.* and *c.*): petisse dicitur major Titius... idque ab eis facile (sc. eum) impetrasse, Auct. B. Afr. 28 *fin.*; so Suet. Oth. 7.—**d.** Dictum ac factum or dictum factum (Gr. ἀπα ἔπος ἀπα ἔργον), in colloq. lang., *no sooner said than done, without delay*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 7: dictum ac factum reddidi, *it was "said and done" with me*, id. Heaut. 4, 5, 12; 5, 1, 31; cf. dicto citius, Verg. A. 1, 142; Hor. S. 2, 2, 80; and: dicto prope citius, Liv. 23, 47, 6.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn. **a.** To assert, affirm a thing as certain (opp. nego): quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12; cf. dicebant, ego negabam, id. Fam. 3, 8, 5; and: quibus creditum non sit negantibus, iisdem credatur dicentibus? id. Rab. Post. 12, 35.—**b.** For dico with a negative, nego is used, q. v.; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 799; but: dicere nihil esse pulchrius, etc., Liv. 30, 12, 6; 21, 9, 3 Fabri; so, freq. in Liv. when the negation precedes, id. 30, 22, 5; 23, 10, 13 al.; cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 355.—**2.** dico is often inserted parenthetically, to give emphasis to an apposition: utinam C. Caesari, patri, dico adolescenti contigisset, etc., Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 49; id. Tusc. 5, 36, 105; id. Planc. 12, 30; Quint. 9, 2, 83; cf. Cic. Or. 58, 197; id. Tusc. 4, 16, 36; Sen. Ep. 14, 6; id. Vit. Beat. 15, 6; Quint. 1, 6, 24: ille mihi praesidium dederat, cum dico mihi, senatui dico populoque Romano, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 20; Sen. Ep. 83, 12; Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 2; 3, 2, 2.—**3.** In rhetoric and jurid. lang., to pronounce, deliver, rehearse, speak any thing. (α) With *acc.*: oratio dicta de scripto, Cic. Planc. 30 *fin.*; cf. sententiam de scripto, id. Att. 4, 3, 3: controversias, Quint. 3, 8, 51; 9, 2, 77: prooemium ac narrationem et argumenta, id. 2, 20, 10: exordia, id. 11, 3, 161: theses et communes locos, id. 2, 1, 9: materias, id. 2, 4, 41: versus, Cic. Or. 56, 189; Quint. 6, 3, 86: causam, of the defendant or his attorney, to make a defensive speech, to plead in defence, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5; id. Quint. 8; id. Sest. 8; Quint. 5, 11, 39; 7, 4, 3; 8, 2, 24 al.; cf. causas (said of the attorney), Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5; 2, 8, 32 al.: jus, to pronounce judgment, id. Fl. 3; id. Fam. 13, 14; hence the praetor's formula: *no, dico, addico*; v. do, etc.—(β) With *ad* and *acc. pers.*, to plead before a person or tribunal: ad unum iudicem, Cic. Opt. Gen. 4, 10: ad quos? ad me, si idoneus videor qui iudicem, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 29; § 72; Liv. 3, 41.—(γ) With *ad* and *acc. of thing*, to speak in reference to, in reply to: non audeo ad ista dicere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32, 78; id. Rep. 1, 13, 30.—(δ) *Absol.*: nec idem loqui, quod dicere, Cic. Or. 32: est oratoris proprium, apte, distincte, ornate dicere, id. Off. 1, 1, 2; so, de aliqua re pro aliquo, contra aliquem, etc., innumerable times in Cic. and Quint.: dixi, the t. t. at the end of a speech, *I have done*, Cic. Verr. 1 *fin.* Ascon. and Zumpt, a. h. l.; thus, dixerunt, the t. t. by which the praeco pronounced the speeches of the parties to be finished, Quint. 1, 5, 43; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 6, 4, 7.—**Transf.** beyond the judicial sphere: causam nullam or causam haud dico, *I have no objection*, Plaut. Mil. 5, 34; id. Capt. 3, 4, 92; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 42.—**4.** To describe, relate, singe, celebrate in writing (mostly poet.): tibi dicere laudes, Tib. 1, 3, 31; so, laudes Phoebi et Dianae, Hor. C. S. 76: Dianam, Cynthia, Latonam, id. C. 1, 21, 1: Alciden puerosque Leda, id. ib. 1, 12, 25: caelestes, pugilemve equumve, id. ib. 4, 2, 19: Pelidae stomachum, id. ib. 1, 6, 5: bella, id. Ep. 1, 16, 26; Liv. 7, 29: carmen, Hor. C. 1, 32, 3; id. C. S. 8; Tib. 2, 1, 54: modos, Hor. C. 3, 11, 7: silvestrium naturas, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 138 et saep.: temporibus Augusti dicendis non defere decora ingenia, Tac. A. 1, 1; id. H. 1, 1: vir neque silendus neque dicendus sine cura, Vell. 2, 13.—**b.** Of prophecies, to predict, foretell: bellicosus fata Quiritibus Hac lege dico, ne, etc., Hor. C. 3, 3, 58: sortes per carmina, id. A. P. 403: quicquid, id. S. 2, 5, 59: hoc (Delphi), Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 43 et saep.—**5.** To pronounce, ar-

DICO

ticulate a letter, syllable, word: Demosthenem scribit Phalaereus, cum *Rho* dicere nequiret, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 46, 96; id. de Or. 1, 61, 260; Quint. 1, 4, 8; 1, 7, 21 al.—**6.** To call, to name: habitum quendam vitalem corporis esse, *harmoniam* Graeci quam dicunt, Lucr. 3, 106; cf.: Latine dicimus *elocutionem*, quam Graeci *ῥησιν* vocant, Quint. 8, 1, 1: Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaeone dixit, Verg. A. 3, 335: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 50: uxor quondam tua dicta, Verg. A. 2, 678 et saep.—**Prov.**: dici beatus ante obitum nemo debet, Ov. M. 3, 135.—**7.** To name, appoint one to an office: ut consules roget praetor vel dictatorem dicat, Cic. Att. 9, 15, 2: so, dictatorem, Liv. 5, 9, 7, 26; 8, 29: consulem, id. 10, 15; 24, 9; 26, 22 (thrice): magistrum equitum, id. 6, 39: adilem, id. 9, 46: arbitrum bibendi, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 26 et saep.—**8.** To appoint, set apart, fix upon, settle: nam mea bona meis cognatis dicam, inter eos partiam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 113; cf. Pompon. ap. Non. 280, 19: dotis paululum vicino suo, Afran. ib. 26: pecuniam omnem suam doti, Cic. Fl. 35: quoniam inter nos nuptiae sunt dictae, Afran. ap. Non. 280, 24; cf.: diem nuptiis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 75: diem operi, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 57: diem juris, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 16: diem exercitui ad conveniendum Pharas, Liv. 36, 8; cf. id. 42, 28, and v. dies: locum consilii, id. 25, 16: leges pacis, id. 33, 12; cf.: leges victis, id. 34, 57: legem tibi, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 18; Ov. M. 6, 137; cf.: legem sibi, to give sentence upon one's self, id. ib. 13, 72: pretium muneris, Hor. C. 4, 8, 12 et saep.—**With inf.**: prius data est, quam tibi dari dicta, Pac. ap. Non. 280, 28.—**Pass. impers.**: eodem Numida inermis, ut dictum erat, accedit, Sall. J. 113, 6.—**9.** To utter, express, esp. in phrases: non dici potest, dici vix potest, etc.: non dici potest quam flagrem desiderio urbis, Cic. Att. 5, 11, 1; 5, 17, 5: dici vix potest quanta sit vis, etc., id. Leg. 2, 15, 38; id. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 127; id. Or. 17, 55; id. Red. ad Quir. 1, 4; cf. Quint. 2, 2, 8; 11, 3, 85.—**10.** (Mostly in colloq. lang.) Aliqui, like our vulg. to tell one so and so, for to admonish, warn, threaten him: dicebam, pater, tibi, ne matri consuleres male, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 88; cf. Nep. Datam. 5; Ov. Am. 1, 14, 1.—**Esp. freq.**: tibi (ego) dico, *I tell you*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 30; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 76; id. Men. 2, 3, 27; id. Mil. 2, 2, 62 et saep.; Ter. And. 1, 2, 33 Ruhnck.; id. ib. 4, 4, 23; id. Eun. 2, 3, 46; 87; Phaedr. 4, 19, 18; cf. tibi dicimus, Ov. H. 20, 153; id. M. 9, 122; so, dixi, *I have said it*, i. e. you may depend upon it, it shall be done, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 90; 92.—**11.** Dicere sacramentum or sacramento, to take an oath, to swear; v. sacramentum.

II. Transf. i. q. intellego, Gr. φημί, to mean so and so; it may sometimes be rendered in English by *namely*, to wit: nec quemquam vidi, qui magis ea, quae timenda esse negaret, timeret, mortem dico et deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 86; id. de Or. 3, 44, 174: *M.* Sequar ut institui divinum illum virum, quem saepius fortasse laudo quam necesse est. *At* Platonem videlicet dicis, id. Leg. 3, 1: uxoris dico, non tuam, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 30 et saep.—**Hence, dictum, i. n., something said, i. e. a saying, a word.** **A.** In gen.: haut doctis dictis certantes sed male dictis, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 274 Vahl); acc. to Hertz.: nec maledictis; so, istaec dicta dicere, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 40: docta, id. ib. 2, 2, 99; id. Men. 2, 1, 24; Lucr. 5, 113; cf. conducta, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 3: meum, id. As. 2, 4, 1: ridiculum, id. Capt. 3, 1, 22: minimum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: ferocibus dictis rem nobilitare, Liv. 23, 47, 4 al.: ob admissum foede dictumve superbe, Lucr. 5, 1224; cf. facete, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 73; id. Poen. 3, 3, 24; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 57; Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104 al.: lepide, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 103: absurde, id. Capt. 1, 1, 3: vere, Nep. Alc. 8, 4: ambigue, Hor. A. P. 449 et saep.—**Pleon.**: feci ego istaec dicta quae vos dicitis (sc. me fecis), Plaut. Casin. 5, 4, 17.—**B.** In partic. **1.** A saying, maxim, proverb: aurea dicta, Lucr. 3, 12; cf. veridica, id. 6, 24: Catonis est dictum. *Pedibus compensari pecuniam*, Cic. Fl. 29 *fin.* Hence, the title of a work by Caesar: Dicta collectanea (his Ἀποθνήματα, mentioned in Cic. Fam. 9, 16), Suet. Caes. 56.—**Esp. freq.**, **2.** For facete dictum, a witty saying, bon-mot, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 54 *fin.* (cf.

DICT

Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 1 *fin.*); Cic. Phil. 2, 17; Quint. 6, 3, 2; 16; 36; Liv. 7, 33, 3; Hor. A. P. 273 et saep.; cf. also, dictionum.—**3.** Poetry, verse (abstr. and concr.): dicti studiosus, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 18, 71: rerum naturam expandere dictis, Lucr. 1, 126; 5, 56: Ennius hirsuta cingat sua dicta corona, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 61.—**4.** A prediction, prophecy, Lucr. 1, 103; Verg. A. 2, 115; Val. Fl. 2, 326 al.; cf. dictio.—**5.** An order, command: dicto paruit consul, Liv. 9, 41; cf. Verg. A. 3, 189; Ov. M. 8, 815: haec dicta dedit, Liv. 3, 61; cf. id. 7, 33; 8, 34; 22, 25 al.: dicto audientem esse and dicto audire alicui, v. audio.—**6.** A promise, assurance: illi dixerant sese dedituros... Cares, tamen, non dicto capti, etc., Nep. Mil. 2, 5; Fur. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1, 34.

† **dicrōtūm**, i. n. (sc. navigium), = δι-κροτος (two-oared), a galley with two banks of oars, Cic. Att. 5, 11, 4; 16, 4 *fin.*—Also called **dicrōta**, ae, f. (sc. navis), Auct. B. Alex. 47, 2.

dictabōlārium, ii, n. [dicto], i. q. dictionum, a satirical saying, plur., Laber. ap. Fronto de Or. 1.

Dictaeus, a, um, v. Dicte, no. II. A.

dictāmen, inis, n. [dicto], late Lat. for dictum, praescriptum, praeceptum.

dictamnum, or -us, i, v. Dicte, no. II. B.

dictāta, ōrum, n., lessons, exercises, etc., v. dicto *fin.*

dictatio, ōnis, f. [dicto], a dictating, dictation (late Lat.), Dig. 29, 1, 4 al.

* **dictatiuncula**, ae, f. dim. [dictatio], a short dictation, Hier. adv. Vigil. 3.

dictator, ōris, m. [dicto, q. a commander]. **I.** A dictator, the chief magistrate in several Italian states, elected by the Romans in seasons of emergency for six months, and armed with absolute authority; formerly called Magister populi, and also Praetor Maximus, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9; id. Rep. 1, 40; Liv. 7, 3; Cic. Rep. 2, 32; Liv. 2, 18; Lydus de Magistr. 1, 36–38 et saep.; cf. Mommsen, Hist. Book I. ch. 2; 1, p. 330 N. Y. ed. Anthon's Smith's Antiq. p. 360; Kreuz. Excurs. XII. to Cic. Leg. p. 509.—*The chief magistrate of other cities of Italy*, Cic. Mil. 10; Liv. 1, 23; Spart. Hadr. 18; Inscr. Orell. 112; 2293; 3786 al.—**B.** Transf., of Hannibal, as chief of the Carthaginians, Column. Rostr.; cf. Cato ap. Gell. 10, 24, 7.—**II.** Qui dicit, one who dictates, Salv. Ep. 9 med.

dictatōrius, a, um, adj. [dictator], of or belonging to a dictator; dictatorial: gladius, Cic. Clu. 44, 123: majestas, Liv. 4, 14; 8, 30: fulmen, id. 6, 39: invidia, id. 22, 26; cf. animadversio, Vell. 2, 68 *fin.*: juvenis, i. e. the son of the dictator, Liv. 7, 4.

* **dictatrix**, icis, f. [id.], a dictatress, comic, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 18.

dictatūra, ae, f. [id.]. **I.** The office of a dictator, dictatorship, Cic. Phil. 1, 1 *fin.*; id. Off. 3, 31, 112; *Caes. B. C. 3, 2; Liv. 6, 39; 7, 3 *fin.*; Quint. 3, 8, 53; Suet. Caes. 76; id. Aug. 52 et saep.—**II.** The work of dictating to pupils; only in a play upon the double meaning in the sentence: Sullam nescisse litteras, qui dictaturam deposuerit, Caes. ap. Suet. Caes. 77.

Dicte, ōs, f., Δικτη, a mountain in the eastern part of Crete (now Sethia), in a cave of which Jupiter, acc. to fable, was concealed from Saturn. Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 164.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Dictaeus**, a, um, adj., Dictaeae, among poets for Cretan: arva, Verg. A. 3, 171: saltus, id. ib. 4, 73: rura, Ov. M. 3, 2: greges, id. F. 5, 118: antrum, Verg. G. 4, 152: Nymphae, id. E. 6, 57: rex, i. e. Jupiter, id. G. 2, 536; also, *Minos*, Ov. M. 8, 43: Telestes, id. 9, 717: Dictaeae astra coronae, i. e. of Ariadne, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 208: arundo, i. e. of the Cretans, who were famous archers, Sil. 13, 184; so, pennae, id. 15, 634.—**B. dictamnus**, i, f., or **dictamnum**, i, n., the plant dittany, growing in great abundance on Mount Dicte and Mount Ida: Origanum dictamnus, Linn.; Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 97; 25, 8, 53, § 93; 26, 14, 87, § 142; Verg. A. 12, 412; Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126.

† **dictērium**, ii, n., = δεκτήριον, a witty saying, a bon-mot (pure Lat. dictum).—*Plur.*, Pompon. ap. Macr. S. 2, 1, 14;

Varr. ap. Non. 101, 3: dicteria dicere in omnes, Mart. 6, 44, 3.

dicticos, on, *adj.*, = *δεικτικός*. **I.** Gen., *pointing*: digitus quem Graeci dictionem vocant, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 21.—**II.** Esp., rhet. t. t., *demonstrative*: enthymema, Jul. Vict. Art. Rhet. 11.

dictio, onis, *f.* [2. dico], *a saying, speaking, uttering, delivery*. **I.** In gen. **A.** (Good prose, for the most part only in jurid. and rhetor. lang.) Sententiae, Cic. Inv. 2, 4: testimonii, i. e. the right of giving testimony, *Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 63: causae, a *defending, pleading*, Cic. Quint. 10, 35; id. Sest. 17 *fin.*; *Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 2; Liv. 7, 5 al.: multae ovium et boum, Cic. Rep. 2, 9 *fin.*—**B.** *Kinds of delivery, style, diction*: seposuisse a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, quae, etc., id. de Or. 1, 6, 22; so, oratoria, id. ib. 2, 67, 270: subitae, id. ib. 1, 33, 152: et vero fuit in hoc (Crasso) popularis dictio excellens, Antonii genus dicendi multo aptius, etc., id. Brut. 44, 165: extemporales, Quint. 2, 4, 27: discipulorum, *declamation*, id. 2, 2, 6 al.: saeptuosa dictione, opp. aperte dicere, Pac. Com. Frag. v. 5 Rib.—Hence, **C.** The use of a word or phrase, a mode of expression, Quint. 9, 1, 17; 9, 1, 4; Gell. 7, 9, 13; 11, 3, 5.—**D.** A word, = verbum, vocabulum (late Lat.), Prisc. II. p. 51, 10 al.—**II.** Esp. **A.** (Cf. dictum, B. 4.) An oracular response, prediction (rare; not in Cic.): flexa, non falsa autumare dictio Delphis solet, Pac. ap. Non. 237, 4 (Rib. Trag. v. 308); Att. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 26, 42; Liv. 8, 24, 2.—**B.** The art of speaking, oratory: dictioni operam dare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 9.

† **dictiosus**, a, um, *adj.* [dictum], perhaps facetious, satirical, Varr. L. L. 6, § 61 Müll.

dictio, avi, atum, 1, *v. intens. a.* [dicto], to say often or emphatically; to declare, maintain, assert repeatedly (good prose). **I.** In gen.: non obsecro, es, quem semper te esse dictitasti, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 16; cf. Liv. 3, 20; 9, 18: qui ita dictitasti, iis esse metuendum, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 4; 1, 3, 8; 1, 10, 28; 2, 1, 8: ut Lacedaemonii suos omnes agros esse dictitarent, quos spiculo possent attingere, id. Rep. 3, 9: Caelius profectus, ut dictitabat, ad Caesarem pervenit, as he alleged, or pretended, Caes. B. C. 3, 22, 3; cf. id. ib. 3, 32, 4 and 6; Sall. C. 22, 2 Kritz.; Nep. Lys. 1, 4; Liv. 1, 49; 5, 2; Tac. A. 1, 72 al.—**Pass. impers.**: male dictitatur tibi volgo in sermonibus, there are bad rumors about you, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 62.—***II.** In partic., in jurid. lang.: causas, to plead frequently, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56.

dicto, avi, atum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [2. dico], to say often; to pronounce, declare, or assert repeatedly. **I.** In gen. (very rare): rogarem te, ut diceris pro me tu idem, qui illis orationem dictavisses, Cic. Fin. 4, 22 *fin.*: mercedem servum qui dictet nomina, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 50; cf. Gell. 4, 1, 2.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** In partic. **A.** To dictate to one for writing: quod non modo Tironi dictare, sed ne ipse quidem audere scribere, Cic. Att. 13, 9; 7, 13 *b. fin.*; 2, 23; Quint. 2, 4, 12; 10, 3, 18; Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 49 et saep. So of the dictating of teachers (common for want of books): memini quae mihi parvo Orbilius dictare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 71; cf. id. Sat. 1, 10, 75.—**2.** Transf. As the practice of dictating came, in the course of time, to be very general (v. Gesner upon Quint. 10, 3, 18), dictare, since the Aug. per., acquired the signif. to express in written language, make, compose: elegidia, Pers. 1, 52; so, ducentos versus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 10: carmina (for which, shortly before and after, scribere), id. Ep. 2, 1, 110: codicillos, to draw up, make, Suet. Tib. 22; cf. testamentum, id. Ner. 32; hence also, summas, i. e. to dispose of by will, Dig. 32, 95; and in the pass.: non unus tibi rivalis dictabitur heres, appointed, designated, Juv. 6, 218; so, actionem, to draw up a declaration, Suet. Rhet. 2; and among jurists in gen., to bring an action, go to law, Dig. 15, 1, 50; also, iudicium, ib. 9, 4, 22; 49, 3, 3 al.—**B.** To prescribe, recommend, order, dictate (cf. 2. dico, no. I. B. 10; in this sense the primitive of dictator, although no ante-Aug. examples occur): sportulam, Quint. 11, 3, 131: dictataque jurant

Sacramenta deis, Sil. 10, 448.—**2.** Transf., of abstract subjects: ita videtur ratio dictare, Quint. 3, 4, 11; cf. Dig. 1, 2, § 11: quibus sordet omne, quod natura dictavit, Quint. 8 proem. § 26; so with acc., id. 1, 3, 16; 2, 15, 6; Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 20.—Hence, **dictata**, orum, *n.* (acc. to no. II. A.).

A. Things dictated by the master to his scholars, i. e. lessons, exercises, rules, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4; id. Fin. 4, 4, 10; id. N. D. 1, 26; id. Tusc. 2, 11, 96; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 55; 1, 18, 13; Pers. 1, 29 al.—Also, in gen. **B.** Precepts, rules, e. g. for gladiators, Suet. Caes. 26; for mimes, Juv. 5, 122.

dictor, oris, *m.* [2. dico], one who says something, a speaker (late Lat.), Aug. Doctr. Chr. 4, 19 al.

dictum, i, *n.*, v. 2. dico, II.

dicturio, ire, *v. desid. a.*, to long to say or tell (late Lat.): fortiter a se facta semper dicturiunt, Macr. S. 7, 2, 7; 2, 3, 16.

1. dictus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. dico.

* **2. dictus**, is, *m.* [2. dico], a saying, speech, Aur. Vict. epit. 14.

Dictynna, ae, *f.*, Δικτυννα. **I.** The nymph Britomartis, so called because, when pursued by Minos, she sprang into a net (δίκτυον; cf. Callim. Hymn. Dian. 189 sq.), Verg. Cir. 304.—**II.** An appellation of Diana, Ov. M. 2, 441; 5, 619; id. F. 6, 755; Tib. 1, 4, 25; Stat. Th. 9, 632.—Hence, **A.** **Dictynnaeum** (-neum), i, *n.*, a place sacred to the goddess Dictynna, near Sparta, Liv. 34, 38, 5.—**B.** **Dictynnaeus** mons (τὸ Δικτυνναῖον), a promontory on the N. W. coast of Crete, where a temple of Diana stood, now Cape Sparta, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 60; Sol. 11, 6.—**III.** A city near the temple of Diana in Crete, Mel. 7, 12.

Dictys, ōs, *m.*, Δίκτυς. **I.** A mariner changed by Bacchus into a dolphin, Ov. M. 3, 615.—**II.** A centaur, slain at the wedding of Pirithoüs, Ov. M. 12, 334 sq.—**III.** A fisherman on the island of Seriphos, who saved Perseus from drowning, Stat. S. 2, 1, 95.—**IV.** Dictys Cretensis, the traditional author of a mythical history of the Trojan war, in Greek; preserved to us in the Latin translation of L. Septimius, v. Teuffel, Roem. Lit. § 416, 1-4.

† **didascālicus**, a, um, *adj.*, = διδασκαλικός, pertaining to instruction, didactic (ante- and post-class.): opusculum, Aus. Ep. 17.—**Subst.**: **Didascālica**, on or ōrum, *n.*, the title of a work by Attius, in Gell. 3, 11, 4 al.; cf. Madvig Opuscul. Acad. prior. pp. 87-110.

diditus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. dido.

Didius, a, um, the name of a Roman plebeian gens; so T. Didius, consul in the year 656 a. u. c., Cic. Planc. 25, 61; Ov. F. 6, 568 al.; Didius Julianus, emperor of Rome in the year 193 A. D., whose life is written by Spartianus.—**II.** *Adj.*: Lex Didia sumptuaria, of the year 610 a. u. c., Macr. S. 2, 13, 6. Another law: Lex Caecilia Didia, of the year 656, Cic. Sest. 64, 135; id. Att. 2, 9, 1 al.

1. di-do (also written **disdo**; v. the foll.), dididi, diditum, 3, *v. a.*, to give out, spread abroad, disseminate, distribute (ante-class. and poet.; esp. in Lucr.; once in Tac.). **I.** Lit.: numquam ego argentum... dididi, Cato ap. Fronto Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2, p. 150: in venas cibum, Lucr. 2, 1136; 4, 956; 6, 947; cf. id. 3, 703; 4, 633: omne per caules palati, id. 4, 623; cf. id. 3, 246; 5, 269; 6, 1166.—**Absol.**: dide, disice, Caecil. ap. Cic. Cael. 16, 37 (Com. Frag. v. 239 Rib.).—**II.** Trop.: dum munia didit (sc. servis), Hor. S. 2, 2, 67: per magnas didita gentes Solatia vitae, Lucr. 5, 20; cf.: rumor per agmina Trojana, Verg. A. 7, 144: tua terris didita fama, id. ib. 8, 132; cf.: fama in populos, Sil. 1, 186: fama per provincias, Tac. A. 11, 1.

2. Didō, ūs and ōnis, *f.*, Διδώ, the celebrated foundress of Carthage, daughter of the Tyrian king Belus, wife of Sichaerus, and sister of Pygmalion; called also *Elissa* or *Elissa*.—**Nom.** Dido, Verg. A. 1, 299; 340; 360 et saep.; Ov. Am. 2, 18, 25; id. F. 3, 545; 640.—**Gen.** Didōnis, Just. 11, 10, 13; Aug. Conf. 1, 13; Macr. Sat. 4, 3, 6 al.: Didūs, Cornutus ap. Charis. p. 102 P.—**Dat.** Didōi, Macr. Sat. 5, 2, 14 (dub. al. Didoni): Didāni, Tert. Anim. 33.—**Acc.** Didō, Verg. A. 4, 383;

Ov. H. 7, 7; 133 (in both passages several MSS. read Didon); Vell. 1, 6, 2: Didonem, Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 27, 1; August. Conf. 1, 13: Didān, Atteius ap. Charis. 1. I.—**Abt.** Didōne, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 685 P.; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 223 (cf. Neue Formenl. 1, 352).

† **didrachmon**, i, and **didrachma**, ātis, *n.*, = διδραχμον, a double drachma, Tert. Praescr. 11; Vulg. Matt. 17, 23 al.

di-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, to draw apart; to part, split, separate, sever, sunder, divide (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ventus eas (sc. nubes) leviter diducit, Lucr. 6, 215: cum compresserat digitos pugnumque fecerat... cum autem diduxerat et manum dilataverat, etc., Cic. Or. 32, 113; of the graceful movements of the arms in dancing: molli diducit candida gestu brachia, Prop. 3, 15, 5 (Müll. al. deduct): candida seu molli diducit brachia motu, Stat. S. 3, 5, 66; cf. oculum, Cels. 7, 7, 4: superciliū volvere diductum, Plin. 11, 37, 57, § 157: pedem et crus in diversa, Cels. 8, 22; os, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 36: nares, Quint. 11, 3, 80: labra, ib. 81: fauces immani hiatu, to stretch, Sil. 3, 194: rictum risu, Hor. S. 1, 10, 7 et saep.: nodos manu, Ov. M. 2, 560; cf.: complexus vestros, Prop. 1, 13, 19: humum, Ov. M. 8, 588; cf.: arva et urbes, Verg. A. 3, 419: terram, id. G. 2, 354: scopulos (Hannibal), Juv. 10, 153; cf. of natural cleavings of the earth, Tac. A. 2, 47; 12, 69: cibum, i. e. to digest = digerere, Cels. 3, 4 *fin.*; v. the foll.: mixti neque inter se diducti colores, Cels. 2, 8 et saep.—With in: crudam materiam in corpus omne diduci, Cels. praef.: maxima flumina in rivis diducuntur, Quint. 5, 13, 13; cf.: domum in multos diductam recessus, id. 11, 2, 18.—**B.** In partic. milit. t. t., to separate the forces, in a good or (more freq.) in a bad sense; to divide, distribute; to disperse, scatter: diductis nostris paulatim navibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 2: instruit aciem diductam in cornua, Liv. 5, 38, 1 Drak.; cf.: diducta propere in cornua levis armatura est, id. 21, 55, 5: diductis in latera viribus, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 8 Oud.: ordines, id. ib. 2, 3, 12; 2, 6, 4: copias, Caes. B. C. 3, 111, 2: cornua, Liv. 31, 21, 14: robur, Luc. 3, 584 Cort.; and poet.: choros, Verg. A. 5, 581: ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, Caes. B. G. 3, 23, 7; 6, 34, 5; id. B. C. 3, 40, 2; Sall. J. 25, 9; Liv. 26, 41; Tac. A. 2, 11, 4, 2; Front. Strat. 4, 7, 31 et saep.—**II.** Trop. (mostly post-Aug.): cum diducaris ab eo, quicum libentissime vixeris, Cic. Inv. 1, 55 *fin.*; cf.: amicitias cohaerentes, Sen. de Ira, 2, 29: nuptias, id. Contr. 2, 13; cf. matrimonium, Suet. Oth. 3; and: si repudio diducta fuerit, Sen. Contr. 2, 10: diducta civitas ut civili bello, divided into parties, Tac. A. 4, 17; cf. below: in sterili jejunaque materia, eandem speciem laudis diducere ac spargere, Plin. Pan. 66, 1; cf. argumenta, Quint. 4, 2, 82; 5, 13, 12: nomina, id. 6, 3, 17 Spald.: item domini et conductoris, i. e. to settle, adjust, Col. 3, 13, 12 et saep.—With in: assem in partes centum, Hor. A. P. 326: in tres partes medicina diducta est, Cels. praef.: haec omnia rursus in species, Quint. 2, 14, 5; cf. id. 5, 10, 61; 94 al.: divisionem in digitos, to tell off on one's fingers, id. 4, 5, 24 (coupled with partiri); cf. argumenta, id. 11, 1, 53: animum in tam multiplex officium, id. 20, 7, 9: ultio senatum in studia diduxerat, Tac. H. 4, 6; 2, 68; cf.: seditio in diversa consilia, diduxerat vulgum, Curt. 9, 1; of classification, to divide: in tres partes medicinam, Cels. praef.

diductio, onis, *f.* [diduco], an expanding, separating (very rare; perh. only in Seneca): ostendit intentionem spiritus velocitatis ejus et diductio, Sen. Q. N. 2, 8, 2: in diductione rerum, in dividing, separating the elements, id. ib. 3, 13, 2.

diductus, a, um, *Part.*, from diduco.

Didymae, arum, *f.* **I.** A group of islands on the coast of Troas, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 138.—**II.** Islands on the coast of Lycia, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 131. (In Ov. M. 7, 469, the better reading is Didymae.)

Didymaeus, a, um, *adj.* of Didyma, a city of Ionia: oraculum Didymaei Apollinis, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112; cf. ib. 6, 16, 18, § 49; Macr. Sat. 1, 17, 64, and v. Didyme, no. III.

Didymāon, ὄνις, m., the name of a skillful artificer, Verg. A. 5, 359.

Didyme, ἑσ, f. I. An island near Sicily, Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 94; Mel. 2, 7, 18; Ov. F. 4, 475.—II. An island in the Aegean Sea, Ov. M. 7, 469.—III. A city in Ionia (also called **Didyma**, Διδύμεια), in the Milesian territory, now Jeronda or Joran, with a temple and oracle of Apollo, called **Didymēon**, ἰ, n., Διδυμείον, Curt. 7, 5, 28; cf. Mültz. and Zumpt, ad h. l.—Hence also, **Didymeus** (trisyl.), ei, m., = Διδυμεύς, the *Didymean*, i. e. Apollo, Mel. 1, 17, 1.

† **diechidnōn** δι' ἐχιδνών, a medicine, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2 sub fin.

diēcūla, ae, f. dim. [dies], the short space of a day, one little day, a little while, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 88; Ter. And. 4, 2, 27; Cic. Att. 5, 21, 13; and repeatedly in Ap.; so Met. 1, p. 106; ib. 6, 179.

di-erectus (in Plaut. always trisyllabic), a, um, P. a. [erigo], qs. stretched out and raised on high, i. e. crucified (only in Plautus and Varro; not in Terence), an abusive expression, like the English *Go and be hanged!* gallowsbird, etc. (cf. furcifer, and v. Brix ad Plaut. Trin. 457; Lo-rence ad Plaut. Most. 837): i hinc di-erectus, Plaut. Merc. 1, 72: abin di-erectus, id. ib. 4, 4, 16; id. Cas. 1, 15; id. Poen. 1, 1, 32: recede hinc di-erecte, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 7: abi di-erecte, id. Most. 1, 1, 8; id. Trin. 2, 4, 56: i di-erecte in maximum malam cruce-m, id. Poen. 1, 2, 134: i di-erectum, cor meum, ac suspende te, id. Capt. 3, 4, 103: abi hinc di-erecte. Abin hinc in malam cruce-m? id. Most. 3, 2, 163: quin tu i di-erecta cum sucula et cum porculis, id. Rud. 4, 4, 126.—II. Transf.: ducit lembum jam di-erectum navis praedatoria, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 87: lien di-erectus, is gone to the crows, is destroyed, id. Curc. 2, 1, 29: apage in di-erectum a domo nostra istam insanitatem, Varr. ap. Non. 49, 26.

dies (dies, Liv. Andron. Fragm. Odyss. 7), ei (ei, Verg. A. 4, 156; Hor. S. 1, 8, 35 et saep.; dissyll.: di-ei, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 31; also gen. dies, die and dii—dies, as in acies, facies, perniciēs, etc., Enn. ap. Gell. 9, 14; Ann. v. 401 Vahl.; Cic. Sest. 12, 28 ap. Gell. l. l.: die, Prisc. p. 780 P.; even in Verg. G. 1, 208, where Gellius reads dies, v. Wagner ad loc., nearly all MSS. have die; cf. Rib. and Forbig, ad loc.; so die, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 59; id. Capt. 4, 2, 20; Caes. B. G. 7, 11, 5; id. B. C. 1, 14, 3; 3, 76, 2; Just. 2, 11, 17; cf. Oud. ad B. G. 2, 23, 1. Die appears to be certain in Sall. J. 52, 3; 97, 3. Also in Cic. Sest. 12, 28, Gellius reads dies, where our MSS., except the Cod. Lamb., have diei; perh. those words do not belong to Cicero himself. Form dii, Verg. A. 1, 636, Rib. and Forbig. after Serv. and Gell. l. l.—*Dat.*, diē, saep. die, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 120, acc. to Serv. Verg. G. 1, 203; Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 48; id. Capt. 3, 1, 4; id. Trin. 4, 2, 1; once dii, id. Merc. 1, 1, 13; cf. Roby, Gram. 1, 121 sq.; m. (in sing. sometimes f., esp. in the signif. non. l. B. l.) [root Sanscr. di, gleam: dinas, day; Gr. δῖος, heavenly; cf. Lat. Jovis (Diovis), Diana, deus, divus, etc. Old form, dius (for divus); cf.: nudius, diu, etc. The word also appears in composition in many particles, as pridem, hodie, diu, etc., v. Corss. Auspr. 2, 855 sq.], a day (cf.: tempus, tempestas, aetas, aevum, spatium, intervallum).

I. Lit. A. In gen., the civil day of twenty-four hours. (a) *Masc.*: dies primus est veris in Aquario... dies tertius... dies civiles nostros, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 1; cf. Plin. 2, 77, 79; § 188; Macr. S. 1, 3; Gell. 3, 2: REBUS IVRE IUDICATIS TRIGINTA DIES IVSTI SVNT, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; and 15, 13 fin.; for which: per dies continuos XXX., etc., Gal. Inst. 3, 78: multa dies in bello conficit unus, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 297 ed. Vahl.); cf.: non uno absolvam die, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 73: hic dies, id. Aul. 4, 9, 11: hic ille est dies, id. Capt. 3, 3, 3: ante hunc diem, id. ib. 3, 4, 101: illo die impransus fui, id. Am. 1, 1, 98; cf.: eo die, Caes. B. G. 1, 22 fin.; 2, 6, 2, 32 fin.; 4, 11, 4; 5, 15 fin. et saep.: postero die, id. ib. 1, 15, 1; 3, 6, 3 et saep.; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17; Sall. J. 29, 5; 38, 9 et saep.: in posterum diem, Caes. B. G. 7, 41 fin.;

id. B. C. 1, 65 fin. et saep.: diem scito esse nullum, quo die non dicam pro reo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3: domi sedet totos dies, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34: paucos dies ibi morati, Caes. B. G. 7, 5, 4: dies continuos XXX. sub bruma esse noctem, id. ib. 5, 13, 3: hosce aliquot dies, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 4; cf. id. Eun. 1, 2, 71 et saep.: festo die si quid prodegeris, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 10; so, festus, id. Cas. 1, 49; id. Poen. 3, 5, 13; 4, 2, 26 et saep.—(β) *Fem.* (freq. in poetry metri gratia; rare in prose), postrema, Enn. ap. Gell. 9, 14: omnia ademit Una dies, Lucr. 3, 912; cf. id. 3, 921; 5, 96 and 998: homines, qui ex media nocte ad proximam mediam noctem in his horis XXIV. nati sunt, una die nati dicuntur, Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 2, 2 (uno die, Macr. S. 1, 3): quibus effectis armatisque diebus XXX., a qua die materia caesa est, Caes. B. C. 1, 36 fin.: Varronem profiteri, se altera die ad colloquium venturum, id. ib. 3, 19, 4 (for which, shortly before: quo cum esset postero die ventum); cf.: postera die, Sall. J. 68, 2 (for which, in the same author, more freq.: postero die): pulchra, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 10: suprema, id. ib. 1, 13, 20: atra, Verg. A. 6, 429: tarda, Ov. M. 15, 868 et saep.—(But Caes. B. C. 3, 26, 1; 3, 37, 1, read altero, tertio.)—b. Connections: postridie ejus diei, a favorite expression of Caesar, Caes. B. G. 1, 23, 1: 1, 47, 2; 1, 48, 2 et saep., v. postridie; and cf.: post diem tertium ejus diei, Cic. Att. 3, 7; Sulpic. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2; Liv. 27, 35: diem ex die expectabam, from day to day, id. ib. 7, 26 fin.; cf.: diem ex die ducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 5; for which also: diem de die prospectans, Liv. 5, 48; and: diem de die differre, id. 25, 25: LIBRAS FARRIS ENDO DIES DATO, for every day, day by day, daily, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; cf.: affatim est hominum, in dies qui singulas escas edunt, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 10; so, in dies, every day, Cic. Top. 16, 62; Caes. B. G. 3, 23, 7; 5, 58, 1; 7, 30, 4; Vell. 2, 52, 2; Liv. 21, 11 Drak.; 34, 11 al.; less freq. in sing.: nihil usquam sui videt: in diem raptio vivit, Liv. 22, 39; cf.: mutabilibus in diem causis (opp. natura perpetua), id. 31, 29 (in another signif. v. the foll. no. II. A. 3); and: cui licet in diem (= singulis diebus, daily) dixisse Vixi, etc., Hor. Od. 3, 29, 42. And still more rarely: ad diem, Treb. Gallien. 17; Vop. Firm. 4: ante diem, v. ante.—Die = quotidie or in diem, daily, Verg. E. 2, 42; 3, 34: quos mille die victor sub Tartara misi, id. A. 11, 397: paucissimos die composuisse versus, Quint. 10, 3, 8: saepius die, Plin. 15, 6, 6; § 22: die crastini, noni, pristini, quinti, for die crastino, nono, etc., v. h. vv. crastinus, nonus, etc.; and cf. Gell. 10, 24; Macr. S. 1, 4.—B. In partic. 1. A set day, appointed time, term in the widest sense of the word (for appearing before court, in the army, making a payment, etc.). (a) *Masc.*: MORBUS SONTICVS... STATVS DIES CVM HOSTE... QVID HORVM PVIT VNYM IVDICI ARBITROVE REOVE DIES DIFFVSIS ESTO, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12; Fest. p. 273, 26 Müll.; for which: STATVS CONDICTVSVE DIES CVM HOSTE, acc. to Cincius ap. Gell. 16, 4, 4; and with comic reference to the words of this law, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 5 (found also in Macr. S. 1, 16); and freq.: status dies, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 1; Suet. Claud. 1; Flor. 1, 13, 16 et saep.: hic nuptiis dictus est dies, Ter. And. 1, 1, 75; cf.: dies colloquio dictus est ex eo die quintus, Caes. B. G. 1, 42, 4; so, dictus, id. ib. 5, 27, 5: iis certum diem, conveniendi dicit, id. ib. 5, 57, 2: die certo, Sall. J. 79, 4; cf. constituto, id. ib. 13 fin.: decretus colloquio, id. ib. 113, 3: praestitutus, Liv. 3, 22: praefinitus, Plin. 35, 10, 36; § 109; Gell. 16, 4, 3: ascriptus, Phaedr. 4, 11, 8 et saep.: quoniam advesperascit, dabis diem nobis aliquem, ut contra ista dicamus, Cic. N. D. 3, 40; Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 5; id. B. C. 1, 11, 2; Sall. J. 109, 3; Liv. 35, 35 et saep.: dies ater, an unlucky day, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25.—(β) *Fem.* (so commonly in this sense in class. prose, but only in sing., v. Mültzell ad Curt. 3, 1, 8): ut quasi dies si dicta sit, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 11; so, dicta, Cic. Fam. 16, 10 fin.; cf.: edicta ad conveniendum, Liv. 41, 10 fin.: praestituta, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 140; 2, 2, 28; Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 38; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14 fin.; id. Vatin. 15, 37; id. Tusc. 1, 39; Liv. 45, 11 et saep.; cf. constituta, Cic. Caecin. 11, 32; Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 2; 1, 8, 3: certa eius rei constitu-

ta, id. B. C. 3, 33, 1: pacta et constituta, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: statuta, Liv. 31, 29: statuta, id. 27, 23 fin.: certa, Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 4; 5, 1, 8; id. B. C. 1, 2, 6; Nep. Chabr. 3 et saep.: annua, Cic. Fam. 7, 23; id. Att. 12, 3 fin.; cf. longa, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 18: die caeca emere, oculatā vendere, i. e. to buy on credit and sell for cash, id. Ps. 1, 3, 67, v. caecus, no. II. B.: haec dies summa hodie est, mea amica sitne libera, an, etc., id. Pers. 1, 1, 34: puto fore istam etiam a praecone diem, Cic. Att. 13, 3: ubi ea dies venit (preceded by tempore ejus rei constituto), Caes. B. G. 7, 3: praeterita die, qua suorum auxilia expectaverant, id. ib. 7, 77, 1; cf. id. ib. 6, 33, 4: esse in lege, quam ad diem proscRIPTIONES fiant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128 et saep.—(γ) Both genders together: diem dicunt, qua die ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant: is dies erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr., etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 6 fin.; Cic. Att. 2, 11; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3; Liv. 34, 35 al.—b. Hence: dicere diem alicui, to impeach, lay an accusation against: diem mihi, credo, dixerat, Cic. Mil. 14, 36: Domitium Silano diem dixisse scimus, id. Div. in Caec. 20, 67.—2. A natural day, a day, as opp. to night: ut vel, quia est aliquid, aliud non sit, ut Dies est, nox non est; vel, quia est aliquid, et aliud sit: Sol est super terram, dies est, Quint. 5, 8, 7: pro di immortalis, quis hic illuxit dies, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 4, 76: credibile non est, quantum scribam die, quin etiam noctibus, in the daytime, id. Att. 13, 26: negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, in a single day and night, id. N. D. 2, 9, 24; cf. in this signif.: die ac nocte, Plin. 29, 6, 36, § 113: nocte et die, Liv. 25, 39; and simply die, Hor. S. 2, 1, 4; Quint. 10, 3, 8; cf. also: currus rogat ille paternos, inque diem alipedum jus et moderamen eorum, Ov. M. 2, 48; and, connected with nox: (Themistocles) diem noctemque procul ab insula in salo navem tenuit in ancoris, Nep. Them. 8 fin.; cf. Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59; Liv. 22, 1 fin.—But more freq.: diem noctemque, like our day and night, i. q. without ceasing, uninterruptedly; Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 11; 7, 42 fin.; id. B. C. 1, 62; for which less freq.: diem et noctem, Hirt. B. Hisp. 38, 1; diem ac noctem, Liv. 27, 4 and 45: noctemque diemque, Verg. A. 8, 94; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 23: continuata nocte ac die itinere, Caes. B. C. 3, 11, 1; 3, 36, 8; and in plur.: dies noctesque, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 49; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 113; Cic. Att. 7, 9 fin.; Nep. Dat. 4, 4 et saep.; also, reversing the order: noctesque diesque, Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 338 ed. Vahl.); Hor. S. 1, 1, 76: noctesque et dies, Ter. And. 4, 1, 52; id. Eun. 5, 8, 49: noctes atque dies, Lucr. 2, 12; 3, 62; Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 51; Verg. A. 6, 127 al.: noctes diesque, id. ib. 9, 488: noctes ac dies, Cic. Arch. 11, 29: noctes et dies, id. Brut. 90, 308; id. de Or. 1, 61, 260; id. Tusc. 5, 25 and 39; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 49; cf. also: neque noctem neque diem intermittit, Caes. B. G. 5, 38: Galli dies... sic observant, ut noctem dies subsequatur, id. ib. 6, 18, 2 Herz ad loc. So, too, in gen.: qui nocte dieque frequentat Limina, Mart. 10, 58, 11: cum die, at break of day, Ov. M. 13, 677: orto die (= orta luce), Tac. A. 1, 20, 1, 68; id. H. 2, 21: ante diem (= ante lucem), Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 35: dies fit, late Lat. for lucescit, Vulg. Luc. 22, 66: de die, in open day, broad day; v. de.—3. Dies alicujus (like the Heb. יוֹם; v. Gesen. Lex. s. h. v.). a. I. q. dies natalis, a birthday: diem meum scis esse III. Non. Jan. Aderis igitur, Cic. Att. 13, 42, 2; cf. in full: natali die tuo, id. ib. 9, 5 al. So the anniversary day of the foundation of a city is dies natalis urbis, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 98.—b. I. q. dies mortis, dying-day: quancumque fatalis et meus dies veniet statuarque tumulo, Tac. Or. 13 fin. Called, also: supremus dies, Suet. Aug. 99; id. Tib. 67; cf. supremus vitae dies, Cic. de Sen. 21, 78; Suet. Aug. 61. Hence: diem suum obire, to die, Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2; and in the same sense: obire diem supremum, Nep. Milt. 7 fin.; id. Dion. 2 fin.; Suet. Claud. 1: exigere diem supremum, Tac. A. 3, 16: explorare supremum diem, id. ib. 1, 6, 3, 76; and simply: obire diem, Plin. 2, 109, 112, § 248; Suet. Tib. 4; id. Vesp. 1; id. Gr. 3; cf. also: fungi diem, Just. 19, 1, 1.—c. I. q. dies febris, fever-day: etsi Non. Mart.

die tuo, ut opinor, expectabam epistolam a te longiore, Cic. Att. 9, 2 *init.*; 7, 8, 2 al.

II. Transf. A. In gen. (from *no. I. A.*). **1.** *A day*, for that which is done in it (cf. the Hebr. יוֹם מִדֵּי, the Gr. ἐλευθεριον ἡμέρα, etc.): is dies honestissimus nobis fuerat in senatu, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 3: non tam dirus ille dies Sullanus C. Mario, id. Att. 10, 8, 7: equites Romanos datus ilius dies poenas, id. Sest. 12, 28: hic dies et Romanis refecit animos et Persea percussit, Liv. 42, 67 Drak.; cf. id. 9, 39 *fin.*; Vell. 2, 35 Ruhnke; 2, 86; Just. 9, 3 *fin.*; Flor. 2, 6, 58 Duker: imponite quinquaginta annis magnum diem, Tac. Agr. 34: quid pulchrius hac consuetudine excutiendi totum diem? ... totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetiatur, etc., Sen. de Ira, 3, 36: dies Alliensis, i. q. pugna Alliensis, Liv. 6, 1; Suet. Vit. 11: Cannensis, Flor. 4, 12, 35 al. And so even of one's state of mind on any particular day: qualem diem Tiberius induisset, *what humor, temper*, Tac. A. 6, 20. — **2.** *A day's journey*: hanc regionem, diem plus triginta in longitudinem, decem inter duo maria in latitudinem patentem, Liv. 38, 59; Just. 36, 2, 14 al. — **3.** In gen. (like יוֹם, ἡμέρα, and our *day*, for)

time, space of time, period: diem tempusque forsitan ipsum lenitum iras, Liv. 2, 45; so with tempus, id. 22, 39; 42, 50: amorem interapedine ipse lenivit dies, Turp. ap. Non. 522, 7; so in the masc. gender: longus, Stat. Th. 1, 638; Luc. 3, 139; but also longa, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 18; Plin. Ep. 8, 5 *fin.*; cf. perexigua, *a brief respite*, Cic. Verr. 1, 2 *fin.*: nulla, Ov. M. 4, 372 al.: ex ea die ad hanc diem quae fecisti, in iudicio voco, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12 *fin.*: ut infringatur hominum improbitas ipsa die, quae debilitat cogitationes, etc., id. Fam. 1, 6; cf. id. ib. 7, 23 *fin.*; id. Tusc. 3, 22, 53 al.: indutiae inde, non pax facta; quarum et dies exierat, et ante diem rebellaverant, i. e. *the term of the truce*, Liv. 4, 30 *fin.*; 30, 24; 42, 47 *fin.* (for which: quia tempus indutiarum cum Veienti populo exierat, id. 4, 58). — **Pro v.**: dies adimit aegritudinem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 13: dies festus, *festival-time, festival* — diem festum Dianae per triduum agi, Liv. 25, 23 et saep.: die lanam et agnos vendat, *at the right time*, Cato R. R. 150, 2: praesens quod fuerat malum, in diem abiit, *to a future time*, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 16; so in diem, opp. statim, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 12, 43; and simply in diem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 48; Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 19; Cic. Cael. 24. — **Esp. freq.** in diem vivere, *to live on from day to day, regardless of the future*, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 169; id. Tusc. 5, 11, 33; Plin. Ep. 5, 4 et saep.; cf. the equiv. with de die, under **B.** In part. (acc. to *no. I. B.* 2 — poet., and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** *Light of day, daylight*: contraque diem radiosque micantes Obliquantem oculos, Ov. M. 7, 411; 5, 444; 13, 602: multis mensibus non cernitur dies, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 70; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 6; 9, 36, 2 al.; also of the eyesight, Stat. Th. 1, 237; and trop. of the conscience: saeva dies animi scelerumque in pectore Dirae, id. ib. 1, 52. — **2.** For caelum, the sky, the heavens: sub quocumque die, quocumque est sidere mundi, Luc. 7, 189; 1, 153: incendere diem nubes oriente remotae, id. 4, 68; 8, 217; Stat. Th. 1, 201. — Hence, like caelum, **b.** *The weather*: totumque per annum Durat aprica dies, Val. Fl. 1, 845: tranquillius, Plin. 2, 45, 44, § 115: mitis, id. 11, 10, 10, § 20: pestilens, id. 22, 23, 49, § 104. — **3.** *The air*: nigrique volumina fumi Infecere diem, Ov. M. 13, 600: cupio flatu violare diem, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 63.

III. Dies personified. **A.** I. q. Sol, opp. Luna, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 21; coupled with Mensis and Annus, Ov. M. 2, 25. — **B.** As fem., the daughter of Chaos, and mother of Heaven and Earth, Hyg. Fab. praef.; of the first Venus, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59.

† **diēsis**, is, f., = *diecis*. In ancient music, **I.** *A quarter-tone*, Vitr. 5, 4; Macr. Sonn. Scip. 2, 1 *fin.* — **II.** *The first audible tone of an instrument*, Vitr. 5, 3.

Diespiter, tris, m. [Dies, Sanscr. Divas, L. divus; cf. hō-dier-nus, and πατήρ, pater; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 233; 2, 458], another name for Juppiter, Varr. L. L. 5, § 66 and 9, § 75 and 77 Müll.; Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 1; id.

Poen. 3, 4, 29; 4, 2, 47; Hor. Od. 1, 34, 5; 3, 2, 29; Gell. 5, 12, 5; Macr. S. 1, 15; Arn. 2, p. 93; of Pluto, Lact. 1, 14, 5.

diēteris, idis, f., = *diēteris*, a period of two years, Censor. 18, 2.

† **diezeugmēnon**, i, n., = *diezeugmēnon*, rhet. t. t. (pure Lat. disjunctum), a separation of equal circumstances, Aquil. Rom. de Fig. 43, p. 187. — **II.** Plur., musical t. t., = *τετραχορδα διεzeugmēna*, two tetrachords, forming a scale, Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

diffamatio, ōnis, f. [diffamo], a publishing, promulgation (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. D. 3, 31.

diffamā, ae, f. [dis-fama], defamation (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. D. 3, 31 al.

diff-famo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [fama], to spread abroad by an ill report; to publish, divulge. **I.** Prop. (rare and not ante-Aug.): vulgat adulterium diffamatumque parenti Indicat, Ov. M. 4, 236; cf. prava, Tac. A. 14, 22: nomen pessimum super virginem, Vulg. Deut. 22, 19. — **B.** To decry, defame, malign: viros feminasque procacibus scriptis, Tac. A. 1, 72; cf. aliquem probro carmine, id. ib. 15, 49: aliquem probris, Ap. M. 1, p. 107; Vulg. Matt. 9, 31. — With acc. and inf.: diffamat, incendio repentino domum suam possideri, Ap. M. 4, p. 147. — **II.** To declare, make known, proclaim widely (late Lat.): Deus diffamatur, Aug. de Morib. Eccl. 14: sermonem, Vulg. Marc. 1, 45.

diffarrēatio, ōnis, f., an ancient form of Roman divorce (cf.: remancipatio, divortium, repudium): genus sacrificii, quo inter virum et mulierem fiebat dissolutio. Dicta diffarratio, quia fiebat farreo libo adhibito, Paul. ex Fest. p. 74, 13 Müll. (opp. confarratio); Inscr. Orell. 2648; v. confarratio.

diffensus, a, um, Part. [dis-fendo = ferio, trudo], deferred, protracted: dilatus, XII. Tab. ap. Fest. p. 273, 26 Müll. (for which others read diffusus; cf. Dig. 2, 11, 2, § 3, and v. diffindo, II. B.).

diffrens and **diffrenter**, v. differo, *P. a.*

differentia, ae, f. [differo], a difference, diversity (cf.: discrepantia, distantia, discrimen, diversitas, variatio — good prose, esp. freq. in Quint.). (a) With gen.: honesti et decori, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: naturarum, id. ib. 1, 31, 112: morum, Petr. 84, 1: personarum, locorum temporumque, Quint. 12, 10, 70: nostri Graeciae sermonis, id. 9, 4, 146 et saep. — In plur.: Graeci sermonis, Quint. 11, 2, 50. — (β) With in: quanta differentia est in principii naturalibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 19; Quint. 3, 7, 25; 3, 8, 37; 7, 2, 48 et saep. — (γ) Absol.: ut facies infinitam habet differentiam, Quint. 11, 3, 18; so id. 9, 4, 45. — **II.** Esp. a species: genus est notio ad plures differentias pertinet, Cic. Top. 7, 31; cf.: definitionem omnem ex genere et differentia consistere, Gell. 4, 1, 10.

diffēritas, ātis, f. [id.] (ante- and post-class.; v. the preceding art.), a difference, Lucr. 4, 636; Arn. 2, p. 54; 7, p. 233.

diff-fero, distūli, dilātum, differre (inf. differri, Lucr. 1, 1088. In tmesi: disque tulissent, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 14), v. a. and n.

I. Act., to carry different ways; to spread abroad, scatter, disperse, separate (cf.: rei-cere, proferre, procrastinare, producere, ampliare, prorogare — class.). **A.** Lit.: scintillas agere ac late differre favillam, Lucr. 2, 675; cf.: favillam longe (ventus), id. 6, 692: nubila (vis venti), id. 1, 273; Verg. G. 3, 197: ignem (ventus), Caes. B. C. 2, 14, 2: casae venti magnitudine ignem distulerunt, id. B. G. 5, 43, 2: majorem partem classis (vis Africi), Vell. 2, 79, 2: rudentes fractosque remos (Eurus), Hor. Epod. 10, 6 et saep.; cf. Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 14: nos cum scapha tempestas dextrolocum Differt ab illis, id. Rud. 2, 3, 39; cf. Lucr. 1, 1088: cytisum, to plant apart, in separate rows — disseminare, digerere, Varr. R. R. 1, 43; Col. 11, 3, 30 sq.; 38; 42 al.; cf.: ulmos in versum, Verg. G. 4, 144: ut formicae frustillatim (te) differant, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 20; cf.: insepulta membra (lupi), Hor. Epod. 5, 99; and: Metum in diversa (quadrage), Verg. A. 8, 643. — **B.** Trop. **1.** To distract, disquiet, disturb a person (only ante-class.): vorsor n

amoris rota miser, Exanimor, feror, differor, distrahor, diripior, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5: differor clamore, id. Ep. 1, 2, 15: cupidine ejus, id. Poen. 1, 1, 28; cf.: amore istius, id. Mil. 4, 4, 27: laetitia, id. Truc. 4, 1, 3: doloribus, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 40. — Less freq. act.: aliquem dictis, to confound, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 125; cf. Ter. And. 2, 4, 5 Ruhnke. — **2.** To spread abroad, publish, divulge; with a personal object, to cry down, to defame (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; not in Cic., Caes., or Sall.). (a) With acc. rei: cum de me ista foris sermonibus differs, Lucil. ap. Non. 284, 16; cf.: rumores famam differant licebit nosque carpant, Varr. ib. 18: commissam libertatem populo Rom. sermonibus, Liv. 34, 49: promissum jus anulorum fama distulit, Suet. Caes. 33. — With acc. and inf.: ne mi hanc famam differant, Me dedidisse, etc., Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 63; Ter. Heaut. prol. 16; Nep. Dion. 10; Val. Fl. 1, 753. — With quasi and dependent clause: rumore ab obtrectatoribus dilato, quasi eundem mox et discruciatum necasset, Suet. Aug. 14 et saep. — **Pass. impers.**: quo pertinuit differri etiam per externos, tamquam veneno intercepisset, Tac. A. 3, 12; cf. id. ib. 4, 25. — (β) With acc. pers.: aliquem pipulo, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 32 (cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll., and see pipulum): aliquem maledicendo sermonibus, Lucil. ap. Non. 284, 24: dominos variis rumoribus, Tac. A. 1, 4: te circum omnes alias puellas, to bring into disrepute with them, Prop. 1, 4, 22. — In the pass.: differor sermone miser, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 93, 10: alterna differor invidia, Prop. 1, 16, 43. — **3.** With reference to time, to defer, put off, protract, delay any thing; with a personal object also to put off, amuse with promises, get rid of (class. and very freq.). (a) With acc. rei: cetera praesenti sermone reserventur: hoc tamen non quo differre, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8: differre quotidie ac procrastinare rem, id. Rosc. Am. 9 *fin.*: saepe vadimonia, id. Quint. 5 *fin.*: iter in praesentia, Caes. B. C. 3, 85, 4: pleraque (with omittere in praesens tempus), Hor. A. P. 44: distulit ira sitim, Ov. M. 6, 366 et saep.: differri jam hora non potest, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 19: tempus, id. ib. 8, 8; id. Prov. Cons. 11 *fin.*; Liv. 3, 46; Ov. M. 1, 724 al.: diem de die, Liv. 25, 25 et saep. — With inf.: quaerere distuli, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 21; so Liv. 42, 2 (but not Suet. Caes. 81, where agere belongs to proposuerat, cf. id. Aug. 72; id. Calig. 49). — With quin: nihil dilaturi, quin periculum summae rerum facerent, Liv. 6, 22 *fin.*; so Suet. Caes. 4; with in and acc.: reliqua in crastinum, Cic. Rep. 2, 44 *fin.*: in posterum diem, id. Deiot. 7, 21; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 65 *fin.*: in posterum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 32; Caes. B. G. 7, 11, 5: in aliud tempus, Cic. Brut. 87; Caes. B. C. 1, 86, 2: in adventum tuum, Cic. Fam. 2, 3 *fin.*: diem edicti in a. d. IV. Kal. Dec., id. Phil. 3, 8, 20: curandi tempus in annum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 39 et saep. — **Poet.**: tropaea in pueros suos, to reserve for, Prop. 4, 6, 82. — Rarely with ad: aliquid ad crudelitatis tempus, Cic. Vat. 11 *fin.*; cf. the foll. — (β) With acc. pers.: sin autem differs me in tempus aliud, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 10; Liv. 26, 51; 41, 8: differri non posse adeo concitatos animos, id. 7, 14: dilatus per frustrationem, id. 25, 25; cf.: aliquem variis frustrationibus, Just. 9, 6 *fin.*: Campanos, Liv. 26, 33: aliquem petentem, Suet. Vesp. 23 Ern.: caros amicos (opp. properare), Mart. 13, 55 et saep. — **Poet.**: vivacem animum, to preserve alive, i. e. to postpone her death, Ov. M. 13, 519; cf.: decimum dilatus in annum (belli) Hector erat, id. ib. 12, 76: aliquem in spem impetrandi tandem honoris, Liv. 39, 32: aliquem in septimum diem, Suet. Tib. 32; id. Caes. 82 Oud.; id. Aug. 44 *fin.* et saep. — Rarely with ad: legati ad novos magistratus dilati, Liv. 41, 8: aliquem ad finem muneris, Suet. Vit. 12: quas (legationes) partim dato responso ex itinere dimisit, partim distulit Tarraconem, Liv. 26, 51. — Once with post: aliquid post bellum differre, Liv. 4, 6, 4. — (γ) Absol. **Pro v.**: differ; habent parvae commoda magna morae, Ov. F. 3, 394.

II. Neut., to differ, be different (esp. freq. since the Ciceron. period — cf.: discrepare, distare, interesse): qui rei consentientes vocabulis differēbant, Cic. Fin. 4, 2 *fin.*; cf.: naturis differunt, voluntate autem similes sunt, id. de Or. 2, 23: verbo

differre, re esse unum, id. Caecin. 21, 59: distare aliquid aut ex aliqua parte differre, id. ib. 14: nihil aut non fere multum differre, id. Brut. 40 *fin.*: paulum differre, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85 et saep.: nec quicquam differre, utrumne... an, etc., Hor. S. 2, 3, 251; cf.: quid enim differt?, barathrone Dones quicquid habes, an? etc., id. ib. 166. — (β) With *ab*: ita ut paucillum differat a cavillulis, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 18: quidnam esset illud, quo ipsi (poetae) differrent ab oratoribus, Cic. Or. 19, 66; id. Off. 1, 27 *fin.*: quid hoc ab illo differt? id. Caecin. 14: non multum ab hostili expugnatione, id. de Imp. Pomp. 5 *fin.*: multum a Gallica consuetudine, Caes. B. G. 5, 14; cf. ib. 6, 21; 6, 28, 5: hoc fere ab reliquis differunt, quod, etc., id. ib. 6, 13, 3 et saep. — (γ) With *inter* (esp. *impers.*): si nihil inter deum et deum differt, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80; id. Off. 1, 28, 99; id. Fin. 4, 25, 70: nequid inter privatum et magistratum differat, id. Rep. 1, 43: ut non multum differat inter summos et mediocres viros, id. Off. 2, 8, 30: multa sunt alia, quae inter locum et locum plurimum differunt (for which, shortly before, inter locorum naturas quantum intersit), id. Fat. 4: haec cogitatione inter se differunt, re quidem copulata sunt, id. Tusc. 4, 11: inter se aliqua re, id. Opt. gen. 2, 6; id. N. D. 1, 7, 16; Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 2; 6, 11, 1; Quint. 12, 10, 22; 34; 67 et saep.: quae quidem inter se plurimum differunt, id. 5, 14, 27. — (δ) Rarely with *cum*: occasio cum tempore hoc differt, Cic. Inv. 1, 27: hoc genus causae cum superiore hoc differt, quod, etc., id. ib. 2, 30, 92 Orell. *N. cr.* — (ε) Likewise rarely, differre in aliqua re, Lucr. 3, 314; Nep. Ages. 7 *fin.* — (ζ) Rarely, and only poet. or in post-Aug. prose, with *dat.*: quod pede certo differt sermoni sermo merus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 48: tragico differre colori, id. A. P. 236; Quint. 2, 21, 10; Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 107; cf. id. 9, 8, 7, § 23. — Hence, **differe-re**, *entis*, *P. a.*, *different*, *superior*: differentius nomen, a more excellent name, Vulg. Heb. 1, 4; in Quintilian *subst. n.* (opp. proprium), a difference, Quint. 5, 10, 55; 58; 6, 3, 66; 7, 3, 3; 25 sq. — **Adv.*: **different-ter**, *differently*, Sol. 1.

diff-fertus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* [farcio, kept asunder, stretched out by stuffing, i. e.], *stuffed full, filled, crowded* (cf.: plenus, refertus, confertus — rare but class.; not in Cicero): plena lictorum provincia, differta exactoribus, *Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 4: corpus odoribus, Tac. A. 16, 6: Forum Appi nautis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 4: differtum forum populumque = forum differtum populo, id. Ep. 1, 6, 59.

diff-fibūlo, *āre*, *v. a.*, *to unclasp, unbuckle*: chlamydem, Stat. Th. 6, 570: vincula, Sid. Ep. 3, 3.

difficīle, *adv.*, *with difficulty*; *v. foll. art. fin.*, *no. a.*

difficilis, *e* (old form *difficul*, like *facul*, *famul*, *simul*, etc., Varr. ap. Non. 111, 26), *adj.* [facilis; hence, far from easy to do, to accomplish, to bear, etc.; *v. facilis*], *hard, difficult, troublesome* (very freq. and class.). **I.** In *gen.*: nulla est tam facilis res, quin difficilis siet, quom invitus facias, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 1; cf. Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 20; and: sacrorum diligentiam difficlem, apparatus perfacilem esse voluit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14 Mos.: quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 27, *fin.*: quam graves, quam difficiles plerisque videntur calamitatum societates! Cic. Lael. 17 *fin.*: res arduae ac difficiles, id. Inv. 2, 54, 163; cf. id. Or. 10; id. Tusc. 3, 34 *fin.*; Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 28: contortae res et difficiles, Cic. de Or. 1, 58 *fin.*: quam scopoloso difficile in loco verser, id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 35; cf.: in locos difficiles abire, Sall. J. 87 *fin.* Kritz.: iter angustum et difficile, Caes. B. G. 1, 6; id. B. C. 1, 65, 3: valles, id. ib. 1, 68, 2: diffici et arduo ascensu, id. ib. 3, 34; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23: difficiis atque impedita palus, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: transitus, id. ib. 6, 7, 5: aditus, id. ib. 7, 36; Hor. S. 1, 9, 56: tempus anni difficillimum, Caes. B. C. 1, 48, 5: diffici rei publicae tempore, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 21: difficillimo reip. tempore, id. Phil. 5, 13, 36; cf. id. Caecin. 4, 11: difficilioribus usi tempestatibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 15, 4: partus, Plin. 24, 5, 13, § 22: urina, id. 23, 9, 83, § 165: venter, id. 22, 13, 15,

§ 33 et saep.: (Macer et Lucretius) alter humilis, alter difficilis, Quint. 10, 1, 87 Frotsch.: nimium difficile est reperiri amicum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 20; so with a subject-clause, Ter. And. 1, 3, 6; Lucr. 1, 138; Cic. Lael. 6, 22; 8, 26; 10, 33 et saep.; Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 2; 7, 58, 2; id. B. C. 1, 50 *fin.* et saep.; cf.: difficile ad fidem est in tam antiqua re, quot pugnaverint ceciderintve exacto affirmare numero, Liv. 3, 5, 12: difficile est longum subito deponere amorem, Cat. 77, 13. — *Prov.*: difficile est, crimen non prodere vultu, Ov. M. 2, 447: difficile est, tristi fingere mente iocum, Tib. 3, 7, 2: (rebus) difficilibus ad eloquendum, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: ad percipiendum, Quint. 8 prooem. § 4. — With *supin.*: difficile factu est, Cic. Rep. 1, 43; so, factu, id. Off. 1, 21, 71; id. N. D. 3, 1; id. Univ. 11: dictu, id. Lael. 3, 12; 7, 23; id. Fam. 1, 7, 2: aditu (locus), Sall. J. 91 *fin.* Kritz. — With *dat.*: fructus difficilis concoctioni, Plin. 23, 8, 79, § 151. — With *gerund.*: in difficili esse, Liv. 3, 65, 11; cf.: in facili esse, id. 3, 8, 9; so, in diffici rem esse, Cels. 5, 26 *fin.*: ille casus in diffici est, si, etc., Dig. 28, 2, 29, § 15.

II. In *partic.*, of character, *hard to manage* or *to please, obstinate, captious, morose, surly*: difficiles ac morosi, Cic. Or. 29 *fin.*; cf. id. Fin. 1, 18, 61; Att. ap. Non. 407, 25; Hor. S. 2, 5, 90; id. A. P. 173: senex, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 24; cf.: moderati nec difficiles nec inhumani senes, Cic. de Sen. 3, 7: sunt morosi et anxii et iracundi et difficiles senes, id. ib. 18, 65: avunculus difficillima natura, Nep. Att. 5; cf.: diffici bile tumet jecur, Hor. C. 1, 13, 4: parens in liberis difficilis, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 72: Penelope difficlem prociis, Hor. C. 3, 10, 11: vocanti, id. ib. 3, 7, 32: Gradivo, Ov. A. A. 2, 566: precibus, id. P. 2, 2, 20. — *Trop.*: terrae, *intractable*, Verg. G. 2, 179. — *Prov.*: difficlem oportet aurem habere ad crimina, *deaf, inaccessible*, Pub. Syr. 133 (Rib.). — *Adv.*, in three forms (but the use of the *adv.* is mostly avoided by the best authors, difficle est taking its place, *v. supra*). (a) **difficile**, *with difficulty* (perh. not ante-Aug.), Vell. 2, 63, 3; Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 62; 27, 12, 94, § 120; Suet. Gramm. 11; Just. 27, 3, 2; Pall. Jan. 7; Tert. Apol. 48. — (β) **difficiliter**, *with difficulty* (the usual form), Caes. B. C. 1, 62; Sall. C. 14, 5; Liv. 1, 52, 4; 42, 54, 3; Tac. A. 12, 35; Suet. Claud. 41; Quint. 1, 3, 3 al. — (γ) **difficiliter**, *with difficulty* (rare), Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 49 and 50; Col. 5, 3, 1; 5, 7, 1; Lact. Mort. Pers. 9, 7. — **b.** *Comp.*: difficilior, Caes. B. G. 7, 58; Quint. 1, 12, 8; 11, 2, 28; Plin. 22, 21, 28, § 56; Suet. Caes. 29; id. Ner. 43 al. — **c.** *Sup.*: difficillime, Cic. Lael. 17, 64; Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 139; 19, 7, 35, § 117 al.

difficiliter, *adv.*, *with difficulty*; *v. difficilis fin.*, *no. γ.*

difficul, *v. difficilis init.*

difficultas, *ātis* (*gen. plur.* *difficultatum*, Liv. 9, 31, 14; Gell. 12, 2, 3), *f.* [difficilis], *difficulty, trouble, distress, poverty, want*. **I.** In *gen.* (freq. in good prose in *sing.* and *plur.*). (a) With *gen.*: ineundi consilii, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: discendi (with labor), id. Div. 1, 47, 105: discendi, id. de Or. 1, 26, 120: navigandi, id. ib. 1, 18, 82; Caes. B. G. 3, 12 *fin.*: belli gerendi, id. ib. 3, 10: faciendi pontis, id. ib. 4, 17, 2 et saep.: viarum, id. ib. 7, 56, 2; id. B. C. 1, 70; cf. loci, Sall. J. 98, 5; Tac. Agr. 17 *fin.*: rerum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12; Sall. C. 57, 2; Suet. Tib. 16; 21: morbi, Cels. 3, 1; cf. urinae, id. 2, 1 al.: vecturae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82: summa navium, id. ib. 2, 5, 20: rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 7, 17, 3: annonae, Suet. Aug. 41; cf. nummaria, *want, scarcity of money*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28; Suet. Tib. 48: domestica, *distressed circumstances*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 14 et saep. — (β) *Absol.*: ne qua ob eam suspicionem difficultas eveniat, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 105; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 45: perspicio quantum in agendo difficultatis id quantum laboris sit habitura (altera pars actionis), Cic. Clu. 1, 2; so with labor, Quint. 11, 1, 68; and: habere difficultatem, Cic. Brut. 7; id. Att. 13, 33: magnam res ad receptum difficultatem afferebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 51, 6; so with *ad*: haec res Caesaris difficultatem ad consilium capiendum afferebat, id. B. G. 7, 10, 1; and without it, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11: delabi in difficultates, id. Fat. 17: erat in mag-

nis difficultatibus res, ne, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 35 et saep. — ***II.** In *partic.* (acc. to difficilis, *no. II.*), *obstinacy, captiousness, moroseness*: arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exorsuit, Cic. Mur. 9, 19.

difficulter, *adv.*, *with difficulty*; *v. difficilis fin.*, *no. β.*

diffidens and **diffidenter**, *v. diffido*, *P. a.*

diffidentia, *ae*, *f.* [diffido], *want of confidence, mistrust, distrust, diffidence* (class.). — Without *gen.*: fidetiae contrarium est diffidentia, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80; so Quint. 5, 7, 1; 8 prooem. § 27; 9, 2, 72; Ov. R. Am. 543 al. — With *gen.*: diffidentiam rei simulare, Sall. J. 60, 5: memoriae, Quint. 11, 3, 142: causae, Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 7: praesentium, Tac. H. 1, 72: copiarum, Suet. Oth. 9 al. — With a *dependent clause* (cf. diffido, *no. β.*): non tam diffidentia, futurum quae imperavisset, quam, etc., Sall. J. 100, 4. — **II.** *Want of faith, disobedience* (eccl. Lat.): ira Dei in filios diffidentiae, Vulg. Ephes. 5, 6.

dif-fido, *fisus* (post-class. *perf.* diffidi), *3, v. n.*, *to distrust; to be diffident or distrustful, to despair* (freq. and class.). (a) With *dat.* (so most freq.): eum potius (corrupis), qui sibi aliqua ratione diffideret, quam eum, qui omni ratione confideret, Cic. Clu. 23, 63: sibi, Plaut. Rud. prol. 82; Cic. Prov. Cons. 16, 38: memoriae alicuius, id. Part. Or. 17, 59: sibi patriaeque, Sall. C. 31, 3: suis rebus, Caes. B. G. 5, 41, 5: veteri exercitui, Sall. J. 52, 6; 32, 5; 46, 1; 75, 1: suae atque omnium salutis, Caes. B. G. 6, 38, 2: summae rei, id. B. C. 3, 94 *fin.*: perpetuitati bonorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 86: ingenio meo, id. Mur. 30, 63: huic sententiae, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: prudentiae tuae, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 6: rei publicae, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3: illis (viris), Ov. H. 10, 97: caelestibus monitis, id. M. 1, 397 et saep. — *Pass. impers.*: cur M. Valerio non diffideretur, Liv. 24, 8; so Tac. A. 15, 4. — (β) With a *dependent clause*: antiquissimi invenire se posse, quod cuperent, diffisi sint, Cic. Ac. 2, 3; id. Quint. 24, 77; id. Or. 1, 3; 28, 97; Caes. B. G. 6, 36; Quint. 10, 1, 126 al.; cf.: quos diffidas sanos facere, facies, Cato R. R. 157, 13: quem manu superare posse diffiderent, Nep. Alcib. 10, 4. — (γ) With *ne*: ne teras aeterna teneret, Lucr. 5, 980. — (δ) Rarely with *abl.* (after the analogy of fido and confido): diffisus occasione, Suet. Caes. 3 Burm. and Oud.; so, paucitate suorum, Front. Strat. 1, 8, 5 Oud.: paucitate cohortium (al. paucitati), Tac. H. 2, 23: potestate, Lact. 5, 20 (also Caes. B. C. 1, 12, 2, several good MSS. have voluntate; and id. ib. 3, 97, 2: eo loco, *v. Oud.* on the former pass.). — (ε) *Absol.*: (facis) ex confidente acutum diffidentem denuo, Plant. Merc. 5, 2, 15: jacet, diffidit, abiecit hastas, Cic. Mur. 21, 45: ita graviter aeger, ut omnes medici diffiderent, id. Div. 1, 25, 53: de Othone, diffido, id. Att. 12, 43, 2 al. — Hence, **diffidens**, *entis*, *P. a.*, *without self-confidence, diffident, anxious*, Suet. Claud. 35; id. Tib. 65. — *Adv.*: **diffidenter**, *without self-confidence, diffidently* (very rare): timide et diffidenter attingere aliquid, *Cic. Clu. 1, 1: agere, Liv. 32, 21, 8: incedere, Amm. 26, 7, 13. — *Comp.*: timidius ac diffidentius bella ingredi, Just. 38, 7, 4.

dif-findo, *fidi*, *fissum* (also *diffissum*), *3, v. a.*, *to cleave asunder, to divide* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: vitem mediam per medullam, Cato R. R. 41, 2: malos, Enn. ap. Non. 114, 7 (Ann. v. 389 ed. Vahl, where the read. is, as in Non., *defindunt*): ramum, Varr. R. R. 1, 40 *fin.*: terram, Lucr. 6, 584: saxum, Cic. Div. 1, 13 *fin.*: semen compressu suo (terra), id. de Sen. 15, 51: natem, Hor. S. 1, 8, 47: tempora plumbo, Verg. A. 9, 589; Suet. Gram. 11 et saep. — Poet.: urbium portas muneribus, i. e. to open, Hor. C. 3, 16, 13. — **2.** Transf., with an *abstr. object*: conjunctionem duplicem in longitudinem, Cic. Univ. 7. — **II.** *Trop.* **A.** In *gen.*: equidem nihil hinc diffindere possum, *I cannot cut off ought of this*, i. e. *I can refute or deny no part of it*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 79: cuneus rigentem servi tenacitatem violenter diffinderet, *to break by a bribe*, App. M. 9, p. 225. — Esp. freq., **B.** Diem, *jurid. t. t.*, *lit.*, *to break off a matter, i. e. to put off to the following day, to defer* (cf. differre), Dig. 2, 11, 2, § 3: triste

omen diem diffidit, Liv. 9, 38, 15; Gell. 14, 2, 11.—***2.** Transf.: diem somno, to divide by taking a nap, Varr. R. 1, 2, 5.

diff-ingo, ēre, v. a., to form differently, to remodel, to make anew (very rare; perh. only in the foll. passages). **I.** Prop.: ferum incude, Hor. C. 1, 35, 39.—**II.** Trop.: neque diffinget infectumque reddet, Quod fugiens semel hora vexit, to alter, Hor. C. 3, 29, 47 (but in id. S. 2, 1, 79 read diffindere).

* **diffissio**, ōnis, f. [diffindo, no. II. B.], the putting off or deferring of business to the following day: in diem diffissionibus compendinationibusque, Gell. 14, 2, 1.

diffissus, a, um, Part., from diffindo.

diffusus, a, um, Part., from diffudo and diffundo.

diff-iteor, ēri, v. dep. a. [fateor], to disavow, to deny (very rare; perh. only in the foll. passages—for syn. v. denego init.): numquam diffitebor multa me simulasse invitum, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4; so with acc. and inf., Quint. 2, 17, 5: obscenum opus, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 28; Aus. Caes. 14.

diffiatus, ūs, m. [difflo], a blowing in an opposite direction: ventorum, Amm. 15, 11, 18.

diff-ietus, a, um, Part. [fleo], wept out, drained with weeping (post-class. and very rare): oculi, App. M. 1, p. 104; cf.: cognita clade uxor totos efflevit oculos, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 6, 4.

diff-ilo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to blow apart, disperse by blowing: flatu disturbare, Non. 97, 10 (ante- and post-class.): pars diffiatur vento, Lucil. ap. Non. 97, 12: legiones spiritus, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 17: nubila (nimbi), Aus. Ephem. fin.: pulverem (ventus), Prud. Hamart. 388.—Fig., of political strife: diffinitibus procellis rempublicam, Amm. 25, 9, 7.

diff-ūo, ēre, v. n., to flow in different directions, to flow away (class.; repeatedly in Lucr.—cf.: laxo, rescindo, solvo). **I.** Lit.: diffuere humorem cernis, Lucr. 3, 436; cf.: ut nos quasi extra ripas diffuentes coarcearet, Cic. Brut. 91 fin.; cf.: in plures partes (Rhenus), divides itself, Caes. B. G. 4, 10, 4: ut ab summo tibi diffiatur altus acervus, Lucr. 3, 198.—Poet., of that from which any thing flows: duo juvenes, Sudore multo diffuentes, dripping with perspiration, Phaedr. 4, 25, 23; so, sudore, Plin. 21, 13, 44, § 75.—**2.** Transf., to dissolve, melt away, disappear: privata cibum natura animantum diffiuit amittens corpus, Lucr. 1, 1038: juga montium diffiunt, Sen. Ep. 91, p. 19 Bip.; so, to be wasted, Amm. 15, 8, 18.—**III.** Trop., to be dissolved in, abandoned to: luxuria et lascivia, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 72: luxuria, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: luxu et inertia, Col. 12 proem. § 9, for which, in luxum, Prud. Symm. 1, 125: deliciis, Cic. Lael. 15; cf.: otio diffiuit, id. de Or. 3, 32 fin.: luxu, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52; cf. risu, App. M. 3, p. 132.—In rhet.: diffiuent ac solum, loose, not periodic, Cic. Or. 70, 233; cf.: verbis humidis et lapsantibus diffuere, Gell. 1, 15.

* **diffiūs**, a, um, adj. [diffiūo], flowing asunder, overflowing, Matius ap. Macr. S. 2, 16, 5.

* **diff-fluūio**, āre, v. a. [fluuius; cf. quadrifluuium] (qs. to part into two streams, i. e.), to divide, to split: vitum, Col. Arb. 7, 5; cf. Schneid. ad Pall. 12, 15, 3, p. 207 sq.

* **diffiuxio**, ōnis, f. [diffiūo], a flowing off, discharge, Cacl. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

diffors, -rtis, adj. [dis-fors]: oratio, a kind of defence, by which the act charged is admitted, but justified, Jul. Victor, Art. Rhet. 3, 3; 5.

diffRACTUS, a, um, Part., from diffringo.

diff-fringo (diff-), no perf., fractum, 3, v. a., to break in pieces, to shatter (very rare): crura, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 68: axem, Suet. Caes. 37: gubernaculum, id. Aug. 17: basin Colossici Apollinis, Vitr. 10, 6.

diff-fugio, fugi, 3, v. n., to fly asunder, flee in different directions, to disperse, scatter (class.): diffugiebat enim varium genus omne ferarum, Lucr. 5, 1337 sq.; 3, 256; cf. id. 1, 762 sq.: vox una diffugit in multas aures, id. 4, 564: metu perterriti repente diffugimus, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 108; id. Fam.

15, 1, 5; id. Off. 3, 32, 114; Suet. Caes. 82; Hor. C. 1, 35, 26; Verg. A. 2, 212; 4, 123; Ov. F. 2, 211; id. M. 7, 257 et saep.: diffugunt stellae, id. ib. 2, 114; cf.: diffugere nives, to scatter, disappear, Hor. C. 4, 7, 1: mordaces sollicitudines, id. ib. 1, 18, 4: tota exterrita silvis Diffugunt armenta, Verg. G. 3, 150; cf. id. A. 10, 804.—Designating the limit: spiritus unguenti suavis diffugit in auras, Lucr. 3, 223: in vicos passim suos, Liv. 21, 28; cf.: ad sua praesidia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35 fin.: ad naves, Verg. A. 2, 399: per agros, Val. Fl. 3, 255.

* **diffugium**, ii, n. [diffugio], a fleeing in different directions, a dispersion: proximorum diffugia, Tac. H. 1, 39 fin.

diff-fugo, āvi, 1, v. a., to put to flight, scatter: nebulis diffugatis, August. in Psal. 41, 10: episcopos, Marcel. Com. Chron. An. 484.

* **diff-fulgūro**, āre, v. a., to scatter lightning around, Sid. Carm. 11, 20.

* **diff-fulmino**, āre, v. a., to scatter a multitude, qs. by lightning, Sil. 5, 276.

* **diff-fūmigo**, āre, v. a., to fumigate, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

diffundito, āre, v. freq. a. [diffundo], to pour out, scatter, spread (very rare; perh. only post-class.): pretium per domos, Amm. 18, 5, 6: aliquid ex sese, id. 21, 1, 11: ubique sese diffunditans, id. 16, 12: amoris vi diffunditari ac didici, to be consumed, wasted, Plaut. Merc. prol. 54.

diffundo, fudi, fūsum, 3, v. a., to spread by pouring, to pour out, pour forth (very freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: (glacies) liquefacta se diffunderet, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, id. ib. 2, 55, 138: (unda) diffunditur Hellesponto, Cat. 64, 359; cf.: tum freta diffundi jussit, to pour themselves forth, Ov. M. 1, 36: vinum de dolis, to draw off, bottle off; to fill, Col. 12, 28, 3; so of racking off wine, id. 3, 2, 26; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 4 Krüg. ad loc.; Ov. F. 5, 517; Juv. 5, 30; Plin. 14, 14, 16, § 94 et saep.—**B.** Transf., of objects not liquid, to spread, scatter, diffuse: nitet diffuso lumine caelum, Lucr. 1, 9; 3, 22; cf.: luce diffusa toto caelo, Cic. N. D. 2, 37 fin.; 2, 10, 26: ab ejus summo nādi late diffundunt, *Caes. B. G. 6, 26 fin.; cf. under P. a.: dederatque comam diffundere ventis, Verg. A. 1, 319; so, comam, Ov. F. 3, 538; cf. capillos, id. H. 10, 47: signa (i. e. astra) caelo, Hor. S. 1, 5, 10: equitem latis campis, Verg. A. 11, 465.—Mid.: modo via coartatur, modo latissimis pratis diffunditur et patescit, opens, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 3 et saep.: cibus in totas usque ab radicibus imis, per truncos ac per ramos, diffunditur, Lucr. 1, 354; cf.: partem vocum per aures, id. 4, 571: vim mali Herculeos per artus, Ov. M. 9, 162: medicamentum se diffudit in venas, Curt. 3, 6, 16: aethera late in omnes partes, Lucr. 5, 470: flammam in omne latūs, Ov. M. 9, 239; 10, 24 et saep.

II. Trop., to spread, diffuse, scatter: di vim suam longe lateque diffundunt, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; cf. in the part. perf.: error longe lateque diffusus, id. Fin. 2, 34, 115; so, late longeque, id. Leg. 1, 12, 34: laus alicujus late longeque diffusa, id. Balb. 5, 13: late et varie diffusus, id. Sest. 45, 97: fiendo diffundimus iram, we moderate, temper, Ov. H. 8, 61: dolorem suum fiendo, to give vent to, id. M. 9, 143: tantam oblivionem sensibus, Hor. Epod. 14, 1 et saep.—Mid.: Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens Per Latium, spreads itself out, branches out, Verg. A. 7, 708: diffunditur mare iterumque contrahitur, Mart. Cap. 6, § 606: crede animam quoque diffundi multoque perire Ocius, et citius dissolvi in corpora, Lucr. 3, 437: affectus per totam actionem, Quint. 7, 10, 12: bella et paces longum in aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 8: haec in ora virum, Verg. A. 4, 195: animam in arma cruore, id. ib. 10, 908: crimen paucarum in omnes, Ov. A. A. 3, 9: prope in immensum oratio mea, Plin. Pan. 56, 2 et saep.: inde doctrina se diffudit per ceteras Graeciae partes, August. Serna. 150, 2.—**B.** In partic. (like dissolve, solve, remittere, etc., and opp. contrahere, adducere, etc.), with the accessory idea of non-restraint, freedom, qs. to let the heart, countenance, etc., flow freely, without constraint, i. e. to cheer up, gladden, exhilarate: diffundet animos om-

nibus ista dies, Ov. A. A. 1, 218; so, animos, id. M. 4, 766: vultum, id. Pont. 4, 4, 9; id. M. 14, 272; Sen. Ep. 106.—**2.** Of the persons themselves: ut ex bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommotis contrahantur, Cic. Lael. 13 fin.: Jovem memorant, diffusum nectare, curas Seposuisse graves, Ov. M. 3, 318, imitated by Stat. S. 4, 2, 54; cf.: diffusus in risum, Petr. 10, 3; id. 71, 1 al.—Hence, **diffusus**, a, um, P. a., spread abroad, spread out, extended, wide (a favorite expression of the post-Aug. prosaists).

A. Lit.: platanus patulis diffusa ramis, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28; cf.: diffusiora conspecta, Col. 1, 4, 7; Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 70; Mart. 3, 31: latior scena et corona diffusior, Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 9: sus (opp. angusta), stout, fat, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 25.—**B.** Trop.: jus civile, quod nunc diffusum et dissipatum est, in certa genera coacturum, diffuse, prolix, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 142; cf. Col. 11, 1, 10: opus diffusum, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 6; and transf. to the writers: Diophanes totum Dionysium, per multa diffusum volumina, sex epitomis circumscripsit, id. 1, 1, 10: amplius ac diffusius meritum, Plin. Pan. 53, 3.—Adv.: **diffuse**, in a scattered manner; copiously: res disperse et diffuse dictae unum in locum coguntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 98; cf.: haec latius aliquando dicenda sunt et diffusius, more amply, more in full, id. Tusc. 3, 10, 22.—Sup. of the adj. and adv. do not occur.

* **diffusilis**, e, adj. [diffundo], diffusive: aether, Lucr. 5, 467.

* **diffusio**, ōnis, f. [diffundo]. **I.** The spreading out, extending: maris, Mart. Cap. 6, § 661.—**II.** Cheerfulness: animi, Sen. Vit. Beat. 5, 1.

† **diffusor**, ōris, m. [id. no. I. 1.], a drawer-off of liquids: OLEARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4017.

diffusus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from diffundo.

* **diff-fututus**, a, um, adj. [futuo], exhausted by indulgence: mentula, Cat. 29, 14.

† **digāmīa**, ae, f., = διγάμια, a marrying twice, Tert. Monog. 6 al.

† **digammon**, i, or **digamma**, ātis, n., also **digammos**, i, f. (sc. littera), = διγάμμος (sc. στοιχείον) or διγάμμα, the Aeolic double gamma or digamma (F), represented in Latin sometimes by V, sometimes by F, which, written upside down, thus, ʒ, the Emperor Claudius wished to substitute for both F and V, Quint. 1, 7, 27; cf. Tac. A. 11, 14; Suet. Claud. 41 (v. the letters F and V). (a) Digammon, Quint. 1, 4, 7 Zumpt and Meyer N. cr.; Prob. Verg. G. 1, 70; Don. p. 1736 P. Lind. N. cr.; Cassiod. p. 2292 P.—(β) Digammos littera, Ter. Maur. p. 2387 P.; and simply digammos, Serv. Aen. 1, 292; 642; 6, 359; Pompei. ad Don. p. 21 Lind. N. cr.—(γ) Digamma, Prisc. p. 542 P.; 545 fin. ib.; 709 ib. al.—**II.** Used jestingly to denote an income-book (from the title Fundorum redditus, the first letter of which is a digamma), Cic. Att. 9, 9, 4.

† **digāmus**, a, adj., = διγάμος, that has been married twice, Tert. Exh. ad Cast. 7; Hier. Ep. 2 fin. al.

Digentia, ae, f., a small, clear stream that flowed by Horace's villa, and fell into the Anio about nine miles above Tibur, near the village of Mandela, now Licenza, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 104.

digerics, ei, f. [digerō], an orderly distribution, a disposition, arrangement (late Lat.), Macr. S. 1, praef. § 7; 1, 16, § 38. **II.** Digestion, Cod. Theod. 14, 4, § 2; 14, 20, 21, § 2.

di-gero, gessi, gestum, 3, v. a., to force apart, separate, divide, distribute (cf.: dispono, distribuo, divido, dispenso, ordino, compono). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (so mostly post-Aug.): (insulae) interdum discordantibus ventis digeruntur (opp. junctae copulataeque), Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 6; cf. nubes (opp. congregare), Sen. Q. N. 7, 22: nimbos, Plin. 31, 4, 30, § 53; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 9: digesti colores, Ov. F. 5, 213: stercoris pars in prata digerenda, Col. 11, 2, 18: radix digesta, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 161: inque canes totidem trunco digestus ab uno Cerberus, divided, separated, Ov. H. 9, 93; cf.: Nilus

septem in cornua, id. M. 9, 774 (for which, septem discretus in ostia Nilus, id. ib. 5, 324): Crete centum per urbes, id. H. 10, 67: populus Romanus in classes (coupled with distributus), Flor. 1, 6, 4 et saep.; cf. Or. F. 6, 83.—Poet.: (augur Thestorides) novem volucres in belli digerit annos, i. e. explains, interprets, Ov. M. 12, 21 (cf. omnia, Verg. A. 2, 182).—**B.** In partic. **1.** (Post-Aug.): cibum, to cut up, divide: (dentes) qui digerunt cibum, Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160; and still more freq., like the class. concoquere, to digest, Sen. Controv. 1 prooem.; Cels. 3, 4; 4, 7; Quint. 10, 1, 19 al.—**2.** In medic. lang., to dissolve, dissipate morbid matter, Cels. 5, 18 (twice); 1, 9 fin.; 2, 17 al.; Plin. 26, 7, 25, § 41 al.—Very freq. and class., **3.** With the accessory notion of arrangement, to distribute, arrange, dispose, set in order: quas (accepti tabulas) diligentissime legi et digessi, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 23; cf. id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: capillos, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 11: crines, Col. poet. 10, 165; cf. crines ordine, Mart. 3, 63: asparagus, to plant in regular rows, Cato R. R. 161, 3; Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 149; cf. Verg. G. 2, 54 and 267: bibliothecam, to arrange, Suet. Caes. 44: carmina in numerum, Verg. A. 3, 446 (ordinat, disponit, Serv.).

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., to distribute (rare and not ante-Aug.): quam meruit solus poenam digessit in omnes, Ov. M. 14, 469; cf. mala per annos longos, id. Pont. 1, 4, 9: tempora, id. F. 1, 27; cf. annum in totidem species, Tac. G. 26 et saep.—Freq. and class., **B.** In partic., to arrange, set in order, distribute: mandata, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 3: quaestiones, Quint. 11, 2, 37; cf. id. 10, 4, 1 Spald. N. cr.: reliquos usus ejus suo loco, to relate in order, Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 37 et saep.: omina, interprets, Verg. A. 2, 182 (cf. above, no. I. A. fin.): post descripte et electe in genus quodque causae, quid cuique conveniat, ex hac copia digeremus, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49; cf. id. de Or. 1, 41, 186: omne jus civile in genera, id. ib. 1, 42, 190: commentarios in libros, Quint. 10, 7, 30: res in ordinem, id. ib. 7 prooem. § 1: argumenta in digitos, id. 11, 3, 114: commentarium per genera usus sui, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 15 et saep.—With a *relat. clause*: nec quid quoque anno actum sit, in tanta vetustate non modo rerum sed etiam auctorum digerere possis, Liv. 2, 21, 4: senium, digest, i. e. endure, Val. Fl. 3, 92 (cf. γίγας γίγας, Pind. Olym. 1, 133).—**C.** To consider maturely (late Lat.): consilium, Amm. 14, 6, 14; 15, 4, 1.—**D.** To exercise (for health): si satis valet, gestando aegrum, digerere; si parum, intra domum tamen dimovere, Cels. 4, 7, 4: ne imbecillum hominem nimis digerant, id. 2, 15 med. al.—Hence, **digestus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) That has a good digestion: purissimus et digestissimus, Marc. Empir. c. 22 med.—**B.** (Acc. to no. II. B.) Subst.: **digesta**, orum, n., a name given to a collection of writings distributed under certain heads, Gell. 6, 5 init.; esp. of Justinian's code of laws, the *Pandects, Digests*; cf. Just. Cod. 1, 17, 3, § 1.—Also to the Bible, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 3.—Sing.: digestum Lucae, the Gospel of Luke, id. ib. 4, 5.

digestibilis, e, adj. [digerō, I. B. 1.], pertaining to digestion (late Lat.): cibum, i. e. digestible, easy of digestion, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 159: oxygarum, i. e. promoting digestion, Apic. 1, 34.

digestilis, e, adj. [id.], promoting digestion (late Lat.): meatus, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 3.

* **digestim**, adv. [digerō], in order: aliquid scribere, Prud. στέφ. 3, 129.

digestio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** A dividing of food, dissolving, digestion (post-Aug.): sive concoctio sit illa, sive tantum digestio, Cels. 1 praef. § 63; 2, 14, § 7: facilis ciborum, Quint. 11, 3, 19: Capitol. Ver. 4; Sol. 27, 13; in plur., Macr. S. 7, 4.—**II.** An orderly distribution, division, arrangement. **A.** In gen.: annorum, Vell. 2, 53 fin.: (Italiae) in literas, i. e. an orderly description (shortly before, description), Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 46.—**B.** Esp., as rhet. t. t., enumeration = μερσιμός, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205; Quint. 9, 1, 31; 9, 2, 2; cf. id. 11, 33, 114.

digestivus, a, um, adj. [id. I. B. 1.], pertaining to digestion, digestive: vis, Macer, Carm. 1, 18.

digestorius, a, um, adj. [id.], promoting digestion (late Lat.): medicamentum, Plin. Val. 2, 8: embamma, Marc. Empir. 20.

1. digestus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from digero.

* **2. digestus**, ūs, m. [digerō], a distributing: sanctorum opum, i. e. management of the imperial treasury, Stat. S. 3, 3, 86.

digitabulum, i, n. [digitus], a glove worn in gathering olives: melior ea quae digitis nudis legitur quam illa quae cum digitabulis, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 1 (al. digitalibus); cf. δακτυλίστρα, digitabulum, Gloss. Philox. p. 73, 17.

digitalis, e, adj. [id.], of or belonging to the finger: gracilitas, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40: crassitudo, id. 22, 20, 23, § 48; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 1 Schneid. and Gesn. (al. digitabulis).

* **digitatus**, a, um, adj. [id.], having fingers or toes: aves, Plin. 11, 47, 107, § 256.

digitillum (-tellum), i, n. dim. [id.], the plant house-leek, Col. 12, 7, 1; Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 159; 25, 13, 102, § 160; 26, 15, 92, § 163 al.

digitulus, i, m. dim. [id.], a little finger, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 15; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 24; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 53; Varr. ap. Non. 135, 24: aniculae collum digitulis duobus oblidere, Cic. Scaur. Fragm. § 10 al.—**II.** Transf., of the parrot's foot, a toe, App. Flor. 2, p. 349; of the claw of a crab, Varr. Sat. Men. 9, 1 Oehler (Riese, digitis).

1. digitus, i, m. [Gr. δάκτυλος; cf. Germ. Zehe, Eng. toe; from root δέκ (δέχομαι), to grasp, receive; cf. Germ. Finger, from fangen, Curt. Gr. Etym. 133. Corssen, however, still refers digitus to root dik-, dico, δέικνυμι, as the pointer, indicator, Ausspr. 1, 380; cf. dico], a finger.

I. Prop.: tot (cyathos bibimus), quot digiti sunt tibi in manu, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 24; id. Most. 5, 1, 69; id. Mil. 2, 2, 47; 4, 2, 57 et saep.—The special designations: pollex, the thumb; index or salutaris, the forefinger; medius, also infamis and impudicus, the middle finger; minimus proximus or medicinalis, the ring-finger; minimus, the little finger, v. under those words.—**B.** Special connections: attingere aliquem digito (uno), to touch one lightly, gently, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 15; Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 2 Ruhnck; Licinius ap. Gell. 19, 9, 13; Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 55; cf. with tangere, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 30; id. Poen. 5, 5, 29: attingere aliquid extremis digitis (with primoribus labris gustare), to touch lightly, to enjoy slightly, Cic. Cael. 12: attingere caelum digito, to be exceedingly happy, id. Att. 2, 1, 7: colere summis digitis, to adore (to touch the offering or consecrated gift) with the tips of the fingers, Lact. 1, 20; 5, 19 fin.; cf. Ov. F. 2, 573: computare digitis, to count on the fingers, to reckon up, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 51; Plin. 34, 8, 19, no. 29, § 88; cf. numerare per digitos, Ov. F. 3, 123: in digitis suis singulas partis causae constituere, Cic. Div. in Caec. 14, 45.—Hence, venire ad digitos, to be reckoned, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 87; and: si tuos digitos novi, thy skill in reckoning, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 13; cf. also: digerere argumenta in digitos, to count on the fingers, Quint. 11, 3, 114: concrepare digitos or digitis, to snap the fingers, as a signal of command, Petr. 27, 5; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 53; Cic. Off. 3, 19; v. concreto; cf. also: digitus crepans, Mart. 3, 82, 15: digitorum crepitus, id. 14, 119: digitorum percussio, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 78: intendere digito ad aliquid, to point the finger at any thing, Cic. de Or. 1, 46 fin.: liceri digito, to hold up the finger in bidding at an auction, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11; for which also: tollere digito, id. ib. 2, 1, 54. The latter phrase also signifies, to raise the finger in token of submission, said of a combatant, Sid. Ep. 5, 7; cf. Mart. Spect. 29, 5; and Schol. Pers. 5, 119: loqui digitis nutuque, to talk by signs, Ov. Tr. 2, 453; different is: postquam fuerant digiti cum voce locuti, i. e. playing as an accompaniment to singing, Tib. 3, 4, 41; cf. ad digiti sonum, id. 1, 2, 31; cf. also Lucr. 4, 587; 5, 1384: digito compece labellum, hold your tongue, Juv. 1, 160.—For the various modes of employing the fingers in oratorical delivery, cf. Quint. 1, 10, 35; 11, 3, 92 sq.; 103; 120 al.: monstrari digito, i. e. to be pointed out, to become distin-

guished, famous, Hor. C. 4, 3, 22; Pers. 1, 28; for which: demonstrari digito, Tac. Or. 7 fin.; Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266; id. Rep. 6, 24; Nep. Datam. 11, 5; Suet. Aug. 45.—Prov. phrases: nescit, quot digitos habeat in manu, of one who knows nothing at all, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 5; in digitis hodie percoquam quod ceperit, i. e. he has caught nothing, id. Rud. 4, 1, 11: ne digito quidem porrigere, not to stretch out a finger, like the Gr. δάκτυλον μὴ προτείνειν, ἐκτείνειν, for not to give one's self the least trouble, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57; cf. exserere digito, Pers. 5, 119 Scal.; and in like manner: proferre digito, to move a finger, to make any exertion, Cic. Caecin. 25, 71: scalpere caput digito, of effeminate men fearful of disarranging their hair, Juv. 9, 133; cf. Sen. Ep. 52 fin.: a habit of Pompey's, acc. to Calvus ap. Schol. Luc. 7, 726, and Sen. Contr. 3, 19; Amm. 17, 11. (Cf. Echtermeyer's Ueber Namen und symbolische Bedeutung der Finger bei den Griechen und Römern, Progr. d. Hall. Pädagogiums, v. 1835.)

II. Transf. **A.** A toe (cf. Heb. דַּבְּטָן, Gr. δάκτυλος, Fr. doigt), Lucr. 3, 527; Verg. A. 5, 426; Petr. 132, 14; Sen. Ep. 111; Quint. 2, 3, 8 et saep.; also of the toes of animals, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 4; Col. 8, 2, 8; Plin. 10, 42, 59, § 119 al.—**B.** A small bough, a twig, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 12; 17, 24, 37, § 224.—**C.** As a measure of length, an inch, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot (pes), Front. Aquaed. 24 sq.; Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 6; id. B. C. 2, 10, 4; Juv. 12, 59 al.: digiti primores, finger-ends, as a measure, Cato R. R. 21, 2: digitus transversus, a finger-breadth, id. ib. 45 fin.; 48, 2.—Prov.: digitum transversum non discedere ab aliqua re, not to swerve a finger's breadth, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 58; cf. without transversum: nusquam ab argento digito discedere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 15; and ellipt.: ab honestissima sententia digito nusquam, id. Att. 7, 3, 11.

2. Digitus, i, m., a proper name; in plur.: Digiti Idaei = Δάκτυλοι Ἰδαίος, the priests of Cybele, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; cf. Arn. 3, 41 and 43, and v. Dactylus.

* **digladiabilis**, e, adj. [digladior], full of contention, fierce: dissidium, Prud. Cath. 3, 147.

di-gladior, āri, v. dep. n. [gladius], to fight for life and death, to contend fiercely (a Ciceron. word). **I.** Prop.: cives inter se siccis, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20.—**II.** Transf., to contend warmly, dispute, sc. with words: de quibus inter se digladiari solent (philosophi), Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: cum aliquo tot voluminibus, id. Ac. Fragm. ap. Non. 65, 14; cf. coupled with depugnare, id. ib. 15: digladiantur illi, per me licet, id. Tusc. 4, 21.

† **diglossos**, i, f., δίγλωσσος = bilinguis, name of a plant: sedum alum, App. Herb. 58.

† **digma**, ātis, n., = δέγμα, a specimen, Cod. Th. 14, 4, 9.

ignabilis, e, adj. [dignor], worthy, Alcim. Ep. 10 al.

ignanter, adv., courteously, etc., v. dignor fin.

ignatio, ōnis, f. [dignor], a considering worthy (mostly post-Aug.; esp. in Tac. and Suet.). **I.** Lit., a deeming worthy, respect, esteem, regard (very rarely): dignatione aliquem diligere, Suet. Calig. 24: diu in summa dignatione regis vixit, Just. 28, 4, 10.—Far more freq., **II.** Transf., with respect to the person who enjoys such esteem, dignity, honor, reputation, for dignitas: de dignatione laborat, Cic. Att. 10, 9, 2 (al. dignitate): reddere honorem sacerdotis dignatione sua, Liv. 10, 7, 12; 2, 16, 5; Vell. 2, 59, 2; 2, 69, 3; Tac. A. 4, 52; 13, 20; 42 fin.; id. H. 1, 52 fin.; 3, 80; id. G. 13, 26; Suet. Caes. 4 (al. indignatione); id. Aug. 46 et saep.

ignē, adv., worthily, fitly, becomingly, v. dignus fin.

dignitas, ātis (gen. plur. dignitatum), Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 1; Plaut. Ep. 9, 5, 3; Vop. Florian. 6, 2: -tatum, Sen. Polyb. 17, 2), f. [dignus]. **I.** Lit., a being worthy, worth, worthiness, merit, desert (so, rarely, and perh. only in Cic.): Lamia petit praetura: omnesque intelligunt nec dignitatem ei desesse nec gratiam, Cic. Fam. 11, 17; id. Agr.

2, 2, 3: dignitas consularis, *a being worthy of the office of consul*, id. Mur. 13: pro dignitate laudare, id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33.

II. Meton. (the cause for the effect), *dignity, greatness, grandeur, authority, rank* (cf. honos, honestas, laus, existimatio, gloria, fama, nomen). **A.** In gen.: mihi gratulabere, quod audissem me pristinum meam dignitatem obtinere. Ego autem, si dignitas est bene de re publica sentire, obtineo dignitatem meam; sin autem in eo dignitas est, si, quod sentias, re efficere possis, ne vestigium quidem ullum est reliquum nobis dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 1; dignitas (est) alicujus honesta et cultu et honore et verecundia digna auctoritas, id. Inv. 2, 55, 156: cum pulchritudinis duo genera sint, quorum in altero venustas est, in altero dignitas; venustatem muliebrem ducere debemus, dignitatem virilem, id. Off. 1, 36, 130: formae, id. ib.; Suet. Claud. 30: corporis, Laber. ap. Macr. S. 2, 7; Nep. Dion. 1, 2; cf. also Cic. Inv. 2, 1; Vell. 2, 29; Plin. Pan. 4, 5: agere cum dignitate ac venustate, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142: personarum dignitas, id. ib. § 141: retinere in rebus asperis dignitatem, id. ib. 2, 85, 346: in senatu conservanda auctoritas, apud populum dignitas, Quint. 11, 3, 153 et saep.: celsissima sedes dignitatis atque honoris, Cic. Sull. 2, 5: ex tam alto dignitatis gradu, id. Lael. 3 *fin.*; cf. id. Rep. 1, 27 (twice): est in ipsis (liberis populis) magnus delectus hominum et dignitatum, id. ib. 1, 34: aliquid ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perducere, Caes. B. G. 7, 39, 1: aliquid dignitate exaequare, Caes. B. C. 1, 4, 4: ut secundum locum dignitatis Remi obtinerent, id. B. G. 6, 12 *fin.*; 4, 17, 1; cf. id. ib. 6, 8, 1; 7, 66, 5; 7, 77, 6; id. B. C. 1, 9, 2 et saep. — **B.** In partic. (a) *Official dignity, honorable employment, office*: gratulator laetorque tum praesenti tum etiam sperata tua dignitate, Cic. Fam. 2, 9; id. ap. Quint. 7, 3, 35; cf. in *plur.*, Plin. 21, 7, 21, § 44; id. Pan. 61, 2 al. — (b) *Men holding high office, men in honorable employment*: cum dignitates abessent, Liv. 22, 40, 4; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 67. — **C.** Transf., of inanimate things, *worth, value, excellence*: opsonii, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 23: praeclara et plena dignitatis domus, Cic. Off. 1, 39; cf. porticus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. de Or. 3, 46, 180: portus, urbis, Nep. Them. 6: loci, Suet. Calig. 41 al.: dignitas, quae est in latitudine pectoris, Quint. 11, 3, 141: verborum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 11, 27; Quint. 11, 3, 46; cf. id. 8, 3, 24: debita rerum, id. 12, 1, 8; cf. id. 8, 3, 38: subsequendi, id. 12, 11, 28: cum dignitate actionis, id. 5, 10, 54 al.

* **dignitōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [dignitas], *dignified, respectable*, δειγματικός, Gloss. Philox.: homo, Petr. 57, 10.

digno, āre, 1, v. a. [dignus], *to deem worthy or deserving* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (a) *Aliquem aliquare*: haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Verg. A. 1, 335; so, aliquem honore, Ov. M. 1, 194; 3, 521; Suet. Vesp. 2 *fin.* al.: te alio funere, Verg. A. 11, 169: hunc mensa, cubili (de), id. E. 4, 63: aliquem non sermone, non visu, Tac. A. 4, 74 *fin.*: libellum venia, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 51; id. Pont. 1, 8, 9 al. — (b) *With inf.* as object, like the Gr. δεικναι and ἀξιωμα, *to regard as fit, becoming, worthy of one's self, to deign*: and with a negative, *not to deign, to disdain*: jam nemo suspicere in caeli dignatur lucida templa, Lucr. 2, 1039; so with a neg., *Cat. 64, 407; Verg. A. 10, 732; 866; 12, 464; Ov. M. 10, 158; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40; Suet. Ner. 22; id. Vesp. 13 al. — Affirmatively: quos eximia specie donare natura dignata est, Curt. 6, 5, 29: cui se pulchra viro dignatur jungere Dido, Verg. A. 4, 192; id. E. 6, 1; Ov. Am. 3, 1, 37; id. F. 4, 540; id. Tr. 4, 1, 52; Suet. Vesp.

7; Sen. Contr. 4, 28, 9: si digneris audire, Vulg. Judith, 5, 5. — (γ) *With double acc.*: o felix si quem dignabitur, inquit, ista virum, *will hold worthy to be her husband*, Ov. M. 8, 326; so, regem nostrum filium, Curt. 6, 10, 28. — (δ) *Ellipt. with one acc.* (the *inf.* to be supplied from the context): orant succedere muris Dignarique domos (sc. visere), Stat. Th. 12, 785: nullo Macedonum dignante Parthorum imperium, Just. 41, 4. — Hence, **dignanter**, *adv.*, *courteously, with complaisance* (post-class. and very rare): loquentem dignanter audite, Vop. Tac. 8: impertire, Symm. Ep. 5, 63. — *Sup. Auct. Itin. Alex. 10.*

† **dignorant**, signa imponunt, ut fieri solet in pecoribus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 16 Müll.

dignoscentia, ae, f. [dignosco], *the power of distinguishing, knowledge* (eccl. Lat.): mali et boni, August. de Gen. 2, 9 *fin.*

di-gnosco, v. dinosco.

dignus, a, um, *adj.* [i. e. DIC-nus; root in Sanscr. dag-as, fame; Gr. δόκιμος, δόξα; Lat.: decet, decus], *worthy, deserving* (in a good or ill sense), of things *suitable, fitting, becoming, proper* (very freq. in all periods and kinds of writing). — **C** on s t r., in the most finished models of composition, with the *abl. pretii*, *a relative sentence, or absol.*; in the Aug. poets also freq. with the *inf.*; otherwise with *ut*, the *gen.*, or the *acc.* of a *neutr. pron. or adj.* (a) *With abl.* (so most freq.): dignus domino servus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 227; cf. vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 25; id. Fam. 2, 18 *fin.*; juvenes patre digni, Hor. A. P. 24 et saep.: dignus es verberibus multis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 71: amici novi digni amicitia, Cic. Lael. 19: summa laude digni, id. Rep. 3, 4, 17 et saep.: omnibus probris, quae improbis viris digna sunt, dignior nullus est homo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 9: assentatio, quae non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem digna est, Cic. Lael. 24, 89; Quint. 11, 1, 40: dignus odio scelus, id. 7, 2, 36: o fons, dulci digne mero, Hor. C. 3, 13, 2: munera digna venustissima Veneri, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 4; for which: diem dignum Veneri (*abl.* v. Venus), id. ib. 1, 2, 45: ut te dignam mala malam aetatem exigas, id. Aul. 1, 1, 4; cf. id. Trin. 1, 2, 122; id. Rud. 3, 2, 26 et saep.: dicendum dignum aliquid horum auribus, Cic. Rep. 3, 13: aliquid memoria dignum consequi, id. ib. 1, 8; *Caes. B. G. 7, 25, 1; Phaedr. 4, 21, 3 al.: si quid antea admissemus piaculo dignum, Liv. 40, 13 et saep.: tribuere id cuique, quod sit quoque dignum, Cic. Rep. 3, 11: neque enim decorum est neque dis dignum, id. Div. 1, 52: quicquid dignum sapiente bonoque, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 5 et saep.: dicere Cinnâ digna, Verg. E. 9, 36. — *Esp.* freq. with *supine in u*: digna memoratu produntur, Liv. 6, 23, 26, § 97: nihil dignum dictu, Liv. 4, 30, 4; 9, 43, 6; 25, 1, 5; Suet. Aug. 43; Val. Max. 1, 5, 9; Sen. Ep. 94, 56; Tac. Agr. 1. — (b) *With rel. clause* (freq., though not in the Aug. poets): non videre dignus, qui liber sies, Plaut. Ps. 2, 17; cf. id. Rud. 2, 6, 38; id. Mil. 4, 2, 52: qui modesto paret, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, Cic. Leg. 3, 2: homines dignos, quibuscum disserteratur putant, id. Ac. 2, 6, 18; Quint. 10, 1, 131 et saep. — *So with rel. adv.*: sive adeo digna res est ubi tu nervos intendas tuos, *if the thing is really worth your bending your energies to it*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20; cf. also: dignos esse, qui armis cepissent, eorum urbem agrumque Bolanum esse, i. e. ut eorum urbs esset, Liv. 4, 49, 11 Weissenb. (Madv. dignum, cf. δ infra). — (γ) *Abso.* (that of which some one or something is worthy, to be supplied from the context): *Mi. Quem ament igitur? Sy. Alium quemlibet*; Nam nostrorum nemo dignus est (sc. amari), Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 39; cf. id. Curc. 4, 2, 28: ut ne nimis cito diligere incipiant neve non dignos, etc., Cic. Lael. 21, 78 sq.: illud exemplum ab dignis et idoneis ad indignos et non idoneos transferatur, Sall. C. 51, 27 Kritiz.: dignis ait esse paratus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 22: omnes, ait, malle laudatos a se, dignos indignosque, quam, etc., Liv. 24, 16 et saep.: quem dices digniorem esse hominem hodie Athenis alterum? Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 24; cf. Suet. Aug. 54: dignus patronus, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 1, 2: dignior heres, Hor.

C. 2, 14, 25: digna causa, Liv. 21, 6: dignum operae pretium, Quint. 12, 6, 7: dignas grates persolvere, Verg. A. 1, 600; 2, 537: digna gloria ruris, id. G. 1, 168 et saep.: ad tuam formam illa digna est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 21; so, quod supplicium dignum libidini ejus invenias? (where the *dat.* depends on the verb), Cic. Verr. 2, 26, 16, § 40: id, cum ipse per se dignus putaretur, impetravit, id. Arch. 4, 6. — *So as subst.*: "nulla contumelia est, quam facit dignus;" primum quid est dignus? nam etiam malo multi digni, sicut ipse (Antonius), Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22; so, dignum est, *it is fit, proper, becoming*, = aequum est, decet, convenit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 129; id. Merc. 1, 2, 22; Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 55; 129; Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 14; Liv. 1, 14; Sen. de Ira, 1, 12; Verg. G. 3, 391 al. — *So comp.*, Liv. 8, 26, 6; Cic. Clu. 53, 146. — *Sup.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3, 8. — (δ) *With inf.* (freq. in the Aug. poets; not in Cic.): concedere, Cat. 68, 131: unâ perire, Ov. M. 1, 241: credere, id. ib. 3, 311: fuisse conjux, id. ib. 14, 833: decurrere spatium vitae, id. Tr. 3, 4, 34: ponere annos, id. ib. 4, 8, 14 al.; and more freq. in the *pass.*: cantari dignus, Verg. E. 5, 54: amari, id. ib. 89: rapi, Ov. M. 7, 697: describi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 3: notari, id. ib. 1, 3, 24: legi, id. ib. 1, 10, 72; Quint. 10, 1, 96 et saep.: auctoribus hoc dedi, quibus dignus credi debet, Liv. 8, 26 *fin.*; cf. uterque optimus erat, dignusque alter elegi, alter eligere, Plin. Pan. 7, 4. — (e) *With ut*: non sum dignus prae te, ut figam palum in parietem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 4; Liv. 24, 16: eras dignus ut haberes integram manum; Quint. 8, 5, 12; 12, 11, 24. — (f) *With gen.* (acc. to the Gr. ἀξίος τινος — so freq. in Inscr. v. Wordsworth, Fragg. p. 494): dignus salutis, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 29; cogitatio dignissima tuae virtutis, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15 A.: quidquid putabit dignum esse memoriae, Phaedr. 4, 20, 3: probae, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 57. — (n) *With acc. of a neutr. pron. or adj.*: non me censes scire quid dignus siem? Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 16; Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 34: si exoptem, quantum dignus, tantum dent (id. tibi), etc., Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 26. — (θ) *With ad* (very rare): ad tuam formam illa una digna est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 21: amicus, dignus huic ad imitandum, Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30. — (i) *With pro*: si digna poena pro factis eorum reperitur, Sall. C. 51, 8; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 42; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 24. — *Adv.*, **dignè**, *worthily, fitly, becomingly*: quam digne ornata incedit, haud meretricie! Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 58; id. Cas. 4, 1, 14; Cic. de Sen. 1, 2; Cassius in Cic. Fam. 12, 13; Vell. 2, 67; Suet. Aug. 66; Hor. C. 1, 6, 14; id. Ep. 2, 1, 164 al. — *Comp.*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 47. — *Sup.* seems not to occur.

di-grēdiōr, gressus, 3, v. dep. n. [gradior], *to go apart or asunder, to separate, part; to go away, depart*, = discedere (class.). **I.** Lit.: luna tum congregiens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103; cf.: digredimur paulum rursumque ad bella coimus, Ov. M. 9, 42: ita utrique digrediuntur, Sall. J. 22 *fin.*; cf.: digredimur flentes, Ov. H. 18, 117: ubi digressi, Verg. A. 4, 80. — *With term. a quo*: numquam est a me digressus, Cic. Sull. 12: ab aliquo, id. Fam. 4, 12; 12, 18; id. Att. 3, 9; Caes. B. C. 1, 57, 4; Sall. J. 18, 11; Liv. 22, 7 al.; cf.: a marito, to abandon, Suet. Caes. 43: a colloquio Caninili, Caes. B. C. 1, 26, 4; Liv. 39, 35: a Corcyra, id. 42, 37: ex eo loco, Caes. B. C. 1, 72, 4; cf.: ex colloquio, Liv. 35, 38: domo, Sall. J. 79, 7: triclino, Suet. Ner. 43; cf. id. Aug. 74: inde, id. Tib. 6 al. — *Abso.*: hos ego digrediens lacrimis affabar obortis, Verg. A. 3, 492; cf. id. 5, 650; Tac. A. 1, 27; id. H. 3, 69 al.: dein statim digrediens, *stepping aside*, Sall. J. 94, 2 Kritiz. — *With term. ad quem*: ambo in sua castra digressi, Sall. J. 109, 3; Tac. A. 4, 74, 6, 1; cf.: in urbem ad capessendos magistratus, id. Agr. 6: ad sua tutanda, id. A. 4, 73; Front. Strat. 1, 4, 3: Seleuciam, Tac. A. 2, 69: domum, id. ib. 2, 30: digredientem eum cum Caesare circumstistunt, id. ib. 1, 27.

II. Trop., *to go aside, deviate, depart*. — *With term. a quo*: nos nostro officio nihil digressos esse, *Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 10. — **B.** *Esp.*, in speaking or writing, *to digress* (but de-gredi, which is sometimes found in edd. in this sense is incorrect, v. h. v.): digredi ab eo, quod proproseris, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 311: parumper a causa, id. Brut. 93

fin.: de causa, id. Inv. 1, 51 *fin.*: ex eo et regredi in id, Quint. 10, 6, 5.—*Absol.*: saepe datur ad commovendos animos digrediendi locus, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 312; so ib. 2, 19, 80; Quint. 3, 11, 26; 4, 3, 17: verum huc longius, quam voluntas fuit, ab epistola Timarchidi digressa est oratio mea, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69 *fin.*: sed eo jam, unde huc digressi sumus, revertamur, id. N. D. 3, 23 *fin.*; cf. id. Brut. 87 *fin.*; Quint. 2, 4, 15.

digressio, ōnis, *f.* [digredior], a parting, separating; a going away, departing, departure. ***I.** Lit. (in this signif. more freq. digressus): congressio, tum vero digressio nostra, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 4.—More freq. **II.** Trop., a going aside, deviation; esp. in lang., digression: qualis ad adjuvandum (sc. amicum) digressio (sc. a recto, referring to Cic. Lael. 17), Gell. 1, 3, 14: a proposita oratione, Cic. Brut. 85; so of speech, id. Inv. 1, 51; id. de Or. 2, 77, 312; 3, 53 *fin.*; Quint. 4, 2, 19; 9, 1, 28; 9, 2, 56 al.

digressivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], pertaining to digression, digressive: relatio, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 4.

1. digressus, a, um, *Part.*, from digredior.

2. digressus, ūs, *m.* [digredior], a parting, separating; a going away, departure. **I.** Lit. (good prose): congressus nostri lamentationem pertinui, digressum vero non tulissem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 4; opp. accessus, id. N. D. 2, 19, 50; c. c. discessus, id. de Sen. 23, 85; cf. also id. Pis. 26, 63; id. Att. 1, 5, 4; Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 107 al.—**II.** Trop. only in Quint., a deviating in speech, digression, Quint. 10, 5, 17; 4, 3, 14; in *plur.*, id. 10, 1, 49.

di-grunio, ire, *v. n.*, to grunt hard, Phaedr. 5, 5, 27 (unless we should rather read degrunio).

dii. **1.** *Nom. plur.*, from deus, *q. v.*—**2.** *Arch. gen.*, from dies, *q. v.*

diambus, i, *m.*, = *διᾶμβος*, a double iambus: ———, Don. p. 1739 P.; Diom. p. 477 ib. et saep. (in Ter. Maur. p. 2415 P., written as Greeke).

Dijovis, is, *v. Diovis*.

dijudicatio, ōnis, *f.* [dijudico], a judging, deciding, determining, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 56.

dijudicatrix, icis, *f.* [id.], she that judges or decides: virtus omnium rerum, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15, 23; p. 179 Bip.

di-jūdo, āvi, ātum, i, *v. a.* **1.** With the idea of the verb predominating, to judge by discerning or distinguishing; to decide, determine (class.). **A.** Prop.: ego dicam, quod mihi in mentem venit: tu dijudica, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 33; so *absol.*, Quint. 12, 7, 8 al.: aliena melius quam sua, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 98: callide verbis controversias, non aequitate, Cic. Caecin. 17, 49; so, controversiam, id. Fin. 3, 2, 6: causam, Liv. 40, 16: litem, Hor. C. 3, 5, 54 et saep.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: quam (sc. uxorem) omnium Thebis vir unam esse optimam dijudicat, judges, accounts, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 45.—With *rel. clause*: neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute antefereendus videretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44 *fin.* al.—**B.** Transf., to decide by arms: dijudicatā belli fortunā, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 6: discordiae civium ferro, Vell. 2, 3, 3.—**II.** With the idea of the particle predominating, to discern by judging; to distinguish (between two): vera et falsa, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 107; cf.: recta ac prava, id. de Or. 3, 50, 195: jus et injuriam, honesta ac turpia (shortly before: legem bonam a mala dividere), id. Leg. 1, 16, 44: amorem verum et fictum, id. Fam. 9, 16, 2: benevolam et simulatorem, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 10; also: vera a falsis, veri similia ab incredibilibus (with distinguere), Cic. Part. 40, 139: inter has sententias, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23; for which simply: sententias subtilissimas, Gell. 2, 7, 2.—With *rel. clause*: dijudicandum est, immodicum sit an grande, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 6.

di-jūgatio, ōnis, *f.* [di-jugo], a separation, Arn. 2, p. 53.

di-jūgo (disj-), no *perf.*, ātum, i, *v. a.*, to separate: aliquem ab aliquo (with di-junxit), Arn. 5, p. 162.

dijunctim, di-junctio, di-junctus, and **di-jungo**, *v. disj.*

di-lābūdus, a, um, *adj.* [dilabor], that

soon goes to pieces: vestes, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 219.

di-labor, lapsus, 3, *v. dep. n.*, to fall asunder, go to pieces, melt away, dissolve (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: glacies liquefacta et dilapsa, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; cf. nix, Liv. 21, 36, 6: nebula, id. 41, 2, 4: calor, Verg. A. 4, 705: Vulcanus (i. e. ignis), Hor. S. 1, 5, 73: aestus, Tac. A. 14, 32 et saep.—Of a river, to flow apart, flow away, hoc quasi rostro finditur Fibrenus, et divisus aequaliter . . . rapideque dilapsus cito in unum confluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: amnis presso in solum alveo dilabitur, Curt. 5, 4, 8; cf. Mütz. ad h. l.—Poet.: ungula in quinos dilapsa ungues, divided, Ov. M. 1, 742: (Proteus) in aquas tenues dilapsus abibit, melting, Verg. G. 4, 410.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In the historians, of persons, esp. of soldiers, to move away in different directions, to flee, escape, scatter, disperse: exercitus amisso duce brevi dilabitur, Sall. J. 18, 3; so, *absol.*, id. C. 57, 1; Nep. Eum. 3, 4; Liv. 9, 45; Front. Strat. 2, 1, 18 al.—With *ab*: ab signis, Liv. 23, 18; cf. id. 37, 20.—With *ex* or *e*, Liv. 6, 17; 24, 46, 4.—With *in*: in oppida, Liv. 8, 29; cf. id. 21, 32; 40, 33; Front. Strat. 3, 8, 3.—With *ad*, Suet. Calig. 48; Front. Strat. 3, 6, 3: domum, id. ib. 2, 12 *fin.*: ab eo, desert, Vulg. 1 Reg. 13, 8.—**2.** Pugn., to tumble down, i. e. to fall to pieces, go to decay: monumenta virum dilapsa, Lucr. 5, 312; so of buildings, Liv. 4, 20 Drak.; Tac. A. 4, 43; id. H. 1, 68; 86 *fin.* al.: navis putris vetustate, Liv. 35, 26: suppellex, Col. 12, 3, 5: cadavera tabo, Verg. G. 3, 557; cf.: corpora foeda, Ov. M. 7, 550: fax in cineres, Hor. C. 4, 13, 28 et saep.

II. Trop. (acc. to I. B. 2.), to go to decay, go to ruin, perish, be lost: male parta male dilabuntur, like our light come, light go, Poeta ap. Cic. Phil. 2, 27 (for which, disperire, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 22): ne omnia dilabuntur, si unum aliquod effugerit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 10: praeclarissime constituta, respublica, id. Off. 2, 23, 80: res familiaris, id. ib. 2, 18, 64: divitiae, vis corporis, etc., Sall. J. 2, 2: res maxumae (opp. crescere), id. ib. 10, 6: omnis invidia, id. ib. 27, 2: tempus, i. e. to slip away, id. ib. 36, 4: vectigalia publica negligentia, i. e. to fall into confusion, Liv. 33, 46 *fin.*: curae inter nova gaudia, to vanish, Ov. P. 4, 4, 21 et saep.: sunt alii plures fortasse, sed mea memoria dilabuntur, vanish, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 11.—**2.** Of time, to glide away, pass: dilapso tempore, Sall. J. 36, 4.

dilaceratio, ōnis, *f.* [dilacero], a tearing apart, tearing to pieces, Arn. 2, p. 74; Vulg. Nahum, 3, 1.

di-lācero, āvi, ātum, i, *v. a.*, to tear to pieces, to tear apart (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: dilaceranda feris dabor, Cat. 64, 152; cf. Ov. H. 12, 116: dominum (canes), id. M. 3, 250: natum, id. H. 11, 112: muliebre corpus tormentis, Tac. A. 15, 57: aliquid (spicula), to lacerate, wound, Cels. 7, 5, 2: leonem, Vulg. Judic. 14, 6.—**II.** Trop.: annum integrum ad dilacerandam rem publicam quaerere, Cic. Mil. 9, 24: res publica dilacerata, Sall. J. 41, 5 Kritz. (prob. an imitation of Thuc. 3, 82 *fin.*): malis consultis animus dilaceratur, Tac. A. 6, 6 *fin.*; cf. opes, Ov. H. 1, 90 Loers.: gentem, Vulg. Isa. 18, 2: (dilaceravisti, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 14 Fleck.; others, delac-).

di-lāmino, āre, *v. a.* [lamina], to split in two: nuces, Ov. Nux. 73.

di-lancinātus, a, um, *Part.* [lancino], torn to pieces, torn apart (late Lat.): membra, Prud. *στέφ.* 5, 155: vitalia, Amm. 22, 15, 19.

di-lānio, āvi, ātum, i, *v. a.*, to tear to pieces, to dilacerate (rare but class.): (Clothi cadaver) canibus dilaniandum reliquisti, Cic. Mil. 13; cf. id. poet. Tusc. 2, 10, 24; Ov. M. 6, 645; 10, 387; Tac. A. 11, 22; 36; Vulg. Luc. 2, 39 al.—Trop.: animam (c. c. dispergere), Lucr. 3, 538.—In a Gr. construction: dilaniata comas, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 52.

di-lāpidatio, ōnis, *f.* [dilapido], a squandering, wasting: bonorum, Cod. Th. 4, 20, 1.

di-lāpido, āre, *v. a.*, lit., to scatter like stones; hence, to throw away, squander, to consume (very rare): nostras, triginta mi-

nas, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 4; cf. facultates, Firm. Math. 6, 10: grandine hominumque boumque labores, to destroy, Col. 10, 330.

*** dilapsio**, ōnis, *f.* [dilabor], decay, destruction, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 12.

dilapsus, a, um, *Part.*, from dilabor.

di-largior, itus, 4, *v. dep. a.*, to give away or bestow liberally; to lavish (very rare): aliquid alicui, *Cic. Agr. 2, 29 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Caes. 20: pecuniam Magis, Tac. A. 16, 30: foedera sociis, Latium (i. e. jus Latii) externis, id. H. 3, 55.

In pass. signif.: aerarium dilargitur populo Romano, C. Gracchus ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.: dilargitis proscriptorum bonis, Sall. ap. Gell. 15, 13, 8 (Hist. 1, 31 Dietsch): dilargitis quae amant, Lact. 7, 1, 13.

dilatatio, ōnis, *f.* [dilato], an extending, enlarging (late Lat.): laminae, Tert. Anim. 37 *fin.*: superiorum, id. Praescr. 47: cordis, Vulg. Prov. 21, 4.

dilatator, ōris, *m.* [id.], he who propagates, a propagator: Latinae linguae, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 21.

dilatō, ōnis, *f.* [differo, B. 3.], a putting off, delaying, deferring (good prose). (a) With *gen.*: temporis, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 2: comitorium, id. de Imp. Pomp. 1, 2: belli, Liv. 9, 43; 45: foederis, id. 9, 5: exitiis, Tac. A. 6, 4 *fin.* al.—(β) *Absol.*: alter (consul) nullam dilationem patiebatur, Liv. 21, 52; 7, 14; 40, 57; Sen. de Ira, 3, 12: solatium dilationis et morae, Suet. Ner. 15; Vulg. Act. 25, 17 al.; in *plur.*, Liv. 5, 5; Vell. 2, 79 al.—Esp. law t. t., the adjournment of a legal hearing or judgment: Cassius, interpellatis iudicibus, dilationem petiit, Suet. Gram. 22.—**II.** The interval: spatiosa, Apul. M. 11, p. 262, 28.

dilato, āvi, ātum, i, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [differo]. **I.** Act., to spread out, dilate; to enlarge, amplify, extend (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.). **A.** Lit.: (stomachi) partes eae, quae sunt infra, dilatantur, quae autem supra, contrahuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: manum (opp. comprimere digitos), id. Or. 32, 113: globum farinae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 107 Müll.: fundum, Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 48: castra, Liv. 27, 46 (opp. coartatio plurimum): aciem, id. 31, 21: cicatricem, Plin. 17, 27, 42, § 251: patulos rictus, Ov. M. 6, 378: se mare, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 141 et saep.—**B.** Trop.: ut aut ex verbis dilatetur, aut in verbum contrahatur oratio, Cic. Part. 7, 23; so, orationem, id. Fl. 5, 12; cf. argumentum, id. Parad. prooem. § 2: haec, quae dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, id. N. D. 2, 7 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 3, 9, 22; Quint. 8, 4, 14: eloquentia dilatata (opp. contracta et stricta), Cic. Brut. 90, 309: litteras, to pronounce broadly, id. ib. 74, 259: nomen in continentibus terris, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 274, 7: quantis in angustis vestra se gloria dilatari velit, Cic. Rep. 6, 20; cf. se (c. c. attollere), Quint. 2, 3, 8: haec lex, dilatata in ordinem cunctum, coangustari etiam potest, Cic. Leg. 3, 14 *fin.*—**II.** Neutr., to extend one's self (= expand): spatia montis in cubiculo dilatantia, Plin. 35, 1, 1, § 3 Sill. N. cr.

dilatator, ōris, *m.* [differo, B. 3.], a delayer, a dilatory person, Hor. A. P. 172; Isid. 10, 77.

dilatatorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], delaying, dilatory: exceptiones (opp. peremptoriae), Dig. 44, 1, 3.

dilatūra, ae, *f.* [id.], a postponement, delay (post-Aug.): si unius diei dilaturam fecissent, Sen. Apoc. 14, 3.

dilatūs, a, um, *Part.*, from differo.

di-laudo, i, *v. a.*, to praise in all respects, to praise very much: libros, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 9 (v. Orell. ad h. l.); id. ib. 6, 3, 3.

*** di-laxo**, āre, *v. n.*, to stretch apart: cruribus orula dilaxat, Lucil. ap. Porph. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 125.

dilectio, ōnis, *f.* [diligo], love (late Lat.): dei, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27: mea, Vulg. Ps. 108, 4 et saep.

dilector, ōris, *m.* [id.], a lover (post-class.), App. Flor. no. 9, p. 347; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 23.

1. dilectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from diligo.

2. dilectus, ūs, *v. delectus*.

dilemma, ātis, *n.* (διδίμημα), a double proposition, a dilemma; in logic, an argu-

ment in which an adversary is pinned between two difficulties, Serv. Verg. A. 2, 675, and 10, 449.

diligens, entis, Part. and P. a., *diligent*, careful, etc., v. diligo fin.

diligenter, adv., *attentively, carefully, diligently, earnestly*; v. diligo, P. a. fin.

diligentia, ae, f. [diligens], *carefulness, attentiveness, earnestness, diligence* (freq. and class.; cf. labor, aerumna, opera, industria, assiduitas, sedulitas, studium, cura). **I.** In gen.: reliqua sunt in cura, attentione animi, cogitatione, vigilantia, assiduitate, labore; complectar uno verbo, quo saepe jam usi sumus, diligentia, qua una virtute omnes virtutes reliquae continentur, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150 (v. the whole chapter in connection). (a) With praep.: pro mea summa in re publica diligentia, Cic. Mur. 40, 86: in controversia, id. Att. 2, 15, 4: in verbis, Quint. 4, 2, 117: diligentia tua in retractandis operibus, Plin. Ep. 9, 35, 2: circa proprietatem, Quint. 8, 3, 87: circa istum lacum, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 62: erga pecuniam alienam, Tac. A. 4, 20: diligentiam adhibere ad rem, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 3: in rem, id. ib. 16, 6, 1; 16, 9, 4; cf. id. ib. 16, 4, 4.—(b) Absol., Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 6; id. Rud. 3, 5, 40; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 21; Cic. Planc. 4, 9; id. Att. 2, 15 fin.; id. de Or. 1, 61, 260; id. Rep. 1, 22 fin.; id. Lael. 16, 60 et saep.; Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 4; 3, 20, 1 et saep.: obscura, Ter. And. prol. 21; cf. inanis, Quint. 5, 11, 30: nimium sollicita, id. 3, 11, 22; 12, 1, 6: sinistra, Plin. Ep. 7, 28 fin.—(c) Rarely with gen.: sacrorum, the care of, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 14; cf. dignitatis commoditatisque, id. Off. 1, 39: mandatorum tuorum, id. Top. 1 fin.: tenuis illa divisionis, Quint. 4, 5, 6: nostri, i. e. affection for us, Symm. Ep. 1, 41: Ecclesiae Dei, Vulg. 1 Tim. 3, 5.—**II.** In partic., *carefulness in household affairs*, i. e. economy, frugality, Cic. Off. 2, 24 fin.; Auct. Her. 4, 22, 25; Suet. Galb. 12 fin.—*Plur.* (very rare): maritorum inefficaces diligentiae, precautions, App. M. 9, p. 224, 17.

diligibilis, e, adj. [diligo], *estimable, amiable*, Hier. Phil. 5, 1.

di-ligo, lexi, lectum, 3, v. a. [2. lego]. Prop., to distinguish one by selecting him from others; hence, in gen., to value or esteem highly, to love (v. amo init., and cf. faveo, studeo, foveo, cupio; very freq. and class.). **I.** Prop.: nihil est enim virtute amabilius, nihil quod magis alliciat ad diligendum: quippe cum propter virtutem et probitatem etiam eos, quos numquam vidimus, quodam modo diligamus, Cic. Lael. 8, 28; cf. id. 9, 29 sq.; 14, 50; id. Rep. 1, 10 fin.; 1, 12 et saep. (cf. also the passages with diligo which are cited under amo, 1. and 1. colo, II. 2. b.); Caes. B. G. 6, 19 fin.; id. B. C. 1, 61, 3; Suet. Caes. 67; Verg. A. 9, 430; Hor. C. 2, 20, 7 et saep.: satin habes, si seminarum nulla'st, quam aeque diligam? Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 11; cf. id. ib. 3, 3, 18; Verg. A. 1, 344; Hor. C. 2, 5, 17; Suet. Caes. 50; 52; id. Aug. 62 al.: te in germani fratris dilexi loco, Ter. And. 1, 5, 57; cf. Verg. A. 4, 31; Suet. Calig. 24 al.: quem di diligunt, whom the gods favor, denoting a fortunate person, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 18; Ter. And. 5, 6, 9; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 14.—Prov.: diligitur nemo, nisi cui fortuna secunda est, Ov. P. 2, 3, 23.

II. Transf. **A.** Of inanimate objects: fidem est complexus, observantiamque dilexit, Cic. Balb. 28; cf.: Caesaris consilia in re publica, id. Prov. Cons. 10 fin.: benevolentiam, diligentiam, prudentiam mirifice, id. Att. 12, 34 fin.: aviae memoriam, Suet. Vesp. 2: auream mediocritatem, Hor. C. 2, 10, 6: Cypron, id. ib. 1, 30, 2 et saep.—**B.** Very rarely, of inanimate subjects, to love, choose, affect: montes amant cedrus, larix, etc. . . montes et valles diligit abies, Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 73 sq.—**C.** With inf. for amare, to do willingly or habitually, to be fond of doing: pira nasci tali solo maxime diligunt, Pall. Febr. 25, 1.—Hence, **1. diligens**, entis, P. a., prop. esteeming, loving; hence, in respect to an inanimate object, careful, assiduous, attentive, diligent, accurate with regard to it, opp. negligens (very freq. and class.). **A.** In gen. (a) With praep.: qui in re adventitia atque hereditaria tam diligens, tam attentus esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48; so, in rebus omni-

bus, id. Lael. 17, 62: in exquirendis temporibus, id. Rep. 2, 14 fin.: in ostentis animadvertendis, id. Div. 1, 42 fin.: in compositione, id. Quint. 10, 1, 79: in philosophia, id. ib. 129: in eloquendo, id. ib. 63: in symmetria, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 58 al.: ad custodiendum aliquem diligentissimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19; so, ad reportandum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 6: ad cetera, Quint. 1, 1, 7: diligentes circa hoc, Plin. 31, 5, 30, § 56: circa aerarium, Eutr. 8, 7.—(b) With gen.: omnis officii diligentissimus, Cic. Cael. 30, 73: veritatis, Nep. Epam. 3: imperii, id. Con. 1, 2: disciplinae, Vell. 1, 6; cf.: litterarum veterum, Gell. 4, 11, 4: compositionis, Quint. 9, 4, 77: aliarum rerum quae vitam instrunt, Sen. Vit. Beat. 3, 3: temperamenti, Plin. Pan. 79, 5: naturae, attentively investigating it, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 31; so, medicinae, id. 32, 3, 13, § 26 et saep.—(c) With dat.: Corinthios video publicis equis assignandis et alendis, orborum et viduarum tributis fuisse quondam diligentes, Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 32.—(d) Absol.: experientissimus ac diligentissimus orator, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 21: pro cauto ac diligente, Caes. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 101 P., for which: ut a diligenti curiosus distat, Quint. 8, 3, 55; cf. id. 1, 4, 24; 2, 15, 10 et saep.—**B.** Transf., of inanimate subjects: assidua ac diligens scriptura, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150; cf.: diligentior notitia, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 84: stilus, Tac. Or. 39: remedia, Sen. Ep. 95; Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 45; Vell. 1, 4.—**C.** In partic., with reference to domestic affairs, frugal, thrifty, economical (cf. its opp. negligens = prodigus, and Ruhnck. Rutil. Lup. p. 95, a, ed. Frotsch.): homo frugi ac diligens, qui sua servare vellet, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18; Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 1; cf. opp. negligens, ib. 4, 13, 8; and c. c. parcus and opp. luxuriosus, Auct. Her. 4, 34: cum te pro illiberali diligenter (appelles), Quint. 9, 3, 65: ex re familiari, cujus diligentissimus erat, Suet. Gramm. 23.—Hence, **diligenter**, adv. (acc. to II. A.), *carefully, attentively, diligently*: accurate agatur, docte et diligenter, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 30; id. Men. 5, 6, 3; Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 1; 2, 3, 47 al.; Cic. Phil. 1, 15 fin.; id. Fam. 6, 5; id. Att. 16, 16 A. fin.; Caes. B. G. 2, 5 al.—Comp., Cic. Rep. 1, 22; id. Brut. 22, 86; Caes. B. G. 3, 16 fin.; id. B. C. 3, 8, 4; Vulg. Act. 22, 30 al.—Sup., Cic. Lael. 2, 7; id. Rep. 2, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 28 fin.; id. B. C. 3, 81 al.—**2. dilectus**, a, um, P. a., *loved, beloved, dear* (rare).—With dat.: pueri dilecti Superis, Ov. M. 10, 153; so id. ib. 5, 395; 8, 758.—In sup., Stat. Th. 8, 99; Vulg. Heb. 6, 9.—Absol.: luce mihi carior dilector fili, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1 init.; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 74 al.—Subst.: **dilectus**, i, m., = ὁ ἐρῶμενος, a favorite, Suet. Aug. 98.

dilogia, ae, f. (διλογία), *ambiguity*, as a rhetorical figure, Pseud. Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 26.

† dilōphos, a, on, adj., = διλοφος, with two crests, two-crested: ales, Mart. Cap. 2, § 177.

di-lōrico, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to tear apart, tear open one's dress (very rare): tunicam, *Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 124; so, vestem, App. M. 6, p. 177; 7, p. 191.

† dilōris, e, adj. [vox hybrida, from δῖς and lorum, double-thonged, i. e.], *double-striped*: vestis, Vop. Aur. 46, 6: interula, id. Bonos. 15, 8.

di-lūceo, ēre, v. n., lit., to be light enough to distinguish objects apart; hence, trop., to be clear, evident (rare): dilucere brevi fraus coepit, Liv. 8, 27 fin.; cf. id. 3, 16; 25, 29 fin.: emolumentum ejus in animo tuo dilucebit, Gell. 16, 8, 16.—With a subject-clause: satis dilucet, hanc capionem posse dici, Gell. 7, 10, 3.

dilūcesco, luxi, 3, v. incho. n. [diluceo], to grow light, to begin to shine, to dawn; in the perf., to shine (rare but class.). **I.** Impers.: cum jam dilucesceret, Cic. Cat. 3, 3: jam dilucescebat, cum signum consul dedit, Liv. 36, 24; and so transf.: discussa est illa caligo . . . diluxit, patet, videmus omnia, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 5.—**II.** Pers.: omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, etc., *Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 13; cf. Gell. 3, 2.—Trop.: donec diluxit rerum genetalis origo, Lucr. 5, 176: ista dilucescant allucente misericordia tua, August. Civ. D. 11, 22.

dilucidatio, ōnis, f. [dilucido], an illu-

strating, explaining; clearness, distinctness (late Lat.), Cassiod. Complex. 1 Cor. 6.

dilucidē, adv., *clearly, brightly; plainly, evidently, distinctly*; v. dilucidus fin.

dilucidus, a, um, adj. [diluceo], *clear, bright* (syn.: clarus, illustris, perspicuus, conspicuus). **I.** Lit. (rare): zmaragdī, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 70.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *clear, plain, distinct, evident* (in Cic. and Quint.): oratio, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: verbis uti, id. Inv. 1, 20 fin.; cf. verba, Quint. 8 proem. § 26: sermo, id. 5, 14, 33; 11, 1, 53: enuntiatio, id. 7, 3, 2 al.—Comp.: omnia dilucidiora non ampliora facientes, Cic. Or. 5 fin.—Sup. does not occur.—Adv.: **dilucidē**, a. (Acc. to no. I.) *Clearly, brightly*: dilucidius flagrant, Plin. 37, 3, 12, § 48.—**b.** (Acc. to no. II.) *Plainly, evidently, distinctly*: expedire, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 52; cf. explicare, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 117: dilucide planeque dicere, id. Or. 23 fin.: rei dilucide magnificandi causa, Auct. Her. 3, 4, 8; cf. dicere, Quint. 8, 6, 52: lex vetat, Cic. Vat. 15 fin.: docere, Liv. 39, 47 al.—Comp., Cels. 2, 4.—Sup., Aug. ad Hier. Ep. 29, 2.

diluculat, ābat, 1, v. impers. [diluculum], it grows light, it dawns; perh. only Gell. 2, 29, 7; 7, 1, 6.

diluculum, i, n. [diluceo], *daybreak, dawn* (cf. crepusculum), Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 105; Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19; id. Att. 16, 13, a; cf. Macr. S. 1, 3 fin.; Censor. 24; Vulg. Luc. 24, 1 et saep.—In plur., Fronto, Ep. ad Anton. 1, 5.

di-lūdium, ii, n. [ludus], a resting-time, intermission between plays, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 47.

di-luo, ūi, ātum, 3, v. a., to wash to pieces, wash away; to dissolve, dilute, cause to melt away; to wash, drench (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ne aqua lateres diluere posset, *Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 6: sata laeta boumque labores, Verg. G. 1, 326; cf.: sanguine diluitur tellus, is soaked, Furius Antias ap. Gell. 18, 11, 4: unguenta lacrimis, Ov. P. 1, 9, 53: alvum helleboro, Gell. 17, 15, 4: vulnus cruris aceto, Petr. 136, 7; cf.: ulcus ovi albore, Scrib. Comp. 24: colorem, i. e. to wash out, weaken, Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 91; Ov. P. 4, 10, 62: amnes diluuntur, Plin. 31, 4, 29, § 52.—**B.** In partic., to dissolve any thing in a liquid, i. e. to temper, dilute, mix: absinthia, Lucr. 4, 224; 6, 930; cf. venenum, Liv. 40, 4 fin.: helleborum, Pers. 5, 100: vinum, i. e. to dilute with water, Mart. 1, 107; v. under P. a.: favos lacte et miti Baccho (i. e. vino), Verg. G. 1, 344; cf.: Hymettia mella Falerno, Hor. S. 2, 2, 16: insignem bacam aceto, id. ib. 2, 3, 241: medicamentum aceto, Cels. 5, 20; Scrib. Comp. 158; 261 al.: circaeam in vino, Plin. 27, 8, 38, § 60: rutam cum mero, Col. 6, 4, 2: medicamentum ex aqua, Scrib. Comp. 247 et saep.

II. Trop. **A.** To weaken, lessen, impair; to do away with, remove: adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut elevatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 42: res leves infirmare ac diluere (opp. confirmare), id. Rosc. Am. 15; Quint. 9, 2, 80: molestias omnes (c. c. extenuare), Cic. Tusc. 3, 16; cf.: curam multo mero, Ov. A. 238: seriorem horam mero, id. H. 19, 14: vitium ex animo (Bacchus), Prop. 3, 17, 6 (4, 16, 6 M.): crimen, Cic. Mil. 27; id. Brut. 80, 278; Liv. 4, 14; Quint. 7, 10, 12 (opp. obicere); 9, 2, 53 (c. c. negare) et saep.; cf. also Cic. Cael. 15; Liv. 45, 10; Quint. 4, 2, 26; Ov. R. Am. 695 et saep.: invidiam aliqua cavillatione, Suet. Vesp. 23: injurias aere paucio, to atone for, Gell. 20, 1, 31: omnes affectuum vires, Quint. 11, 1, 52: ejus auctoritatem, Sen. Ep. 29: memoriam tam praeclarae rei, Val. Max. 9, 2, 1.—**B.** Analog. with its synonym. dissolvere, to solve a difficulty, i. e. to explain: mi, quod rogavi, dilue, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 64.—Hence,

dilutus, a, um, P. a., *diluted, thin, weak, soft* (perh. only post-Aug.). **A.** Lit.: potio (opp. meraca), Cels. 1, 3; cf.: vinum dilutius pueris, senibus meracius, id.; and: potio quam dilutissima, id.: solum dilutius, Plaut. 17, 20, 33, § 144; hence also subst., **dilūtum**, i, n., a liquid in which something has been dissolved, a solution, Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 46: rubor, id. 22, 22, 46, § 92: amethystus dilutor, paler, id. 37, 9, 40, § 122: colos, id. 37, 5, 18, § 67: urina, Cels.

2, 6: odor, slight, faint (opp. acutus), Plin. 15, 23, 33, § 110 et saep. — **2.** Transf., of a wine-drinker, drunk (opp. abstemius), Aus. Ep. a. Id. 11. — **B.** Trop. (borrowed from colors), clear, manifest: dilutior erat defectus, Amm. 20, 3. — **Adv.**: **dilute**, slightly, weakly: Gallos post haec dilutius esse poturos, Cic. Font. Fragm. ap. Amm. 15, 12, 2; acc. to others an adj., sc. vinum. * **diluvialis**, e, adj. [diluvium], of a deluge or flood: irruptio, i. e. diluvium, Sol. 9, 8.

diluvies, ēi, f., also **diluvium**, ii, n., and **dilūvio**, ōnis, f. [diluo], lit., a washing away of the earth; hence, **I.** Transf., an inundation, flood, deluge (in all three forms only poet. and in post-Aug. prose; yet in Seneca, Quaesst. Natt., diluvium stands for the general deluge; v. infra, β). (α) Diluvies, Lucr. 5, 255; 6, 292; Hor. C. 3, 29, 40; 4, 14, 28; Plin. 9, 4, 3, § 8. — (β) Diluvium, Verg. A. 12, 205; Ov. M. 1, 434; Sen. Q. N. 3, 27; 29; Plin. Ep. 8, 17; Flor. 4, 2, 3; cf. Vulg. Matt. 24, 38 al. — (γ) Diluvio, Censor. 18 med.; Tert. Anim. 46. — **II.** Trop.: diluvio ex illo tot vasta per aequora vecti, desolation, destruction, Verg. A. 7, 228 (ex illa vastitate, Serv.), a deluge of invasion, Val. Fl. 6, 394.

1. dilūvio, āre, v. a. [diluvies], to inundate, to deluge, Lucr. 5, 387.

2. dilūvio, ōnis, f., v. diluvies.

diluvium, ii, n., v. diluvies, β.

† **dimāchae**, ārum, m., = διμάχαι, soldiers who fought both on foot and on horseback, Anglice dragoons; a sort of troops among the Macedonians, Curt. 5, 13, 8.

† **dimāchaerus**, a, um, adj., = διμάχαυρος, fighting with two swords: gladiator, Inscr. Orell. 2584.

* **di-mādesco**, dui, 3, v. inch., to melt away: nives, Luc. 6, 479.

di-māno (dem-), āre, v. n., to flow different ways, to spread abroad (very rare): meus hic forensis labor dimanavit ad existimationem hominum paulo latius, Cic. Cael. 3, 6.

dimensio, ōnis, f. [dimetior], a measuring. **I.** Prop.: quadrati, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57. — **II.** Transf., the axis of the earth, Hygin. Astr. 1, 3. — **2.** Extent, dimensions, in gen., Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 36; 2, 2, 3 al. — So plur. Amm. 23, 6, 11. — **III.** Trop.: vocum, Quint. 9, 4, 45: versuum, id. 48; cf. id. 52 and 85.

dimensus, a, um, Part., from dimetior.

† **dimēter** (-trus), a, um, adj., = διμετρος, of two measures or metres (late Lat.): versus, a dimeter, Diom. p. 506 P.; and simply dimetrus (sc. versus), Ter. Maur. p. 2437 lb.

di-mētor, mensus, 4, v. dep. a., to measure any thing, to measure out (v. demetior init. — rare but class.): studium dimetiendi caeli atque terrae, Cic. de Sen. 14, 49: dimetiri et dinumerare syllabas, id. Or. 43, 147: campum ad certamen, Verg. A. 12, 117: mundum, Quint. 12, 11, 10; cf. id. 9, 4, 112. — Hence, part. as subst.: **dimētēns**, entis, f., the diameter (διάμετρος), Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 86 sq.

In pass. signif. columnae altitudo dimetiatur in partes duodecim, Vitruv. 3, 3; 5, 9; Quint. 8 proem. § 27: mirari se sollertiam ejus, a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59; so in the part., Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 5; 4, 17, 3; Quint. 9, 4, 27; Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155; Verg. G. 1, 231; 2, 284. — Cf. in fut. pass. part.: non cum vitae tempore esse dimetiendam commemorationem nominis nostri, Cic. Arch. 11, 29 Halm (Zäiter, dimittendam).

di-mēto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., and **di-mētor**, āri, 1, v. dep., to measure out, mark out, to fix the limits of (rare; perh. only in the foll. passages): locum castris, Liv. 8, 38; cf.: dimetata signa, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 110 (Baier, demetata). — **Depon. form.**: eorum enim cursus dimetati cognovimus, etc., id. ib. 2, 62, 155.

* **dimētria**, ae, f., = διμετρία, a poem consisting of iambic dimeters, Aus. Ep. 16, 104.

dimicatio, ōnis, f. [dimico], a fight, combat, furious encounter (cf.: pugna, pro-

lium, certamen, contentio, acies; freq. and good prose). **I.** Lit., Caes. B. C. 3, 111, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 11; Liv. 25, 6 fin.; 31, 35 fin.; Suet. Aug. 10; 17; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 18; Front. Strat. 2, 1, 11 et saep. — In plur., Caes. B. G. 7, 86, 3; Front. Strat. 1, 11, 12. — (β) With gen.: proelii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, § 5: universae rei, a pitched battle, general engagement, Liv. 1, 38; for which, universa, id. 22, 32.

— **II.** Transf. beyond the milit. sphere, a combating, struggling; a contest: non modo contentione, sed etiam dimicatione elaborandum, Cic. Fam. 2, 6 fin.: talis in remp. nostram labor, assiduitas, dimicatio, id. Balb. 2 fin.; Liv. 10, 24; Quint. 5, 7, 3; 6, 4, 4 al. — (β) With gen.: vitae, i. e. a perilous contest, Cic. Planc. 32: capitis, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23; cf.: capitis, famae, fortunarumque omnium, id. Rab. Perd. 2, 5: fortunae (c. c. discrimen), id. Sull. 28.

di-mico, āvi (e. g. dimicavere, Vell. 2, 85, 1; dimicaverant, Caes. B. C. 2, 4, 3; dimicassent, Vell. 2, 85, 5 al.; dimicuisse, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 2; 2, 13, 28), ātum, 1, v. n., lit., to brandish one's weapons against the enemy, i. e. to fight, struggle, contend (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: manum conserere atque armis dimicare, Caes. B. C. 1, 20, 4: armis cum aliquo, Nep. Milt. 1, 2: ferro pro patria, Liv. 1, 24: acie cum aliquo, id. 2, 49 fin.; for which: in acie, Caes. B. G. 7, 64, 2: proelio, id. ib. 5, 16, 2; 6, 31, 1 al.: equitatu, Nep. Eum. 3 fin.: adversus aliquem, Nep. Milt. 4 fin.: pro legibus, pro libertate, pro patria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19 et saep.: tuto dimicare, Caes. B. G. 3, 24, 2; so absol., id. ib. 2, 21, 5; 3, 17 fin. et saep. — **Pass. impers.**: anticipi proelio dimicatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 63, 3; so, proelio, id. ib. 1, 41, 3; 3, 72, 3 al.; and without proelio, id. B. G. 5, 16, 1; id. B. C. 3, 85, 3; Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38; cf.: in mortem dimicabatur, Vell. 2, 85, 4 al. — In partic. of gladiatorial combats, Suet. Caes. 26; 39; id. Calig. 27; 30; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 18 al. — **b.** With an abstr. subject: leonum feritas inter se non dimicat, Plin. H. N. 7 proem. § 5.

II. Transf. beyond the milit. sphere, to struggle, to strive, to contend: omni ratione erit dimicandum, ut, etc., Cic. Div. ap. Caecil. 22, 72: dimicantes competitorum, Liv. 6, 41: de sua potentia periculo civitatis, Cic. Att. 7, 3; esp. with the accessory idea of risk, hazard: reos, de capite, de fama, de civitate, de fortunis, de liberis dimicantes (for which, shortly before: qui auderent se et salutem suam in discrimen offerre), Cic. Sest. 1: de honore et gloria (for which, shortly before: de vita, de gloria in discrimen vocantur), id. Off. 1, 24, 83: de vita gloriae causa, id. Arch. 10, 23; cf.: de vita, id. ib. 11 fin.; Liv. 24, 26: de omnibus fortunis reip., Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12 D.: de fama, Nep. Timoth. 4, 3: de liberis, Liv. 3, 44 fin.; and: de repulsa, i. e. at the risk of one, id. 6, 40; cf. also without de: ut in singulas horas capite dimices tuo, Liv. 2, 12 (in Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 56, the reading is dubious, v. Adv. ad h. l.). — **b.** In Terullian, borrowed from the lang. of gladiators (v. supra, no. I.): ad hanc jam lineam dimicabit nostra congressio, Tert. Pudic. 6; id. adv. Marc. 1, 7.

* **dimidiatio**, ōnis, f. [dimidio], a halving, dividing into halves: salutis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 24.

dimidiatus, P. and P. a., from dimidio.

dimidiētas, ātis, f., a half, Pompei. Gr. 4, n. 8, p. 63.

dimidio, non perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [dimidius], to divide into two equal parts, to halve (as a finite verb, very rare): quid dimidias Christum? Tert. de Carn. Chr. 5. — Trop.: viri dolosi non dimidiabant dies suos, i. e. shall not live half the life of men, Vulg. Ps. 54, 23; cf. also, id. Job, 21, 21; but freq. and class. in the perf. part. **dimidiatus**, halved, half (acc. to Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 19, applied to a whole, which is divided into halves; whereas dimidius is applied to a half; or, as Gellius rightly explains it, dimidiatum nisi ipsum, quod divisum est, dici hand convenit; dimidium vero est, non quod ipsum dimidiatum est, sed quae ex dimidiato pars altera est; cf. however, dimidius, I.): homines dimidiati, Cato ap. Gell. 1, 1; cf. id. R. R. 151, 3; and comic.: procellunt sese in mensam di-

midati (with half the body), dum appetunt, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 165; cf. also, transf.: dies quidem jam ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus, id. Men. 1, 2, 45: luna, Cato ap. Plin. 16, 39, 75, § 194; cf. mensis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52; id. Tusc. 2, 16: vas vini, Enn. ap. Gell. 1, 1: porcus, Lucil. ib.; cf. Suet. Tib. 34: solea, Lucil. ap. Gell. 1, 1: librum, fabulam legi, Varr. ib.; cf.: exesis posterioribus partibus versiculorum, dimidiatis fere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66; so the comic verse respecting Terence: tu quoque, tu in summis, o dimidiata Menander, etc., Caes. ap. Suet. Vita Ter. fin.

dimidium, ii, n., the half, v. the foll. II.

di-midius, a, um, adj. [medius], half (for the diff. between it and dimidiatus, v. dimidio). **I.** As an adj., until the Aug. per. only in connection with pars, e. g.: dimidiam partem nationum subegit, Plaut. Curc. 3, 77; id. Aul. 4, 10, 37; id. Rud. 4, 4, 79; Lucr. 1, 618 sq.; 5, 720; Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103; id. Rosc. Com. 11, 32; id. Fam. 13, 29, 4; Caes. B. G. 6, 31, 5; id. B. C. 1, 27; 3, 101 (twice); Sall. J. 64, 5; Suet. Caes. 42; Front. Strat. 2, 3, 21; Ov. F. 5, 122; id. Tr. 1, 2, 44 et saep. — **II.** Since the Aug. per., esp. in poets, also with other substantives, instead of dimidiatus (v. dimidio), divided into two equal parts, halved: nullus (opp. lupus totus), Mart. 2, 37, 4: crux, Juv. 13, 95: vultus, id. 15, 57: Memnone, id. 15, 5: forma circuli, Plin. 2, 59, 60, § 150: clepsydrae, id. Ep. 6, 2, 5: labro basia dare, i. e. slightly, Mart. 2, 10 and 22; so of busts: Priapus, Mart. 11, 18; cf. Cicero's pun on the half-length likeness of his brother Quintus: frater meus dimidius major est quam totus, in Macr. S. 2, 3 (the word dimidius, for dimidiatus, belongs prob. to Macr. himself). — **III.** Trop., so of persons of mixed descent: dimidius patrum, dimidius plebis, half patrician and half plebeian, Liv. 4, 2, 6. — Hence, subst. **A. dimidium**, ii, n., the half (very freq. in all periods and kinds of writing): horae, Lucil. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 11; so with gen., Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 73; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 67; 71 et saep.; absol., Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 87; id. Ps. 4, 7, 68; 5, 2, 29; id. Pers. 1, 2, 17 et saep.; abl. dimidio, with comparatives: dimidio minus opinor, less by half, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 35; Cic. Att. 9, 2; id. Fl. 20, 46; id. Verr. 2, 3, 33; Caes. B. G. 5, 13, 2; Hor. S. 2, 3, 318 et saep. — **2.** Like a comp. with quam: vix dimidium militum quam quod acceperat successori tradidit, Liv. 35, 1, 2; 45, 13, 7. — **Prov.**: dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, well begun is half done, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 40; cf. Aus. Ep. 81. — **B.** Rarely **dimidia**, ae, f. (sc. pars), the half: verbenaca decocta in aqua ad dimidias, Plin. 26, 12, 73, § 120.

di-minuo (or **diminuo**), ēre, v. a., to break into small pieces, to dash to pieces, to break (v. diminuo — rare; perh. only ante-class.): qui ego illi speculo diminuum caput, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 109; cf.: caput homini, id. Men. 2, 2, 30: caput tuum, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33: cerebrum tibi, id. Ad. 4, 2, 32; Lucr. 1, 614. — **II.** To violate, outrage, destroy by outrage: veritates, Vulg. Ps. 11, 1: de verbis libri, id. Apoc. 22, 19 (perh. diminuerit is a better reading).

diminutio, ōnis, f., another reading for diminutio, Hyg. F. 30 in Maj. Auct. Class. v. 3, p. 13, and Vulg. Rom. 11, 12 al.

dimissio, ōnis, f. [dimitto]. **I.** A sending in different directions, a sending out, sending forth (very rare): dimisiones libertorum ad faenerandas provincias, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46: sanguinis, i. e. blood-letting, Gell. 10, 8 in lemm. — * **II.** A dismissing, discharging: propugnatorum atque remigum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 86. — **III.** The remission (of pain, fever, etc.; opp. accessio), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 3, 13; 2, 18, 108 al.

dimissor, ōris, m. [id.], a forger, pardoner (ecc. Lat.): peccatorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 10 al.

dimissoriae litterae dicuntur, quae vulgo apostoli dicuntur (notice sent to a higher judge): dimissoriae autem dictae, quod causa ad eum, qui appellatus est, dimittitur, Dig. 50, 16, 106; cf. ib. 49, 6, 1.

dimissus, a, um, Part., from dimitto.

di-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, v. a. **I.** With particular reference to the prep., to send different ways, to send apart, i. e., **A.**

To send out or forth in different directions, to send about (class.). (a) With acc.: Naevis pueros circum amicos dimittit, Cic. Quint. 6, 2: consules designatos circum provincias, Suet. Aug. 64: litteras circum municipia, Caes. B. C. 3, 22, 1; cf.: litteras circa praefectos, Liv. 42, 51: litteras per omnes provincias, Caes. B. C. 3, 79, 4; with which cf.: nuntios per agros, id. B. G. 6, 31, 2: librum per totam Italiam, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 2: edicta per provincias, Suet. Galb. 10: certos per litora, Verg. A. 1, 577 et saep.: nuntios tota civitate Aediorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 38, 9: nuntios in omnes partes, id. ib. 4, 19, 2; 4, 34, 5; cf. ib. 5, 49, 8; and poet.: aciem (i. e. oculos) in omnes partes, Ov. M. 3, 381: praefectos in finitimas civitates, Caes. B. G. 3, 7, 3; cf.: Manlium Faesulas, Sall. C. 27 et saep.: nuntios ad Centrones, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 39, 1; so with ad, id. ib. 6, 34, 8; id. B. C. 1, 52 fin. al.: legatos quoque, id. B. G. 3, 23, 2; 7, 4, 5; id. B. C. 1, 36, 2: dimissos equites pabulandi causa, id. ib. 1, 80, 3; cf. equitatum, id. B. G. 7, 71, 5: omnem ab se equitatum, id. ib. § 1.—Trop.: animum ignotas in artes, Ov. M. 8, 188, directs, applies (al. demittit).—(b) Without object acc.: dimisit circum omnes propinquas regiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 6: per provincias, Liv. 29, 37: ad amicos, Cic. Tull. Fragm. § 22; cf.: in omnes partis, Caes. B. G. 6, 43, 1.—B. To separate a multitude, to break up, dissolve; and subjectively, to dismiss (from one's self), to discharge, disband: senatu dimisso, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: senatum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65: concilium, id. Leg. 2, 12, 31; id. Vat. 2, 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 1; 31; id. B. C. 1, 32, 4 et saep.; cf. conventum, Sall. C. 21 fin.: exercitum (a standing military t. t.); cf. Vell. 2, 52, 4; Caes. B. C. 1, 2, 6; 1, 9, 5 et saep.: plures manus (with diducere, and opp. continere manipulos ad signa), Caes. B. G. 6, 34, 5: delectum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 8, 15: convivium, to break up, Liv. 36, 29; Tac. A. 15, 30 et saep.

II. With particular reference to the verb, to send away either an individual or a body; to let go, discharge, dismiss, release. A. Lit.: aliquem ab se et amandare in ultimas terras, Cic. Sull. 20, 57; so, aliquem ab se, id. Fam. 13, 63; Nep. Att. 4, 2: discedentem aliquem non sine magno dolore, id. ib. 12, 18 fin.: aliquos aequos placatosque, id. Or. 10, 34; so, aliquem incolumem, Caes. B. C. 1, 18, 4; 1, 23, 3: ex custodia, Liv. 23, 2, 14: e carcere, Just. 21, 1, 5: impunitum, Sall. C. 51, 5: saucium ac fugatum, Nep. Hann. 4: neminem nisi victum, id. ib. 3 et saep.; cf.: aliquem ludos pessimos, i. e. pessime ludificatum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 12: uxorem, i. e. to put her away, repudiate her, Suet. Aug. 63 al.: Cossutia dimissa, quae desponsata fuerat, etc., id. Caes. 1: sponsam intactam, id. Aug. 62: cf. also: aliquem e matrimonio, Suet. Tib. 49; v. also under no. B.: creditorem, i. e. to pay him, Dig. 31, 72: debitorem, i. e. to forgive him the debt, ib. 50, 9, 4: equos, in order to fight on foot, Tac. Agr. 37 fin.; Verg. A. 10, 366; but also in order to flee, Caes. B. C. 3, 69 fin.: hostem ex manibus, id. ib. 1, 64, 2; 3, 49, 2; cf. also: Demosthenem (i. e. his orations) e manibus, to put out of one's hands, to lay down, Cic. Or. 30; cf.: istos sine ulla contumelia dimittamus, id. de Or. 3, 17, 64: milites, in oppidum, Caes. B. C. 1, 21, 2: a turpissima suspitione, to free, relieve, Petr. 13, 4.—Absol.: dimittam, ut te velle video, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 106; Cic. de Or. 1, 28; Quint. 11, 3, 86 al.—2. Transf., of inanimate objects: eum locum, quem ceperant, to abandon, desert, Caes. B. C. 1, 44, 4: Italiam, id. ib. 1, 25, 4: ripas, id. B. G. 5, 18 fin.: complura oppida, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5: provinciam, Liv. 40, 43: captam Trojam, Ov. M. 13, 226 et saep.: fortunas morte, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12; cf. patrimonium, id. Caecin. 26 fin.: speratam praedam ex manibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 8, 1: signa ex metu, id. B. C. 3, 69 fin.; cf. arma, Sen. Ep. 66 fin.; Luc. 3, 367 et saep.—Esp.: dimissis manibus, with hands relaxed, i. e. in all haste: ibi odo dimissis manibus in caelum volat, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 52; cf.: dimissis pedibus, id. ib. v. 54: dimissis manibus fugere domum, id. Ep. 3, 1, 16.—B. Trop., to renounce, give up, abandon, forego, forsake: ista philosophia, quae nunc prope dimissa revocatur, Cic. Ac. 2,

4, 11: rem saepius frustra tentatam, Caes. B. C. 1, 26 fin.: exploratam victoriam, id. B. G. 7, 52, 2: oppugnationem, id. ib. 7, 17, 4; id. B. C. 3, 73, 1: occasionem rei bene gerendae, id. B. G. 5, 57, 1; cf. id. B. C. 1, 72, 4; 3, 25, 4: rei gerendae facultatem, id. ib. 1, 28, 2; 3, 97, 1: omnem rei frumentariae spem, id. ib. 1, 73, 1: condiciones pacis, id. ib. 1, 26, 2: principatum, id. B. G. 6, 12, 6: tempus, id. ib. 2, 21 fin.; Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 89: suum jus (opp. retinere), id. Balb. 13, 31: vim suam, id. Fam. 9, 12: libertatem, id. Planc. 34 fin.: amicitias, id. Lael. 21: commemorationem nominis nostri, id. Arch. 11 fin.: quaestionem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 30: curam, id. Att. 14, 11; Tac. Or. 3: praeterita, instantia, futura pari oblivione, id. H. 3, 36: matrimonium, Suet. Calig. 25: fugam, Verg. A. 11, 706: coeptum iter, Ov. M. 2, 598: cursus, id. ib. 11, 446 et saep.: tantum fortunam ex manibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 37 fin.: studium et iracundiam suam rei publicae dimittere, i. q. condonare, to sacrifice to the good of the state, id. B. C. 3, 62, 3; cf.: tributum alicui, i. e. to remit, Tac. H. 3, 55: laudibus nomen alicujus in longum aevum, to transmit, Luc. 1, 448: dimissum quod nescitur, non amittitur, is foregone, not lost, Pub. Syr. 138 (Rib.).

dimotus, a, um, Part., from dimoveo. di-mōvō, ōvi, ōtum (dis-mōvō, v. infra), 2, v. a. (in MSS. and edd. often confounded with dimoveo, q. v.; not freq. before the Aug. per.; not in Caes. and Quint.; perh. not in Cic., where demovere appears everywhere to be the better reading). I. To move asunder, to part, put asunder, separate, divide: terram aratro, Verg. G. 2, 513; cf.: glebas aratro, Ov. M. 5, 341: aera (c. c. dispellere umbras), Verg. A. 5, 839; cf. auras, id. ib. 9, 645: cinerem foco, Ov. M. 8, 642: undas, Lucr. 6, 891; Ov. M. 4, 708; cf. aquas, id. H. 18, 80; 19, 48: rubum, Hor. C. 1, 23, 7.—Poet.: ubi sol radiis terram dimovit abortus (preceded by: ubi roriferis terram nox obruit umbris), cleaves the earth, lays it open, Lucr. 6, 869.—B. Transf. 1. Of a multitude of persons or things, to separate from each other, to scatter, disperse, drive away, dismiss: humentem umbram polo, Verg. A. 3, 589; 4, 7; cf.: gelidam umbram caelo, id. ib. 11, 210: obstantes propinquos, Hor. C. 3, 5, 51: turbam, Tac. H. 3, 31; 80; Suet. Galb. 19; cf.: dimotis omnibus, Tac. H. 2, 49; cf.: VTEE EA BACANALLA SEI QVA SVNT... DISMOTA SIERT, i. e. be dissolved, abolished, S. C. de Bacchan. fin.—2. To separate from something, to remove. a. Lit.: quos (equites) spes societatis a plebe dimoverat, Sall. J. 42, 1; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 23: dimovit perfrigitque custodias Poena, Plin. Pan. 49: parietes (al. demotis), Tac. A. 6, 24: plagulas (lecticae), Suet. Tit. 10 al.—b. Trop.: gaudentem patrios findere sarculo Numquam dimoveas, ut, etc., thou canst never entice away, in order to, etc., Hor. C. 1, 1, 13 (al. demo).—II. To move to and fro, to put in motion (cf. dimitto, no. I.—so perh. only in Celsus): superiores partes, Cels. 3, 27, 3: manus, id. 2, 14 fin.: se in ambulatione levi, id. 4, 24 al.

Dinaca or Dinea, ae, f., a Roman female name, Cic. Clu. 7, 21; 12, 33 al.

Dinarchus, i, m., = Δειναρχος, an Attic orator, an imitator of Demosthenes, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 94; id. Brut. 9, 36.

Dindymus (-os), i, m., and Dindymon, i, n., = Δίνδυμον, a mountain in Mysia near Pessinus, sacred to Cybele, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 142; Prop. 3 (4), 22, 3; Cat. 63, 91; Ov. F. 4, 249.—Also, Dindyma, ōrum, n., = Δίνδυμα, τά, Verg. A. 9, 618; 10, 252; Ov. M. 2, 223; id. F. 4, 234.—II. Hence, A. Dindymēne, ēs, f., = Δίνδυμνή, the goddess Cybele, who was worshipped there, Hor. C. 1, 16, 5.—Gen.: Dindymenae, Cat. 63, 13.—B. Dindymārius, ii, m., a priest of Cybele, Com. mod. 17, 6.

† dinē, es, f., = δίνη, a whirlwind: vertex ille est, vel uti dicitur dine, etc., Ap. de Mundo, 12, p. 62, 32 (dub. Hild. Heliclas).

dingua, ae, f., v. lingua.

Dino or Dinon, ōnis, m., = Δείνων, a Greek historian of the time of Philip of

Macedonia, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46; Nep. Con. 5; Plin. 10, 49, 70, § 136.

Dinocrates, is, m., = Δεινοκράτης, a Grecian architect in the time of Alexander the Great, Vitruv. 2 praef. 1 sq.; Val. Max. 1, 4 extr. 1.

Dinomachē, ēs, f., = Δεινομάχη, the mother of Alcibiades; hence, poet.: Dinomaches ego sum—as much as to say, I am a person of quality, Pers. 4, 20.

Dinomachus, i, m., = Δεινόμαχος, a Greek philosopher, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 21; id. Off. 3, 33, 119.

di-nosco (old form. dignosco—no perf. nor sup.), ēre, 3, v. a. [dis, 2; nosco], to know apart, to distinguish, discern one thing from another (perh. not ante-Aug.). (a) With ab: vix ut dinosci possit a mastiche verā, Plin. 12, 17, 36, § 72.—(b) With abl.: civem dinoscere hoste, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 29: ut possem curvo dinoscere rectum, id. ib. 2, 2, 44: aera tinuitu, Quint. 11, 3, 31: vocem auribus, speciem oculis, id. ib. 18: aliquid sapore, Col. 2, 2, 20.—(c) With accus.: suos et alienos, Col. 8, 5, 7: vera bona, Juv. 10, 2: veri speciem, Pers. 5, 105.—(d) With rel. clause: dinoscere Quid solidum crepet, etc., Pers. 5, 24.—(e) Absol.: inter se similes, vix ut dinoscere possis, Ov. M. 13, 835; Suet. Oth. 12.

dinumerābilis, e, adj. [dinumero], that may be numbered, calculable, Cassiod. in Psa. 150 fin.

dinumerātiō, ōnis, f. [id.], a counting over, reckoning up, enumeration. I. In gen. (very rare): noctium ac dierum, Cic. Rep. 3, 2 fin.; cf. (dierum), Paul. Sent. 5, 33: (personarum), Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 16; Vulg. 2 Par. 2, 17.—II. Esp., as a figure of speech, i. q. Gr. ἀπαριθμῆναι, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; quoted ap. Quint. 9, 1, 35 (who, however, does not regard it as a figure); 9, 3, 91 Spald.

dinumerātor, ōris, m. [id.], a reckoner, calculator: syllabarum, Aug. in Psa. 55, 10.

di-nūmero, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to count over, reckon up, enumerate. I. In gen. (class.): stellas, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 154: annos, id. Rep. 2, 15; cf. horas, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 185: tempora, *Verg. A. 6, 691: notes, Ov. M. 11, 574 al.: syllabas (c. c. dime-tiri), Cic. Or. 43, 147: spoliata templa, Quint. 6, 1, 3: exercitum, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43: generis gradus, Ov. F. 2, 622.—Absol.: centuriat Capuae, dinumerat, Cic. Att. 16, 9 fin.—II. In Plaut. and Ter. in partic. mercantile t. t., to count out, pay out money: argentum, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 68; 3, 1, 17; 31: hibus stipendium, id. Mil. 1, 1, 74; cf.: viginti minas illi, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 17.

† di-nummum, ii, n. [vox hibr., from δῖc and nummus], a tax of two nummi, Cod. Theod. 14, 27, 2.

dinuptia, ae, f., a plant = bryonia, App. Herb. 66.

Dio or -ōn, ōnis, m., = Δίον. I. A brother-in-law of the elder Dionysius, of Syracuse, the pupil and friend of Plato. His life was written by Nepos and Plutarch; cf. also Cic. Tusc. 5, 35; id. de Or. 3, 34; Jornd. 2, 92.—II. An Academic philosopher, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 12.—III. A Stoic philosopher, Cic. Leg. 3, 5 fin. dub. (al. Diogenes).—IV. Dio Halaesinus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10 al.

† diōbolāris, e, adj. [vox hibr., διώβολον, with ending -aris], that costs or is worth two oboli: scorta, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 58; cf. id. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 64; Paul. ex Fest. p. 74, 6 Māll.: anus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 64.—Hence, diōbolāria, ae, f., the title of a comedy otherwise unknown, Fulg. 566, 7.

Diōchāres, is, m., a freedman of Caesar, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 7.—Hence, Diōchārinus, a, um, adj., of Dioclares: litterae, id. ib. 13, 45, 1.

Diocletianus, i, m., C. Aurelius Valerius, a Roman emperor from 284–305 A. D., Aurel. Vict. Caes. 38; id. Epit. 39; Eutrop. 9, 13 sq.; before his accession to the throne named Diocles, Aur. Vict. Ep. 39.

Diōdōrus, i, m., = Διόδωρος. I. A Peripatetic philosopher, a pupil of Critolaus, Cic. Fin. 5, 5; id. Ac. 2, 24; id. Tusc. 5,

30 sq.—**II.** A famous dialectician, Cic. Fat. 6; Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 180.—**III.** Siculus, a well-known historian of the time of Augustus. His work, entitled *Βιβλιοθήκη*, of which a portion is still extant, is mentioned by Plin. H. N. praef. § 25; Lact. 1, 13, 8.

Diōdōtus, i, m., = Διόδωτος, a Stoic, and teacher of Cicero, Cic. Brut. 90; id. Fam. 9, 4; id. Att. 2, 20; id. Ac. 2, 36; id. Tusc. 5, 39 et saep.; Tac. Or. 30.

† **diocēsis**, is, f., = διοίκησις. **I.** A governor's jurisdiction, a district, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 4 (ib. 13, 53 and 67, written as Greek); Cod. Theod. 7, 6, 3; Amm. 17, 7, 6.—**II.** In eccl. Lat., a bishop's jurisdiction, a diocese, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 med.; sometimes also a parish, id. ib. 9, 16.

† **diocētes**, ae, m., = διοικητής, an overseer of the revenue, royal treasurer, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 22; 10, 28.

Diōgēnes, is, m., = Διογένης. **I.** Apollonates, a celebrated Ionian philosopher, pupil of Anaximenes, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29.—**II.** The well-known Cynic philosopher of Sinope, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104; id. N. D. 3, 34; id. Mur. 36 et saep.—**III.** A Stoic, teacher of Carneades and Laelius, Cic. Div. 1, 3, 6; id. Fin. 2, 8; id. Tusc. 4, 3; id. de Sen. 7 et saep.—**IV.** A friend of M. Caelius Rufus, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 2; id. Cael. ib. 8, 8, 10.

† **diōgmītae**, ārum, m., = ΔΙΩΓΜΙΤΑΙ [from *διωγμός*, pursuit], a sort of light-armed frontier troops kept for the pursuit of robbers, Amm. 27, 9; Capitol. Anton. Philos. 21.

Diōmēdes, is, m., = Διομήδης. **I.** A son of Tydeus, king of Aetolia, and Deipyle, the successor of Adrastus in Argos; a famous hero at the siege of Troy, after which he went to Apulia, where he founded Argypria (*Arpi*), Ov. M. 13, 100 sq.; 14, 457; Verg. A. 1, 752; 8, 9; Hor. S. 1, 5, 92; id. A. P. 146 et saep.—As grandson of Oeneus called Oenides, Ov. M. 14, 512; Diomedis Campus, the region about Cannae in Apulia, on the *Aufidus*, Liv. 25, 10; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 75 Müll.—Deriv., **Diōmēdeus** (-ius), a, um, adj., of Diomedes: enses, Ov. M. 15, 808; furtum, i. e. the rape of the Trojan Palladium, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 179; called also, ausa, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 479; agri, i. e. Aetolian, Mart. 13, 93; on the contrary, arces, the cities founded by Diomedes in Italy, Stat. Silv. 3, 3, 163.—So too Diomedea (insula), an island or group of islands in the Adriatic, on the coast of Apulia, now St. Domenico, St. Nicola, and Caprara, Mel. 2, 7, 13; Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 151; cf.: Diomedis insula, id. 12, 1, 3, § 6; Paul. ex Fest. p. 75 Müll.—Hence, the birds of that place (acc. to the fable of the metamorphosed companions of Diomedes) are called Diomedea aves, Plin. 10, 44, 61, § 126; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 271; Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 28.—**II.** A king of the Bistones in Thrace, who gave his captives to be eaten by his horses; overcome at last by Hercules, Serv. Verg. A. 8, 300; 1, 752.—Hence, Diomedei equi, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2 praef. 12; Aus. Idyll. 19, 9; cf. Claud. in Rufin. 1, 254.

Dion, ōnis, v. Dio.

Dionē, ēs (-a, ae, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59), f., = Διώνη. **I.** The mother of Venus, Cic. l. 1; Hyg. praef.; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 433.—Hence, **Dionæus**, a, um, adj., of Dione: vestis, the garment worked by Dione for her daughter, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Cel. 102.—Far more freq. as in Greek, **II.** Venus, Ov. F. 2, 461; 5, 309; id. Am. 1, 14, 33 al.—Hence, **Dionæus**, a, um, adj., of Dione (Venus): mater, Venus herself (with reference to Aeneas), Verg. A. 3, 19; hence, Dionæus Caesar, as the descendant of Iulus, Aeneas, and consequently of Venus, id. E. 9, 47: columba, sacred to Venus, Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 80: flores, Col. 10, 286: antrum, Dione's grotto, as the scene of love and love-songs, Hor. C. 2, 1, 39.

dionŷmus, a, um, adj., = διώνυμος, with a double name, Prisc. 580 P.

1. Dionŷsia, ae, f., a noted dancer, Cic. Rosc. Com. 8; Gall. 1, 5.

2. Dionŷsia, ōrum, v. Dionysus.

Dionŷsiacus, a, um, v. Dionysus, II. C.

Dionŷsias, ādis, v. Dionysus, no. II. B.

Dionŷsius, ii, m., = Διονύσιος, the name of several celebrated Greeks; esp., **I.** The elder Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, Nep. Dio. 1; id. Reg. 2; Cic. Tusc. 5, 20 sq.; id. N. D. 3, 33 sq. al.—**II.** His son, likewise tyrant of Syracuse, Nep. Dio. 3 sq.; Just. 21, 1 sq.; Cic. Tusc. 3, 12; id. Fam. 9, 18; Val. Max. 6, 9, 6 extr.—**III.** Heracleotes, a pupil of Zeno of Citium, at first a Stoic, afterwards a Cyrenaic, Cic. Fin. 5, 31; id. Tusc. 2, 25; 3, 9; id. Ac. 2, 22 fin.—**IV.** A Stoic, contemporary with Cicero, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11.—**V.** A musician of Thebes, Nep. Epam. 2, 1.—**VI.** Name of a slave, Hor. S. 1, 6, 38.—**VII.** Dionysius Cato, author of the *Disticha de moribus ad filium*, v. Teuffel, Roem. Lit. § 34, 2.

dionŷsionymphas, ādis, f., = διωνυσιονυμφάς, a plant, l. q. assignet, q. v., Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 165.

Dionŷsopolitae, ārum, m., the inhabitants of Dionysopolis, a city of Magna Phrygia, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 106; id. 4, 10, 17, § 44.

Dionŷsus or -os, i, m., = Διόνυσος, the Greek name of Bacchus (not in the Aug. poets), Cic. N. D. 3, 21; 23; Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5; Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 13; Aus. Epigr. 30.—**II.** Deriv., **A. Dionŷsius**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Bacchus; **Dionŷsia**, ōrum, n., = Διονύσια, τὰ (sc. ἱερὰ), the festival of Bacchus, in Greece celebrated every three years (Lat. Bacchanalia), Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 45; id. Cist. 1, 1, 91; 1, 3, 8; id. Ps. 1, 1, 57; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 110 Don.; id. ib. 4, 4, 11.—**B. Dionŷsias**, ādis, f., a precious stone, of a black color, Plin. 37, 10, 57, § 157.—**C. Dionŷsiacus**, a, um, adj., of or relating to Bacchus: ludi, i. q. Liberalia, Aus. Ecl. de Feris Rom. 29.

† **diopētes**, is, m., = διοπετής (falling from heaven): rana, a sort of frog, rain-frog, called also, calamites, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 70; 32, 10, 50, § 139.

Diophānes, is, m., = Διοφάνης. **I.** Of Mitylenae, teacher of Tib. Gracchus, Cic. Brut. 27, 104.—**II.** Of Nicaea, a Latin author on husbandry, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8 al.

† **dioptra**, ae, f., = διοπτρα, an optical instrument to measure the height of places, Vitruv. 8, 6; for measuring the sun's shadow, Plin. 2, 69, 69, § 176.

† **Dioryctes**, i, m., = διωρυκτός [διωρυξ], a trench or canal, in Acarnania, between Leucadia and the continent, Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5.

† **dioryx**, ŷgis, f., = διωρυξ, a canal: manu factus amnis, ex Nili alveo dioryge adductus, Mel. 3, 8 fin.

† **Dios bālanus**, i, m., = Διός βάλανος, a kind of chestnut, perh. the large sweet chestnut, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93.

† **Dios pneuma**, ātis, n., = Διός πνεύμα, a species of rosemary, App. Herb. 79.

† **Diospyros**, i, m., = Διόσπυρος, a plant, otherwise called lithospermon, stone-crop, Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 98.

† **diōta**, ae, f., = διώτη, a two-handled vessel, a wine-jar, Hor. C. 1, 9, 8.

Diovis or **Dijōvis**, is, m. [collat. form of Jovis, old nom. for later Juppiter, q. v.; cf. Diespiter], the old Italian name for Juppiter, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 66 Müll.; Gell. 5, 12, 1 and 6; Inscr. in Bullet. del Inst. 1846.

† **diox**, genus piscis frequens in Ponto, Paul. ex Fest. 75, 3 Müll.

Diphilus, i, m., = Δίφιλος. **I.** A celebrated Greek comic writer of Sinope, imitated by Plautus, Plaut. Cas. prol. 32; id. Rud. prol. 32; Ter. Ad. prol. 6; Vell. 1, 16, 3.—**II.** An architect employed by Quintus Cicero, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.—**III.** Secretary of Crassus, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 136.

† **diphryges**, is, f., = διφρυγές, τό, a kind of slag formed in furnaces when copper is melted, Plin. 34, 13, 37, § 135; Cels. 5, 7, 22; Scrib. Comp. 227 and 247.

† **diphthongus**, i, f., = διφθγγος, a diphthong, Mart. Cap. 3, § 277; Prisc. p. 561 P. al.

† **diphŷes**, is, f., = διφνής, a precious

stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 57, § 157.

diplangium, ii, n., = διπλαγγεῖον, a double vessel (pure Lat. duplex vas), Theod. Prisc. 1, 19 (cf. Scrib. Comp. 73).

† **dipŷsius**, a, um, adj., = διπλῆσιος, twofold, duplicate: ex ratione diplasia, hoc est duplici, Mart. Cap. 9, § 934.

† **diplinthius**, a, um, adj., = διπλίνθιος, two bricks thick: parietes, Vitruv. 2, 8, 17.

† **diplois**, idis, f., = διπλοῖς, a double robe to be wrapped around the body, a cloak, mantle, Sulpic. Sever. Hist. Sac. 1, 35, 7; Vulg. Psa. 108, 28; id. Baruch, 5, 2; Acro on Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 25; Nov. ap. Non. 316, 5.

† **dipŷloma**, ātis (dat. and abl. plur. regul. diplomatibus, Tac. H. 2, 65; Plin. Ep. 10, 122; Suet. Aug. 50; Murat. Inscr. 885, 4), n., = διπλωμα, a letter folded double, viz., **I.** A state letter of recommendation given to persons travelling to the provinces, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 3; id. Att. 10, 17, 4; id. Pis. 37; Tac. H. 2, 54; Plin. Ep. 10, 14 al.—**II.** In gen., a document drawn up by a magistrate, assuring to the holder some favor or privilege, a diploma, Suet. Aug. 50; id. Calig. 38; Sen. Clem. 1, 10 fin.; Dig. 48, 10, 27 al.

† **dipŷlōmārius**, ii, m. [diploma], one who carried out the imperial letters of recommendation, Inscr. Orell. 2917.

dipondium = dupondium, q. v., Vulg. Luc. 12, 6.

† **dipsācos**, i, f., = δίψακος, the plant teasel, Dipsacus fullonum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 9, 47, § 71.

† **1. dipsas**, ādis, f., = διψάς, a kind of serpent whose bite causes violent thirst, the Coluber Vipera, Linn.; Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 152; Mart. 3, 44, 7; Luc. 9, 610; 718; Sil. 3, 313; Vulg. Deut. 8, 15.

2. Dipsas, ādis, f., a name given to an old bawd, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 2.

† **diptēros**, on, adj., = διπτερος, with two wings: aedes, Vitruv. 3, 1, 7 praef.

† **diptōta**, ōrum, n., = διπτῶτα. In the later gramm., nouns that have only two cases, diptotes, Diomed. p. 288 P. et saep.; cf.: diptotos forma, Ars Consent. p. 2033 fin. ib.

† **diptŷcha**, ōrum, n., = διπτῆχα. **I.** A writing-tablet of two leaves (late Lat.), Cod. Theod. 15, 9, 1; Symm. Ep. 2, 80 al.—**II.** The double shell of the oyster, Ambros. Hexaem. 5, 8.

Dipŷlon, i, n., = Δίπυλον, a gate at Athens that closed the Ceramicus, and through which one passed in going to the Academy, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1; Liv. 31, 24, 8.

† **dipŷros**, on, adj., = διπυρος, twice burned, Phaëthon, Mart. 4, 47, 2.

* **di-rādo**, rāsi, 3, v. a., to scratch slightly: tergum piscis, Cassiod. Varr. 11, 40.

Dirae, ārum, f., the Furies, v. dirus, I. B. 2.

Dirca, ae, v. Dirce init.

Dirce, ēs (acc. Dircam, Plant. Ps. 1, 2, 65), f., = Δίρκη. **I.** A fountain N. W. of Thebes, in Boeotia, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25; Ov. M. 2, 239; Stat. Th. 1, 38.—**B.** Meton., poet., the region lying around this fountain, Stat. Th. 2, 322.—Hence, **Dircaeus**, a, um, adj., Dircean; hence (pars pro toto), Boeotian: Thebae, Prop. 3, 17, 33 (4, 16, 33 M.); cf. ager, Stat. Ach. 1, 12: arva, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 320: Amphion, Verg. E. 2, 24: cygnus, i. e. Pindar, Hor. C. 4, 2, 25: heros, i. e. Polynices, Stat. Th. 2, 142 et saep.—**II.** The wife of the Theban prince Lycus, who, on account of her cruelty to Antiope, was tied to a bull by Amphion and Zethus, and dragged about till dead, and was afterwards thrown (changed, acc. to the fable) into the above-named fountain, Prop. 3, 15, 13 (4, 14, 11 M.); Hyg. Fab. 7 and 8; Plaut. l. 1.

Dircenna, ae, f., a fountain in Spain, near Bilbilis, Mart. 1, 50, 17.

dircion, ii, n., a plant also known as Apollinaris herba, a kind of solanum, Ap. Herb. 23.

directā (sc. viā), perpendicularly, see dirigo, P. a. fin. c.

directārius, ii, m. [dirigo], one who

secretly enters a house in order to steal, a sneak-thief, burglar (very rare), Dig. 47, 11, 7; Paul. Sent. 5, 4.

directe, adv., directly, straight, etc., v. dirigo, *P. a. fin. a.*

* **directiángulus**, a, um, adj. [directus-angulus], right-angled, rectangular, Mart. Cap. 6, § 712.

* **directilíneus**, a, um, adj. [directus-linea], rectilinear, Mart. Cap. 6, § 711.

directim, adv., directly, straightway, etc., v. dirigo, *P. a. fin. d.*

directio, ónis, f. [dirigo] (a very rare word). **I.** A making straight or even, a levelling: plana coagmentorum, Vitr. 7, 3, 5 sq.—**B.** Concr., a straight line, App. de Mundo, p. 57.—**II.** Trop. **A.** A directing, aiming, towards any thing: quaedam rationis ad veritatem, Quint. 3, 6, 30.—**B.** Righteousness, uprightness, Vulg. Ps. 44, 6; 118, 7.

directitúdo, inis, f. [directus], rightness, correctness: aeterna, Cassiod. in Ps. 101, 30.

directo, adv., directly, in a straight line, v. dirigo, *P. a. fin. b.*

* **directórius**, a, um, adj. [dirigo], that directs or sends in any direction, directory: litterae, Cod. Theod. 14, 15, 3, § 1.

* **directūra**, ae, f. [id.], a making straight, even, a levelling, Vitr. 7, 3, 5.

directus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from dirigo.

* **direptio**, ónis, f. [dirimo], a separation: aequitatis, Val. Max. 4, 7, 1.

1. direptus, a, um, *Part.*, from dirimo.

* **2. direptus**, ūs, m. [dirimo], a separation, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.

direptio, ónis, f. [diripio], a plundering, pillaging (rare, but good prose): urbs relicta direptioni et incendiis, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2; cf. urbis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 52; *Caes. B. C. 2, 12: oppidi (with expugnatio), Suet. Claud. 21: profanorum sacrorumque, Quint. 8, 3, 69: sociorum (with vexatio), Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18.—*In plur.*, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 2; Liv. 44, 1 *fin.*—**B.** The stealing, rape: aurei velleris, Amm. 22, 8, 15.

direptor, óris, m. [id.], a plunderer (very rare; cf. fur, praedo, raptor), Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 27; id. Cat. 2, 9 *fin.*; Tac. H. 3, 33.

1. direptus, a, um, *Part.*, from diripio.

* **2. direptus**, ūs, m. [diripio], a plundering, Spart. Sever. 19.

diribeo, no perf., itum, 2, v. a. [dis-habeo, like dirimo, from dis-emo, to keep apart, hence], pub. law t. l., to lay apart, separate, divide, sort, the tablets or ballots taken out of the ballot-box, in order to determine who has the majority: dum de te quinque et septuaginta tabellae diribebantur, Cic. Pis. 40, 96 Halm: tabellas, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 1; id. Planc. 20, 49 Kayser, cf. Wund. ad loc.: suffragia, Varr. R. 3, 2, 1: sententias, Val. Max. 9, 12, 7; also *absol.*, Varr. R. 3, 5, 18 (ad dirimere).—**II.** Transf., to distribute: qui gentes, regna diribet, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 118.

diribitio, ónis, f. [diribeo], a separating or sorting of the tablets taken from the ballot-box, Cic. Planc. 6, 14; Symm. Laud. in Patr. 3, p. 40 ed. Mai.

diribitor, óris, m. [id.], the separator or sorter of the ballots used in voting, Cic. Pis. 15, 36; id. post Red. in Sen. 11, 28; Aus. Grat. Act. 5.—**II.** Transf., in gen., a distributor, App. M. 2, 32, p. 137 ed. Oud.; Amm. 18, 5, 6.

diribitorium, ii, n. (sc. aedificium; in Dio Cass. 55, 8: τὸ διερριβτήριον) [id.], the building in which the ballots were sorted (v. diribeo), Suet. Claud. 18; Plin. 6, 40, 76, § 201; 36, 15, 24, § 102 Sillig. *N. cr.*

di-rigo or **dérigo** (the latter form preferred by Roby, L. G. 2, p. 387; cf. Rib. Proleg. ad Verg. p. 401 sq.; so Liv. 21, 19, 1; 21, 47, 8; 22, 28 Weissenb.; id. 22, 47, 2 Drak.; Lach. ad Lucr. 4, 609; Tac. A. 6, 40 Ritter; acc. to Brambach, s. v., the two forms are different words, de-rigo meaning to give a particular direction to; di-rigo, to arrange

in distinct lines, set or move different ways; cf. describo and discribo. But the distinction is not observed in the MSS. and edd. generally), rexi, rectum, 3 (perf. sync. directi, Verg. A. 6, 57), v. a. [dis-rego], to lay straight, set in a straight line, to arrange, draw up (class.; cf. gubernatio, collineo, teneo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: coronam si divideris, arcus erit: si direxeris, virga, Sen. Q. N. 1, 10: haec directa materia injecta consternerantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 8: crates, id. B. C. 3, 46, 5: naves ante portum, Liv. 37, 31; cf. naves in pugnam, id. 22, 19: vicos, i. e. to build regularly, id. 5, 55; cf. castella, Flor. 4, 12, 26: molem recta fronte, Curt. 4, 3 et saep.: regiones lituo, i. e. to lay out, bound, Cic. Div. 1, 17; cf. finem alicui veterem viam regiam, Liv. 39, 27.—Esp. freq.: aciem, to draw up the troops in battle array, Caes. B. G. 6, 8, 5; Liv. 21, 47 *fin.*; 34, 28; Front. Strat. 1, 12, 3; 2, 1, 4 et saep.; cf. frontem, Quint. 2, 13, 3; 5, 13, 11: membrana plumbo directata, ruled with a lead-pencil, Cat. 22, 7.—**B.** Perh. i. q., to split, cleave in twain: elephantum machaerâ dirigit, Plaut. Curc. 3, 54 (dub.); cf. dirigere apud Plautum invenitur pro discidere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 69, 15 Müll.—**B.** In partic., with respect to the terminus, to send in a straight line, to direct to a place (so most freq.): ex vestigio vela ad castra Cornelianâ, Caes. B. C. 2, 25, 6: aciem ad te, Cat. 63, 56: cursum ad litora, Caes. B. C. 3, 25, 4: iter ad Mutinam, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 112 et saep.—Afterwards more freq. with in: equum in consulem, Liv. 2, 6: cursum in hostem, Ov. M. 12, 78: tela manusque in corpus Aeacidae, Verg. A. 6, 57; Front. Strat. 3, 3, 4: hastam in te, Ov. M. 8, 66; cf. dentes in inguina, id. ib. 8, 400: cursum in Africam, Vell. 2, 19 *fin.*: cursum per auras in lucos, Verg. A. 6, 195 et saep.: navem eo, Nep. Chabr. 4, 2: gressum huc, Verg. A. 5, 162; 11, 855 et saep.; and poet. with the dat.: Ilo hastam, Verg. A. 10, 401 et saep.—Without designating the limit: ab iisdem (Etesiiis) maritimi cursus (i. e. navium) celeres et certi diriguntur, to be directed, steered, Cic. N. D. 2, 53: iter navis, Ov. F. 1, 4: cursum, Front. Strat. 3, 13, 6; esp. freq. of weapons, to aim, direct: spicula, Verg. A. 7, 497; Ov. M. 12, 606: hastile, Verg. A. 12, 490: tela, Hor. C. 4, 9, 18: sagittas, Suet. Dom. 19 et saep.—Poet.: vulnera, Verg. A. 10, 140; Sil. 2, 92 Drak.; Tac. H. 2, 35; cf. vulnera alicui, Sen. Herc. Oet. 160.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., to set in order, arrange (very rare): materias divisione dirigere, Quint. 2, 6, 1.—Far more freq. (esp. in Cic. and Quint.), **B.** In partic.: aliquid ad or in aliquid; also: aliqua re, to direct, guide, arrange a thing either to something (as its aim, scope) or according to something (as its rule or pattern). (a) With ad: meas cogitationes sic dirigo, non ad illam parvulam Cynosuram sed, etc., Ac. 2, 20, 66; cf. orationem ad exempla, id. Rep. 2, 31 *fin.*; Quint. 10, 2, 1: iudicium ad ea, id. 6, 5, 2: se ad id quod, etc., id. 12, 3, 8; cf. se ad ea effingenda, id. 10, 1, 127: praecipua rerum ad famam, Tac. A. 4, 40 et saep.—In a different sense (viz., with ad equiv. to secundum, v. ad): in verbis et eligendis et collocandis nihil non ad rationem, Cic. Brut. 37, 140: vitam ad certam rationis normam, to conform, id. Mur. 2: leges hominum ad naturam, id. Leg. 2, 5 *fin.*; id. Or. 2 *fin.* et saep.—(β) With in (not so in Cic.): tota mente (intentionem) in opus ipsum, Quint. 10, 3, 28: communes locos in vitia, id. 2, 1, 11; Front. Strat. 3, 2, 2 et saep.—(γ) With abl. (only in Cic.): quos (fines) utilitate aut voluptate dirigunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 20 *fin.*: omnia voluptate, id. ib. 2, 22, 71: utilitatem honestate, id. Off. 3, 21, 83: haec norma, id. de Or. 3, 49, 190.—(δ) Without an object: (divinatio) ad veritatem saepissime dirigit, Cic. Div. 1, 14 *fin.*—(e) With acc. only: epistolam (sc. ad aliquem), to write, Capit. Clod. Alb. 2.—(ζ) With adversus, Quint. 5, 7, 6.—Hence,

directus (**derectus**), a, um, *P. a.*, made straight, straight, direct, whether horizontally or perpendicularly; straight, level; upright, steep. **A.** Lit.: auditus flexuosus iter habet, ne quid intrare possit, si simplex et directum pateret, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144; cf. aes (tubae), opp. flexum, Ov. M. 1, 98; iter, Caes. B. C. 3, 79, 2: latera,

id. B. G. 7, 72, 1; cf. trabes, id. ib. 7, 23, 1: ordo (olearum), Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: arcus (opp. obliquus), Ov. M. 2, 129: paries, i. e. that cuts another at right angles, Cic. Top. 4: ut directiores ictus fiant, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 1, 2: praeruptus locus utraque ex parte directus, Caes. B. C. 1, 45, 4; cf. id. ib. 2, 24, 3: (Henna) ab omni aditu circumcisa atque directa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48 Zumpt *N. cr.*: cornu, Caes. B. G. 6, 26.—*Subst.*: **directum**, i, n., a straight line: in directo pedum VIII. esse, in anfracto XVI., in a straight line, Varr. L. L. 7, § 15 Müll.; so, altitudo (montis) per directum IV. M. pass., Plin. 5, 22, 18, § 80; cf. id. 3, 5, 9, § 66 al.: cadere in directum moderate (with exire per devexum), Sen. Q. N. 6, 20; Vulg. Ezech. 47, 20 al.—**B.** Trop., straightforward, unceremonious, open, simple, direct: o praeclaram beate vivendi et apertam et simplicem et directam viam, Cic. Fin. 1, 18; cf. iter ad laudem, id. Cael. 17, 41: vera illa et directa ratio, id. ib. 18: tristis ac directus senex, id. ib. 16, 33; cf. quid est in iudicio? Directum, asperum, simplex, si PARET HS 1000 DARI, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: percunctatio et denuntiatio belli, Liv. 21, 19; cf. contiones, Just. 38, 3 *fin.* (v. obliquus): verba, Cod. Just. 6, 23, 15: actio, Dig. 3, 5, 46; 9, 4, 26 et saep.; cf. institutio (opp. precaria), id. 29, 1, 19: libertates (opp. fideicommissariae), id. 29, 4, 12.—*Adv.* **a.**

directe, directly, straight (very rare): dicere, Cic. Part. Or. 7, 24: ire, Vulg. Sap. 5, 22.—Far more freq., **b. directâ**, directly, straight: deorsum ferri, Cic. N. D. 1, 25: transversas trabes, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 2: ad fidem spectare, Cic. Part. Or. 13, 46; so id. Div. 2, 61 *fin.* (opp. anfractus and circuitus); Liv. 1, 11 *fin.*; Sen. Ep. 66; Dig. 9, 4, 26 al.—**c. directâ**: quo magis ursismus alte directâ, press deep down perpendicularly, Lucr. 2, 198.—**d. directim**, straightway, directly (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 34; Macr. S. 7, 12 *fin.*—*Comp.*: directius gubernare, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66.—*Sup.* seems not to occur either in the *adj.* or in the *adv.*

dirimo, ãmi, emptum (perf. dirempsi, cited as error, Charis. 220 P.), 3, v. a. [dis-emo, like diribeo, from dis-habeo], to take apart; to part, separate, divide (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense—cf. findo, scindo, divello, separo, sejungo, segrego, secerno). **I.** Lit.: dirimi corpus distrahere, Cic. N. D. 3, 12; cf. Lucr. 6, 1075: Tiberis Veientem agrum a Crustumino dirimens, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53; cf. castris Ilerdam, Luc. 4, 33: fontes justis (Minos), Claud. ap. Rufin. 2, 477: oppida nostra unius diei itinere dirimuntur, are separated from each other, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 2; cf.: urbs Vultarno flumine dirempta, Liv. 22, 15; and: dirempta mari gens, Plin. Pan. 32; and *absol.*: dirimente amne, Liv. 42, 39 et saep.—Poet., of cutting through the waves in a ship, Stat. Th. 5, 482.

II. Trop. **A.** To break off, interrupt, to disturb, put off, delay (the fig. is taken from combatants who are parted asunder; transferred, like the opp. committere, to things; cf.: dirimere infestas acies, dirimere iras, Liv. 1, 13: proelium tandem diremit nox, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 99; so, proelium, Caes. B. C. 1, 40 *fin.*; Sall. J. 60 *fin.*; Liv. 37, 32; Verg. A. 5, 467 al.; cf. Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 9: pugnam, Liv. 27, 13: bellum, id. 27, 30; 40, 52; Verg. A. 12, 79: certamina, Ov. M. 5, 314 et saep.: controversiam, i. e. to adjust, compose, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: seditionem, Front. Strat. 1, 8, 6: litem, Ov. M. 1, 21: rem arbitrio, id. F. 6, 98 et saep.; also, to separate, dissolve, break off a connection: conjunctionem civium, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23: societatem, id. Sull. 2, 6; Liv. 8, 23: nuptias, Suet. Caes. 43: affinitatem, Tac. A. 12, 4: amicitias, id. ib. 6, 29; cf. Cic. Lael. 10, 34: caritatem quae est inter natos et parentes, id. ib. 8, 27: pacem, Liv. 9, 8; Quint. 2, 16, 7: conubium, Liv. 4, 6 et saep.—So too, to interrupt, disturb, break up a conversation, deliberation, etc.: colloquium, Caes. B. G. 1, 46, 4: sermonem, Cic. Rep. 1, 11: concilia populi, Liv. 1, 36 *fin.*: comitia, id. 40, 59 al.; cf. *absol.*: actum est eo die nihil: nox diremit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2.—**B.** In gen., to destroy, frustrate, bring to naught: natura animai morte dirempta, Lucr. 1, 114: auspiciu, Liv. 8, 23 *fin.*; cf.: rem susceptam, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31: dirimere

tēpus et proferre diem, id. Div. 1, 39, 85: ea res consilium diremit, Sall. C. 18 fin.—*Absol.*, to dissuade, to be unfavorable: dirimentibus auspiciis, Amm. 14, 10, 9.

di-rīpio, ūi, eptum, 3, v. a. [rapio], to tear asunder, tear in pieces (class.). **I.** In gen. (rarely): Pentheum diripuisse aiunt Bacchas, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 1: Hippolytum (equi), Ov. A. A. 1, 338; id. F. 5, 310: nec opinantes (leae), Lucr. 5, 1319: membra manibus nefandis, Ov. M. 3, 731 et saep.: venti diripiunt fretum, Stat. Th. 5, 367.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Milit. t. t., to lay waste, ravage, spoil, plunder an enemy's territory or possessions (so most freq.): bona alicujus, Caes. B. G. 7, 3, 1; 7, 42, 3; 7, 43, 2: magnum numerum frumenti comestusque, id. ib. 7, 38, 9: impedimenta, id. ib. 2, 17, 3: naves more praedonum, id. B. C. 3, 112, 3: praedas bellicas, Sall. J. 41, 7 et saep.: oppidum, Caes. B. C. 1, 21, 2; 3, 80 fin.: urbes, Liv. 37, 32 fin.: tecta, id. 5, 41: templa hostiliter, id. 37, 21; cf.: castra hostiliter, id. 2, 14; and: oppida hostiliter, Suet. Caes. 54: civitates, Caes. B. C. 3, 31 fin.: provincias, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 57: patriam, id. Att. 8, 2, 3 et saep.—**B.** With personal objects: Eburones, Caes. B. G. 6, 34, 8; 6, 35, 4: Lusitanos, Nep. Cato, 3, 4: ab hostibus diripi, Caes. B. G. 7, 8, 4; cf. id. B. C. 2, 12, 4 al.—**2.** Transf. beyond the milit. sphere, to destroy, to rob (Harpyiae) diripiunt dapes, Verg. A. 3, 227: supellectilem, Suet. Ner. 11.—**B.** To struggle, strive, contend for a thing (post-Aug.): talos jecit in medium, quos pueri diripere coeperant, Quint. 6, 1, 47: editum librum, to buy up rapidly, Suet. Vita Pers. fin.—Of persons: diripit ille toto foro patronus, Sen. Brev. Vit. 7; so, Timagenem, id. de Ira, 3, 23: Homerum (urbes), Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 131: matrem avidis complexibus ambo, id. Th. 5, 722: to potentiores per convivia, Mart. 7, 76.—**C.** To tear away, snatch away: direpto ex capite regni insigni et lacerata veste, Curt. 7, 5, 24: ferrum a latere, Tac. A. 1, 35; Hor. C. 3, 5, 21 Stallb. (al. derepta).—**III.** Trop., of the mind and feelings, to distract, distress: differor, distrahor, diripior, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5.

diritas, ātis, f. [dirus] (rare but class.), lit. fearfulness, viz., **I.** Of fate, fatal mischief, misfortune: si qua invecita diritas casu foret, Cic. Poët. Tusc. 3, 14: totius diei, Suet. Ner. 8; cf. ominis, Gell. 4, 9, 10.—**II.** Of character, fierceness, cruelty: omni diritate atque immanitate terribus, Cic. Vatin. 3 fin.: quanta in altero diritas, in altero comitas! id. de Sen. 18 fin.: morum (Tiberii), Suet. Tib. 21.

di-rumpo or **disr-**, rūpi, ruptum, 3, v. a., to break or dash to pieces; to break, burst asunder (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: tabulā caput, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 37: ne medius dirumpar miser, id. Curc. 2, 1, 7: cum se in nubem induerint (venti) ejusque tenuissimam quamque partem coeperint dividere atque dirumpere, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: imagines, Tac. H. 1, 55: homo diruptus, i. e. that has a rupture (c. c. dirutus), Cic. Phil. 13, 12.—In an obscene sense, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 11 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To break off, sunder, sever: amicitias exorsa aliqua offensione dirumpimus, Cic. Lael. 22 fin.; cf.: humani generis societatem, id. Off. 3, 5, 21: regnum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 11.—And in a figure borrowed from a play (in which two persons tugged at the ends of a rope until it broke, or one of them fell to the ground): cave dirumpatis, i. e. the rope or thread of your recollection, Plaut. Poen. prol. 117.—Esp. freq., **B.** Pass. in colloquial lang., to burst with envy, etc.: unum omnia posse dirumpuntur ii qui, etc., Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10; cf.: infinito fratris tui plausu dirumpitur, id. Fam. 12, 2, 2: dirumpor dolore, id. Att. 7, 12, 3; cf. risu, App. M. 3, p. 130, 3.—Once act.: dirupi me paene, I nearly burst myself with earnest speaking, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 4.

di-rūo, rūi, rūtum, 3, v. a., to tear asunder, overthrow, demolish, destroy (class.).—cf.: deleo, diluo, exstinguo, evertō, demolior). **I.** Prop.: maceriam, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 10: urbem, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8; 25; Suet. Caes. 54; Ov. M. 12, 551 et saep.: muros, Nep. Con. 4 fin.: templa, Suet. Calig. 60: arcum circi, id. Ner. 25: monumentum, id. Dom. 8; Hor. C. 3, 30, 4:

fores ira, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 14: arbusta, Verg. A. 10, 363: regna Priami, Prop. 2, 28, 54 (3, 26, 8 M.); cf. id. 4 (5), 1, 113 et saep.—*Absol.*: diruit, aedificat, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100; cf.: nova diruunt, alia aedificant, Sall. C. 20, 12.—Hyperbol.: caelum, Auct. B. Hisp. 42 fin.—**II.** Transf.: agmina vasto impetu, to drive asunder, scatter, Hor. C. 4, 14, 30: omnia Bacchanalia, i. e. to abolish, Liv. 39, 18.—And in milit. lang.: aere dirutus, qs. ruined in pay, i. e. deprived of pay; said of a soldier whose pay was stopped as a punishment, Varr. ap. Non. 532, 4 sq.; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13 Zumpt; cf. also beyond the milit. sphere, and without aere, of a bankrupt: homo diruptus dirutusque, both ruptured and bankrupt, Cic. Phil. 13, 12.

* **diruptio**, ōnis, f. [dirumpo], a tearing asunder, tearing to pieces: magnorum corporum, Sen. Q. N. 2, 15.

diruptus, a, um, Part., from dirumpo.

dirus, a, um, adj. [Sanscr. root di, to flee; Gr. δέος, δέω, δέω, fearful, awful (for syn. cf.: saevus, atrox, ferox, crudelis, trux, furens, furiosus, immitis). **I.** Orig. belonging to the lang. of augurs; of fate, ill-omened, ominous, boding, portentous: QVAE AVGVRI NVSTVA, NEFASTA VITIOSA DIRA DEFIXERIT, IRRITA INFECTAQVE SVNT, Cic. Leg. 2, 8 fin.; cf. id. Div. 1, 16: tristissima exta sine capite fuerunt, quibus nihil videtur esse dirius, id. ib. 2, 15 fin.; cf.: bubo, dirum mortalibus omen, Ov. M. 5, 550: omen, Tac. H. 3, 56; Suet. Aug. 92; id. Tib. 1, 3, 17: aves, Tac. A. 12, 43; Suet. Claud. 22: alites, Plin. 10, 1, 1, 4: somnia, Val. Fl. 3, 59: tempus, Cic. Poët. Div. 1, 11, 18: execrationes, Liv. 40, 56; 28, 22; Suet. Claud. 12; cf. deprecationes, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19: detestatio, Hor. Epod. 5, 89: ritus sacrorum, Tac. A. 16, 8: religio loci, Verg. A. 8, 350 et saep.—Hence, as subst.: **1.** dirae, ārum, f. (a) (sc. res), ill-boding things, portents, unlucky signs: dirarum obnuntiatio, id. ib.; Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 17; 28, 2, 5, § 26; Tac. A. 6, 24 al.; Hor. Epod. 5, 89; Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 117.—(β) As a nom. propr., Dirae, the Furies, Verg. A. 12, 845 sq.; 4, 473; Val. Fl. 1, 804; Aur. Vict. Epit. 21 al.; called also Dirae deae, sorores, Verg. A. 7, 324 and 454.—**2.** dirā, ōrum, n., fearful things, ill-boding events: in dira et in vitiosa incurrimus, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29; id. Leg. 2, 8, 21; cf.: me mihi dira precari cogis, to curse, invoke curses on, Tib. 2, 6, 17: dira passus, Vulg. Sirach, 38, 16.

II. Transf., of character, dreadful, horrible, terrible, abominable, detestable (so almost exclusively poet.; a very favorite expression with the Aug. poets; in the Cicero. per. not at all; but cf. diritas, II.): senex dirissimus, Varr. Poët. ap. Non. 100, 30: Dea, i. e. Circe, Ov. M. 14, 278: Ulixes, Verg. A. 2, 261; 762: Hannibal, Hor. C. 2, 12, 2 al.: durum, id. ib. 3, 6, 36 (also ap. Quint. 8, 2, 9): Afer, Hor. C. 4, 4, 42: Amulius, Ov. F. 4, 53: noverca, id. H. 12, 188: pellex, id. ib. 5, 60 et saep.: hydra, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 10: serpens, Ov. M. 2, 651: victima, id. A. A. 1, 334: parens, fell, cruel, id. ib. 2, 383: soror, Stat. S. 5, 84: parentes, Manil. 5, 541.—Of inanimate and abstr. subjects: regio, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 5: facies, id. F. 1, 553: dapes, id. ib. 6, 663: venena, Hor. Epod. 5, 61; id. S. 1, 9, 31: Asphaltites lacus, Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71: scopulus, id. 4, 11, 18, § 51: duarum Syrtium vadoso mari diri sinus, id. 5, 4, 4, § 26 et saep.: bellum, Verg. A. 11, 217: nefas, id. ib. 4, 563: sollicitudines, Hor. Epod. 13, 10: amores, Ov. M. 10, 426: superbia, id. ib. 3, 354: quies, Tac. A. 1, 65 et saep.—Poet., answering to the Gr. δέω, with inf.: dira portas quassare trabes, Sil. 4, 284.—**B.** Skilful: in complicandis negotiis, Amm. 14, 5, 8.

‡ **dirutio**, ōnis, f. [diruo], a destruction, Inscr. Grut. 3, 9.

dirutus, a, um, Part., from diruo.

1. dis, ditis, adj., rich, v. dives.

2. Dis, itis (nom. Ditis, Petr. Poët. 120, 76; Quint. 1, 6, 34; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 273; the nom. Dis very rare in the poets; Aus. Idyl. 12: de deis, 3, m. [cf.: dius, divus, deus], orig. denoting godhead, deity, in general, and of Jupiter in partic.; cf.: Diespiter and Divus = Juppiter; afterwards exclusively as the designation of the god of the infernal regions, the Greek Pluto, con-

nected with pater, Varr. L. L. 5, § 66 Müll.; identified by Caesar with the Celtic god of night, cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 18, 1 sq.; Cic. N. D. 2, 26; Tac. H. 4, 84 fin.; Suet. Oth. 8; Inscr. Orell. 1465-1470 and 4967; without pater, Verg. G. 4, 519; id. A. 4, 702; 5, 731; 6, 127 al.: pallida Ditis aqua, Tib. 3, 1, 28: Ditis ignava aqua, id. 3, 3, 38; Ov. M. 4, 438; 511; id. F. 4, 449 al.: domina Ditis = Proserpina, Verg. A. 6, 397.

3. dis, an inseparable particle [Sanscr. dva, two: dvis, twice; Gr. δίσ (δίσ); cf.: bis, bini, dubius, duo; also Sanscr. vi- (for divi-) = dis-], occurs before vowels only in dishiasco; it stands unchanged before c, p, q, t, s, and di; loses its s before b, d, g, l, m, n, r, and v; and becomes dif- before f. So, discedo, dispar, disquiro, distraho, dissolvo; dibalo, dido, digero, dilabor, dimetior, dinu-mero, dirigo, divello, etc. Before j (i) we have sometimes di-, as in diducio, dijungo, and sometimes dis-, as in disjeci, disjungo. Iacio makes disicio or dissicio. In late Lat. disglutino and disgreco occur; while dirumpo occurs in Cic. Lael. 22, 85; cf. dirumpo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 37: diripio in Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 37, in some MSS.; and diminuo in MSS. of Plautus, v. Neve Formenl. 2, 782 sq.—**II.** Meaning. **A.** Dis, in most cases, answers to our asunder, in pieces, apart, in two, in different directions, implying separation or division, as in: diffindo, diffugio, digero, discedo, discepto, discerno, discerpo, discindo, dido, diffindo, dimitto, dirumpo, divido, and a multitude of others.—**B.** Less freq. = Engl. un-, reversing or negating the meaning of the primitive, as in discingo, disconduco, disconvenio, diffido, diffiteor, disjungo, displiceo, dissimulo, dissocio, dissuadeo, and a few others; so, dinumero, to count as separate objects: disputo, to discuss different views or things.

C. In a few words dis- acquires an intensive force, exceedingly, as, differtus, dilaudo, discupio, disperio (utterly), dispudet, dissuavior, distaedet. This is but a development of its original meaning: thus, differtus is properly stuffed out; dilaudo, to scatter praise of, etc.—**D.** Between, among, through: dinosco, dirigo (or derigo), diduco, diligo, dilucesco, dispicio, dissereno.

dis-calceātus, a, um, adj., unshod, barefooted, Suet. Ner. 51; Vulg. Deut. 25, 10 al.

* **dis-cāpēdīno**, āvi, 1, v. a. [capedo], manus, to hold the hands apart, App. Flor. 3, p. 141.

* **dis-cāvēo**, ēre, v. n., to be on one's guard against, keep away from, beware of: malo, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 24.

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (perf. sync. discesti, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 3), v. n. **I.** (With the notion of dis predominating.) **A.** To part asunder, divide, separate (rare but class.; cf.: linquo, relinquo, desero, desum, destituo, deficio). **1.** Lit.: cum terra discessisset magnis quibusdam imbribus, Cic. Off. 3, 9: caelum, opens, id. Div. 1, 43, 97; 1, 44, 99, i. e. clears off, Verg. A. 9, 20 (this last is quoted in Sen. Q. N. 7, 20): sulcus vomere, Lucr. 6, 382: vt sodalitates decurriatque discederent, SC. ap. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5; cf.: cum discedere populum jussissent tribuni, Liv. 3, 11: populus ex contione, Sall. J. 34 fin.: armati in latitudinem, Senn. ap. Non. 99, 7: in duas partes, Sall. J. 13, 1: in partes, Tac. A. 1, 49; cf.: in manipulos, id. ib. 1, 34: fumus in auras, Lucr. 3, 436: ad semina rerum, id. 2, 833: palus multos discessit in amnes, Lucr. 6, 360: citius paterer caput hoc discedere collo, Prop. 2, 6, 7.—**2.** Trop.: divisio in tres partes, Quint. 12, 10, 58: haec in duo genera, id. 3, 6, 86.—**B.** To part from one's connection with one, i. e. to leave, forsake, desert (rare but class.).—With a or ab: uxor a Dolabella discessit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6: ab amicis in re publica peccantibus, Cic. Lael. 12, 42: ab amicis, id. ib. 20, 75: a nobis, Caes. B. C. 3, 60, 3: milites in itinere ab eo discedunt, id. ib. 1, 12, 2: a Perseo, Liv. 43, 6.

II. (With the notion of cedere predominating.) To depart from any place or person, to go away from, to leave (cf.: proficiscor, abeo; so most frequently in all periods and sorts of composition). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: constr. with ab, ex, or absol., rarely with de.—With ab: cum discesti ab

hero, atque abisti ad forum, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 3; so with abire, id. ib. 3, 13; Cic. Att. 7, 2 *fin.*: quod legati eorum paulo ante a Caesare discesserant, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 1: ab suis, id. ib. 5, 3, 6; ab exercitu, id. ib. 7, 9, 1; id. B. C. 1, 9, 3 et saep.: a senis latere numquam, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: a vallo, Caes. B. C. 3, 37, 3: ab loco, id. ib. 5, 34, 1: a litore, id. ib. 5, 8 *fin.* et saep. — With *ex*: non modo illum e Gallia non discessisse, sed ne a Mutina quidem recessisse, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 21: ex contione, Caes. B. C. 2, 33, 2: e medio, Suet. Caes. 1: e patria, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 85 et saep. — With *de*: de foro, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 147; 2, 4, 22, § 49; id. Rosc. Am. 29, 79: de colloquio, Liv. 32, 40. — With *abl.* without a *prep.*: templo, Ov. M. 1, 381: finibus Ausoniae, id. Tr. 1, 3, 5: lecto, id. H. 1, 81: Tarracoe, Caes. B. C. 2, 21, 5: Capua, Cic. Att. 7, 21. — *Absol.*: ille discessit, ego somno solutus sum, Cic. Rep. 6, 26 *fin.*; so, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 3; id. B. C. 1, 22 *fin.*; Hor. S. 1, 9, 8 et saep. — *Pass. impers.*: ne longius ab agmine discedi pateretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 19, 3: ab concilio disceditur, id. ib. 7, 2 *fin.*: de colloquio discessum, Liv. 32, 40; Caes. B. C. 3, 87 *fin.*; Tac. A. 6, 44 *fin.* — *b.* Designating the term. ad quem, *to go away to any place*: in silvas, Caes. B. G. 5, 39, 2: ex fuga in civitates, id. ib. 7, 88 *fin.*: in castra, id. B. C. 1, 83, 3: in proximos colles, Sall. J. 64 *fin.*: in loca occulta, id. ib. 56, 3: ad urbem, Verg. A. 12, 184 et saep.: Capreas, Tac. A. 6, 20: ex castris domum, Caes. B. G. 5, 7, 5; cf. simply domum, id. B. C. 1, 13, 3; 3, 87, 3: domos suas, Nep. Them. 4, 2 al.: cubitum, Cic. Rep. 6, 10. — *2.* In partic. *a.* In milit. lang., *to march off, march away, decamp*: discessit a Brundisio obsessionemque nostrorum omisit, Caes. B. C. 3, 24 *fin.*: ab Gergovia, id. B. G. 7, 43 *fin.*: a mari Pyrrhachioque, id. B. C. 3, 44, 1: ab Zama, Sall. J. 61 al.: ex ea parte vici, Caes. B. G. 3, 2, 1: ex hibernis, id. ib. 5, 28, 3: ex eo loco, id. B. C. 3, 30, 7; cf.: ex iis locis cum classe, id. ib. 3, 101 *fin.*: Tarracoe, id. ib. 2, 21, 5 et saep.: dispersi ac dissipati discedunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 58, 3; so *absol.*, id. ib. 5, 53 *fin.*; 6, 33, 4 et saep.; so milit.: discedere ab signis, *to quit the standard, leave the order of battle*, Caes. B. G. 5, 16, 1; id. B. C. 1, 44, 4; Liv. 25, 20: qui discedere et abire coeptabant, i. e. *to break ranks and go away*, Suet. Oth. 11; cf.: ab ordinibus signisque, Front. Strat. 1, 5, 3: ab armis, *to lay down one's arms*, Caes. B. G. 5, 41, 8; id. B. C. 1, 9, 5; Sall. C. 34, 1; Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 33; Liv. 9, 14 al. — *b.* Also in milit. lang., *to get away, come away, come off* in any manner from the battle (victorious, conquered, wounded, etc.); and sometimes to be translated simply *to become, to be*, etc.: superiores, Caes. B. C. 1, 47, 1; so, superior, Sall. C. 39, 4: victor, Caes. B. C. 3, 47, 6; cf.: victor ab hoste, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 37: victus, *to be conquered*, Sall. C. 49, 2: gravior vulneratus, id. ib. 61, 7 et saep.: aequo proelio, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 7; cf.: aequa manu, Sall. C. 39, 4: aequo Marte cum Volscis, Liv. 2, 40: sine detrimento, Caes. B. C. 3, 46, 6 et saep. — *Pass. impers.*: a proelio disceditur, Just. 6, 7, 12. — *(β)* Transf. beyond the milit. sphere (freq. into the judicial sphere, on account of its analogy to the former): ut spoliis Sexti Roscii hoc iudicio ornati auctique discedant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3 *fin.*: superiorem, id. Caecin. 1, 2; so, liberatus, Nep. Phoc. 2, 3: omnium iudicio probatus, Cic. Brut. 64, 229: impunita (tanta injuria), id. Verr. 2, 4, 30 et saep.: discessisses non male, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 70; cf.: pulchre et probe et praeter spem, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 58: aut cum summa gloria aut sine molestia, Cic. Att. 2, 21 *fin.*; cf.: a iudicio capitis maximam gloriam, Nep. Epam. 8 *fin.*: ita tum discedo ab illo, ut qui se filium Neget daturum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 121; cf.: si possum discedere, ne causa optima in senatu pereat, Cic. Fam. 2, 16 *fin.*

B. Trop. *1.* In gen., *to depart, deviate, swerve from; to leave, forsake, give up*: nihil a statu naturae, nihil a dignitate sapientis, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 67: a fide iustitiae, id. ib. 3, 20, 79: longe ab consuetudine mea et cautione ac diligentia, id. Font. 1, 2: a constantia atque a mente, atque a se ipse, id. Div. 2, 55, 114; cf.: a se, id. Brut. 79, 273; id. Fin. 5, 11, 33; 4, 5, 41; id. Tusc. 4, 6, 11: a recta conscientia, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 20: a sua sententia, Caes. B. C. 1, 2, 5: ab offi-

cio, id. B. G. 1, 40, 3: ab oppugnatione castrorum, id. B. C. 2, 31, 3 et saep.: a iudicisque causisque, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144: a litteris, id. Fam. 9, 26: ab illa acerrima contentione, id. Or. 31: ab illa cavillatione, Quint. 12, 2, 14: a suscepta semel persuasione, id. 12, 2, 26 et saep. — *2.* In partic.

a. Pregn., *to pass away, to vanish, to cease* (very rarely): modo audivi, quartanam a te discessisse, *had left you*, Cic. Att. 8, 6: ex animo memoria alicujus, id. Rep. 6, 9: hostibus spes potiundi oppidi discessit (opp. studium propugnandi accessit), Caes. B. G. 2, 7, 2: ubi hae sollicitudines discessere, Liv. 4, 52 *fin.* — *b.* In alicujus sententiam, in polit. lang., *to pass or go over to another's opinion*, Sall. C. 55, 1; Liv. 3, 41; 28, 45; cf. the opp., in alia omnia, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, 3 (v. alius). In like manner: decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum SC., quo nisi paene in ipso urbis incendio... numquam ante discessit est, *which had never before been resorted to*, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 3; so perh.: ex oratione Caesaris... hanc in opinionem discessi, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 6, 14 *fin.* — *c.* Ab aliquo in Cicero's letters in the sense of *to leave out of consideration*, i. e. *to except*: cum a vobis meae salutis auctoribus discesserim, neminem esse, cujus officio me tam esse devinctum confitear, *if I except you, you excepted*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 18: ut cum ab illo discesserint, me habeant proximum, id. ib. 6, 12, 2: amoris erga me, cum a fraterno amore domesticoque discessi, tibi primas defero, id. Att. 1, 17, 5.

3. Once in the part. perf.: custodibus discessis, Cael. ap. Frisc. p. 869 P.

discentia, ae, f. [disco], a learning (late Lat.), Tert. Anim. 23 and 24.

disceptatio, ōnis, f. [discepto], a dispute, disputation, debate, discussion, disquisition. *1.* In gen. (good prose in sing. and plur.; cf. for syn.: controversia, concertatio, altercatio, contentio, jurgium, rixa, disputatio): cum quibus omnis fere nobis disceptatio contentioque est, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio, Liv. 38, 32; so *absol.*, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 34; id. Deiot. 2, 5: rationum et firmamentorum contentio adducit in angustum disceptationem, id. Part. Or. 30, 104; Liv. 27, 5; 32, 40; Quint. 3, 11, 11; 7, 5, 2 al.: lator ipse legis, cum esset controversia nulla facti, juris tamen disceptationem esse voluit, Cic. Mil. 9, 23; so, juris, Quint. 3, 6, 82: forenses iudiciorum aut deliberationum, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 22; cf. Quint. 2, 4, 24: iudicium, id. 3, 11, 19 et saep.: verborum (opp.: directa denuntiatio belli), Liv. 21, 19: cogitationum, Vulg. Rom. 14, 1. — *II.* Esp., a decision, judicial award, judgment (very rare): arbitrorum (coupled with publica iudicia), Quint. 11, 1, 43: praetoris, Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 24.

disceptator, ōris, m. [discepto], an umpire, arbitrator, judge: disceptator id est rei sententiaeque moderator, Cic. Part. Or. 3, 10: IVRIS DISCEPTOR, QVI PRIVATA IVDICET IVDICARIVE IVBEAT, PRAETOR ESTO, id. Leg. 3, 3, 8: nec vero quisquam privatus erat disceptator aut arbiter litis, id. Rep. 5, 2; cf. id. Cael. 15; Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 16; Cic. Fl. 38, 97; id. Agr. 1, 7 *fin.*; id. Fam. 13, 26, 2; *Caes. B. G. 7, 37, 5; Liv. 1, 50; 8, 23; Asin. Pollio ap. Quint. 9, 4, 132 al.

disceptatrix, icis, f. [disceptator], a female umpire, arbitrator, judge (very rare): dialectica veri et falsi quasi disceptatrix et iudex, *Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 91; Lampr. Commod. 5.

discepto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [dis and capio]. *1.* Jurid. t. t. (lit., to seize hold of and separate; hence, to stop the dispute), *to decide, determine, judge* a controversy, = iudicare (cf.: dissero, disputo; good prose, but rare): res iuste sapienterque, Cic. Mil. 9: hanc causam si in foro dicerem eodem audiente et disceptante te, id. Deiot. 2, 6; cf.: ipso exercitu disceptante, Liv. 5, 4: jus dicebat disceptabatque controversias, id. 41, 20; aut: controversias inter se iure ac iudicio, ut... bello, id. 38, 38 *fin.*: inter populum Carthaginiensem et regem in re praesenti, id. 34, 62 *fin.*: inter amicos, Plin. Ep. 7, 15, 2 al.: FETIALES BELLA DISCEPTANTO, i. e. *to decide between peace and war*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9. — *2.* Beyond the judicial sphere: cum Academici eorum controver-

sias disceptarent, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 6. — Far more freq.,

II. Transf., of the parties themselves: *to debate, dispute, discuss, strive*. (a) With *de*: de controversiis iure apud se potius, quam inter se armis disceptare, Caes. B. G. 3, 107 *fin.*; cf.: de controversiis suis iure potius quam bello, Sall. J. 21 *fin.*; and see under β: non de aliquo crimine sed de publico iure, Cic. Balb. 28, 64; cf.: de foederum iure verbis, Liv. 21, 19: de iure vectigalium, id. 34, 62: de cunctis negotiis inter se, Sall. J. 11, 2 al. — Ellipt.: damni (i. e. de actione damni) disceptare, Dig. 48, 19, 28, § 12. — *Pass. impers.*: quanto periculo de iure publico disceptaretur armis, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 2; 6, 1, 5: quorum de re, id. de Or. 2, 43, 183: de omnibus conditionibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 24 *fin.*: de agro cum regis legatis, Liv. 34, 62 al. — With *ob*: ob rem pecuniariam cum aliquo, Tac. A. 6, 5. — With *ad*: ad aliquem, Liv. 8, 23. — (β) *Absol.*: erat non iure, non legibus, non disceptando decertandum, Cic. Planc. 36; so, cum palaestritis aequo iure, id. Verr. 2, 2, 15; cf.: iure potius quam bellum gerere, Hirt. B. G. 85 *fin.*: armis, Tac. A. 2, 65. — *Pass. impers.*: ut coram imperatore, sicut inter Marcellum Siculosque disceptatum fuerat, disceptaretur, Liv. 26, 33; cf. id. 38, 35. — *Abl. absol.*: multum invicem disceptato, Tac. A. 15, 14. — **B.* With inanimate subjects: in uno proelio omnis fortuna rei publicae disceptat, *depends upon, is at stake*, Cic. Fam. 10, 10.

discernerer, adv., with a distinction, etc.; v. discerno, P. a. *fin.*

discernibilis, e, adj. [discerno], that may be distinguished, discernible: similitudo, Aug. Enchir. 90.

discernicūlum, i, n. [id.]. **I.* The bodkin in a woman's head-dress, which parted the hair, a hair-bodkin, Lucil. ap. Non. 35, 31; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 129. — **II.* Trop., a difference: coloris, Gell. 17, 15, 4; Ambros. Apol. Dav. Alt. 4, 26.

dis- cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, v. a., to separate, set apart. *1.* Lit., to separate, part, divide (freq. since the Aug. per.): equas, ne inter se pugnare possint, Varr. R. 2, 7, 10: ordines (preceded by senatus a populo secretus), Liv. 34, 54: lignum a carnis, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 33: Lusitaniam a Baetica, id. 4, 21, 35, § 116: neque mons erat, qui fines eorum discerneret, i. e. *to mark out, determine*, Sall. J. 79, 3; cf. poet.: (saxum) telas auro, *to interweave with gold*, Verg. A. 4, 264; 11, 75: haec ipsa fortuna huc illucve discernit, *divides, distributes*, Cels. 7, 3. — In the part. perf., *divided, separated*: duae urbes, magno inter se spatio discretae, Liv. 27, 39 *fin.*; cf.: Peraea a ceteris Judaeis Jordane amne, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70: Philippus mari tantum Ionio discretus, Liv. 23, 33; so, sol tanto intervallo, Plin. 2, 11, 8, § 50: uxor velo, id. Ep. 4, 19, 3: ager saxo, Stat. Th. 5, 559: decurias pluribus nominibus, Plin. 33, 2, 7, § 31 et saep. — Of the hair, *parted*: discretae collo Caesaries, Grat. Cyn. 272: divisa discretaeque tellus, *divided and separated*, Lucr. 5, 1441: tellus (opp. permixta), id. 691: ubi discretas insula rumpit aquas, Ov. F. 2, 194: sedes piorum, *set apart, retired*, Hor. C. 2, 13, 23: quae cum sint turpissima discreta ac separata, turpius junguntur, Plin. Ep. 2, 6 *fin.*: septem discretus in ostia Nilus, Ov. M. 5, 324 (for which: septem digestum in cornua Nilum, id. ib. 9, 774); cf. Quint. 7, 1, 1.

II. Trop. *A.* To separate things according to their different qualities, to distinguish between, discern (freq. and class.): alba et atra, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: discernere et dispicere insidiatorem et petitem insidias, Liv. 40, 10: ius et injuriam, Tac. A. 2, 66: probanda atque improbanda, Quint. 2, 2, 11: fas atque nefas, Hor. C. 1, 13, 11 et saep.: id quod visum erit a falso, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 25: pantheras a pardis solo candore, Plin. 8, 17, 23, § 63 et saep.: verba discerni articulatum, Lucr. 4, 555: suos, *Caes. B. G. 7, 75: piceam visu, Plin. 16, 10, 18, § 40: temperantiam duobus modis, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 25: 27 et saep.: animus discernit, quid sit ejusdem generis, quid alterius, id. Univ. 8: pecuniae an famae minus parceret haud facile discernere, Sall. C. 25, 3; so with *an*, Tac. A. 5, 6; id. H. 3, 28; Suet. Calig. 25; cf.: nec discernatur, jussu injussu imperatoris pug-

nent, Liv. 8, 34 *fin.*—**B.** *To determine, settle*: limes agro positus litem ut discerneret arvis, Verg. A. 12, 898: discernere causam meam, Vulg. Psa. 42, 1.—**C.** *To except, omit*, Amm. 14, 8, 7.—Hence, ***1. discernenter**, *adv.*, with a distinction, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, no. 81.—**2. discrētīm**, *adv.*, separately, distinctly, App. M. 6, p. 173: singillatim ac discretim, id. Flor. 9, p. 347: adoriri, Amm. 29, 6: tradi, id. 28, 1; Hilar. in Psa. 138, 23.

dis-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3, v. a. [carpo], *to pluck or tear in pieces, to rend, to mangle* (class.). **I.** Lit.: animus nec secerni nec dividi nec discerpi nec distrahi potest, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; cf. id. N. D. 1, 11, 27: inter orgia Bacchi discerptum iuvenem sparsere per agros, Verg. G. 4, 522: aliquem, Liv. 1, 16; Suet. Caes. 17: semiustum cadaver (canes), id. Dom. 15: membra gruis, Hor. S. 2, 8, 86 et saep.: in parvas partis aurum, Lucr. 2, 829; Vulg. Judic. 4, 6 al.—**B.** Transf., *to scatter, disperse, destroy*: quae cuncta aëri discerpunt irrita venti, Cat. 64, 142; cf. Verg. A. 9, 313.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: divulsa et quasi discerpta contereare, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 24: rem quae proposita est, quasi in membra, id. Top. 5, 28.—**B.** In partic. (like carpo, II. B.; con-cerpo, II.), *to tear in pieces with words, to revile*: me infestis dictis, Cat. 66, 73; cf.: lacerare carmina, Ov. P. 4, 16, 1.

discerptio, ōnis, f. [discerpo], *a tearing in pieces, rending*: discerptiones eorum, Vulg. 4 Esdr. 12, 32: juris humani, Liv. 41, 24, 10 Madvig. (al. dissertio).

discessio, ōnis, f. [discedo]. **I.** (Very rarely), *a separation of married persons*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 36; of the people into parties (with sedition), Gell. 2, 12: stellarum et discessionis et coetus, *separations and conjunctions*, id. 14, 1, 8; cf.: plebei a patribus, et aliae discessionis, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 9 Dietsch.—**II.** *A going away, departure, removal*. **A.** In gen. (very rarely; cf. discessus): Nonanus desolatus aliorum discessione, Tac. A. 1, 30 *fin.*: necessaria, Macr. S. 1, 5, 3.—Far more freq., **B.** In partic. **1.** Polit. t. t., *a going over to any one in voting*: senatusconsultum de supplicatione per discessionem fecit, Cic. Phil. 3, 9 *fin.*; Tac. A. 6, 12; Suet. Tib. 31; cf. Varr. ap. Gell. 14, 7, 12.—Esp.: discessionem facere, *to make a division*, i. e. *to get the vote of the house by dividing it*, Cic. Phil. 14, 1 *fin.*; Hirt. B. G. 5, 52 *fin.*; 8, 53; Cic. Sest. 34, 74; Tac. A. 3, 69 *fin.* al.—**2.** In the church, *a separation, schism* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Act. 21, 21; id. 2 The. 2, 3.

1. discessus, a, um, Part., from discedo.

2. discessus, ūs, m. [discedo]. **I.** *A going asunder, separation, opening* (very rare): caeli, i. e. *lightning*, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 60: est interitus quasi discessus et secretio ac diremptus earum partium, quae ante interitum junctione aliqua tenebantur, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.—**II.** *A going away, departure, removal*. **A.** In gen. (class.): ut me levarat tuus adventus, sic discessus affixit, Cic. Att. 12, 50: subitus (with praeceps protectionis), Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 6: ab urbe, Cic. ib. 8, 3, 3: praclarus e vita, id. Div. 1, 23, 47; cf. id. de Sen. 23: latronis, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30; cf. ceterorum, id. Cat. 1, 3, 7: legatorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 5 *fin.*: discessu mugire boves, Verg. A. 8, 215 al.—In plur.: solis accessus discessusque, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In milit. lang., *a marching away, marching off, decamping*, Caes. B. G. 2, 14, 1; 4, 4, 6; 7, 20, 1 et saep.; Tac. A. 2, 44; Front. Strat. 1, 1, 9; 1, 5, 25 al.—**2.** In Cic. applied to his banishment from Rome: cum, discessu meo, religionum jura polluta sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 42 (cf. absum); so id. de domo 32, 85.

† **discēus**, i, m., = *diskos* (a quoit), a sort of comet shaped like a quoit, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 89.

discidium, ii, n. [discindo]. **I.** *A tearing asunder, dividing, parting* (freq. in Lucr., elsewhere rare): partibus ejus (sc. corporis) discidium parere et nexus exsolvere, Lucr. 1, 220; cf. id. 249; 452; 2, 120; 3, 839 al.: nubis, id. 6, 293: humi, Sol. 1 *med.*: terrarum, Amm. 27, 4 al.—**II.** *A separation of persons or things, a disagreement, discord*; also *divorce* (freq. and class.; see

Madvig. ad Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44, and the Excurs. ib. p. 812 sq.): neque per vinum umquam ex me exoritur discidium in convivio, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 60; Cic. Att. 1, 17, 7; id. Balb. 13, 30: qui inter nos discidium volunt, Ter. And. 4, 2, 14; so of the separation of lovers (of man and wife), id. Hec. 3, 5, 26; 5, 2, 16; Cic. Att. 15, 29, 2; Tac. A. 2, 86; 11, 30; Suet. Dom. 3; Ov. M. 5, 530; 14, 79 et saep.; cf.: divortia atque affinitatum discidia, Cic. Clu. 67: desiderium alicujus discidii, id. Phil. 2, 18, 45; cf. id. Att. 4, 1; Sen. de Const. Sap. 8 *fin.*; Cic. Sull. 21: amicorum discidia, id. Lael. 21, 78; cf. id. ib. 7, 23; 10, 35: ex cupiditatibus odia, discidia, discordiae, bella nascuntur, id. Fin. 1, 13, 44; id. Ac. 1, 12, 43; id. de Or. 3, 16, 61; Liv. 25, 18; Tac. A. 14, 60 al.

dis-cido, ēre, v. a. [caedo], *to cut in pieces* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. passages): aliquod in multas partis ferro, Lucr. 3, 659; id. 669.

discinctus, a, um, Part., from discingo.

di-scindo, cidi, cissum, 3, v. a., *to tear or cleave asunder, to cut asunder, divide, rend, tear* (class.—for syn. cf.: findo, scindo, dirimo, divello, separo, secerno). **I.** Lit.: salicem Graecam discindito, Cato R. 40, 2: vestem, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 4 (quoted Cic. Cacl. 16, 38); Suet. Caes. 84; id. Ner. 42 al.; cf. tunicam, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 195: purpureos amictus manu, Verg. A. 12, 602: labrum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 20; cf.: maxillam ictu, Suet. Calig. 58: artus, Verg. G. 3, 514: nubem (vis ventis), Lucr. 6, 436: cotem novacula, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32; Liv. 1, 36; cf.: trabes aut saxa securibus cuneisque, Tac. H. 5, 6 *fin.*: cunctantem flagellis, Suet. Calig. 33 et saep.—**Absol.**: nulli penitus discindere ferro contigit, Lucr. 1, 31.—**II.** Trop.: discissa cum corpore vis animae, Lucr. 3, 639: tales amicitiae sunt remissione usus eluendae et dissuendae magis quam discindendae, Cic. Lael. 21, 76: omnis oratio aut continua est aut inter respondentem et interrogantem discissa, *interrupted, divided*, Sen. Ep. 89, 16.—Rarely of persons: discissi studiis turbulentis, Amm. 25, 5; cf. id. 22, 5; 28, 4 *fin.*

dis-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3, v. a., *to ungird, deprive of the girdle*. **I.** Lit.: discincta tunica fugiendum est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 132; Vell. 2, 41 *fin.*; cf.: tunicati et discincti, Suet. Aug. 100: jam discingitur armis, Sil. 8, 34.—As a milit. punishment: districtis gladiis discinctos destituit, Liv. 27, 13; Suet. Aug. 24 and 100: cum tenues nuper Marius discinxerit Afros, *had disarmed*, i. e. *conquered*, Juv. 8, 120; cf.: pelatam Amazona Scythico nodo, Mart. 9, 101, 5.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In verb. finit.: mihi crede, in sinu este (Caesar), neque ego discingor, i. e. *I do not neglect him, I endeavor to preserve his friendship*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13; cf. Sen. Ep. 92 *fin.*: discinxit ratione dolos fraudesque resolvit, i. e. *discovered, detected*, Sil. 7, 153; cf.: ut inter Methium et Paulum, quae veniunt in disceptionem, discingas, i. e. *that thou wilt decide*, Sid. Ep. 2, 7.—**B. discinctus**, a, um, *ungirt*.

1. Lit.: ne glorietur accinctus aequae ac discinctus, i. e. *who has put off his armor*, Vulg. 3 Reg. 20, 11.—**2.** Trop. (a) *Voluptuous, effeminate*, Afri, Verg. A. 8, 724.—Hence, (β) *Slovenly, careless, negligent; loose, dissolute, reckless*: discincti ludere, Hor. S. 2, 1, 73: avarus ut Chremes, opp. discinctus ut nepos, id. Epod. 1, 34: Natta, Pers. 3, 31: verna, id. 4, 22: discincta in otia natus, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 41.

disciplina (also unconstr. DISCIPLINA, Num. Hadr. ap. Eckh. D. N. V. 6, p. 503; the Cod. palimps. Cic. Rep. 2, 19, prima manu has likewise DISCIPLINA: so, disciplina, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 75 Lorenz; id. As. 1, 3, 49 Fleck; cf. Ussing ad loc.), ae, f. [discipulus], *instruction, tuition, teaching* in the widest sense of the word (for syn. cf.: ars, litterae, doctrina, scientia, cognitio, humanitas—very freq. and good prose). **I.** Lit.: ad aliquem disciplinae causa concurrere (for which, shortly after: illo discendi causa proficisci), Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 4; cf. ib. 6, 14, 2 and 3: alicui in disciplinam tradi, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 92; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 45; id. Phil. 2, 2: eadem in litteris ratio est reliquique rebus, quarum est disciplina, *are the objects of instruction*, id. Div. 2, 3, 10:

puerilis, id. Rep. 4, 3; 4; cf.: pueritiae disciplinae, id. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: praestantior, id. Fam. 1, 7 *fin.* et saep.

II. Meton. (causa pro effectu), all that is taught in the way of instruction, whether with reference to single circumstances of life, or to science, art, morals, politics, etc., *learning, knowledge, science, discipline*. **A.** Object.: caveto alienam disciplinam temere contemnas, Cato R. R. 1, 4: qui haec (sc. justitia, fides, aequitas, etc.) disciplinis informata, alia moribus confirmarunt, sanxerunt autem alia legibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: totius familiae praecepta et instituta et disciplina, id. Verr. 2, 3, 68: a pueris nullo officio aut disciplina assuefacti nihil omnino contra voluntatem faciant, Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 9; id. B. C. 3, 10, 4 et saep.: cujus prima aetas dedita disciplinis fuit isque artibus, quibus instrumitur ad hunc usum forensium, Cic. Lael. 30, 72: juris civilis, id. de Or. 1, 39, 18; cf. id. Mur. 10 *fin.*: dicendi, id. Brut. 44, 163: musices, *music*, Quint. 1, 10, 15: omnis honesti justique, id. 12, 2, 1: ruris, *agriculture*, Col. 1, 1, 6; cf. id. prooem. § 23 et saep.: militiae, *art of war, tactics*, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 28; cf. bellica, id. N. D. 2, 64, 161: militaris, Nep. Iphicr. 1 and 2; esp. *military discipline*, Liv. 8, 7 *fin.*; 8, 32; 34; 35; Tac. G. 25; Suet. Caes. 24 et saep.; cf. also: docuit, quid populi Romani disciplina atque opes possent, Caes. B. G. 6, 1 *fin.*; and with usus, id. ib. 1, 40, 5: domestica, *domestic discipline*, Suet. Caes. 48; cf. domus, id. Aug. 65 et saep.: rei publicae, *science of government, statesmanship*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 159; cf. id. Rep. 1, 33; 2, 38 *fin.*; 3, 3 al.: disciplina philosophiae, *philosophical doctrines, philosophical system*, Cic. Ac. 2, 3; cf. id. Fin. 1, 4 *fin.*; id. N. D. 1, 7; 5, 32, 90; id. Brut. 25; id. Off. 3, 4, 20 et saep.—**B.** Subject., *a custom, habit*: eademne erat haec disciplina tibi, quum tu adolescens eras? Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 17: eadem nos disciplina utimur, id. As. 1, 3, 49; cf. Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 59 Ruhnk.: imitari malarum malam disciplinam, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 28; cf.: imitari, Castor, potius avi mores disciplinamque debebas, Cic. Deiot. 10; cf. also, id. Verr. 2, 3, 68; Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 6; id. Truc. 1, 1, 30.

disciplinabilis, e, adj. [disciplina], *to be learned by teaching*, Cassiod. Var. 4, 33; Isid. 2, 24, 9.—Hence, *adv.*: **disciplinabiliter**, *in an instructive manner*, Cassiod. in Psalt. praef. 4; id. in Psa. 150, 4.

disciplinatus, a, um, adj. [id.], *instructed, disciplined* (late Lat.), Vulg. Jacob. 3, 13 al.; Alcim. Avit. 4, 46: disciplinatio, Tert. Fug. in persec. 1 *fin.*

disciplinosus, a, um, adj. [id.], *docile*: gladiator, Cato ap. Non. 463, 5; cf. Gell. 4, 9, 12.

discipula, ae, f.; v. discipulus.

discipulatus, ūs, m. [discipulus], *the condition of a disciple, discipleship*, Tert. Praescr. Haeret. 22; Cassiod. Var. 5, 40.

discipulina, ae, v. disciplina init.

discipulus, i, m. [disco, and root of puer, pupilla; cf. Sanscr., putras, son; Gr. πῦλος; Engl., foal], *a learner, scholar, pupil, disciple*. **I.** In gen., Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 44 sq.; Cic. Div. 1, 3, 6; 1, 23, 46; id. N. D. 3, 7 et saep.—Trop. Prov.: discipulus est prioris posterior dies, Pub. Syr. 120 (Rib).—In the fem.: **discipula**, ae, *a female scholar or disciple*: ego te dedam discipulam cruci, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 20; Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 147; Hor. S. 1, 10, 91; Vulg. Act. 9, 36 al.—Cf. transf., of the nightingale, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 83.—Of Latin eloquence: Latina facundia similis Graecae ac prorsus ejus discipula videtur, Quint. 12, 10, 27.—**II.** *A learner in an art or trade, an apprentice*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 4; id. Ps. 3, 2, 76; 96; Paul. Sent. 2, 8, 3.—**III.** (Eccl. Lat.) *A disciple of Christ*, Vulg. Luc. 5, 30 et saep.

discissio, ōnis, f. [discindo], *a separation, division* (late Lat., v. the class. discidium), Aug. Ep. 261 al.

discissura, ae, f. [id.], *a rending asunder, a rent* (late Lat.): corporis, Ambros. Serm. 13.

discissus, a, um, Part., from discindo.

dis-clūdo, si, sum, 3, v. a. [claudio] (rare but classical; already obsolete in the

time of Macrobius, v. Macr. S. 6, 4). **I.** To shut up separately, to keep separate; orig. belonging to household lang.: dispare disculus habere pisces, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4.

II. With the notion of *dis* predominant, to keep apart, to separate, divide: pares cum paribus jungi res, et discludere mundum, Lucr. 5, 438; so of the act of creation, imitated by Vergil: discludere Nerea ponto, to separate, cut off, Verg. E. 6, 35: paludibus mons erat ab reliquis disclusus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 43 Müll.; cf.: mons Cevenna, qui Arvernos ab Helviis discludit, Caes. B. G. 7, 8, 2: ossibus ac nervis disclusis, Lucr. 3, 171; cf.: turres (with disturbare domos), id. 6, 240: quibus (sc. tignis) disclusis atque in contrariam partem revinctis, kept asunder, kept at the proper distance apart, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 7: ut restis, ad ingluviem adstricta, spiritus officia discluderet, i. e. might prevent, choke off, App. M. 1, p. 109, 27.—**B.** Of abstr. objects: Plato iram et cupiditatem locis disclusit: iram in pectore, cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: quae semotae a mente et disclusae, id. ib. 1, 33, 80: morsus roboris, to part, to open, Verg. A. 12, 782.

* **disclusio**, ōnis, f. [discludo], a separation: loci, App. de Deo Socr. init.

disclusus, a, um, Part., from discludo.

disco, didici, 3 (part. fut.: sic disciturum, etc., App. ap. Prisc. p. 887 P.), v. a. [from the root *da-*, Gr. *διδάσκω*, *daivai*; dak-, cf. doceo, doctus, Gr. *διδάσκω*], to learn, to learn to know, to become acquainted with, etc. (for syn. cf.: capio, percipio, concipio, comprehendo, intellego, cognosco, nosco, agnosco, animadverto, calleo, scio—very freq. in all periods and sorts of writing). (a) With acc.: litteras Graecas senex didici, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26; id. Tusc. 1, 13, 29: so, litteras, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 22: jus civile, id. Mx. 9, 19; 10, 23: litteras apud aliquem, Cic. Fam. 9, 10, 2: dialectica ab aliquo, id. Ac. 2, 30, 98: artem ab aliquo, Quint. 3, 1, 10 et saep.: aliquid de aliquo, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 31: virtutem ex me, fortunam ex aliis, Verg. A. 12, 435; cf. Quint. 12, 8, 6 al.: fabularum similia, Cic. Rep. 1, 36: artes, id. ib. 2, 21: palaestram, Quint. 5, 10, 121: affectum, id. 1, 11, 2: inde vocabula prima, Lucr. 5, 1042: elementa prima, Hor. S. 1, 1, 26: dulces querelas, Lucr. 5, 1384; cf. preces, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 133 et saep.: me peritus discet Iber, Hor. C. 2, 20, 20; cf.: quem (Augustum) didicere Vindelici, id. ib. 4, 14, 8: omnes crimine ab uno, Verg. A. 2, 66 et saep.—**Pass.**—dum est, unde jus civile discatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45; cf. jus, Quint. 12, 3, 9: Crassus, quod disci potuit de jure didicit, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 143: tot artibus discendis, Quint. 12, 11, 9 et saep.—(β) With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*: pueri qui nare discunt, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 9: rapere et clepere, Cic. Rep. 4, 5 (ap. Non. 20, 15): Latine loqui, Sall. J. 101, 6: nobis ignoscere, Quint. 11, 2, 45: assem in partes ducere, Hor. A. P. 326: bene ferre magnam fortunam, id. C. 3, 27, 75 et saep.: bene ubi quod consilium discimus accides, etc., Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 15: discit, Litavicum ad sollicitandos Haeduos profectum, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: animadverti et didici ex tuis litteris te omnibus in rebus habuisse rationem, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 5; id. Ac. 2, 30 *fin.*: deos didici securum agere aevum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 101 et saep.—(γ) With *relat. clause*: plures discunt, quemadmodum haec fiant, quam quemadmodum his resistatur, Cic. Lael. 12, 41: quantum in Etruria belli esset, Liv. 10, 25: patriae quid debeat, etc., Hor. A. P. 312 et saep.—(δ) **Absol.**: discas tu quidem a principe hujus aetatis philosophum, et discas quamdiu voles, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: didicit, i. e. oratory, id. Brut. 71, 249; Caes. B. G. 6, 14, 4; Quint. 1, 12, 14 al.: discendi aut visendi causa maria transmittere, Cic. Rep. 1, 3; so, discendi causa, id. ib. 1, 10; id. Off. 2, 1, 4; Caes. B. G. 6, 13 *fin.* al.: se ita a patribus majoribusque suis didicisse, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 6.—**Ellipt.**: discabant fidibus antiqui, sc. canere, Cic. de Sen. 8 *fin.* (cf.: docere fidibus, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3: scire fidibus, Ter. Eun. 1, 5, 53).—**B.** Transf., of inanimate subjects: manus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 159: nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Verg. E. 4, 42: arbores, Plin. H. N. 16 *proem.*—**C.**

To teach = docere (late Lat., cf. *μανθάνειν*, and Eng. learn): falsa discentes, Amm. 14, 1.

discobino, āvi, 1, v. a. [dis-scobina], to file away, to scratch, destroy by scratching: simulacra, Arn. 6, 14.

† **discobolus**, i, m., = *δισκοβόλος*, the thrower of the discus or quoit, a famous piece of sculpture by Myron, Quint. 2, 13, 10; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 57; also by Naucydes, Plin. ib. § 80; and a painting by Tauriscus, id. 35, 11, 40, § 144.

discoctus, a, um, Part., from discoquo.

† **discoides**, is, adj., = *δισκοειδής*, quoit-shaped: figura, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

† **discilius** pes = *δισκολίον*, a verse consisting of an iambus, pyrrhichius, and trochaeus, Attil. Fortun. p. 2687 P.

dis-color, ōris (abl. -ori, Flor. 1, 16, 7; Curt. 3, 3, 26—post-class. form of the fem. discolora, in the signif. of II. A.: lana, Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 302: sarta, Symm. Laud. in Val. 2, 1 ed. Mai.: venustas, Mart. Cap. 4 *init.*; and once discoloria vestis, Petr. 97, 3), adj., of another color, not of the same color (opp. concolor). **I.** Lit. (a) With *dat.*: neutra pars esse debet discolor lanae (shortly before: si palatum atque lingua concolor lanae est), Col. 7, 3, 2: (vestis) sumatur fatis discolor alba meis, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 8: aura auri, Verg. A. 6, 204.—(β) **Absol.**, party-colored, of different colors: habere arcus, ubi discolors sint ceræ, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4: signa, *Cic. Verr. 1, 13 *fin.*: miles (black and white in the game of draughts), Ov. Tr. 2, 477 Jahn; cf. agmen (in running a race), id. Am. 3, 2, 78.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Party-colored, variegated: aves, Plin. 10, 2, 2, § 3: vestis, Curt. 3, 4, 26: arma, Flor. 3, 2, 5 al.—**B.** In gen., of various kinds, different, various: matrona meretrici dispar erit atque Discolor, *Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 4: amnis pelago, Stat. Th. 9, 338: rerum discolor usus, Pers. 5, 52.

discolorus and **discolorus**, a, um, v. the preced. art. *init.*

* **dis-concinnus**, a, um, adj., unsuitable, ill-matched: oculos (opp. concinnos), Fronto de Or. 2.

* **dis-condūco**, ōre, v. n., not to be profitable or conducive, to be injurious, prejudicial: nil disconducit huic rei, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 85.

dis-convenientia, ae, f. [disconvenio], want of agreement, inconsistency (opp. convenientia), Tert. Test. An. 6.

dis-convenio, ire, v. n., to disagree; to be inharmonious, inconsistent (very rare): aestuat et vitae disconvenit ordine toto, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 99.—**Impers.**: eo disconvenit inter Meque et te, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 19: disconveniens deo, Lact. de Ira D. 3, 1.

dis-cōpērio, pērii, pertum, 4, v. a., to uncover, disclose, lay bare, expose (eccl. Lat.): caput, Vulg. Lev. 21, 10: turpitudinem, id. ib. 18, 7: verecundiora patris, id. Ezech. 22, 10.—**B.** Transf., to put off, take off, remove a covering: pallium, id. Ruth. 3, 4.—**II.** Trop., to expose, disclose: peccata, id. Thren. 4, 22.

† **discōphorus**, i, m., = *δισκοφόρος*, one who carries a dish (discus, II.), a dish-bearer, Hier. in Daniel, praef.

dis-cōquo, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., to boil to pieces, to boil thoroughly (post-Aug.), Cels. 6, 9; Plin. 22, 25, 70, § 142; 32, 7, 26, § 81; 23, 6, 60, § 113; Vulg. Ezech. 24, 5 al.

* **discordabilis**, e, adj. [discordo], disagreeing, discordant: ingenio haud discordabili, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 42.

discordia, ae, f. [discors], disunion, disagreement, dissension, variance, discord (class.), Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 66; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 71; Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21; id. Lael. 7, 24; id. Off. 1, 25, 85; id. Mur. 39, 83; Sall. C. 5, 2; Liv. 2, 24 et saep.; Verg. E. 1, 72; id. A. 7, 545; Hor. Epod. 4, 2; id. S. 1, 4, 60 et saep.—**In plur.**, Cic. Lael. 7, 23; id. Off. 1, 25, 86; id. Fin. 1, 13, 44; id. Mur. 23, 47; Suet. Calig. 26; id. Claud. 25; Vulg. Prov. 6, 19 et saep.—**B.** Transf. **1.** The subject of strife: Idae et Phoebo discordia Eveni filia, Prop. 1, 2, 17.—**2.** Of inanimate things: principiorum, Lucr. 5, 440: rerum, id. 6, 366: ponti, Luc. 5, 646: incertae mentis, Ov. M. 9, 630 et saep.—**II.** Personified:

Discordia, the goddess of discord, the Greek *Eris*, Verg. A. 6, 280; 8, 702 Serv.; Stat. Th. 5, 74; Petr. 124, 27 sq.; Hyg. Fab. praef.—Hence, *Discordia* malum, the famous apple of *Eris* in the fable, the apple of discord, Just. 12, 15, 11.

(**discordialis**, false reading in Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 142, instead of *discordiam*, v. Sillig, ad h. l.)

discordiosus, a, um, adj. [discordia], full of discord, prone to discord (very rare; cf. discors and v. Krebs, Antibar. p. 369): volgus seditiosum atque discordiosum, *Sall. J. 66, 2: domus, Sid. Ep. 6, 2.—Hence, *adv.*: **discordiose**, in a spirit of discord, Aug. Bapt. 3, 15, 20.

discordis, is, v. discors *init.*

* **discorditas**, ātis, f. [discors], disunion, discord, Pac. ap. Non. 97, 1.

discordium, i, n. [discors], discord, dissension.—**Plur.**: publica discordia, Calp. Ecl. 1, 57.

discordo, āre, v. n. [id.], to be at variance, to differ, to quarrel (rare but class.).

I. Lit.: discordare inter se, Ter. And. 3, 3, 43: cupiditates in animis dissident atque discordant, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44: animus a se ipse dissidens secumque discordans, id. ib. 1, 18, 58: cum Cheruscis, Tac. A. 12, 28: adversus ventrem (membra), Quint. 5, 11, 19.—**II.** Transf., to be unlike, out of harmony with; to disagree, be inconsistent with, opposed to: ab oratione (vox), id. 11, 3, 45; cf. id. 8, 3, 18: a se fortuna, Vell. 2, 53, 3: avaro parvus (with hilaris nepoti discrepet), Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 194.—**Absol.**: neu discordarent, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 7: eques, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 185: patria, Tac. A. 1, 9.

discoriatio, ōnis, f. [dis-corium], a flaying, removal of the skin, Soran. qu. Med. 245 (cf. discorio, *ἀποδόρεω*, Gloss.).

dis-cors, cordis (nom. f. discordis, Pompon. ap. Prisc. p. 726 Com., v. 164 Rib.), adj. [cor], discordant, disagreeing, inharmonious, at variance; opp. concors (class.). **I.** Prop. **A.** Of persons: homines non contentione, non ambitione discordes, *Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91: ad alia discordes, Liv. 4, 26: in civitate discordi, Tac. H. 2, 10: vexillarii discordium legionum, id. A. 1, 38.—**Poet.**: Tanais discors, Hor. C. 3, 29, 28 et saep.; of Minotaurus: fetus, Ov. M. 8, 133: civitas secum ipsa discors, Liv. 2, 23: filius (Tigran) discors patri, Vell. 2, 37, 2; so with *dat.*, Tac. A. 3, 42; 11, 6; 14, 38.—**B.** Of inanimate things: inter se discordia membra, Lucr. 5, 894; Liv. 9, 3: semina rerum, Ov. M. 1, 9: venti, Verg. A. 10, 356; Ov. M. 4, 621: arma, Verg. G. 2, 459; Tib. 2, 3, 37; cf. bella, Ov. M. 9, 403: animi, Verg. A. 9, 688: vesania, Hor. S. 2, 3, 174: concordia rerum, id. Ep. 1, 12, 19: symphonia, id. A. P. 374.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., unlike, discordant, different (post-Aug.): hostes moribus et linguis, Curt. 4, 13, 4: linguae tot populorum, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 39: aestus marini tempore, i. e. taking place at different times, id. 2, 97, 99; § 218: mixtura generum in vino, non modo in musto discors, id. 17, 22, 35, § 187.—**B.** Different, distinct, double: a fonte discors manat hinc uno latex, two distinct streams, Sen. Herc. Fur. 711: se scindit unius sacri discors favilla, id. Oed. 322: discordemque utero fetum tulit, Ov. M. 8, 133 (Merk. al. dissortem).—**Comp., sup., and adv.** do not occur.

* **discrebilis**, e, adj. [discerno], that can be discerned, discernible: vox, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 42 Mai.

dis-credo, didi, ditum, 3, v. a., to be incredulous towards, not to believe (late Lat.), Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 58 Mai.; Commod. praef. 3 al.

discrepabilis, e, adj. [discrepo], irconciliable, discrepant, Cassiod. in Ps. 100, 1.

discrepans,antis, Part. and P. a., from discrepo.

discrepantia, ae, f. [discrepo], discordance, dissimilarity, discrepancy (a Cicéron. word): rerum et verborum, Cic. Fin. 3, 12 *fin.*: scripti et voluntatis, id. Top. 25 *fin.*: nulla, id. Off. 1, 31, 111.

discrepātio, ōnis, f. [id.], a discrepancy, dispute: inter consules fuit, Liv. 10, 18, 7; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 21, 31, 8.

discrepito, āre, v. freq. n. [id.], to

disagree wholly, to be altogether different (a Lucretian word): res longe, Lucr. 6, 1105; id. 2, 1018: inter se (with disjunctum), id. 3, 803.

dis-crēpo, ūi, 1, v. n., *to differ in sound, to sound differently, discordantly, not to harmonize* (for syn. cf.: differo, disto, intersum). **I.** Lit. (rare; perh. only in Cic.): ut in fidibus aut tibiis, quamvis paulum discrepent, tamen id a sciente animadverti solet: sic videndum est in vita, ne forte quid discrepet, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 40 fin.; id. Rep. 2, 42, 69; id. de Or. 3, 50, 196.—**Far more freq.**, **II.** Trop., *to disagree, be different, to vary, differ*: peccata, quia discrepant, aequae discrepant, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75: oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens, id. Leg. 1, 10 fin.: tres duces discrepantes, prope ut, etc., Liv. 26, 41: nec multum discrepat aetas, *Verg. A. 10, 434 et saep.: eadem dicit, nulla in re discrepat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46: de ceteris rebus discrepantium philosophorum, id. Tusc. 4, 28, 61: verbo inter se discrepare, re unum sonare, id. Off. 3, 21, 83; cf. id. Inv. 2, 49, 144: discrepare ab aequitate sapientiam, id. Rep. 3, 9; so with *ab*, id. Off. 1, 40, 145; id. de Or. 3, 30, 118; id. Planc. 17, 42 al.: facta ejus cum dictis discrepare, Cic. Fin. 2, 30; so with *cum*, id. ib. 4, 22; Varr. L. L. 9, § 102 Müll.: ipsi sibi singuli discrepantes, id. de Or. 3, 50, 196; id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29; so with *dat.*, Hor. C. 1, 27, 6; id. S. 1, 6, 92; id. Ep. 2, 2, 194; id. A. P. 152; Pers. 6, 18 al.—**B.** Transf.: res discrepat, and more freq. *impers.* discrepat, *there is a difference of opinion respecting something* (esp. a fact), *it is a matter of dispute, it is undecided* (opp. *convenit*): incidi in rem multum discrepantem auctorum opinionibus, Vell. 1, 7, 2; cf.: causa latendi discrepat, Ov. F. 6, 572; cum de legibus conveniret, de latore tantum discreparet, Liv. 3, 31 fin.; cf.: veneno quidem occisum, convenit; ubi autem discrepat, Suet. Claud. 44; so with *rel. clause*, Liv. 29, 25, 1: id, quod haud discrepat, id. 9, 46; cf. Suet. Vit. 2: nec discrepat, quin dictator eo anno A. Cornelius fuerit, Liv. 8, 40; so with *quin*, id. 25, 28, 3; cf. Weissenb. ad Liv. 2, 1, 3: inter scriptores rerum, id. 38, 56: inter auctores, id. 22, 61; 29, 25.

* **dis-cresco**, crevi, m. [id.], *to grow broad, grow out*, Lact. de Mort. Pers. 33, 10.

dis-crētīm, adv., *separately*, v. discerno *fin.*

dis-crētio, ōnis, f. [discerno] (post-class.). **I.** A separation: cum vis aliqua utrumque (corpus et animam) discreverit, quae discretio mors vocetur, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 17; Lact. 7, 12, 4.—**II.** A difference, distinction: sine discretione, Pall. Jul. 4, 5; Amm. 17, 1 al.—**III.** Discernment, discrimination, capacity for distinguishing (late Lat.): ne, propter discretionem difficilem, jus incertum sit, Vulg. 1 Cor. 12, 10: boni ac mali, id. Hebr. 5, 14.

dis-crētīvus, a, um, adj. [id.], *serving to distinguish*, Prisc. p. 1021; 1061 al. P.—**Adv.**: **dis-crētivē**, *by way of distinction*, Donat. ad Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 43.

dis-crētor, ōris, m. [id.], *he who discerns or judges, a discernor*: cogitationum deus, Vulg. Hebr. 4, 12 al.

dis-crētus, a, um, Part., from discerno.

dis-crētōrium, ii, n., = διάφραγμα, the diaphragm, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 12, 143.

di-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, 3, v. a., *to distribute, divide among several persons, apportion, assign*: (class.) quodne (argentum) ego descripsi porro illis quibus debui? Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 30: quorum ipsorum bona, quantacumque erant, statim suis comitibus computoribusque descripsit, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22: urbis partis ad incendia, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: duodena jugera in singulos homines, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: populum in tribus tres, curiasque triginta, etc., id. Rep. 2, 8: civitatis iura, id. ib. 1, 2, 2: negotii publici curatio descripta, id. Sest. 30, 66 et saep.: iudicantem vidimus Aecium sedesque descriptas deorum, Hor. C. 2, 13, 22: militibus voluntariis in legiones descriptis, Liv. 31, 14, 2; cf. id. 31, 34, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.; so id. 33, 42, 8; 34, 56, 6; 30, 26, 6 al. (v. describo, II. B. 2., and cf. Bücheler in Rhein-Mus. 13, 698 sq.).

discrimen, inis, n. [contr. from discernim, a discerno; cf. crimen from cerno], lit., *that which separates or divides two things from each other* (for syn. cf.: differentia, discrepantia, diversitas, distantia); hence, **I.** Lit., *an intervening space, interval, distance, division, separation*: cum (duo maria) pertenui discrimine separarentur, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: minimum quos inter et hostem Discrimen murus clausaque porta facit, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 62: aequo discrimine, Lucr. 5, 690; Verg. A. 5, 154: parvum leti, Ov. M. 7, 426; Verg. A. 9, 143: dare discrimina costis, i. e. *to separate them*, id. ib. 10, 382: quae (sc. littera F) inter discrimina dentium effanda est, Quint. 12, 10, 29: agminum, Curt. 4, 12 fin.: ungulae, Col. 6, 15 fin.: comae, Ov. A. A. 2, 302; and in like manner poet.: telluris pectitae, i. e. *furrow*, Col. Poët. 10, 94; Claud. Nupt. Honor. 103: medium luci, Grat. Cynege. 486.—Hence, med. t. t., the dividing membrane, the midriff, diaphragm, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11, 127; 5, 10, 124 al.—**II.** Trop. (so most frequent). **A.** In gen., *a distinction, difference*: amabat omnes, nam discrimen non facit, Lucil. ap. Non. 282, 27: iste, qui omnia jura pretio exaequasset omniumque rerum delectum atque discrimen pecunia sustulisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50; cf.: officia tollebantur delectu omni et discrimine remoto, id. Fin. 4, 25, 69: sit hoc discrimen inter gratiosos cives atque fortes, ut illi, etc., id. Balb. 21 fin.: sine ullo sexus discrimine, Suet. Calig. 8; cf.: rapti per agros viatores sine discrimine liberi servique, id. Aug. 32: omisso sui alicuique discrimine, Liv. 5, 55: divinarum humanarumque rerum, id. 5, 40: recti pravique, Quint. 12, 3, 7: vocum, id. 1, 5, 25; cf. so of the different tones of the strings: septem discrimina vocum, Verg. A. 6, 646 et saep.—**Poet.**: tenues parvi discriminis umbrae, i. e. *of easy gradation*, Ov. M. 6, 62.—**B.** In partic. **1.** With respect to disputed matters, which are to be distinguished between, and thus decided upon, *the decisive point, turning-point, critical moment, determination, decision*: quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est, utrum ille poenas rei publicae luat, an nos serviamus, *to this point*, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 29; cf.: ea res nunc in discrimine versatur, utrum... an, etc., id. Quint. 30, 92; Liv. 29, 17: vicit disciplina militaris, vicit imperii majestas, quae in discrimine fuerunt, an ulla post hanc diem essent, id. 8, 35, 4: haec et his similia haud in magno equidem ponam discrimine, *shall not regard as of great moment*, id. praef. § 8: postquam adesse discrimen ultimum belli animadvertit, id. 44, 23: instant enim (adversarii) et saepe discrimen omne committunt, *abandon the most decisive points*, Quint. 6, 4, 17 et saep.—**Poet.**: experiar, deus hic, discrimine aperto, An sit mortalis, *the test*, Ov. M. 1, 222.—**2.** Transf., *a dangerous, decisive moment, crisis, dangerous condition; risk, danger, hazard*: in ipso discrimine periculi alicquem destituere, Liv. 6, 17; so, periculi, id. 8, 24: in summo rem esse discrimine, *Caes. B. G. 6, 38, 2; cf.: adducta est res in maximum periculum et extremum pene discrimen, Cic. Phil. 7, 1: salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur, id. de Imp. Pomp. 5, 12: in extremo discrimine ac dimicatione fortunae, id. Sull. 28: in veteris fortunae discrimen adducitur, id. Mur. 27, 55; cf.: alicquem in discrimen capitis adducere, id. Deiot. 1, 2; so, capitis, Quint. 11, 1, 49: si ei subito sit allatum periculum discrimenque patriae, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 154: rem publicam in discrimen committere, Liv. 8, 32; 33, 7; cf.: fuitque dies illa tenebrarum et discriminis, Vulg. Esth. 11, 8.

discriminālis, e, adj. [discrimino], *that serves to divide or part* (late Lat.): acus, *a pin or bodkin that parts the hair*, a hair-pin, Hier. Ruf. 3, 42.—Also, subst.: **discrimināle**, is, n., *a head-dress*, Vulg. Isa. 3, 20.

discriminātim, adv. [id.], *with a difference or distinction* (very rare), Varr. R. 1, 7, 7.

discriminātiō, ōnis, f. [id.], rhet. t. t., = παραδιαστολή, *the contrasting of opposite thoughts*, Rufin. Schem. lex. § 20.

discriminātor, ōris, m. [id.], *one who*

distinguishes or discriminates (late Lat.) = distinctior, Aug. ap. Joann. 20, 12.

discriminātrix, icis, f. [discriminator], *she who distinguishes* (late Lat.): fandi ac nefandi, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 7.

discrimino, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [discrimen], *to divide, part, separate* (very rare; cf. divido, dispartio): aliquid, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 4: Etruriam discriminat Cassia, *Cic. Phil. 12, 9: late agros, Verg. A. 11, 144: crinem, Vulg. Jud. 10, 3.—**II.** Trop., *to distinguish*: notae, quibus inter se similia discriminantur, Sen. Ep. 95 fin. et saep.: verba, Varr. L. L. 9, § 104 Müll.—**2.** *To divide, apportion*: vigiliarum somnique tempora, Liv. 21, 4, 6.

discriminōsius, adv. comp. [id.], *more decisively*, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 2, 24.

discriptio, ōnis, f. [discribo], *a division, distribution, apportionment*: civitatis, Cic. Sest. 65, 137: populi, id. Planc. 18, 45: privatarum possessionum, id. Off. 1, 7, 21; id. Tusc. 4, 1, 1; 5, 24, 68; id. Rep. 1, 46, 70; id. N. D. 1, 33, 92 al. (In these passages, formerly descriptio, q. v.)

1. discruciatūs, a, um, Part., from discrucio.

2. discruciatūs, ūs, m., *violent torture, torment*, Prud. Ham. 836. From

dis-crucio, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., *to torture violently, to torment* (repeatedly in Plant. and Cic.; elsewh. rare). **I.** Physically: alicquem discruciatum necare, Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 37; Amm. 27, 12, 3.—**More freq.**, **II.** Mentally, *with se or in the mid. form, to torment one's self; to be troubled, vexed, chagrined*: quid te discrucias? Plant. Fragm. ap. Non. 143, 3: ego discrucior miser amore, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 58; id. Poen. 1, 2, 155.—With *acc.* and *inf.*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 31; Cic. Att. 14, 6; Cat. 66, 76: quod enim ipse celeriter arripuit, id cum tarde percipi videt, discruciator, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 81: discrucior animi, quia, etc., Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 27; so, animi, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 1.

† **discubito**, ōnis, f. [discumbo], *a place for lying down, a couch*, Inscr. Orell. 2106.

discubitus, ūs, m. [id.], *a reclining at table*, Val. Max. 2, 1, 9.—**II.** Transf., *a place at table*: amare primos discubitus, Vulg. Luc. 20, 46 al.

dis-culcio, āre, 1, v. a. [calceo], *to unshoe, remove the shoe from*, Diom. 374 P.

dis-cumbo, cūbui, cūbitum, 3, v. n., *to lie down*. **I.** More freq., *to recline at table for the purpose of eating* (cf. accumbo—so esp. freq. since the Aug. per.): discubui omnes praeter illam, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 4; Lucr. 3, 912; Quint. 11, 2, 13; Suet. Caes. 48; Tib. 2, 5, 95; Verg. A. 1, 708; Ov. M. 8, 566; Vulg. Johan. 12, 2 al.—Sometimes of a single person (yet always with the accessory idea of a number reclining at the same time): in convivio Germanici cum super eum Piso discumberet, Tac. A. 3, 14, 6, 50; Suet. Aug. 74; Curt. 8, 5, 6; Juv. 5, 12.—**Pass. impers.**: discumbitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26; Verg. A. 1, 700; Gell. 3, 19 al.—**II.** Rarely, *to lie down to sleep*: discubuit noctu ire, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 100: cenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14.

* **dis-cūcēatus**, a, um, adj., *wedged apart, kept asunder as by a wedge*: conchae, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 90.

dis-cupio, ēre, v. n. (in famil. lang. for vehementer cupio), *to desire greatly, to long for*: discupio dicere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 87: te videre, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2: se vendere, Cat. 106, 2.

dis-curro, curri and cucurri (perf. discucurri, Liv. 25, 25, 9; Sen. Contr. 4, 2; Suet. Calig. 32: discucurrisse, Curt. 4, 15, 5; oftener curri, Liv. 34, 37; 3, 7, 32; Sen. Ep. 90, 36; Curt. 4, 15, 10 al.), cursum, 3, v. n. **I.** *To run different ways, to run to and fro, run about* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; in Cic. not at all): in muris armata civitas, *Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 3: deus in montibus altis, Ov. F. 2, 285: plebs pileata tota Urbe, Suet. Ner. 57: circa deum delubra, Liv. 26, 9; cf.: circa vias, id. 25, 9: per omnes silvas, Ov. M. 14, 419; cf.: per ambitum lacus, Suet. Claud. 21; and per Baianum sinum equis, id. Calig. 19: more victorum cum palma discucurrit, id. ib. 32 et saep.—Des.

ignating the term. *ad quem*: ad portas, Liv. 25, 37; Verg. A. 12, 577: ad arma, Liv. 5, 36: ad praedam, Curt. 4, 15: ad officia, Petr. 114: ad rapiendas virgines, Liv. 1, 9 et saep.: in latera, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 10; cf.: a media in utramque partem, Quint. 2, 4, 15.—*Pass. impers.*: illicet in muros tota discurret urbe, Verg. A. 11, 468: in tribus ad suffragium ferendum, Liv. 25, 2: ab caede ad diripiendam urbem, id. 27, 16 al.—In the pass., with a homogeneous subject: discursis magnis itineribus, Amm. 29, 5.—**B.** Of inanimate and abstract subjects: discurrentes maculae in gemma, Plin. 37, 1, 3, 5; 13, 21, 37, § 117: catenae circa latera, id. 33, 3, 12, § 40 al.: (Nilus) diversa ruens septem discurret in ora, Verg. G. 4, 291; Plin. 11, 37, 69, § 182: fama tota urbe discurret, Curt. 4, 1: mens discurret utroque, Ov. R. Am. 443.—**II.** Transf., to traverse, run through or over, hasten through (post-class.): latius arva, Avien. Descr. Orb. 516: Gallias, Amm. 15, 5, 4: tramite aliquo discursu, id. 16, 2, 10: discursis itineribus magnis, id. 29, 5, 17.—**III.** Trop., like Gr. *διδασκω*, to speak at length of a thing, to discourse of (post-class.): super quo nunc pauca discurrem, Amm. 17, 4 (cf. in this sense the Romance *discorrere*, *discourir*, and v. 2. discursus, II.).

discursatio, ōnis, f. [discursus], a running hither and thither, a running about (post-Aug. and rare): officiosa per urbem, Sen. Brev. Vit. 3: magna, Front. Strat. 1, 5 fin.: animalium, Lact. Opif. D. 3.

discursator, ōris, m. [id.], one who runs hither and thither, one who runs about (late Lat.): pedites et leves, Amm. 16, 12, 21; cf. hostis, id. 29, 5, 7; 14, 2, 6.

discursim, adv. [discursus], by running or going about, Macr. S. 7, 1, 1 (dub.); Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 1, 51.

discursio, ōnis, f. [id.], a running different ways, scattering (late Lat.): discursiones predatoriae, scattered raids for plunder, foragings, Amm. 15, 4, 11.—**II.** A hasty passing through: discursione rapida maturabant, Amm. 31, 9, 2.

discurso, āre, v. freq. a. and n. [id.]. **I.** *Neutr.*, to run about, hasten up and down (post-Aug. and rare): multum in agendo discursantem, salientem, etc. . . non agere dixit (Domitius Afer) sed satagere, Quint. 6, 3, 54; cf. id. 11, 3, 126; Flor. 3, 18, 10.—**II.** *Act.*, to traverse (late Lat.): Gallias, Amm. 15, 5, 4.

discursor, ōris, m. [id.], one who runs about, (Pseud.) Augustin. ad Frat. Erem. Serm. 5.

1. discursus, a, um, *Part.*, from discursus.

2. discursus, ūs, m. [discursus]. **I.** A running to and fro, a running about (mostly post-class.): magno clamore discursusque passim fugae se mandant, Hirt. B. G. 8, 29, 2; Liv. 25, 25; Quint. 1, 12, 10; Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 7; Ov. F. 2, 223; Juv. 1, 86; Val. Fl. 5, 428 al.—**B.** Transf. **1.** A pace, gait: acri discursu, Amm. 14, 7, 16.—**2.** Of inanimate things: radicum, Plin. 17, 20, 33, § 144: venarum, id. 34, 12, 29, § 118: macularum, id. 16, 15, 26, § 66: telorum, Val. Max. 3, 1, 1.—**II.** In late Lat. (acc. to discursus, II.), a conversation, discourse: redempti, Cod. Th. 9, 24, 1 (cf. It. *discorso*, Fr. *discours*).

† **1. discus**, i, m., = *δίσκος*. **I.** A quoit, an implement for exercise in ancient gymnastics, Stat. Th. 6, 646 sq.; Prop. 3, 14, 10 (4, 13, 10 M.); Hor. C. 1, 8, 11; id. S. 2, 2, 13; id. A. P. 380; Ov. M. 10, 177 al.—**B.** Prov.: qui discum audire quam philosophum malunt, i. e. who prefer trifles to serious things, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21.—**II.** A dish, so called because shaped like a quoit, App. M. 2, p. 125; Vulg. Matt. 14, 8.—**III.** The disc of a dial, a sundial, Vitr. 9, 9, 1.

2. Discus, i, m., the name of a freedman, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 60.

discussē, adv., minutely, accurately, etc., v. discutio fin.

discussio, ōnis, f. [discutio] (very rare).

I. A shaking, Sen. Q. N. 6, 19, 2.—**II.** An examination, discussion. **A.** In gen. (late Lat. for disputatio, quaestio): sequitur illa discussio, quid sit, etc., Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 16, 8; Tert. Pudic. 11.—**B.** In partic., in the later period of the empire, a revis-

ion of the public accounts in the provinces, Cod. Just. 10, 30, 1; Symm. Ep. 5, 74.

discussor, ōris, m. [id.], an examiner (late Lat.). **I.** In gen., Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 21, 8.—**II.** In partic., in the later period of the empire, one who revised the accounts of the public revenue in the provinces, an auditor, Gr. *λογοθέτης*, Cod. Just. 10, tit. 30; Symm. Ep. 5, 76 al.

* **discussōrius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], discutient, dissolving: vis, Plin. 30, 8, 22, § 75.

1. discussus, a, um, *Part.*, from discutio.

2. discussus, ūs, m. [discutio], a dashing, agitating: (lupus) si haesit in hamo, tumultuoso discussu laxat volnera, Plin. 32, 2, 5, § 13.

dis-cutio, cussi, cussus, 3, v. a. [quatio], to strike asunder, dash to pieces, shatter, etc. **I.** In gen.: dentes, Lucil. ap. Non. 455, 18: deum delubra, Lucr. 6, 418; cf.: columna rostrata tota ad innum fulmine discussa est, Liv. 42, 20: ne saxa ex catapulis lateritium discuterent, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 3; cf.: aliquid muri tribus arietibus, Liv. 21, 12: rostro (navis) discusso, shattered, Auct. B. Alex. 46, 2; cf.: tempora cava ictu, Ov. M. 2, 625: ora saxo, id. ib. 4, 519: percussam aquam, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 118: nubes, Ov. M. 15, 70: discussae jubae capiti, Verg. A. 9, 810 et saep.—**II.** In partic.

A. In medic. lang., to scatter, disperse (= digerere), Cels. 2, 17; 3, 15; Scrib. Comp. 43; Plin. 30, 15, 47, § 135 et saep.—**B.** Pregn., to break up, scatter, disperse, dissipate. **1.** Lit. (rarely): illos coetus, Liv. 2, 28; cf.: Boeoticum consilium, id. 42, 44: sole orto est discussa (caligo), id. 29, 27: caligo, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 5; cf. umbras (sol), Verg. G. 3, 357; id. A. 12, 669: discussa nox, Luc. 5, 700.—Rarely with pers. objects: Cato discuit Etruscos, Gabinius Marsos, etc., routs, subdues, Flor. 3, 18, 13; cf.: hostiles turmae discussae, Amm. 25, 1.—Far more freq. and class.,

2. Trop.: terrorem animi tenebrasque, to disperse, dispel, Lucr. 1, 148; 2, 61 al.; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 57: quod rem totam discussam, had frustrated, brought to naught, id. Q. Fr. 2, 12; so freq.: rem, Liv. 34, 56; 39, 10; Suet. Dom. 2 al.: discutere et comprimere periculum consilio, Cic. Mur. 39, 84; so, periculum, Liv. 2, 52; Front. Strat. 2, 11, 4: captiones (shortly before: dissolvere interrogationes), Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 46: omnem ejus cunctationem, Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 2: disceptationem, Liv. 38, 13: crimen alicujus, Quint. 4, 2, 18: famam, Tac. H. 2, 9: fidem, Luc. 1, 119: consilia hostium, Front. Strat. 4, 7, 31: seditionem, id. ib. 1, 9, 2; Vell. 2, 81: bellum (with sepelire), id. 2, 75: nefas, Flor. 3, 18, 9 et saep.—Hence, * **discussē**, adv., only comp., minutely, accurately: explorare discussus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 891.

For the meaning to investigate, discuss (lit. to separate mentally, distinguish, as in disputare, discernere, etc.), which prevails in the post-class. derivatives: discussio, discussor, and discuss; as also in the Romance: discutere, discussare, discussione; discuter, discussion, etc., there appear to be no examples in the literary language.

† **disdiapāsōn**, indecl., = *δισδιάπασων*, a double octave in music, Mart. Cap. 9, § 950; Vitr. 5, 4, 9 al.; cf. diapason.

† **disēmus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *δισήμος*, dissyllabic, Mart. Cap. 9, § 978; § 981.

disertē, adv., clearly, etc., v. dissero, P. a. fin. (a).

disertim, adv., clearly, expressly, etc., v. dissero, P. a. fin. (b).

† **disertiones** divisiones patrimoniorum inter consortes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 8; cf. Müll. ad h. l.

disertitudo, inis, f. [disertus], eloquence (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 50, no. 5; Vulg. Isa. 33, 19.

disertus, a, um, v. dissero, P. a.

dis-glūtino, āre, v. a., to disjoin, disunite (late Lat.): conjuncta (with dissuere), Hier. Ep. 66, no. 12.

dis-grēgo, āre, v. a., to separate, divide (opp. congreco; late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 3, § 289; 9, § 913.

* **disgrēgus**, a, um, *adj.* [disgreco],

different, unlike (with dispar), Mart. Cap. 9, § 892.

* **dis-hiasco**, ēre, v. n., to gape open, to chink, chap, Cato R. R. 12.

dis-icio (or **dissicio**, Lucr. 3, 639; less correctly, **dis-jicio**), jēci, jectum, 3, v. a. [jacio], to throw asunder; to drive asunder; to scatter, disperse (freq. in poets and historians, esp. since the Aug. per.; not in Cic., Plaut., or Ter.). **I.** In gen.: partibus disiectis disque supatis, Lucr. 1, 651; cf. id. 1, 1020: materies, id. 2, 939: vis animai (with dispartita and disscissa), id. 3, 639: equi, id. 5, 400: in vasta urbe lateque omnibus disiectis moenibus, i. e. distributed, stretching out in various directions, Liv. 24, 2; cf. id. 24, 33 fin.: disiecta nube, Plin. 2, 49, 50, § 134: nubes, Ov. M. 10, 179: nubila, id. ib. 1, 328: membra, id. ib. 3, 724; cf.: corpora ponto (with age diversos), Verg. A. 1, 70: rates, id. ib. 1, 43; cf.: naves passim, Liv. 30, 24: naves in aperta Oceani, Tac. A. 2, 23 et saep.: frontem medium mentumque securi, Verg. A. 12, 308; cf.: scyphus in duas partes disiectus, Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 3: crinem disiecta Venus, with dishevelled hair, Sil. 5, 203; of money, to squander, Val. Max. 3, 5, 2.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Milit. t. t., to disperse, scatter, rout the enemy: ea (phalange) disiecta, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 2; Liv. 44, 41; Pompeius ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12 B.: Sall. C. 61, 3; id. J. 50, 6; Nep. Mil. 2 al.: hostium disiecta frangere, the scattered enemy, Amm. 29, 4.—**B.** Pregn., to dash to pieces, lay in ruins, destroy; to frustrate, thwart, bring to naught. **1.** Lit.: arcem a fundamentis, Nep. Timol. 3, 3: moenia urbium, id. ib. § 2; Ov. M. 12, 109: statuas, Suet. Caes. 75: sepulchra, id. ib. 81 al.: globum consensionis, to dissolve, Nep. Att. 8, 4: pecuniam, i. e. to squander, Val. Max. 3, 5, 2; cf. absol.: dide, disice, per me licet, Caecil. ap. Cic. Cael. 16, 37.—**2.** Trop. (i. q. discutere, II. B. 2.): disice compositam pacem, Verg. A. 7, 339; so, pacem, Sil. 2, 295: rem, Liv. 2, 35: consilia ducis, id. 25, 14: cogitationem regiam, Vell. 1, 10: expectationem novarum tabularum, Suet. Caes. 42.

disiecto, āre, v. freq. a. [disicio], to hurl hither and thither, to scatter, disperse: disiectare solet magnum mare transtra, cavernas, etc., Lucr. 2, 553; id. ib. 562; 3, 501: conspiratas gentes, Amm. 16, 3; cf. id. 19, 7.

1. disiectus, a, um, *Part.*, from disicio.

* **2. disiectus**, ūs, m. [disicio], a casting asunder, scattering, Lucr. 3, 928.

dis-jicio, v. disicio.

disjugatio and **disjūgo**, v. dijugo.

disjunctē, adv., separately, distinctly, etc., v. disjungo, P. a. fin. a.

disjunctim, adv., separately, etc., v. disjungo, P. a. fin. b.

disjunctio or **dijunctio**, ōnis, f. [disjungo], a separation (a Cicero word).

I. In gen.: in tanta disjunctioe meorum, tanta acerbitate, Cic. Sest. 21, 47; cf. (amicorum), with alienatio, id. Lael. 21: animorum disjunctio dissensionem facit, i. e. the diversity, difference, id. Agr. 2, 6, 14; cf. sententiae, id. Prov. Cons. 17, 40.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In philos. lang., an opposition of two propositions disjunctively connected in a syllogism, Cic. N. D. 1, 25, 70; id. Top. 14, 56; id. Ac. 2, 30, 97; id. Fat. 16, 37; cf. disjunctus.—**B.** In rhet., a fig. of speech.

1. Corresp. to the Gr. *διεζευγμένον*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207 (quoted in Quint. 9, 1, 35); Auct. Her. 4, 27; Gell. 2, 7 fin.—**2.** Corresp. to the Gr. *συνωνυμία*, i. e. the use of different words or phrases having the same import, Quint. 9, 3, 45.

disjunctivus or **dij-**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], placed in opposition, opposed to each other (post-class.). **I.** In philos. lang.: proloquium, i. q. disjunctio (II. A.), Gell. 5, 11, 9; cf. ib. § 8.—**II.** In gram. lang., disjunctive, expressed with disjunctive particles (aut, vel, sive, etc.), Charis. p. 199 P. et saep.; Dig. 35, 1, 78 al.

disjunctus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from disjungo.

dis-jungo or **dijungo**, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., to disjoin, disunite, separate, opp. to

conjungo (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Esp., to *unyoke draught cattle*: asinum, bovem ab opere, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4; Col. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 251: bovem opere, Col. 6, 15, 2; and simply bovem, id. 6, 14 *fin.*; Cic. Div. 2, 36 *fin.*; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28; Ov. M. 14, 648 al.—**B.** To *wean sucklings*: agnos a mamma, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20; 2, 7, 12 al.—**C.** In gen., to *divide, separate, part, remove*. (a) With acc. only, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 18: intervallo locorum et temporum diiuncti sumus, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: quod (flumen) Jugurthae Bocchique regnum disjungebat, Sall. J. 92, 5 et saep.—(b) With ab: nisi (fons) munitione ac mole lapidum diiunctus esset a mari, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53: qua in parte Cappadocia ab Armenia disjungitur, Sall. H. Fragm. IV. 20 ed. Gerl. (ap. Non. 535, 17); Liv. 42, 59.—(c) With simple abl.: Italis longe disjungimur oris, *Verg. A. 1, 252.—* (d) With *inter se*, Lucr. 3, 803.—**II.** Trop., to *separate, part, divide* (esp. freq. in Cic.). (a) With acc. only (very rarely): sin eos (oratore et philosophum) disjunctent, hoc erunt inferiores, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 35 *fin.*; id. Rep. 2, 37.—(b) With ab: ea res disiunxit illum ab illa, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 86; cf. eos a colonis, Cic. Sull. 21: populum a senatu, id. Lael. 12, 41: Pompeium a Caesaris amicitia, id. Phil. 2, 9 *fin.*: me ab orationibus, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23 Orell. N. cr.: nos a corporibus (shortly before, sevocare, advocare, and secernere animum a corpore), id. Tusc. 1, 31: passionem a cultura, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 22; cf. ib. 1, 3: honesta a commodis (opp. commiscere), Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16: artem a scientia, Quint. 2, 15, 2: veterem amicitiam sibi ab Romanis, Liv. 42, 46, 6 et saep.—Hence, **disjunctus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *separate, distinct; distant, remote*.—With ab or absol. **A.** Lit.: Aetolia procul a barbaris disjuncta gentibus, Cic. Pis. 37, 91; cf. in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis, id. de Imp. Pomp. 4.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *apart, different, remote*. (a) With ab: vita maxime disjuncta a cupiditate et cum officio conjuncta, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: homines Graecos, longe a nostrorum hominum gravitate disjunctos, id. Sest. 67, 141: mores Caellii longissime a tanti sceleris atrocitate disjuncti, id. Cacl. 22; cf. id. de Or. 1, 3 *fin.*; id. Pis. 1, 3; cf. in comp.: nihil est ab ea cogitatione diiunctus, id. Ac. 2, 20 *fin.* et saep.—(b) *Absol.*: neque disjuncti doctores, sed lidem erant vivendi praeceptores atque dicendi, id. de Or. 3, 15, 57: ratio, quae similitudines transferat et disjuncta conjungat, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45.—**2.** Esp., of discourse, *disconnected, abrupt, disjointed*: conjunctio, quae neque asperos habet concursus, neque disjunctos atque hiantes, Cic. Part. Or. 6, 21; cf. of the orator himself: Brutum (oratore) otiosum atque diiunctum, Tac. Or. 18.—**3.** In dialectics, *opposed*: disjuncta conjungere, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: omne, quod ita diiunctum sit, quasi aut etiam, aut non, etc., i. e. *logically opposed, disjunctive* (i. q. diiunctio, II. A.), id. Ac. 2, 30, 97.—As *subst.*: **disjunctum**, i, n., *that which is logically opposed*: quod Graeci διεζευγμένον ἀνίωμα, nos diiunctum dicimus, Gell. 16, 8, 12.—*Adv.* **a. disjuncte** (dij-), *separately, distinctly, disjunctively* (opp. conjuncte), Fest. s. v. SACRAM VIAM, p. 292, 5 Müll.—*Comp.*: non satis quae diiunctus dicuntur, intellegis, Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 32.—*Sup.*, Amm. 20, 3, 11.—**b. disjunctim** (dij-), *opp. conjunctim*, Gai. 2, 199; 205; Dig. 28, 7, 5; 35, 1, 49 al.

‡ **disjurgium**, ii, n. [disjurgium], *a difference, quarrel*, Inscr. Orell. 3023; 4777.

‡ **dismotum**, v. dimoveo *init.*

‡† **disōmus**, a, um, *adj.*, = δίσωμος, *holding two bodies*: vas, a sarcophagus for two persons, Inscr. Orell. 4548.

* **dispalesco**, ēre, v. *inch.* n. [dispalor], to *spread about, be noised abroad*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 123.

dis-pālor, ātus, i, v. *dep. n.*, to *wander about, to straggle, stray* (very rare). **I.** Prop.: dispalati ab signis, Sisenn. ap. Non. 101, 6; id. ib. 7; Nep. Lys. 1, 2; id. Hann. 5, 2; Amm. 15, 3; 31, 2.—**II.** Trop.: multitudo in varias artes dispersa, *scattered, dispersed*, Pseudo-Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2, 5.

dis-pando or **dispendo**, no *perf.*, sum; also, in colloq. lang., **dispenno**, dispassus (in Plaut., v. the foll.), v. a., to *stretch out, spread out, to extend, expand* (very rare). **I.** Prop.: dispennte hominem divorsum et distennite, Plaut. Mil. 5, 14: dispassis manibus, id. ib. 2, 4, 7 (also ap. Gell. 15, 15, 4); and: dispassis membris (Tityos), Lucr. 3, 988, v. Lachm. ad h. l. p. 201: dispansae vestes in sole, Lucr. 1, 306; so, arbor vastis dispansa ramis, Plin. 9, 4, 3, § 8; Suet. Dom. 19: neu distracta (natura) suum late dispandat hiatum, Lucr. 6, 599.—* **II.** Trop., of speech, to *spread out, amplify*, L. Verus ap. Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 3.

dis-par, āris, *adj.*, *unlike, dissimilar, different, unequal* (freq. and class.; cf. impar, dissimilis, absimilis). (a) *Absol.*: dispares mores disparia studia sequentur, quorum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic. Lael. 20, 74; cf. id. Fin. 2, 3, 10: ostendi, parem dignitatem, disparem fortunam in Murena atque in Sulpicio fuisse, id. Mur. 21; cf. id. Planc. 24 *fin.*; id. Prov. Cons. 7, 17; Caes. B. G. 7, 39; Sall. J. 52, 1 al.: tempora, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87; cf. id. Off. 1, 34; 2, 18: proelium, Caes. B. G. 5, 16, 2; cf. certamen, *unequal, ill-matched*, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 61: habitus animorum, Liv. 30, 28: via dicendi, Quint. 10, 1, 67 et saep.: calami, i. e. *unequal, of different lengths*, Ov. M. 1, 711; cf. avenae, id. ib. 8, 192: fistula, id. ib. 2, 682; and cicutae, Verg. E. 2, 36.—(b) With *dat.*: color rebus (opp. par), Lucr. 2, 738: sunt his alii multum dispares, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109: illa oratio huic, id. de Or. 2, 44: atque discolor matrona meretrici, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 3 et saep.—(c) With *gen.*: quicquam dispar sui atque dissimile, Cic. de Sen. 21, 78: sortis, Sil. 5, 19: animorum, id. 8, 570.

* **disparasco**, ēre, v. n. [dispar], to *be unlike*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 3, 9 *med. dub.*

disparātio, ōnis, f. [dispario], *a separation*: procreationis, i. e. *a delivery*, Vitruv. 2, 9: brevis, Amm. 21, 12, 8.

dispargo, v. dispergo.

dis-pārilis, e, *adj.*, *dissimilar, different* (very rare): pabulum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4: formae, id. L. L. 9, § 40 Müll.: aspiratio terrarum, *Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: vites, Col. 3, 2, 17: ictus errantium siderum, Plin. 2, 45, § 216.—*Adv.*: **dispariliter**, *differently*, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 6 *fin.*; id. L. L. 9, § 89 Müll.

disparilitas, ātis, f. [disparilis], *dissimilarity, difference* (ante- and post-class. and very rare): vocis, Varr. L. L. 10, § 36 Müll.: rerum, Gell. praef. § 3: collationis, id. 7, 3, 47.

dispariliter, *adv.*, *differently, dissimilarly*, v. disparilis *fin.*

dis-pāro, āvi, ātum, i, v. a., to *part, separate, divide* (rare but class.). **I.** In gen.: Jupiter nos per gentes alium alia dispartat, Plaut. Rud. prol. 10: (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisit, eosque ita dispartavit, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 22; *Caes. B. G. 7, 28 *fin.*: ab Euphrate brevi spatio dispartatur, Amm. 14, 3, 3; 14, 8, 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: tot sententias in eandem rem, Gell. 11, 11, 4: ab omni turpitudinis labe dispartata atque abjuncta divinitas, Arn. 3, p. 105.—**B.** Esp., in rhet.: oppositionem negationis separatur, hoc modo: *sapere, non sapere*, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42; cf. Quint. 5, 11, 31.

dispartibilis, e, *adj.* [dispartio], *divisible*; coupled with demutabilis (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Hermog. 39.

dis-partio and **dispartior**, v. dispartio.

dispatens, entis, *P. a.* [dis-pateo], *opening in different directions*: latibula sibi parant in plures exitus dispatentia, Lact. 3, 10, 3.

dispectio, ōnis, f. [dispicio], *a viewing, considering*: tituli, Tert. Res Carn. 19.

dispecto, āre, v. *freq. a.* [id.], to *consider, contemplate, examine*: momenta, Arn. 1, p. 13.

dispector, ōris, m. [id.], *one who considers, examines, a searcher* (eccl. Lat.): cordis Deus, Tert. Anim. 15: alienarum sententiarum, id. ad Uxor. 2, 8.

1. dispectus, a, um, *Part.*, from dispicio.

2. dispectus, ūs, m. [dispicio], *regard, consideration, examination*, Sen. de Ira, 2, 9, 2; id. Ep. 94 *med.*

dis-pello, pūli, pulsum, 3, v. a., to *drive asunder, to scatter, disperse* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: dispulsa suo de coetu materia Copia, Lucr. 1, 1017: pecudes dispulsa, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 7: ater quos aequore turbo Dispulerat, Verg. A. 1, 512; cf. ib. 538: umbras, id. ib. 5, 839: aequora prorā, Stat. Th. 5, 335.—**II.** Trop., to *scatter, drive away, dispel*: (philosophia) ab animo tamquam ab oculis caliginem dispulit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64; cf. tenebras calumniae, Phaedr. 3, 10, 42: somnos, Sen. Troad. 452: curas, Sil. 8, 164: inediae metum, Amm. 14, 7.

dispendiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dispendium], *hurtful, prejudicial* (post-Aug. and very rare): cunctatio, Col. 2, 20, 1: occasiones, Cod. Theod. 11, 2, 4 al.

dispendium, ii, n. [dispendo] (opp. compendium, v. 3. dis, II.), *expense, cost, loss* (mostly ante- and post-class.; cf. impensa, impendium, sumptus; also: noxa, damnum, detrimentum, jactura, incommodum). **I.** Lit.: dispendium ideo, quod in dispendendo solet minus fieri, Varr. L. L. 5, § 183 Müll.: sine damno et dispendio, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 35; cf. so with sumptus, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 7: minore nusquam bene fui dispendio, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 20: ut gratiam ineat sine suo dispendio, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 29: neque dispendi facit hulum, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 60 Müll.; cf. *Lucr. 2, 1127: alicui afferre dispendium, Col. 4, 24, 1: quod dispendium pauci intellegunt, Plin. 36, 6, 9, § 53: dispendia (comae), Ov. Am. 1, 14, 43; cf. id. ib. 1, 7, 25: viarum, i. e. *a roundabout way*, Mart. 9, 100: silvae, Luc. 8, 2.—**2.** Trop.: hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispendia tanti, *loss of time*, *Verg. A. 3, 453: famae, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 452: disciplinae, Aus. Grat. Act. 32.

1. dis-pendo, ēre, v. a., to *weigh out* (ante- and post-class.): in dispendendo, Varr. L. L. 5, § 183 Müll.: panis dispensus, i. e. *dispensed, distributed*, Prud. ap. Symm. 1, 584.

2. dis-pendo, to *stretch out*, v. dis-pando.

dispenno, ēre, v. dispendo.

dispensatio, ōnis, f. [dispenso]. **I.** *Economical management, charge, direction, superintendence*. **A.** Lit.: aerarii, Cic. Vat. 15, 36.—**B.** Transf.: annonae, Liv. 10, 11; cf. id. 4, 12 *fin.*: est autem in eximendis favis necessaria dispensatio, Plin. 11, 14, § 35; Front. Aequa. 78 *fin.*—**II.** *The office of a dispenser, management, administration, stewardship, διοίκσις*, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 28; id. Att. 15, 15, 3; Suet. Oth. 5; Inscr. Orell. 834; Vulg. 1 Cor. 9, 17.

dispensativus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to management or administration*: philosophia, Isid. Orig. 2, 24, 16.—*Adv.*: **dispensative**, *in the manner of an administrator, in substitution*, Hier. Ep. 112, 14.

dispensator, ōris, m. [id.], *a household superintendent, a manager, steward*; as manager of the imperial treasury, a cashier, treasurer, διοικητής; usually the most trustworthy slaves, but under the emperors sometimes ingenui (v. Orell. on his Inscr. 4002): ab aere pendendo dispensator, Varr. L. L. 5, § 183 Müll.; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43; and Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 9 Müll.: dispensator litteras scit, Cic. Rep. 5, 3, 5 (cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 371); so id. Fragm. ap. Non. 193, 10; Juv. 1, 91; Suet. Aug. 67; Mart. 5, 42, 5; Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 129; Inscr. Orell. 790; 895; 2914 sq.; Vulg. Gen. 43, 16 al.

* **dispensatōrius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *relating to management or control* (late Lat.), Hier. in Is. 14, 53, 12.

dispensatrix, icis, f. [dispensator], *she that dispenses, a female steward*, Hier. Quaest. Hebr. in Paralip. 8; Inscr. Murat. 968, 9.

dis-penso, āvi, ātum, i, v. *freq. a.* **I.** *Orig. of money, to distribute by weight, to*

disburse, pay out (for syn. cf.: *partior, impertio, distribuo, divido*): ducentos nummos (sc. inter milites), Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 47. — **B.** In gen., *to manage, regulate* household expenses: domesticas res, Cic. Att. 11, 1; cf. Juv. 7, 219: eligere aliquem ad dispensandam pecuniam, *to have charge of the military chest*, Nep. Con. 4. — **Absol.**: dispensat pueris vilicus, *distributes rations*, Mart. 12, 18, 22. — **II.** Transf., of other things, *to dispense, distribute, arrange* (for syn. cf.: *dispono, digero, ordino, compono*). **A.** Lit.: (fons) certis horarum spatiis dispensatur inter incolas, Plin. 18, 22, 51, § 188; Front. Aquaed. 9; Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 89: vitis aequa portione sucum proli suae dispensat, Col. 4, 24, 9: oscula suprema natos per omnes, Ov. M. 6, 278 (cf.: *dividit oscula*, Hor. C. 1, 36, 6): flum. candelae, Juv. 3, 287: quem (annum) intercalariis mensibus interponendis ita dispensavit (Numa), ut, etc., Liv. 1, 19 fin. — **B.** Trop., *to manage, regulate, control, distribute*: inventa non solum ordine, sed etiam momento quodam atque iudicio dispensare atque componere, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142: quasi dispensare rem publicam et in ea quodam modo vilicare, id. Rep. 5, 3, 5; Just. 7, 6, 4: laetitiam inter impotentes populi animos, i. e. *to impart to them by degrees*, Liv. 27, 50 fin.: male dispensata libertas, Sen. Ben. 1, 10: quae dispensant mortalia fata sorores, Ov. H. 12, 3 et saep.: consilium dispensandae coonestandaeque victoriae imperatoribus majores dederunt nostri (qs. *to arrange as the general's manager*; the fig. acc. to I. B., v. also *dispensator*), Liv. 38, 47. — **Absol.**: si modo recte dispensare velis, *to dispense, arrange* (= administrare), Hor. S. 1, 2, 75.

dispensus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. dispendo.

* **dis-percūtiō**, ēre, v. a., *to dash out*: cerebrum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 18.

disperditio, v. *dispartitio*.

dis-perdō, didi, ditum, 3, v. a., *to destroy, spoil, ruin* (rare but class.): bibe, es, disperde rem, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 32; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 58: ut a majoribus nostris possessiones relictas disperdat et dissipet, *Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 2: imaginem, Gell. 15, 31, 4. — Poet.: stridenti miserum stipula disperdere carmen, *to spoil*, *Verg. E. 3, 27. — Of personal objects: lenonem, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 96: qui tot cives Romanos occidit, arripuit, disperdidit, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10: inimicos, Vulg. Psal. 142, 11 et saep. — (The *pass.* forms are not found, *disperreo* taking their place. In Lucr. 2, 831, *dispergitur* is the true reading.)

dis-percō, ii, 4, v. n., *to go completely to ruin, to be lost or undone, to perish* (rare; mostly ante-class.): quin prius disperibit faxo, quam unam calcem civerit, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 86: fructus disperseunt, Varr. R. 1, 11, 1; cf. Col. 12, 46, 2: fundus, *Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: disperit cibus, Lucr. 3, 704: vestis multo sanguine, id. 5, 1422; id. 4, 376; 5, 288 al.: tui labores, Cat. 1, 11. — Prov.: male partum male disperit, *light come, light go*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 22 (for which *dislabitur*, Poeta ap. Cic. Phil. 2, 27). — **II.** In colloq. lang.: disperii! *I am undone! it's all over with me!* Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 28; id. Aul. 2, 2, 65; id. Cas. 5, 3, 2; id. Most. 1, 1, 28 et saep.; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 24; id. Ad. 3, 3, 1; Afran. ap. Non. 110, 13; for which once *Disperreo!* Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 12: Disperream, si or nisi, *may I perish, if or if not*; a strong asseveration, Cat. 92, 2, 4; Prop. 2, 21, 9 (3, 14, 9 M.); Hor. S. 1, 9, 47; Suet. Tib. 59 al.

di-spargo, in late Lat. and sometimes in MSS. of the older authors written **dis-spargo** (cf. *aspergo* and *conspargo*), si, sum, 3, v. a., *to scatter on all sides, to scatter about, disperse* (freq. and class., esp. in the *part. perf.*). **I.** Lit.: per agros passim dispergit corpus, Cic. Poet. N. D. 3, 26, 67; cf. *per hypallagen*: membrorum collectio dispersa (coupled with *dissipare*), id. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 22 (but in Lucr. 3, 988, the right reading is: *dispersis* membris, not *dispersis*, v. *disperdo*): cur (deus) tam multa pestifera terra marique disperserit? id. Ac. 2, 38, 120: nubes dispergunt venti, Lucr. 5, 254: an tibi jam mavis cerebrum dispergam hic? Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 7; for which:

ut cerebro dispergat viam, *besprinkle*, id. ib. 3, 2, 19: caprae dispergunt se, contra oves se congregant et condensant in locum unum, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 9; cf.: comites dispersi, Lucr. 4, 576; so the *mid.*: dispersi, of persons, Cic. Fl. 13, 30; id. Sest. 42, 91; and esp. freq. of soldiers, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 8; 3, 28, 3; id. B. C. 1, 44, 1; 2, 38, 5 et saep.; Sall. J. 98, 4 et saep.; cf.: dispersi a suis pars cedere, etc., id. ib. 51, 1; and in the *verb. fin. act.*: quae (duo millia evocatorum) tota acie disperserat, *had distributed*, Caes. B. C. 3, 88, 4: fimum, Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 193: vitem traducibus dispergere atque disrarare, Col. 5, 6, 36: lactuca dispergitur, *set out*, i. e. *planted*, id. 11, 3, 25: color dispergitur omnis, Lucr. 2, 831 (not *disperditur*, v. Lachm. ad h. l.): ubi brachia et crura inaequaliter dispergit, i. e. *moves at random*, Cels. 2, 6: Mesopotamia vicatim dispersa, i. e. *divided*, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 117: magna pars Judaeae vicis dispergitur, Tac. H. 5, 8 et saep. — Poet.: aries dispergit saxa (with effundere muros), Luc. 1, 384 Cort.: dispersa capillos, id. 10, 84: quo latior (res) est, in cunctas undique partis Plura modo dispergit et ab se corpora mittit, Lucr. 2, 1135; so with *in* and *acc.*, id. 1, 309; Caes. B. G. 6, 34, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 89, § 220: tripartitum exercitum plures in manus, Tac. A. 3, 74 al.: aer dispergitur ad partis minutas corporis, Lucr. 4, 895.

II. Trop.: in praesentia tantummodo numeros et modos et partes argumentandi confuse et permixte dispersimus: post descripte . . . ex hac copia digeremus, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49; cf. id. de Or. 1, 42, 187; 191; Quint. 9, 3, 39: bellum tam longe lateque dispersum, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: in re dispersa atque infinita, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 1: plebis vis soluta atque dispersa in multitudine, Sall. J. 41, 6: rumore, Tac. A. 4, 24: falsos rumores, id. H. 2, 96; and with *acc.* and *inf.*: vulgus fingendi avidum disperserat accitum in adoptionem, *had given out*, id. ib. 2, 1: membratim oportebit partis rei gestae dispergere in causam, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30: vitam in auras, Verg. A. 11, 617; cf.: partem voti in auras, id. ib. 795. — Hence, *adv.* in two forms: **1.** *disperse*, *dispersedly, here and there* (very rare): disperse et diffuse dictae res, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 98: multis in locis dicta, id. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 116. — **2.** *dispersim*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 7; 3, 2, 13; Suet. Caes. 80.

* **di-sperno**, ēre, v. a., *to despise*: iussa, Juvenc. 2, 257.

disperse and **dispersim**, *adv.*, v. *dispergo fin.*

dispersio, ōnis, f. [*dispergo*], a *scattering, dispersion*. **I.** In gen. (a) *Act.*: exercitus, Isid. 18, 2, 7: populi, gentis, Tert. adv. Jud. 13: gentium, Vulg. Johan. 7, 35. — (b) *Pass.*: pascentium equorum, Veg. Mil. 3, 8. — **II.** Transf. **1.** *Destruction*: urbis, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 30 fin. Ed. Halm. (B. & K., *dispartitio*). — **2.** *The who are scattered*: dispersiones Israël congregabit, Vulg. Psal. 146, 2; id. 2 Macc. 1, 27.

dispersus, a, um, *Part.*, from *dispergo*.

dis-partio (in many MSS. also **dispartio**, Liv. 3, 10, 9; Nep. Eum. 2), īvi or īi, itum, 4 (*arch. inf. pass.*: *dispartitir*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 26), v. a. [*partio*], *to distribute, divide* (class.). **I.** Lit.: dispartiti viri, dispartiti ordines, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 65: funditores inter manipulos, Sall. J. 49 fin.: auxilarios equites tribunis legionum in utrumque latus, id. ib. 46, 7: (conjuratos) municipiis, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7: exercitum per oppida, Liv. 29, 1 et saep.: opsonium hic bifariam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 3; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 5: secundam mensam servis, Nep. Ages. 8, 4: epulas trifariam, in jentacula et prandia, etc., Suet. Vit. 13: pecuniam iudicibus, Cic. Clu. 25, 69: dispartiantur patris bona pariter, Afran. ap. Non. 374, 33: portas et proxima loca tribunis, *to assign as posts to be guarded*, Sall. J. 59, 1 et saep. — *Pass.*, with *mid. force*: Etiam dispartimini? *won't you part yet?* Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 33. — **II.** Trop. (mostly in Cic.): ea quae ad mortales pertinent, quadrifariam dispartierim, in homines, in loca, in tempora, in res, Varr. ap. Non. 92, 16; cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 190; 3, 29, 114; id. Brut. 44, 162: Romani homines, qui tempora voluptatis la-

borisque dispartiant, id. Mur. 35 fin.: cum aliquo dispartitum officium est in aliqua re, id. Fam. 5, 2: Ceres et Libera, a quibus initia vitae atque victus, hominibus et civitatibus data ac dispartita esse dicuntur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 72: tot in curas dispartiti eorum animi erant, Liv. 22, 7, 10. — Also deponent form, **dis-partior** (-*partior*), īri, jurisconsulti saepe quod positum est in una cognitione, id in infinita dispartiuntur, Cic. Leg. 2, 19, 47: administrationem inter se, Liv. 3, 10, 9.

dispartior, īri, v. *dep.*, v. *preced. fin.*

dispartitio, ōnis, f. [*dispartio*], a *division, destruction*: urbis, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 30 fin. (where *dispartitio* is a false reading, but v. *dispersio*); Tert. adv. Herm. 31.

dis-pesco (*pescui*, acc. to Prisc. p. 885 P.), pestum, 3, v. a. [commonly referred to *pasco*; lit., *to take from the pasture* (*pecus* a pastione deducere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 11), but more probably from root *pac-*, *παγ-* of Gr. *πάγνυμι*, *to fasten*; Lat.: *pango, paciscor*, etc.; cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. 268], like *disjungere*, in gen., *to separate, divide* (post-Aug. and very rare); Oceanus Africam Europam Asiamque dispescit, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 173; cf.: Nilus Africam ab Aethiopia dispesces, id. 5, 9, 10, § 53: Samon a Mileto, App. Flor. 15, p. 350; id. de Deo Socr. p. 44. — * **II.** Trop.: dispestae disturbataeque nuptiae, App. M. 4, p. 154, 33.

dispeusus, a, um, v. *dispendo*.

dispestus, a, um, *Part.*, from *dispesco*.

di-spīcio, spexi, spectrum, 3, v. n. and a., *to see through all parts* (cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. vol. 2, p. 236 and 237), *to see with an effort, to open wide the eyes* in order to see, *to look through, to see; to glance, to gaze; and actively, to descry, discern, perceive* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic. Lachm. l. l. prefers *dispicere* in many passages where the best editions have *despicere*, e. g. Verg. A. 1, 224; id. G. 2, 187; Ov. M. 2, 178; 3, 44; 7, 223; id. F. 4, 569; Col. 1, 6, 23; cf. Conington ad Verg. A. 1, 224; Munro ad Lucr. 4, 418 N. cr.). **I.** Lit. (a) *Neutr.*: isti autem tunc effusis tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam ad dispicendum reliquerunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61; cf.: tanta oborta caligo est ut dispicere non posset, Suet. Ner. 19; Cic. Tusc. 1, 19 fin.: catuli, qui jam dispecturi sunt, caeci aequae et hi, qui modo nati, id. Fin. 4, 23 fin.: ut primum dispeixit, id. ib. 2, 30, 97: ad terram aspice et dispicere, Oculis investigans astute augura, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 25. — (b) *Act.*: nubila, Lucr. 4, 418 Lachm.: longe cunctas in partibus, id. 6, 648: dispecta est et Thule, Tac. Agr. 10: ut nequit ullam dispicere oculum rem, Lucr. 3, 564. — **B.** Transf., *to investigate, make an examination*: dispicentibus consistorianis et militaribus, Amm. 15, 5, 12. — **II.** Trop., *to perceive mentally, discern, discover* (commonly as *act.*): si imbecilli animi verum dispicere non possint, Cic. Div. 2, 39; cf. Liv. 44, 6 fin.: mentem principis, Tac. A. 3, 22: merita, id. ib. 13, 27: in ea re Pompeius quid velit, non dispicio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2 fin.: sine jam aliquod dispiciam, *to find out*, Ter. And. 3, 5, 16; cf. Cic. Att. 2, 20. — **B.** Meton. (mostly in the *imperat.*), *to consider, think, reflect upon*: nunc velim dispicias res Romanas, Cic. Att. 6, 8: discerne et dispicere insidiatorem et petitem insidiis, Liv. 40, 10; Just. Inst. 1, 8 pr.: dispicere, an tu, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 18, 5: dispicere, ne sit, etc., id. ib. 2, 10, 5: prius dispiciamus de his, quae, etc., Gai. Inst. 1, § 143; cf. Dig. 14, 1, 1; and *absol.*: virtus est, ubi occasio admonet, dispicere, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 15.

Dispiter, v. *Dis* and *Dispiter*.

* **dis-plāno**, āre, v. a., *to level away, to level*: rutro caput, Varr. ap. Non. 18, 25.

* **dis-plīcātus**, a, um, *Part.* [*plico*], *scattered, dispersed*: apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7.

displīcentia, ae, f. [*displīceo*], *dissatisfaction, discontent*: sui (with taedium), Sen. Tranq. An. 2, 8. — **II.** Med. t. t., *indisposition*: corporis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6, 86; 5, 10, 96.

dis-plīcēo, ūi (*displīcitus* est, Gell. 1, 21, 4), itum, 2, v. n. [*placeo*], *to displease* (opp. *placeo* and *complaceo*, v. 3. *dis*, II. — rare but class.): quodne vobis placeat,

displeceat mihi? Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 19; so opp. placere, id. Men. 4, 2, 107; Cic. Brut. 57; Quint. 12, 9, 6: mortis mihi displicet auctor, Ov. M. 8, 493 et saep.: si displicebit vita, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 19; so without *dat.*, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3 (opp. arridere); Quint. 12, 9, 6 (opp. placere); Suet. Calig. 20; Hor. C. 1, 38, 2; id. Ep. 1, 19, 47 al.: non mihi displicet adhibere etiam istam rationem, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157; so with a subject-clause, Quint. 2, 5, 17; Suet. Claud. 4.—**II.** Sibi, *to be displeased, dissatisfied with one's self*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 20; Poeta ap. Cic. Att. 2, 18, 3; also, in gen., *to feel fretful*, Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12; cf.: aconitum potum protinus facit corpus grave et displicens, *un-easy*, Scrib. Comp. 188.

dis-plīco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to scatter*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7.

dis-plōdo, no perf., ōsum, 3, v. a., *to spread out, dilate, extend* (for the most part only ante- and post-class., and in the part. perf.; in class. prose not at all): pedibus magnis, et altis, qui ingredienti ei displodantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4; id. ib. 2, 5, 8.—In the part. perf., *burst asunder*: vesicula displosa repente, Lucr. 6, 131; cf. *Hor. S. 1, 8, 46: repente templa caeli, Lucr. 6, 285 (for which: divolsa repente, ib. 122): nares, *spread out, broad*, Arn. 3, p. 108; 6, p. 196.

displōsus, a, um, Part., from displodo.

displuviāta (cava aedium) sunt, in quibus deliquiae arcam sustinentes stillicidia reiciunt, i. e. *of which the rain-water runs off on both sides of the walls*, Vitruv. 6, 3.

di-spōlio, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to plunder, spoil utterly*: templum lunae Ephesiae, Treb. Poll. Gallien. 6, 2; also as var. lect. for despolio, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 43, v. Zumpt ad h. l.

† **di-spondēus**, i, m., = διασπόνδεος, a double spondee — — —, Diomed. p. 476 P.; Don. p. 1739 ib. et saep.

dis-pōno, pōsi, pōsitum (contr. dispostum, Lucr. 1, 52; 2, 644), 3, v. a., *to place here and there, to set in different places, to distribute regularly, to dispose, arrange* (cf. dispenso, II.—freq. and class.).

I. Lit. **A.** In gen., *to set in order, arrange, dispose*: libros confusos antea, Cic. Att. 4, 8, a; cf.: Homeri libros, id. de Or. 3, 34, 137: oculos (harundinum), Cato R. R. 47; cf. brassicam, Col. 1, 3, 27: arbores, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 78: quidque suo loco, Col. 12, 2, 3; cf.: pennas in ordine, Ov. A. 2, 45; for which: disiecta membra in ordinem, Sen. Hippol. 1257: obliquos ordines in quincuncem, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 5: aciem, Tac. H. 2, 41; Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 31: male capillos, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 35; cf. comas, id. Pont. 3, 3, 16; Mart. 12, 83: tectos enses per herbam, Verg. A. 3, 237: ceras per atria, Ov. F. 1, 591; for which: expressi cera voltus singulis disponebantur armariis, Plin. 35, 2, § 6: tabernae deversorias per litora et ripas, Suet. Ner. 27: cubacula plurifariam, id. Tib. 43 et saep. — Poet.: (Prometheus) corpora disponens, etc., qs. arranging the parts, limbs, i. e. *fashioning, forming*, Prop. 3, 5, 9 (4, 4, 9 M.); moenia versu, i. e. *to describe*, id. 4 (5), 1, 57; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 7, 64.—**B.** In partic., milit. t. t., *to set in order, arrange, to draw up, array* a body of men, a guard, military engines, etc.: praesidia disponit, castella communit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8, 2; so, praesidia, id. B. C. 1, 15, 2: stationes, id. B. G. 5, 15 fin.; id. B. C. 1, 73, 3: custodias, id. ib. 3, 8, 4: cohortes, id. B. G. 5, 33, 1: equites, id. ib. 7, 56, 4; id. B. C. 3, 101, 3: exploratores, id. B. G. 7, 35, 1: insidias, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 29; 2, 9, 7 al.: equos, *to station in relays*, Liv. 37, 7: ballistas machinasque, Suet. Calig. 46 et saep.: custodias in muro, Caes. B. G. 7, 27, 1; 7, 34, 1: expeditos, id. B. C. 1, 27 fin. et saep.; cf.: legiones in Apulia hibernorum causa, id. ib. 1, 14, 3: tormenta in muris, id. ib. 1, 17, 3: sudas in opere, id. B. G. 7, 81, 4 et saep.: milites iis operibus quae, etc., id. B. C. 1, 21, 3: exploratores omni fluminis parte, id. B. G. 7, 61, 1: classem omni ora maritima, id. B. C. 3, 5, 2: naves in litore pluribus locis separatim, id. ib. 3, 24, 1: cohortes castris praesidio, id. ib. 3, 83, 4 et saep.: praesidia custodiasque ad ripas Ligeris, id. B. G. 7, 55, 9; cf.

id. ib. 7, 65, 3; id. B. C. 1, 50: praesidia cis Rhenum, id. B. G. 4, 4, 3; cf.: legiones Narbone circumque ea loca hiemandi causa, id. B. C. 1, 37, 1: equites per oram maritimam, id. ib. 3, 24, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 111, 1; Suet. Aug. 32; Front. Strat. 2, 5, 1 et saep.

II. Trop.: verba ita disponunt ut pictores varietatem colorum, paria paribus referunt, Cic. Or. 19 fin.; so of the regular arrangement of the parts of a discourse, id. de Or. 2, 42, 179; 3, 25, 96 al.; Quint. 2, 12, 10; 3, 3, 10 et saep.; cf. also Tac. Or. 3: fac ut plane iis omnibus, quos devinctos tenes, descriptum ac dispositum suum cuique munus sit, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 5 fin.; cf. ministeria principatus in equites Romanos, Tac. H. 1, 58: imperii curas, id. A. 16, 8: consilia in omnem fortunam ita disposita habebat (the fig. being borrowed from milit. lang.), Liv. 42, 29: in disponendo die, in arranging the business of the day, Suet. Tib. 11: diem, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 25 fin.; Tac. G. 30; Plin. Ep. 9, 36; cf. otium, id. ib. 4, 23: tempus otiosum, Mart. 5, 20: opus et requiem pariter, Pers. 5, 43 et saep.—**B.** In post-class. lang., with acc. and inf. or rel. clause, like the Gr. διατάσσω, *to settle, determine*: non alienum erit disponi, apud quem puer interim educetur, Dig. 43, 30, 3, § 4: Thebani apparere paucos disposuerunt, Front. Strat. 3, 2, 10, 2 (dub.): excursatores quingentos sensim praeire disposuit, Amm. 24, 1, 24, 6, 4.—With ut, Dig. 10, 3, 18.—Hence, **dispositus**, a, um, P. a., *regularly distributed; hence properly ordered, arranged* (very rare): studia ad honorem disposita, Cic. Mur. 14: vita hominum, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 2; also transf.: vir dispositus, an orderly speaker, id. ib. 2, 11, 17.—As subst.: lumina ex disposito relucencia, Sen. de Prov. 1, 2.—Comp.: dispositus, Sen. Q. N. praef. fin.; cf. Lact. Ira D. 10 med.—Sup. Boëth. Cons. Phil. 4, pros. 2.—Adv.: **disposite**, orderly, methodically: accusare istum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 87: dicere, Quint. 10, 7, 12: exponere, Vitruv. 7 praef. § 18: mundus effectus est (with ordinate), Lact. 3, 17.—Sup.: aedificare, Sid. Ep. 5, 11.

dispositio, ōnis, f. [dispono]. **I.** A regular disposition, arrangement, in oratory, Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9; id. de Or. 2, 42, 179; Auct. Her. 1, 2, 3; 3, 10, 18; Quint. 3, 3, 1 sq. et saep.; in arch., Vitruv. 1, 2; in painting, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80; in milit., Veg. A. M. 3, 26; Amm. 24, 6.—**II.** In post-class. lang., *management, ordering, direction*, Capitol. Maxim. 9; Sid. Ep. 3, 6 fin.: ultima, testamentary disposition, Cod. 6, 23, 26 prooem.

dispositor, ōris, m. [id.], a disposer, arranger: mundi deus, Sen. Q. N. 5, 18, 4: rerum naturae (of the Λογος), Lact. 4, 9, 2.

dispositura, ae, f. [id.], a disposition, arrangement, perh. only Lucr. 1, 1027; 5, 192.

1. dispositus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from dispono.

*** 2. dispositus**, ūs, m. [id.], a disposition, arrangement: dispositu civilium rerum peritus, Tac. H. 2, 5.

dis-pūdet, pūdui, ēre, v. impers., *to be greatly ashamed* (perh. only in foll. passages): alia memorare dispudet, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 77; id. Most. 5, 2, 44; Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16.—With genit.: non vos tot calumniarum tandem dispudet? App. Mag. 63, p. 315, 8.

dispulsus, a, um, Part., v. dispello.

*** dis-pulvērē**, āre, v. a., *to reduce to powder, pulverize*: saxa, etc., Naev. ap. Non. 95, 28 (Com. Fragm. v. 57 Rib.).

dispunctio, ōnis, f. [dispungo], a settling up, balancing of accounts (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: concedenda creditoribus (with recognitio), Dig. 42, 5, 15.—**II.** Trop., an investigation, examination, a testing: boni et mali operis, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12: utriusque meriti, id. Apol. 18: vitae, i. e. death, id. Test. Anim. 4; id. de Anim. 33 fin.

*** dispunctor**, ōris, m. [id.], an examiner, investigator: meritorum (with judex), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17.

dispunctus, a, um, Part., from dispungo.

dis-pungo, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. In post-Aug. mercant. lang., *to check off the debits*

and credits of an account; hence, *to examine, revise, settle, balance* an account: dispungere est conferre accepta et data, Dig. 50, 16, 56.

I. Lit.: rationes expensorum et acceptorum, Sen. Ben. 4, 32 fin.: nostram et Julii Attici rationem, Col. 3, 3, 12: rationes (with excutere), Dig. 40, 7, 6, § 6.—**II.** Trop.: dispunge et recense vitae tuae dies, Sen. Brev. Vit. 7: neque ququam elegantius intervalla negotiorum otio dispunxit, i. e. *devoted, gave up*, Vell. 1, 13, 3 Ruhnck. (for which: interpuncta intervalla, Cic. Or. 16, 53): elogia sententiarum, i. e. *to examine, weigh*, Tert. Apol. 44; cf.: specialis medicinae dispuncta propheta, i. e. *tried, approved*, id. adv. Marc. 4, 10: ordinem coeptum, i. e. *to bring to an end*, id. adv. Jud. 9 fin.

*** disputabilis**, e, adj. [disputo], that may be disputed, disputable: omnis res in utramque partem, Sen. Ep. 88, 43.

disputatio, ōnis, f. [id.]. *** I.** A computing, calculating, considering (cf.: commentatio, dissertatio): venire in disputationem, Col. 5, 1 fin.—Far more freq., **II.** An arguing, reasoning, disputing; and concr., an argument, debate, dispute (cf.: controversia, concertatio, altercatio, contentio, jurgium, rixa), Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 23; id. de Or. 1, 2, 5; id. Ac. 2, 36, 116; id. Lael. 1, 3; id. Rep. 1, 7 et saep.; Caes. B. G. 5, 30, 1; id. B. C. 1, 33, 3; Quint. 3, 6, 80; 7, 2, 14 et saep.

disputātiuncula, ae, f. dim. [disputatio], a short discussion, trivial dispute, Sen. Ep. 117 med.; Gell. 1, 3 fin.

disputativus, a, um, adj. [disputo], pertaining to a dispute: intentiones, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 19.—Adv.: **disputative**, in the way of discussion or dispute: dicere aliquid, ib. 5, 42.

disputator, ōris, m. [id.], a disputer, disputant (rare): subtilis, *Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: suae artis unumquemque et auctorem et disputatorem optimum esse, Val. Max. 8, 12 init.

*** disputatōrie**, adv. [disputator], in the manner of disputants, Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

disputātrix, icis, f. [id.], a female disputant, one given to disputation: etiam virtus erit, Quint. 2, 20, 7; as the Lat. equivalent of διαλεκτική (sc. τέχνη), the art of disputing, id. 12, 2, 13.

dis-pūto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. **I.** Orig. in mercant. lang., *to cast or reckon up, to calculate* a sum by going over its items; *to estimate, compute*: ubi disputata est ratio cum argentario, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 55.—**II.** Transf. beyond the mercant. sphere, *to weigh, examine, investigate, treat of, discuss* a doubtful subject, either by meditating or (more commonly) by speaking upon it (good prose; very freq. in Cicero's philos. and rhet. writings; cf. for syn.: dissero, discepto); constr. usual with accus. of neutr. pron. or with de and abl. (cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 372): in meo corde eam rem volutavi et diu disputavi, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 4: ea, quae disputavi, disserere malui quam judicare, Cic. N. D. 3, 40 fin.: neque haec in eam sententiam disputo, ut, etc., id. de Or. 1, 25, 117: aliquid pro tribunali multis verbis, id. Fam. 3, 8, 3: hoc, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 83 et saep.: (Druides) multa de sideribus atque eorum motu, etc., disputant, Caes. B. G. 6, 14 fin.: de moribus, de virtutibus, de re publica, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: de omni re in contrarias partes, id. de Or. 1, 34, 158: cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 3 fin.; id. Fam. 11, 27 fin.; Caes. B. C. 1, 86, 3: ab his, qui contra disputant, Cic. Rep. 1, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 18: non inscite ad ea disputat, quae, etc., id. Tusc. 3, 9; cf. id. ib. 1, 4, 7; id. Rep. 1, 16: quale sit de quo disputabitur, id. ib. 1, 24: disputatur in consilio a Petreio et Afranio, Caes. B. C. 1, 67 et saep.: nunc utriusque disceptator eorum adest, age disputa, i. e. *relate, tell*, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 16; cf. id. Rud. 3, 4, 13: rem alicui, i. e. *to state, represent*, id. Men. prol. 50.—With acc. and inf.: isti in eo disputant, Contaminari non decere fabulas, i. e. *maintain*, Ter. And. prol. 15 Ruhnck.—**B.** In late Lat. **1.** To discuss, preach: in synagoga, Vulg. Act. 17, 17; 18, 4; 20, 9.—**2.** To dispute, contend in words: quis eorum major esset, Vulg. Marc. 9, 33: cum diabolo, id. Jud. 9.

dis-qui-ro, ēre, v. a. [quaero], to inquire diligently, to investigate, Hor. S. 2, 2, 7; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 239; Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 16, 2; Vulg. 2 Macc. 2, 31.

disquisitio, ōnis, f. [disqui-ro], a (judicial) inquiry, investigation: in magnis disquisitionibus repentinisque periculis, *Cic. Sull. 23, 79; Liv. 8, 23; 26, 31; Tac. A. 3, 60; 5, 11; Suet. Caes. 15; id. Ner. 2.

dis-rā-ro or **dī-rā-ro**, āre, v. a. **I.** In econom. lang., to thin out, to make thin by cutting, Col. 4, 32, 4; 5, 6, 36. —**II.** Transf. (a) Of nutriment, to thin, dilute, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 15, 152. —(β) Of the body, to cause to perspire excessively, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 15, 133; 1, 11, 84.

dirumpo, v. dirumpo.

***dissae-pimentum** (-sēp-), i, n. [dissae-pio], that which separates, a partition, Fest. p. 166, 12 Müll.

dis-sae-piō (less correctly **dis-sēpio**), psi, ptum, 4, v. a., to part off by a boundary, to separate, divide (very rare). **I.** Lit.: aēr dissae-pit colles, atque aēra montes, Lucr. 1, 998; cf. parietibus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 162 Müll.: vix ea limitibus dissae-perat omnia certis, Ov. M. 1, 69; cf.: bene dissaepti foedera mundi, Sen. Med. 335. —**B.** Transf., to tear apart, tear to pieces: dissaepto aggre utitur, et truncas rupes in templa Praecipitat, Stat. Th. 10, 880. —**II.** Trop.: tenui sane muro dissae-piunt id quod excipiunt, *Cic. Rep. 4, 4.

dissaeptio, ōnis, f. [dissae-pio], a partition, Vitruv. 2, 8, 20. —**II.** Transf.: velut dissaeptio juris humani, Liv. 41, 24, 10 Hertz (dub. Madv. discerptio; Weissenb. dissertio).

dissaeptum, i, n. [id.], a barrier, partition: saxea domorum, Lucr. 6, 951; so too of the diaphragm: quod ventrem et cetera intestina secernit, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, § 77.

dissaeptus, a, um, Part., from dissae-pio.

dissāvior, v. dissuāvior.

dis-sē-co (**dissic-**), ūi, ctum, 1, v. a., to cut asunder, cut in pieces, cut up, dissect (post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Pliny the elder—cf.: seco, meto, findo, scindo): unionem, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 121: pectus, id. 11, 37, 70, § 185: caput viperae, id. 29, 4, 21, § 69: mures, id. 30, 9, 23, § 76: ranas, id. 32, 9, 36, § 111: multos medios serra, Suet. Calig. 27; App. M. 8, p. 214. —**II.** Trop.: disse-cari cordibus suis, to be cut to the heart, Vulg. Act. 7, 54 al.

dissectus, a, um, Part., from dissecō.

dissēmīnā-tio, ōnis, f. [dissemino], a scattering of seed, a sowing, disseminating (post-class.): evangelii, Tert. Fuga in Persec. 6.—In plur.: malevolorum, App. M. 11 fin.

dissēmīnā-tor, ōris, m. [id.], one who spreads abroad: incontinentiae, Ambros. in Psal. 36, 49.

dis-sēmī-no, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.—Lit., to scatter seed, to sow; hence, trop., to spread abroad, disseminate (rare, but good prose); coupled with spargere, Cic. Arch. 12, 30; cf. id. Planc. 23, 56: malum latius opinione, id. Cat. 4, 3 fin.: causam morbi, Just. 12, 13 fin.: cupidines populis, App. M. 5 fin.: rumorē, Amm. 29, 6 al.: scientiam, Vulg. Prov. 15, 7.

dissensio, ōnis, f. [dissentio], difference of opinion, disagreement, dissension, discord (good prose): inter homines de jure, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 238; cf. id. Leg. 2, 13, 32: animorum disjunctio dissensionem facit, id. Agr. 2, 6: inter aliquos sine acerbitate, id. Off. 1, 25, 87; cf. Quint. 3, 6, 22 et saep.: hoc diffinit ac dissensionē facta, etc., Cic. Sull. 21; id. Agr. 3, 2; id. Lael. 21, 77 (twice); Caes. B. G. 5, 31, 1 (twice); id. B. C. 1, 20, 4 et saep.: Zenonis a superioribus, Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 42: de bono oratore cum populo dissensio, id. Brut. 49, 185: civilis, Caes. B. C. 1, 67, 3; Sall. J. 41 fin.: Suet. Ner. 3; cf. ordinum, Tac. A. 3, 27 et saep.—In plur., Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 102; id. Lael. 7, 23; Caes. B. G. 6, 22 fin.; id. B. C. 3, 1, 3; Tac. Agr. 32 al.—**II.** Of inanimate things, disagreement, incompatibility: utilium cum honestis, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 56: actionum, Sen. Ep. 20, 2.

1. dissensus, a, um, Part., from dissentio.

2. dissensus, ūs, m. [dissentio], dissension, disagreement, discord (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Verg. A. 11, 455; Stat. Th. 10, 558; Dig. 17, 2, 65, § 3; 46, 3, 80.

dissentāneus, a, um, adj. [id.], disagreeing, contrary, dissentaneous (opp. consentaneous, Cic. Part. Or. 2, 7; cf. Nigid. ap. Non. 100, 7).

dis-sentiō, si, sum, 4, v. n. (opp. consentio), to differ in sentiment, to dissent, disagree (freq. and class.).—Constr. usually ab aliquo; less freq. inter se, cum aliquo, the dat. or absol.: soles nonnumquam hac de re a me in disputationibus nostris dissentire, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5; id. Fin. 2, 25, 80; id. Or. 63, 214; Quint. 7, 3, 8 et saep.; cf. also of actual enmity, Caes. B. C. 1, 20, 4; id. B. G. 7, 29, 6: (Galli) tantum a ceterarum gentium more ac natura dissentiunt, differ, Cic. Font. 9 fin.; so, ab reliquorum malis moribus, Sall. C. 3 fin.: ab hoc publico more, Quint. 1, 2, 2: a computatione, id. 1, 10, 35: illi inter se dissentiunt, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 19: sibi ipsum dissentire, Auct. Her. 2, 26, 42: illico dissentiamus cum Epicuro, ubi dicit, Sen. Ep. 13 fin.; Cic. Harusp. Resp. 25, 54; cf. also, secum, Quint. 3, 11, 18: dissentire condicionibus foedis, Hor. C. 3, 5, 14: qui ad voluptatem omnia referunt, longe dissentiunt, Cic. Lael. 9, 23; so absol., id. N. D. 1, 2 fin.; id. Fin. 5, 11, 33; Quint. 3, 13; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 61; Ov. F. 5, 9 al.; so also of positive enmity, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 27; Caes. B. G. 5, 29 fin.; Auct. B. Hisp. 37: quia nescio quid in philosophia dissentiret, Cic. N. D. 1, 33 fin.; cf.: nisi quid tu dissentis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 79.—**II.** Transf., of inanimate or abstract subjects, to be unlike or dissimilar, to differ: affectio inconstans et a se ipsa dissentiens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29; so, quid ipsum a se, id. Fin. 5, 27: responsum ab interrogatione, Quint. 1, 5, 6: gestus ac vultus ab oratione, id. 11, 3, 67: verba ab animo, id. 12, 1, 29; Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 90 et saep.: scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19: orationi vita, to be out of harmony with, inconsistent with, Sen. Ep. 20, 2: nec fallet Antipatrum dissentire ab animis gratulantium vultus, Curt. 6, 1, 17.—**2.** Absol.: observa numquid tua vestis domusque dissentiant, Sen. Ep. 20, 3; cf. Quint. 7, 3, 12.—**B.** To protest, object: nec dissentit eum mortis potitum, quem mens vivom secernere credit, Lucr. 4, 766; cf. Munro ad loc.

Once in the dep. form: qui intellegunt, dissentiuntur, Cael. ap. Prisc. p. 801 P.

dissentior, iri, 4, v. dep., v. dissentio fin.

dissēparā-tio, ōnis, f. [disseparo], a parting, separation (late Lat.), Auct. Decl. in Catil. 31.

dis-sēpā-ro, āre, 1, v. a., to part, divide (late Lat.), Nazar. Paneg. Const. 2: acus quae capillos a medio, fronte disseparat, Non. 282, 19.

dis-sēpio, etc., v. dissae-pio, etc.

***dissērēnasco**, āvi, 3, v. inch. n. impers. [dissereno], to clear up, grow clear: cum undique disserenasset, Liv. 39, 46, 4.

dis-sērēno, āre, v. impers. and a. **I.** Impers., to be clear, as if by dispersing the clouds: si cacumina (montium) pura fient, disserenabit, Plin. 18, 35, 82, § 356.—**II.** In late Lat., act., to make clear.—Only trop., to clear away: disserena oculis nostris nubulum, August. Conf. 13, 15; to cheer: mores procellosos, Cassiod. Var. 6, 6 init.

1. dis-sē-ro, sēvi (serui, poet. ap. Macr. S. 2, 14, 12), sītum, 3, v. a., to scatter seed, to sow here and there, to sow (rare): Caecilianae (lactucae) mense Januario recte disse-ritur, Col. 11, 3, 26: semina in areolas, id. 11, 2, 30; cf.: res in arcas (olitor), Varr. L. 6, § 64 Müll.: dissita pars animae per totum corpus, Lucr. 3, 143; cf. id. ib. 377; 4, 888.—**II.** To fix in the earth at intervals, to plant here and there: taleae medicibus intermissis spatiis disse-rebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 fin.

2. dis-sē-ro, rūi, rtum (part. perf. dis-serta, first in Hier. in Isa. 4, 11; class. form disertus, as a P. a., is very freq.; v. under

P. a.), 3, v. a.—Lit., to set forth in order, arrange distinctly; hence, to examine, argue, discuss; or (more freq.) to speak, discourse, treat of a thing (good prose and very freq., esp. in Cic. and Quint.—cf.: disputo, discepto). (a) With acc. (so in Cic., and usually only with pronouns, but in Tac. also freq. with nominal subjects): idonea mihi Laelii persona visa est, quae de amicitia ea ipsa dissereret, quae disputata ab eo meminisset Scaevola, Cic. Lael. 1, 4; cf. id. de Sen. 21, 78: nihil de ea re, Tac. A. 1, 6: seditiosa de aliqua re, id. ib. 3, 40: permulta de eloquentia cum Antonio, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13; cf.: haec cum ipsis philosophis, id. ib. 1, 13, 57: quae inter me et Scipionem de amicitia dissererebantur, id. Lael. 10, 33: qui haec nuper disserere coeperunt, cum corporibus simul animos interire, id. ib. 4, 13: haec subtilius, id. ib. 5, 18: aliquid pluribus verbis in senatu, id. Fam. 12, 7; cf. Sall. J. 30 fin.: ea, quae disputavi, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 95; cf. id. Fat. 5; id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23: ea iuge, qua credo omnibus in rebus disserendis utendum esse, id. Rep. 1, 24: pauci bona libertatis incassum disserere, Tac. A. 1, 4; cf. id. ib. 6, 34; id. H. 3, 81: cujus negotii initium, ordinem, finem curatius disseram, id. A. 2, 27; cf. id. H. 2, 2 fin.: paucis instituta majorum domi militiaeque, quomodo rem publicam habuerint, etc., disserere, Sall. C. 5 fin. Kritiz.; for the latter constr. with a rel. clause, cf. Quint. praef. § 22, and 1, 10, 22; and with acc. and inf.: malunt disserere, nihil esse in auspiciis, quam quid sit ediscere, Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105; id. Fin. 4, 1, 2 al.—(β) With de: Scipio triduum disseruit de re publica, Cic. Lael. 4, 14; so id. Rep. 1, 23 fin. et saep.; cf. also: consuetudo de omnibus rebus in contrarias partes disserendi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 9: de Scripturis, Vulg. Act. 17, 2 et saep.—Pass. impers.: ut inter quos disseritur, conveniat, quid sit id, de quo disseratur, Cic. Fin. 2, 1 fin.—Less freq. for de, super aliqua re, Gell. 19, 1, 19.—(γ) Absol.: ut memini Catonem anno ante quam est mortuus mecum et cum Scipione disserere, Cic. Lael. 3, 11; so, cum aliquo, id. Rep. 1, 21: ita disseruit: duas esse vias, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 30: in disserendo rudes, id. Rep. 1, 8; cf. id. ib. 3, 16; Quint. 12, 1, 35; 12, 2, 25 al.: causa disserendi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3 fin.: ratio disserendi, id. Fat. 1; cf. id. Fin. 1, 7; id. Ac. 1, 8, 30; and: ars bene disserendi, id. de Or. 2, 38: adhibita disserendi elegantia, id. ib. 2, 2 fin.; cf.: disserendi subtilitas, id. de Or. 1, 15, 68 et saep.—Hence, **disertus**, a, um (for disertus.

Cf.: difficultas laborque discendi disertam negligentiam reddidit. Malunt enim disserere, nihil esse in auspiciis, quam quid sit ediscere, Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105; and: disertus a disserendo dictus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 15), P. a., skilful in speaking on a subject; clear, methodical in speaking; well-spoken, fluent (less than eloquens, eloquent: disertos cognosse me nonnullos, eloquentem adhuc neminem, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 21; and id. Or. 5, 18; cf. also: facundus, loquax, dicax). **A.** Prop.: disertorum oratione delentus... utilitates non a sapientibus et fortibus viris sed a disertis et orate dicentibus esse constitutae, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 36; cf. id. Phil. 2, 39 fin.; id. Rep. 1, 3; Quint. 2, 3, 7 et saep.; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 19; id. A. P. 370; Ov. M. 13, 228; id. Tr. 3, 11, 21; Mart. 9, 12, 16 et saep.—Cf. also, ora, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 20; and poet., Arpi, because within its limits Cicero was born, Mart. 4, 55: leporum disertus puer, Cat. 12, 9: callidus et disertus homo, i. e. sagacious, shrewd, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 10.—Comp., Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 129 (with eloquentior).—Sup., Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 111; id. de Or. 1, 54, 231; id. Brut. 91, 315; Cat. 49, 1.—**B.** Transf., of discourse: illam orationem disertam sibi et oratorium videri, fortem et virilem non videri, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231; cf. historia, id. Brut. 26: epilogus, id. Att. 4, 15, 4: verba, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 8 al.; Quint. 1, 8, 4; cf. id. 2, 11, 5; 8 prooem. § 24; 8, 2, 21.—Comp.: sententia, Sen. Ep. 21.—Sup.: litterae, Cic. Att. 7, 2 fin.—Adv., clearly, expressly, distinctly, eloquently. (a) **diserte**, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 31; Afran. ap. Non. 509, 23; Liv. 21, 19 Fabri ad loc.; id. 42, 25, 4 al.; Cic. de Or. 1, 10 fin.; id. Tusc. 5, 9, 24; id. Att. 4, 1, 6; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 10; Quint. 12, 1, 30;

Tac. Or. 9, 26.—(β) **disertim**, Liv. Andr., Att. Trag. v. 350 Rib. (ap. Non. 509, 25 sq.); Titin. Com. v. 150 Rib. (ap. Non. ib.); Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 87.—**b. Comp.**, Mart. 3, 38.—**c. Sup.**, Liv. 39, 28; Quint. 6, 2, 26.

* **dis-serpo**, ēre, v. n., to creep about, to spread imperceptibly: late disserpunt tremores, Lucr. 6, 547.

dissertatio, ōnis, f. [disserto], a spoken dissertation, discourse, disquisition (not a written treatise; cf. disputatio; late Lat.), Gell. 1, 2, 6; 10, 4; 14, 3, 5 (in Plin. 10, 68, 87, § 190, the true reading is edissertatio) al.

* **dissertator**, ōris, m. [id.], a disputant, Prud. Apoth. 850.

dissertio, ōnis, f. [2. dissero], destruction, abolition: cur execrabilis ista nobis solis velut disertio juris humani est? Liv. 41, 24, 10 (dub., this not being the etym. sense of the word; al. dissaepitio, discriptio).—**II.** The explanation, solution, Hier. in Matt. 13, 13.

disserto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [dissero], to discuss, argue, debate a thing; or to dispute, converse, treat respecting a thing (ante-class. and post-Aug., esp. in Tac.): quid ego cum illo disserter amplius? Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 60, 1 Müll.: dic mihi istuc, quod vos dissertatis, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 58; cf. vim Romanam pacisque bona dissertans, Tac. H. 4, 69; so, haec atque talia, id. A. 12, 11.—**Absol.**: ostendendi gratia magno conventu hominum, Gell. 7, 14, 9: totis exercitiis coram dissertare, Tac. A. 13, 38.

dissertus, a, um, v. 2. dissero *init.*

dissicco, v. dissicco.

* **dissidentia**, ae, f. [dissideo], diversity, contrariety: rerum, Plin. 29, 4, 23, § 75.

dis-sideo, ēdi, ēssum, 2, v. n. [sedeo], to sit apart, to be remote from, to be divided, separated. **I.** Lit. (only poet. and very rare): quantum Hypanis dissidet Eridano, Prop. 1, 12, 4: sceptris nostris, *Verg. A. 7, 370: ab omni dissidet turba procul Laius, Sen. Oed. 618; Sil. 7, 736.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** Trop., to be at variance, to disagree, to think differently.

—**Constr.** with *ab*, *cum*, *inter se*, or *absol.* (a) With *ab*: nullam esse gentem tam dissidentem a populo Romano odio quodam atque discidio, Cic. Balb. 13, 30; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 71; id. Lael. 1, 2: a senatu, id. Brut. 62, 223: a tribuno plebis (consules), id. Sest. 19, 44: a Pompeio in tantis rebus, id. Att. 7, 6, 2: a nobis (altera pars senatus), id. Rep. 1, 19 et saep.: non verbis Stoicos a Peripateticis, sed universa re et tota sententia dissidere, id. Fin. 4, 1, 2; cf. id. ib. 4, 2, 3: animus a se ipse dissidens secumque discordans, id. ib. 1, 18, 58: Archytas iracundiam, videlicet dissidentem a ratione, seditionem quandam animi vere dicebat, id. Rep. 1, 38; cf. id. Off. 2, 2, 8: ab ingenio matris, Ov. H. 7, 36 et saep.—(β) With *inter se*: leviter inter se dissident, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 2: cupiditates in animis inclusae inter se dissident atque discordant, id. Fin. 1, 13, 44; cf. id. N. D. 1, 2 *fin.*—(γ) With *cum*: cum Cleanthe, doctore suo, quam multis rebus Chrysippus dissidet, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 143; cf. non cum homine, sed cum causa, id. Phil. 11, 6, 15.—(δ) With *dat.*: virtus dissidens plebi, Hor. C. 2, 2, 18.—(e) With *abl. manner*: ex quo facile intellectu est verbis eos, non re dissidere, Cic. Fat. 19, 44: capitali odio, id. Lael. 1, 2.—(ζ) **Absol.**: de qua (definitione summi boni) qui dissident, de omni vitae ratione dissident, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132; id. Leg. 1, 20, 53 (opp. congruae): cum Julia primo concorditer et amore mutuo vixit, mox dissidet, he fell out with her, Suet. Tib. 7: Medus dissidet armis, Hor. C. 3, 8, 20; cf.: dissidet miles, Tac. A. 1, 46: aestate olores et aquilae, live at enmity, Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 203 et saep.: spes inesserat dissidere hostem in Arminium ac Segestem, i. e. were divided into two factions, that of Arminius and Segestes, Tac. A. 1, 55.—**Pass. impers.**: histrio, propter quos dissidebatur, Suet. Tib. 37.—**B.** Of inanimate and abstract subjects in gen., to be unlike, dissimilar, different, various; to differ, disagree. (a) With *a*: nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2; cf.: scrip-

tum a sententia, id. de Or. 1, 31, 140: gestus a voce, Quint. 11, 3, 165 al.—(β) With *cum*: voluntas scriptoris cum scripto, Auct. Her. 2, 9, 1: verba cum sententia scriptoris, Cic. Inv. 1, 13 *init.*—(γ) **Absol.**: si inaequalitate dissident (supercilia), Quint. 11, 3, 79: supercilia dissidentia (opp. constricta), id. 1, 11, 10; cf.: si toga dissidet impar, i. e. sits uneven, one-sided, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96 (cf. the opp. aequaliter sedet, Quint. 11, 3, 141): si duo haec verba idem significant, neque ulla re aliqua dissident, Gell. 13, 24, 4.

(**dissidium**, a false reading for discidium, q. v., and cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. Exc. II. p. 812 sq.)

‡ **dissignatio**, ōnis, f., another form for designatio, q. v., Tab. Heracl. p. 53 al.

designator, v. designator.

dis-silio, ūi, 4, v. n. [salio], to leap or burst asunder, to fly apart. **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): duo de concursu corpora lata si cita dissiliant, Lucr. 1, 385; cf. id. 1, 391; 2, 87: dissiliunt ferventi saxa vapore, id. 1, 491; so, silex igni, Plin. 36, 18, 29, § 135; cf.: mucro ictu dissiluit, Verg. A. 12, 740: aera (sc. frigore), id. G. 3, 363: uva pressa pede, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 20: haec loca vi quondam et vasta convolsa ruina dissiluisse ferunt, Verg. A. 3, 416; Sil. 5, 616: omne solum, Ov. M. 2, 260: lamina, id. ib. 5, 173; 12, 488 al.: boves degustata buprestis, burst open, = dirumpere, Plin. 22, 22, 36, § 78; id. 29, 4, 27, § 89: risu, Sen. Ep. 113 *fin.*: (vox) ubi dissiluit semel in multas, has broken up into many, Lucr. 4, 605 (preceded by: partis in cunctas dividitur vox).—**B.** To leap: in Jordanem, Vulg. 1 Macc. 9, 48.—**II.** Trop.: gratia fratrum geminorum dissiluit, was dissolved, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 42.

dis-similis, e, adj., unlike, dissimilar, different (as the opp. of similis and consimilis, v. 3. dis, II.; cf.: dispar, impar, assimilis; very freq. and class.).—**Constr.** with the *gen.*, *dat.*, with *atque*, *et*, *inter se*, or *absol.* (for this variety in the construction, cf. esp. Cic. Brut. 81 *fin.* to 83 *med.*). (a) With *gen.*: (P. Crassus) dum Cyri et Alexandri similis esse voluit, et L. Crassi et multorum Crassorum inventus est dissimillimus, Cic. Brut. 81 *fin.*: alicujus dissimilis in tribunatu reliquaque omni vita, id. ib. 34, 129; so, Scetani, Hor. S. 1, 4, 112: artificium hoc ceterorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 83: offensio odii, id. ib. 2, 51 *fin.*: cives tui, id. Fam. 10, 6, 3; cf. sui, id. Phil. 2, 24, 59; id. de Or. 3, 7, 26; id. Brut. 93, 320; Ov. M. 11, 273 al.; cf. also under (β).—(β) With *dat.*: nihil tam dissimile quam Cotta Sulpicio, Cic. Brut. 56: quis homini, id. Fin. 5, 22, 62: illa contentio huic iudicio, id. Sull. 17, 49: hoc superiori, id. Fin. 4, 6, 15: proximo, id. Ac. 2, 33, 105: tam fortibus ausis, Verg. A. 9, 282: hoc illi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 49.—(γ) With *atque* or *et*, Lucr. 1, 504; cf.: aut quiescendum, quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonium aut Antium; aut, etc., Cic. Att. 2, 3, 3; and: haec consilia non sunt dissimilia, ac si quis aegro, etc., Liv. 5, 5 *fin.*: dissimilis est militum causa et tua, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 59; id. Planc. 28, 68; id. Brut. 82, 285.—(δ) With *inter se*: dissimiles longe inter se variosque colores, Lucr. 2, 783; 2, 720; Cic. de Or. 3, 7, 25 sq.; id. Brut. 82 *fin.* sq.; Quint. 9, 4, 17 al.; cf.: cum inter vos in dicendo dissimillimi sitis, Cic. de Or. 2, 29; and in a twofold construction: qui sunt et inter se dissimiles et aliorum, id. Brut. 83, 287.—(e) **Absol.**: dissimillimi motus, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: voces, id. ib. 2, 42: eos, qui nascuntur eodem tempore, posse in dissimiles incidere naturas propter caeli dissimilitudinem, id. Div. 2, 44 *fin.* et saep.: hac in re multum dissimiles, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 3: quid sit in quoque dissimile, Quint. 5, 13, 23: pro dissimillimo, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 9 al.—(ζ) With *in* and *acc.*: aetate et forma, haud dissimili in dominum erat, to his master, i. e. so as to pass for his master, Tac. A. 2, 39.—(η) With *ab*: dissimilis valde ab omnibus, Vulg. Dan. 7, 19.—Hence, **dissimiliter**, adv., differently, in a different manner (rarely): efficere voluptates, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10; Sall. J. 89, 6; Gell. 18, 12, 3 al.—With *dat.*: haud dissimiliter navibus sine gubernaculo vagis, Liv. 27, 43, 11.

dissimilitudo, ōnis, f. [dissimilis], unlikeness, difference, dissimilitude (very

freq. in *sing.* and *plur.*); *sing.*, Cic. Lael. 20, 74; id. de Or. 1, 59, 252; id. Fin. 5, 7, 19; id. Leg. 1, 10, 30; Quint. 5, 2, 3; 9, 3, 92 et saep.; *plur.*, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107 *fin.*; id. de Or. 3, 7, 26; id. Brut. 82, 285; id. Div. 2, 45, 94 al.

dissimulamentum, i, n. [dissimulo], a dissembling, pretence (post-class.), App. Flor. no. 3, p. 341, 21; id. Mag. p. 329, 9.

dissimulanter, adv., dissemblingly, secretly, etc., v. dissimulo *fin.*

* **dissimulantia**, ae, f. [dissimulo], a dissembling: coupled with ironia, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 270.

dissimulatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a dissembling, concealing, disguising, dissimulation (good prose). **A.** In gen., Cic. Off. 3, 15; id. de Or. 2, 67; Quint. 6, 3, 85; Tac. A. 11, 26: veste servili in dissimulationem sui compositus, id. ib. 13, 25; id. H. 4, 18; id. A. 6, 18 *fin.*—**B.** In partic., the Socratic εἰσωνεία, Cic. Ac. 2, 5, 15; Quint. 9, 1, 29; but too restricted for that idea, acc. to Quint. 9, 2, 44.—**II.** A disregarding, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 21.—**B.** In late Lat., negligence, carelessness, Veg. Vet. 6 prooem. § 1; so ib. § 3; id. Mil. 1, 18.

dissimulātor, ōris, m. [id.], a dissembler, concealer. Sall. C. 5, 4; Quint. 2, 2, 5; Tac. H. 2, 56; Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 9 al.

dissimulo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [dissimilis], to feign that a thing is not that which it is; to dissemble, disguise; to hide, conceal, keep secret (cf.: fingo, simulo, confingo, comminiscor—very freq. and class.). (a) With *acc.*: nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, nihil obtegam, Cic. Att. 1, 18: aliquid (with tegere), Caes. B. C. 1, 19, 2; with obtegere, Suet. Ner. 29; with celare, Ter. And. 1, 1, 105; with occultare, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105; Caes. B. C. 2, 31, 6; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 86: nec, ut erat melius, nec ut vendat, quicquam simulabit aut dissimulabit vir bonus, id. Off. 3, 15; cf. Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4: quaedam in actione dissimulata, Quint. 6, 4, 14: consonantium quaedam insequente vocali dissimulatur, is obscured, said of elision in poetry, id. 11, 3, 34: occultam febrem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 23; cf. metum, id. C. 2, 20, 17: gaudia, Ov. M. 6, 653: nomen suum, id. Tr. 4, 9, 32: natum cultu, id. M. 13, 163: se, to assume another form, id. ib. 2, 731: deum, i. e. concealing his divinity, id. H. 4, 56; id. F. 5, 504; cf. also pass. with *ind. force*: dissimulata deam, id. ib. 6, 507; Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 14; and virum veste longa (Achilles), Ov. A. 1, 690.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.*: dissimulabam me harum sermoni operam dare, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 54; so id. Most. 5, 1, 23; Cic. Att. 8, 1 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 2, 2; Suet. Caes. 10; 73; Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 5 al.—(γ) With a *rel. clause*: nec iudices, a quo sint moti, dissimulant, Quint. 13, 9, 7; so id. 6 prooem. § 7; Verg. A. 4, 291 al.—(δ) With *quasi*: dissimulabo, hos quasi non videam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 2.—(e) **Absol.**: plane ea est; sed quomodo dissimulabat! Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 53; id. Most. 4, 3, 23; id. Men. 4, 2, 44; 78; Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108; id. Mur. 19, 40 (opp. fateri); Caes. B. C. 1, 19, 1; Hor. S. 1, 9, 66; Ov. H. 17, 151 et saep.: dissimulant, they repress their feelings, Verg. A. 1, 516.—(ζ) With *de*: primo fingere alia, dissimulare de conjuratione, etc., Sall. C. 47, 1: de conditione sua, Dig. 40, 13, 4.—**II.** To leave unnoticed, to neglect: damnosam curationem, Veg. Vet. 1 prooem. § 5: quod dissimulatum, Amm. 21, 3.—Hence, **dissimulanter**, adv., dissemblingly, clandestinely, secretly: non aperte, nec eodem modo semper, sed varie dissimulanterque conclusis, Cic. Brut. 79, 274; id. Fam. 1, 5, b. *fin.*; Liv. 40, 23; Suet. Tib. 21 (opp. palam); Ov. H. 20, 132 al.—**Comp.** and **sup.** do not occur.

* **dissipabilis**, e, adj. [dissipo], that may be scattered or dispersed: ignis et aër, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31.

dissipatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a scattering, dispersing (a Ciceronian word). ***I.** In gen.: hic error ac dissipatio civium, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 7.—**II.** Pre gn., destruction, annihilation: interitus et dissipatio corporum, Cic. N. D. 1, 25, 71: praedae, i. e. plundering, id. Phil. 13, 5, 10; Vulg. Isa. 24, 3 al.—As a rhet. figure, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207 (so ap. Quint. 9, 1, 35): ita contra illa

dispersa sunt, quae a Cicerone *dissupata* dici puto, Quint. 9, 3, 39.

* **dissipator**, ōris, m. [id.], a *disperser*, destroyer, Prud. Psych. 34 praef.

dissipatrix, icis, f. [dissipator], she who scatters or destroys: vitiorum, August. Serm. 30.

dis-sipo, or, acc. to many MSS., **dis-supo**, āvi, ātum (*part. perf.* in the *thesis*: disque supatis, Lucr. 1, 651), 1, v. a. [supo = jacio, v. the art. †supat; hence, i. q. disicio], to spread abroad, scatter, disperse (very freq. and class., esp. in Cic.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: claras scintillas dissipat ignis, Lucr. 6, 163; cf. id. 6, 181: ignis totis se passim dissipavit castris, Liv. 30, 5: (Medea dicitur) in fuga fratris sui membra in his locis, quae se parens persequeretur, dissipavisse, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 22; cf.: ossa Quirini, Hor. Epod. 16, 14: qui dissipatos homines congregavit et ad societatem vitae convocavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; cf.: dispersi ac dissipati discedunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 58, 3; 2, 24, 4; id. B. C. 1, 55, 1 et saep.: dissipat in corpus sese cibus omne animantium, Lucr. 1, 350; cf.: piceum venenum per ossa, Ov. M. 2, 801; Cic. Div. 1, 34 fin.—Mid.: hostes dispersi dissipantur in finitimas civitates, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5 fin. Herz.; cf. Liv. 2, 28.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., to disperse, rout, scatter, put to flight: phalangem (for which, shortly after, disjecerunt), Liv. 44, 41: ordines pugnantium, id. 6, 12 fin.; Front. Strat. 2, 2, 11: aciem, id. ib. 2, 1, 14: hostes, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3: classem, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14: in fugam, Liv. 8, 39, 8; cf. Flor. 4, 11, 6: omnes copias, id. 3, 5, 11: praesidia, id. 4, 9, 4 et saep.—Hence poet.: aper dissipat canes, Ov. F. 2, 231; id. M. 8, 343.—**2.** Transf., of abstract subjects: dissipata fuga, Liv. 28, 20; 38, 27; cf.: collectis ex dissipato cursu militibus, id. 2, 59; 9: respublica dispersa et dissipata, dissolved, id. 2, 28.—**3.** Medic. t. t., like discutere, to disperse, dissipate, discuss morbid matter: humorem, Cels. 5, 28, 7: suppurationem, Scrib. Comp. 263.—**4.** Pregn., to demolish, overthrow, destroy; to squander, dissipate: statum deturbant, affligunt, comminuunt, dissipant, Cic. Pis. 38, 93; cf. turres, Vitruv. 1, 5; Cic. Rep. 3, 33: ignis cuncta disturbat et dissipat, id. N. D. 2, 15, 41: alii animum statim dissipari alii diu permanere censent, id. Tusc. 1, 9, 18; cf. id. ib. 1, 11, 24: a majoribus possessiones relictas disperdere et dissipare, id. Agr. 1, 1, 2; cf.: rem familiarem, id. Fam. 4, 7, 5: patrimonium, Crassus in Cic. de Or. 2, 55: avitae opes per luxum, Tac. A. 13, 34: reliquias reip., Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 6: terram, Vulg. Ezech. 30, 12 et saep.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., to disperse, spread abroad, circulate, disseminate, scatter: omnia fere, quae sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dispersa et dissipata quondam fuerunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 42: facilius est enim apta dissolvere quam dissipata conectere, id. Or. 71, 235; so of discourse, *unconnected*, *ill-arranged*, id. ib. 65 fin.; 70, 233; and transf. to the speaker: (Curio) cum tardus in cogitando, tum in instruendo dissipatus fuit, id. Brut. 59 fin.: famam istam fascium dissipaverunt, they have spread abroad, published, id. Phil. 14, 6, 15; cf. Suet. Galb. 19; and with acc. and inf.: cum homines lauti et urbani sermones hujusmodi dissipassent, me magna pecunia a vera accusatione esse deductum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 6 fin.; id. Fl. 6, 14; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1 fin.; Suet. Vesp. 6: dissipatum passim bellum, Liv. 28, 3.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to I. B. 3): dissipat Evius curas edaces, drives away, Hor. C. 2, 11, 17: amplexus, disturbs, interrupts, Stat. S. 3, 2, 57.

dissiptum, another form of dissaeptum, v. dissaeptio.

1. dissitus, a, um, Part., from 1. dissiero.

2. dis-situs, a, um, adj., lying apart, remote (an Appuleian word), opp. assitus, App. Flor. init. p. 340: femora, i. q. divaricata, id. M. 7, p. 198, 13.

dissociabilis, e, adj. [dissocio]. * **I.** Act., separating, dividing: Oceanus, Hor. C. 1, 3, 22.—**2.** Pass., that cannot be united, irreconcilable, incompatible: olim res mis-

cere, Tac. Agr. 3: corpus, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 238.

* **dissocialis**, e, adj. [id.], irreconcilable, repugnant: humanis animal dissocialis cibus (of the Jews who separate themselves in respect to food), Rutil. Itin. 1, 384.

dissociatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a separation (post-Aug.), Plin. 6, 1, 1, § 2; 7, 13, 11, § 57; Tac. A. 16, 34.

dis-socio, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to separate from fellowship, to disjoin, disunite. **I.** Lit. (almost exclusively poet.): artas partis, Lucr. 5, 355; cf.: dissociata locis concordia pace ligavit, Ov. M. 1, 25: montes opaca valle, *Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5: Brutia ora profundo, Stat. S. 1, 3, 32.—**II.** Trop., to separate in sentiment, to disunite, set at variance, estrange (freq. in Cic.): morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic. Lael. 20, 74: homines antea dissociatos iucundissimo inter se sermonis vinculo colligavit, id. Rep. 3, 2; so, barbarorum copias, Tac. A. 12, 55 fin.: populum armis civilibus, Front. Strat. 1, 10, 4: animos civium, Nep. Att. 2, 2: desertos a doctis, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 72 (cf. shortly before: doctrinarum divortia facta); cf.: legionem a legione, Tac. A. 1, 28 fin.: excidium (Tencteri) minitans ni causam suam dissociarent, gave up, abandoned, id. ib. 13, 56 (shortly before: illi Tencteros, ultiores etiam nationes socias bello vocabant); id. H. 4, 37.

dissolubilis, e, adj. [dissolvo], that may be dissolved, dissoluble: mortale omne animal et dissolubile et dividuum sit necesse est, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29: coagmentatio, id. ib. 1, 8, 20; Lact. 2, 8, 39; 4, 8, 10.—Comp.: mutabilis et dissolubilus, Aug. de Genes. 8.

dissolūte, adv., loosely, disconnectedly; lazily, negligently, carelessly; v. dissolvo, P. a. fin.

dissolutio, ōnis, f. [dissolvo], a dissolving, destroying, breaking up, dissolution (good prose). **I.** Lit.: navigii, Tac. A. 14, 5: naturae (mors), Cic. Leg. 1, 11; id. Fin. 5, 11, 31; cf. id. ib. 2, 31: stomachi, i. e. looseness, Plin. 20, 22, 91, § 248.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., an abolishing, a destruction: legum omnium, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: imperii, Tac. A. 13, 50.—Absol., ruin, Vulg. Isa. 8, 22. **B.** In partic. **1.** A reply, refutation: criminum, Cic. Clu. 1, 3; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4.—**2.** (Acc. to dissolutus, B.) As rhet. t. t., want of connection, interruption: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, Cic. Part. 6, 21; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 50; Auct. Her. 4, 30.—**3.** (Acc. to dissolutus, B.) Of character, looseness, i. e. weakness, effeminacy, frivolity; dissoluteness: si humanitas appellanda est in acerbissima injuria (sc. vindicanda) remissio animi ac dissolutio, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9; so, judiciorum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 59 fin.; Treb. Pol. XXX. Tyr. 23: dissolutio et languor, Sen. Ep. 3 fin.; cf. animorum, id. Cons. Sap. 4.

dissolutor, ōris, m. [id.], a destroyer (late Lat.): sepulcrorum, Cod. Th. 3, 16, 1; Cod. Just. 5, 17, 8.

* **dissolūtrix**, icis, f. [dissolutor], she who destroys, a destroyer: corporis (mors), Tert. Anim. 42.

dissolūtus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from dissolvo.

dis-solvo, solvi, sōlūtum, 3, v. a., to loosen, asunder, to unloose, disunite, separate, dissolve, destroy (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata conectere, Cic. Or. 71, 235: opus ipsa suum eadem quae coagmentavit natura dissolvit, id. de Sen. 20, 72: dissolvunt nodos omnes et vincla relaxant, Lucr. 6, 356: contextum, id. 1, 243: stamina, Tib. 1, 7, 2: ornatus comae, id. 1, 10, 62: capillum, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 78: sparta navium, id. 24, 9, 40, § 65: pontem, Nep. Them. 5, 1 et saep.: nubila ventis, Lucr. 6, 514; cf. nubes (ventus, with diducit), id. 6, 216: glaciem (sol), to melt, id. 6, 964: aes (fulmen), id. 6, 352: corpora (vis), id. 1, 224: se (venti vortex), id. 6, 446: tenebras luce, Varr. L. L. 6, § 79 Müll.: dissolutum navigium vel potius dissipatum, Cic. Att. 15, 11, 3; so, navem, Phaedr. 4, 22, 10; Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 18: stomachum, i. e. to loosen, relax, Plin. 20, 23, 96, § 256: illa sua visu, Petr. 24, 5: resinam omnem oleo, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 123:

collegia, Suet. Aug. 32: cohortem Germanorum, id. Galb. 12 et saep.: animam, i. e. to die, Lucr. 3, 601; cf. id. 456; Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In mercant. lang., to pay, discharge what one owes: dinumerando solvere: aes alienum praedictis venditis, Cic. Sull. 20, 56; id. Off. 2, 2, 4; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44: nomen, Cic. Planc. 28: omne quod debuit, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 38: quae debeo, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 50: pecuniam pro iis rebus, *Caes. B. C. 1, 87, 1: pecuniam publicam ulli civitati, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 75: poenam, to pay a fine, id. Tusc. 1, 42, 100; cf.: dissolvere et compensare damna, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13: vota, id. Att. 15, 11 fin.; Cat. 66, 38.—**2.** Mid., transf. to the person: quarum (possessionum) amore adducti dissolvi nullo modo possunt, free or release themselves from debt, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18.—**3.** In medic. lang., like digerere, discutere, to discuss, dissipate morbid matter, Plin. 20, 12, 48, § 122; 24, 6, 14, § 23; 24, 9, 38, § 60 al.

II. Trop., to dissolve, abolish, abrogate, annul, destroy. **A.** In gen.: utilitas si amicitias conglutinet, eadem commutata dissolveret, Cic. Lael. 9, 32; cf. id. de Or. 1, 42, 188: amicitiam, id. Rosc. Am. 39: societatem, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 38: consortionem, id. Off. 3, 6: matrimonia, Cod. Just. 5, 17, 8 et saep.: perjurium, Cic. Off. 3, 32, 113; cf. religiones, Liv. 40, 29: acta Caesaris, Cic. Phil. 1, 7 fin.; cf.: leges Caesaris, ib. 1, 8 init.: judicia publica, id. Agr. 2, 13 fin.: hoc interdictum, id. Caecin. 14, 40 et saep.: argentariam, id. ib. 4, 11: regiam potestatem, Nep. Lys. 3 fin.; cf. rem publicam, Liv. 5, 6 fin.: severitatem, Cic. Mur. 31, 65: frigus, Hor. C. 1, 9, 5 et saep.: mortem cuncta mortalium mala dissolvere, Sall. C. 51, 20; cf. with pers. object: plerosque senectus dissolvit, id. J. 17, 6.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In rhet. and philos. lang., to refute, reply to, answer an assertion: criminoso tota dissoluta est (with diluere), Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 82: seu proposita confirmamus, seu contra dicta dissolvimus, Quint. 4 proem. § 6; Cic. de Or. 2, 38; id. Tusc. 3, 30; Quint. 5, 13, 2; Tac. A. 13, 21 al.—**2.** (Acc. to I. B. 1. b.) To release, disengage one: obscuro, dissolve jam me, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 54; id. Poen. 1, 1, 20; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 102.—Hence, **dissolūtus**, a, um, P. a., unloosed, loose, disconnected.

A. Of discourse: alterum nimis est vinctum, ut de industria factum appareat; alterum nimis dissolutum, ut pervagatum ac vulgare videatur, Cic. Or. 57, 195; Quint. 2, 11, 7; 8, 6, 62 al.—Hence, subst.: **dissolūtum**, i, n., a gram. fig., i. q. ἀσύνδετον, *asyndeton*, Auct. Her. 4, 30, 41; Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207 (also ap. Quint. 9, 1, 34).—**B.** Of character, lax, remiss, negligent, inattentive, careless; licentious, dissolute (cf.: mollis, luxuriosus, effeminatus): negligere quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed omnino dissoluti, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99: cupio in tantis rei publicae periculis me non dissolutum videri, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4; cf.: in praetermittendo (opp. crudelis in animadvertendo), id. Verr. 2, 5, 3 fin.: opp. vehemens, id. ib. 2, 5, 40: (Verres) omnium hominum dissolutissimus crudelissimusque, id. ib. 2, 3, 56; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 57; id. Tusc. 4, 25 fin.; Nep. Alcib. 1 fin. al.: quis tam dissolutus in re familiari fuisset, quis tam negligens, etc.? Cic. Quint. 11, 38; cf. id. ib. 12, 40 et saep.: animus, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 32; cf. mens luxu, Tac. A. 15, 49 fin.: consuetudo Graecorum, Cic. Fl. 9; and mores, Phaedr. 1, 2, 12: comitas, Quint. 2, 2, 5: libelli multo dissolutiores ipsis actionibus, Sen. Contr. 5 praef.: nihil asperum... nec tamen quicquam popolare ac dissolutum, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 8; id. Off. 1, 35, 129.—**Adv.**: **dissolūte**. **a.** Acc. to A., loosely, disconnectedly: dicere demptis conjunctionibus, Cic. Or. 39, 135.—**b.** Acc. to B., lazily, negligently, carelessly: dissolute et turpiter scribere de restitutione aliquid, Cic. Att. 14, 13 fin.: vendere decumas, id. Verr. 2, 3, 39 fin.: jus suum relinquere, id. Caecin. 36: factum aliquid, id. Verr. 2, 5, 8; cf. id. Phil. 6, 1.

dissōnanter, adv. [dissono], inharmoniously, inconsistently, August. Genes. ad Lit. 4, 33.

dissōnantia, ae, f. [id.], dissonance, discrepancy (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. de Stat. An. 2, 21.

dis-sōno, āre, v. n., to disagree in

sound, to be dissonant, opp. *consono* (very rare; not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: dissonantes loci, *that produce discordant sounds*, Vitruv. 5, 8, 1. — **II.** Trop., *to disagree, to differ*: an universa huius temporis culturae respondeant, an aliqua dissonent, Col. 1, 1, 3: a veritate, Amm. 22, 15, 6: praeceptis historiae, id. 26, 1, 1; Ambros. in Luc. 6, 44. (But in Quint. 8, 6, 36, the right reading is *dissentio*.)

dis-sōnus, a, um, *adj.*, opp. *consonus*, *dissonant, discordant, confused* (not ante-Aug.; nor in Verg., Ov., or Hor.). **I.** Lit.: chorus canentium dissonum quiddam canere, Col. 12, 2, 4; so, clamores, Liv. 4, 28; Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 4: voces (opp. congruens clamor), Liv. 30, 34: questus, Tac. A. 1, 34: vapor, i. e. *making a dissonant sound*, Plin. 2, 43, 43, § 112. — **II.** In gen., *disagreeing, different*: gentes sermone moribusque, Liv. 1, 18; cf.: lingua agmina, Sil. 16, 19: linguas castra, id. 3, 221; linguas turba, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 152: diversi postulantium habitus ac dissonae voces, Plin. Pan. 56, 6: ora vulgi, Luc. 3, 289: nationes, Amm. 23, 6 et saep.: venustas (opp. jucunde consonat), Quint. 9, 3, 72: cursus solis, Plin. 36, 10, 15, § 73: carmina, i. e. *in elegiac measure*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 114: nationes, Mart. Cap. 2, § 203: elementa, id. 9, § 912 et saep. — With *ab*: nihil apud Latinos dissonum ab Romana re, Liv. 8, 8, 2. — **III.** Trop., *discordant, jarring*: collidens dissona corda Seditio, Sil. 11, 45.

dis-sors, rtis, *adj.* (opp. *consors*), *of a different fate, separate, apart, not shared*: ab omni milite dissors Gloria, *undivided, unshared*, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 11: dissortemque utero fetum tulit, id. M. 8, 133 (Heins.; al. *discordem*, v. *discors*).

dis-suādēo, si, sum, 2, v. a. — A pub. law t. t., *to advise against, dissuade, oppose by argument, resist a proposition*. **I.** Prop. (class.). (a) With *acc.*: quis enim unquam tam secunda contione legem agrariam suavit, quam ego dissuasi? Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101; so, legem, Vell. 2, 32: pacem, Liv. 30, 37: poenam suam, Tac. A. 13, 26 et saep. — (β) With *acc.* and *inf.*: qui non modo non censerit captivos remittendos, verum etiam dissuaserit, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 101. — (γ) With *de*: cum praesertim (senatum) de captivis dissuasurus esset, Cic. Off. 3, 30, 110. — (δ) With *ne*: dissuasuri, ne hanc legem accipiat, Cic. Gracch. ap. Gell. 11, 10, 4; Gell. 7, 2, 10. — (ε) With *inf.*: societatem cum rege Pyrrho inire dissuasit, Suet. Tib. 2. — (ζ) Absol.: (C. Papirius) cum ferret legem de tribunis plebis reficiendis, dissuasimus nos, Cic. Lael. 25, 96; *Caes. B. G. 7, 15 fin.; Vell. 2, 31 fin.; Quint. 2, 4, 33 al. — **II.** Transf. beyond the public sphere: quod dissuadet placet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 44; cf. id. Cist. 2, 1, 10: certum studiorum facere delectum nemo dissuaserit, Quint. 2, 8, 7; so with *acc.* and *inf.*, id. 4, 2, 121; and *absol.*, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 81; Suet. Aug. 8; Ov. M. 1, 619; 2, 53.

dissuāsio, ōnis, *f.* [dissuadeo], *an advising to the contrary; a dissuasion* (very rare): rogationis ejus, *Cic. Clu. 51, 140; so opp. *suasio*, Auct. Her. 1, 2. — In plur., Sen. Ep. 94, 39.

dissuāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who advises to the contrary, an opposer* (very rare), Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261; Liv. 2, 41; Luc. 4, 248 al.

* **dis-suāvior** (dis-sav-), āri, v. dep. a., *to kiss ardently*: tuos oculos, Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 27 fin.

dis-suesco, ēre, 3, v. n., *to disuse, to become disused or unaccustomed to* (late Lat.), Alcin. Avit. 4, 46.

dis-suetūdo, dīnis, *f.*, *a becoming unaccustomed, disusing*, Ambros. de Cain et Abel. 2, 6, 22.

† **dissulcus** porcus dicitur, cum in cer-vice setas dividit, Paul. ex Fest. 72, 14 Müll.

dissulto, āre, v. freq. n. [dissilio], *to leap apart, to fly in pieces, burst asunder* (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): dissultant ripae, Verg. A. 8, 240: tanti crepitus, id. ib. 12, 923: ferrum utrumque, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 57: Vulcanius ardor, Sil. 9, 607: aquae splendor, darts here and there with tremulous motion, cf. id. 7, 143.

dis-sūo, no perf., ātum, 3, v. a. — Lit., *to unstitch, to rip open*; hence, in gen., *to*

open, to dissolve by degrees (a rare word). **I.** Lit.: sinum, Ov. F. 1, 408: malas, *to open the mouth wide*, Pers. 3, 59: habebit vestimenta dissuta, caput nudum, Vulg. Levit. 13, 45. — **II.** Trop.: amicitiae dissuendae magis quam discindendae, Cic. Lael. 21, 76; so, sensim amicitias (opp. repente praecidere), id. Off. 1, 33, 120.

dissūpo, āre, v. dissipo.

dissūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from *dissuo*.

dis-tabesco, būi, 3, v. *inch. n.*, *to consume or melt away* (ante- and post-class.).

I. Lit.: distabescit sal, Cato R. R. 24; so, jecur in coquendo, Fest. s. v. MONSTRA, p. 157, 14 Müll.: suspirium in aqua, Veg. Vet. 1, 11, 13. — **II.** Trop.: in quantas iniquitates distabui! Aug. Conf. 3, 3.

dis-taedet, † tium (acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 18), 2, v. *impers.*, *to be very tired of, disgusted with, to loathe* (very rare): haud quod tui me neque domi distaedeat, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 5: me cum hoc ipso distaedet loqui, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 22.

distantia, ae, *f.* [disto], *distance, remoteness*. **I.** Lit.: a longissima distantiae suae (sc. Veneris) finibus, Plin. 2, 15, 12, § 61. — **B.** Transf., *a separation, opening*: oris hiscens, Caes. Aur. Acut. 3, 5, 50. — **II.** Trop., *difference, diversity*: inter eos morum studiorumque, *Cic. Lael. 20, 74: calor, Quint. 7, 10, 10: condicionis, id. 5, 10, 26: aetatis vel sexus, Amm. 31, 6: personarum, Vulg. Deut. 1, 17. — In plur.: coloris rufi, Gell. 2, 26, 6.

dis-tectus, a, um, *adj.* [dis and tēgo], *uncovered*, Alcin. Avit. 4, 408.

† **di-stēgus**, a, um, *adj.* [di-stēgos], *of two stories, having two apartments*: armarium, Inscr. Orell. 4549. — *Subst.*: **distēgum**, i, n. (sc. armarium), Inscr. Grut. 292, 1 al.

dis-tendo (and vulg. **distenno**), di-tum (in late Lat. also distensus, Coripp. Joann. 7, 324; but in Auct. B. Alex. 45, 2, the right reading is dispersis), 3, v. a., *to stretch asunder, stretch out, extend* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.).

I. Lit.: dispennite hominem divorsum et distennite, Plaut. Mil. 5, 14; cf.: Titios novem Jugeribus distentus erat, Ov. M. 4, 458: brachia, id. ib. 4, 491: corpus temonibus, Col. 6, 19 fin.: aciem, *Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 2; cf.: copias hostium, Liv. 2, 23: hostes, id. 34, 29: sagum, Suet. Oth. 2: in curus distentum illigat Mettum, Liv. 1, 28; so, utramque manum in latus, Quint. 11, 3, 114: pontem in agros, Luc. 4, 140. — *Pass.* in mid. force: haec per octoginta sex milia distenduntur, extend, Mart. Cap. 6, § 661. — **B.** Meton. **1.** (Effectus pro causa.) *To swell out, distend, i. e. to fill, e. g. with food*: ventres, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 19: ubera cythos, Verg. E. 9, 31; cf.: ubera lacte, id. ib. 4, 21; and transf.: capellas lacte, id. ib. 7, 3: ducem (i. e. bovem) denso pingui, id. G. 3, 124: cellas nectare, id. A. 1, 433; cf.: horrea plena spicis, Tib. 2, 5, 84. — **2.** (Causa pro effectu.) *To torture by distention*: tormento aliquem, Suet. Tib. 62; cf. Vulg. Heb. 11, 35. — **II.** Trop.: velut in duo pariter bella curas hominum, *to divide*, Liv. 27, 40; cf.: curam vilicæ, Col. 12, 46, 1: sedulitatem vilici, id. 1, 6, 8: animos, *to distract, perplex*, Liv. 9, 12 fin.; Vulg. Eccl. 3, 10. — Hence, **distentus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B. 1.), *distended, i. e. filled up, full*: ubera, Hor. Epod. 2, 46; cf.: distentum cruribus uber, Ov. M. 13, 826: distentius uber, Hor. S. 1, 1, 110: distentus ac madens, *stuffed full*, Suet. Claud. 33; cf. Plin. Pan. 49, 6.

distenno, ēre, v. distendo *init.*

distensus, a, um, v. distendo *init.*

distentio, ōnis, *f.* [distendo], *a stretching out, distention* (very rare), Cels. 2, 4; 8, 4; Scrib. Comp. 89. — **II.** Trop., *fullness, i. e. occupation*, Vulg. Eccl. 8, 16.

1. distentus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from distendo.

2. distentus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from disteneo.

* **3. distentus**, ūs, *m.* [distendo], *a swelling out, distention*: subfatae cutis distentus, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 138.

disterminatio, ōnis, *f.*, *a separation, division*, Simplic. p. 83 Goes.

* **disterminator**, ōris, *m.* [distermi-

no], *a separator, divider*: axis disterminator mundi, App. de Mundo, p. 57.

dis-termino, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to separate by a boundary, to divide, limit, part* (rare; mostly post-Aug.): quas (stel-las) intervallum binas disterminat unum, Cic. Arat. 94: Hispanias Galliasque Pyrenaei montes, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 30: communibus parietibus, Dig. 10, 1, 4, § 10 al. — With *ab*: Arabia Judaeam ab Aegypto disterminat, Plin. 12, 21, 45, § 100: Vettones ab Asturia, id. 4, 20, 34, § 112: Gallica arva ab Ausoniis, Luc. 1, 216: Asiam ab Europa, id. 9, 957. — **II.** Trop., *to limit, regulate*: ea res ratio disterminat omnis, Lucr. 2, 719.

disterminus, a, um, *adj.* [dis-terminus], *separated, divided*: Tartessos latis distermina terris, Sil. 5, 399. — **II.** Act., *separating, parting*. — *Assubst.*: **distermina**, ae, *f.* (sc. linea), *the diameter, diagonal*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 714.

di-sterno, ēre, v. a., *to spread out*: lectum, i. e. *to make, prepare*, App. M. 10, p. 256, 7. — *Impers.*: extra limen pueris distratum fuerat, id. ib. 2, p. 121, 25.

dis-tēro, trivi, tritum, 3, v. a., *to bruise or grind to pieces*. ***I.** Lit.: caseum in mortario, Cato R. R. 75. — ***II.** Trop.: aliquem clunibus basiisque, Petr. 24, 4.

dis-texo, ēre, 3, v. a., *to unravel, ravel out*, Sid. C. 15, 161.

† **distichus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *distychos*, *consisting of two rows*. **I.** *Adj.*: hordeum, Col. 2, 9, 16. — **II.** *Subst.*: **A.** † **distichum**, i, n., *a building with two stories or two rows of chambers*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 627, no. 234. — **B.** **distichon**, i, n., *a poem of two verses, a distich consisting of a hexameter and a pentameter*, Mart. 8, 29, 1; Suet. Caes. 51; id. Oth. 3 al.

distillo, āre, v. destillo.

* **di-stimūlo**, āre, v. a., *to goad through*; transf.: bona, i. e. *to run through, waste, consume*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 30.

distincte, adv., *distinctly, clearly; handsomely, etc.*, v. *distinguo*, *P. a. fin.*

distinctio, ōnis, *f.* [distinguo], **I.** (Acc. to distinguo, I. B.) **A.** In gen. **1.** Subject, *a distinguishing, discriminating, a distinction*: harum rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33; so, facilis ingenui et illiberalis joci, id. Off. 1, 29 fin.: justorum injustorumque (lex), id. Leg. 2, 5 fin.: veri a falso, id. Fin. 1, 19 fin.: quaestio, Quint. 4, 5, 6 et saep. — **2.** Object, *a difference, distinction*: causarum distinctio ac dissimilitudo, Cic. Fat. 19; so, volucrum, Plin. 10, 11, 13, § 29: quae distinctio sit inter ea, quae gignantur, et ea, quae sint semper eadem, Cic. Univ. 8: nulla in visis distinctio, id. Ac. 2, 15 fin.; Dig. 47, 2, 44. — *P. r. g. n.*: lunae siderumque omnium distinctio, varietas, pulchritudo, ordo, i. e. *the differences in their appearance and motions*, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 15. — **B.** In rhet. and gram. **1.** *A separation, division*, in discourse; and concr., *a mark of separation, sign of interpunction*, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186; Quint. 1, 5, 27; Diom. p. 432 P. — **2.** *A figure of speech, separation, distinction*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206; Quint. 9, 3, 65; esp. *the contrast of opposing ideas*, id. 9, 3, 82; *the parting of opposing voices or votes*, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 6. — **II.** (Acc. to distinguo, II.) *A setting off, garnishing; an ornament*: distinctio honosque civitatis, Plin. 28, 3, 3, § 13.

distor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who distinguishes* (late Lat.): justorum injustorumque (judices), Amm. 22, 3; 18, 1, 2; Aug. in Joann. 20, 12.

1. distinctus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from distinguo.

2. distinctus, ūs, *m.* [distinguo], *a distinguishing, distinction*: object., *a difference* (post-Aug. and very rare): distinctio pinnarum, *Tac. A. 6, 28; cf. Stat. S. 1, 5, 41.

dis-tineo, tīnūi, tentum, 2, v. a. [teneo]. **I.** *To keep asunder, to separate, divide*. **A.** Lit.: tigna binis utrumque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 7; Vitruv. 3, 3: mare, quod lato terrarum distinet oras, Lucr. 5, 203; 5, 690: duo freta Isthmos, Ov. H. 8, 63 Heins.; cf. id. ib. 12, 104; Luc. 4, 675: quem Notus spatio longius annuo Dulci distinet a do-

mo, Hor. C. 4, 5, 12.—**B.** Trop., to divide mentally; to distract, perplex: distineor et divellor dolore, Cic. Planc. 33, 79: duae factiones senatum distinebant, Liv. 9, 16, 6; cf. id. 5, 20, 4; Tac. H. 1, 32: unanimos, Liv. 7, 21: ancipiti bello distinare regem, id. 44, 20.—Esp. freq., **II.** In gen., to hold off, keep back, keep asunder, hinder, detain, prevent; to occupy, engage, employ, divert: legiones a praesidio interclusas maximum flumen distinebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 59, 5: manus hostium, id. ib. 2, 5, 2: manum, id. ib. 3, 11, 4; id. B. C. 3, 52, 1: copias Caesaris, id. ib. 3, 44, 2: Volscos, Liv. 4, 59: Parthos Hyrcano bello, Tac. A. 14, 25: Britannicum militem hoste et mari, id. H. 2, 32 et saep.: in multitudine iudiciorum et novis legibus distineri, Cic. Fam. 7, 2 fin.; cf. id. ib. 12, 30, 2; id. Att. 2, 23: distineri litibus, Nep. Att. 9, 4: ad omnia tuenda multifariam distineri, Liv. 21, 8: quominus strueret crimina distineri, Tac. A. 11, 12.—**B.** Transf., of inanimate objects: pacem, to hinder, prevent, Cic. Phil. 12, 28; Liv. 2, 15 fin.: victoriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 37, 3: rem, Liv. 37, 12.—Hence, **distentus**, a, um, P. a., engaged, busied, occupied: tot tantisque negotiis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 22; id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 3; Plin. Ep. 6, 18, 1 al.: te distentissimum esse qua de Buthrotis, qua de Bruto, Cic. Att. 15, 18: circa summa scelera, Tac. A. 16, 8 fin.—Of abstract subjects: mens divina, Cic. N. D. 3, 39 fin.: tempus distentum impeditumque maximis officiis, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 7.—Comp. and adv. seem not to occur.

di-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3, v. a. [root in Sanscr. tegami, to be sharp; Gr. στίχω, στίγμα; Lat. stimulus stilus, in-sigare, etc.].—Prop., to separate by points; hence, in gen., **I.** To separate, divide, part. **A.** Lit. (very rare, and almost exclusively poet.): onus inclusum numero eodem, Ov. M. 1, 47: erinem docta manu, i. e. to arrange, Sen. Troad. 884; cf. meton.: caput acro, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 284.—Of countries: qui locus Bithyniam et Galatis, Amm. 25, 10.—Far more freq. and class. (not in Caes.). **B.** Trop., to distinguish, discriminate, discernere. **1.** In gen.: ea (crimina) distinguere ac separare, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 41; cf. with dividere, id. Pis. 28, 69: servos numero, id. Caecin. 20; so, cadentes guttas intervallis, id. de Or. 3, 43, 186: oratorum genera aetatibus, id. Brut. 19: status familiarum agnationibus, id. Leg. 1, 7 fin.: qua via ambigua distinguantur, ostendit, id. Fin. 1, 7; id. Brut. 41, 152; id. Or. 4, 16; cf. secernenda, id. Top. 7, 31: genera causarum, Quint. 4, 2, 68 et saep.: fortes ignavosque, Tac. H. 3, 27: veri similia ab incredibilibus diiudicare et distinguere, Cic. Part. 40; cf.: vera somnia a falsis, id. Div. 2, 61: Vargulam a Crasso, id. de Or. 2, 60, 244: artificem ab inscio, id. Ac. 2, 7, 22: voluntatem a facto, Liv. 45, 24: thesin a causa, Quint. 3, 5, 11 et saep.: vero falsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 29: simiarum genera caudis inter se, Plin. 8, 54, 80.—**Pass. impers.**: quid inter naturam et rationem intersit, non distinguitur, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 26; cf.: malus arborem significet an hominem non bonum, apice distinguitur, Quint. 1, 7, 2: nuntiatur Claudio perisse Messalinam, non distincto sua an aliena manu, Tac. A. 11, 38.—**2.** In partic. (a) In rhet. and gram., to mark the pauses in discourse, to punctuate: puer ut sciat, quo loco verum distinguere debeat, Quint. 1, 8, 1; cf.: eam (orationem) distinguant atque coincident, id. 11, 2, 27; and: incidit has (sc. voces) et distinct in partes, Cic. Rep. 3, 2 Mos.: distinctio est silentii nota, etc., Diom. p. 432 P.—(β) To end, terminate: contationem, App. M. 2, p. 127 fin.

II. To set off, decorate, adorn (most freq. in the P. a.). **A.** Lit.: racemos purpureo colore, Hor. C. 2, 5, 11; so, poma vario colore, Ov. Nux. 31: aurum gemmarum nitor, Sen. Med. 573; cf. Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 171.—**B.** Trop.: orationem variare et distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36; so of discourse, id. Inv. 2, 15, 49 (with illustrare); id. de Or. 2, 13; Liv. 9, 17: voluptatem (with variare), Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 38; cf.: coenam comoedis, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 9.—Hence, **distinctus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** (Acc. to I.) Separated, separate, distinct: urbs delubris distincta spatibus communibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: Romana acies distinctior, ex pluri-

bis partibus constans, Liv. 9, 19: Hesiodus circa CXX annos distinctus ab Homeri aetate, Vell. 1, 7: concentus ex distinctis sonis, Cic. Rep. 2, 42; cf. id. ib. 6, 18: distinctos dignitatis gradus non habebat (civitas), id. ib. 1, 27 fin.—**2.** Of discourse, properly divided: oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 35.—**B.** (Acc. to II.) Decorated, adorned: pocula gemmis distincta, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27: distinctum et ornatum caelum astris, id. N. D. 2, 37 fin.: lyra gemmis et dentibus Indis, Ov. M. 11, 167: herbae innumeris floribus, id. ib. 5, 266: retia maculis, id. H. 5, 19.—**2.** Trop.: oratio et ornata et artificio quodam et expolitione distincta, id. de Or. 1, 12; so of discourse, Quint. 5, 14, 33; and transf., of the speaker himself: utroque genere creber et distinctus Cato, Cic. Brut. 17 fin.; cf. in comp., Tac. Or. 18.—**Adv.** **distincte**, 1. (Acc. to I.) Distinctly, clearly: articulatum distincteque dicere, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 36; id. Or. 28 fin.: scribere, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 7: designare, Plin. Pan. 88, 6.—In the comp.: enuntiare, id. Ep. 7, 13.—**Sup.**: distinctissime persuadere, Cassiod. Complex. ad Ephes. 3.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) Elegantly, handsomely: qui distincte, qui explicate, qui abundanter, qui illuminate et rebus et verbis dicunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53; cf. id. Off. 1, 1, 2: distinctius, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 1.

† **distisum**, v. distaedet.

di-sto, āre (perf. distiti, only Boëth. in Porphy. 4, p. 89), v. n., to stand apart, to be separate, distant (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. (cf. absom), absol.: quantum summa labra (fossae) distabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72, 1; cf. id. ib. 4, 17, 6; Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67; Liv. 33, 1; Ov. M. 2, 241 et saep.—With inter se: turres pedes LXXX inter se distant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72 fin.: trabes inter se binos pedes, id. ib. 7, 23, 1; cf. id. B. C. 2, 10, 2: inter se modicum spatium, Liv. 8, 5: multum sidera inter se, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: hastati inter se modicum spatium, Liv. 8, 8 et saep.—With a or ab: (imago) distare a speculo, Lucr. 4, 289; so, castra ab castris, Caes. B. C. 1, 82, 3: terra ab hujus terrae continuatione, Cic. N. D. 2, 66 al.—With simple abl.: cum tanto Phrygia Gallica distet humus, Ov. F. 4, 362; cf. id. M. 3, 145; also: foro nimium distare Carinas, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 48: spatium, Ov. M. 11, 715.—**B.** Transf., of remoteness in time: non multum aetate distantes, Quint. 12, 10, 4: non multum inter se distantes tempore, ib. § 11: quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, Hor. C. 3, 19, 1: haud multum distanti tempore, Tac. A. 3, 24.

II. Trop., of quality, to differ, be different—differre, discrepare (freq.): ut distare aliquid aut ex aliqua parte differre videatur, Cic. Caecin. 14; cf.: quia res differrebant, nomina rerum distare voluerunt, id. Top. 8, 34: moribus et legibus distant (civitates), Quint. 5, 10, 40; cf. id. 6, 4, 21: in totum metaphora breviter est similitudo, eoque distat, quod, etc., id. 8, 6, 8: multum inter se distant istae facultates longeque sunt diversae atque sejunctae, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 215: multum inter se genera dicendi, id. Or. 16, 52; Quint. 7, 2, 3: hominum vita tantum distat a victu et cultu bestiarum, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 15; so with ab, id. ib. 3, 17, 71; id. Rosc. Am. 15, 44; id. de Or. 2, 65, 263; Quint. 5, 10, 114; Hor. S. 2, 2, 53; Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 11 al.; cf.: quid enim tam distans quam a severitate comitas? Cic. Or. 10, 34.—With dat.: infido scurrae distabit amicus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 4; so, paulum sepulchrae inertiae celata virtus, id. C. 4, 9, 29: quid aera lupinis, id. Ep. 1, 7, 23: pulchra et exactis minimum distantia, id. ib. 2, 1, 72: enthymema syllogismo, Quint. 5, 10, 7 al.—**Impers.**: distat, there is a difference: distat, sumasne pudenter An rapias, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44; 2, 2, 195; id. S. 2, 3, 210; Quint. 5, 10, 26.

dis-torqueo, rsi, rtum (supine, distorsum acc. to Prisc. 871 P.), 2, v. a., to turn different ways, to twist, distort (rare but class.). **I.** Prop.: os, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 3; so, ora cachinno, Ov. A. A. 3, 287: oculos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 65: labra, Quint. 1, 11, 9.—**II.** Meton., to torment, torture. **A.** Lit., Sen. Ben. 7, 19; Suet. Dom. 10.—**B.** Trop.: quem repulsa distorqueat (with amore cruciari), Sen. Ep. 74: cogitationem, Petr. 52, 2.—Hence, **distortus**, a, um, P. a.,

distorted, misshapen, deformed, dwarfish. **A.** Lit.: distortus ejecta lingua, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266; cf. Suet. Aug. 83; Quint. 2, 5, 11: vultus, id. 6, 3, 29: crura, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47: solos sapientes esse, si distortissimi sint, formosos, Cic. Mur. 29, 61; cf. Suet. Galb. 21.—**Plur.** as subst.: pumili atque distorti, id. Aug. 83.—**B.** Trop.: nullum (genus enuntiandi) distortius, more perverse, unseemly, Cic. Fat. 8 fin.—**Adv.** does not occur.

distorsio, ōnis, f. [distorqueo], perversion, perverse conduct, Aug. in Ps. 66, 7.

distortio, ōnis, f. [id.], a distorting, writhing, contortion: membrorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29; cf. id. Fin. 5, 12, 35: oris, Cels. 4, 2, 2.

distortus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from distorqueo.

distractio, ōnis, f. [distraho], a pulling asunder, dividing, separating. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: distractio cruciatusque membrorum, Gell. 12, 5, 3.—**B.** Transf., a parting, dividing: humanorum animorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 27: animi corporisque, Sen. Ep. 30 fin.: harum mihi voluptatum omnium atque itidem tibi distractio, discidium, vastities venit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 68.—**C.** In partic., in mercant. lang., a selling in single portions, piecemeal, or by retail: fundi, Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 15: mercium, ib. 14, 3, 5, § 12.—**II.** Trop., dissension, discord, disagreement: nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis et potius summa distractio est, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32; so, civium, Varr. ap. Non. 287, 15.

distractor, ōris, m. [id. I.]. **I.** One who worries, a tormenter: improbus (i. e. Achilles), Anthol. Lat. 1, 93, 1.—**II.** A retailer, Cod. Th. 11, 1, 4: argenti, i. e. a money-changer, id. Just. 8, 14, 27; 12, 35 al.

1. distractus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from distraho.

*** 2. distractus**, ūs, m. [distraho], dissolution of a contract, opp. to contractus, Just. Inst. 3, 27, § 6.

dis-trāho, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. **I.** To pull asunder, tear in pieces, to separate forcibly, divide (freq. and class.). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: corpus quod dirimi distrahere non possit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: exanimor, feror, differor, distrahor, diripior, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5; Pen-theum diripuisse aiunt Bacchas; nugas... prae quo pacto ego divorsus distrahor, id. Merc. 2, 4, 1 sq.; cf.: Mettum Fufetium equis ad curriculum ex utraque parte deligatum distraxit, Varr. ap. Non. 287, 22; so of the same: corpus passim, Liv. 1, 28 fin.; of Hippolytus: turbatis distractus equis, Verg. A. 7, 787: quae (materiam) neque perumpi neque distrahi potest, Caes. B. G. 7, 23 fin.; cf. vallum (with diripere), Liv. 25, 36: ut aciem ejus distrahi paterentur, i. e. to be separated, broken up, Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 1: Taurus mons mediam distrahens Asiam, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 97 et saep.—**2.** In partic., in mercant. lang., to sell separately, in parcels, to retail—divendere (mostly post-Aug.): dividant, differant, dissipant, distrahant, Lucil. ap. Non. 287, 9: coëmendo quaedam tantum ut pluris postea distraheret, Suet. Vesp. 16: agros, Tac. A. 6, 17; cf. fundum, Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 15: merces, Just. 9, 1, 6: bona venum, Gell. 20, 1, 19 et saep.—(β) In gen., to sell: instrumentum, Suet. Cal. 39: levi pretio aetutulam, App. M. 7, p. 191 fin.—

3. To waste, squander: apsentii hic tua res distrahitur tibi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 16.—**B.** Trop., to draw in different directions; to divide, distract, perplex: qui haec natura cohaerentia opinione distraxissent, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 11; cf. Quint. 4, 3, 4: distrahitur in deliberando animus, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9; cf., shortly before: in quo considerando saepe animi in contrarias sententias distrahantur; cf.: distrahor, tum hoc mihi probabilis, tum illud videtur, id. Ac. 2, 43 fin.: cum Tiberium anceps cura distraheret, vine militum... an, etc., Tac. A. 2, 40; cf. id. ib. 6, 44: obsessos hinc fides, inde egestas inter decus ac flagitium distrahebant, id. H. 4, 60: oratoris industriam in plura studia distrahere nolim, Cic. de Or. 1, 59: sic distrahantur in contrarias partes impotientium cupiditates, id. Tusc. 5, 20 fin.; cf. Tac. A. 4, 40: res publica

distracta lacerataque, Liv. 2, 57; cf. quae sententia omnem societatem distrahit civitatis, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 28; Caesarem et Pompeium perfidia hominum distractos in pristinam concordiam reducere, Balbus ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15 A: amorem, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 33: concilium Boeotorum, Liv. 42, 47: collegia, Suet. Caes. 42: matrimonium, Dig. 24, 2, 2 et saep.: rem, to frustrate, prevent, Caes. B. C. 1, 33, 3: controversias, i. e. dirimere, to end, adjust, Cic. Caecin. 2, 6; Suet. Caes. 85: voces, i. e. to leave a hiatus (opp. contrahere), Cic. Or. 45, 152: qua ipse fama distraheretur, i. q. differretur (cf. diffiero, B. 2), would be assailed, Tac. A. 3, 10.

II. To tear away, draw away, part, to separate, remove. **A.** Lit.: membra divellere ac distrahere, Cic. Sull. 20 fin.: illam a me distrahit necessitas, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 42; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 24; Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 2. — **B.** Trop.: sapientiam, temperantiam, fortitudinem copulatas esse docui cum voluptate, ut ab ea nullo modo nec divelli nec distrahi possint, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50. — **2.** Of persons, to separate in sentiment, to estrange, alienate: aliquem ab aliquo (preceded by: a conjunctione advocare, and: a familiaritate disjungere), id. Phil. 2, 10, 23; so with divellere, id. Planc. 42, 102. — Hence, **distractus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Divided (very rarely): (conjunctus animi) divisor inter se ac distractior, Lucr. 4, 961. — **B.** Trop., *distracted, perplexed*: distractissimus tantorum onerum mole, Veil. 2, 114, 1. — *Adv.* does not occur.

dis-trībūō, ūi, ūtum, 3, v. a., to divide, distribute (class.; cf. divido, impertio, dispenso, participio, communico). **I.** Lit.: argentum, Ter. Ad. 3, 17: partiendum sibi ac latius distribuendum exercitum putavit, Caes. B. G. 3, 10 fin.: distribuisti partes Italiae, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 8: reliquum populum distribuit in quinque classes, Cic. Rep. 2, 22; cf. id. Leg. 3, 3, 7; Ov. F. 6, 84: copias in tres partes, Caes. B. G. 6, 32, 3; id. B. C. 1, 55, 2: pueros in classes, Quint. 1, 2, 23: orbem in duodecim partes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28 et saep.: milites circum familias conventus Campani, Caes. B. C. 1, 14 fin.; cf. gladiatorias familias Capuam et in cetera municipia, Sall. C. 30 fin.: Numidas in hiberna in proximis Thessalis urbibus, Liv. 42, 67: legiones et auxilia provinciatim, Suet. Aug. 49: milites in legiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 4, 2; cf. Front. Strat. 4, 1, 43: gladiatores binos singulis patribus familiarum, distributed among them, apportioned to them, Cic. Att. 7, 14, 2: naves quaestori, legatis, praefectis, equitibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 22, 3 and 5: equos Germanis, id. ib. 7, 65 fin.: pecunias exercitui, id. B. C. 1, 39, 3 al.; cf. also: pecuniam in iudices, Cic. Clu. 27, 74: naves in legiones, Tac. A. 2, 8: pecus viritum, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 7: capita singula ex captivis toto exercitu praedae nomine, id. ib. 7, 89 fin.: Poenorum arma inter suos, Front. Strat. 4, 7, 12 et saep. Rarely of the distributing of a service among several: alterum (genus) emendi, quod praeterea civitatibus aequaliter esset distributum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70 Zumpt.

II. Of abstract objects: quae observata sunt in usu ac tractatione dicendi, haec partibus distributa sunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 109; Quint. 9, 3, 93; cf. id. 9, 1, 34: meminit me ita distribuisse initio causam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 42: vitae opera hac (honesti) regulā, Sen. Ben. 7, 2. — Hence, **distribūte**, adv., orderly, methodically (very rare): neque distincte neque distribute scribere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 7: distributius tractare, id. Inv. 2, 59, 177.

distribūtiō, ōnis, f. [distribuō], a division, distribution. **I.** In gen.: caeli, Cic. Div. 2, 20: invidiae et criminum, id. Clu. 1: utilis rerum ac partium in locos, Quint. 7, 1, 1. — In plur., Cic. Part. 2, 7. — **II.** Esp. **A.** As a fig. of speech, the resolution of a statement or idea into several, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; Auct. Her. 4, 35, 47. — **B.** In arch., Vitruv. 1, 2 fin.

distribūtivus, a, um, adj. [id.], apportioning, distributive: nomina, Prisc. 1112 P.

distribūtor, ōris, m. [id.], a distributor (post-class.), App. Trism. p. 92, 26.

distribūtrix, icis, f. [distributor], she who apportions or distributes, Hier. in Didym. de Spir. Sanc. 23 fin.

distribūtus, a, um, Part., from distribuō.

districte and **districtim**, adv., v. distingo, *P. a. fin.*, a and β.

districtiō, ōnis, f. [distingo]. **I.** Lit., a stretching out, as a punishment, Cassiod. Var. 3, 34; 47. — **II.** Trop., a hindrance, difficulty, Ambros. de Job, 3, 4, 12; Dig. 4, 8, 16 dub.

districtivus, a, um, adj. [id.]. In medic., pertaining to dissolving: adjutoria, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 2, 20; 2, 29, 159.

districtus, a, um, Part. and *P. a.*, from distingo.

† distrigilla me, περιφύρον με, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

di-stringo, xxi, ctum, 3, v. a. **I.** To draw asunder, to stretch out (very rarely): radiis rotarum districti pendentes, Verg. A. 6, 616. — Poet.: (canum) rabies districta, i. e. showing the teeth, Lucr. 5, 1064; cf.: acies dentium, Amm. 14, 7, 13. — Far more freq., esp. since the Aug. per. (not in Caesar, and in Cicero only as *P. a.*), **II.** (Like distineo, II.) To detain a person anywhere, to hinder, to occupy, engage: Romanum a tergo, Flor. 2, 13, 1: urbem (i. e. Romanos) incendiis, id. 4, 1, 2: distringit quem multarum rerum varietas, Phaedr. 4, 26, 3; cf. Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 239: distringor officio, id. Ep. 1, 10, 9; cf. id. ib. 7, 15, 1; Quint. 12, 1, 5: (Jovem) votis, to molest, importune, Plin. Pan. 94, 2. — Esp. as milit. t. t. to make a diversion against an enemy, to distract the attention of: Hannibalem mittendum in Africam esse ad distringendos Romanos, Liv. 35, 18 fin.: copias regias populatione maritimae orae, id. 44, 35; cf.: Scipionem oppugnatione plurimum oppidorum, Front. Strat. 1, 3, 5. — **2.** To puzzle, confound: ut distinxit hominem, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 65 (Spengel, destrinxit). — **B.** Transf., of abstract objects: ut discordiam moveret, qua consensus Romanorum distingeretur, would be hindered, disturbed, Front. Strat. 1, 8, 1 Oud. N. cr. — Hence, **districtus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** (Qs. stretched tight, i. e.) Strict, severe (post-Aug.): districtior accusator, Tac. A. 4, 36 fin.: feneratorix (opp. amica obsequens), Val. Max. 8, 2, 2: censura, id. 2, 9, 6: districtissimi defensores, Cod. Just. 1, 55, 6. — **B.** Divided in mind, at strife with one's self; hence, hesitating, vacillating: districtus mihi videris esse, quod et bonus civis et bonus amicus es, Cic. Fam. 2, 15, 3. — **C.** More freq. and class., occupied, engaged, busy: iudicio districtus atque obligatus, Cic. Verr. 1, 9; cf. (vinculo mortali) alii alligati sunt, alii astricti, alii districti quoque, Sen. Vit. Beat. 16 fin.: anticipi contentione, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9: labore vita districta, id. de Or. 3, 2, 7; Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1; * Hor. S. 2, 8, 68; Nep. Hann. 13, 2; cf.: imperium circa mala sua, Flor. 4, 12, 1; and in the comp.: numquam me a causis et iudiciis districtiorem fuisse, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16. — *Adv.* acc. to **A.**, strictly, severely. (a) **districte** (des-): minatus, Plin. Ep. 9, 21, 4: deneganda, Dig. 3, 3, 13. — (β) **districtum**: innocens, Sen. Contr. 7. — **b.** Comp.: districtius: reperiunt, Tert. Idol. 5: vivere, Hier. Ep. 22, no. 11. — *Sup.*, Cassiod. Var. 9, 18.

*** dis-trunco**, are, v. a., to cut to pieces, cut up: ego te hic agnum faciam, et medium distruncabo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 53.

disturbatio, ōnis, f. [disturbo], destruction. *** I.** Prop.: Corinthi, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 46. — **II.** Trop., Mythogr. Vatic. in Mai. Auct. Class. 3, p. 85 b.

dis-turbo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to drive asunder, to separate by violence, to throw into disorder, disturb. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (rarely): vidistis contentem gladiis disturbari, Cic. Mil. 33 fin.: sortes, id. Div. 1, 34 fin.: freta (Auster), Sen. Hippol. 1012. — Far more freq. and class. (but not in the Aug. poets), **B.** Pregn., to demolish, destroy (esp. freq. of buildings): aedes, Lucr. 2, 1102; so, domos, id. 6, 241: domum meam, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19: urbes, Lucr. 6, 587: porticum Catuli, Cic. Att. 4, 3 et saep.: ignis cuncta disturbat ac dissipat, id. N. D. 2, 15, 41: opera, * Caes. B. C. 1, 26, 1: si qua in vineis fossor disturbavit, Col. 11, 2, 38. — **II.** Trop., to frustrate, thwart, ruin: at nunc disturba quas statuisti machinas, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 137: vitae societatem, Cic.

Rosc. Am. 38, 111; cf. concordiam, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 19 ed. Gerl. (Orat. L. Philippi); so, disturbare atque pervertere legem, Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101: iudicium tollere ac disturbare, id. Sull. 5, 15; cf. ib. 25, 71: rem, to hinder, prevent, id. Fam. 11, 21 fin.; cf. nuptias, Ter. And. 1, 2, 11.

*** dis-ūnio**, ire, v. a., to disunite: nexum matrimoniorum, Arn. 3, p. 116 (p. 145 ed. Oehler).

† dissyllābus, a, um, adj., = δισύλλαβος, dissyllabic, Lucil. ap. Non. 26, 7; Quint. 1, 5, 31; Ter. Maur. p. 2431 P. — *Plur.* as subst.: **dissyllābae**, ārum (sc. voces), f., dissyllabic words, dissyllables, Mart. Cap. 3, § 269; also, **dissyllāba**, ōrum (sc. verba), n., the same, id. 5, § 521 al.

*** ditator**, ōris, m. [dito], one that enriches (late Lat.), Aug. Conf. 5, 5.

ditesco, ēre, v. incho. n. [dis = dives], to grow rich (a poet. word): praeda, Lucr. 5, 1249; Pers. 6, 14: qua ratione queas ditescere, Hor. S. 2, 5, 10 al. — **II.** Trop.: partu dulci, Lucr. 4, 1245; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 396 al.

† dithalassus, a, um, adj., = διθάλασσος, Lat. bimaris, Vulg. Act. 27, 41.

† dithyrambicus, a, um, adj., = διθύραμβικός, dithyrambic: poema, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 1.

† dithyrambus, i, m., = διθύραμβος, a dithyramb, dithyrambic poem. Orig. in honor of Bacchus, but afterwards also of other gods; cf. Lidd. and Scott, sub voce διθύραμβος, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 145; Hor. C. 4, 2, 10; Mart. Cap. 5, § 519.

ditiae, ārum, f. [dis = dives], wealth, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 58; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 20.

ditifico, āre [dis = dives + facio], to enrich, Cassiod. Var. 8, 26.

ditio, less correct form for dicio, q. v.

ditius, adv. comp.; sup., **ditissime**, v. dives fin.

ditō, āvi, 1 (an uncontr. form divitant, Att. ap. Gell. 14, 1, 34, and ap. Non. 95, 9; Trag. v. 169 Rib.; Turp. ap. Non. 1, 1; Com. v. 198 Rib.), v. a. [dis = dives], to enrich (class.). **I.** Lit.: (urbis) triumphis ditata certissimis, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 66: socios praemiis belli, Liv. 37, 54; cf.: castra militem ditavere, id. 21, 60 fin.: 9, 31; 41, 20; Suet. Ner. 6; id. Galb. 5; Plin. 35, 18, 58, § 200; Arabas et Indos, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 6; id. Epod. 17, 60: me benignitas tua Ditavit, id. ib. 1, 32; Vulg. Gen. 14, 23 al. — *Mid.*: rex ipse ditari studebat, Liv. 1, 57. — **II.** Transf., of inanimate objects: iter largifica stipe, Lucr. 2, 628: cum lingua Catonis et Enni sermonem patrum ditaverit, Imp. A. P. 57.

† ditrochaeus, i, m., = διτροχάιος, a ditrochee or double trochee, — — —, Don. p. 1739 P.; Diom. p. 477 fin. ib. al.

diū (old form diūs, Orell. Inscr. 8206), adv. [old acc. form of duration of time; root in dies; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 232 sqq.].

1. (Acc. to dies, I. B. 2.) By day (very rare), Manil. 4, 823; usually with noctu: noctuque et diu, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 5: noctu dique, Titin. and Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 185 P. (Sall. H. 2, 54 Dietsch); Sall. J. 38, 3; 44, 5; 70, 1: nec noctu, nec diu, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 98, 27: diu noctuque iter properabunt, Tac. A. 15, 12 fin.: noctu dique hostibus obniti, id. H. 2, 5. — **2.** (Acc. to dies, II. A. 3; lit., a space of time, a while; hence, with intens. signif.) A long time, long while, long (freq. in all periods; cf.: pridem, dudum): nimis diu et longum loquor, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 21; cf. so with longum, id. Ep. 3, 2, 40: diu multumque scriptitare, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152; so, diu multumque, id. Or. 1; id. Phil. 13, 5; id. Sull. 26, 73; Sall. J. 94, 3; Flor. 2, 3, 5; also: multum dique, Cic. de Sen. 3 fin.: multum et diu, id. Agr. 2, 32, 88; id. Inv. 2, 19, 58: multum ac diu, App. M. 2, p. 126, 6; cf. also: recordatus multum et diu cogitavi... Eam rem volutavi et diu disputavi, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 1 and 4: saepe et diu, Cic. Quint. 31, 96; cf.: saepe dique, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 1; diu dique, App. M. 5, p. 167, 16; 12, p. 266, 16: diu atque acriter pugnatum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 26; 3, 21 et saep.: diu ego hunc cruciabo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 73: Stoici diu mansuros aiunt animos: semper, negant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31 fin.: 599

diu princeps oratorum, aliquando aemulus Ciceronis, Quint. 11, 3, 8: tam diu restitisti, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 100: tam diu, id. Mil. 3, 1, 34; id. ib. 4, 2, 89; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 27; id. Hec. 4, 4, 23; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 13: eo, quo jam diu Sum judicatus, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 20; so, jam diu, id. Capt. 4, 2, 102; id. Most. 1, 3, 144; id. Poen. 5, 4, 29; cf.: diu est jam, id. Most. 1, 4, 25: ille vult diu vivere, hic diu vixit: quamquam, O di boni! quid est in hominis vita diu? Cic. de Sen. 19, 68 and 69; cf.: sat diu vixisse, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 12: nimis diu maceror, id. Ep. 3, 1, 2; so, nimis diu, id. Merc. 1, 54; id. Pers. 4, 4, 105: non diu apud hunc servies, id. Pers. 4, 4, 65; cf.: haud diu, id. Mil. 2, 1, 17; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 67.—Followed by *diu*, *donec*: diu expectare, dum, etc., Suet. de Rhet. 1: diu jacere donec, etc., Tac. G. 45.—*Comp.*: **diutius**, longer [the *i* inserted, as in *sectius* and *setius* from *secus*, being a remnant of adv. ending -ter or -tus]: nolo te jactari diutius, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 59; id. Rud. 1, 2, 5; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 50; id. ib. 3, 1, 15; Cic. Lael. 27, 104; id. Rosc. Am. 7 *fin.*; Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 5; id. ib. 1, 26, 1 et saep.: cf.: minus diu quam, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 1.—In the historians freq. = a long while, very long, no comparison being intended: ne diutius comenatu prohiberetur, Caes. B. G. 1, 49; 3, 9, 5; 3, 29, 2; 4, 35, 2; 7, 20, 5 et saep.: neque illis, qui victoriam adepti forent, diutius ea uti licuisset, Sall. C. 39, 4: legiones diutius sine consulari fuere, Tac. H. 1, 9.—*Sup.*: (Cato) qui senex diutissime fuisse, Cic. Lael. 1, 4; so id. Pis. 37; id. de Imp. Pomp. 5 *fin.*; Caes. B. G. 6, 21, 4; Suet. Vit. 14 al.: ut quam diutissime te jucunda opinione oblectarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1; so with quam, Caes. B. C. 3, 102, 3.—*B.* Long since, a great while ago (mostly ante-class.): quod arci, diu facti, celeriter corruiissent, Varr. ap. Non. 77, 14; cf.: scelus inquam, factum jam diu antiquum et vetus, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 45; so, jam diu, id. Ep. 1, 1, 9; id. Men. 2, 3, 28; id. Ps. 1, 3, 4; Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 1; Cic. Att. 1, 19, 9 al.; for which: diu jam, Plin. 25, 1, 1, § 2; id. 19, 4, 15, § 40: is ex Anactorio... huc commigravit in Calydonem haud diu, non long ago, a short time ago, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 15: nec loci gnarum, nec diu hic fui, it is not long since I was here, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 28: jam diu est factum, quom discesti ab hero, id. As. 2, 1, 3.—With foll. quom, id. Merc. 3, 1, 44.—With postquam, id. Pers. 5, 2, 41.—With quod, id. Am. 1, 1, 146; August. Retract. 1 Prol.—*C.* In Mela repeatedly of place, a long way: Italia... inter superum mare et inferum excurrit diu solida, Mel. 2, 4, 1; so id. 1, 2, 3; id. 1, 3, 5. Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 285–291.

† **diurēticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = διουρητικός, that promotes urine, diuretic (pure Lat. mictorius or mictualis): vina, Pall. Oct. 14, 3: potiones, Veg. 5, 71 *fin.* (3, 72 Bip.): medicamenta, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, no. 117.

diurna, orum, v. diurnus.

† **diurnalis**, e, *adj.* [diurna], = ἡμεροποιός, diurnal (hence, It. giornale; Fr. journal), Gloss. Lat. Gr.

* **diurnarius**, ii, m. [diurna], a diary-keeper, journalist, Cod. Theod. 8, 4, 8.

diurne, adv., v. diurnus *fin.*

* **diurno**, are, v. n. [diurnus], to last long, exist long, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 16; and ap. Non. 100, 20 (institute dixit pro diu vivere, Gell. 1, 1).

diurnus, a, um, *adj.* [for diurnus, from dies; cf.: interdiu, quotidianus, etc.], of or belonging to the day. *I.* In a wider sense, daily (perh. not ante-Aug.): aetatis fata diurna, i. e. of only one day, Ov. H. 6, 37: instituit, ut tam Senatui quam populi diurna acta conferrent et publicarentur, daily transactions, records, journal, Suet. Caes. 20; Tac. A. 13, 31; Suet. Claud. 41 Oud. N. cr.; in the same signif.: commentarii, id. Aug. 64; cf. also: diurna actorum scriptura, Tac. A. 3, 3. (Concerning these acta diurna, v. Lips. Exc. ad Tac. A. 5, 4; Ernest. Exc. ad Suet. Caes. 20; Rupert. ad Juv. 2, 136; Walch ad Tac. Agr. p. 114, and the art. acta): cibis, daily allowance, rations, Liv. 4, 12 *fin.*: victus, Suet. Ner. 36 *fin.*: mercede diurna conductus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 17.—Hence, *subst.* **A. diurnum**,

i. n., an account-book, day-book: longum, Juv. 6, 482; plur. (sc. acta), diaries, records, minutes: diurna populi Romani, per provincias curatus leguntur, Tac. A. 16, 22.—Also *subst.* **B. diurnum**, i. n. (sc. frumentum), a daily portion, allowance, rations (cf. diarium), Sen. Ep. 80, 8; id. Contr. 5, 33 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Ner. 30.—*II.* In a stricter sense (acc. to dies, I. B. 2.), opp. nocturnus, by day, of the day (very freq. and class.): diurnum nocturnumve spatium, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: labores diurni nocturnique, id. de Sen. 23, 82; cf. so opp. nocturnus, Lucr. 6, 849; Cic. Off. 3, 21, 84; id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48; Caes. B. G. 1, 38 *fin.*; id. B. C. 3, 13, 1; Quint. 7, 2, 44; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 11; Ov. F. 3, 878 et saep.: lumen, Lucr. 4, 458; so Ov. F. 4, 449; cf. stella, i. e. the morning-star, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 62: currus, i. e. the chariot of the sun, Ov. M. 4, 629: ignes, id. ib. 7, 192: nitor, id. H. 13, 78 al.: actus, the day's business, Suet. Aug. 78.—*Adv.*: **diurne**, daily, Dracont. Hex. 1, 68; 3, 602.

1. **dius**, a, um, v. divus.

2. **dius**, adv., v. diu *init.*

* **diutule**, adv. [diu], a little while, Aug. Trinit. 11, 2.

diutine, adv., v. the foll. *fin.*

diutinus, a, um, *adj.* [diu], of long duration, lasting, long (rare but class.; cf.: longinquus, diuturnus): (supplicium) longum diutinumque a mane ad vespertum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 28: mansiones Lemni, *Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 23: servitus, Cic. Fam. 11, 8, 2: laetatio (opp. longior dolor), Caes. B. G. 5, 52 *fin.*: labor, id. B. C. 2, 13, 2; 2, 14, 1: conclusio, id. ib. 2, 22, 1: militia, Liv. 5, 11: bellum, id. 25, 1: pax, id. 6, 33: otium, id. 25, 7: morbus, Suet. Calig. 1 et saep.—*Comp.* and *sup.* do not occur.—*Adv.*: **diutine**, long, a long time: uti, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 15: sermocinans, App. M. 2, p. 121, 15.

diutius, adv. *comp.*, and **diutissime**, adv. *sup.*, v. diu.

diutule, adv. [diu], a little while, a short time (post-class.), Gell. 5, 10, 7; 11, 16, 6; Macr. S. 7, 11; 13 al.

diuturne, adv., v. diuturnus *fin.*

diuturnitas, atis, f. [diuturnus], length of time, long duration, durability (good prose). (α) With gen.: temporis, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5; id. Fin. 2, 27, 87 (opp. brevitas): imperii, id. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 26: pacis, id. de Or. 1, 4, 14; Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 7: otii, id. ib. 2, 36, 1: belli, id. B. G. 1, 40, 8; Sall. J. 64 *fin.*: pugnae, Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 3: oppugnationis, id. B. C. 3, 9, 6: memoriae, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 129: rei publicae, id. Rep. 2, 14 *fin.* et saep.—(β) *Absol.*, Cic. de Sen. 11 *fin.*; id. N. D. 2, 2, 5; id. Fin. 1, 12, 40 (with longinquitas); id. Off. 2, 7, 23 al.

diuturnus, a, um (diū, Ov. F. 6, 352), *adj.* [diu], of long duration, lasting, long (class.; cf.: diutinus, longinquus): quid putet in rebus humanis diuturnum, qui cognoverit, quid sit aeternum? Cic. Rep. 1, 17; cf. gloria (opp. aeterna), id. ib. 6, 21; opp. extremum, id. de Sen. 19, 69: usus, id. Lael. 22 *fin.*: injuria, id. Fam. 6, 10, 5: bellum, id. de Imp. Pomp. 12 *fin.*: pax, id. Rep. 5, 2; id. Prov. Cons. 3: quies, Sall. C. 31: labor, Caes. B. C. 2, 45 *fin.*: obsidio, Ov. F. 6, 352: mala, id. Tr. 4, 6, 50 et saep.: status rei publicae, Cic. Rep. 2, 37; cf. res publica, id. ib. 1, 26; 2, 3: rex, id. ib. 2, 12: non potes esse diuturnus, i. e. your power, id. Phil. 2, 44, 113: dux, experienced, veteran, Amm. 16, 2, 2.—*Comp.*: equae, longer-lived, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 11; cf. filia, Ov. F. 6, 219; id. M. 3, 472: molestiae, of longer duration, Cic. Fam. 6, 13, 3: impunitas, Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 6: multa, Plin. 7, 55, 56, § 188.—*Sup.*: poenae diuturnissimae, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 23 *init.*—*Adv.*: **diuturne**, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 5 Orell. (dub. al. diuturnam).—*Comp.*: diuturnius, longer, Sid. Ep. 2, 14; 9, 9.

diva, ae, f., a goddess, v. divus.

di-vāgor, āri, v. dep. n., to wander, wander about (post-class.): animus huc atque illuc, Lact. 4, 3, 20; Cod. Just. 1, 3, 52, § 1 al.

divālis, e, *adj.* [divus]. *I.* Divine (very rare): nomen, Spart. Carac. 11, § 7; FERIAE DIVALES ANGERONIAE, kept on the

21st of December, Fast. Verrii Fl. ap. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 410; called also DIVALIA, Calend. Maff. ib. p. 411.—*II.* Imperial: constitutiones, Cod. Just. praef. de emend. no. 4.

di-vārico, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. and n. *I.* Act., to spread asunder, to stretch apart (very rare): taleas super terram, Cato R. R. 45 *fin.*: tigna, Vitruv. 10, 2: hominem in ea statua, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40: divaricatis cruribus, Prud. *σρεφ.* 5, 252; cf. pedibus, Amm. 22, 11.—*II.* *Neutr.*, to be spread out: ungulae, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8.

di-vello, velli (Ov. M. 11, 38; but divulsi, Sen. Hippol. 1173), vulsum, 3, v. a. *I.* To rend asunder, to tear in pieces, to separate violently, to tear (class.; cf.: findo, scindo, dirimo, segrego, secerno). *A.* Lit.: res a natura copulatas audebit divellere, Cic. Off. 3, 18 *fin.*: corpus, et undis spargere, Verg. A. 4, 600; so, corpus, Ov. M. 4, 112: agnam, Hor. S. 1, 8, 27; cf.: suos artus lacero morsu, Ov. M. 8, 878: membra, id. Tr. 3, 9, 27; id. M. 13, 865 et saep.: magnos montes manibus, i. e. to cleave, Lucr. 1, 202; cf.: mediam partem quercus (with discidere), Gell. 15, 16, 3: nodos manibus, to untie, Verg. A. 2, 220: paenulam sentibus, Suet. Ner. 48: nubem, Lucr. 6, 203; cf.: moenia mundi, id. 6, 122.—*B.* Trop., to tear violently apart, remove, destroy, sunder: commoda civium, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82: rem dissolutam divulsamque conglutinare, id. de Or. 1, 41, 188; cf. id. ib. 3, 6, 24: affinitas divelli nullo modo poterat, to be dissolved, destroyed, id. Quint. 6, 25; cf. amicitiam, Sen. Ep. 6; and: amorem querrimonis, Hor. C. 1, 13, 19: somnos (cura), id. Ep. 1, 10, 18: distineor et divellor dolore, am distracted, Cic. Planc. 33, 79.—*II.* (Like distraho, II.) To tear away, separate, remove from something (class.). *A.* Lit.: membra divellere ac distrahere, Cic. Sull. 20 *fin.*: aliquem ab aliquo, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22; id. Mil. 36: liberos a parentum complexu, Sall. C. 51, 9; for which: aliquem dulci amplexu, Verg. A. 8, 568; cf.: Damalin adulter, Hor. C. 1, 36, 19: nec me umquam Gyas (sc. a te), id. ib. 2, 17, 15.—*B.* Trop.: sapientiam, temperantiam, a voluptate divellere ac distrahere, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50.—So of persons, to draw away from one in feeling, to estrange: qui a me mei servatorem capitis divellat ac distrahat, Cic. Planc. 42, 102.

di-vendo, no perf., ditum, 3, v. a., to sell piecemeal, in different parcels, to retail (rare): bona, Cic. Agr. 1, 3; Liv. 3, 13; Tac. A. 6, 17: praedam, Liv. 1, 53.

di-ventilo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to spread abroad.—*Transf.*: diventalis in vulgus opinionibus, Tert. Anim. 5.

di-verbēro, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to strike asunder, to cut, cleave, divide. *I.* Lit. (poet. and post-Aug. prose): res ictu, Lucr. 1, 223: aërias undas, id. 2, 151: volucres auras sagittā, Verg. A. 5, 503: umbras ferro, id. ib. 6, 294; 9, 411: fluctus, Curt. 4, 4: quod jubeis pronos cervix diverberet armos, flaps, strikes, Nemes. Cyn. 265.—*II.* *Transf.*, in gen., a comedy.—*Plur.*, Aus. Idyll. 4, 61.

† **di-verbium**, ii, n. [verbū], the colloquial part of a comedy, the dialogue, Liv. 7, 2; Petr. 64, 2; Diom. p. 489 P. al.—*II.* *Transf.*, in gen., a comedy.—*Plur.*, Aus. Idyll. 4, 61.

di-vergium, ii, n. [vergo], a point of separation: aquarum, water-shed, Sic. Fl. p. 24 ed. Goes. al.; cf. divortium.

di-verro, ēre, v. deverro.

diverse (divorse), adv., v. diverto, P. a. *fin.*

diversi-clinā, ōrum, n. [diversus + κλίνω], = ἐτερόκλιντα, words irregularly inflected, Prisc. 1065 P.

diversi-color (divors-), ōris, *adj.* [diversus], of various colors, party-colored (late Lat.): unda, Mart. Cap. 1, § 14; § 67: metalla, id. 8, § 811.

diversi-colōrus, a, um, *adj.*, collat. form of diversicolor, party-colored, Mart. Cap. 1, § 74.

diversitas, atis, f. [diversus] (post-Aug.; cf.: differentia, discrepantia, discrimen, varietas, variatio). *I.* (Acc. to diversus, I. B.) Contrariety, contradiction, disagreement: mira diversitate naturae, Tac. G. 15: inter exercitum imperatoremque, id. H. 1,

DIVE

62; cf. auctorum, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 124; Suet. Calig. 8: inter medicos, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 42.—**II.** (Acc. to diversus, II.) *Diversity, difference*: tanta per omnes gentes nationesque linguae, Quint. 11, 3, 87: ciborum, id. 1, 12, 5: multiplex personarum, causarum, etc., id. 10, 15, 10: ingeniorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 30 *fin.*: consiliorum, Tac. H. 4, 76 et saep.: inter unciam et digitum, Front. Aquaed. 24 et saep.—In *plur.*, Flor. 3, 10, 6.—**III.** *Concr., a variety*: lignorum, Vulg. Exod. 31, 5.

diversorium, v. deversorius.

diversus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from divert.

divertium, il, n., v. divertium.

di-verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3, v. n., to turn or go different ways, to part, separate, turn aside (in the verb. *fin.* rare; not in the class. per.). **I.** Lit. **A.** To turn out of the way; hence, of travellers, to stop, lodge, sojourn: qui divertebat in proximo, Amm. 14, 7, 15: in cenaculum, Vulg. 4 Reg. 4, 11: ad hominem peccatorem, to visit, id. Luc. 19, 7 al.—**B.** Of a married woman, to leave her husband: (uxor) sive diverterit, sive nupta est adhuc, Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 30; cf. so of divorce: si uxor a legato diverterit, ib. 5, 1, 42: nullis matrimoniis divertentibus, Gell. 4, 3. **V.** also divertium.—**II.** Trop., to deviate from each other, to differ: divertunt mores virgini longe ac lupae, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 22.—Hence, **diversus** (-vorsus), a, um, *P. a.*, turned different ways. **I.** Set over against each other, opposite, contrary (freq. and class.; cf. adversus, contrarius). **A.** Lit.: in diversum iter equi concitati, Liv. 1, 28: fenestrae, opposite each other, Prop. 1, 3, 31; cf. ripa, Sil. 1, 264 Drak.: iter a proposito diversum, Caes. B. C. 1, 69, 1; cf.: diverso ab ea regione itinere, id. ib. 3, 41, 4: diversis ab flumine regionibus, id. B. G. 6, 25, 3: diversam aciem constituit, id. B. C. 1, 40, 5: duo cinguli maxime inter se diversi, i. e. the two polar circles, Cic. Rep. 6, 20 (13): diversum ad mare dejectus, Tac. A. 2, 60; cf.: procurantibus in diversa terris, id. Agr. 11: in diversum flectere, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 248: binas per diversum coactiones subternere, cross-wise, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 186.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., different, diverse, opposite, contrary, conflicting (cf.: varius, differens, discrepans, multiplex): monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturae studiis cupiditatibusque conflatum, Cic. Cael. 5 *fin.*; cf.: quis non diversa praesentibus contrariaque expectatis aut speret aut timeat? Vell. 2, 75, 2: pessuma ac diversa inter se mala, luxuria atque avaritia, Sall. C. 5, 8; cf. Liv. 34, 4.—In the *sup.*: ne illi falsi sunt, qui diversissimas res pariter expectant, ignaviae voluptatem et praemia virtutis, Sall. J. 85, 20: diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30, 1: est huic diversum vitio vitium prope majus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 5; cf. Vell. 2, 80, 2: initio reges diversi pars ingenium, alii corpus exercebant, pursuing opposite courses, Sall. C. 2, 1: diversi imperatoribus (sc. Scipioni et Mummio) mores, diversa fuerunt studia, Vell. 1, 13, 3: dividere bona diversis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 114; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 3; Vell. 2, 60 *fin.* et saep.—Of conflicting passions: Pentheum diripuisse aiunt Bacchas; nugas fuisse credo, prae quo pacto ego diversus distrahor, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 2.—Comp.: diversius, Lucr. 3, 803.—**2.** In partic. (like contrarius, II. 2.), inimically opposed, of hostile or opposite opinions, unfriendly, hostile: certa igitur cum illo, qui a te totus diversus est, Cic. Ac. 2, 32: regio ab se diversa, Liv. 32, 38: diversos iterum conjugere amantes, Prop. 1, 10, 15: acies, Tac. A. 13, 57, 14, 30: factio, Suet. Caes. 20; id. Tib. 3 *fin.*; cf. partes, id. Caes. 1: diversae partis advocatus, opposite, id. Gramm. 4: diversi ordiuntur, etc., Tac. A. 2, 10: subsellia, of the opponents, Quint. 11, 3, 133; cf. Tac. Or. 34: minuire invidiam aut in diversum eam transferre, Quint. 11, 1, 64: defectio Tarentinorum utrum priore anno an hoc facta sit, in diversum auctores trahunt, are not agreed, Liv. 25, 11 *fin.*; cf.: nullo in diversum auctore, Tac. A. 12, 69: consistentis ex diverso patroni, on the opposite side, Quint. 4, 1, 42: ex diverso, id. 5, 11, 43; Tac. A. 13, 40; id. H. 4, 16 et saep.; also: e diverso, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 9; Just. 30, 4, 6; the latter in Sueton, and the elder

DIVE

Pliny, i. q. contra, on the contrary: sunt qui putent, etc. . . Alii e diverso, etc., Suet. Caes. 86; cf. id. Aug. 27; id. Dom. 9; Plin. 2, 50, 51, § 135; 5, 9, 10, § 56 al.; cf. Sillig. ad Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 35; Gai. Inst. 2, 16.

II. In different directions, apart, separate (so most freq. in all periods and kinds of writing). **A.** Lit.: dispennite hominem divorsum et distennite, spread out in opposite directions, i. e. his limbs, Plaut. Mil. 5, 14: diversae state, id. Truc. 4, 3, 14; cf.: diversi pugnant, separately, Caes. B. C. 1, 58, 4; so, jam antea diversi audistis, Sall. C. 20, 5; and: sive juncti unum premant, sive id diversi gerant bellum, Liv. 10, 25: diversi dissipati in omnes partes fugere, Caes. B. G. 2, 24, 4; cf.: ex diversa fuga in unum collecti, Liv. 42, 8: age diversos et disice corpora ponto, Verg. A. 1, 70: diversi consules discedunt, Liv. 10, 33, 10; 22, 56; Nep. Dat. 11, 3 al.; cf.: quo diversus abis? away, Verg. A. 5, 166; 11, 855: qui (portus) cum diversos inter se aditus habebant, in exitu conjunguntur et conflunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52 *fin.*; cf. id. Agr. 2, 32, 87; Liv. 40, 22: in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis, very widely separated, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 4; so, loca, id. ib. 16; Caes. B. G. 2, 22, 1 et saep.—Cf. in the *sup.*: diversissimis locis subeundo ad moenia, Liv. 4, 22: itinera, Caes. B. G. 7, 16 *fin.*; id. B. C. 3, 67, 2: proelium, fought in different places, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19, 2 et saep.: sunt ea innumerabilia, quae a diversis emebantur, by various people, individuals (as an indefinite term for persons), Cic. Phil. 2, 37.—Poet., i. q. remotus, remote, far-distant: Aesar, i. e. flowing in another, remote country, Ov. M. 15, 23; cf. Verg. A. 3, 4; 11, 261; 12, 621; 708: diverso terrarum distineri, distance apart, remoteness, Tac. A. 3, 59.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Different, unlike, dissimilar: varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 10 *fin.*; cf.: variae et diversae et diffusae disputationes, id. de Or. 3, 16, 61; 1, 61 *fin.*: diversa ac dissimilis pars, id. Inv. 1, 23, 33; cf.: diversa studia in dissimili ratione, id. Cat. 2, 5: flumina diversa locis, Verg. G. 4, 367; so Ov. M. 1, 40: oris habitu simili aut diverso, Quint. 9, 3, 34 al.: ut par ingenio, ita morum diversus, Tac. A. 14, 19: a proposita ratione diversum, Cic. Brut. 90; cf.: ab his longe diversae litterae, Sall. C. 34 *fin.*; Quint. 4, 1, 9; cf. also id. 2, 10, 7: huic diversa sententia eorum fuit, id. 3, 6, 32.—Cf. so with *dat.*, Quint. 2, 3, 10; 3, 10, 3 et saep.—With *gen.*: diversa omnium, quae umquam acciderent, civilium armorum facies, Tac. A. 1, 49: diversa in hac ac supradicta alite quaedam, Plin. 10, 12, 15, § 32: eruca diversae est, quam lactuca, naturae, id. 19, 8, 44, § 154.—**2.** Divided, fluctuating, hesitating, inconsistent: metu ac libidine diversus agebatur, Sall. J. 25, 6: qui diversus animi modo numen pavescere, modo, etc., Tac. H. 4, 84: diversi fremat inconstantia vulgi, Tib. 4, 1, 45.—**Adv.** **diverse** or **diverse** (acc. to II.), different ways, hither and thither; in different directions (very rarely): corpora prostrata diverse jacebant, scattered, Auct. B. Afr. 40 *fin.*; so, pauci paulo diversius conciderant, Sall. C. 61, 3: multifarim diverseque tendere, Suet. Galb. 19.—**B.** Trop. of the mind: curae meum animum diverse trahunt, Ter. And. 1, 5, 25: ab eodem de eadem re diverse dicitur, differently, Cic. Inv. 1, 50: diversissime adfici, very variously, Suet. Tib. 66: uti verbo ab alicujus sententia diverse, in a different meaning, Gell. 6, 17, 9.

dives, itis, and **dis**, dite (v. seq. β), adj. [perh. root div-, gleam; Gr. δῖος; Lat. divus, dies], rich (cf.: pecuniosus, beatus, locuples, opulens, opulentus). **I.** dives (class. and freq.; the *nom.* and acc. of the *neutr. plur.* do not occur; cf. Neue Formenl. 2, 51, v. (β) infra; *abl. sing.* usually divite, e. g. Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 56; Hor. C. 4, 8, 5; id. Ep. 2, 2, 31; id. A. P. 409; Ov. Am. 1, 10, 53; id. M. 5, 49; Quint. 4, 2, 95; 7, 4, 23 et saep.: diviti, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7; 7, 29, 30, § 108): ubi dives blande appellat pauperem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 7; opp. pauper, id. ib. 2, 2, 19; 49; id. Cist. 2, 1, 56; id. Men. 4, 2, 9; id. Poen. 3, 1, 13 et saep.: quem intelligimus divitem? etc., Cic. Par. 6, 1: solos sapientes esse, mendicissimos, divites, id. Mur. 29 *fin.*; so opp. mendici, id. Phil. 8, 3, 9 et saep.: Cras-

DIVI

sus, cum cognomine dives tum copiis, id. Off. 2, 16, 57; cf.: Fufidius Dives agris, dives positus in fenore nummis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 13; id. A. P. 421; so with *abl.*: pecore et multa tellure, id. Epod. 15, 19: antiquo censu, id. S. 2, 3, 169: Lare, id. ib. 2, 5, 14: amico Hercule, id. ib. 2, 6, 12: auro, Curt. 8, 5, 3; Just. 44, 3, 5; 44, 1, 7; cf. Liv. Praef. § 11: bubus, Ov. M. 15, 12: dote, id. H. 11, 100 et saep.: dives pecoris nivei, Verg. E. 2, 20; so with *gen.*: opum, id. G. 2, 468; id. A. 1, 14; 2, 22; Ov. F. 3, 570: armenti, id. H. 9, 91: equum pictae vestis et auri, Verg. A. 9, 26: artium, Hor. C. 4, 8, 5 et saep.: dives ab omni armento, Vul. Fl. 6, 204.—**B.** Transf., of things. **1.** Rich, sumptuous, costly, splendid, precious: animus hominis dives, non arca appellari solet, Cic. Par. 6, 1, 44: Capua, Verg. G. 2, 224: Anagnia, id. ib. 7, 684: Achaia, Ov. M. 8, 268: ager, Verg. 7, 262: ramus, id. ib. 6, 195: mensae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 87: lingua, id. Ep. 2, 2, 121: vena, id. A. P. 409 et saep.: templum donis dives, Liv. 45, 28: Africa triumphis, Verg. A. 4, 38: Mantua avis, id. id. 10, 201: terra amomo, Ov. M. 10, 307 et saep.: dives opis natura suae, Hor. S. 1, 2, 74.—**2.** Abundant, plentiful (poet.): dives copia fendi, Ov. Trist. 3, 1, 102; cf. stipendia, Liv. 21, 43, 9.

II. dis, neutr. dite (mostly poet.; in prose very rare before the Aug. per.): dis quidem esses, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 8: dite solum, Val. Fl. 2, 296: hujus ditis aedes, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 42; so, ditis domus, Hor. Epod. 2, 65: ditis placitura magistro, Tib. 2, 5, 35: ditem hostem, Liv. 9, 40: ditem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 48; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 48; Suet. Galb. 3: diti de pectore, Lucr. 1, 414: in diti domo, Liv. 42, 34, 3: patre diti, Nep. Att. 1, 2: quam estis maxime potentes, ditest, fortunati, etc., Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 57; so, ditest, Tib. 1, 1, 78; 3, 6, 13; Hor. C. 1, 7, 9; Sil. 3, 673: Persarum campi, Curt. 3, 25, 10: terrae, Tac. A. 4, 55: delubra ditia donis, Ov. M. 2, 77; so, opulenta ac ditia stipendia, Liv. 21, 43: pectora ditum, Sen. Herc. Oet. 649; for which: regem ditium Mycenarum, Aus. Grat. Act. 59: ditibus indulgent epulis, Stat. Th. 5, 187: ditibus promissis, Sil. 3, 512.—**b.** Comp. (a) **divitior** (most freq. in prose and poetry, except Hor., v. seq. β), Plaut. Aul. 5, 2; id. Ps. 5, 2, 24; Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 8; Lucr. 5, 1114; Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 28; 1, 32; id. Lael. 16, 58; id. de Or. 3, 48, 185; id. Par. 6, 3, 49; Ov. H. 16, 34; id. M. 6, 452 al.—(β) **ditior**, Liv. Praef. § 11; Hor. S. 1, 1, 40; 1, 5, 91; 1, 9, 51; 2, 7, 52; Sil. 13, 684; Stat. Th. 3, 481; Gell. 4, 1, 1.—**c.** *Sup.* (a) **divitissimus** (good prose), Cic. Off. 2, 17; id. Div. 1, 36; id. Par. 6, 2, 48; Nep. Alcib. 2; id. Phoc. 1, 2; Sen. Contr. 2, 9, 7; Curt. 4, 4, 24.—(β) **ditissimus** (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Verg. G. 2, 136; id. A. 1, 343; 7, 537; 9, 360; Ov. M. 5, 129; Val. Fl. 5, 123; Sil. 3, 397; Aus. Epigr. 54 (twice); *Caes. B. G. 1, 2, 1; Nep. Alcib. 2, 1; Liv. 9, 31; 17, 14; 10, 46; Suet. Ner. 9.—**Adv.** **ditius**, more richly or splendidly (post-Aug. and very rare): ditius habitare, Stat. S. 1, 5, 31.—*Sup.*: ditissime domos exornare, App. de Deo Socr. p. 54, 14.

di-vexo, are, v. a., to pull or rend asunder, to destroy (very rare). **I.** Lit.: neu reliquias sic meas sieris . . . foede divexarier, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106 (Trag. v. 201 Rib.): omnia divexare et diripere, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 4: agros civium optimorum, id. ib. 13, 9 *fin.*: meam rem, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 4.—**II.** Trop., to vex, trouble: matrem, Suet. Ner. 34 (perhaps also clientelas, id. Calig. 3, v. Baumg.-Crus. in h. l.).

* **divexus**, a, um, adj. [vexo], spread out, Aug. Conf. 10, 34.

Divico, onis, m., a distinguished Helvetian, a general in the war against Cassius, and ambassador to Caesar, Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 2; 1, 14, 7.

dividia, ae, f. [dividus] (ante-class.; most freq. in Plaut.; not found in Ter.), division; hence trop., **I.** Dissension, discord: ne horum dividiae et discordiae dissident divitias, Att. ap. Non. 101, 20 (Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 212; cf.: dissensiones, Non.); cf.: dividiam discordiam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 70, 15.—**II.** (Like the Gr. μέριμνα, from μέρις, μερίω, to divide, qs.: affectus animum dividens diverseque trahens; cf. Ter.

And. 1, 5, 25; Verg. A. 4, 285.) *Care, trouble, disquiet, vexation*: *dividia* ab *dividendo* dicta, quod *divisio* distractio est doloris, Varr. L. L. 7, 60 M.: *dividias* mentis conficit omnis amor, Poeta ap. Fulg. 564, 28: nam quod tibi est Aegre, idem mihi est *dividia*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 11; id. Bacch. 4, 6, 1; id. Stich. 1, 1, 19 (with *senio*, Turp. ap. Non. 96, 23; Rib. Com. Fragm. p. 92); cf. Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 3: *hujus me dividia cogit plus quam est par loqui*, Att. ap. Non. 96, 21 (Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 155): *dividia* est *taedium*, Non. ib.

‡ *dividicula*, antiqui dicebant, quae nunc sunt castella, ex quibus a rivo communi aquam quiske in suum fundum ducit, *reservoirs, water-works*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 70, 12 Müll. [*divido*].

di-vido, visi, visum, 3 (*perf. sync.* *divisse*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 169), *v. a.* [root *vidh-*, to part, split; Sanscr. *vidhyati*, to penetrate, whence *vidhava*; Lat. *vidua*]. **I.** To force asunder, part, separate, divide (very freq. and class.; cf.: *distribuo*, *dispartio*; *divido*, *scindo*, *dirimo*, *divello*, *separo*, *sejungo*, *segrego*, *seceruo*). **A.** Lit.: *Europam Libyamque rapax ubi dividit unda*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 20; and id. N. D. 3, 10: *discludere mundum membraque dividere*, Lucr. 5, 440; cf.: *si omne animal secari ac dividi potest, nullum est eorum individuum*, Cic. N. D. 3, 12: *crassum aërem*, id. Tusc. 1, 19 *fin.* (with *perrumpere*); cf. *nubila*, Hor. C. 1, 34, 6: *muros, to break through*, Verg. A. 2, 234: *marmor cuneis, to split*, Plin. 36, 5, 4 § 14; cf.: *hunc medium securi*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 100: *medium frontem ferro*, Verg. A. 9, 751; also simply, *insulam, for to divide into two parts*, Liv. 24, 6.—**Poet.**: *vagam caelo volucrum, i. e. to cleave, to shoot*, Sil. 2, 90: *sol . . . in partes non aequas dividit orbem*, Lucr. 5, 683; so *Galliam in partes tres*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: *vicum in duas partes flumine*, id. ib. 3, 1, 6: *civitatem Helvetiam in quatuor pagos*, id. ib. 1, 12, 4: *populum unum in duas partes*, Cic. Rep. 1, 19; cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 32, 5; id. B. C. 1, 35, 3: *divisi in factiones*, Suet. Ner. 20 et saep.—**2.** Transf. **a.** For *distribuere, to divide among several, to distribute, apportion*: *praedam*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 72: *argentum*, id. Aul. 2, 2, 3: *pecudes et agros*, Lucr. 5, 1109; cf. *agros*, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: *agrum viritum*, id. Brut. 14, 57; cf.: *bona viritum*, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 43: *munera, vestem, aurum, etc.*, Suet. Aug. 7 et saep.: *nummos in viros*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 30: *Thracia in Rhoe-metalcen inque liberos Cotyis dividitur*, Tac. A. 2, 67; cf. id. ib. 3, 38. So of distributing troops in any place: *equitatum in omnes partes*, Caes. B. G. 6, 43, 4: *exercitum omnem passim in civitates*, Liv. 23, 2; cf. id. 6, 3 *fin.*: *Romanos in custodiam civitatum*, id. 43, 19; cf. id. 37, 45 *fin.*; cf. also: *conjuratos municipatim*, Suet. Caes. 14: *agros viritum civibus*, Cic. Rep. 2, 14; so with *dat.* (most freq.): *agrum sordidissimo cuique*, Liv. 1, 47; cf. id. 34, 32; Suet. Caes. 20 et saep.: *tabellae totae Italiae*, Cic. Sull. 15: *praedam militibus*, Sall. J. 91, 6: *loca praefectis*, Liv. 25, 30: *duo praedia natis duobus*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 169: *oscula nulli*, id. C. 1, 36, 6 et saep.; cf. in double construction: *divisit in singulos milites trecentos aëris, duplex centurionibus, triplex equiti*, Liv. 40, 59: *inter participes praedam*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 5; so, *inter se*, id. Poen. 3, 5, 30; Nep. Thras. 1 *fin.*: *per populum fumantia (liba)*, Ov. F. 3, 672; so, *agros per veteranos*, Suet. Dom. 9: *dimidiam partem cum aliquo*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 37; so id. Am. 5, 1, 73; id. Stich. 5, 4, 15: *praemia mecum*, Ov. F. 4, 887.—**Absol.**: *non divides (with dispartire)*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 4; so Liv. 44, 45; Ov. M. 13, 102 al.—**b.** In mercant. lang. like *distrabere* and *divendere, to sell piecemeal, in parcels, to retail*, Suet. Caes. 54; id. Ner. 26.—**c.** In mal. part., Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 4 Wagner; 7; cf. Petr. 11 Büch.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen.: *bona tripartito*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13 *fin.*: *annum ex aequo*, Ov. M. 5, 565: *horas (bucina)*, Lucr. 2, 689: *tempora curarum remissionumque*, Tac. Agr. 9: *dignitatem ordinum*, id. A. 13, 27: *et explanare ambigua*, Cic. Or. 32 *fin.*: *idem genus universum in species certas partietur et dividet*, id. ib. 33, 117; cf. of logical or rhet. division, id. Fin. 2, 9, 28; Quint. 3, 6, 37 et saep.: *verba, to di-*

vide at the end of the line, Suet. Aug. 87: *nos alio mentes, alio divisimus aures*, Cat. 62, 15; cf.: *animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc*, Verg. A. 4, 285.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Sententiam, polit. t. t., *to divide the question, i. e. to take the vote separately upon the several parts of a motion or proposition*: *divisa sententia est postulante nescio quo*, Cic. Mil. 6, 14; id. Fam. 1, 2; Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 15; Sen. Ep. 21; id. Vit. Beat. 3. The expression used in requiring this was *divide*, Ascon. Cic. Mil. 6, 14.—**b.** (Acc. to A. 2. a.) *To distribute, apportion*: *sic belli rationem esse divisam, ut, etc.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 17, 3: *haec temporibus*, Ter. And. 3, 1, 18; Just. Praef. § 3: *ea (negotia) divisa hoc modo dicebantur, etc.*, Sall. C. 43, 2.—**c.** Pregn., *to break up, dissolve, destroy* = *dissolvere*: *nostrum concentum*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 31: *ira fuit capitalis ut ultima divideret mors*, id. S. 1, 7, 13: *dividitur ferro regnum*, Lucr. 1, 109; cf.: *dividimus muros, et moenia pandimus urbis*, Verg. A. 2, 234.—**d.** *To accompany, i. e. to share upon an instrument a song sung by a voice*: *grata feminis Imbelli cithara carmina divides*, Hor. C. 1, 15, 15.

II. *To divide, separate, part from; to remove from (class.)*. **A.** Lit.: *flumen Rhenus agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit . . . flumen Rhodanus provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit*, Caes. B. G. 1, 2, 3; 1, 8, 1; 5, 11, 9: *Macedoniam a Thessalia*, id. B. C. 3, 36, 3: *Gallias ab Aquitanis*, id. B. G. 1, 1, 2 al.: *tota cervice desecta, divisa a corpore capita*, Liv. 31, 34, 4: *populum distribuit in quinque classes, senioresque a junioribus divisit*, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: *tam multa illa meo divisast milia lecto, Quantum, etc.*, Prop. 1, 12, 3; cf.: *dextris miseris complexibus*, Stat. Th. 3, 166: *tuis toto divisor orbe regis*, Ov. Pont. 1, 9, 48: *divisor (sc. ab uxore) haud aliter, quam si mea membra reliquum*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 73; cf. Prop. 1, 12, 10: (Italiam) *Longa procul longis via dividit invia terris, separates, keeps distant*, Verg. A. 3, 383; cf. id. ib. 12, 45: *discedite a contactu ac dividite turbidos*, Tac. A. 1, 43 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., *to separate, distinguish*: *legem bonam a mala*, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44: *defensionem (opp. se comitem exitii promittebat)*, Tac. A. 3, 15.—**2.** Transf., *for distinguere (II.), to distinguish, decorate, adorn (very rare)*: *qualis gemma micat, fulvum quae dividit aurum*, Verg. A. 10, 134: *scutulis dividere*, Plin. 8, 43, 74, § 196.—Hence, **divisus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *divided, separated*: *divisorius*, Lucr. 4, 962.—**Adv.** (a) *divise, distinctly, separately*, Gell. 1, 22, 16; 7, 2 *fin.*; Tert. Carn. Chr. 13.—(β) *divisim, separately*, Hier. Ep. 100, 14.

* **dividuitas**, ātis, *f.* [*dividuus*], *division*, Dig. 35, 2, 80.

* **dividus**, a, um, *adj.* [*divido*], *separated*: *nosque ut sevorsum dividus leto offeres*, Att. ap. Non. 95, 25 (Trag. v. 118 Rib.: *separatos*, Non.).

dividuus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*]. **I.** *Divisible*: *omne animal et dissolubile et dividuum sit necesse est*, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29; id. Univ. 7, 19; Col. 12, praef. 8.—**II.** *Divided, separated* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): *dividuam talentum faciam*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 53; cf. Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 33: *munere*, * Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 49: *coma*, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 10: *aqua*, id. F. 1, 292: *equi amne*, id. Am. 2, 488: *luna, i. e. a half-moon*, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 215: *arbores, with a parted trunk*, id. 16, 30, 53, § 122: *labor apium*, Sen. Ep. 121 *fin.*: *dividuam (me) tenent alter et alter amor*, Ov. Am. 2, 10, 10.—**B.** In the later gram. m.: *dividuam nomen, quod a duobus vel amplioribus ad singulos habet relationem, vel ad plures in numeros pares distributos, ut uterque, alteruter, quisque, singuli, bini, terni, centeni*, Prisc. p. 581 P.

‡ **divigena**, ae, m., = *θεογενής*, *born of God*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

divinatio, ōnis, *f.* [*divino*]. **I.** *The faculty of foreseeing, predicting, divination*, *μαντική* (cf.: *augurium, auspicium, vaticinium, praesagium, praedictio*), Cic. Div. 1, 1; 2, 5, 13; 2, 63, 130; id. N. D. 1, 22, 55; id. Leg. 2, 13, 32; id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96; Nep. Att. 9, 1; 16 *fin.*: *animi*, Cic. Fam. 3, 13: *mendax*, Vulg. Ezech. 13, 7.—**II.** *Jurid. t. t., an examination, as to which of several accusers presenting themselves was*

the most proper to conduct the accusation. So the title of Cicero's oration against Caecilius: *Divinatio in Caecilium*; cf. Ascon. Argum.; Quint. 3, 10, 3; 7, 4, 33; Gell. 2, 4; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 1; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 3; Suet. Caes. 55.

* **divinātor**, ōris, m. [*id.*], *a soothsayer, diviner*, Firm. Math. 5, 5 *fin.*

divinātrix, icis, *f.* [*divinator*], *she who or that which divines; prophetic, divining*.—*Adjectively*: *artes*, Tert. Anim. 46: *virga*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 7.

divine, adv., *v. divinus fin.*

* **divini-pōtens**, entis, *adj.* [*divinus*], *mighty in divination (with saga)*, App. M. 9, p. 230, 29.

* **divini-sciēns**, entis, *adj.* [*id.*], *skilled in divination: magia*, App. Mag. p. 290, 34.

divinitas, ātis, *f.* [*id.*], *Godhead, divinity*. **I.** Prop., Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 34; 14 *fin.*; id. Div. 2, 11 al.—*Of the deified Romulus*, Liv. 1, 15; and of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 97.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The power of divining, divination*, Cic. Div. 2, 58; 38; Plin. 2, 58, 59, § 149.—**B.** *Divine quality, divine nature, excellence; of the orator*, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 86 (opp. *humanitas*); 2, 74; 89; id. Or. 19, 62: (memoriae), Quint. 11, 2, 7; Vulg. Rom. 1, 20.—*In plur.*: *divinitates splendoresque astrorum*, Vitruv. 9, 1 *med.*

divinitus, adv. [*id.*], *from heaven, by divine providence or influence (class.)*. **I.** Prop.: *divinitus latae suppetiae*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 53; cf.: *non partum per nos, sed divinitus ad nos delatum*, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: *Lucr. 2, 180; 5, 199: divinitus accidere*, Cic. Part. 23 *fin.*: *velut prodigio divinitus facto*, Quint. 1, 10, 47: *forte quadam divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus*, Liv. 1, 4, 4: *casu quodam an divinitus*, Suet. Claud. 13 *fin.*; cf.: *seu forte seu divinitus*, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 2: *quia sit divinitus illis Ingenium*, Verg. G. 1, 415.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *By divine communication, by inspiration, prophetically*: *solus hic homo st, qui sciat divinitus*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 33; Lucr. 1, 136; 5, 52; Cic. Sull. 15, 43; id. de Or. 1, 7, 26; and opp. *conjectura*, Suet. Caes. 1 *fin.* *Ruhnck.*: *inspirata*, Vulg. 2 Tim. 3, 16.—**B.** *Divinely, admirably, excellently* (mostly Ciceronian): *quae philosophi divinitus ferunt esse dicta*, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28: *dicta, id. de Or. 3, 1 fin.*; 2, 2, 7; cf.: *loquitur Pompeius, id. Att. 2, 21 fin.*: *scripta*, id. Fam. 1, 9, 12: *ille locus inductus a me*, id. Att. 1, 16, 9: *meriti homines de me*, id. de Sen. 12: *corpus humare*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 148.

divino, avi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [*divinus*, II. A.], *to foresee, divine; also, to foretell, predict, prophesy* (class. cf. *vaticino*, *praedicere*): *non equidem hoc divinati*, Cic. Att. 16, 8 *fin.*: *ut nihil boni divinet animus*, Liv. 3, 67; cf.: *quod mens sua sponte divinat*, id. 26, 41; and: *animo non divinate futura*, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 29: *immortalitatem alicui*, Plin. 7, 55, 56, § 188: *permuta collecta sunt ab Antipatro, quae mirabiliter a Socrate divinata sunt*, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123; cf.: *divinatae opes*, Ov. Nux. 80.—*With acc. and inf.*: *neque ego ea, quae facta sunt, divinabam futura*, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 5; so id. de Sen. 4 *fin.*; id. Rep. 2, 5; id. Quint. 19; Liv. 4, 2 et saep.—*With rel. clause*: *divinare, quid in castris obvenisset*, Liv. 8, 23; so id. 40, 36; 41, 24.—**Absol.**: *Venus faciat eam, ut divinaret*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 42; so Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 74; Cic. Div. 1, 3, 5; 6 et saep.; Hor. S. 2, 5, 60; Ov. M. 11, 694; id. Tr. 1, 9, 52 al.: *si de exitu divinaret*, Nep. Ages. 6, 1: *quae-stum praestare divinando*, Vulg. Act. 16, 16.

divinus, a, um, *adj.* [*divus*], *of or belonging to a deity, divine* (class. and very freq.). **I.** Prop.: *divinae Matris imago*, Lucr. 2, 609: *numen*, id. 1, 154; 4, 1233; Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 22; id. Mil. 30 *fin.* al.: *stirpis*, Verg. A. 5, 711; Ov. M. 2, 633; cf. *semen*, id. ib. 1, 78; and, origo, Liv. 1, 15: *Pergamum divina moenium manu*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 2; cf.: *non sine ope divina bellum gerere*, Caes. B. G. 2, 31, 2; and: *quasi divino consilio*, Cic. Fam. 13, 4 *fin.*: *stellae divinis animatae mentibus*, Cic. Rep. 6, 15: *divina studia colere*, id. ib. 6, 18: *animos hominum esse divinos, i. e. of divine origin*, id. Lael. 4, 13; cf.: *hoc divinum animal (homo, shortly before: quazi mortalem deum), id.*

Fin. 2, 13, 40: aliquis instinctus inflatusque, id. Div. 1, 6 *fin.*; cf.: causa divini, id. Fin. 5, 11, 33 et saep.: condimenta, *enjoyed by the gods, divine*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 37: odor (Veneris), Verg. A. 1, 403; cf. decoris, id. ib. 5, 647: ars Palladis, id. ib. 2, 15 et saep.: divinisima dona, i. e., *most worthy of a deity*, Cic. Leg. 2, 18: re divina facta, i. e., *religious exercise, divine worship, sacrifice, etc.*, Plaut. Am. 3, 13; in this sense res divina is very freq., id. Epid. 2, 3, 11; 3, 3, 34 et saep.; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 7; id. Hec. 1, 2, 109; Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47; id. Div. 2, 10; Nep. Hann. 2, 4; Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 7; Suet. Tib. 44 et saep.; less freq. in the plur. divinae res, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 81; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8; id. Div. 2, 10; Liv. 23, 11.—In plur. also in gen. for religious affairs, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 4; 6, 21, 1; Cic. Div. 1, 4 *fin.*—Also verba, a form of prayer, Cato R. 14, 3: religiones (opp. fides humana), Liv. 9, 9; cf. id. 34, 31.—**B.** Freq. connected with humanus as a stronger designation for all things, things of every kind, etc. (cf.: di hominesque under deus, I. B. *fin.*): dedunt se, divina humanae omnia, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 102; cf. id. Trin. 2, 4, 78; Liv. 9, 14; Suet. Caes. 84: res, Cic. Lael. 6: jura, id. Rosc. Am. 23 *fin.*; Caes. B. C. 1, 6 *fin.*: scelera, Liv. 3, 19; cf. id. 29, 18 *fin.*: spes, id. 10, 40 et saep. But in the explanation of *philosophia* by scientia divinarum humanarumque rerum, the term divinae res denotes nature, physics, as distinguished from humanae res, i. e. morals, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7; 4, 26, 57; id. Off. 1, 43, 153; 2, 2, 5; id. Fin. 2, 12, 37; Sen. Ep. 88; 90; Quint. 12, 2, 8; 20 al.; cf. Cic. Or. 34; Quint. 10, 1, 35.—So too in jurid. lang., divinae res signifies natural laws, in opp. to humanae res, positive laws, Cic. Sest. 42, 91; Just. Inst. 1, 1; Dig. 1, 1, 10.—**divinum**, i, n.,

1. The deity, τὸ θεῖον: divina si faverint, God willing, Pall. 1, 1, 2; Juv. 15, 144; Amm. 23, 6; id. 22, 16 *fin.*—**2.** The divine, that which comes from God, nihil est divino divinius, Sen. Ep. 66, 11.—**3.** That which is under the sanction of a god; hence: quicquam divini credere alicui; or simply: divini alicui credere, to believe one upon oath (ante-class.): numquam edepol tu mihi divini quicquam creduis, in, etc., Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 40: quid ei divini aut humani aequum est credere? id. Poen. 2, 1, 20: nam mihi divini numquam quisquam creduat, ni, etc., id. Bacch. 3, 3, 99; id. As. 5, 2, 4.

II. Transf. **A.** Divinely inspired, prophetic: aliquid praesagens atque divinum, Cic. Div. 1, 38: animus appropinquante morte multo est divini, etc., id. ib. 1, 30, 63; cf. id. ib. 1, 28 *fin.*: cum ille potius divinus fuerit, Nep. Att. 9, 1: divina rum sagacem flammam, Sil. 3, 344: divini quicquam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 40; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 4, 5; also joined to humani, id. As. 5, 2, 4; id. Poen. 2, 20.—Poet. of poets: vates, Hor. A. P. 400; cf.: divini pectoris carmina, Lucr. 1, 731.—With gen.: divina futuri Sententia, Hor. A. P. 218: avis imbrum imminetium, id. C. 3, 27, 10.—Subst.: **divinus**, i, m., a soothsayer, prophet—vates, Cic. Div. 1, 58; 2, 3; id. Fat. 8; Liv. 1, 36; Hor. S. 1, 6, 114; Vulg. Deut. 18, 11 al.—In the fem.: **divina**, ae, a prophetess, Petr. 7, 2.—**B.** Like caelestis (but far more freq. in prose), godlike, superhuman, admirable, excellent: ex maxime raro genere hominum et paene divino, Cic. Lael. 18: ingenio esse divino, id. Rep. 2, 2: magni cuiusdam civis et divini viri, id. ib. 1, 29; cf.: caelestes divinaeque legiones, id. Phil. 5, 11: senatus in supplicatione deneganda, id. Q. Fr. 2, 8: homo in dicendo, id. de Or. 1, 10, 40: homo, Crispus ap. Quint. 8, 5, 17: orator, Quint. 4, 3, 13 et saep.: incredibilis quaedam et divina virtus, Cic. Rep. 3, 3: fides, id. Mil. 33 *fin.*: admurmuratio senatus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 16: memoria, id. Ac. 2, 1, 2: eloquentia M. Tullii, Quint. 2, 16, 7: facultas eloquendi, id. 10, 1, 81: ille nitor loquendi, id. ib. 83: illa ironia, id. ib. 4, 1, 70: haec in te, Sulpici, divina sunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 29 et saep.—In the comp.: ratione nihil est in homine divinius, Cic. Fin. 5, 13 *fin.*; id. Par. 1, 3, 14. Under the empire an epithet often bestowed on the emperors: domus, Phaedr. 5, 8, 38: princeps, Nazar. Pan. Const. Aug. 35, 3; cf. Inscr. Orell. 277; 339: indulgentia, Dig. 1, 4, 3 et saep.—Adv.: **di-**

vine, 1. (Acc. to I.) In a godlike manner, through godlike power: nunc tu divine fac huc assis Sosia, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 21.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) **a.** By divine inspiration, prophetically: plura divine praesensa et praedicta reperiri, Cic. Div. 1, 55; id. Att. 10, 4; and in the comp., id. Rep. 2, 5 Mos.—**b.** In a godlike, superhuman, admirable manner, divinely: divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44; Quint. 1, 6, 18; 11, 1, 62.—Sup. does not occur.

divise, adv., v. divido, P. a. *fin.*

divisibilis, e, adj. [divido], divisible: anima (with dissolubilis), Tert. Anim. 14: non enim divisibilis et comprehensibilis est Deus, Hilar. in Matt. 9, 7.

divisim, adv., v. divido *fin.*

divisio, ōnis, f. [id.], a division, separation.

I. Lit. (very rare). **A.** In gen.: si divisio fieret, Just. 11, 13, 7: animae ac spiritus, Vulg. Hebr. 4, 12.—**B.** In partic. **1.** I. q. distributio, partition, distribution: agrorum, Tac. A. 1, 10.—**b.** Concr., an allotment, portion of food, etc., Dig. 30, 122; 33, 1, 23: POPULO VIRITUM DIVISIONEM DEDIT, Inscr. Mommsen, 73; cf. Inscr. Orell. 3094; 4396.—**2.** In mal. part., a violation, dishonoring, acc. to Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4, and Quint. 8, 3, 46.—**3.** Differences, subjects of dispute: diversa, quae divisiones multiplices ingerebant, Amm. 22, 7, 3.—**II.** Trop., logical or rhetorical division (freq. in Cic. and Quint.), Cic. N. D. 3, 3; id. Off. 3, 2, 9; id. Ac. 2, 31, 99; Quint. 7, 1, 1; 5, 10, 63; 2 cap. 6: De divisione, etc.

divisor, ōris, m. [id.]. **1.** A divider: divisor et determinator mundi (axis), Ap. de Mundo, p. 57.—Esp., arithm. t. t., a divisor, Boeth. Geom. 1, p. 1529 al.—More freq., **II.** A distributor. **A.** In gen.: Italiae, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 13; 5, 7, 20: regni inter filios, Eutr. 4, 11.—**B.** In partic. **1.** One who superintended the legal distributions to the tribes, Ps. Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 22, p. 136 Bait.—**2.** A person hired by a candidate to bribe the electors, by distributing money among them (persons regarded as infamous), Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 14, 57; Cic. Planc. 19, 48; Cornel. Fragn. 1 (18, p. 450 ed. Orell.); id. Mur. 26 *fin.*; id. Verr. 1, 8, 22; 2, 4, 20; § 45; id. Har. Resp. 20, 42; id. de Or. 2, 63 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 3; cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 46, b.—**C.** A judge (late Lat.), Vulg. Luc. 12, 14.

divisura, ae, f. [id.].—Prop., a division.—Concr., the fork of a tree, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 122.—In plur., Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 167; 25, 5, 21, § 48.—**II.** A cut, incision, e. g. in bleeding a person, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 27; id. Tard. 2, 12, 146 sq.; in trees: laterum, Pall. 11, 12, 7.

1. divisus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from divido.

2. divisus, ūs, m. [id.], a division, apportionment (very rare, and only in the dat.): quanta Macedonia esset, quam divisi facili, how easily divided, Liv. 45, 30, 2; id. 33, 46 *fin.*; 1, 54 *fin.*; Gell. 20, 1, 40 (but in Liv. 4, 56, 6, the right reading is *divisa*).

* **divitatio**, ōnis, f. [dives], an enriching: genus divitationis, Petr. 117.

Divitenses, ium, m., the inhabitants of the town Divitia (the mod. Deutz), opposite to Cologne, Amm. 26, 7, 27, 1; Inscr. Orell. 1085 and 1086.

divitia, ae, f., v. divitiae init.

Divitiacus, i, m. **I.** The brother of Dumnorix, chief of the Aedui at the period of the Gallic war, and in alliance with the Romans, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; 18 sq.; 31 sq. al.—**II.** Chief of the Suessones, Caes. B. G. 2, 4.

divitiae, ārum (sing. acc. divitiā), Att. ap. Non. 475, 24), f. [dives], riches, wealth (cf.: opes, facultates, bona, fortunae, copiae, vis). **I.** Lit., Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 99; id. Capt. 2, 31; Cic. Lael. 6 (twice); id. Rep. 1, 34; 3, 14; Hor. C. 2, 3, 20; id. S. 2, 2, 101; id. Ep. 1, 4, 7 et saep.—Prov.: superare Crassum divitiis, to be richer than Crassus, i. e. to be very rich, very fortunate, Cic. Att. 1, 4 *fin.*—**B.** Transf.: templum inlucum divitiis, i. e. for its rich and costly presents, Liv. 26, 11; cf.: demite divitias, i. e. rich, costly ornaments, Ov. F. 4, 136: Palmyra urbs nobilis situ, divitiis soli, etc., richness, fertility, Plin. 5, 25, 21, § 88; cf.

Ov. F. 1, 690.—**II.** Trop., richness, copiousness, affluence (very rarely): in oratione Crassi divitias atque ornamenta ejus ingenii perspexi (perhaps alluding to the wealth of Crassus), Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: quem tu per jocum divitias orationis habere dicis, id. Fam. 4, 4, 1; cf. verborum (with ubertas), Quint. 10, 1, 13.

divito, are, v. dito init.

Divodūrum, i, n., a city of the Mediomatrici in Gallia Belgica, the modern Metz, Tac. H. 1, 63; cf. Amm. 15, 11, 9; 17, 1, 2.

* **di-volvo**, ēre, v. a.—Lit., to roll to and fro.—Trop., to ponder: multa secum, Amm. 26, 4, 3.

Divōna, ae, f., a city in the neighborhood of Bordeaux, with a clear spring, now Cahors, Aus. Urb. 14, 32.

divortium (§ divertium, Inscr. Orell. 4859), ii, n. [diverto], a separation.

I. In gen.: ubi illud quod volo habeo ab illo, facile invenio, quomodo divortium et discordiam inter nos parem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 66 sq. (with a play on II. 1 infra): neutrobi habeo stabile stabulum, siquid divorti fuit, id. Aul. 2, 2, 56.—**II.** Esp. **1.** A divorce, dissolution of marriage (by consent; opp. repudium, compulsory divorce by either party; cf. Dig. 24, 2, 2, § 1); orig. used only of the wife: uxori sit reddunda dos divortio, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 48; Cic. de Or. 3, 40; id. Clu. 5, 14; Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 31; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 7; but afterwards in gen., Cic. Att. 12, 52, 2: et Lentulum cum Metella certe fecisse divortium, id. ib. 13, 7, 1; id. Phil. 2, 28, 69; id. de Or. 1, 40, 183; id. Top. 4, 19; id. Clu. 67; Quint. 7, 4, 11; Suet. Caes. 6 et saep.—**2.** Concr., a point of separation, place where a road divides, a fork in a road, Verg. A. 9, 379; cf. itinerarium, Liv. 44, 2, 7: artissimo inter Europam Asiamque divortio Byzantium posuere Graeci, Tac. A. 12, 63.—So, aquarum, i. e. a summit whence the streams run different ways, a water-shed, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 3; id. Fam. 2, 10, 2; Liv. 38, 45, 3.—**III.** Trop. **1.** Ex communi sapientium jugo sunt doctrinarum facta divortia, etc., divisions, varieties, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 69.—**2.** Veris et hiemis, the time at which winter ends and spring begins, Col. 4, 27, 1.—**3.** Alta divortia riparum, lofty opposite banks, Amm. 15, 4, 3.—**4.** Tanto rerum divortio, opposition, inconsistency, Ap. de Mundo, p. 66, 9: anima nullum init cum sua unitate divortium, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 9.

divorto, divorsus, etc., v. diver.

divulgatio, ōnis, f. [divulgo], a publishing, spreading abroad (late Lat.): litteraturae, Tert. Test. Anim. 5.

divulgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to spread among the people, to make common, publish, divulge (rare but class.; cf.: publico, vulgo, pervulgo, pervagor): librum, Cic. Att. 12, 40; 13, 21, 4; id. Or. 31 *fin.*; cf. seria, id. Phil. 2, 4: consilium Domitii, * Caes. B. C. 1, 20, 1: chirographa omnium, Suet. Calig. 24: versiculos, id. ib. 8: omnem mimum, id. Oth. 3 *fin.* et saep.: rem sermonibus, Cic. Font. 5, 10; cf.: aliquid turpi fama, Tac. A. 12, 49: opinionem tam gloriose expeditionis, Just. 42, 2, 11; cf.: hanc opinionem in Macedonia, id. 12, 5, 5.—With acc. and inf.: non est divulgandum de te jam esse perfectum, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 3; cf. Suet. Claud. 39 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., to make common: ejus primum tempus aetatis palam fuisset ad omnium libidines divulgatum, lowered or degraded to, Cic. Post. Red. ap. Sen. 5, 11.—Hence, **divulgatus**, a, um, P. a., widespread: alicujus divulgata gloria, Lucr. 6, 8: divulgata veris ante habere, Tac. A. 4, 11: Afer divulgato ingenio, id. ib. 4, 52: magistratus levissimus et divulgatissimus (sc. praeturae), i. e. most common, Cic. Fam. 10, 26, 2.—Comp. and adv. do not occur.

divulsio, ōnis, f. [divello], a tearing asunder, separating, Hier. Ep. 117, no. 3; id. ib. 47: prima familiarum, Sen. Ep. 99, 15.

divulsus, a, um, Part., from divello.

divum, i, n., v. divus, B.

divus, and (without the digamma)

dius, a, um, adj. [divos], of or belonging to a deity, divine. **I.** Prop. (mostly archaic and poet.). As an adj. very rarely: res

divas edicit, Naev. ap. Non. 197, 15; so, diva caro, Prud. Psych. 76: drum fulgur appellabant diurnum, quod putabant Jovis, ut nocturnum Sūmmani, Paul. ex Fest. p. 75, 14 Müll. —Far more freq., **B. Subst.** **divus** (dius), i. m., and **diva** (dia), ae, f., a god, a goddess, a deity. (a) Form **divus**: si divus, si diva, esset, etc., a precatory formula in Liv. 7, 26; cf. ib. 29, 27; 8, 9: is divus (sc. Apollo) exstinguit perduelles vestros, Carm. Marci, ib. 25, 12; cf.: dive, quem proles Niobea, etc., Hor. C. 4, 6, 1: mortalini' decuit violari vulnere divum? Verg. A. 12, 797: utinam me divi adaxint ad suspendium, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 11: divi, Lucr. 6, 387; Verg. A. 3, 363; 12, 28; Hor. C. 4, 2, 38 al.: divos, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 133; Cic. Leg. 2, 8; Verg. E. 1, 42; id. A. 3, 222; Hor. C. 2, 8, 11; id. S. 2, 3, 176 et saep.: divumque hominumque pater, rex, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 65 Müll.; Verg. A. 1, 65; 2, 648; 10, 2 et saep.: divom atque hominum clamant fidem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 20; cf.: pro divum fidem, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 28; more rarely, divorum, Verg. A. 7, 211: (munera) digna diva venustissima Venere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 4: Turni sic est affata sororem Diva deam, i. e. Jumo, Verg. A. 12, 139; cf. id. ib. 1, 447; 482: Diva Bona for Bona Dea, Ov. F. 5, 148: divos scelerare parentes, the family gods = θεοὶ πατρίοι, Cat. 64, 404. —(β) Form **dius**: Dii Indigetes Dique Manes, a precatory formula in Liv. 8, 9: Dia Dearum, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 301 Müll. (Ann. v. 22, ed. Vahl.); cf.: DEA DIA, i. e. Ceres, Inscr. Orell. 961 and 1499: Venus pulcherrima dium, Enn. ap. Prob. ap. Verg. E. 6, 31. —II. Transf. **A. Godlike, divine**, an epithet applied to any thing deified or of extraordinary excellence or distinction: urbi Romae divae, Liv. 43, 6; cf. sarcastically: est ergo flamen, ut Jovi, etc., sic divo Julio M. Antonius, Cic. Phil. 2, 43: Romule die, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41, 64 (Ann. v. 115, ed. Vahl.): Illa dia nepos, id. ap. Fest. p. 286, 16 Müll. (Ann. v. 56, ed. Vahl.): dia Camilla, Verg. A. 11, 657: dias in luminis oras, Lucr. 1, 22; so, Voluptas, id. 2, 172: otia, id. 5, 1339: profundum (cf. εὐς δία), Ov. M. 4, 537: sententia Catonis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 32: poemata, Pers. 1, 31 et saep. —After the Aug. period divus became a frequent epithet for the deceased Roman emperors in the historians, and on coins and inscriptions, Suet. Dom. 23; Liv. Epit. 137. —**B. divum**, i. n., the sky, Varr. L. L. 5, § 65 Müll. —Esp. freq., sub divo, like sub Jove, under the open sky, in the open air, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19 Zumpt N. cr.; Varr. L. L. 1, 1; Cels. 1, 2; Suet. Caes. 72; Verg. G. 3, 435; Hor. C. 2, 3, 23 et saep.: sub divum rapiam, id. ib. 1, 18, 13.

1. do, dēdi, dātum, dāre (also in a longer form, dānunt = dant, Pac., Naev., and Caecil. ap. Non. 97, 14 sq.; Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 48; id. Ps. 3, 1, 1 et saep.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 68, 12 Müll. —Subj.: duim = dem, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 6; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38: duis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 81; id. Men. 2, 1, 42: duas = des, id. Merc. 2, 3, 67; id. Rud. 5, 3, 12; an old formula in Liv. 10, 19: duit, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 54; id. Aul. 1, 1, 23; an old formula in Liv. 22, 10 init.: duint, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 126; id. Ps. 4, 1, 25; id. Trin. 2, 4, 35; Ter. And. 4, 1, 43; id. Phorm. 3, 2, 34 al. —Imper.: DVITOR, XII Tab. ap. Plin. 21, 3, 5 ex conject. —Inf.: DASI = dari, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 68, 13 Müll.: dane = dasne, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 22. —The pres. pass., first pers., dor, does not occur, v. a. [Sanser. dā, da-dā-mi, give; Gr. δίδω-μι, δίδωμι, δίδωμι; cf.: dos, donum, damnum], to give; and hence, with the greatest variety of application, passing over into the senses of its compounds, derivatives, and synonyms (edere, tradere, dedere; reddere, donare, largiri, concedere, exhibere, porrigere, praestare, impertire, suppeditare, ministrare, subministrare, praebere, tribuere, offerre, etc.), as, to give away, grant, concede, allow, permit; give up, yield, resign; bestow, present, confer, furnish, afford; offer, etc. (very freq.).

I. In gen.: eam carnem victoribus dant, Naev. ap. Non. 1, 1: ea dona, quae illic Amphitruoni sunt data, Plaut. Am. prol. 138; cf.: patera, quae dono mi illic data'st, id. ib. 1, 3, 36: dandis recipiendisque meritis, Cic. Lael. 8; cf.: ut par sit ratio acceptorum et datorum, id. ib. 16, 58: ut obsides accipere non dare consuerint, Caes. B. G.

1, 4 fin.: obsides, id. ib. 1, 19, 1; 1, 31, 7 et saep.: patriam (sc. mundum) dii nobis communem secum dederunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: hominibus animus datus est ex illis sempiternis ignibus, id. ib. 6, 15; cf. ib. 6, 17: ea dant magistratus magis, quae etiamsi nolint, danda sint, id. ib. 1, 31; cf. imperia, id. ib. 1, 44: centuria, ad summum usum urbis fabris tignariis data, id. ib. 2, 22: Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi, ut servitio, colendos dedit, id. ib. 3, 9 fin.: ei filiam suam in matrimonium dat, Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 5: litteras ad te nunquam habui cui darem, quin dederim, Cic. Fam. 12, 19: litteras (ad aliquem), to write to one, saep.; cf. id. Att. 5, 11; and in the same signif.: aliquid ad aliquem, id. ib. 10, 8 fin.: litteras alicui, said of the writer, to give one a letter to deliver, id. ib. 5, 15 fin.; of the bearer, rarely, to deliver a letter to one, id. ib. 5, 4 init.: colloquium dare, to join in a conference, converse (poet.), Lucr. 4, 598 (Lachm.; al. videamus): colloquiumque sua fretus ab urbe dedit, parley, challenge, Prop. 5, 10, 32: dare poenas, to give satisfaction, to suffer punishment, Sall. C. 18: alicui poenas dare, to make atonement to any one; to suffer for any thing, Ov. M. 6, 544; Sall. C. 51, 31; v. poena: decus sibi datum esse justitia regis existimabant, Cic. Rep. 1, 41: quoniam me quodammodo invitas et tui spem das, id. ib. 1, 10: dabant hae feriae tibi opportunam sane facultatem ad explicandas tuas litteras, id. ib. 1, 9; cf.: ansas alicui ad reprehendendum, id. Lael. 16, 59: multas causas suspicionum offensionumque, id. ib. 24: facultatem per provinciam itineris faciendi, Caes. B. G. 1, 7, 5; for which: iter alicui per provinciam, id. ib. 1, 8, 3; Liv. 8, 5, 21, 20 al.: modicam libertatem populo, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: consilium, id. Lael. 13: praeccepta, id. ib. 4 fin.: tempus alicui, ut, etc., id. Rep. 1, 3: inter se fidem et iusjurandum, Caes. B. G. 1, 3 fin.: operam, to bestow labor and pains on any thing, Cic. de Or. 1, 55: operam virtuti, id. Lael. 22, 84; also: operam, ne, id. ib. 21, 78: veniam amicitiae, id. ib. 17: vela (ventis), to set sail, id. de Or. 2, 44, 187: dextra vela dare, to steer towards the right, Ov. 3, 640: me librum L. Cossinio ad te perferendum dedisse, Cic. Att. 2, 1: sin homo amens diripiendam urbem daturus est, id. Fam. 14, 14 et saep.: ita dat se res, so it is circumstanced, so it is, Poeta ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 26; cf.: prout tempus ac res se daret, Liv. 28, 5 et saep. —Impers.: sic datur, so it goes, such is fate, i. e. you have your reward, Plaut. Truc. 4, 8, 4; id. Ps. 1, 2, 22; id. Men. 4, 2, 40; 64; id. Stich. 5, 6, 5. —Part. perf. sometimes (mostly in poets) subst.: data, ōrum, n., gifts, presents, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 72; Prop. 3, 15, 6 (4, 14, 6 M.); Ov. M. 6, 363 (but not in Cic. Clu. 24, 66, where dona data belong together, as in the archaic formula in Liv. 22, 10 init.: DATVM DONVM DVIT, P. R. Q.). —Prov.: dantur opes nulli nunc nisi divitibus, Mart. 5, 81, 2; cf.: dat census honores, Ov. F. 1, 217. —(β) Poet. with inf.: da mihi frui perpetuā virginitate, allow me, Ov. M. 1, 486; id. ib. 8, 350: di tibi dent captā classem reducere Trojā, Hor. S. 2, 3, 191; so id. ib. 1, 4, 39; id. Ep. 1, 16, 61; id. A. P. 323 et saep. —(γ) With ne: da, femina ne sim, Ov. M. 12, 202.

II. In partic. **A.** In milit. lang. **1.** Nomina, to enroll one's self for military service, to enlist, Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 13; Liv. 2, 24; 5, 10; cf. transf. beyond the military sphere, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 38. —2. Manus (lit., as a prisoner of war, to stretch forth the hands to be fettered; cf. Cic. Lael. 26, 99; hence), to yield, surrender, Nep. Ham. 1, 4; and more freq. transf. beyond the milit. sphere, to yield, acquiesce, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 72; Cic. Lael. 26, 99; id. Att. 2, 22, 2; Caes. B. G. 5, 31, 3; Ov. H. 4, 14; id. F. 3, 688; Verg. A. 11, 568; Hor. Epod. 17, 1 al. —3. Terga, for the usual reverse terga; v. tergum. —**B.** To grant, consent, permit. **1.** Esp. in jurid. lang.: DO, DICO, ADDICO, the words employed by the praetor in the execution of his office; viz. do in the granting of judges, actions, exceptions, etc.; dico in pronouncing sentence of judgment; addico in adjudging the property in dispute to one or the other party; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 30 Müll.; hence called tria verba, Ov. F. 1, 47. —2. Datur, it is permitted, allowed, granted; with subj. clause: quaesitis diu

terris, ubi sistere detur, Ov. M. 1, 307: interim tamen recedere sensim datur, Quint. 11, 3, 127: ex quo intellegi datur, etc., Lact. 5, 20, 11. —**C.** In philos. lang., to grant a proposition: in geometria prima si dederis, danda sunt omnia: dato hoc, dandum erit illud (followed by concede, etc.), Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83; id. Tusc. 1, 11, 25; id. Inv. 1, 31 fin. —**D.** Designating the limit, to put, place, carry somewhere; and with se, to betake one's self somewhere: tum genu ad terram dabo, to throw, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 17; cf.: aliquem ad terram, Liv. 31, 37; Flor. 4, 2 fin.: me haec deambulatione ad languorem dedit! has fatigued me, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3: hanc mihi in manum dat, id. And. 1, 5, 62: praecipitem me in pistrinum dabit, id. ib. 1, 3, 9: hostes in fugam, Caes. B. G. 5, 51 fin.: hostem in conspectum, to bring to view, Liv. 3, 69 fin.: aliquem in vincula, to cast into prison, Flor. 3, 10, 18; cf.: arma in profluentes, id. 4, 12, 9: aliquem usque Sicaniū fretum, Val. Fl. 2, 28: aliquem leto, to put to death, to kill, Phaedr. 1, 22, 9: se in viam, to set out on a journey, Cic. Fam. 14, 12: sese in fugam, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43 fin.; cf.: se fugae, id. Att. 7, 23, 2: Socrates, quam se cumque in partem dedisset, omnium fuit facile princeps, id. de Or. 3, 16, 60 et saep. —**E.** Designating the effect, to cause, make, bring about, inflict, impose: qui dederit damnū aut malum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 116: nec consulto alteri damnū dari sine dolo malo potest, Cic. Tull. 14, 34; 16, 39; cf.: malum dare, id. N. D. 1, 44, 122: hoc qui occultari facilius credas dabo, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 29: inania duro vulnere dat ferro, Ov. M. 3, 84: morsus, Prop. 5, 5, 39; cf.: motus dare, to impart motion, Lucr. 1, 819 al. (but motus dare, to make motion, to move, be moved, id. 2, 311): stragem, id. 1, 288: equitum ruinas, to overthrow, id. 5, 1329. —With part. fut. pass.: pectora tristitia dissolvenda dedit, caused to be delivered from sadness, Tib. 1, 7, 40. —Prov.: dant animos vina, Ov. M. 12, 242.

F. Aliquid alicui, to do any thing for the sake of another; to please or humor another; to give up, sacrifice any thing to another (for the more usual condonare): da hoc illi mortuae, da ceteris amicis ac familiaribus, da patriae, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5 fin.: aliquid aurius alicuius, Trebon. ib. 12, 16: Caere hospitio Vestalium cultisque diis, Liv. 7, 20: plus stomacho quam consilio, Quint. 10, 1, 117 et saep.: ut concessisti illum senatui, sic da hunc populo, i. e. forgive him, for the sake of the people, Cic. Lig. 12, 37: dabat et famae, ut, etc., Tac. A. 1, 7. —Hence, **b.** Se alicui, to give one's self up wholly, to devote, dedicate one's self to a person or thing, to serve: dedit se etiam regibus, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4; so Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 10; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 10; Poeta ap. Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 2; Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3; Nep. Att. 9; Tac. A. 1, 31: mihi si large volantis ungula se det equi, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 38; 1, 1, 42; 5, 3, 71 al.; Aus. Mosel. 5, 448; cf. Ov. H. 16, 161: se et hominibus Pythagoreis et studiis illis, Cic. Rep. 1, 111: se sermonibus vulgi, id. ib. 6, 23: se iunctidati, id. Off. 1, 34 al.: se populo ac coronae, to present one's self, appear, id. Verr. 2, 3, 19; cf.: se convivio, Suet. Caes. 31 et saep.: si se dant (iudices) et sua sponte quo impellimus inclinant, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187. —**G.** Of discourse, to announce, tell, relate, communicate (like accipere, for to learn, to hear, v. accipio, II.; mostly ante-class. and poet.): erili filio hanc fabricam dabo, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 132: quam ob rem has partes didicerim, paucis dabo, Ter. Heaut. prol. 10; cf. Verg. E. 1, 19: imo etiam dabo, quo magis credas, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 37: da mihi nunc, satisne probas? Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 10: Thessalici da bella ducis, Val. Fl. 5, 219: is datus erat locus colloquio, appointed, Liv. 33, 13: fixa canens. . . Saepe dedit sedem notas mutantibus urbes, i. e. foretold, promised, Luc. 5, 107. —In pass., poet. i. q.: narratur, dicitur, fertur, etc., is said: seu pius Aeneas eripuisse datur, Ov. F. 6, 434; Stat. Th. 7, 315; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 337. —**H.** Fabulam, to exhibit, produce a play (said of the author; cf.: docere fabulam, agere fabulam), Cic. Brut. 18 fin.; id. Tusc. 1, 1 fin.; Ter. Eun. prol. 9; 23; id. Heaut. prol. 33; id. Hec. prol. 1 Don.; and transf. Cic. Clu. 31, 84; cf. also: dare foras librum = edere, Cic. Att. 13, 22, 3. —**I.** Verba (alicui), to give

empty words, i. e. to deceive, cheat, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 25; id. Ps. 4, 5, 7; id. Rud. 2, 2, 19; Ter. And. 1, 3, 6 Ruhnk.; Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 24; Cic. Phil. 13, 16 fin.; id. Att. 15, 16 A.; Hor. S. 1, 3, 22; Pers. 4, 45; Mart. 2, 76 et saep. — **K.** Alicui aliquid (laudi, crimini, vitio, etc.), to impute, assign, ascribe, attribute a thing to any one, as a merit, a crime, a fault, etc.: nunc quam rem vitio dant, quae animam attendite, Ter. And. prol. 8: hoc vitio datur, id. Ad. 3, 3, 64: inopia criminum summam laudem Sex. Roscio vitio et culpae dedisse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 48; id. Off. 1, 21, 71; 2, 17, 58; id. Div. in Caecil. 10; id. Brut. 80, 277 et saep. — **L.** Alicui cenam, epulas, etc., to give one a dinner, entertain at table (freq.): qui cenam parasitis dabit, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 2; 3, 1, 35; id. Stich. 4, 1, 8; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 45; Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 2; id. Mur. 36, 75: prandium dare, id. ib. 32, 67; cf. Sen. Ben. 1, 14, 1; Tac. A. 2, 57 al. — **M.** To grant, allow, in gen. (rare, but freq. as impers.; v. B. 2 supra): dari sibi dem postulabat, a respice, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 32.

2. -do, -dare (obsol., found only in the compounds, abdo, condo, abscondo, indo, etc.), 1. v. a. [Sanscr. root dhā-, da-dhāmi, set, put, place; Gr. *θε-, τίθημι*; Ger. thun, thue, that; Eng. do, deed, etc.]. This root is distinct from 1. do, Sanscr. dā, in most of the Arian langg.; cf. Pott. Etym. Forsch. 2, 484; Corss. Ausspr. 2, 410; but in Italy the two seem to have been confounded, at least in compounds, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 254 sq.; cf. Max Müller, Science of Lang. Ser. 2, p. 220, N. Y. ed.; Fick, Vergl. Wört. p. 100.

3. do, acc. of domus, v. domus init.

dōcēo, cūi, ctum, 2. v. a. [root da; Zend. dā, to know; strengthened, dak; Gr. *διδάσκω*; Lat. disco], to teach, instruct, inform, show, tell, etc. (for syn. cf.: edoceo, perdoceo, erudio, praecipio, instituo). **I.** In gen., with double acc. of person and thing: peior magister te istaec docuit... illa, quae te docui, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 55: hunc hominem cursuram, id. Trin. 4, 3, 9; aliquem artem, Cic. de Or. 2, 54: aliquem litteras, id. Pis. 30: aliquem ejusmodi rem, id. Quint. 25, 79: pueros elementa, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 17 et saep. — **Pass.**, with acc. rei: is reliqua frustra docetur, Quint. 4, 2, 90; 1, 5, 11; 3, 8, 70; 6, 2, 3; Hor. C. 3, 6, 21; id. S. 1, 6, 76 et saep.; cf.: doctus dogmam, Laber. ap. Prisc. p. 679 fin. P.; and: doctus militiam, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 40, p. 224 ed. Gerl. — **With inf.**: docemur auctoritate domitis habere libidines, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 194; 1, 57, 244; id. Fin. 2, 5, 15: docemur disputare, non vivere (= discimus), Sen. Ep. 95, 13: equi variare gyros doceatur, Tac. G. 6; Sall. J. 85, 33; Nep. Epam. 2, 1; Liv. 21, 3, 6. — **With acc. pers. and inf.**: ut doceam Rullum posthac in iis saltem tacere rebus, in quibus, etc., Cic. Agr. 3, 2; so id. Phil. 2, 4, 8; Hor. S. 1, 1, 91; id. Ep. 1, 14, 30 al.; cf. ellipt. with abl. of instrument: Socratem fidibus (sc. canere), Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3: aliquem docendum curare equo, armisque, Liv. 29, 1, 8; Zumpt, § 391 fin. — **With acc. pers. and de, to instruct or inform one of**: de ejus injuriis judices docere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51: aliquem de aliqua re, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26; 44, 127; id. de Or. 2, 24, 102; Sall. J. 13, 3 al. — **With acc. pers. and rel. clause**: doceant eum, qui vir Sex. Roscius fuerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 25; id. Att. 8, 2, 2; id. Fam. 3, 6, 5; 5, 3; Quint. 6, 1, 20 al. — **With acc. pers.**: studiosos discendi erudiunt atque docent, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156; id. Div. 2, 2; id. de Sen. 9, 29; Quint. 2, 5, 13; Hor. S. 2, 2, 50; id. Ep. 1, 13, 1 et saep. — **With acc. rei**: coepit studioso omnia docere, educare, ita uti si esset filia, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 37; so, aliquid, Caes. B. G. 5, 42 fin.; Quint. 7, 10, 10; 9, 4, 137; Hor. A. P. 306 et saep.; cf. also: quod de lacu Albano docuisset, Liv. 5, 15; so with two acc., Caes. B. G. 7, 10, 3; Cic. Clu. 70, 198. — **With acc. and inf.**: docui per litteras, id. nec opus esse nec fieri posse, Cic. Att. 16, 8; Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 7; 5, 28, 4; Quint. 1, 5, 43; Hor. S. 2, 3, 63 et saep. — **Absol.**: cum doceo et explano, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 82; id. Or. 42, 143; Quint. 3, 4, 15; 3, 5, 2 et saep.; cf. also: Tyrannio docet apud me, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4 fin.

II. In partic.: fabulam, like the Gr. *διδάσκειν*, qs. to teach a play to the actors, to rehearse; hence, to produce exhibit

on the stage: minor fuit aliquanto is, qui primus fabulam dedit, quam il, qui multas docuerant (Plautus et Naevius), Cic. Brut. 18, 73; id. Tusc. 4, 29, 63; Hor. A. P. 288; Gell. 17, 21, 42. — Hence, **doctus**, a, um, P. a., learned, skilled, versed, experienced in any thing (cf.: litteratus, eruditus, peritus, gnarus, scitus). — **Absol.**: doctus vir et Graecis litteris eruditus, Cic. Brut. 30, 114; cf. id. de Or. 1, 22, 102; 2, 74, 299: adolescentes humanissimi et doctissimi, id. Cael. 10, 24. — **With ex**: fuit enim doctus ex disciplina Stoicorum, Cic. Brut. 25. — **With abl.**: docti et Graecis litteris et Latinis, Cic. Brut. 46; 45 fin.; Sall. C. 25, 2; Mart. 10, 76. — **With adv.**: nec minus Graece quam Latine doctus, Suet. Gram. 7. — **With gen.**: fandi doctissima Cymodocea, Verg. A. 10, 225: legum atque morum populi Romani jurisque civilis, Gell. 13, 12, 1: sagittarum, Aur. Vict. Epit. 11: artis lanificae, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 381. — **With acc.**: (Maecenas) docte sermones utriusque linguae, Hor. C. 3, 8, 5: dulces modos (with citharae sciens), id. ib. 3, 9, 10: omnia, Stat. Th. 2, 692: litteras, Gell. 19, 9, 7. — **With inf.**: doctus sagittas tendere Sericas, Hor. C. 1, 29, 9; 3, 6, 38; 4, 13, 7; id. Carm. Sec. 75 et saep. — **With ad or in**: ad delinquendum doctior, Ov. Tr. 2, 256: in parum fausto carmine docta fui, id. H. 2, 182: Sapphica puella Musa doctior, more skilled in song, Cat. 35, 17: docta puella, Prop. 1, 7, 11; 2, 11, 6 (3, 2, 6 M.); 2, 13, 11 (3, 4, 11 M.). — **Esp.** as epithet of Callistus by other poets, Tib. 3, 6, 41; Ov. Am. 3, 9, 62: Verona docti syllabas amat vatis, Mart. 1, 61, 1; Ov. A. A. 2, 181. — **As subst.**: doctus, the man of skill. — **Prov.**: doctus in se semper divitiis habet, Phaedr. 4, 21, 1; but class. only in plur.: **docti**, orum, m., the learned: doctorum est ista consuetudo, Cic. Lael. 5, 17 et saep. — **2.** Of things as subjects: frontes, Hor. C. 1, 1, 29: tibia, Prop. 2, 30, 16 (3, 28, 16 M.): carmina, Tib. 2, 3, 20; cf. vox, Ov. P. 2, 5, 52: voces Pythagoreorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: sermo, Plin. Ep. 7, 25, 3: prece, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 135: manus artificis, Tib. 1, 8, 12; cf. id. 2, 1, 70; Ov. F. 3, 832; 6, 792: falx, Prop. 2, 19, 12 (3, 12, 12 M.) et saep. — **B.** In Plaut. and Ter., knowing, cunning, shrewd, subtle: malum, callidum, doctum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 35; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 43; id. Most. 1, 3, 122; 5, 1, 24 et saep.; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 6; id. Eun. 4, 7, 21; cf. also, dolus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 69; id. Ps. 1, 5, 70 al. — **docte**, adv. **1.** Learnedly, skilfully (very rare; not in Cic.). — **Comp.**, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 33; Mart. 7, 46. — **Sup.**, Sall. J. 95, 3. — **2.** Cunningly, shrewdly, cleverly: docte et sapienter dicis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 23: docte tibi illam perdoctam dabo, id. Mil. 2, 2, 103; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 43: docte sapere, id. Mil. 3, 1, 162; id. Most. 5, 1, 21 et saep. — **Comp.**, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 99.

dochlēa, ae, f., the plant chamaepitys, App. Herb. 26, 66.

† **dochmius**, ii, m., = *δοχμιος* (sc. ποίη), the dochmiac foot in poetry, whose fundamental scheme is — — — — — of which, however, about thirty modifications are described, Cic. Or. 64 fin.; Quint. 9, 4, 79 al.

docibilis, e, adj. [doceo], that learns easily, teachable, apt (late Lat.), Tert. Mon. 12 al.; Ambros. in Ps. 47, 21 fin.; Vulg. 2 Tim. 2, 24: docibiles Dei, disciples of God, taught by God, id. Johan. 6, 45.

† **docibilitas**, ātis, f., aptness in learning, docility, acc. to Isid. Sent. 5, 14.

docilis, e, adj. [doceo], easily taught, docile. **I.** Prop. (freq. and class.). — **Absol.**: belua docilis et humanis moribus assueta, Cic. Rep. 2, 40; id. de Or. 2, 19, 80; Liv. 23, 29; Quint. 2, 9, 3; Hor. C. 3, 11, 1; id. Carm. Sec. 45 et saep.; cf. in the comp., Quint. 1, 12, 9; 4, 2, 24. — **With ad**: ad agriculturam, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 3; Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 3; id. Tusc. 2, 6; Curt. 8, 31, 16; in the comp., Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 56. — **With abl.**: habebant luscias Graeco atque Latino sermone docilis, Plin. 10, 42, 59; 120: omnes imitandis turpibus, Juv. 14, 40. — **Poet.**, with gen.: modorum, Hor. C. 4, 6, 43: pravi, id. S. 2, 2, 52: fallendi, skilful, Sil. 3, 233: freni (equus), id. 16, 360; and with inf.: cerva accedere mensis, id. 13, 120. — **II.** Transf. of things: capilli, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 13: os, id. ib. 3, 344: et bibula chrysocolla, Plin. 33, 5, 26; § 88:

hasta relegi et relinqui, Val. Fl. 6, 237: ingenium, Nep. Dion. 1, 2: pavor pascere rumorem, Sil. 4, 8 et saep. — **Sup.** does not occur. — **Adv.**: **dociliter**, with docility, teachably, acc. to Diom. p. 401 P.

docilitas, ātis, f. [docilis], aptness for being taught, docility. **I.** Prop., Cic. Sest. 42, 91; id. Fin. 5, 13, 36; Nep. Att. 1, 3; Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 3; 8, 42, 64, § 157: ad omnes fere artes, Suet. Tit. 3. — **II.** Transf., in a moral sense, gentleness, Eutr. 10, 4.

docimen, v. documen.

† **dōcis**, idis, f., = *δοκίς*, a fiery meteor, App. de Mundo, p. 58, 23.

docte, adv., v. doceo, P. a. fin.

docticanus, a, um, adj. [doctus-cano], singing skilfully: sensus, Mart. Cap. 2, § 122.

doctificus, a, um, adj. [doctus-facio], making learned: Ardor (i. e. Pallas), Mart. Cap. 1 init.; id. 6, § 567.

doctiloquus, a, um, adj. [doctus-loquor], speaking learnedly (ante- and post-class.): oratores, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 41 Müll. (Ann. v. 568, ed. Vahl): juvenis, Mart. Cap. 9, § 903.

docti-sōnus, a, um, adj. [doctus], skilfully sounding: artes, Sid. Carm. 15, 180.

* **doctiuscule**, adv. [id.], pedantically, Gell. 6, 16, 2.

doctor, ōris, m. [doceo], a teacher, instructor, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 23; 3, 15, 57; id. Div. 1, 3, 6; id. Or. 33, 117; Quint. 2, 2, 2; Hor. C. 4, 6, 25; id. S. 1, 1, 26; Vulg. Matt. 22, 35 et saep.

doctrina, ae, f. [doctor], teaching, instruction (class.; cf.: litterae, artes, disciplina, praecepta, scientia, humanitas). **I.** Prop.: non aliqua mihi doctrina tradita, sed in rerum usu causisque tractata, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208; 1, 3, 11; id. Off. 44, 155: puerilis, id. de Or. 3, 31, 125; id. Mur. 30, 63; id. Sest. 56; Quint. 2, 8, 3; 6, 3, 12; 12, 2, 1 (in these passages of Quint. opp. natura; cf. also Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 100); id. 2, 12, 8; Hor. C. 4, 4, 33 et saep. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Object., the knowledge imparted by teaching, i. e. science, erudition, learning: est unum perfrugium doctrinae ac litterae, quibus semper uti sumus, Cic. Fam. 6, 12 fin.; so with litterae, id. Rep. 2, 10; Quint. 11, 1, 89; cf. also: nonnulli litteris ac studiis doctrinae dediti, Cic. Balb. 1, 3; and with the latter cf. id. Rep. 1, 9 fin.; id. Or. 10, 34; id. Cael. 10, 24: malis studiis malisque doctrinis, id. Leg. 2, 15 fin.; cf. id. Rep. 1, 17 fin.: Piso Graecis doctrinis eruditus, id. Brut. 67, 236; cf. id. Arch. 7; id. N. D. 3, 9, 23; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7 fin.; id. Rep. 1, 36; id. de Or. 3, 34, 139: ad domesticum morem adventiciam doctrinam adhibere, id. Rep. 3, 3: me omnis ars et doctrina liberalis et maxime philosophia delectavit, id. Fam. 4, 4, 4; cf. id. de Or. 3, 32, 127; id. Ac. 2, 1: dicendi, i. e. rhetoric, id. Part. 1, 3: auctor doctrinae ejus (sc. Numae), Liv. 1, 18: doctrina deos spernens, id. 10, 40 et saep. — **B.** Subject., the habit produced by instruction, principle: mala studia malleaque doctrinae, Cic. Leg. 2, 15 fin.: neque id fecit naturā solum, sed etiam doctrinā, Nep. Att. 17, 3.

doctrinālis, e, adj. [doctrina], theoretical: scientia, Isid. Orig. 2, 24, 14; Cassiod. Inst. Lib. Litt. praef.

doctrinx, icis, f. [doctor], she who instructs, an instructress, teacher: (sapientia) doctrinx est disciplinae Dei, Vulg. Sap. 8, 4; August. de Mor. Eccl. Cath. 16; Serv. Verg. A. 12, 159; Prisc. 1122 P.

doctus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from doceo.

docūmen (docūmen), inis, n., v. documen init.

† **documentatio**, voveria, a reminding, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

documentum, i (docūmen, Lucr. 6, 392; and docūmen, Ter. Maur. p. 2425 P.), n. [doceo]: documenta quae exempla docendi causa dicuntur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 62 Müll., a lesson, example (either for instruction or warning); a pattern, warning; a proof, instance, specimen, etc. (class.). (a) With gen.: P. Rutilius documentum fuit hominibus nostris virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiae, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27; cf. Suet. Aug. 51: humanorum casuum, Liv. 45, 40,

6: periculi, id. 1, 52, 4: fidei dare, id. 22, 39: eloquentiae dare, 45, 37: patientiae dare, Tac. Agr. 2; cf. id. H. 4, 60: iudicii mei, id. ib. 1, 15: cavendae similis injuria, Liv. 3, 50: sui dare, id. 32, 7; Curt. 7, 11, 5: multa egregii principis dare, Suet. Galb. 14; cf. Vell. 2, 42: quarum rerum maxima documenta haec habeo quod, etc., Sall. C. 9, 4: omnis exempli, Liv. praef. § 10: esse documentum adversus aliquid, id. 9, 46, 8: satis ego documenti in omnes casus sum, id. 30, 30, 16: alicujus rei esse documento, Quint. 7, 1, 2. — (β) With a *rel.* or *interrog. clause*: dederas enim, quam contemneres populares insanias, jam inde ab adolescentia documenta maxima, Cic. Mil. 8 *fin.*: documentum capere, quid esset victis extimescendum, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5: habeat me ipsum sibi documento, quae vitae via facillime viros bonos ad honorem perducat, id. Agr. 1, 9 *fin.*: quantum in bello fortuna posset, esse documento, Caes. B. C. 3, 10, 6; Liv. 45, 44: se documento futurum utrum . . . an, etc., id. 3, 56 *fin.*; cf. Tac. A. 13, 6 *fin.*: haud sane, cur ad majora tibi fidamus, documenti quicquam dedisti, Liv. 24, 8. — With *acc.* and *inf.*: ut (Cato) esset hominibus documento, ea quoque percipi posse, etc., Quint. 12, 11, 23. — (γ) With *ne* or *ut*: illis documentum dabo, ne, etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 94; so, documentum esse, ne, Liv. 21, 19, 10; *Hor. S. 1, 4, 110: documento esse, ne, Liv. 7, 6, 11: ceteris, ut parcius instanter, fuere documentum, Curt. 8, 14, 14. — (δ) *Abstr.*: singulis effosis oculis domum remittit, ut sint reliquis documento, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 *fin.*; Liv. 5, 51; 24, 8 *fin.*; Quint. 6, 3, 10; 11, 3, 4 al.: infidus socius . . . ad Fabiorum Pyrrhiae proditorem tertium transfugis documentum esset, Liv. 24, 45, 3: aequitate deum erga bona malaque documenta, Tac. A. 16, 33.

dōdecāēteris, *idis*, *f.*, = δωδεκαετηρίς, *a period of twelve years*, Censor. 18, 6.

† **dōdecātēmōrion**, *ii*, *n.*, = δωδεκατημόριον, in astronomy, *the twelfth part of a constellation*, Manil. 2, 694; 699 al.

† **dōdecātheon**, *i*, *n.*, = δωδεκάθεον, *an herb, so called after the twelve greater gods*; perh. Primula vulg., Linn.; Plin. 25, 4, 9, § 28; cf. Marc. Emp. 27.

Dōdona, *ae* (-ē, *es*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 228; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 117), *f.*, = Δωδώνη, *a city in Epirus*, famed on account of its very ancient oracle of Jupiter, situated in an oak-grove, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 95; Plin. 1, 1; Prop. 2, 21, 3 (3, 14, 3 M.); Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 43; Luc. 6, 426 al. — **B.** Meton. 1. *The sacred oak-grove of Dodona*, Verg. G. 1, 149 Serv. — 2. *The Dodonean priests*, Nep. Lys. 3, 2. — **II.** Derivv. **A. Dōdōnaeus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *of Dodona*, *Dodonean*: quercus, Cic. Att. 2, 4; cf. Ov. M. 7, 623: oraculum, Cic. Div. 1, 1 *fin.*: Juppiter, id. ib. 1, 34, 76; Mel. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 2: lebetas, Verg. A. 3, 466: agmina, Claud. Bell. Get. 136 al. — **B. Dōdōnius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *of Dodona*: quercus, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 31. — **C. Dōdōnis**, *idis*, *f.* *adj.*, *Dodonean*: terra, Ov. M. 13, 716: quercus, Val. Fl. 1, 32: Thyene, i. e. *one of the Hyades, as the nurses of Jupiter*, Ov. F. 6, 711; these latter are called Dodonides Nymphae, Hyg. Fab. 182. — **D. Dōdōnigēna**, *ae*, *m.* *adj.*: populi, i. e. *nations living on acorns*, Sid. Ep. 6, 12 med.

dōdra, *ae*, *f.* [dodrans], *a drink composed of nine ingredients*, Aus. Epigr. 86 and 87; called also: *dodrālis potio, id. ib. 86 in lemm.

dōdrālis, *e*, *v.* the preced.

dōdrans, *antis*, *m.*, *nine twelfths or three fourths of any thing* (v. as, I.). **I.** In gen.: alicujus aedificii reliquum dōdrantem emere, Cic. Att. 1, 14 *fin.*; cf.: solvere dōdrantem, Mart. 8, 9: heres ex dōdrante, Nep. Att. 5, 2; Suet. Caes. 83: jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 11; Liv. 8, 11: operae, Col. 2, 4, 8: dōdrantes semuncias horarum, Plin. 2, 14, 11, § 58: pondo dōdrans, Scrib. Comp. 45 et saep. — **II.** Esp. (a) As a measure of length, *nine inches*, Plin. 36, 9, 14, § 71; Suet. Aug. 79; Front. Aquaed. 65. — (β) As a measure of time, *three quarters of an hour*, Plin. 13, 25, 58, § 219; 2, 14, 11, § 58.

dōdrantālis, *e*, *adj.* [dodrans], *of nine*

inches: stirps, Col. 5, 6, 12: rami, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131: altitudo, Col. 11, 3, 44.

dōdrantārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to a dōdrans*: tabulae, *the debt-books introduced in consequence of the lex Valeria feneratoria*, Cic. Font. Fragm. 2 Niebuhr.

† **dōga**, *ae*, *f.*, = δογή, *a sort of vessel* (perhaps a measure), Vop. Aur. 48; cf. dogā βούτης, Gloss. Philox.

† **dogarius**, βουττοποιός, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

† **dogma**, *ātis*, *n.* (also *fem.*: Pythagoream dogmam doctus, Laber. ap. Prisc. p. 679 *fin.* P.), = δόγμα, *a philosophic tenet, doctrine, dogma*, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 133; id. Fin. 2, 32, 105; Mart. 1, 9; Juv. 13, 121; Vulg. Job. 13, 4 al. (in Cic. Ac. 2, 9, 27, written as Greek). — **II.** *A decree, order* (eccl. Lat.): crudele regis, Vulg. Esth. 4, 3; cf. id. Act. 16, 4.

† **dogmaticus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = δογματικός, *pertaining to a philosophic doctrine, dogmatic*: lites, Aus. Idyll. 17, 16.

† **dogmatistes**, *ae*, *m.*, = δογματιστής, *one who maintains dogmata, a dogmatist*, Ruft. 2 Invect. in Hier. no. 25.

dogmatizo, *äre*, *v.* *n.*, = δογματίζω, *to propound a dogma*, Aug. Ep. 57, 8 *fin.*

1. **dōlabella**, *ae*, *f.* *dim.* [dolabra], *a small pick-axe, hatchet*, Col. 2, 24, 4 sq.

2. **Dōlabella**, *ae*, *m.* *nom. pr.*, *the name of a Roman family in the gens Cornelia, of which the best-known individual is P. Cornelius Dolabella, Cicero's son-in-law*, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 5 al. — Hence, **Dōlabellianus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*: pira, *named after a Dolabella otherwise unknown*, Col. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54.

dōlabra, *ae*, *f.* [dolo], *a mattock, pick-axe*, as a milit. implement, Liv. 9, 37; 21, 11; Tac. H. 3, 20; 27; Curt. 8, 4; 9, 5; Juv. 8, 248; an agricultural implement, Col. Arb. 10, 2; Pall. Jan. 3, 3; id. Febr. 21, 2; a butcher's implement, Dig. 33, 7, 18; cf. Fest. s. v. SOBENA, p. 318, 18 Müll.

† **dōlabrarius**, *ii*, *m.* [dolabra], *a pick-axe-maker*, Inscr. Orell. 4071; 4081.

dōlabrātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.], *mattock-shaped*: securis, Pall. 1, 43, 3 (in Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 2, read delibratis).

* **dōlāmen**, *inis*, *n.* [dolo], *a hewing*: trunci, Ap. Flor. 1.

* **dōlatilis**, *e*, *adj.* [id.], *easily hewn*: lapides, Auct. de Lim. ap. Goes. p. 270.

* **dōlātorium**, *ii*, *n.* [id.], *an implement for hewing stones*: as a transl. of λαξευτήριον, Hier. Ep. 106 *fin.*

* **dōlātus**, *ūs*, *m.* [id.], *a hewing*: gemmae, Prud. Psych. 836.

dōlens, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from doleo.

dōlenter, *adv.*, v. doleo, *P. a.*

dōlentia, *ae*, *f.* [doleo], *pain*, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 9.

dōlentulus, *a*, *um*, *dim. adj.* [dolens]: maritus, Ren. Inscr. Afric. 3844.

dōlēo, *ūi*, *itum* (doliturus, Liv. 39, 43 *fin.*; Prop. 1, 15, 27; Verg. A. 11, 732; Hor. Epod. 15, 11; id. S. 1, 2, 112; 1, 10, 89; Ov. M. 9, 257 al.; cf. also under δόλο), *2. v. n.* and *a.* [perh. root in Sansc. dar-, dal-, to tear apart; cf. Gr. δέπω, to flay; Ger. zehren, to consume; Eng. tear]. **I.** Corporeally, *to feel pain, suffer pain, be in pain, to ache*: neque caput Tollere, ita dolui, itaque ego nunc doleo, etc., Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 45; id. Aul. 3, 1, 5: doleo ab animo, doleo ab oculis, doleo ab aegritudine, id. Cist. 1, 1, 62: si cor dolet, et si jecur, aut pulmones, aut praecordia, Cato R. R. 157, 7; cf.: pes, oculi, caput, latera, pulmones, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 44: caput, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 7; cf.: caput a sole, Plin. 24, 5, 10, § 15: renes, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 21: hiraes omnes, id. ib. 23: oculi, id. Most. 4, 2, 10: pes aegri, Lucr. 3, 111: dens, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 224: uterum, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 10 et saep.: misero nunc malae dolent, id. Am. 1, 1, 252; cf. Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 64: non metuo, ne quid mihi doleat, quod ferias, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 54. — Esp., of the pangs of childbirth: Lucina dolentibus Juno dicta puerperis, Cat. 34, 13. — With *acc.* of part affected (late Lat.): graviter oculos dolui, Front. ad Amic. 16: doluisse te inguina cognosco, Marc. Aur. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 19, 34. — *Impers.*: mihi dolet, quom

ego vapulo, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 44; cf. id. Poen. 1, 1, 22: si stimulos pugnis caedis, manibus plus dolet, id. Truc. 4, 2, 55.

II. Mentally. **A.** Of personal subjects, *to grieve for, deplore, lament, be sorry for, be afflicted at or on account of any thing* (so most freq. and class.). (a) With *acc.*: meum casum luctumque doluerunt, Cic. Sest. 69, 145; so, casum, id. Vatin. 13, 31; Sall. C. 40, 2: Dionis mortem, Cic. Cael. 10, 24: vicem alicujus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 44; id. Att. 6, 3, 4; 8, 2, 2; 8, 15 *fin.*; Tac. H. 1, 29 al.: injurias alicujus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12 *fin.*: alicuique, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32 *fin.*; id. Fl. 24; Verg. A. 1, 9; Hor. S. 1, 2, 112 et saep. — (β) With *acc.* and *inf.*: inferiores non dolere (debent), se a suis superari, Cic. Lael. 20; id. Att. 6, 3, 4; Caes. B. G. 3, 2, 5; id. B. C. 1, 64, 2; Suet. Aug. 16 al.; Lucr. 3, 900; Verg. A. 4, 434; Ov. M. 2, 352 et saep. — With simple *inf.*: vinci, Hor. C. 4, 4, 62. — (γ) With *abl.*: laetari bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, Cic. Lael. 13, 47: qua (epistola) lecta de Atticae febricula valde dolui, id. Att. 12, 1, 2: delicto (opp. gaudere correctione), id. Lael. 24 *fin.*: laude aliena, id. Fam. 5, 8, 2: clade accepta, Liv. 5, 11: injuriis civitatis suae, id. 29, 21: dolore alicujus, Verg. A. 1, 669: mea virtute, Hor. Epod. 15, 11: laeso Metello, id. S. 2, 1, 67: quibus negatis, id. ib. 1, 1, 75: successu, Ov. M. 6, 130: Hercule dolet, id. ib. 9, 257: raptu Ganymede, id. F. 6, 43 et saep. — (δ) With *de* or *ex*: de Hortensio te certo scio dolere, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 7; Ov. M. 7, 831; id. Tr. 4, 10, 84 al.: quo gravius homines ex commutatione rerum doleant, Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 5; cf.: tum ex me doliusti, Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 3; and: ex quo (sc. filio) NIHIL VNQVAM DOLUIT NISE CVM IS NON FVIT, Inscr. Orell. 4609. — (ε) With *quod*, *quia*, or *si*: doluisse se, quod populi Romani beneficium sibi extorqueretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 9, 2; Ov. M. 5, 24; cf. Cic. Brut. 1, 5: doleo, quia doles et angere, Luccei. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2: doliturus, si placeant spe deterius nostra, Hor. S. 1, 10, 89; cf. Cic. Planc. 1. — (ζ) *Abstr.*: ahi nescis quam doleam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 61: et desperant et dolent et novissime oderunt, Quint. 2, 4, 10; 9, 1, 23; 9, 2, 26; Verg. A. 6, 733; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 12 et saep.: pars dolere pro gloria imperii, Sall. J. 39, 1 Kritiz.; cf. Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 17. — So, dolentes, the mourners, Ov. M. 10, 142. — **B.** Of subjects not personal, *to pain one* (rare and mostly ante-class.). (a) With *dat.*: animus mihi dolet, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 54; Phr. Caput mihi condoluit. Str. Quid mihi futurum est, quod duae ancillae dolent, i. e. are a painful subject, id. Truc. 2, 8, 3: dolet illud huic quod, etc., id. Capt. 1, 2, 49; id. Mil. 4, 8, 15; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 13; id. Ad. 2, 4, 8; Cic. de Or. 1, 53 *fin.*; Sall. J. 84, 1. — *Impers.*, *it pains me, I am grieved, I grieve*.

(a) With *dat.*: CONDISCENS (i. e. condiscens = condiscipulus) CUI DOLET PRO AFRICANO, Corp. Inscr. L. 1, 2258 a: mihi dolebit, non tibi, si quid ego stulte fecero, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 84; Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 10; Caecil. ap. Cic. Cael. 16, 37; cf. pro v.: cui dolet meminist, Anglice, *the burnt child dreads the fire*, Cic. Mur. 20, 42. — (β) With *acc. personae*: frigida Eoo me dolet aura gelu, Prop. 1, 16, 24. — (γ) *Abstr.*: dolet (sc. mihi) dictum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 40: nec dolent prava, Sen. Tranq. An. 2. — *Pass.* as *deponent*: DE QVA NIHIL ALIVD DOLITVS EST (vir) NISI MORTEM, Inscr. Grut. 793, 4, and 794, 2: DOLEATVR, ib. 676, 11. — Hence, **dōlens**, *entis*, *P. a.*, *causing pain, painful*: nil dolentius, Ov. M. 4, 246. — More freq., *adv.*: **dōlenter**, *painfully, with pain, with sorrow*: dolenter hoc dicam potius quam contumeliose, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 22; id. de Or. 2, 52, 211; id. Or. 38; id. Vatin. 4 *fin.*; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 24, 6; Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 4 al. — *Comp.*, Cic. Sest. 6, 14. — *Sup.* does not occur.

dōliāris, *e*, *adj.* [dolum], *of a cask*: vinum, in cask, i. e. new, not yet drawn off, Dig. 18, 6, 1, § 4: anus, like a barrel, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 64.

dōliārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.], *of a cask*

or casks. **I.** *Adj.*: DOLEARIA OFFICINA, Inscr. Orell. 4888. — **II.** *Subst.*: **dōliārium**, *ii*, *n.*, *the place where wine-casks are kept*; corresp. to our wine-cellar, Dig. 18, 1, 35, § 7.

Dōlīcha, ae, or -e, ēs, f., a city of Thessalia, Liv. 42, 53, 6; 44, 2, 8.

† **Dōlichēnus** and **Dōlōcēnus**, an epithet of Jupiter, v. Marini Att. de' Frat. Arv. p. 538 sq.

dōlichōdrōmos, i, m., = δολιχοδρόμος, the long course in racing, of twenty stadia, Hyg. Fab. 273.

1. Dōlichos, i, m., The name of a gladiator, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 19.

2. dōlichos, i, m., = δόλιχος, a plant, perhaps the kidney-bean, Plin. 16, 44, 92, § 244.

dōlidus, a, um, adj. [dolor], painful (late Lat.): motus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3, 11.

dōlio, ire, v. i. dolo init.

dōliolum, i, n. dim. [dolum], a small cask. **I.** Prop., Col. 12, 44, 3; Liv. 5, 40.

—**B.** Nom. propr.: **Dōliola**, ōrum, n., a place in Rome, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 157 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 69, 8 Müll.—**II.** Doliola forum, the calyx, Plin. 11, 13, 13, § 32; cf. Schneid. on Varr. R. R. p. 579.

* **dōlito**, āre, v. freq. n. [doleo], to pain greatly, to ache, Cato R. R. 157, 7.

dōlium, ii, (plur. written DOLEA, Caend. ap. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 381), n. [cf. Gr. δαίδαλος, δαίδαλεος, skilfully wrought; Lat. dolo], a very large jar of globular form, with a wide mouth (cf. vas, arpa, seria, cadus, lagena, culeus, amphora, urna, congius, cyathus, urceus, testa, etc.): dolum aut seria, Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 31; Cato R. R. 69, 1; Juv. 14, 308; Varr. R. R. 3, 15, 2; Col. 11, 2, 70; Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 7; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51; Hor. C. 3, 11, 27; id. Epod. 2, 47 et saep.: de dolo haurire, wine from the jar, i. e. new, not yet drawn off, Cic. Brut. 83, 238.—**Prov.**: in pertusum ingerimus dicta dolum, for to talk in vain, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 135; cf. cribrum.—**B.** A meteor having the form of a dolum, Manil. 1, 847.

1. dōlo, āvi, ātum, 1 (access. form of the part. pass. dolitus, Varr. ap. Non. 99, 17, and 436, 15), v. a. [cf. Sanscr. dar-, dal-, to tear apart; whence doleo; Lat. dolum], to chip with an axe, to hew. **I.** Lit.: materiem, Cato R. R. 31 fin.: taleas, Cat. 45: robur, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: scyphum caelo, Varr. ap. Non. 99, 18: perticas in quadrum, Col. 8, 3, 7: stipes falce dolatus, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 59: dolato confusus ligno, Juv. 12, 57; cf.: non est e robore dolatus, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 100: de lapidibus dolatis, Vulg. 3 Reg. 6, 7.—**B.** Transf.: fuste, i. e. to cudgel soundly, belabor, drub, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23.—In mal. part.: uxorem, Pompon. ap. Non. 166, 1. Cf. de dolo.—**II.** Trop., to shape, construct: (historiam) sicut potuit, dolavit, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 54.—And in an alliteration: hodie hunc dolum dolamus, i. e. to fashion, contrive, devise, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 64.

2. † dōlo or **dōlon**, ōnis, m., = δόλων, a staff with a short sharp iron point; a pike, sword-stick (cf.: lancea, spiculum, gaesum, hastile, sarissa, sparus): ingens contus cum ferro brevissimo, Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 7, 664. So Verg. l. l.; Sil. 3, 250.—**2.** A small sword-cane, hidden dagger, Suet. Claud. 13; id. Dom. 17; Dig. 9, 2, 52; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 9, 4; Serv. Verg. l. l.—**II.** Transf., of a fly's sting, Phaedr. 3, 6, 3.—**2.** The fore-topsail, Liv. 36, 44; 45; 37, 30; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 3, 3.

3. Dōlo, ōnis, m. nom. propr., = Δόλων. **I.** A spy of the Trojans in the Trojan war, Ov. M. 13, 98; Verg. A. 12, 347 Serv.; Macr. S. 5, 16 al.—**II.** A son of Priam, Hyg. Fab. 90.

Dōlopes, um (sing. acc. Dolopem, Liv. 42, 58), m., = Δόλοπες, the Dolopes or Dolopians, a people in Thessaly, renowned in fable, Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6 (who reckons them among the Aetolians); Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 8; Verg. A. 2, 7; Ov. M. 12, 364; Nep. Cim. 2, 5.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** **Dōlopēius**, a, um, adj., of the Dolopes, Dolopian: busta, Val. Fl. 2, 10.—**B.** **Dōlopēis**, idis, f., adj., Dolopian: urbs, i. e. Ctīmene, Hyg. Fab. 14.—**C.** **Dōlopia**, ae, f., the part of Thessaly formerly inhabited by the Dolopes, Liv. 32, 13 al.

dōlor, ōris, m. [doleo], pain, smart, ache (freq. and class.; for syn. cf.: aegrimonia,

maeror, maestitia, luctus, plangor, tristitia, angor, anxietas, cura, sollicitudo). **I.** Corporeal: dolor est motus asper in corpore, alienus a sensibus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15: dolores atque carnificinas facere, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: corporis, Lucr. 4, 1075: capitis, id. 6, 785: dentium, oculorum, id. 6, 660: pedum, Cic. Brut. 34, 130: articularum, id. Att. 1, 5 fin.: laterum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 32 et saep.—Of the pangs of childbirth, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 33; id. Cist. 1, 2, 22: utero exorti dolores, id. Am. 5, 1, 40; cf. id. ib. 48; 3, 1, 19; id. Truc. 4, 3, 33 (with labor); Ter. And. 1, 5, 33 (with labore); id. Ad. 3, 1, 2 al.—Comic., of the gripings in the stomach of a hungry person, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 11.—**II.** Mental, as a general designation of every painful, oppressive feeling, pain, distress, grief, tribulation, affliction, sorrow, anguish, trouble, vexation, mortification, chagrin, etc. (syn. luctus): dolor (est) aegritudo crucians, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: si cadit in sapientem animi dolor, id. Lael. 13, 48: quanta est cura in animo, quantum corde capio dolorem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 5; so with cura, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2: in labore atque in dolore, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 20: maiorem laetitiam ex desiderio bonorum percepimus, quam ex laetitia improborum dolorem, Cic. Rep. 1, 4; cf. opp. laetatio, Caes. B. G. 5, 52 fin.: te dolorem, quem acceperis cum summi viri tum amicissimi morte, ferre moderate, Cic. Lael. 2, 8; cf. id. de Or. 2, 48 fin.; and: magno esse Germanis dolori Ariovisti mortem, Caes. B. G. 5, 29, 3; cf. also id. ib. 7, 38, 3: magnum et acerbum dolorem commovere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21 fin.: dolore angī, id. Fam. 4, 3; cf. id. Phil. 8, 6, 18.

—**2.** Esp., indignation, wrath, animosity, anger, resentment: sed ego in hac sententia dicenda non parebo dolori meo, non iracundiae serviam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 1, 2; cf. id. ib. 18, 44: et rei publicae injuriam et suum dolorem condonare, Caes. B. G. 1, 20, 5: qui accipit injuriam, et meminit et prae se fert dolorem suum, Cic. Off. 2, 22 fin.: magno dolore affici, Caes. B. G. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 5, 4 fin.; id. B. C. 2, 33, 1; cf. also: in eas (naves) indiligentiae suae ac doloris iracundia erupit, id. ib. 3, 8, 3: quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras? Verg. A. 2, 594; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 60; id. Epod. 15, 15: amator agit ubi secum, Accedam? an potius mediter finire dolores, the torments of love, id. S. 2, 3, 263; cf. Ov. A. A. 2, 519; Prop. 1, 13, 9; 3, 20, 27 (4, 20, 17 M.) et saep.: Catonem veteres inimicitiae Caesaris incitant et dolor repulsae, Caes. B. C. 1, 4, 2; so, repulsae, Ov. M. 3, 395: injuriae, Liv. 1, 40: ignominiae, Suet. Vesp. 8: conjugis amissae, Ov. M. 7, 688 et saep.: justus mihi dolor etiam adversus deos esset, quod, etc., Tac. A. 2, 71.—**Prov.**: dolorem longa consumit dies, Sen. ad Marc. 8; cf.: dolor decrescit, ubi quo crescat non habet, Pub. Syr. 129 (Rib.).—**3.** Terror, Amm. 14, 2, 15.—**B.** Meton. **1.** A grief, i. e. an object or cause of grief: illa (potest) etiam duris mentibus esse dolor, Prop. 1, 14, 18; Ov. P. 3, 3, 73.—**2.** In rhet. lang. for the Gr. πάθος, passionate, warm expression: pathos, Cic. de Or. 3, 25; id. Brut. 24, 93; id. Or. 37, 130; id. de Or. 2, 17 fin.; Quint. 6, 2, 36.

dōlōrōsus, a, um, adj. [dolor], painful, full of sorrow (late Lat.): loci, Veg. Vet. 4, 22: exstantia, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 5.

dōlōse, adv., v. dolosus fin.

dōlōsitas, ātis, f. [dolosus], deceit, Vulg. Sir. 37, 3.

dōlōsus, a, um, adj. [dolosus], crafty, cunning, deceitful (rare and mostly poet.; for syn. cf.: subdolos, fraudulentus, fallax; callidus, astutus, vafer, veterator, etc.): conservus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 43: fidicina, id. Epid. 3, 2, 36: mulier, Hor. S. 2, 5, 70: gens, Ov. M. 14, 92: vulpes, Phaedr. 1, 13, 11 et saep.: consilia, Poët. ap. Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: artes, Ov. M. 15, 473; August. in Ev. Joan. Tract. 116, 5: statera, false, Vulg. Prov. 20, 23; cf. pondera, id. Mich. 6, 11.—With inf.: amici, Ferre jugum pariter dolosi, Hor. C. 1, 35, 28.—**Poet.**: taurus, i. e. Jupiter, changed into a bull, Hor. C. 3, 27, 25: incedis per ignes Suppositos cineri doloso, i. e. deceitful, treacherous, id. ib. 2, 1, 8; cf. nummus, id. Pers. prol. 12.—**Adv.**: **dōlōse**, craftily, deceitfully (class.), Plaut.

Ps. 4, 2, 4; id. Truc. 2, 5, 9; Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; Vulg. Ps. 5, 10 al.—**No Comp.** or **Sup.**

† **dōlus**, i, m. [Sanscr. dal-bhas, deceit; Gr. δόλος, cunning, δέλεαρ, bait]. Orig., a device, artifice; hence, evil intent, wrongdoing with a view to the consequences (opp. culpa, negligence; cf. also: fallacia, fraus, astutia, calliditas).—In the older, and esp. the jurid. lang.: dolus malus, a standing expression for guile, fraud, deceit: doli vocabulum nunc tantum in malis utimur, apud antiquos etiam in bonis rebus utebatur. Unde adhuc dicimus *Sine dolo malo*, nimirum quia solebat dici et bonus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 69, 10 Müll.: in quibus ipsis (formulis) cum ex eo (sc. Aquilio) quaeretur, quid esset *dolus malus*? responderet; cum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 60; cf. id. Top. 9 fin.; and id. N. D. 3, 30: Labeo sic definit: *dolum malum* esse omnem calliditatem, fallaciam, machinationem ad circumvenendum, fallendum, decipiendum alterum adhibitam, Dig. 4, 3, 1; so, dolus malus, acc. to Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; 3, 24; id. Fl. 30, 74; id. Att. 1, 1, 3: dolo malo instipulari, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 25; in a pub. law formula in Liv. 1, 24 fin.; and 38, 11; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 9 Don.; Dig. 4, 3 tit.: de dolo malo, and ib. 4, 4 tit.: de doli mali et metus exceptione, et saep.; opp. culpa, Cod. 5, 40, 9.—Far more freq. and class. (but rarely in Cic.). **II.** Without malus, guile, deceit, deception: haud dicam dolo, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 53: non dolo dicam tibi, id. ib. 2, 4, 79; id. Men. 2, 1, 3; ita omnes meos dolos, fallacias, Praestigias praestinxit commoditas patris, Poëta ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73; cf.: huic quia bonae artes desunt, dolis atque fallaciis contendit, Sall. C. 11, 2: aliquem ductare dolis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 109: consuere, id. Am. 1, 1, 211: versare, Verg. A. 2, 62: necere, Liv. 27, 28 init. et saep.: nam doli non doli sunt, nisi astu colas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 30; so with astu, Suet. Tib. 65; Verg. A. 11, 704; cf. with astutia, Sall. C. 26, 2: per sycophantiam atque per doctos dolos, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 70; cf. id. 113: per dolum atque insidias, Caes. B. G. 4, 13, 1; and with this last cf.: magis virtute quam dolo contendere, aut insidiis niti, id. ib. 1, 13, 6.—**Prov.**: dolo pugnandum est, dum quis par non est armis, Nep. Hann. 10: tempus atque occasionem fraudis ac doli quaerere, Caes. B. C. 2, 14, 1; so with fraus, Liv. 1, 53: consilio etiam additus dolus, id. 1, 11: per dolum ac proditorem, id. 2, 3: dolis instructus et arte Pelasgā, Verg. A. 2, 152 et saep.: subterranei dolis peractum urbis excidium, Flor. 1, 12, 9.—Dolus, as a deity, Val. Fl. 2, 205: superavit dolum Trojanum, Dolon, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 142.—**B.** = culpa: dolo factum suo, by his own fault, Hor. S. 1, 6, 90.

† **dōma**, ātis, n., = δῶμα, a roof, house, dwelling (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 106, no. 63; Vulg. 2 Reg. 5, 8 al.

dōmābilis, e, adj. [domo], that may be tamed, tamable (a poet. word): Cantaber, Hor. C. 4, 14, 41; Ov. M. 9, 253.

dōmātor, ōris, v. domitor init.

* **dōmēfactus**, a, um, adj. [domo-facio], tamed, subdued.—**Transf.**: tellus aratro, Petr. 99, 3.

* **dōmesticātīm**, adv. [domesticus], in the house, at home: apparare aliquid (opp. oblocare macellariis), Suet. Caes. 26.

dōmesticātus, ūs, m. [id.], the office and dignity of the princeps domesticorum (also called primicerius), Cassiod. Var. 10, 11 and 12.

dōmesticus, adv., v. the foll. art. fin.

dōmesticus, a, um, adj. [domus], of or belonging to the house. **I.** Lit. (very rare): dico intra domesticos parietes, Cic. Deiot. 2, 5: vestis, a garment to wear in the house, id. Fin. 2, 24; Suet. Aug. 73 al.: domesticus otior, i. e. at home, Hor. S. 1, 6, 128.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** **Transf.**, of or belonging to one's family; domestic, familiar, household. **A.** In gen. **1.** Adj.: in luctu domestico, Cic. Vat. 13; cf. Ov. M. 13, 578: maeror, Suet. Calig. 5: domesticis praeceptis eruditus, Cic. Rep. 1, 22 fin.; cf.: usus et consuetudo cum ali

quo, id. Rosc. Am. 6; so, usus, Quint. 4 proem. § 1; cf. Ov. P. 4, 3, 15: homo prope domesticus, Cic. Fam. 7, 14; cf. praedones (with hospites and amici), id. Rosc. Am. 6: mala, id. Sest. 45, 97; cf. clades (with avunculus absumptus), Liv. 9, 17, 17: exempla, id. 37, 25; Quint. 9, 3, 73: religio, Suet. Claud. 12: convivium, id. ib. 44: ecclesia, the church in the house, Vulg. 1 Cor. 16, 19.

—2. Subst. **domestici**, grum, m., the members of a family, inmates of a household, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4; Liv. 1, 42; Suet. Aug. 89; 78; Vulg. 2 Reg. 16, 2 al. —Also, family domestics, household slaves, Suet. Oth. 10; and for the escort, retinue of a person, Cod. Th. 1, 12, 3; Cod. Just. 12, 7; cf. milites, i. e. body-guard, Vop. Numer. 13.

B. In part. 1. Opp. to what is foreign or public, domestic, native; private, internal: copiae rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 2, 10, 4: si superavissent vel domesticis opibus vel externis auxiliis, id. B. C. 2, 5 fin.; cf. externa lubentius in tali re quam domestica recorder, Cic. Off. 2, 8: non esse transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditus, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, id. Rep. 2, 15 fin.; cf. mos (opp. adventicia doctrina), id. ib. 3, 3 Mos: insolens domesticarum rerum fastidium, id. Fin. 1, 3 fin.: alienigenas domesticis anteferre, id. Font. 10 fin.: bellum, intestine, civil war, Caes. B. G. 5, 9, 4; cf. hostes, Cic. Vat. 10, 25: insidiae (with intestinum scelus), id. Fam. 5, 2; cf. et intestinum malum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 15: ac vernaculum crimen (opp. Romam de provincia apportatum), id. ib. 2, 3, 61: facta celebrare, i. e. of their own country, Hor. A. P. 287 et saep.: res domesticas ac familiares (opp. rem publicam), Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; cf. domestica et publica, id. Fam. 5, 13, 4; Liv. 1, 1 fin.: ut vestitum, sic sententiam habeas aliam domesticam, aliam forensam, Cic. Fin. 2, 24; cf. id. Or. 43 fin.: foris claros domestica destruebat infamia, Plin. Pan. 83, 4; in rebus privatis ac domesticis, Quint. 2, 21, 4 et saep. —2. (Like the Gr. οἰκίος) = proprius, proper, personal, one's own (opp. alienus): si ex ipsorum domestico incommodo nullus dolor insideret, etc., ex domestico iudicio atque animi conscientia, Caes. B. C. 3, 60, 2; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 31; id. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 95; id. de Or. 2, 9, 38; id. Or. 38, 132; cf. Furiae, i. e. in his own heart, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 67.

—Adv. **domestice**, at home, privately (late Lat.): et secrete, Tert. Pall. 4: confectus libellus, Symm. Ep. 10, 36 fin.

domicinium, ii, n. [domus-cena], a meal at home, household fare: triste, Mart. 5, 78, 1: trinotiale, id. 12, 77, 5.

domicilium, ii, n. [domus and cel-, root of celare, to conceal; cf. cella, occulere], a habitation, dwelling, domicile, abode (freq. and class.; for syn. cf. aedes, domus, tectum, casa, tugurium, habitatio, mansio, sedes, etc.). **I.** Prop., Plant. Mil. 2, 5, 41; Cic. Arch. 4, 9; id. N. D. 2, 60; id. Rep. 1, 13; id. Brut. 73 fin.; Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 3; id. B. C. 1, 86, 3; Vulg. Marc. 5, 3 et saep. —**II.** Trop. (esp. freq. in Cic.): nulla alia in civitate, nisi in qua populi potestas summa est, ullum domicilium libertas habet, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: Capuae, in domicilio superbiae collocati, id. Agr. 2, 35 fin.: honestissimum senectutis (Lacedaemo), id. de Sen. 18, 63: imperii et gloriae (Roma), id. de Or. 1, 23; cf. gloriae, id. Balb. 5, 13: mentis, id. N. D. 1, 27, 76; cf. Vell. 2, 69, 4: improbius sermonum in auribus alicujus collocare, Cic. Pis. 31, 76: cui verbo (sc. fideliter) domicilium est proprium in officio, id. Fam. 16, 17.

domicoenium, v. domicienium.

domicurius, ii, m. [domus-cura], a steward, Ren. Insc. Afr. 280.

Domidūcus, i, m., and **Domidūca**, ae, f. [domus-duco], the god that conducts home, epithet of Jupiter and Juno, as deities of marriage, who bring the bride to her husband's home, Aug. Civ. D. 6, 9; 7, 3; Mart. Cap. 2, § 149.

domina, ae (dat. and abl. plur. only dominis, Curt. 3, 12, 8; Inscr. Orell. 1629), f. [dominus]. **I.** Prop., mistress, she who rules or commands, esp. in a household, = hera, materfamilias, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 107; id. Stich. 2, 1, 24; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 57; Quint. 5, 11, 34 sq.; Ov. M. 4, 5; Juv. 6, 376; 377 al.

—**II.** In gen., like the Gr. δέσποινια, a mistress, lady: sit sane Fors domina campi, Cic. Pis. 2; cf. haec una virtus omnium est domina et regina virtutum, id. Off. 3, 6, 28: voluptates blandissimae dominae, id. ib. 2, 10, 37: cupiditas honoris, imperii, provinciarum quam dura est domina! id. Par. 5, 2 fin.: juncti currum dominae subiere leones, i. e. of Cybele, Verg. A. 3, 113; 438; of Venus, Ov. A. A. 1, 148; Prop. 3, 3, 31 (4, 2, 31 M.); of Juno, id. 2, 5, 17; of Diana, Mart. 12, 18; of Isis, Inscr. Grut. 82, 2; cf. Inscr. Orell. 1884; Vulg. Gen. 16, 4 al. —**b.** As adj.: domina Urbs, the queen city, Mart. 12, 21, 9. —**B.** In part. 1. The appellation of a lady belonging to the imperial family, Suet. Dom. 13; id. Claud. 39. —2. A term of endearment, a wife, Verg. A. 6, 397 Serv.; Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 9; 5, 5, 7; Inscr. Orell. 2663. —**b.** Sweetheart, Tib. 1, 1, 46; 3, 4, 74; Prop. 1, 4, 2 et saep.

dominans, antis, v. dominor, P. a.

domināter, adv., v. dominor, P. a.

dominatio, ōnis, f. [dominor], rule,

dominion. **I.** Prop., among the republican Romans, mostly with an odious secondary meaning, unrestricted power, absolute dominion, lordship, tyranny, despotism (good prose; for syn. cf. regnum, dicio, imperium, potestas, magistratus), Cic. Rep. 1, 32 (opp. libertas, id. ib. 1, 43; Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 3; Sall. J. 31, 16; Liv. 3, 39; 4, 5; 6, 18; Tac. A. 6, 42 al.); Cic. Rep. 2, 9; 19; id. Phil. 3, 14, 34; id. Agr. 1, 6 fin.; id. Att. 8, 3, 6; Sall. C. 5, 6; Nep. Milt. 3, 4; Quint. 9, 2, 97; Tac. A. 1, 3 et saep. —In the plur., Cic. Rep. 2, 26 fin. Mos; Sall. Hist. Fragm. 1, 9, p. 214 ed. Gerl.; Tac. A. 3, 26; 12, 4; Vulg. Psal. 144, 13 al. —**II.** Transf., = dominantes, rulers, lords, despots. —Sing. collect.: totam eam dominationem in carcerem dextravit, Flor. 1, 24, 3. —Plur., Tac. A. 13, 1. —**III.** Trop.: regnumque iudiciorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35; cf. regia in iudiciis, id. ib. 2, 5, 68: firma et moderata rationis in libidinem, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164. —**II.** In eccl. Lat., angels, spiritual rulers, Vulg. Colos. 1, 16.

dominātor, ōris, m. [id.], ruler, lord: rerum Deus, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4; Lact. 2, 14, 2; Vulg. Exod. 34, 6 al.

dominatrix, icis, f. [dominator], a female ruler, mistress (very rare): caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, *Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2: freti (Creta), Sen. Hippol. 85; Vulg. Jerem. 13, 18.

dominātus, ūs (dat. dominatu, Caes. ap. Gell. 4, 16, 8), m. [dominor], rule, command; esp. absolute rule, sovereignty, mastery, tyranny (good prose; most frequent in Cicero; for syn. v. dominatio). **I.** Prop., Cic. Rep. 1, 27 (opp. libertas; cf. opp. servitus, id. Deiot. 11, 30); id. Tusc. 5, 20; id. Phil. 11, 14, 36; id. de Or. 2, 55, 225; id. Div. 1, 25, 53; id. Off. 2, 1, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 4 fin. —In plur., Cic. Rep. 1, 39; Prud. Ham. 517. —**II.** Transf.: animi, Cic. Rep. 1, 38; cf. consilii, id. ib.: cupiditatum, id. Par. 5, 3, 40: omnium rerum (with principatus and potestas), id. N. D. 2, 11; cf. id. Rep. 1, 17: omnis terrenorum commodorum est in homine, id. N. D. 2, 60 fin.

dominicus (contr. domnīcus, Inscr. Orell. 3201), a, um, adj. [dominus], of or belonging to a lord or master (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Prop.: gannire ad aurem numquam didici dominicam, Afran. ap. Isid. Differ. 86 (v. 282 Rib.): rationes pecuariae, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 10: habitationes, Col. 9 praef. § 1: palatum, Sen. Ep. 47: vinum, Petr. 31, 2: jussus, id. 28, 7: GENIUS, Inscr. Orell. 1721: APOTHECA, ib. 2591 al. —**II.** Transf. **A.** Since the formation of the empire, imperial: res, Cod. Just. 7, 38: coloni, ib. 3, 26, 7: OPERA, Inscr. Orell. 1243 al. —Subst.: **Domīnicum**, i, n., a collection of poems by the Emperor Nero, Suet. Vit. 11 fin. —**B.** In eccl. Lat., (a) Dominica dies, the Lord's Day, Sunday, Tert. Coron. 3; id. Jejun. 15; Vulg. Apoc. 1, 10. —(b) Dominica cena, the Lord's Supper, Vulg. 1 Cor. 11, 20.

domīnium, ii, n. [id.]. **I.** (Acc. to dominus, II. B. 1.) A feast, banquet (very rare): dominia convivia, Lucil. ap. Non. 281, 25 (with sodalitia); *Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 4 Zumpt N. cr.; S. C. ap. Gell. 2, 24, 2. —**II.** Jurid. t. t., property, right of ownership (absolute

ownership, opp. possessio, cf. Sandars, Just. Inst. Introd. p. 47); esp. paramount ownership, eminent domain: in eo solo dominium Populi Romani est vel Caesaris: nos autem possessionem tantum habere videmur, Gai. Inst. 2, 7: dominium et ius eorum qui dederint esse, Liv. 45, 13, 15 (cf.: ius et imperium, Sall. J. 14, 1); Gai. Inst. 1, 54; 2, 40; Cod. Just. 2, 3, 20; Val. Max. 4, 4 init.; cf. Rein's Privatr. p. 129 sq. —**B.** Lordship, rule (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Tobiae, 8, 24; 1 Mac. 11, 8. —**C.** Concr., lord, master. —Trop.: incertissima dominia, Sen. Vit. Beat. 5.

dominor, ātus (ante-class. inf. domina rier, Verg. A. 7, 70), 1, v. dep. n. [dominus], to be lord and master, to have dominion, bear rule, domineer (freq. and class.; for syn. cf.: regno, impero, jubeo, praesum). **I.** Prop., absol.: imperare quam plurimis, pollere, regnare, dominari, Cic. Rep. 3, 12; so, absol., id. 1, 33; id. Rab. Post. 14, 39; Sall. C. 2, 2; Liv. 33, 46; Tac. A. 4, 7; id. H. 1, 21; Verg. A. 2, 363 et saep. —With in and abl.: in capite fortunisque hominum, Cic. Quint. 30, 94; so, in aliqua re, id. ib. 31, 98; id. Div. in Caecil. 7 fin.; id. Verr. 2, 1, 51 fin.; Liv. 8, 31; Verg. A. 2, 327; Ov. F. 3, 315 al. —With inter or in: inter aliquos, *Caes. B. G. 2, 31 fin.; so Ov. Am. 3, 6, 63: dominari in cetera (animalia), id. M. 1, 77: in adversarios, Liv. 3, 53. —With abl.: summā dominarier arce, Verg. A. 7, 70. —With the abl. only, Verg. A. 6, 766; 1, 285; 3, 97. —With dat.: toti dominabere mundo, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 143. —With gen.: omnium rerum, Lact. Ira. 14, 3; Tert. Hab. Mul. 1 al. in late Lat. —**II.** Transf., to rule, reign, govern, etc., of inanimate and abstract subjects: Cleanthes solem dominari putat, Cic. Ac. 2, 41: mare, Tac. Agr. 10 fin.: pestis in magnae dominatur moenibus urbis, Ov. M. 7, 553: inter nitentia culta Infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae, Verg. G. 1, 154: ubi libido dominatur, Crassus ap. Cic. Or. 65, 219; so, consilium, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: potestas (sc. censura) longinquitate, Liv. 9, 33: oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 62: fortuna, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4: usus dicendi in libera civitate, id. de Or. 2, 8, 33; id. Caecin. 25, 71: actio in dicendo, id. ap. Quint. 11, 3, 7: effectus maxime in ingressu ac fine (causae), Quint. 8 proem. § 7 et saep.: senectus si usque ad ultimum spiritum dominatur in suis, Cic. de Sen. 9, 38. —Hence, **dominans**, antis, P. a., ruling, bearing sway. —Lit.: a gentibus dominantibus premi, Lact. 7, 15, 5. —Trop.: animus dominantior ad vitam, Lucr. 3, 397; id. 6, 238: dominantia nomina = vulgaria, communia, the Gr. κίρνα, proper, without metaphor, Hor. A. P. 234. —As subst.: **dominans**, antis, m., an absolute ruler: cum dominante sermones, Tac. A. 14, 56; id. H. 4, 74. —Plur., Vulg. Jer. 50, 21; id. Apoc. 19, 16. —Adv.: **dominante**, in the manner of a ruler, Dracont. Hexaem. 1, 331.

dominor, āri, pass., to be ruled: o domus antiqua, heu, quam dispari Domine domino! Poëta ap. Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139; Nigid. ap. Prisc. p. 793; Lact. Mort. Pers. 16, 7.

* **domīnūlus**, i, m. dim. [id.], a little lord, lordling, Dig. 32, 1, 41, § 4.

dominus (in inscr. sometimes written by syncop. domnvs), i, m. [Sanscr. damanas, he who subdues, root dam-; Gr. δαμάω, δάμνημι, v. domoj Prop., one who has subdued or conquered; hence, a master, possessor, ruler, lord, proprietor, owner (cf. herus). **I.** Prop.: quam dispari Domine domino! Poëta ap. Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, etc., Cic. ib. 39, 139; cf. id. Fin. 1, 18, 58: (vilicus) consideret, quae dominus imperaverit, fiant, etc., Cato R. R. 5, 3 sq.; so opp. servus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 227; id. Mil. 3, 1, 149; Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 6; id. Eun. 3, 2, 33; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 17; id. ap. Non. 355, 19; Cic. Deiot. 11, 30; Sall. J. 31, 11 et saep.; opp. familia, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 9; opp. ancilla, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 276; and (with herus) Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 3; cf. id. Ps. 4, 7, 90 sq.; Cic. N. D. 2, 63 et saep. —Also of the master's son, the young master, Plaut. Capt. prol. 18: siet in iis agris, qui non saepe dominos mutant ... de domino bono colono melius emetur, Cato R. R. 1, 4; cf. Cic. Att. 12, 19; id. de Sen. 16, 56; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 174; so, rerum suarum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: auctionum, id.

Quint. 5, 19: insularum, Suet. Caes. 41: equi, id. ib. 61 et saep.—**II.** In gen., a master, lord, ruler, commander, chief, proprietor, owner (in republican Rome of public men, usually with the accessory notion, unlawful, despotic): hujus principis populi et omnium gentium domini atque victoris, Cic. Planc. 4 fin.; id. Off. 3, 21, 83; cf.: quippe qui (sc. populi) domini sint legum, judiciorum, belli, pacis, foederum, capitis, uniuscujusque, pecuniae, id. Rep. 1, 32: di domini omnium rerum ac moderatores, id. Leg. 2, 7; cf. id. Fin. 4, 5; id. Univ. 7: videsne, ut de rege (sc. Tarquinio) dominus exstiterit? hic est enim dominus populi, quem Graeci tyrannum vocant, etc., id. Rep. 2, 26; cf. id. 1, 45; Verg. A. 4, 214.—Trop.: liberatos se per eum dicunt gravissimis dominis, terrore sempiterno ac nocturno metu, Cic. Tusc. 1, 21; of the judge: qui rei dominus futurus est, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72; poet. of the possessor of an art, Ov. M. 1, 524; 13, 138.—**b.** Poet., sometimes as an adj.: dominae manus, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 30: arae, Stat. Th. 5, 578: praebere caput domina venale sub hasta, the auction spear, Juv. 3, 33.—**B.** In partic. **1.** With or without convivi or epuli, the master of a feast, the entertainer, host, Cic. Vatin. 13; Lucil. Varr., and Sall. ap. Non. 281, 21 sq.; Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 11, 5; Liv. 23, 8 al.—**2.** The master of a play or of public games; the employer of players or gladiators: quae mihi atque vobis res vortat bene Gregique huic et dominis atque conductoribus, Plaut. As. prol. 3; Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3.—**3.** In the period of the empire (Augustus and Tiberius declined it, Suet. Aug. 53; Tib. 27), a title of the emperors, Suet. Dom. 13; Mart. 5, 8; 10, 72; Phaedr. 2, 5, 14; Inscr. Orell. 1109; 1146 al.—**4.** A term of endearment in addressing a lover, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 11.—**5.** In respectful greeting, like our *Sir*, Sen. Ep. 3; Mart. 6, 88; Suet. Claud. 21.—**6.** A master or assignee of a forfeited estate, Cic. Quint. 15, 50.—**7.** Of Christ, the Lord (eccl. Lat.): Augusti Caesaris temporibus natus est Dominus Christus, Oros. 6, 17 fin.; Vulg. Johan. 13, 13 et saep.

* **domiporta**, ae, f. [domus-porto], she that carries her house on her back, a poet. epithet of the snail, Poëta ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133.

† **domisēda**, ae, f. [domus-sedeo], she who stays at home, domestic (cf. sedentarius), an epithet of a woman, Inscr. Orell. 4639.

Domitianus, i, m., T. Flavius, a Roman emperor, son of Vespasian, and brother of Titus, who reigned 81–96 A.D., Suet. Dom. passim; Tac. H. 3, 86.—Hence, **Domitianus**, a, um, adj.: via, a road constructed by him, a branch of the Via Appia, running from Sinuessa to Puteoli, Stat. S. 4 praef.; id. ib. 4, 3; mensis, i. e. October, in which the Emperor Domitian was born, Suet. Dom. 13.

1. domitius, a, um, adj. [domus], pertaining to the house: deus, who protects those married in the house, August. Civ. D. 6, 9.

2. Domitius, a, um, adj., the appellation of a Roman gens. So Cn. Domitius Calvinus, tribune A.U.C. 695; consul 701, Cic. Sest. 53, 113; id. Vatin. 7, 16 al.—Cn. Domitius, censor 638 A.U.C., who conquered the Allobroges, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55; id. Clu. 42, 119; id. Font. 12; Val. Max. 2, 9, 6; and after whom, perhaps, was named the Domitia Via, in Gaul, id. ib. 4.—Cn. Domitius Aenobarbus, from whom is named the Lex Domitia de sacerdotiis, 649 A.U.C., Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 18; Gell. 15, 11, 2; Tac. Dial. 35, 1.—L. Domitius Aenobarbus, consul 699 A.U.C., and general of Pompey in the civil war, Cic. Att. 1, 1; 8, 1; id. Mil. 8; Caes. B. G. 5, 1; id. B. C. 1, 6; 2, 18 sq.—Hence, **Domitianus**, a, um, adj.: milites, Caes. B. C. 1, 16; 22 sq.—Cn. Domitius Calvinus, consul 700 A.U.C., Cic. Deiot. 5; id. Cael. 13 et saep.—Cn. Domitius Aenobarbus, husband of Agrippina, and father of Nero, Suet. Ner. 5; Quint. 6, 1, 50.—Domitia, sister of the last-named, wife of Crispus, Quint. 6, 1, 50; 10, 1, 24; Tac. A. 13, 19.—Domitia Lepida, Messalina's mother, Tac. A. 11, 37 sq.—But Cn. Domitius Corbulo, brother of Caesonia, Caligula's wife, famous for his

size and strength, Juv. 3, 251; Tac. A. 11, 18 sq.; 13, 8, was not of this gens.

domito, āre, v. freq. a. [domo], to tame, break in (very rare; perh. first used by Verg.): boves, Verg. G. 1, 285: quadrupedum omne genus, Manil. 4, 234: elephantos, Plin. 8, 8, 8, § 25.—Poet.: currus (i. e. a team), Verg. A. 7, 163.

domitor (also post-class. **dōmātor**, Amm. 21, 5; but Tib. 4, 1, 116, the true reading is domante), ōris, m. [id.], a tamer, breaker (rare but class.). **I.** Prop.: equorum, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90; Verg. A. 7, 189: 651 al.; Inscr. Orell. 4179.—**II.** Transf., a subduer, vanquisher, conqueror: vexator furoris, domitor armorum, Cic. Mil. 13 fin.; cf.: belli externi, Tac. H. 2, 76 fin.: Persarum (with victor), Cic. Rep. 1, 3; cf.: Hispaniae Galliaeque, Liv. 21, 43: Trojae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 19: maris (Neptunus), Verg. A. 5, 799; cf.: freti Tiphys, Sen. Med. 2: domitor ac frenator infinitae potestatis (animus), Plin. Pan. 55, 9; cf.: curarum (somnus), Sen. Agam. 75.

domitrix, icis, f. [domitor], she who tames or subdues (very rare). **I.** Prop.: equorum Epidaurus, Verg. G. 3, 44; cf.: FERARVM DOMITRICES DIANAM, Inscr. Orell. 1447; and poet.: ferarum clava (Herculis), Ov. H. 9, 117.—**II.** Transf.: rerum omnium (ferrum), Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 127.

domitura, ae, f. [domo], a taming, breaking (very rare): boum, Col. 6, 2, 1; Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 179.

1. domitus, a, um, Part., from domo.

* **2. domitus**, ūs, m. [domo], a taming: quadrupedum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.

† **domnaedius**, ii, m. [dominus-aedes], a landlord, Inscr. Orell. 4787; cf.: Marini Atti 2, p. 644.

† **domnicus**, v. dominicus.

† **domnifunda**, ae, f. [domina-fundus], a landlady, Inscr. Orell. 4584.

† **domnpraedia**, ae, f. [domina-praedium], a landlady, Inscr. Orell. 104.

† **domnus**, v. dominus init.

dōmo, ui, itum (also dōmāvi, Poëta ap. Charis. p. 252 P.; cf. Flor. 3, 22, 6: domata, Petr. 74, 14), i, v. a. [Sanscr. root dam-, dām-yāmi, to be tame; Gr. δαμννμι, δάμαρ, δαμάληs, δαμός; Germ. zähmen; Eng. tame], to tame, to break (class.; for syn. cf.: vinco, supero, devinco, fundo, fugo, profugo, subigo, subicio). **I.** Lit.: boves, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2; Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 7; 13; cf. poet.: vim taurorum, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 252 P. (Trag. v. 315 ed. Vahl.); et condofacere feras beluas, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161; cf. id. Rep. 2, 40; id. Off. 2, 4, 14; Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 64: pecus, Sall. J. 75, 4: vitulos, Verg. G. 3, 164: elephantos, Plin. 8, 8, 8, § 25 et saep.: asinum ad aliquid, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4; cf.: boves aratro, Col. 6, 22, 1; so, trop., linguam, Vulg. Jac. 3, 8.—**II.** Transf., to subdue, vanquish, overcome, conquer: quas nationes nemo umquam fuit, quin frangi domarique cuperet, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13 fin.; so id. ib. § 32; id. Font. 1, 2; Liv. 7, 32; Tac. Agr. 13; Hor. C. 1, 12, 54; 2, 12, 6 et saep.; cf. poet.: hostis vino domiti somnoque sepulti, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. 291 ed. Vahl.): quae te cumque domat Venus, Hor. C. 1, 27, 14: acrior illum Cura domat, Verg. G. 3, 539: illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu, Ov. M. 1, 312: terram rastris, Verg. A. 9, 608: ferrum igne, Plin. 36, 27, 68, § 200; cf.: plurima sulphure, id. 35, 15, 50, § 174: vim fluminis, Liv. 21, 30; cf.: impetus fluminum, Plin. 36, 1, 1, § 1.—Poet.: uvam prelo, i. e. to press, Hor. C. 1, 20, 9: partem tergoris ferventibus undis, i. e. to boil soft, Ov. M. 8, 651: impexos crines certo ordine, Stat. Achill. 1, 328: domitos habere oculos et manus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 81; cf.: domitas habere libidines, coecere omnes cupiditates, Cic. de Or. 1, 43 fin.: virtus omnia domuerat, Sall. C. 7, 5; cf.: horrida verba, Tib. 1, 5, 6: avidum spiritum, Hor. C. 2, 2, 9: invidiam, id. Ep. 2, 1, 12: iracundias, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144 et saep.

domucula, ae, f. dim. [domus], a little house, a porch, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 8.

domutio, ōnis, f. [for domum itio; cf.: reditum ac domum itionem dari, Civ. Div. 1, 32, 68], a returning home (ante- and post-class.), Pac. and Lucil. ap. Non. 96, 2 sq.; Att. ib. 357, 9; Poëta (Enn.) ap. Auct. Her.

3, 21, 34 (cf. Enn. Trag. v. 270 ed. Vahl.); App. M. 2 fin.

dōmuncula, ae, f. dim. [domus], a small house (not ante-Aug.), Vitr. 6, 10; App. M. 4, p. 146, 31; Val. Max. 4, 4, 8; Dig. 47, 12, 3 fin. (perh. also App. M. 4, p. 154, inst. of domuscula).

dōmus, ūs and i, 2d and 4th decl., f. [Sanscr. damas, house; Gr. root δέμ-ω, to build, whence δόμος, δεσ-πότης for δεμ-πότης; cf. Germ. Zimmer; Eng. timber, etc.], a house, home (for syn. cf. aedes, casa, domicilium, habitatio; mansio, sedes, tectum, tugurium; aedificium, moles).

—Forms of the cases. **a.** Sing. (a) Nom.: domus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 206; id. Bacch. 3, 1, 6 al.; Ter. And. 5, 3, 20; id. Eun. 5, 9, 8 al.; Cic. Lael. 27, 103; id. Rep. 1, 43; 3, 9 et saep.—(β) Gen., in the comic poets only the ante-class. form domi: haud quod tui me neque domi distadeat, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 5: commeminit domi, id. Trin. 4, 3, 20; cf.: domi focique fac vicissim ut meminere, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 45: domi cupio (i. q. cupidus sum), Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 22; acc. to Don. Ter. l. l.: decora domi, Caecil. ap. Don. l. l.: conviva domi, Afran. ap. Non. 337, 23. But since Varro (except as infra, 2): domus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 162 Müll. (twice); Cat. 64, 246; Verg. G. 4, 209; id. A. 1, 356, 4; 318; 645; 6, 27; 53; 81; Hor. C. 4, 12, 6; id. S. 2, 5, 108; Ov. M. 2, 737; Stat. S. 5, 2, 77; Suet. Caes. 81 et saep. The unconstr. form domus, Varr. ap. Non. 491, 22; and Nigidius, acc. to Gell. 4, 16, 1; the form domos, used by Augustus exclusively, acc. to Suet. Aug. 87 (or domuos, acc. to Ritschl; v. Neue Formenl. 1, 362; cf. SENATVOS from senatus in the S. C. de Bacan.).—(γ) Dat.: domo, Cato R. R. 134, 2; 139; 141, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 13 (ex conj. Lachm.; also Lucr. 5, 1267); much more freq. domui, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 8; Quint. 1, 10, 32; 7, 1, 53 Spald. and Zumpt N. cr.; Tac. H. 4, 68; Ov. M. 4, 66; id. Tr. 1, 2, 101; 3, 12, 50; id. Pont. 1, 2, 103; 3, 1, 75.—(δ) Acc.: domum, Plaut. Aul. prol. 3; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 54; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 90; Cic. Rep. 1, 39; 2, 5; 6, 19; 23; 26 et saep.—Apoec. forma do=δω (for δάμα): endo suam do, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 436 P.; and ap. Aus. Idyll. 12, 18 (Ann. v. 563 ed. Vahl.).—(e) Voc.: domus, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139; id. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102; 3, 58, 217; Nov. ap. Non. 510; Verg. A. 2, 241.—(ζ) Abl., usually domo, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 27; id. Curc. 1, 3, 53 et saep.; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 18; Cic. Rep. 2, 4; id. Off. 1, 39, 139 (four times) et saep.: domu, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 48; Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45; id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 128; Inscr. Grut. 599, 8; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 5.—**b.** Plur. (a) Nom., only domus, Verg. G. 4, 481; Liv. 3, 32; 42, 1, 10; Suet. Ner. 38.—(β) Gen.: domorum (poet.), Lucr. 1, 354; 489 saep.; Verg. G. 4, 159; id. A. 2, 445; usually domuum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 88; 8, 57, 82, § 221; Tac. A. 3, 24; 6, 45; Juv. 3, 72; Sen. Ep. 122, 9; Dig. 32, 3, 32, § 2 et saep.—(γ) Dat. and Abl., only domibus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 160 Müll.; Caes. B. G. 6, 11, 2; id. B. C. 3, 42 fin.; Quint. 9, 4, 4; Tac. A. 3, 6; id. H. 1, 4; id. G. 46; Verg. G. 2, 443; Hor. C. 1, 22, 22; id. S. 2, 6, 71 et saep.—(δ) Acc. usually domos, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 19; Lucr. 1, 18, 6, 241; Cic. Rep. 1, 13 (twice); Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 3; id. B. C. 3, 82, 4; Sall. C. 12, 3 and 4; Verg. G. 1, 182 et saep. The MSS. often vary between domos and domus; cf. Beier Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64; Drak. Liv. 3, 29, 5; Oud. Suet. Claud. 25; so Verg. A. 1, 140; id. G. 4, 446 al. The form domus is certain, Att. ap. Gell. 14, 1, 34; Quadrig. ib. 17, 2, 5; so Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 4, § 7; Liv. 45, 1, 10.—**2.** Adverbial forms. **a.** Domi (also domui in good MSS. of Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 13; id. Tusc. 1, 22, 51; id. Mil. 7, 16; id. Att. 12, 25, 1; id. Off. 3, 26, 99; and Auct. Her. 4, 30, 41; 4, 54, 67; v. Neue Formenl. 1, 540), at home, in the house, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 12 et saep.; Ter. And. 3, 2, 34 et saep.; Cic. Lael. 1, 2; id. Rep. 1, 13; id. Fin. 5, 15, 42 et saep.; Verg. E. 3, 33; Hor. S. 1, 1, 67; id. Ep. 1, 5, 3 et saep.; cf. opp. foris, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 33; id. Merc. 3, 4, 2 (twice); Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 26; Sall. C. 52, 21 et saep.: meae domi, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 18; id. Most. 1, 3, 34; id. Mil. 2, 2, 3; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 15; and in the order domi meae, Cato ap. Charis. p. 101 P.; Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 36;

Cic. Fam. 10, 25 *fin.*: tuae domi, id. ib. 4, 7, 4: suae domi, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 43; and in the order domi suae, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 50; Cic. Mil. 7; id. Caecin. 4, 10; Quint. 1, 1, 22 al.: nostrae domi, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 9; id. Poen. 4, 2, 16; Cic. Tusc. 5, 39; and in the order domi nostrae, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 18; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 2: alienae domi, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 51; id. Fam. 4, 7, 4; id. Dom. 40, 105: domi Caesaris, id. Att. 1, 12, 3; 2, 7, 3 Orell. *N. cr.*: istius domi (educatus), id. Quint. 5, 21; cf.: domi illius (fuisti), id. Div. in Caecil. 18, 58; id. Cluent. 60, 165: cuius domi fueras, id. Verr. 2, 5, 42; id. Phil. 2, 14, 35; 2, 19, 48; id. Fam. 9, 3 *fin.*—**b.** Domum, *home, homewards, to the house*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 40 et saep.; Ter. And. 1, 5, 20 et saep.; Cic. Lael. 3, 12; id. Verr. 1, 9, 25; id. Ac. 1, 3 et saep.; Verg. E. 1, 36; 10, 77 et saep.: domum meam, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 3; id. Fam. 9, 19: domum suam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 31; Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 2; id. Rosc. Am. 18 *fin.*; Caes. B. G. 2, 10, 4 al.: domum regiam (comportant), Sall. J. 76 *fin.*: Pomponii domum (venisse), Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: domum Roscii, id. Rosc. Com. 9, 26: cuiusdam hominis nobilis domum, id. Or. in Toga Cand. p. 521 ed. Orell.: domum reditio, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: domum concursus, id. B. C. 1, 53.—When more persons than one are spoken of, the *plur.* is freq. used: domos, Liv. 3, 5; 27, 51; 28, 2; Curt. 9, 8, 1 al.: domos nostras, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 19: domos suas, Sall. J. 66, 3; and: suas domos, Liv. 2, 7; but the *sing.* also: Suebi domum reverti coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 54.—Sometimes also with *in* and *acc.*: rex in domum se recepit, Liv. 44, 45: in domos atque in tecta refugere, id. 26, 10: cur non introeo in nostram domum? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 253; id. Capt. 4, 4, 3: venisse in M. Laecae domum, Cic. Cat. 1, 4; cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 18, 2; and Suet. Vesp. 5.—**c.** Domo. (a) *From home, out of the house*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 4; id. Stich. 1, 1, 29; id. Trin. 4, 3, 3; id. Mil. 4, 2, 7 et saep.; Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 19; id. Phorm. 4, 1, 20; Cic. Rep. 1, 12; id. Fl. 6, 14; id. Or. 26, 89 et saep.—(b) *For domi, at home, in the house* (rare): domo sibi quaerere remedium, Cic. Clu. 9, 27: haec ubi domo nascuntur, Varr. R. 1, 8, 2: domo se tenere, Nep. Epam. 10, 3: domo abditus, Suet. Caes. 20: tabulae domo asservantur, App. Pol. p. 541.—With *in*: in domo furtum factum ab eo, qui domi fuit, Quint. 5, 10, 16: rem quam e villa mea surripuit, in domo mea ponat, Sen. Const. Sap. 7 *med.*: in domo sua facere mysteria, Nep. Alcib. 3 *fin.*: quid illuc clamoris obscuro in nostra domo est? Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 29; id. Ps. 1, 1, 82; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 26: educatus in domo Pericli, Nep. Alcib. 2; so, in domo ejus, id. Lys. 3, 5; Tac. A. 4, 21.—**3.** In colloq. lang.: domi habere aliquid, to have a thing at home, i. e. to have it about one, to have in abundance, to be provided with it, to have or know it one's self: domi habet animum falsiloquum... Domi dolos, domi delentia facta, domi fallacias, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 36 sq.: domi habuit unde disceret, Ter. Ad. 3, 59 Ruhnk. In a like sense: id quidem domi est, Cic. Att. 10, 14, 2; cf. Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 4: sed quid ego nunc haec ad te, cuius domi nascuntur? γλαυκ' εἰς Ἀθήνας, Cic. Fam. 9, 3 *fin.*—**B.** Poet. transf., any sort of building or abode. So of the labyrinth, Verg. A. 6, 27; of a sacred grotto, id. ib. 6, 81; of the abode of the gods, id. ib. 10, 1; 101; Ov. M. 4, 736; 6, 299 al.; of the winds, Verg. G. 1, 371; Ov. M. 1, 279; of animals, Verg. G. 2, 209; id. A. 5, 214; Stat. Th. 1, 367; of birds, Verg. A. 8, 235; of Danaë's prison, Prop. 2, 20, 12 (3, 13, 12 M.); of the tomb: marmorea, Tib. 3, 2, 22; the same, DOMVS AETERNA, Inscr. Orell. 1174; 4525 sq.: AETERNALIS, ib. 4518 (cf. in Heb. בֵּית חַיִּים for the grave, Eccl. 12, 5); and: CERTA, ib. 4850; of the body, as the dwelling of the soul, Ov. M. 15, 159; 458 et saep.

II. Meton. **A.** In a wider sense, one's native place, country, home. *M. Su.* Siculus sum Syracusanus. *M. So.* Ea domus et patria est mihi, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 10; so (with patria), id. Merc. 3, 4, 68; Verg. A. 7, 122; also with patria as an *adj.*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 2; Ov. M. 11, 269; cf. also Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 41; Verg. A. 5, 638; Ov. M. 13, 227 al.: domi aetatem agere, opp. patriâ procul,

Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6; cf. Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 75; id. Capt. 2, 1, 3; id. Poen. 5, 2, 6; Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 6; 1, 20, 2; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17; id. Q. Fr. 2, 14 *fin.*; Sall. C. 17, 4; id. J. 8, 1 et saep.: legiones revertuntur domum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 33; so id. ib. 52; Cic. Fam. 7, 5; Caes. B. C. 1, 34, 3; Liv. 23, 20 al.: ut (Galli) domo emigrant, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 14: qui genus? unde domo? Verg. A. 8, 114; 10, 183.—Hence, the phrases belli domique, and domi militiaeque, in war and peace, v. bellum and militia; and cf.: noster populus in pace et domi imperat... in bello sic paret, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 40.—**B.** A household, family, race (cf. the Gr. οἶκος, and the Heb. בֵּית, v. Gesen. Lex. s. h. v. 7): domus te nostra tota salutatur, Cic. Att. 4, 12; id. Fam. 13, 46; Liv. 3, 32; Quint. 7, 1, 53 (twice); Tac. A. 3, 55; id. Agr. 19; Suet. Aug. 25; Verg. A. 1, 284; 3, 97: tota domus duo sunt, Ov. M. 8, 635; id. F. 4, 544; Hor. C. 1, 6, 8; 3, 6, 26; Vulg. Matt. 10, 6 et saep.—Hence, **b.** In philos. lang., a philosophical school, sect, Cic. Ac. 1, 4; Sen. Ep. 29 *fin.*; id. Ben. 5, 15.

domuscula, ae, f., v. domuncula.

donabilis, e, adj. [dono]. **I.** That deserves to be presented with.—Trop., infortunio hominem praedicas donabilem, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 40.—**II.** That deserves to be presented, Ambros. Serm. 59.

donarium, ii, n. [donum], the place in a temple where the votive offerings were kept, a temple treasure-chamber (perh. not ante-Aug.), Luc. 9, 516; App. M. 1, p. 221.—**II.** Meton. **A.** A temple, sanctuary, altar, Verg. G. 3, 533 Serv.; Ov. F. 3, 335; id. Am. 2, 13, 13.—**B.** A votive offering, Liv. 42, 28; Gell. 10, 13; Aur. Vict. Caes. 35; Vulg. Exod. 36, 3 al.

* **donaticus**, a, um, adj. [dono], given as a present, presented: hastae, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. OPTIONATUS, p. 201, 28 Müll.: DONATICA coronae dictae, quod his victores in ludis donabantur, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 69, 5 sq. Müll.

donatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a presenting, a donation; in abstr. and concr. (for syn. cf.: donum, largitio, munus, donativum), Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 9; id. Verr. 2, 3, 80; id. Opt. Gen. 7, 19; id. Rosc. Am. 9; Just. Inst. 2, 7, de donationibus: the same title appears in Dig. 39, 5, and 6; Cod. Just. 5, 3; Vulg. Rom. 5, 17 al.; cf. Rein's Privatr. p. 202 sq., and 340.

donativum, i, n. [id.], a largess, donative given by the emperor to each soldier of the army, at his accession or majority, or other extraordinary occasion (v. congiarium, II.), Suet. Calig. 46; id. Galb. 16; Tac. H. 1, 18; 37 *fin.* al.; opp. congiarium, Plin. Pan. 25, 2; Tac. A. 12, 41; Suet. Ner. 7 al.—*Adj.*, Inscr. Grut. 421, 1.

donator, ōris, m. [id.], a giver, donor (post-Aug.; in the jurists very freq.), Dig. 42, 1, 49; Just. Inst. 2, 7, 2; Cod. Just. 8, 54, 1 et saep.; Sen. Hippol. 1217.

donatrix, icis, f. [donator], she who gives, a female donor, Cod. Just. 8, 54, 20; Prud. *strep.* 11, 191.

Donatus, i, m. **I.** Aelius D., a celebrated Roman grammarian of the fourth century of our era, teacher of Jerome, and commentator on Terence; cf. Baehr's Lit. Gesch. p. 533 sq., and 68.—**II.** Tiberius Claudius D., a commentator on Vergil, who lived about A.D. 400; cf. Baehr's Lit. Gesch. p. 91; Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 423.

† **donax**, ācis, m., = dōvax. **I.** A sort of reed or cane, Cyprus-reed, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 165; 24, 11, 50, § 86; 32, 10, 52, § 141.—**II.** A sea-fish = soles, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151.—**III.** The male scallop or pecten, Plin. 32, 9, 32, § 103.—**IV.** **Donax**, a Greek proper name, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 2, and 4.

donec, conj. [shortened from ante- and post-class. form **donicum**, from old dative doni (dioni; for root, etc., v. dies) and conj. cum; prop. at the time of day when; form donicum, Liv. And., Cato and Plaut. ap. Charis. p. 178 P.; Cato, R. R. 146, 2; 149, 2; 161, 3; Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 19; id. Capt. 2, 2, 89; id. Most. 1, 2, 34; id. Ps. 4, 7, 72; id. Truc. 1, 1, 18; Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 692 P.; Nep. Ham. 1, 4.—In the Inscr. of Orell. 4370 DONQVIES is i. q. DONIQUE is, and

donique = donicum; so, donique, Lucr. 2, 1116; 5, 708 Lachm.].—Donec denotes the relation of two actions in time, **I.** As contemporaneous, as long as, while, during the time in which; or, **II.** As in immediate succession, until, up to the time at which (synonymous with dum, I. B. and II.—in the ante-class. and post-Aug. periods freq.; four times in Cic. only in signif. II. with indic.; not in Caes.). **I.** As long as, while (so perh. not till the Aug. period). (a) With indic.: neque dulces amores Sperne, puer, donec virenti canticis abest, Hor. C. 1, 9, 17: donec gratus eram tibi, etc. . . . Persarum vigui rege beator . . . Donec non alia magis Arsisti, etc. . . . Romanâ vigui clarior Illâ, id. ib. 3, 9, 1, and 5; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 53; Liv. 2, 49; 6, 13; Tac. A. 14, 50; id. H. 4, 12; id. Or. 8; 40 al.: donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 5.—(b) With subj.: (elephant) nihil sane trepidabant, donec continenti velut ponte agerentur, Liv. 21, 28 *fin.*; Tac. A. 1, 51: edixit ne quis militis, donec in castris esset, bona possideret, etc., Liv. 2, 24; 4, 2; 60; 21, 10; 25, 11; Tac. H. 4, 35; id. A. 15, 64 al.

II. Until, till at length (so in all periods). (a) With indic. (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 575): ne quoquam exurgatis, donec a me erit signum datum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 106: haud desinam, donec perfecero hoc, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 73; cf. ib. 4, 1, 24: neque tamen finis . . . fiebat, donec populus senatum coegit, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 87; id. Tull. 6, 14: hic regnabitur . . . donec regina sacerdos geminam partu dabit Illa prolem, Verg. A. 1, 273; id. G. 4, 413 et saep.: neque credebam Donec Sosia fecit sibi uti crederem, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 51.—So with *perf.*, Lucr. 2, 1130; Liv. praef. 3, 48; 23, 31; Prop. 1, 9, 29; Verg. E. 6, 85; id. A. 2, 630; Hor. S. 1, 3, 103; id. Ep. 1, 10, 35 et saep.: me attrectare nefas, donec me flumine vivo abluero, Verg. A. 2, 720: socii consurgere tonsis . . . Donec rostra tenent sicum, etc., id. ib. 10, 301; cf. id. ib. 268; Val. Fl. 8, 290; Liv. 1, 54 *fin.*—(b) With subj.: Actia pugna referatur, donec alterutrum velox Victoria fronde coronet, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 63.—So in the *praes.*, Quint. 1, 1, 33; Tac. A. 2, 6; id. H. 5, 6; id. G. 1; 20 al.—In the *imperf.*, Verg. A. 11, 860; Sen. Ep. 70; Quint. 11, 3, 6; Tac. H. 1, 13; Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 6: trepidationis aliquantum edebant, donec quietem ipse timor fecisset, Liv. 21, 28 *fin.*—So with *pluperf.*, Liv. 45, 7 *fin.*—(c) Ellipt. without a verb: neque quisquam hominem conspicuatu donec in navi super, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 82; cf. in foll. b. (c).—**b.** With *usque*, *usque adeo*, *usque eo*, *eo usque*, in tantum. (a) With indic.: ibo odorans usque donec persecutus vulpem ero vestigiis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 114; id. Rud. 3, 4, 11; Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 6; id. aliquoties in die facito usque adeo donec sal desiverit tabescere biduum, Cato R. R. 88, 1; so id. ib. § 2; Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 40; Ter. And. 4, 1, 38: usque eo timui, ne, etc. . . . donec ad reiciendos iudices venimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 6 *fin.*: eo usque me vivere vultis, donec haud ambiguum regem mea morte faciam, Liv. 40, 8 *fin.*: (humum) in tantum deprime, donec altitudinis mensuram datam ceperit, Col. 3, 13, 9.—(b) With subj.: usque Sessuri, donec cantor "Vos plaudite" dicat, Hor. A. P. 155: ni istunc invitassit Usque adeo, donec, qua domum abeat nesciat, Peristis ambo, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 32: nec eo usque trahatur spiritus donec deficiat, Quint. 11, 3, 53.—(c) Ellipt. without a verb: usque illud visumst Pamphilo ne utiquam grave, Donec jam in ipsis nuptiis, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 51; cf. above, a. (c).—**B.** With negatives, donec often limits the time within which something is done or to be done, without implying that it is done or to be done after the limit; Engl., till, before, within a certain time: moveri vultisse puerum, donec experrectus sit, Liv. 1, 39, 2; Hor. C. 3, 5, 45: si respexis, donicum ego te jussero, te dedam, etc., Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 19; id. Most. 1, 2, 35; Tac. A. 2, 82. Cf. Hand, Turs. II. 291-299.

donicum, conj., v. donec init.

* **donifico**, āre, v. n. [donum-facio], to make presents, Hyg. Fab. 112.

† **donique**, v. donec init.

dōno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [donum]. **I.** To give one something as a present; to pre-

sent, bestow; to grant, vouchsafe, confer (freq. and class.).

A. In gen. 1. Prop.: donavi ei, quae voluit, quae postulavit: te quoque ei dono dedi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 5; cf. id. Poen. 2, 23: non pauca suis adiutoribus large effusaque donabat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8 fin.: munera ista civibus tuis, id. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: praedam militibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 11 fin.: catenam ex voto Laribus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 65 et saep.: alicui non unius diei gratulationem, sed aeternitatem immortalitatemque, Cic. Pis. 3, 7: studiis temporum velut subseciva, Quint. 1, 12, 13: alicui gaudia, Hor. C. 3, 6, 27: (cadus) Spes donare novas largus, id. ib. 4, 12, 19: uxorem cum dote fidemque, etc., regina pecunia donat, id. Ep. 1, 6, 37: (aurae) Omnia (mandata) discerpunt et nubibus irrita donant, Verg. A. 9, 313 et saep.—(β) With *inf.* (poet.): huic loricam Donat habere viro, Verg. A. 5, 262 (acc. to the Gr. *δῶκεν ἱππὸν ἄγειν*, Hom. Il. 23, 612); so id. ib. 10, 701: frui paratis, Hor. C. 1, 31, 18: divinare magnus mihi donat Apollo, id. S. 2, 5, 60.—(γ) With *ut* and *subj.* (poet.): Calliope, nostro donate labori, nota parum ut facta tradantur, etc., Sil. 12, 390.

—2. Trop., to give up, sacrifice (cf. condono): amicitias rei publicae, Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 2; so, iram patriae, Sil. 15, 603.—**B.** In partic., to remit, forgive a debt, obligation, or penalty. 1. Lit.: mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 1: causam illi, Just. 32, 2, 4: legem, i. e. actionem lege datam, to give up, resign, Petr. poet. 18, 6; for which, negotium (with componere), Suet. Calig. 40.—2. Trop. for the more usual condonare, to forgive, pardon an offence or him that committed it, for another's sake (so perhaps not ante-Aug.): culpa gravis precibus donatur saepe suorum, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 51: noxae damnatus donatur populo Romano, donatur tribuniciae potestati, Liv. 8, 35; cf. id. 2, 35, 5 Drak.: patrem filio, Just. 32, 2, 5: victim memoriae patris, id. 38, 6; Flor. 3, 5, 10 Duker.

II. Aliquem (aliquā re), to present one with any thing (class. and very freq.): donis plurimis donatus, Plaut. Am. prol. 137; cf. id. Stich. 5, 2, 8; Caes. B. C. 3, 53 fin.: aliquem pater, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 131; 134; 139: aliquem anulo aureo, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80: aliquem civitate, id. Arch. 3, 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 47, 4: aliquem laurea Apollinari, Hor. C. 2, 9 et saep.: meritis in proeliis more militiae donat, Sall. J. 54, 1; cf.: donatus atque laudatus magnifice pro contione, id. ib. 8, 2 et saep.—*Absol.*: gaudent, currunt, celebrant, donant, tenent, Att. ap. Non. 317, 15 (Trag. Fragm. p. 193, ed. Rib.).—(β) Ante-class.: aliquem aliquid; egon te pro hoc nuntio quid donem? Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 9.—(But in Enn. ap. Prob. Verg. E. 6 the right reading seems to be: fata docet fari, not fari donavit, v. Vahl. Enn. p. 7).

dōnum, i, n. [do], a gift, present. **I.** In gen., Plaut. Am. prol. 138 sq.; id. Most. 1, 3, 27 sq.; id. Mil. 4, 2, 26; Cic. Clu. 9 fin.; id. Tusc. 5, 7, 20; id. Lael. 15, 55 et saep.: dona mittunt et munera, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 121; so with munus (usu. dona muneraque, = bribery), id. Cist. 1, 1, 95; Cic. Clu. 24, 66; id. Arch. 8, 18; id. de Or. 2, 71; id. de Sen. 12, 40; Dig. 38, 1, 7 al.—**II.** In partic. **A.** A present brought to a deity, a votive offering, sacrifice, Plaut. Rud. prol. 23; Lucr. 4, 1237; 6, 732; Cic. Rep. 2, 24 fin.; Liv. 2, 23; 5, 25; Verg. A. 3, 439 et saep.; cf. turea, offerings of incense, Verg. A. 6, 225.—**B.** Ultima or suprema dona, the last honors, funeral rites, obsequies, Ov. H. 7, 192; Val. Fl. 2, 471; Sen. Hippol. 1273.

Donusa, ae, f., a small island in the Aegean Sea, east of Naxos, now Demusa, a place of banishment under the emperors, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69; Verg. A. 3, 125; Tac. A. 4, 30.

dorcādion, ii, n., name of a plant, App. Herb. 14 and 62.

† **dorcas**, ādis (also **dorx** = δόρξ; acc. pl. dorcas, m., Grat. Cyn. 200, and **dorcus**, i, m., = δόρκος, Edict. Diocl. 4, no. 45), f., = δόρκας, a gazelle, antelope: Antilope dorcas, Linn.; Lucr. 4, 1161; Mart. 10, 65, 13; 13, 98, 1.

Dorceus, ei, m., Δορκεύς (qs. gazelle-catcher), the name of one of Actaeon's hounds, Ov. M. 3, 210; Hyg. Fab. 181.

Dorciūm, i, f. (Gr. Δόρκιον), the name of a female slave, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 102.

Dores, um, m. (Gr. gen. pl. Dorieon, Vitr. 4, 1, 5), Δωρείς, the Dorians, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 8; id. Fl. 27, 64; their progenitor, Dorus, i, m., son of Hellen, Vitr. 4, 1; or of Neptune, acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 2, 27.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Doricus**, a, um, adj., Doric: gens, Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 7: genus (architecturae), Vitr. 4, 6: aedes, id. ib.: symmetria, id. ib.: castra, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 34: dicta, i. e. in the Doric dialect, Quint. 8, 3, 59 (al. adv. **Dorice** dicta; so Suet. Tib. 56: Dorice Rhodii loquuntur); hence, also: Dorici, ōrum, m., those who speak Doric, Gell. 2, 26, 10.—2. Meton. for Grecian, Greek: castra, Verg. A. 2, 27; 6, 88; Prop. 2, 8, 32 (2, 8, b. 16, M.): nox, Val. Fl. 2, 573: ignes, Sen. Agm. 611: Ancon, Juv. 4, 40.—**B. Dorius**, a, um, adj., Doric: carmen, Hor. Epod. 9, 6; cf. moduli, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204: phthongus, id. 2, 23, 20, § 84; and subst., **Dorium**, ii, n.: tibicen Dorium canebat bellicosum, App. M. 10, p. 254, 23.—**C. Doriceses**, ium, m., the Dorians, Just. 2, 6, 16.

—**D. Doris**, idis, adj. fem., Doric: dialectos, Suet. Tib. 56: Malea, Luc. 9, 36: tellus, i. e. Sicily, Sen. Herc. Fur. 81.—**b. Subst.** (a) A country in Hellas, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 7, 13, § 28; in Asia Minor, id. 5, 27, 29, § 103 sq.—(β) A daughter of Oceanus, wife of Nereus, and mother of fifty sea-nymphs, Ov. M. 2, 11; 269; Prop. 1, 17, 25; Hyg. Fab. praef.—Also, wife of Dionysius I., Tyrant of Syracuse, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59; Val. Max. 9, 13, ext. 1.—Also, the name of a Greek girl, Juv. 3, 94; Prop. 4, 7, 72.—Meton., the sea, Verg. E. 10, 5; Ov. F. 4, 678; Stat. Silv. 3, 2, 89.—(γ) A plant, called also pseudoanchusa and echis, Plin. 22, 20, 24, § 50.

Dorias, ae, m. (Gr. Δωριάς), a character in the Eunuchus of Terence, Ter. Eun. 3, 6, 32 al.

Dorice, adv., in the Doric manner, v. Doris, II. A.

Doridō, ōnis, m. (Gr. Δωριῶν), Dorio, a character in the Phormio of Terence, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 1.

Dorippa, ae, f., the name of a woman, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 17.

dormio, ivi or itū, ium, 4 (futur. dormibo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 100: dormibit, Cato R. R. 5, 5), v. n. [Sancr. R. drāmi, I sleep; Gr. *δορμάω*], to sleep (cf.: dormito, sopio, sterto). **I.** Lit., sup.: Quin tu is dormitum? Ph. Dormio, ne oclamites, Plaut. Cure. 1, 3, 27; cf.: ire dormitum, id. Most. 3, 2, 4; 16; id. Ps. 2, 70; Hor. S. 1, 5, 43; 1, 6, 119 et saep.; cf. also: dormitum dimittitur, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 73.—*Pass. impers.*: minimum dormitur in illo (lecto), Juv. 6, 269.—*Prov.*: non omnibus dormio, Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 1; cf.: proverbium videtur natum a Cipio quodam, qui Pararchenon dictus est, quod simularet dormientem, quo impunitus uxor ejus moecharetur; ejus meminit Lucilius, Fest. p. 173, 5 sq. Müll.: in utramvis aurem dormire, v. auris, I.—2. Poet., in the pass., of time, to be slept through, spent in sleep: nox est perpetua una dormienda, Cat. 5, 6: tota mihi dormitur hiems, Mart. 13, 59.—**B.** *Prov.*, of the sleep of death: quid si ego illum tractum tangam ut dormiat? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 157; cf. ib. 142, and the preceding passage from Cat. 5, 6; Inscr. Orell. 4760; 4808; Vulg. 1 Cor. 15, 6, 18 al.—3. *Praegn.*: dormire cum aliquo, of sexual intercourse, Juv. 6, 34; 376; Ov. H. 19, 57; Vulg. Gen. 19, 32 et saep.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To rest, be at ease, inactive: hoc vide ut dormiunt pessuli pessumi, Plaut. Cure. 1, 2, 67; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 59; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70; Prop. 3, 6, 34 (4, 5, 34 M.); Juv. 2, 37; Mart. 10, 62.—**B.** To be careless, unconcerned: uxorem duxit . . . et inde filiam Suscepit jam unam, dum tu dormis, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 18; so Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 17, and in eccl. Lat., to be careless in spiritual things, unawakened, Vulg. 1 Cor. 11, 30 al.

dormisco, ēre, 3, v. *inch.* [dormio], to fall asleep, Prisc. 824 P.

dormitatio, ōnis, f. [dormito], sleep (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Psa. 131, 4; id. Prov. 23, 21; Hil. in Psa. 118, 4, 7; Hier. in Naum, 3, 18 sq.

dormitator, ōris, m. [id.], a sleeper, sluggard, commonly understood of a thief, who sleeps by day and steals by night; but better, in gen., as a dreamer, stupid fellow, only Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20, and 142 Brix ad loc.

dormitio, ōnis, f. [dormio], a sleeping (only ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 100, 1 and 2; Vulg. Johan. 11, 13.—In eccl. Lat., death, Tert. Patient. 9; Vulg. 2 Macc. 12, 45 al.; cf. also Inscr. Orell. 4461.

dormito, āvi, 1, v. *freq.* n. [id.], to be sleepy, drowsy, to begin to sleep, fall asleep. **I.** Lit., Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 175; id. Trin. 1, 2, 133; Cic. Att. 2, 16; id. Div. 1, 28, 59; Hor. A. P. 105.—**B.** Poet. trans f.: jam dormitante lucerna, i. e. going out, Ov. H. 19, 195.—**II.** Trop., to be dreaming, sluggish, stupid, slow, to linger: ad hoc diei tempus dormitasti in otio. Quin tu abs te socordiam omnem reice, etc., Plaut. As. 2, 1, 5; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 6; id. Trin. 4, 2, 139 Brix; Hor. A. P. 359; Quint. 10, 1, 24 Spald.; 12, 1, 22: oscitans et dormitans sapientia, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144: perditio eorum non dormitat, Vulg. 2 Pet. 2, 3.

* **dormitor**, ōris, m. [id.], a sleeper, Mart. 10, 4.

dormitorius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or for sleeping (post-Aug.): cubiculum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 21: so, membrum, id. ib. 2, 17, 9; and subst., **dormitorium**, ii, n., a sleeping-room, dormitory, Plin. 30, 6, 17, § 51.

† **dōron**, i, n., = δῶρον, a gift, Lat. munus, Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 171.

Dorso, ōnis, m., a Roman surname, Liv. 5, 46; 7, 28 al.

dorsualis, e, adj. [dorsum], of or on the back, dorsal (post-class.): notae equi, App. M. 11, p. 266, 32; cf.: crustae ferarum, Amm. 12, 15; and, pinnae, Sol. 12.—*Subst.*: **dorsualia**, ium, n., a cover for the back of beasts, Trebell. Gallien. 8.

dorsum, i, n. (masc. **dorsus**, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 44; quoted ap. Non. 203, 6) (cf. Gr. *δέρη, δέρη*, neck), the back (in class. prose, only of beasts of burden; poet. and later also of men; cf.: tergum, tergus). **I.** Prop., Plaut. 1. l.; id. Ep. 1, 1, 85; id. Trin. 3, 2, 93; Plin. 11, 37, 86, § 214; Verg. G. 3, 116; Hor. S. 1, 9, 21.—*Prov.*: dorsus prurit, i. e. I begin to take, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 44.—**II.** Trans f., of things analogous in form or position: jugi, i. e. the ridge, summit of a hill, *Caes. B. G. 7, 44; Liv. 44, 4: montis, id. 1, 3; 41, 18; Tac. A. 4, 47: Apennini, Suet. Caes. 44: praerupti nemoris, Hor. S. 2, 6, 91; cf. nemoris, Verg. G. 3, 436: speluncae, i. e. the rock, id. A. 8, 234; cf. of a cliff, id. ib. 1, 110; 10, 303 Serv.; Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 17; 9, 7, 4: viae, the raised part of it, Stat. S. 4, 3, 44: duplex dentalium, the projecting irons, Verg. G. 1, 172.

Dorus, i, m. (Gr. Δῶρος). **I.** The legendary ancestor of the Dorians, v. Doris *init.*—**II.** The name of a philosopher, Sen. Ben. 7, 6.—**III.** A character in the Eunuchus of Terence, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 19.

Dorýchus, i, m., from Mount Tmarus in Epirus, husband of Beroë, Verg. A. 5, 620, and 647.

dorycnion, ii, n., = δωρύκνιον, a poisonous plant, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 179; 28, 7, 21, § 74 al.; Scrib. Comp. 191.

Dorýlaeum, i, n., a city of Phrygia, Cic. Fl. 17, 39; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 119.—Its inhabitants are called **Dorýlenses**, ium, m., id. ib.; and **Dorýlaei**, ōrum, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.

Dorýlas, ae, m. (Δωρύλας), a Greek proper name, Ov. M. 5, 129; 132; 12, 380.

† **Dorýphorus** (-os), i, m., = δωρυφόρος, the Lance-bearer, a statue by Polyclethus, famous in ancient times, Cic. Brut. 86, 296; id. Or. 2; Quint. 5, 12, 21 Spald.; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 55.

dorsennus and **dorsēnus**, v. 1. dos-senus.

dōs, ōtis (gen. plur. dotium, Dig. 23, 3, 9, § 1 al.; dotum, Val. Max. 4, 4, 11; Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 9), f. [1. do, like the Sicilian *dōtīn*, from *διδόται*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 175 Müll.], a marriage portion, dowry (for syn. cf.: donum, largitio, munus, donatio, etc.). **I.** Prop., Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 209; id. Ep. 2, 1, 11

et saep.; Ter. And. 5, 4, 47; id. Heaut. 5, 1, 64 sq. al.; Cic. Caecin. 25 fin.; id. Fl. 35; id. Att. 14, 13, 5; Caes. B. G. 6, 19, 1; Hor. S. 1, 2, 131; id. Ep. 1, 6, 36 et saep.—Cf. on the legal regulations respecting the dos and the t. used in them (dotis datio, dictio, promissio, etc.), Cod. Just. 5, 12; Dig. 23, 3 tit.: De iure dotium, Just. Inst. 2, 7, 3; Cod. Just. 5, 15: De dote cauta, non numerata; id. 5, 11: De dotis promissione et nuda pollicitatione; Dig. 33, 4 tit.: De dote praelegata; ib. 37, 7: De dotis collatione; cf. Rein's Privatr. p. 194 sq.

—**II.** Transf., a gift, endowment, talent, property, quality (freq. since the Aug. per.; cf.: indoles, ingenium, facultates, virtutes): (juris civilis) artem verborum dote locupletasti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55: vinearum (pedamenta, vimina), Col. 4, 30, 1; cf. praediorum, Dig. 33, 7, 2; ib. 20, 1; cf. magnae uvarum, Col. 3, 2, 17; cf.: omnis unionum, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 112: mulsi, id. 22, 24, 50, § 108: aquatilium, id. 32, 11, 53, § 142: formae, Ov. M. 9, 717; cf. oris, id. ib. 5, 562: corporis, id. ib. 583: ingenii (opp. bona corporis), id. A. A. 2, 112; so Curt. 3, 6, 20: corporis, Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 3: corporis animique dotes, Suet. Tit. 3; cf.: naturae fortunaeque, Plin. Ep. 3, 4: omnes belli et togae, Vell. 1, 12, 3 et saep.: silvarum dotes, the delights, i. e. the chase, Grat. Cyn. 252: est quoque carminibus meritis celebrare puellas Dos mea, my gift, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 60: infelix perii dotibus ipse meis, id. Pont. 2, 7, 48: dos erat ille (sc. Phaon) loci, the ornament, id. H. 15, 146: teneritas in dote (est), is highly prized, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 141.

1. dossennus or **dossēnus** (also **dors-**), *i. m.* [dorsum, prop., hunchback, hence], the standing character of a deceitful soothsayer in the Attelanic comedies (like maccus, bucco, pappus), Pompon. ap. Non. 513, 9; 514, 23; 516, 22; Sen. Ep. 89, 6; Fest. s. v. TEMETVM, p. 364 Müll.; cf. Munk, De Fabulis Attelanicis, p. 35 sq. and p. 121; Ritschl, Parerga praef. p. 13.—**II.** Transf., = scurra, a fool, clown, jester, ironically said of Plautus, as representing the characters of the parasites, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 173.

2. Dossennus or **Dossēnus** (also **Dors-**), a Roman proper name, Plin. 14, 13, 15, § 92; id. ap. Indic. libr. 14 and 15. **dossuarius**, *a, um, adj.* [dorsum], that carries on its back, that bears burdens (very rare): aselli, Varr. R. R. 2, 6 fin.: jumenta, beasts of burden, id. ib. 2, 10, 5.

dōtālis, *e, adj.* [dos], of or belonging to a dowry or portion (of the wife, and sometimes of the husband), **dotal**: aedes, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 30; 4, 6, 63; cf. praedia, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 4: regia, Verg. A. 9, 737; 11, 369; cf. regnum, Ov. M. 4, 705; id. F. 6, 593: patria, id. M. 8, 67: tellus, id. H. 4, 163: agri, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 21: arma, Sil. 17, 75 et saep.: servus, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 72; cf. Dig. 24, 1, 28; Sen. Contr. 3, 21: Tyrii, Verg. A. 4, 104.

1. dōto, *āvi, ātum, i, v. a.* [id.], to endow, to portion (esp. richly); in the verb. *fnit.* rare (and perh. not ante-Aug.); filiā splendidissime maritavit, dotavitque, Suet. Vesp. 14: sanguine Trojano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo, Verg. A. 7, 318; Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 290; cf. id. IV. Cons. Hon. 648.—And transf.: in Arabia et olea dotatur lacrima, is furnished with an exudation, Plin. 12, 17, 38, § 77; Pall. poet. Insit. 63; Vulg. Gen. 30, 20.—Far more freq. and class.: **dotatus**, *a, um, P. a.*, well or richly endowed, gifted, provided. **A.** Prop.: uxor, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 49; id. Most. 3, 2, 14; id. Mil. 3, 1, 86; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 47; Cic. Att. 14, 13, 5; Prop. 1, 8, 35 (l. 8, b. 9 M.); Hor. C. 3, 24, 19 al.—**B.** Transf.: ulmus vite, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 266: Chione dotatissima formā, Ov. M. 11, 301.—Comp. and adv. do not occur.

2. Dōto, *ūs, f.*, = δωτώ, a sea-nymph, Verg. A. 9, 102; Val. Fl. 1, 134 al.

†† **dracaena**, *ae, f.*, = δράκαινα, a she-dragon, acc. to Don. p. 1747 P.; Prisc. p. 643 and 684 ib.; Cleod. p. 1896 ib.

† **drachma** (old form, **drachūma**, like Alcumena, Aesculapius, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 23; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 40), *ae* (gen. plur. drachmām, Varr. L. L. 9, § 85 Müll.; usually drachmarum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 40; Cic.

Fl. 19, 43), *f.*, = δραχμή. **I.** A small Greek coin, a drachma or drachm, of about the same value as the Roman denarius, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 52; Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 84 sq.; Ter. And. 2, 6, 20; Cic. Fam. 2, 17; id. Fl. 15, 34; Hor. S. 2, 7, 43 et saep.—**II.** As a weight, the eighth part of an uncia, the half of a sicilicus, about the same as our drachm, Plin. 21, 34, 109, § 185; Rhem. Fann. de Pond. 17 sq.

1. † drāco, *ōnis* (gen. dracontis, Att. ap. Non. 426, 2; acc. dracontem, id. ap. Charis. p. 101 P.), *m.*, = δράκων, a sort of serpent, a dragon (cf.: serpens, anguis, coluber, hydrus, vipera, aspis). **I.** Prop. (those of the tame sort, esp. the Epidaurian, being kept as pets by luxurious Romans), Cic. Div. 2, 30, 66; Plin. 8, 17, 22, § 61; 29, 4, 20, § 67; Suet. Aug. 94; Sen. de Ira, 2, 31 al.—As the guardian of treasures, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 12; Phaedr. 4, 20; Fest. s. h. v. p. 67, 12 sq. Müll.—**II.** Meton. **A.** Name of a constellation, Cic. poëta N. D. 2, 42, 106 sq.—**B.** A cohort's standard, Veg. Mil. 2, 13; Amm. 16, 10, 7; in templa referre dracones, Val. Fl. 2, 276; Treb. Poll. Gallien. 8; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 3, 3.—**C.** Marinus, a sea-fish, Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82; 32, 11, 53, § 148; Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 42.—**D.** A water-vessel shaped like a serpent, Sen. Q. N. 3, 24.—**E.** An old vine-branch, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 206; 17, 22, 35, § 182; 14, 1, 3, § 12.—**F.** A sea-fish, Trachinus Draco of Linn., Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82.—**G.** In eccl. Lat., the Serpent, the Devil, Vulg. Apoc. 12, 7 al.

2. Drāco, *ōnis, m.*, a proper name. **I.** The Athenian lawgiver, Cic. Rep. 2, 1; id. de Or. 1, 44, 197; Gell. 11, 18.—**II.** One of Actaeon's hounds, Hyg. Fab. 181.

drāconārius, *ii, m.* [draco, II. B.], a standard-bearer, Veg. Mil. 2, 7, 13; Amm. 20, 4.

drācōnigēna, *ae, comm.* [dracō-gigno], dragon-born (poet.): urbs, i. e. Thebes, Ov. F. 3, 865: hostis, i. e. Alexander the Great (whom Olympias was said to have conceived by a serpent, acc. to Just. 11, 11, 3; 12, 16, 2), Sid. Carm. 2, 80.

drācontārium, *ii, n.* [draco], a garland or wreath twisted like a serpent, Tert. Cor. Mil. 15; Inscr. Don. cl. i, no. 91.

drācontēus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], of a serpent, serpent's: pedes, Mythogr. Lat. 1, 128; Serv. Verg. G. 3, 113.

† **drācontia**, *ae, f.*, **drācontias**, *ae, m.*, = δρακοντίας, or **drāconitis**, *idis, f.*, a precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 57, § 108; Sol. 43.

† **drācontion**, *ii, n.*, = δρακόντιον, a kind of wheat, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 64 al.

drācontios vitis, an excellent kind of vine, Col. 3, 2, 28.

† **drācontium**, *ii, n.*, = δρακόντιον, dragon-wort, Arum dracunculus, Linn.; Plin. 24, 16, 91, § 142; called also drācontia radix, Veg. 5, 66, 1.

dracunculus, *i, m. dim.* [draco]. **I.** A small serpent, dragonet, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 14; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 5.—**II.** A thread twisted like a serpent, Inscr. Orell. 1572.—**III.** A sort of fish, dragonet, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 148.—**IV.** The plant taragon, Artemisia dracunculus, Linn.; Plin. 24, 16, 91, § 142.

dragantum, *i, n.*, v. tragacantha.

† **drama**, *ātis, n.*, = δράμα, a drama, play, Aus. Ep. 18, 15.—Hence, **drāmāticum** poëma, dramatic, Diom. p. 480 P.

Drancae or **Drangae**, *arum, m.*, a Persian or Bactrian tribe, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 94; Curt. 6, 6, 18; 8, 3, 9.—Hence, **Drancaeus** or **Drangaeus**, *a, um, adj.*, of the Drancae, Val. Fl. 6, 106; 507.

† **drāpēta**, *ae, m.*, = δραπέτης, a fugitive slave, runaway, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 11.

draucus, *i, m.*, a sodomite, Mart. 9, 27, 10; id. 1, 96, 12; cf.: draucus, καταπόγων, Gloss. Philox.

Draus or **Dravus**, *i, m.*, the river Drave in Hungary, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147; Flor. 4, 12, 8.

drenso, *āre, v. n.*, expresses the note of the swan, Auct. Philom. 23.

Drēpāna, *ōrum, n.*, = Δρέπανα, a town on the western coast of Sicily, now

Trapani, Catō acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 3, 707; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90; Liv. 28, 41; Flor. 2, 2, 12.—Called also **Drēpanum**, Verg. A. 3, 707, and **Drēpāne** (es), *f.*, Sil. 14, 269. The promontory in its neighborhood is called Promontorium Drēpanum, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 88.—**Drēpanitānus**, *a, um*, of Drēpanum: pupilus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 57, § 140.—Plur. as subst.: **Drēpanitāni**, the inhabitants of the promontory of Drēpanum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

† **drēpānis**, *is, f.*, = δρεπανίς, the martin, Hirundo apus, Linn.; Plin. 11, 47, 101, § 257.

† **drīmýphāgia**, *ae, f.*, = δριμυφαγία, the eating of acrid food, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 26; 2, 6, 93.

drindio, *īre, v. n.*, expresses the cry of the weasel, Auct. Philom. 61.

† **drōmas**, *ādis, m.*, = δρομάς. **I.** A dromedary, Liv. 37, 40; Curt. 5, 2, 5; Vop. Aur. 28.—Called also **drōmēdārius**, *ii, m.*, Hier. Vit. Malchi, 10; Vulg. Isa. 60, 6.—**II.** **Drōmas**, *ādis, m.*, the name of one of Actaeon's hounds, Ov. M. 3, 217.

1. drōmo, *ōnis, m.*, = δρόμων (the runner). **I.** A sort of shell-fish, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 148.—**II.** A kind of vessel rapidly propelled by many oars, a cutter, Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 14.

2. Drōmo, *ōnis, m.*, Gr. δρόμων, the name of a slave, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 22; cf. id. Heaut. 2, 3, 34.

† **drōmos**, *i, m.*, = δρόμος. **I.** A place for running; a race-course, Grut. Inscr. 339, 2.—**II.** Esp., as *nom. prop.*, **Drōmōs**, *i, m.*, the plain near Sparta, on which the Lacedaemonian youth exercised, Liv. 34, 27, 5.—**2.** Dromos Achilles, a peninsula west of the Crimea, on which Achilles was said to have run a race, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 83.

† **drōpācator**, *ōris*, and **drōpaci-**
sta, *ae, m.*, one who depilates, Gloss.

† **drōpācismus**, *i, m.*, = δρωπακισμός, the removal of hair by plasters of pitch, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 6, 93.

drōpāco, *āre, v. a.*, to depilate, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

† **drōpax**, *ādis, m.*, = δρώπαξ, a pitch-ointment, depilatory, Mart. 3, 74; 10, 65, 8; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 36 sq.

drōsolithus, *i, m.*, δροσόλιθος, dew-stone, a precious stone now unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 190.

Druentia, *ae, f.*, a tributary river of the Rhodanus, now Duran, Liv. 21, 31, 9; Sil. 3, 468; Aus. Mos. 479.

Drūides, *um* (**Drūidae**, *arum*, Cic. Div. 1, 41; Tac. A. 14, 30; id. H. 4, 54; Suet. Claud. 25; Luc. 1, 451.—Dub. form acc. Druidas, Mel. 3, 2, 3; Plin. 30, 1, 4, § 13), *m.*, the Druids, the priests and wise men of the Gauls, Caes. B. G. 6, 13 sq.; Luc. 1, 1; Plin. 16, 44, 95, § 249.—Hence, **II. Drūias**, *ādis, f.*, a Gallic priestess and prophetess, a Druidess, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 60.—Called also **Drūis**, *idis*, Inscr. Orell. 2200; Vop. Aur. 44; Numer. 15.

†† **drungus**, *i, m.*, a body of soldiers, a troop (late Lat.), Veg. Mil. 3, 16; Vop. Prob. 19.

† **druppa** or **drūpa** (sc.) oliva = δρύππα (v. Lidd. and Scott under δρυπε-πίς), an over-ripe, wrinkled olive, Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 6; and absol. drupa, *ae, f.*, id. 15, 7, § 26; 17, 24, 37, § 230; 19, 5, 26, § 78.

Drusus, *i, m.*, a well-known Roman surname in the Livian family, first assumed by the Livius who slew the Gallic general Drausus, Suet. Tib. 3.—Esp. **1.** M. Livius Drusus, uncle of Cato Uticensis, murdered by Q. Varius, Cic. Arch. 3, 6; Vell. 2, 13.—**2.** Claudius Drusus Nero, son of Tib. Claudius Nero and Livia Drusilla, father of Germanicus, the theme of Hor. C. 4, 4; Suet. Claud. 1; Tac. A. 1, 33.—Hence, **Drūsianus**, *a, um, adj.*: fossa, Tac. A. 2, 8, or **Drūsīnus**, *a, um, adj.*: fossae, a canal on the Lower Rhine, constructed by Drusus, the son of Livia, Suet. Claud. 1.—**Drūsilla**, *ae, f.*, the name of

several females of the Livian family.—Esp. 1. Livia Drusilla, the second wife of Augustus, v. Livius.—2. Drusilla, daughter of Drusus Germanicus, Tac. A. 6, 15; Suet. Calig. 7; 24 al.

Dryades, um (dat. Graec. dryasin, Prop. 1, 20, 12; dub. al. adryasin; cf. ib. 32 and 34), f., = *Δρυάδες*, wood-nymphs, dryads, Prop. 1, 20, 45; Verg. E. 5, 59; id. G. 1, 11; Ov. M. 3, 507; 6, 453 al.—In the sing., Dryas, Mart. 9, 62.

1. **Dryas**, antis, m., = *Δρύας*. I. The father of Lycurgus king of Thrace, Hyg. Fab. 132; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 14.—Hence, **Dryantides**, ae, m., i. e. Lycurgus, Ov. Ib. 347; cf. Hyg. and Serv. l. l.—II. One of the Lapithae, Ov. M. 12, 290 sq.—III. A sharer in the Calydonian hunt, Ov. M. 8, 307.

2. **Dryas**, adis, v. Dryades fin.

† **dryitis**, idis, f., = *δρύις*, an unknown precious stone, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188.

Drymo, us, f., = *Δρυμός*, a sea-nymph, Verg. G. 4, 336; Hyg. Fab. praef.

Dryope, es, f., = *Δρύοπη*. I. The mother of Amphissus by Apollo, Ov. M. 9, 331; 364 sq.—II. The mother of Tarquinius by Faunus, Verg. A. 10, 551.

† **dryophōn**, i, n., = *δρυόφωνον*, a sort of fern, Plin. 27, 9, 49, § 73.

Dryops, opis, m. 1. One of the Dryopes, a people of Epirus, Ov. Ib. 490; usu. plur.: **Dryopes**, um, the Dryopians, Plin. 4 praef.; Verg. A. 4, 146.—2. The name of a warrior, Verg. A. 10, 346.

† **dryopteris**, idis, f., = *δρυοπτερίς*, a plant similar to the preceding, Plin. 27, 9, 48, § 72.

Drysidæ, arum, m., the Druids, Amm. 15, 9, 4; 8.

dua, v. duo.

duālis, e, adj. [duo], that contains two: numerus (nasi), i. e. the dual number, duality, Lact. Opif. D. 10, 9.—In gram. lang.: numerus, the dual, Quint. 1, 5, 42 al.

duālitās, atis, f., the number two, Cassiod. Var. 11, 2.

† **dubenus** apud antiquos dicebatur qui nunc dominus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 67, 7 Müll.

dubie, adv., doubtfully, v. dubius fin.

dubiētas, atis, f. [dubius], doubt, uncertainty (post-class.), Amm. 20, 4; Eutr. 6, 19.

dubiosus, a, um, adj. [id.], doubtful, dubious (post-class.): fabulae, Gell. 3, 3, 3: hoc (with inexplicable), id. 5, 10, 15.

Dūbis, is, m., = *Δούβης*, a river in Gallia Belgica, now Doubs, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, 4.

dubitābilis, e, adj. [dubito], doubtful (very rare). I. Pass., to be doubted: verum, Ov. M. 1, 223: virtus, id. ib. 13, 21.—II. Act., feeling doubt: pectus, Prud. Apoth. 649.

dubitanter, adv., doubtingly, v. dubito fin. A.

dubitātum, adv., hesitatingly, v. dubito fin. B.

dubitatio, ōnis, f. [dubito]. I. A wavering in opinion or judgment; a being uncertain, a doubting; uncertainty, doubt. A. Prop. 1. In gen. (freq. and good prose). (a) Absol.: nec tibi sollicitudinem ex dubitatione mea, nec spem ex affirmatione, afferre volui, Cic. Fam. 9, 17 fin.: cum res non conjecturā, sed oculis ac manibus teneretur, neque in causa ulla dubitatio posset esse, id. Cluent. 7, 20: in ea obscuritate ac dubitatione omnium, id. ib. 27: quod quamquam dubitationem non habet, tamen rationes afferendas puto, etc., id. Fin. 5, 10; cf. id. Agr. 1, 4, 11; Quint. 4, 3, 6: dubitationem afferre, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 18: eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 1: ad tollendam dubitationem sola non sufficit, Quint. 5, 9, 8; cf. id. 5, 13, 51; Cic. Att. 12, 6 fin. al. So in Cicero a few times: sine ulla dubitatione, without any doubt, i. e. per litoten, most certainly (an emphatic sine dubio, v. dubius, I. B. 2. b. e.), Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5; id. Balb. 13, 31; id. Verr. 2, 4, 18; § 39; id. Cat. 4, 3, 5; so too, sine dubitatione, Col. 3, 6, 2 (but far more freq. in signif. II., v. infra).—(β) With gen.: om-

nem dubitationem adventus legionum expellere, Caes. B. G. 5, 48 fin.; cf. juris (i. e. dubitatio, penes quem esset jus), Cic. Caecin. 4, 9: generum, id. de Or. 2, 31, 134: huius utilitatis, Quint. 1, 10, 28.—(γ) With de: illa Socratica de omnibus rebus, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; Auct. B. Afr. 26.—(δ) With rel. or interrog. clause: si quando dubitatio accidit, quale sit id, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 4, 18; id. Cluent. 28, 76; id. Fam. 15, 21: alterum potest habere dubitationem, adhibendumne fuerit hoc genus... an, etc., id. Off. 3, 2, 9; id. Fam. 3, 5, 3; Quint. 11, 2, 44.—(ε) With quin: cum hic locus nihil habeat dubitationis, quin, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 5, 17; cf. id. N. D. 2, 63, 158.—(ζ) With a subject acc. and inf.: hoc a rustico factum extra dubitationem est, Quint. 7, 1, 48.—2. Esp., as a fig. of speech, i. q. Gr. *διαφύκη*, i. e. hesitation, embarrassment of the speaker, because unable to do justice to the greatness of his theme (e. g. Cic. Rosc. Am. 11; id. de Or. 3, 56, § 214; Auct. Her. 4, 29, 40; cf. Ernest. Lex. Technol. Lat. p. 136.—B. Meton. [dubito, I. B.], a doubt, question, considering: indigna dubitatio homine! Cic. Lael. 19, 67; so, ad rem publicam adevundi, id. Rep. 1, 7, 12.—II. A wavering, hesitating in coming to a conclusion; hesitancy, irresolution, delay: aestuabat dubitatione, versabat se in utramque partem non solum mente, verum etiam corpore, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30; cf. qui timor! quae dubitatio! quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! id. de Or. 2, 50: inter dubitationem et moras senati, Sall. J. 30, 3; cf. id. ib. 62, 9: aluit dubitatione bellum, Tac. A. 3, 41 fin. et saep.: (Caesar) nulla interposita dubitatione legiones ex castris educit, without any hesitation, promptly, Caes. B. G. 7, 40, 1; in this signif. very freq. in Cicero: sine ulla dubitatione, Cic. Cluent. 28, 75; id. Verr. 2, 3, 12; id. Pis. 3; 21 fin.; id. N. D. 1, 1; id. de Or. 2, 28, 122; id. Fam. 1, 5, b. 2. et saep.; cf. absque ulla dubitatione, Vulg. Ruth. 3, 13; less freq. merely sine dubitatione, without hesitation, unhesitatingly, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 23; id. N. D. 3, 34, 84; id. Ac. 2, 29, 94; id. Top. 15 fin.; id. Att. 11, 16, 3; so Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21; Auct. B. Alex. 63, 2; Vulg. Act. 10, 29.

dubitativus, a, um, adj. [dubito], doubtful (late Lat.): sensus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25 fin.—Adv.: **dubitatively**, doubtfully: pronuntiare, Tert. Car. Chr. 23 fin.

dubitator, ōris, m. [id.], a doubter (late Lat.), with gen., Tert. adv. Haeret. 33.

dubito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. n. and a. [for dubitare, freq. from dubiteo, i. e. duohabeo (cf. habitare from habeo), to have or hold, as two, v. dubius; cf. also Gr. *δοῦναι* from *δοῦναι*; Germ. zweifeln from zweif, to vibrate from one side to the other, to and fro, in one's opinions or in coming to a conclusion (freq. in all periods and sorts of composition; in class. prose usually with negations or in a negative interrogation, as: non dubito, haud dubito, quis dubitat? etc. I. To waver in opinion or judgment, to be uncertain, to be in doubt, to doubt, question. (a) Absol. (rare but class.): ne vinolenti quidem quae faciunt eadem approbatione faciunt quae sobrii; dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52; cf. id. ib. 2, 23, 72: et interrogamus et dubitamus et affirmamus, Quint. 6, 3, 70; cf. id. 10, 1, 19; 10, 3, 19: Livius frequentissime dubitat, id. 2, 4, 19; 9, 2, 20: vivo equidem, ne dubita; nam vera vides, Verg. A. 3, 316: ut jam liceat una comprehensione omnia complecti non dubitantemque (= sine ulla dubitatione) dicere, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26; id. Fam. 5, 16, 4 Madv.; so id. Div. 1, 55, 125.—(β) With de (class.): de indicando dubitat, Cic. Sull. 18, 52; id. Fam. 12, 17; Quint. 1, 10, 29; 4, 5, 13.—With a negation: nec vero de hoc quisquam dubitare posset, nisi, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: de aliqua re, id. N. D. 1, 8: de divina ratione, id. ib. 2, 39, 99: de tua erga me voluntate, id. Fam. 13, 45 fin.; cf. id. Att. 12, 26: de ejus fide, Caes. B. G. 7, 21, 1: cf. id. ib. 7, 77, 10; 1, 40 fin.: de carminibus, Quint. 10, 5, 4: de ultima illa (parte), id. 12, 2, 10: de se, Pompei ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12 A et saep.—Pass. impers.: de armis dubitatum est, Cic. Caecin. 13, 38: de iudicio Panaetii dubitari non potest, id. Off. 3, 3;

so, de auctore, Quint. 7, 2, 8: de hac (virtute) nihil dubitabitur, id. 2, 20, 7.—(γ) With acc. (in class. prose only with a neutr. pron.): haec non turpe est dubitare philosophos, quae ne rustici quidem dubitant? Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77; Quint. 2, 17, 2; Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 2; Ov. H. 17, 37; id. M. 6, 194; id. Tr. 2, 331.—In the pass.: causa prorsus, quod dubitari posset, nihil habebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22; cf. id. ib. 28; Liv. 5, 3: dubitati tecta parentis, Ov. M. 2, 20: sidera, Stat. S. 1, 4, 2: ne auctor dubitaretur, Tac. A. 14, 7; cf. infra, e: dicta haud dubitanda, Verg. A. 3, 170.—(δ) With an interrog. pron. (good prose, but rare): ubi tu dubites, quid sumas potissimum, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 29: non dubito, quid nobis agendum putes, Cic. Att. 10, 1, 2; id. Fam. 11, 17, 2; 15, 9; Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 10: cur dubitas, quid de re publica sentias? Cic. Rep. 1, 38 fin.; cf. id. ib. 3, 17 fin.; id. de Imp. Pomp. 16 fin.—(ε) With interrog. particles (very freq. and class.): si me non improbitissime tractasset, dubitasset fortasse utrum, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 15, 1: desinit dubitare, utrum sit utilis, etc., an, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 89; cf. impers., id. Att. 4, 15, 7; Liv. 5, 3: honestumne factu sit an turpe dubitant, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: dubitavi, hos homines emerem, an non emerem, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 95; cf. Sall. J. 74, 2; Hor. C. 1, 12, 35: recte necne, etc., id. Ep. 2, 1, 80: licet et dubitare num quid nos fugerit, Quint. 6, 1, 3: dubito, num, etc., Plin. Ep. 6, 27, 1; Tac. H. 2, 37; de L. Bruto fortasse dubitarem, an, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50 et saep.—Cf. respecting the expression dubito an, the art. an, II., and Zumpt, Gramm. § 354.—Poet. in pass. (cf. supra, γ): an dea sim, dubitor, Ov. M. 6, 208.—(ζ) Non dubito, quin (very freq. and class.): non hercle dubito, quin tibi ingenio nemo praestiterit, Cic. Rep. 1, 23; id. Div. 1, 57, 129; id. de Sen. 10, 31; id. Att. 6, 2, 3; id. Fam. 13, 73 fin.; id. Verr. 2, 1, 40: numquid tu dubitas quin ego nunc perpetuo perierim? Have you a doubt? etc., Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 13; Caes. B. G. 1, 17, 4; 1, 31, 15; Quint. 12, 1, 42; Suet. Tib. 17; Ov. H. 17, 11; 245; id. Tr. 5, 7, 59 et saep.; cf. pass. impers.: dubitari (non) potest, quin, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 23 fin.; id. Off. 3, 2, 9; Quint. 10, 2, 1: dubitari potest quin usque eo eicienda sit, Sen. Contr. 1, 3, 1: illud cave dubites, quin, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 6; quid dubitas, quin sit, etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 42; so in an interrog., id. Poen. 1, 1, 55; 4, 2, 59; Quint. 7, 6, 10; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97; Caes. B. G. 7, 38, 8.—(η) With acc. and inf. (freq. only since the Aug. period, and in gen. only negatively; not found in Plaut., Ter., or Cic.; but usual in Nepos): neque humorem dubitavi aurasque perire, Lucr. 5, 249: gratos tibi esse qui de me rumores afferunt, non dubito, Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 2 (cf., on the contrary, § 7: noli dubitare, quin te sublevaturus sim): ignorabant aut dubitabant animas hominum immortales esse, Lact. 6, 3, 5: non dubito, fore plerosque qui, etc., Nep. praef. § 1; id. Milt. 3, 6; id. Lys. 3, 5; id. Alcib. 9, 5; id. Ages. 3, 1; id. Eum. 2, 3; id. Hann. 11, 2; Liv. 2, 64; 22, 55 Drak. et saep.; Quint. 3, 7, 5; 5, 10, 76; 9, 4, 114; Suet. Claud. 35 et saep.; cf. in an interrog.: an est quisquam qui dubitet, tribunos offensos esse? Liv. 5, 3; so, quis dubitat, Quint. 9, 4, 68; 130; 10, 1, 81.—Pass. impers.: an dubitabitur, ibi partes oratoris esse praecipuas? id. proem. § 12.—A firm.: piraticam ut musicam, fabricari dici adhuc dubitabant mei praecceptores, Quint. 8, 3, 34.—2. Transf., of inan. and abstr. subjects, to be uncertain, doubtful: si tardior manus dubitet, Quint. 5, 10, 124: suspensa ac velut dubitans oratio, id. 10, 7, 22: aut vincere aut, si fortuna dubitabit (= adversabit), etc., Liv. 21, 44 fin.: nec mox fama dubitavit, cum, etc., Flor. 1, 1, 2.—B. Meton., to reflect upon, to ponder, consider, deliberate: in utramque partem cogitare, deliberare, etc. (very rare): haec dum dubitas, menses abierunt decem, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 57: restat, iudices, ut hoc dubitemus, uter, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 88: percipe porro, quid dubitem, Verg. A. 9, 191: dubitaverat Augustus Germanicum rei Romanae imponere, had considered whether he should, Tac. A. 4, 57.

II. To waver in coming to a conclusion, to be irresolute; to hesitate, delay. (a) With inf. (so most commonly): non dubi-

taverim me gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre, Cic. Rep. 1, 4; so with a negation, id. ib. 1, 15; id. Lael. 1; id. de Or. 1, 40 et saep.; Caes. B. G. 2, 23, 2; flumen transire, 6, 8, 1; id. B. C. 1, 71, 2; 2, 33, 2 and *fin.*; Verg. A. 6, 311; 8, 614 et saep.: quid dubitamus pultare atque huc evocare ambos foras? Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 29; so in an interrog., id. Mil. 4, 2, 17; id. Ps. 2, 2, 30; id. Poen. 3, 5, 44; Caes. B. C. 2, 34, 4; Quint. 12, 5, 3; 12, 10, 63; Verg. A. 6, 807 al.—Very seldom affirmatively: quod ea illi nubere dubitabat, Sall. C. 15, 2: accusat fratrem, quod dubitet omnia quae ad beatam vitam pertineant ventre metiri, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 113: dubitat agnoscere matrem, Stat. Achill. 1, 250: si forte dubitaret quod afferretur accipere, Curt. 4, 5: isdem mandatum ut occiderent, si venire dubitaret, id. 10, 8.—Ellipt.: quod dubitas, ne feceris, Plin. Ep. 1, 18, 5.—(β) Non dubito *quin* (rare in Cic. and Caes.): nemo dubitabat, *quin*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13; id. Mil. 23, 63; id. Agr. 2, 26, 69: tum dubitandum non existimavit, *quin* proficisceretur, Caes. B. G. 2, 2, 5; id. B. C. 3, 71, 1; cf.: nolite dubitare, *quin* huic uni credatis omnia, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 23, 68; and in an interrog.: dubitabitis, *judices, quin?* etc., id. Fl. 17, 40; id. de Imp. Pomp. 16, 49.—(γ) *Absol.* (rare): te neque unquam dubitasse, neque timuisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 41, 3: sed mora damnosa est, nec res dubitare remittit, Ov. M. 11, 377: quid igitur ego dubito? Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 283; so in an interrog., id. Men. 5, 7, 6; Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 3; Verg. A. 9, 12: magnitudine supplicii dubitantes cogit, Caes. B. G. 7, 4, 9; id. ib. 7, 63, 3; Sall. C. 28, 1 al.: dubitantia lumina, *fading*, Sil. 10, 154.—Hence, **A. dubitanter, adv.** * 1.

Doubtingly: sine ulla affirmatione, dubitanter unum quodque dicemus, Cic. Inv. 2, 3, 10.—2. *Hesitatingly, with hesitancy* (very rare): illum verecunde et dubitanter recepisce, Cic. Brut. 22, 87; cf. Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 2.—**B. dubitātum, adv.** (i. q. dubitanter, 2.), *hesitatingly, with hesitation* (only in the foll. passages), Sisenn. ap. Non. 98, 33; so Cael. Ann. ib.

dūbius, a, um, *adj.* [for dubibius, duobaeo, held as two or double, i. e. doubtful; cf. dubito, Corss. Ausspr. 2, 1027]. **1. Moving in two directions alternately, vibrating to and fro, fluctuating** (cf. ambiguis, anceps, incertus, perplexus, duplex). **A.** *Li t.* (very rare): ut vas non quit constare, nisi humor Destitit in dubio fluctu jactarier intus, Lucr. 6, 556; cf.: fluctibus dubiis volvi coeptum est mare, Liv. 37, 16, 4.—Far more freq. and class., **B. Trop., vacillating in mind, uncertain.** **1. Act.** *a. Wavering in opinion, doubting, doubtful, dubious, uncertain*, = ambigens, haesitans, etc.: sin est homo, anni multi me dubium dant, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 17: quae res est, quae cūjusquam animum in hac causa dubium facere possit? Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 10.—With an *interrog. clause*, A. and S. Gr. § 213 R. 4 (1.): temptat dubiam mentem rationis egestas, equae nam fuerit mundi genitalis origo, Lucr. 5, 1211; cf.: equites procul visi ab dubiis, quinam essent, Liv. 4, 40: dubius sum, quid faciam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 40: dubius, unde rumperet silentium, id. Epod. 5, 85: spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant, Sive extrema pati, Verg. A. 1, 218; cf. Liv. 1, 42: Philippus non dubius, quin, etc., id. 31, 42: haud dubius quin, id. 42, 14; Curt. 5, 12.—With *acc. and inf.*: dictator minime dubius, bellum cum his populis Patres jussuros, Liv. 6, 14; so, haud dubius, id. 31, 24; Curt. 9, 7: nec sum animi dubius, verbis ea vincere magnum Quam sit, *well aware how hard it is*, Verg. G. 3, 289; so, dubius with the genitives animi, Auct. B. Alex. 56, 2: mentis, Ov. F. 6, 572: consilii, Just. 2, 13: sententiae, Liv. 33, 25 Drak.: salutis, Ov. M. 15, 438: vitae, id. Tr. 3, 3, 25: fati, Lucr. 7, 611 al.; cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 437; A. and S. Gr. § 213 R. 1 (a).—**b. Wavering in resolution, irresolute, undecided** (very rare): dubio atque haesitante Jugurtha incolomes transeunt, Sall. J. 107, 6; cf. hostes (opp. firmi), id. ib. 51 *fin.*: nutantes ac dubiae civitates, Suet. Caes. 4 *fin.*: quid faciat dubius, Ov. M. 8, 441.—Poet. transf.: cuspis, Sil. 4, 188.—**2. Pass., that is**

doubted of, uncertain, doubtful, dubious, undetermined (so most freq. in all periods and kinds of composition): videsne igitur, quae dubia sint, ea sumi pro certis atque concessis? Cic. Div. 2, 51, 106; cf. id. ib. 2, 50 *fin.*; id. Fin. 4, 24, 67; id. de Or. 1, 20, 92; id. Mur. 32, 68; Quint. 3, 4, 8; 7, 8, 6: nihil aegrius est quam res discernere apertas ab dubiis, Lucr. 4, 468 (cf. verba, *vague language*, opp. aperta, Quint. 7, 2, 48): jus, opp. certum, id. 12, 3, 6; opp. confesum, id. 7, 7; 7: in regno, ubi ne obscura quidem est aut dubia servitus, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: dubium vel anceps genus causarum, Quint. 4, 1, 40; cf. id. 9, 2, 69: dubii variique casus, Auct. ap. Cic. Clu. 21, 58: et incerta societas, Suet. Aug. 17 et saep.: quia sciebam dubiam esse fortunam scenicam, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 8: salus (opp. aperta perniciēs), Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 69: spes pacis, id. Att. 8, 13: victoria, Caes. B. G. 7, 80, 6; cf.: victoria, praeda, laus, Sall. J. 85, 48: Marte, Vell. 2, 55, 3: spes armorum, id. 2, 71: discrimen pugnae, *indecisive*, Sil. 5, 519: proelia, Tac. G. 6: auctor, *unknown*, Ov. M. 12, 61 et saep.: an auspica repetenda, ne quid dubiis diis agerem? i. e. *unassured of their favor*, Liv. 8, 32: dubii socii suspensaeque ex fortuna fidei (opp. fideles socii et certi hostes), id. 44, 18; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 3, 5: Hispaniae, Tac. A. 3, 44; cf.: gens dubiae ad id voluntatis, Liv. 9, 15: lux, i. e. *morning twilight, dawn*, Ov. M. 11, 596: sidera, Juv. 5, 22; cf. nox, *evening twilight*, Ov. M. 4, 401: caelum, i. e. *overcast*, Verg. G. 1, 252: fulgor solis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 670; cf.: et quasi languidus dies, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 6: dubiaque tegens lanugine malas, i. e. *between dawn and a beard*, Ov. M. 9, 398; 13, 754; cf.: dubia lanuginis umbra, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Cel. 42: vina, *not sure to ripen*, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 319: consilia, *wavering*, Tac. Agr. 18 et saep.: hunc annum sequitur annus haud dubiis consiliis (shortly thereafter the contrary: Papirius Semproniusque, quorum de consilatu dubitabatur, Liv. 4, 8; so, haud dubius praetor, id. 39, 39 *fin.*: haud dubii hostes, *open enemies*, id. 37, 49: haud dubii Galli (opp. degeneres, mixti, Gallograeci vere), id. 33, 17: cena dubia, see below, II.—**b.** In the *neutr. absol.* (a) (Non, haud) dubium est, *it is (not, not at all) doubtful, uncertain, undecided.* (aa) *Absol.*: si quid erit dubium, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 40: haud dubium id quidem est, id. Poen. 3, 4, 27; Ter. And. 2, 3, 25; cf. in the *interrog.*: o! dubiumne id est? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 49; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 46; id. Phorm. 5, 2, 9; and with the *dat.*: an dubium id tibi est? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 38; cf. Fam. 4, 15.—(ββ) With *de*: de Pompeii exitu mihi dubium numquam fuit, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 5; so, de eorum jure, id. de Or. 1, 57: de re, Quint. 7, 3, 4; cf. id. 7, 6, 3.—(γγ) With an *interrog. clause*: illud dubium (est), ad id, quod summum bonum dicitis, equanem fieri possit accessio, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67; cf. Quint. 7, 9, 12: hoc ergo, credo, dubium est, uter nostrum sit verecundior, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 126: hoc enim dubium est, utrum... an, Quint. 6, 3, 83: Ambiorix copias suas iudicione non conduxerit... an tempore exclusus, dubium est, Caes. B. G. 6, 31, 1: an dubium vobis fuit inesse vi aliqua videretur necne? Cic. Caecin. 11, 31 et saep.—Since the Aug. per. freq. **dubium, absol. and adv.** codicilli, dubium ad quem scripti, Quint. 7, 2, 52: quo postquam dubium pius an sceleratus, Orestes venerat, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 69; Suet. Caes. 58; id. Aug. 28; id. Tib. 10; Flor. 1, 1, 12; 2, 14, 3: Erechtheus, Justitia dubium validissime potentior armis, Ov. M. 6, 678; cf. id. Pont. 3, 1, 17: neque multo post extincto Maximo, dubium an quaesita morte, Tac. A. 1, 5; Flor. 1, 1, 8; 4, 2, 91 al.—(δδ) Non dubium est *quin* uxorem nolit filius, Ter. And. 1, 2, 1; id. Eun. 5, 6, 27; Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 32; id. Att. 13, 45; Quint. 11, 2, 10 et saep.: haud dubium est, quin, Ter. And. 2, 3, 17; 3, 2, 50; id. Ad. 5, 9, 19; and *interrog.*, Quint. 3, 2, 1; 10, 1, 5.—(εε) With *acc. and inf.*: perisso me una haud dubium est, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 46; so Liv. 38, 6; Suet. Caes. 52 *fin.*; cf. *interrog.*: an dubium tibi est, eam esse hanc? Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 9.—Ellipt.: si exploratum tibi sit posse te, etc., non esse cunctandum: si dubium sit, non esse conandum, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5.—(β) Dubium habere, to re-

gard as uncertain, to doubt: an tu dubium habebis, etiam sancte quom jurem tibi? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 112: an dubium habebis, num officere quid vobis possit? etc., Sall. H. Fragm. III. 61, 8 Dietsch; cf.: haec habere dubia, neque, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 9 *fin.*—(γ) In dubium: in dubium vocare, to call in question, Cic. de Or. 2, 34; cf.: illud me dixisse nemo vocabit in dubium, Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 5. Vid. also under 3. b.: venire in dubium, Cic. Quint. 2; id. ib. 21, 67; Liv. 3, 13; cf.: alii non veniunt in dubium de voluntate, i. e. *there is no doubt what their wish is*, Cic. Att. 11, 15, 2. Vid. also under 3. b.—(δ) In dubio, *in doubt, in question, undetermined*: dum in dubio est animus, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31; cf. Luc. 7, 247: in dubioque fuere utrum ad regna cadendum esset, etc., Lucr. 3, 836; cf. id. 1085; Quint. 7, 9, 9: aestate potius quam hieme dandum, non est in dubio, Plin. 25, 5, 24, § 59 et saep.: ut in dubio poneret, utrum... an, etc., Liv. 34, 5. Vid. also 3. b.—(ε) Sine dubio, *without doubt, doubtless, indisputably, certainly* (very freq.; in Cic. more than twenty times; not in Caes. and Sall.): *Th.* Numquid dubitas quin? etc. *Gn.* Sine dubio, opinor, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 14; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2; 47; id. Cat. 2, 1; id. Balb. 24, 55; id. Tusc. 2, 7, 18; id. Off. 1, 29, 102; id. N. D. 1, 9, 23; id. Att. 1, 19, 2 et saep. Vid. the passages in Stuerenb. Cic. Off. p. 134 sq. Sometimes, esp. in Quint., with adversative particles: sed, verum, at, etc., *no doubt, doubtless... but, yet, etc.*: cum te togatis omnibus sine dubio anteferebat... sed, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 58; so with *sed*, id. de Or. 3, 57; Quint. 1, 6, 38; 5, 10, 53; 6, 3, 64; with *sed* tamen, id. 12, 6, 7; with tamen, id. 3, 8, 21; 5, 7, 28; 6, 4, 12; with verum, id. 8 prooem. § 33; with at, id. 8, 3, 67; with autem, id. 1, 6, 12 Spald.—(ζ) Procul dubio, *beyond question, undoubtedly* (very rare), Lucr. 3, 638; Liv. 39, 40 *fin.*; Plin. 18, 21, 60, § 187; and: dubio procul, Lucr. 1, 812; 2, 261.—**3. Meton., like anceps** (4), *doubtful, dubious, i. e. precarious, dangerous, critical, difficult* (freq. but mostly poet.): res dubias, egenas, inopiasas consili, *critical condition*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 2; so, res, id. Capt. 2, 3, 46; id. Most. 5, 1, 1; Sall. C. 10, 2; 39, 3; id. J. 14, 5; Liv. 2, 50 *fin.*; Tac. A. 2, 62; Verg. A. 6, 196; 11, 445 al.; cf. pericla (with adversas res), Lucr. 3, 55; 1076: tempora (opp. secundanda), Hor. C. 4, 9, 36: mons erat ascensus dubius, Prop. 4, 4, 83; cf.: quae (loca) dubia nisu videbantur, Sall. J. 94, 2.—**b.** In the *neutr. absol.* (i. q. discrimen, II. B. 2, and periculum): mea quidem hercle certe in dubio vita est, *is in danger*, Ter. And. 2, 2, 10 Ruhnck.; Sall. C. 52, 6; cf. Ov. Am. 2, 13, 2: sese suas exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, Caes. B. G. 6, 7, 6; cf. Cic. Caecin. 27, 76: tua fama et gnatae vita in dubium veniet, Ter. And. 2, 2, 42; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 35; Ov. H. 16, 138 Loers.—*Plur. as subst.*: hinc Italae gentes in dubiis responsa petunt, Verg. A. 7, 86: mens dubiis percussa pavet, Luc. 6, 596.

II. For the syn. varius, *manifold, various* (only in the foll. passages): o multimodis variam et dubium et prosperum copem diem, Pac. ap. Non. 84, 23 (Trag. Rel. p. 115, ed. Rib.). And so prob. is to be explained dubia cena, a *multifarious, richly provided supper*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 28 (for the subjoined explanation of Terence: ubi tu dubites, quid sumas potissimum, is only outwardly adapted to the meaning of dubius); so, dubia cena, Hor. S. 2, 2, 77; and: fercula dubiae cenae, Aus. Mos. 102; Hier. Ep. 22, no. 16.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. (a) **dūbie** (acc. to I. B. 1.), *doubtfully, dubiously* (not in Plaut., Ter., or Caes.): potest accidere, ut aliquod signum dubie datum pro certo sit acceptum, Cic. Div. 1, 55.—Esp. freq. (particularly since the Aug. per.) with negatives: haud (rarely non) dubie, *undoubtedly, indisputably, positively, certainly*: etsi non dubie mihi nuntiabatur Parthos transisse Euphratem, tamen, etc., Cic. Fam. 15, 1 (nowhere else as an *adv.* in Cic.): non dubie, Quint. 7, 2, 6; 9, 4, 67; Front. Strat. 2, 3, 16; and with *sed* (cf. dubius, I. B. 2. b. e), Quint. 11, 2, 1; so, too, nec dubie, Liv. 2, 23 *fin.*; Quint. 2, 14, 2; and with verum, id. 3, 4, 1; with *sed*, Tac. A. 4, 19 *fin.*: haud dubie jam vic-

tor, Sall. J. 102, 1 (cf. on the contrary in Cic. *sine ulla dubitatione* hostis, Phil. 14, 4, 10; cf. Liv. 3, 38; Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 5); so, haud dubie, Liv. 1, 9, 13; 3, 24; 38; 53; 4, 2; 23; 5, 10 *fin.*; 33 *fin.*; 49 *fin.* et saep. (about 70 times; see the passages in Stue-renb. Cic. Off. p. 138); Quint. 10, 1, 85; Tac. A. 2, 43; 88; id. H. 1, 7, 46; 72; 3, 86; 4, 27 *fin.*; 80; id. G. 28; Suet. Caes. 55; id. Calig. 9; id. Galb. 2; Vulg. Lev. 13, 43.—(β) **dubio** = dubie, App. M. 9, 2.

dūcalis, e, adj. [dux], of or belonging to a leader or commander (post-class.): tunicae, Valer. Imp. ap. Vop. Aurel. 13.—Adv.: **dūcaliter**, like a leader or general: antecedere, Sid. Ep. 5, 13.—Comp., Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

dūcator, ōris, m. [id.], a general, prince, chief (post-class.): civitatis, Tert. adv. Jud. 13.

* **dūcatrīx**, īcis, f. [ducatōr], a female leader: vitiorum iracundia, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 14.

dūcātus, ūs, m. [dux], military leadership, command = ἡγεμονία (post-Aug.), Suet. Tib. 19; Flor. 3, 21, 2; Just. 2, 15, 14; Vulg. Sirach, 7, 4: calculis omnibus ducatū latrones ei deferunt, App. M. 7, p. 191 med.—II. In gen., guidance (eccl. Lat.): caecus autem si caeco ducatū praestet, Vulg. Matt. 15, 14.—III. Transf., authority: quaerere a domino ducatū, Vulg. Sir. 7, 4 al.

dūcēna, ae, f. [ducenti], the office of a ducentarius, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 5.

dūcēnārius, a, um, adj. [id.], containing two hundred, of or relating to two hundred (post-Aug.): pondera, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83: procuratores, i. e. who received a salary of 200 sesteritia, Suet. Claud. 24 (cf. Dio Cass. 53, 15): praefectus, Inscr. Orell. 3444; id. Ep. 946; 2648.—Plur. as subst.: ducentarii, Cod. Just. 10, 19, 1: iudices, petty judges (chosen from persons possessed of 200 sesteritia), Suet. Aug. 32.—Subst.: **dūcēnārius**, ii, m., in milit. lang., the commander of 200 men, Verg. Mil. 2, 8.—**dūcēnāria**, ae, f., the office of a ducentarius, i. q. duccena, Cod. Th. 1, 9, 1; App. M. 7, p. 190, 13.

dūcēni, ae, a (gen. ducentū, Sen. N. Q. 3, 7, 3; Liv. 7, 25; Plin. 9, 3, 2, § 4), num. distr., two hundred each, two hundred, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 40; Hirt. B. G. 8, 4; Liv. 9, 19; 40, 18; Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 28 et saep.

dūcentēsima, ae, f. (sc. pars) [ducenti], the two hundredth part, as a tax; one half per cent., Tac. A. 2, 42; Suet. Calig. 16.

dūcenti, ae, a (sing. ducentum, Lucil. ap. Non. 493 *fin.*; Col. 5, 3, 7; gen. ducentū, Liv. 32, 37 al.; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 15: ducentarum, Nep. Them. 2, 5: -torum, Front. Aq. 7), num. [duo-centum], two hundred. I. Lit., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 55; 58; 4, 8, 27 et saep.—II. Transf., for a large number (indefinite), Plaut. As. 2, 2, 10; Cat. 37, 7 sq.; Hor. S. 1, 3, 11; 1, 10, 60; 1, 4, 9; 1, 6, 42 al.

dūcentiēs or **-iēs**, adv. num. [ducenti], two hundred times. I. Lit., Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 40; Cels. 2, 14 *fin.*—II. Transf., for many times indefinitely, Cat. 29, 15.

ducentum, v. ducenti.

dūcīanus, a, um, adj. [dux], of or belonging to a leader or commander (late Lat.): officium, Cod. Th. 15, 11, 2: apparitores, ib. 11, 25, 1: iudicium, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 38.—Subst.: **dūcīanus**, i, m., a commander's servant, Cod. Th. 7, 16, 3; Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2, § 8.

dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (imp. duc; but duce, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 18; id. Most. 1, 4, 11; id. Poen. 5, 4, 59; id. Rud. 2, 3, 55; id. Trin. 2, 2, 103; id. Truc. 2, 5, 26.—Perf. sym.: duxti, Varr. ap. Non. 283, 32; Cat. 91, 9; Prop. 1, 3, 27), v. a. [cf. Goth. tiuh-an; O. H. Germ. zieh-an, to draw; Germ. -zog, in Herzog, commander, duke], to lead, conduct, draw, bring forward, in all senses; very frequently passing over into the signif. of the compounds abducere, deducere, adducere, producere, etc., and of the synonyms agere, trahere, movere, etc. (very freq.). I. Lit. A. In gen.: quo sequar? quo ducis nunc me? Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 2: duc hos intro, id.

Am. 2, 2, 224; id. Aul. 2, 6, 13: duc ac demonstra mihi, id. Cist. 2, 3, 36: suas secum mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi, Cic. Cat. 2, 10 *fin.*; cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 5 *fin.* et saep.: (difficile iter) vix qua singuli carri ducerentur, id. ib. 1, 6, 1; cf. plaustra, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 34: aquam ducere, Cato ap. Charis. p. 192 P.; so, aquam per fundum ejus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4: spiritum naribus, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 5: so, spiritum per siccas fauces, Sen. Ben. 3, 8; cf. aërem spiritum, Cic. N. D. 2, 6 *fin.*: animam spiritum, id. ib. 2, 54, 136; and in gen.: spiritum, for to live, id. Fam. 10, 1; cf. vitam et spiritum, id. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 33: tura naribus, to inhale, Hor. C. 4, 1, 22: sucos nectaris, to drink in full draughts, to quaff, id. ib. 3, 34; cf. pocula, id. ib. 1, 17, 22; and: Liberum, id. ib. 4, 12, 14.—Poet.: iucunda obliuia vitae (referring to the waters of Lethe), Hor. S. 2, 6, 62 (cf. Verg. A. 6, 714 sq.) et saep.: mucronem, to draw from the scabbard, Verg. A. 12, 378; cf. ferrum vaginā, Ov. F. 4, 929: ensem vaginā, Sil. 8, 342; but: ensem duxerat faber, had beaten out, forged, Tib. 1, 3, 48: sortem, Cic. Div. 2, 33; Verg. A. 6, 22; hence, also transf. of that which is drawn by lot, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34; id. Rep. 1, 34; Suet. Caes. 12; Tac. A. 1, 54; 3, 28 al.: pondus aratri, to draw, Ov. M. 7, 119: remos, to row, id. ib. 1, 294; cf. id. ib. 4, 353: numerosa brachia, in dancing, id. Am. 2, 4, 29: lanas, to spin, id. ib. 4, 34; cf. stamina, id. ib. 4, 221: ubera, to milk, id. ib. 9, 358: frena manu, to guide, govern, id. ib. 15, 518: vela, to haul (= navigare), Prop. 1, 6, 2: manus, of swimming, id. 3, 20, 2: illa, to draw the flanks together, become broken-winded, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9: os, to draw awry, to make wry faces, Cic. Or. 25 *fin.*; Quint. 9, 3, 101; cf. vultum, Ov. M. 2, 774: id. P. 4, 8, 13; Mart. 1, 41 et saep.: non equus impiger Currū ducet Achaia Victorem, to draw along, Hor. C. 4, 3, 5; cf. id. Ep. 1, 1, 93.—Absol.: sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere, to take to one's self, appropriate, Sall. J. 41, 5.—B. Esp. 1. To lead, conduct, as a way or road: via duci (te), in urbem? Verg. E. 9, 1; cf. Plin. Ep. 7, 5; Verg. A. 1, 401; Ov. F. 2, 679: Brundisium Minuci melius via ducat an Appi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 20: via ad undas, Ov. M. 3, 602: via ad infernas sedes, id. ib. 4, 433; cf. iter ad urbem, id. ib. 437; Curt. 3, 28, 19; Sen. Prov. 6, 7; id. Vit. Beat. 1; Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 111; Quint. 5, 9, 14; Liv. 5, 40, 8 al.—2. Se, in colloq. lang., to betake one's self, go: jam me ad regem recta ducam, Plaut. Am. 4, 3, 8; id. Aul. 4, 8, 8; id. Bacch. 4, 2, 11; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 7: Balbus duxit se a Gadibus, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 1.—3. A legal t. l., to take, lead away, drag, carry off a person before court, to prison, to punishment, etc.: POST. DEINDE. MANVS. INIECTIO. ESTO. IN. IVS. DVCTIO, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; so, in jus, Liv. 2, 27: illos duci in carcerem iubent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 30: aliquem in carcerem, Suet. Caes. 20: in vincula, id. ib. 79: ad mortem, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 1; Nep. Phoc. 4, 3; and absol.: ducite, ubi capiat, etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 65; Sen. de Ira, 1, 16, 14; Suet. Calig. 27; Plin. Ep. 10, 97, 3 al.: NI. IUDICATVM. FACIT. AVT. QVIS. ENDO. EM. IVRE. VINDICIT. SECVM. DVCTIO. VINCITO, etc., XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45: decreta ejus modi: SI PETIT DUCAS. C. Fuficium duci jussit petitorum, to be imprisoned, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 31; so of a debtor (addictus) who is led off as a slave, Novat. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 255; Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 87; Cic. Fl. 20 *fin.*; Liv. 6, 14 sq.; cf. id. 2, 23 med.; cf. prov.: stultitiam venatum ducere invitas canes, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 83.—4. Uxorem, to lead a wife home, i. e. to marry: bona uxor si ea deducta est, etc. ... Verum egon eam ducam domum, Quae, etc.? Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 91: uxorem domum, id. Aul. 2, 1, 40; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 68: filiam Oretogoris in matrimonium, Caes. B. G. 1, 9, 3; cf. Liv. 4, 4: eum uxorem ducturum esse aliam, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 105: uxorem (or aliquam, filiam aliquidque, etc.), id. Aul. 2, 1, 48; id. Cas. prol. 69 et saep.; Ter. And. 1, 1, 128; 2, 1, 21 et saep.; Cic. Sest. 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 4; id. B. C. 3, 110, 2; Verg. E. 8, 29; Vulg. Marc. 10, 11 et saep.—Absol.: si tu negaris ducere, Ter. And. 2, 3, 5; 2, 3, 9; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 76; Liv. 4, 4 al.: jugum ducere cum infidelibus, i. e. to be yoked in marriage, Vulg. 2 Cor. 6, 14.—Rarely for nubere: si ignorans statum Erotis ut liberum duxisti, is-

que postea servus est judicatus, etc., Imp. Antonin. ap. Cod. Just. 5, 18, 3.—In the comic poets, of taking home prostitutes, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 35; 4, 2, 44; id. Men. 1, 2, 15; id. Stich. 5, 4, 48; id. Truc. 3, 2, 10 et saep.—5. In milit. lang. a. Said of a commander, to lead, to cause to move, to march his army in any direction: locis apertis exercitum ducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 41, 4; cf. id. B. C. 1, 64 *fin.*; 1, 68, 1: exercitum ab Allobrogibus in Segusianos, id. B. G. 1, 10 *fin.*: exercitum in fines Suectionum, id. ib. 2, 12, 1; cf. id. ib. 4, 38, 3; 5, 18, 1: exercitum (legiones, etc.) in Bellovacos, id. ib. 2, 13, 1; 5, 24, 2 et saep.; cf. Tac. A. 2, 57: cohortes ad eam partem munitionum, quae, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 62, 2: exercitum Uticam, id. ib. 2, 26, 1: reliquas copias contra Labienum, id. B. G. 7, 61 *fin.* et saep.—In pass., of the soldiers, to march, move: quam in partem aut quo consilio ducerentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 2.—And in act., absol., of the general himself, to march, move (a favorite expression of Liv.; not in Caes. or Sall.): (Mettus) ducit, quam proxime ad hostem potest, Liv. 1, 23, 1, 27; 9, 35; 22, 18 et saep.—Hence, b. In gen., to lead, command an army or (more freq.) a division: qua in legatione duxit exercitum, Cic. Mur. 9, 20; so, exercitum, Nep. Eum. 13, 1; id. Epam. 7, 3: qui superiore anno primum pilum duxerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 35, 6; 6, 38, 1; id. B. C. 3, 91, 1: ordinem, id. ib. 1, 13, 4; 3, 104, 3; Suet. Vesp. 1: partem exercitus, Sall. J. 55, 4 et saep.—Rarely, to lead a division in front, in advance: consuetudine sua Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducibat: post eas... inde, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 2; hence also, to march in front, take the lead, said of the division that forms the van: pars equitum et auxiliariae cohortes ducabant, mox prima legio, etc., Tac. A. 1, 51; cf. id. ib. 1, 64 *fin.*—(β) Transf. beyond the milit. sphere, to lead, to be leader, head, chief, first in any thing: accedit etiam, quod familiam ducit, Cic. Fam. 7, 5 *fin.* Manut.; so, familiam, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30; id. Fin. 4, 16, 45: ordines, id. Phil. 1, 8, 20: classem (discipulorum), Quint. 1, 2, 24 Spald.; funus, Hor. Epod. 8, 12: toros, Ov. F. 6, 668 et saep.—c. To conduct as prisoners in a triumph: per triumphum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 67: in triumpho, Plin. 7, 43, 45, § 139, v. triumphum.—6. With the accessory idea of creation, formation, to produce, form, construct, make, fashion, shape, dispose (cf. struo, pono, condo, fundo): parietem per vestibulum alicuius, to erect, Cic. Mil. 27 *fin.*; cf. muros, Hor. C. 4, 6, 23: vallum ex castris ad aquam, Caes. B. C. 1, 73, 2: fossam, id. B. G. 7, 72, 1; 7, 73, 2: arcum, Ov. M. 3, 160: lateres de terra, Vitr. 2, 3: vivos vultus de marmore (with excudere spirantia aera), Verg. A. 6, 849; cf. id. ib. 7, 634; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 240; Varr. ap. Non. 283, 32; Plin. 7, 37, 38, § 125; Quint. 10, 3, 18 Spald.; Juv. 7, 237; hence, poet. also: epoes, Hor. S. 1, 10, 44: carmen, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 18; 3, 14, 32: versus, id. ib. 5, 12, 63 et saep.: liniam ex colore, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 81; Quint. 2, 6, 2; cf. orbem, id. 11, 3, 118: alvum, to bring forth by clysters, Cels. 2, 12; 4, 4 et saep.: alapam alicui, qs. to fetch one a box on the ear, Phaedr. 5, 3, 2; cf. colaphum, Quint. 6, 3, 83 Spald.: pugnum, Dig. 47, 10, 4 et saep.; so esp. of processions, dances, etc.: funus, Cic. Quint. 15 *fin.*; Ov. M. 14, 746; Verg. G. 4, 256; cf. exsequias, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 154: pompam, Ov. H. 12, 152; id. F. 6, 405; id. M. 13, 699: choros, Tib. 2, 1, 56; Hor. C. 1, 4, 5; 4, 7, 6 et saep.; cf. choreas, Ov. M. 8, 582; 14, 520.—7. To receive, admit, take any thing (not ante-Aug.): cicatricem, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 66; Liv. 29, 32, 12: rimam, Ov. M. 4, 65: situm, to grow rusty, Quint. 1, 2, 18: formam, Ov. M. 1, 402: colorem, id. ib. 3, 485; cf. pallorem, to grow pale, id. ib. 8, 760: nomina, Hor. C. 3, 27, 76: notam, id. ib. 4, 2, 59 et saep.

II. Trop. A. In gen., to lead, guide, draw, conduct: progredimur quo ducit quemque voluntas, Lucr. 2, 258; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 27; 1, 6, 57: ad strepitum citharae cessatum ducere curam, id. ib. 1, 2, 31: Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus, id. C. 4, 8, 34; cf. Quint. 12, 1, 26: per quaedam parva sane ducant (futurum oratorem), id. 1, 10, 5; cf. id. 1, 1, 27; 1, 5, 58.—Prov.: ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt, Sen. Ep. 107.—B. In partic. 1. To draw, deduce,

DUCO

derive its origin or beginning from anything: ab aliqua re totius vitae ducere exordium, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 18; cf. exordium a nostra persona, Quint. 3, 8, 8; 4, 1, 7: principium disputationis a principe investigandae veritatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 21 fin.: belli initium a fame, id. Att. 9, 9, 2; cf. Quint. 1, 1, 21: initia causasque omnium ex quatuor temporum mutationibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: originem ab Isocrate, Quint. 2, 15, 4; 1, 6, 38; Hor. C. 3, 17, 5 al.: ingressione non ex oratoris disputationibus, sed, etc., Cic. Or. 3, 11: honestum ab iis rebus, id. Off. 1, 18, 60; id. Or. 39, 135: nomen ex quo, id. Ac. 11, 41; cf. nomen a Graeco, Quint. 1, 6, 3; 3, 7, 1; Hor. S. 2, 1, 66 et saep.; cf. also: utrumque (sc. amor et amicitia) ducum (al. dictum) est ab amando, Cic. Lael. 27; id. Fin. 2, 24, 78.—2. To lead a person, as regards his will or opinions, in any direction; to move, incite, induce, allure, in a good or bad sense (most freq. in the pass.): ita me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18: nos ducit scholarum consuetudo, Quint. 4, 2, 28; 5, 11, 19; cf. id. 9, 1, 21: ducit te species, Hor. S. 2, 35 et saep.: declamatores quosdam perversa ducit ambitio, ut, etc., Quint. 10, 7, 21.—In the pass.: si quis statuarum honore aut gloria ducitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 58 fin.: eloquentiae laude, id. Or. 32, 115: quaestu et lucro, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: hoc errore ut, etc., id. Off. 1, 41; cf. litteris eorum et urbanitate, ut, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 41, 120: omnes trahimur et ducimur ad cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem, id. Off. 1, 6 et saep.—b. In a bad sense, to cheat, deceive, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 26; id. Capt. 4, 2, 7; Ter. And. 4, 1, 20; id. Ph. 3, 2, 15; Prop. 2, 17, 1 (3, 8, 1 M.); Ov. H. 19, 13; id. M. 3, 587: (with decipere).—3. With regard to time, to draw out, extend, protract, prolong: bellum, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, 4; id. B. C. 2, 15, 6; 2, 37, 5 sq.; Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2; Liv. 22, 25 et saep.; cf. bellum longius, Caes. B. C. 1, 64, 2; 3, 42, 3: bellum in hiemem, id. ib. 1, 61, 3: eam rem longius, id. B. G. 7, 11, 4; cf. rem prope in noctem, id. B. C. 3, 51, 7: rem leniter, Liv. 3, 41 et saep. Also trans. of time itself: tempus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11; Nep. Them. 7: diem ex die, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 4; and of persons who are put off, delayed: ubi se diutius duci intellexit, id. ib. 1, 16, 5.—Less freq. (mostly poet.), b. In gen., of time, to pass, spend, enjoy: aetatem in litteris, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 50; so, aetatem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 202: vitam, id. Epod. 17, 63; Sen. Ep. 45, 10; cf. Verg. A. 2, 641 (where, shortly before, vitam producere): noctes, Prop. 1, 11, 5; Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 13: somnos, Verg. A. 4, 560.—4. In mercant. lang., to calculate, compute, reckon: age nunc summam sumptus duc, Lucil. ap. Non. 253, 30: minimum ut sequamur, quoniam XC. medimnū milia duximus, accedant eo, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 49; id. Att. 6, 1, 5 and 16; 6, 2, 7; Varr. R. 3, 16, 11; Gell. 1, 20, 5.—b. Transf. beyond the mercant. sphere. (a) Rationem aliquid, to consider, calculate, care for one's advantage or interest (a favorite expression of Cicero): duxi meam rationem, quam tibi facile me probaturum arbitrabar, Cic. Att. 8, 11 D, § 7; so, suam quoque rationem, to have respect to one's own advantage, id. Verr. 2, 1, 48; and: non minorem aratorum quam populi rationem, Suet. Aug. 42 fin.: salutis meae rationem, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: rationem officii, non commodi, id. Sest. 10, 23; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: unius cuiusque temporis ducta ratio est, id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 16: rationem officii atque existimationis, id. Quint. 16, 53.—(b) In gen., to reckon, consider, hold, account, esteem as any thing (cf. aestimo and existimo; very freq. in prose and poetry): parvi id ducebat, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: pro nihilo aliquid, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 85; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 16 fin.; id. Tusc. 5, 32, 90; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: ea pro falsis ducit, Sall. C. 3, 2; cf. innocentiam pro malevolentia, id. ib. 12, 1: vos eritis iudices, Laudip' an vitio duci id factum oportuit, Ter. Ad. prol. 5; so, aliquid honoris, Sall. J. 11, 3; aliquid laudi, Nep. praef. § 4: aliquid despicitui, Cic. Fl. 27, 65: nihil praeter virtutem in bonis ducere (for which, shortly after, in bonis habere = numerare), Cic. Fin. 3, 3; aliquid in numero hostium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 25 fin.; Caes. B. G. 6, 32, 1; cf. ib. 6, 23, 8; without in, ib. 6, 21, 2; cf.: aliquid loco affinium, Sall. J. 14, 1 Kritz. N. cr.:

DUCT

aliquid testimonii loco, Quint. 5, 9, 10: tutelae nostrae duximus, cum Africo bello urgerentur, Liv. 21, 41; cf.: officii duxit exorare filiae patrem, etc., Suet. Tib. 11: faceret, quod e republica fideque sua duceret, id. ib. 25, 7 et saep.: malum cum amici tuum ducis malum, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 48; cf.: Archytas iracundiam seditionem quandam animi vere ducebat, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: eorum, quos idoneos ducebat, consilium habet, Sall. J. 62, 4: nil rectum nisi quod placuit sibi ducunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 83.—With acc. and inf.: sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum, Verg. A. 6, 690: ut omnia tua in te posita esse ducas humanosque casus virtute inferiores putes, Cic. Lael. 2, 7, 19 fin.; id. Rep. 1, 2, 1, 17; 1, 38; 3, 9 (three times); Sall. J. 93, 5; Liv. 22, 14, 6; 22, 59, 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 2; 4, 30, 2; 6, 18 et saep.—Here too probably belongs the much disputed passage: ludos et inania honoris medio rationis atque abundantiae duxit (= ludos publicos cum aliis rebus quae ad inania honoris pertinent, duxit. i. e. existimavit habendos et ponendos in medio rationis atque abundantiae, ut inter rationem, quae plane spernit inania, et abundantiam, quae eadem ostentat, media via incederet), he thought right to manage them in a middle course between reason and profusion, Tac. Agr. 6 fin., v. Dübner and Orell. ad h. l.

* ductabilitas, ātis, f. [ducto], aptness to be duped, Att. ap. Non. 150, 13.

ductarius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or for drawing: funis, perh. only Vitruv. 10, 2; 3 and 5.

ductilis, e, adj. [duco], that may be led, guided, or conducted (post-Aug. and rare): scena, movable, Serv. Verg. G. 3, 24: flumen aquae riguae, i. e. a canal, Mart. 12, 31, 2: aēs, i. e. that may be hammered out thin, Plin. 34, 8, 20, § 94 sq.; cf. aurum, Vulg. Num. 8, 4.

ductim, adv. [id.], by drawing (very rare): major pars operis in vinea ductim, potius quam caesim facienda est (for which, shortly after: ductu falcis, non ictu), Col. 4, 25, 2: invergere in me liquores, in good draughts, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 13 (cf.: pocula duces Lesbii, Hor. C. 1, 17, 21).

ductio, ōnis, f. [id.], a leading, a leading off or away (very rare; perh. not ante-Aug.): aquarum, Vitruv. 1, 1, 10, 19: alvi, Cels. 2, 12; 4, 24 fin.: ut ducere quis posset eos in quos habet jus ductionis, Dig. 43, 30, 3, § 1.

ductito, āvi, v. freq. a. [id.], to lead, to lead with one (a Plautin. word). I. Prop. A. In gen., Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 26.—B. In partic., to lead home a wife, to marry, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 60.—II. Trop., to deceive: ego follitum ductitabo, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 15.

ducto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [id.], to lead or draw, conduct (very freq. in Plaut.; elsewh. perh. only in Ter., Sall., and once in Tac.; not in Cic., Caes., or the Aug. authors). I. Lit. A. In gen.: aliquem, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 158: restim ductans, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34 Ruhnk.: exercitum per saltuos loca, Sall. J. 38, 1; so, exercitum, id. C. 11, 5; 17, 7; id. J. 70, 2; * Tac. H. 2, 100; cf.: equites in exercitu, Sall. C. 13, 3; Amm. 14, 10, 11 (acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 44, this phraseology was regarded by many as indelicate, prob. on account of the foll. signif. of the word ducto).—B. In partic.: aliquam, to take home, take to one's self a concubine, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 12 sq.; id. Men. 4, 3, 20; id. Poen. 4, 2, 46; Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 15.—II. Trop. A. To deceive, delude, cheat: nil moror ductarier, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 159: qui me ductavit dolis, id. Capt. 3, 4, 109.—B. To charm, allure: set me Apollo ipse delectat ductat Delphicus, Enn. ap. Non. 97, 32 (Trag. v. 390 Vahl.): metrices eum labiis ducant, id. Mil. 2, 1, 15.—(But in Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 85, the correct reading is duco, not ducto, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).

ductor, ōris, m. [id.], a leader, commander, chief, general (class.; a favorite word of Vergil, used by him more than 20 times; cf.: dux, imperator, princeps, praetor, praefectus, etc.): exercitus, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 37; Liv. 1, 28: itineris, a guide, id. 7, 41; 10, 21 fin.; Verg. A. 2, 14; 8, 6; 129 et saep.; cf. apum (in their battles), id. G.

DUEL

4, 88; of the leaders in warlike games, id. A. 5, 133; 249; Suet. Tib. 6: classis, a pilot, Verg. A. 6, 334; Ov. M. 12, 574: aquarum Tibris, the king of rivers, Stat. S. 3, 5, 112.—II. One who extends, draws out: ferreus, poet. for iron-worker, Auct. Priap. 32, 13; cf. Vulg. Num. 10, 31.

ductrix, icis, f. [ductor], a female chief, a general: Penthesisilea, Dar. Phryg. 36.

1. ductus, a, um, Part., from duco.

2. ductus, ūs, m. [duco], a leading, conducting (class.). I. Lit. A. In gen.: aquarum, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14; id. Leg. 2, 1, 2; cf. the work of Frontinus: De aquaeductibus, in this sense also simply ductus, id. ib. 5 sq.: aequali ductu porticus, a line, row, Lucr. 4, 426: muri, Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11: litterarum, form, shape, Quint. 1, 1, 25; 10, 2, 2; Plin. 8, 3, 3, § 6: oris (with vultus), lineaments, Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 47: liniarum, Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 195.—B. In partic., military lead, conduct, generalship, command, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 21; id. Fam. 3, 11, 4; Caes. B. G. 7, 62, 2; id. B. C. 1, 7, 6; Vell. 2, 78, 115; Tac. Agr. 5; Suet. Vesp. 4 al.; freq. connected with auspiciis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 41; Liv. 5, 46; 8, 31; 28, 38; Inscr. Orell. 563 al.; sometimes also opp. to auspiciis, as the supreme command, Tac. A. 2, 41; Curt. 6, 3; Suet. Aug. 21 Ruhnk.—II. Trop., of discourse. A. Connection, structure of a play, Quint. 4, 2, 53.—B. A period, Quint. 9, 4, 30 Spald.

dudum, adv. temp. [diu-dum, it is some time since; cf. Don. Ter. And. 3, 4, 3; Prisc. p. 1015 P. Hencel]. I. A short time ago, a little while ago (in Plaut. and Ter. freq., and repeatedly in Cicero's philol. writings and letters, and in Vergil; elsewh., except in the compound jamdudum, very rare; not in Caes.; cf. also diu, pridem): quid ille revortitur, qui dudum proparare se aibat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 29; 1, 1, 231; 2, 1, 73; 3, 2, 35; id. Trin. 2, 4, 29 et saep.; Ter. And. 3, 4, 12; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 34 et saep.; Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 76; id. de Or. 2, 65, 262; id. Att. 11, 24; Verg. A. 5, 650; Stat. Th. 1, 670.—B. Before, formerly. a. Opp. nunc: nunc assentatrix scelesti est, dudum adversatrix erat, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 100; id. Men. 5, 5, 33; 5, 1, 29: etiam si dudum fuerat ambiguum hoc mihi, nunc non est, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 26 al.; id. And. 4, 1, 29; 5, 1, 5; id. Eun. 4, 4, 16; Cic. Brut. 36, 138; Verg. A. 2, 726; 12, 632.—b. Opp. nunc demum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 78; cf. id. Epid. 3, 4, 22; id. Mil. 2, 4, 52.—c. Without such oppos. particles, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 54; id. Truc. 4, 3, 29; Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 19; Cic. Brut. 72, 252; Verg. A. 10, 599: quid tu me sic salutas, quasi dudum non videris, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 52 (dub. Ussing ad loc.).—C. In Plaut. connected with ut or cum, to denote immediately past or present time, just as: nam ut dudum hinc abii, accessi ad adolescentes in foro, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 18; cf. id. Aul. 4, 8, 5; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 33: scilicet qui dudum tecum venit, cum pallam mihi Detulisti, just now, id. Men. 2, 3, 41; cf. ib. 5, 1, 1.—Less freq. without these conjunctions: is se ad portum dixerat Ire dudum, just now, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 135, ed. Ritschl.—II. To designate a remoter past, only in two combinations. 1. Haud dudum, not long ago, i. e. just now, = modo: To E Persia ad me alatae modo sunt istae, a meo domino. Do. Quando? To. Haud dudum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 29.—2. Quam dudum, how long: vide quam dudum hic asto et pulto! id. Stich. 2, 1, 38; Ter. And. 5, 2, 9; id. Eun. 4, 4, 30: Al. Qui non abiisti, ita ut dudum dixerat? Am. Dudum? Quam dudum istuc factum? Al. Temptas; jam dudum, modo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 59.

duella, ae, f. [duo], a Roman weight = two sextulae, or the third part of an uncia, Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 23; Isid. Or. 16, 25.

duellator, duellicus, v. bell.

* duellis, is, m. [duellum = bellum], a warrior, Arn. 1, p. 10.

Duellus (in MSS. and inserr. also written Duilius and Duillius), a, um [duellum = bellum; cf. Cic. Or. 45, 153; Quint. 1, 4, 15], a Roman gens; esp., 1. C., the famous conqueror of the Carthaginians, in honor of whom the Columna rostrata was erected, 493 A. U. C., Cic. Rep. 1, 1; id. de Sen. 13, 44; id. N. D. 2, 66; id. Planc. 25;

Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 192; Sil. 6, 665; cf. Inscr. Orell. 549.—**2.** *ML*, a *tribune of the people*, A. U. C. 283, Liv. 2, 55 al.

Duellōna, v. Bellona.

duellum, v. bellum.

duicensus dicebatur cum altero, id est, cum filio census, Paul. ex Fest. p. 66, 14 Müll. [duis = bis and censo].

duidens, v. bidens, II. b.

Duilius or **Duillius**, v. Duellius.

duim, v. do init.

duis, **1.** verb., v. do init.—**2.** *Num.*, v. bis init.

duitae, arum, m. [duo], heretics who believed in two gods, Prud. Hamart. praef. 37.

duitas, atis, f. [id.], the state of being two, duality, Dig. 50, 16, 242, § 3; δνός, duitas, Gloss.

duitor, v. do init.

dulcacidus, a, um, adj. [dulcis-acidus], of a sourish-sweet flavor (late Lat.): liquor, Seren. Sammon. 11, 151; 32, 607.

* **dulcator**, oris, m. [dulco], a sweetener: fontis amari, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 237.

dulce, adv., sweetly, pleasantly, v. dulcis, fin. (β).

dulcedo, inis, f. [dulcis], sweetness. **I.** *Lit.*, a sweet taste (rare): radix amara quam quadam dulcedine, Plin. 25, 6, 30, § 66; Vulg. Exod. 15, 25.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** *Trop.*, pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, charm: nimia aquarum, Lucr. 6, 1266; cf.: frugum et vini, Liv. 5, 33; vini, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 137: aut aliquem fructum capiant dulcedinis almae (shortly before opp. dolor), Lucr. 2, 971; cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 13; 2, 34, 114; id. Leg. 1, 17 fin.; Verg. G. 1, 412; 4, 55: honoris et pecuniae, Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2: avium (genit. obj.), Auct. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 70: agrariae legis, Liv. 2, 42: potestatis ejus, id. 5, 6 fin.: vitae, Cels. 6: orationis, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161; cf. vocis, Ov. M. 1, 709: gloriae, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: iracundiae, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2 fin.; cf. irae, Liv. 9, 14 fin.: otii, Tac. A. 1, 2: amoris, Verg. A. 11, 538 et saep.: plebeios creandi, Liv. 5, 13; cf. praedandi, id. 6, 41 fin.: scabendi, Plin. 8, 25, 37, § 90: furandi, id. 8, 57, 82, § 222 al.—In plur., Vitruv. 7 praef.

dulcesco, dulci, 3, v. inch. n. [id.], to become sweet, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53; Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 127; Sil. 7, 41, § 70; Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 23.

dulcia, orum, v. dulcis, I. B.

dulciarius, a, um, adj. [dulcia], of confections, making sweetmeats: vascula, to hold confections, Inscr. Orell. 114.—**II.** Esp. of persons: pistor, a confectioner, pastry-cook, Mart. 14, 222 in lenum; App. M. 10, p. 244, 30.—Hence, subst., **dulciarius**, ii, m., a pastry-cook, Lampr. Helio. 27; Treb. Claud. 14; Veg. Mil. 1, 7.

dulciculum, a, um, adj. dim. [dulcis], sweetish (very rare): potio, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46; caseus, as a term of endearment, *Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 179.

dulcifer, era, orum, adj. [dulcis-fero], containing sweetness, sweet (very rare): ficus, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 103 P. (v. 71 Vahl.); cantharus, *Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 17.

dulcifico, avi, 1, v. a. [dulcis-facio], to sweeten: oratio jejunium dulcificat, Petr. Chrysol. Serm. Dub. 6.

dulciloquus, a, um, adj. [dulcis-loquor], sweetly speaking (late Lat. and rare): calami, Aus. Idyll. 20, 4: ars Orphei, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

dulci-mōdus, a, um, adj. [dulcis], sweetly modulated (late Lat.): psalmi, Prud. Psych. 664.

dulcinervis, e, adj. [dulcis-nervus], sweetly-stringed (late Lat.): arcus, Mart. Capt. 9, § 917.

* **dulciola**, orum, n. dim. [dulcis], little sugar-cakes: mellita, App. M. 4, p. 115, 12.

* **dulciorelōcus**, a, um, adj. [dulcis-os-loquor], speaking with a sweet mouth, an epithet of Nestor, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 13.

dulcis, e, adj. [from dulcis, by dissimilation; cf. ten-ebrae from root tam-; root in Sanscr. gul-jam, sweetness; Gr. γλυκύς, γλυκερός, sweet], sweet (very freq.; cf.:

suavis, venustus, jucundus, gratus, acceptus, amoenus, etc.). **I.** *Lit.*, opp. amarus: (animal) sentit et dulcia et amara, Cic. N. D. 3, 13; cf. Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 72: mel, id. Asin. 3, 3, 24; id. Truc. 2, 4, 20; cf.: liquor mellis, Lucr. 1, 938; 4, 13: aqua, id. 6, 890: poma, id. 5, 1377; Hor. S. 2, 5, 12: vinum, id. C. 3, 12, 1; cf. merum, id. ib. 3, 13, 2: dolium, id. Epod. 2, 47: olivum, id. S. 2, 4, 64: sapor, id. C. 3, 1, 19 et saep.—*Comp.*: uva, Ov. M. 13, 795.—*Sup.*: panis, Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 92 et saep.—Hence, **B.** *Subst.* and heterocl., **dulcia**, orum, n., sweet cakes, honey-cakes, sugar-cakes (late Lat.), Vop. Tac. 6; Lampr. Helio. 26; 31; Prud. Psych. 429.—**II.** *Trop.*, agreeable, delightful, pleasant, charming, soft, flattering. **A.** *In gen.*: dulcia atque amara apud te sum elocutus omnia, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 61; id. Truc. 1, 2, 78: vita, Lucr. 2, 997; cf.: lumina vitae, id. 5, 989: solacia vitae, id. 5, 21: orator, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3; cf. of orators or writers, Quint. 10, 1, 77; 73; 12, 10, 44; cf. also: non quo ea (oratione) Laelii quicquam sit dulcius, Cic. Brut. 21, 83: genus dicendi, Quint. 2, 8, 4: carmen, id. 12, 10, 33: poemata, Hor. A. P. 99 et saep.: nomen libertatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63; cf. id. Att. 15, 13, 3: auditu nomen, Liv. 24, 21, 3: amores, Hor. C. 1, 9, 15: otium, id. Epod. 1, 8: fortuna, id. C. 1, 37, 11: dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, Hor. C. 3, 2, 13.—With dat.: mensae dulcis herili canis, Val. Fl. 7, 130.—*Prov.*: dulce etiam fugias, fieri quod amarum potest, Pub. Syr. 144 Rib.—*Sup.*: epistola, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 4: quod in amicissimo quoque dulcissimum est, id. Lael. 23 fin. al.—**B.** *In partic.* of friends, lovers, etc., friendly, pleasant, agreeable, charming, kind, dear: amici (opp. acerbi inimici), Cic. Lael. 24 fin.; cf.: amicitia remissior esse debet et liberior et dulcior, id. ib. 18 fin.: liberi, Hor. Epod. 2, 40; cf. nata, id. S. 2, 3, 199: alumnus, id. C. 3, 23, 7; id. Ep. 1, 4, 8.—Hence, in addressing a person: optime et dulcissime frater, Cic. Leg. 3, 11; cf.: dulcissime Attice, id. Att. 6, 2, 9: mi dulcissime Tiro, Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 2: dulcis amice, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 12: dulce decus meum, id. C. 1, 1, 2.—*Absol.*: quid agis, dulcissime rerum? Hor. S. 1, 9, 4.—Hence, *adv.* (acc. to II.), agreeably, delightfully. (a) **dulciter**, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18; Quint. 1, 10, 24; 4, 2, 62; 9, 4, 14; 12, 10, 71.—(β) **dulce**, Cat. 51, 5; Hor. C. 1, 22, 23; 24; id. Ep. 1, 7, 27; Stat. S. 3, 4, 8; id. Th. 4, 274.—**C.** *Comp.*: dulcius spirare, Quint. 12, 10, 27; Prop. 1, 2, 14.—**C.** *Sup.*: dulcissime scripta, Cic. Brut. 19, 77.

dulcisonorus, a, am, adj. [dulcis-sonorus], sweetly sounding: res. Serv. Centim. p. 24 Santen. (p. 467, 17 Keil).

dulcisonus, a, um, adj. [dulcis-sonus], sweetly sounding: murmur, Sid. Carm. 6, 5; Cassiod. in Psalt. praef.

dulcitas, atis, f. [dulcis], sweetness, pleasantness (ante- and post-classical). **I.** *Lit.*: fici, App. de Mundo, 74, 34.—**II.** *Trop.*: conspirantis animae, Att. ap. Non. 96, 27 (Trag. v. 640 Rib.): tanta, Caecil. ap. Non. ib. (Com. v. 218 Rib.).

dulciter, adv., v. dulcis, fin. (a).

dulcītudo, inis, f. [dulcis], sweetness (very rare). **I.** *Lit.*: gustatus, qui dulcitudine praeter ceteros sensus commovetur, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99.—**II.** *Trop.*, pleasantness, agreeableness, charm: usurarum, Dig. 42, 8, 10, § 10: CVM QVA VIXIT ANNIS XIII CVM MAGNA DVLCITVDINE, in great tenderness (acc. to dulcis, II. B.), Inscr. Grut. 752, 3; so Inscr. Fabr. 250, 4.

dulco, ātus, āre, 1, v. a. [id.], to sweeten (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 5, 4; id. Carm. 2, 105.

dulcor, oris, m. [id.], sweetness (cf. the opp. amarus; late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 6; 3, 5; Vulg. Sirach, 11, 3 al.

dulcōro, āre, 1, v. a. [dulcor], to sweeten (late Lat.): amaritudinem, Hier. Ep. 22, 9; id. ib. 69, 9: animam, Vulg. Prov. 27, 9: mare mortuum et amaras aquas, Hier. ap. Ps. 76.—Hence, *P. a.*: **dulcorātus**, a, um, sweetened, Plin. Val. 1, 2 al.

Dulgibini, orum, m. (Δουλιχίον), Ptol., a Germanic tribe on the banks of the Weser, in the present Lippe-Detmold, Paderborn, and Pymont, Tac. G. 34.

† **dūlice**, adv., = δουλικώς, in the manner of a slave, servilely, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58.

Dulīchium, ii, n. (Δουλιχίον Hom., Δολίχαι Strab.), an island of the Ionian Sea, southeast of Ithaca, belonging to the kingdom of Ulysses, perhaps one of the Echinades, but its situation is uncertain, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 54; Verg. A. 3, 271; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 67; called also **Dulīchia**, ae, f. (sc. insula), Prop. 2, 14, 4 (3, 6, 4 M.).—Hence, **II.** **Dulīchius**, a, um, adj., of Dulīchium, or poet., of Ulysses.—So, dux, i. e. Ulysses, Ov. M. 14, 226; id. R. Am. 272; cf. juvenis, Prop. 2, 21, 13 (3, 14, 13 M.): vertex, the head of Ulysses, Ov. M. 13, 107: portus, id. ib. 13, 711: rates, Verg. E. 6, 76: Irus, Prop. 3, 5, 17 (4, 4, 17 M.): manus, Ov. M. 13, 425: palatium, i. e. of the companions of Ulysses, id. Tr. 4, 1, 31: proci, i. e. of Penelope, Stat. S. 5, 1, 58; cf. Ov. H. 1, 87.

Dulōrestes, is (**Dolorestes**), m., the title of a tragedy of Pacuvius, Prisc. 668 P. v. Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 91 sq. and 364.

dum, conj. [for dium, acc. from dius;

cf. diu, Corss. Ausspr. 2, 856], denotes the temporal relation of two actions to each other. **I.** As contemporaneous, or, **II.** As in immediate succession, so that with the commencement of one action the other ceases. **I.** As contemporaneous. **A.** Without respect to the limits of the two actions, while, whilst, during the time in which. **1.** In gen., construed with the indicative, except in oratio obliqua, where the subjunctive was sometimes used. In Aug. poets and late prose the subjunctive often stands in oratio directa, v. the following). (a) *Indic. praes.*: dum cum hac usuria Uxore mihi nunc morigero, haec curata sint Fac sis, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 25; so id. Aul. 4, 2, 14; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 19; Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 11; Cic. Clu. 32 fin.; Verg. E. 3, 75; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 190 et saep.—In the praes. histor.: dum haec loquimur, interea loci ad macellum ubi advenimus, etc., Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 24; id. Phorm. 5, 9, 18; Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15; id. Div. in Caec. 17, 56: dum haec geruntur, Caesari nuntiatum est, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 46, 1; cf. these forms of transition, id. ib. 3, 17, 1; 4, 32, 1; 4, 34, 3; 5, 22, 1; 6, 7, 1; 7, 57, 1; id. B. C. 1, 56, 1; 2, 1, 1 et saep.: dum ea concurrunt et conferuntur, nocte intermissa circiter hominum milia VI ad Rhenum contendunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 27, 4; cf. id. B. C. 1, 37, 1; id. ib. 1, 36, 1; Liv. 21, 7, 1; Verg. G. 4, 559.—In the imperf.: dum haec in Appulia gerebantur, Samnites... urbem non tenuerunt, Liv. 10, 36 fin.; 21, 53; 41, 14; Nep. Hann. 2, 4; Tac. Agr. 41; cf.: dum is in aliis rebus erat occupatus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91.—In the fut.: nunc animum advortite Dum argumentum hujus eloquar comediae, Plaut. Am. prol. 96.—In the perf.: dum Cyri et Alexandri similis esse voluit, Crassorum inventus est dissimilimus, Cic. Brut. 81, 292; so id. Mur. 27, 55; id. Fin. 2, 13; id. Phil. 14, 12, 33; id. Att. 1, 16, 2; Nep. Reg. 2, 2 al.—In the pluperf.: dum in unam partem oculos animosque hostium certamen averterat, pluribus locis scalis capitur murus, Liv. 32, 24.—In the fut. perf.: bellum ingens geret Italia... Tertia dum Latio regnante viderit aestas, Verg. A. 1, 265.—*Prov.*: dum loqueris, i. e. this instant, Petr. 99.—In the oratio obliqua: dic, hospes, Spartae, nos te hic vidisse jacentes, Dum sanctis patriae legibus obsequimur, Poeta ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 101; Liv. 2, 57; 26, 16; Tac. A. 15, 59; id. H. 1, 33; Ov. M. 4, 776 et saep.—(β) *Subj.* In oratio obliqua: dixisti, dum Planci in me meritum verbis extollerem, me arcem facere e cloaca, Cic. Planc. 40; so id. de Or. 1, 41 fin.; id. Mur. 24; id. Att. 5, 17, 3; Sall. C. 7, 6; Tac. H. 4, 17 fin. al.—In oratio recta: o quotiens ausae, caneret dum valle sub alta, Rumpere mugitu carmina docta boves, Tib. 2, 3, 19: dum intentus in eum se rex totus averteret, etc., Liv. 1, 40, 7: dum ea in Samnio gererentur, id. 10, 18, 1; Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 2; Verg. G. 4, 457; Mart. 1, 22, 1; Hirt. B. Hsp. 23; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 35; id. Caes. 39; Hyg. Fab. 12 al.—**III.** When the principal action is an immediate and sudden sequence of that described in

the clause with *dum*, subito or repente is often used in the principal clause: *dum tempus teritur, repente milites*, etc., Liv. 29, 9, 5: *dum advenientes filia interrogat, repente in oculis*, etc. Suet. Aug. 99: *dum Appium orno, subito sum factus accusatoris ejus socer*, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 1; Hirt. B. Afr. 61.—**C.** When the actions are simply presented as contemporaneous, *interea*, *jam* or *interea jam* is often used in the principal clause: *dum haec mecum reputo, accersitur lavatum interea virgo*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 44; Cic. Quint. 6, 28: *dum ea Romani parant, jam Saguntum oppugnabatur*, Liv. 21, 7, 1; cf. also: *dum . . . interim*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 8; id. Men. 1, 3, 31; Liv. 21, 47, 7 al.—**2.** Esp. of duration in the present, *now*, *yet*. **a.** In combination with *etiam* *primum*, and esp. freq. with the negations *non*, *nec*, *ne*, *haud*, *nihil*, *nullus*, *nemo*, *v. h. vv.*—**b.** Colloq., as an enclitic with imperatives and interjections (by some separately written: *ades dum*, *abi dum*, etc., but v. Ritschl, Opusc. Phil. p. 567 sq.); orig. acc. of time, *a moment*, *a second*, *a little*. *Sosia adesdum, paucis te volo*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 2: *abidum*, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 8: *circumspicedum*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 109: *dicdum*, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 5: *factodum*, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 39: *iteradum*, Poeta ap. Cic. Att. 14, 14: *jubedum*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 7: *manedum*, id. Bacch. 4, 6, 24; Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 4: *memoradum*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 103: *tacedum*, id. Men. 2, 2, 73: *tangedum*, id. Rud. 3, 5, 5 al.: *agedum* (most freq.), id. Am. 2, 2, 151; 5, 1, 29; id. As. 4, 1, 1; 5, 1, 1 et saep. (for which, *agidum*, id. Trin. 2, 2, 89 Ritschl ad loc.); Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 27; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 69; id. Hec. 3, 1, 35; id. Phorm. 5, 3, 1; Cic. Sull. 26; Liv. 7, 9, 9; 16 al.; Cat. 63, 78; Stat. Th. 7, 126 al.: *agitedum*, Liv. 3, 62 Drak.; 5, 52; 7, 34 *fin.*: *cedodum*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 15: *ehodum*, id. And. 1, 2, 13; 2, 1, 24; 3, 5, 10; id. Eun. 2, 3, 68; also in Plaut. in enumerations: *primumdum* (= Gr. *πρῶτον μὲν*), Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 26; id. Most. 2, 1, 53; id. Trin. 1, 2, 61 al.—**B.** With respect to the temporal limit of both actions, i. q. *tandiu* *quam* or *usque* eo, *as long as*, *while*. **1.** Lit. (with *indic.* when the duration of the action in the principal clause is alone implied, except in the oratio obliqua).—In *praes.*: *bene factum a vobis, dum vivitis, non abscedet*, Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1 *fin.*; so Cic. Lael. 4, 14; id. de Sen. 23, 86; id. Fin. 3, 2, 9; Caes. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.* al.—In *fut.*: *quid illos opinamini animi habuisse atque habituros, dum vivent?* Cato ap. Gell. 10, 13, 17; Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 103; Cic. Rosc. Am. 32 *fin.*; id. Leg. 1, 1, 2; Verg. A. 1, 607 sq. et saep.—**(β)** *Subj.*, often, when the clause with *dum* expresses a desired end, or refers to an indefinite future: *non tibi venit in mentem, Si, dum vivas, tibi bene facias*, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 76: *pars, dum vires suppetent, eruptionem censebant*, Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 2: *ut sua sponte, dum sine periculo liceret, excederet Gadibus*, id. B. C. 2, 20, 3: *hoc unum esse tempus de pace agendi, dum sibi uterque confideret ut pares ambo viderentur*, id. ib. 3, 10, 7: *de quo (sc. animo) dum disputarem, tuam mihi dari vellem*, Cotta, eloquentiam, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 147 Bait. (v. Roby, Gram. 2, 284 sq.).—**b.** With *tandiu*, *tantum*, *tantummodo*, *tantisper*, *usque*; or opp. *postea*, *postquam*, *deinde*, *ubi*, *nunc*, etc.—With *tandiu*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3; id. Cat. 3, 7; id. de Sen. 12, 41; id. Tusc. 5, 33 *fin.*; id. Att. 9, 6, 5 al.—With *tantum*, Liv. 27, 42.—With *tantummodo*, Sall. J. 53, 3.—With *tantisper*, Plaut. Truc. prol. 11; Ter. And. 1, 1, 44; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 54.—With *usque*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5: *dum . . . postea*, id. Mur. 12; 26—*dum . . . postea quam*, Caes. B. G. 7, 82, 1; Cic. Rosc. Am. 43 *fin.*—*dum . . . postquam*, Sall. J. 53, 3; Liv. 21, 13; cf. Ter. And. 1, 1, 27—*dum . . . deinde*, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 5; Liv. 27, 42, 13—*dum . . . sed ubi*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 37; Caes. B. C. 1, 51, 5—*dum . . . nunc*, Ter. And. 1, 2, 17; Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 11.—For *tandiu . . . dum*, less freq. *dum . . . dum*, *as long as*, *so long*: *sic virgo dum intacta manet, dum cara suis*, Cat. 62, 45 and 56; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 16: *dum habeat, dum amet*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 23 (al. tum).—**c.** In Plautus repeatedly with an emphatic *quidem*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 57; 5, 2, 20; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 48; id. Merc. 2, 3, 53; id. Ps. 1, 5, 92.—**2.** Transf. **a.** In

conditional relations as a restrictive particle, like *quatenus* and *duntaxat*, *so long as*, *if so be that*, *provided that*, *if only* (so regularly connected with the subjunctive; freq. in prose and poetry): *dum pereas, nihil interduo aiant vivere*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 36: *Ly. Concede, inspiciam quid sit scriptum*. **Cu.** *Maxime, Tuo arbitrato, dum auferam abs te id quod peto*, id. Curc. 3, 58; cf.: *dum res maneant, verba fingant arbitrato suo*, Cic. Fin. 5, 29 *fin.*: *oderint, dum metuant*, Att. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 28, 97: *licet lascivire, dum nihil metuas*, Cic. Rep. 1, 40 et saep.; in the *imperf.*: *qui sese in cruciatum dari cuperet, dum de patris morte quaereretur*, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 119; Sall. C. 40, 4; id. J. 68, 3; Quint. 10, 1, 33: *An. Non pudet vanitatis?* **Do.** *Minime, dum ob rem*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 41; so without a verb, Cic. Fam. 7, 9; id. Ac. 2, 32, 104; Quint. 4, 1, 70; 9, 4, 58; 10, 3, 5; cf.: *dum eatenus*, id. 1, 11, 1.—**(β)** With an emphatic *modo*, and often in one word, *dummodo*: *aeque istuc facio dummodo Eam des, quae sit quaestiosa*, etc., Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 189; id. Aul. 2, 2, 62; id. Mil. 2, 2, 98; Cic. Rep. 3, 3; id. Off. 3, 21; id. Cat. 1, 5; 9; Prop. 3, 17, 17 (4, 16, 17 M.); Ov. F. 5, 242 al.; cf.: *sin autem jejunitatem . . . dummodo sit polita, dum urbana, dum elegans*, in Attico genere ponit, etc., Cic. Brut. 82, 285: *dummodo sit dives, barbarus ille placet*, Ov. A. 2, 276.—Separated by other words: *mea nil refert, dum patiar modo*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 28: *certumst pati, dum illum modo habeam mecum*, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 57; Val. Fl. 5, 265.—**(γ)** With *tamen*, and in Plautus (cf. above, 1. c.), with *quidem*.—With *tamen*, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 314; Cels. 3, 4; Quint. 1, 1, 11; 2, 12, 7; 8 proem. § 32; Dig. 39, 22, 4.—With *quidem*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 20; id. Aul. 2, 2, 34; cf. the foll. number.—**(δ)** In negative conditional clauses, with *ne*, *so long as not*, *provided that not*, *if only not*: *VTEI SENATVS. NOSTER. DECERNERET. DVM. NE. MINVS. SENATORIBVS. C. ADESENT.*, S. C. de Bac. (thrice): *id faciat saepe, dum ne lassus fiat*, Cato, R. 5, 4; Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 137; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 8, 26; id. Curc. 1, 1, 36; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 12; Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4; 8, 11, B *fin.*; Liv. 3, 21 Drak.; 28, 40; Ov. H. 3, 81.—So too, *dummodo* *ne*, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185; id. Fam. 10, 25, 2; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7; id. Att. 12, 45 al.: *dum quidem ne*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 89.—**b.** With a causal accessory notion, *until*, *long enough for*, etc. (very rare, only with subjunctive): *obsidio deinde per paucos dies magis quam oppugnatio fuit, dum vulnus ducis curaretur*, Liv. 21, 8; cf. id. 24, 40; Suet. Aug. 78 *fin.*: *nam se quoque moveri finget, dum aditum sibi ad aures faciat*, Quint. 4, 1, 46.

II. In immediate succession, *until*, *until that* (with the subjunctive or the indicative, as the idea of aim or simply of time predominates; cf. e.g.: *quid dicam, quantus amor bestiarum sit in educandis custodiendisque iis, quae procreaverunt, usque ad eum finem, dum possint se ipsa defendere*), Cic. N. D. 2, 51 *fin.*: *ea mansit in condicione atque pacto usque ad eum finem, dum iudices rejecti sunt*, id. Verr. 1, 6, 16; cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 32; id. Eun. 1, 2, 126; Liv. 4, 21 *fin.*; 27, 42. Cicero generally, Caesar always employs the subjunctive). **(a)** *Subj.*: *is dum veniat, sedens ibi opperibere*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 14; cf.: *paulisper mane, dum edormiscat unum somnum*, id. Am. 2, 2, 64; cf. also Cic. Att. 7, 1, 4; so with *expectare*, id. Lael. 13; Caes. B. G. 1, 11 *fin.*; 4, 13, 2; Liv. 3, 11 *fin.*: *Tac. Or. 19 *fin.*; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 42; Luc. 5, 303 et saep.; with morari*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 28; Liv. 4, 21 *fin.*; 22, 38 al.; cf. infra, β: *sic deinceps omne opus contextitur, dum justa muri altitudo expleatur*, Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 4; id. B. C. 1, 58, 4; cf.: *multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem Inferretque deos Latio*, Verg. A. 1, 5: *ut spatium intercedere posset, dum milites conveniret, legatis respondit*, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 7 *fin.*: *Caesar ex eo tempore, dum ad flumen Varum veniatur, se frumentum daturum pollicetur, from that time until*, etc., id. B. C. 1, 87, 1: *differtur in tempus aliud, dum defervescat ira*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78 (cf. ib. *dum se ipsi colligant*): *quippe qui moram temporis quaererent, dum Hannibal in Africam traiceret*, Liv. 30, 16 *fin.* et saep.—

(β) *Indic.*: *tu hic nos, dum eximus, interea opperibere*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 5; so with *opperiri*, Cic. Att. 10, 3; with *manere* aliquem, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 28; with *expectare*, id. Eun. 1, 2, 126; with *morari*, Liv. 27, 42; cf.: *causas innecte morandi, Dum pelago desaevit hiems*, Verg. A. 4, 52: *retine, dum ego huc servos evoco*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 89; cf.: *Tityre, dum redeo, pasce capellas*, Verg. E. 9, 23: *struppis, quibus lectica deligata erat, usque adeo verberari jussit, dum animam efflavit*, Gracch. ap. Gell. 10, 3, 5; cf. in the *perf.*, Prop. 1, 3, 45; in the *fut.*, id. 1, 14, 14. See Hand, Turs. II. pp. 303–330.

* **dumalis**, e, adj. [dumus], bushy, bristly: *coma*, Mart. Cap. 4, § 329.

† **dumecta**, v. *dumetum* *in*it.

‡ **dumesco**, ēre [dumus], to be overgrown with bushes, acc. to Diom. p. 335 P.

dumetum or **dummetum** (another form: **DUMECTA** antiqui quasi **DUMICETA** appellabant, quae nos *dumeta*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 67, 10 Müll.), i, n. [id.], thorn-bushes, thorn-hedge, thickets. **I.** Lit., Cic. Tusc. 5, 23; Verg. G. 1, 15; Hor. C. 3, 4, 63; 3, 29, 23 al.—**II.** Trop.: *cur orationem tantas in angustias et Stoicorum dumeta compellimus?* Cic. Ac. 2, 35: *quod cum efficere volitis (i. e. dum significare) in dumeta conrepitis*, id. N. D. 1, 24 *fin.*

* **dumicola**, ae, m. [dumus-colo], that dwells in thickets, Avien. Perieg. 895.

dummodo, v. *dum*, I. B. 2. a. (β).

Dumnorix, igis, m., an Aeduan, brother of Divitiacus, Caes. B. G. 1, 3 al.

dumōsus (also **dummosus**; old form **dusmōsus**, like *Casmena*, *Casmili*, etc., Liv. Andron. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 67, 5 Müll.), a, um, adj. [dumus], full of thorn-bushes, bushy (rare): *rupes*, Verg. E. 1, 77; cf. *saxa*, Ov. M. 10, 535: *montes*, Col. 4, 33, 5; *colles*, id. Poët. 10, 150: *arva*, Verg. G. 2, 180.

dumtaxat (less correctly, **duntaxat**; in ante-Aug. monuments perh. always written separately; often in inscriptions separated by some words: *dum . . . taxat*; cf. also Lex ap. Fest. p. 246, 12 Müll.), adv. [dum-taxo; hence, lit., as far as it holds good, extends]. **I.** To this extent, so far, in so far, as far as this matter is concerned: *sin autem jejunitatem et siccitatem . . . dummodo sit polito . . . in Attico genere ponit, hoc recte dumtaxat*, Cic. Brut. 82, 285: *nos animo dumtaxat vigenus*, id. Att. 4, 3 *fin.*: *sint ista pulchriora dumtaxat adpectu*, id. N. D. 2, 18, 47; id. Div. 2, 43, 90; id. Deiot. 1, 1; Hirt. B. Afr. 90; Dig. 4, 3, 17, § 1: *dumtaxat de peculio, as far as relates to the peculium*, Edict. Praet. ap. Dig. 15, 2, 1; Dig. 14, 4, 7, § 5.—**II.** Hence, defining a limit, either as maximum or as minimum, exactly, of the proper measure, which may be not more, or not less. **A.** (Not more, i. e.) Only, simply, merely = *tantummodo*. **1.** Esp. in specifying numbers and amounts: *MITTANTVR MULIERES LIBERAE DVMTAXAT QVINQVE*, Edict. Praet. ap. Dig. 25, 4, 1, § 10 *med.*: *secum duxerit dumtaxat homines IIL. (= duodequingaginta)*, Lex. Acil. Repet. 32; Cato, R. R. 49 (quoted in Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 198): *ut consules potestatem haberent tempore dumtaxat annum, genere ipso ac jure regiam*, Cic. Rep. 2, 32; in thesis: *eum quis volet magistraturae multare, dum minore parti familiae taxat, liceto*, Lex Silia A. U. C. 510, Huschke, Jurisp. Antejust. p. 10.—**2.** In gen., in other restrictive applications: *dumtaxat*, ut hoc promittere possis, etc., Lucr. 3, 378: *peditatur dumtaxat procul ad speciem utitur, equites in aciem mittit*, *Caes. B. C. 2, 41, 2: *Cato enim dumtaxat de magnitudine animi, etc., simply*, Cic. Par. ad proem. 3; id. N. D. 1, 38, 107; 1, 44, 123; id. Ep. ad Brut. 3; id. de Or. 2, 27, 119; Liv. 10, 25; Tac. G. 25; Suet. Caes. 55; 75; Hor. S. 2, 6, 42 et saep.; Curt. 4, 42; 9, 36 al.—**3.** So, non *dumtaxat* = non modo: *non rebus dumtaxat, sed etiam moribus*, etc., Dig. 26, 7, 12, § 3: *non eos dumtaxat, sed omnes, etc.*, ib. 50, 16, 235; cf.: *nec dumtaxat animum vobis fidelem praestitit, sed omnibus interfuit bellis*, etc., Liv. 37, 53, 9.—**B.** (Not less, i. e.) At least = *saltem*. **1.** Like A. 1., esp. in numerical specifications: *obsonari dumtaxat ad minam*, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 91: *cum in testamento scriptum esset,*

ut heres in funere aut in monumento *DUMTAXAT* AVREOS CENTVM consumeret, non licet minus consumere, si amplius vellet, licet, Dig. 50, 16, 202: statim Arpinum irem, ni te in Formiano commodissime expectari viderem, dumtaxat ad prid. Non. Mai., Cic. Att. 2, 14; cf. *IBI EPVLEN-VR DUMTAXAT IN V. ID. IVL.*, Inscr. Orell. 707.—2. In gen., in other restrictive applications: valde me Athenae delectarunt: urbs dumtaxat et urbis ornamentum, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 5; cf. id. ib. 2, 18, 2; id. Fam. 12, 1; id. Mil. 2, 5; id. de Or. 1, 58, 249; id. Lael. 15, 53 al.; Cels. 5, 26; Sen. Ben. 5, 2; id. Ep. 58; Quint. 1, 4, 20; 2, 10, 2; Hor. A. P. 23: non tantum virtutes ejusque digne prosecutus, sed vitia quoque et delicta, dumtaxat modica, perpeccus, at least, Suet. Aug. 66.—3. In a very few passages dumtaxat approaches so nearly in meaning to dummodo that it may be rendered by a conjunction in Eng., *provided that*: qui, cum luxuriose viverent, non reprehenderentur eo nomine dumtaxat cetera caverent, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 21; cf. Suet. Aug. 66 supra; v. Hand, Turs. II. pp. 330-339.

dumus (old form **dusmus**, v. **dumosis**), i, m. [dusmus for densimus, from densus], a thorn-bush, bramble, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65; Verg. G. 3, 315; 338; 4, 130; id. A. 4, 526 et saep.

dumtaxat, v. **dumtaxat**.
duo, ae, ō (acc. masc. duo as freq. as duos; cf. ambo. Passages with duo, Att. ap. Charis. p. 101 P.; Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 4; 3, 2, 37; id. Most. 3, 2, 89; 147; id. Ps. 1, 3, 99; 4, 2, 43; Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 5; 3, 1, 9; Cic. Rep. 1, 10; 1, 13; 2, 14; 2, 19; id. Verr. 2, 2, 9; id. Tull. § 19 Beier *N. cr.*; id. Fam. 3, 4, 2; 7, 25, 2; id. Att. 9, 11, A, 2; Caes. B. G. 7, 69, 2; Liv. 6, 42 fin.; 35, 21; Suet. Calig. 41; id. Oth. 1, 5; Verg. A. 11, 285; Hor. S. 1, 7, 15 al.—Gen. duum, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 102 P.; Att. ap. Cic. Or. 46 fin.; Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2; Sall. J. 106, 5; Liv. 3, 25; Plin. 12, 19, 42; 89; 15, 17, 18; § 63 et saep.—Neutr. dua, Att. ap. Cic. Or. 46 fin.; and connected with pondo, also duapondo, Vitr. 10, 17; Scrib. Comp. 45; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 15.—The metre **duo** occurs only in Aus. Ep. 19, 13), *card. num.* [Sanscrit. dva; Gr. δύο, δύο; Goth. twai; Germ. zwei; Engl. two; cf. bis (for dvis), dubius, duplex, etc.]. **I**. **Two**: hi ambo et servus et herex frustra sunt duo, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 19; angues duo maximi, id. ib. 5, 1, 56; duo talenta argenti, id. As. 1, 3, 41 et saep.—**II**. = Gr. οἱ δύο, the two, both: subito edicunt duo consules, Cic. Sest. 14, 32: duo sapientia praestantes, pater et socer, Nep. Tim. 3, 2: nocuit sua culpa duobus, Ov. M. 15, 115; cf.: vos inter duos, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 2: qui duo populi, Liv. 8, 17, 9.

duodēcājūgum, i, n. [vox hybr., δύοδεκα + jugum], a team of twelve animals, Ambros. in Ps. 118, Sermon. 4.

† **duodēcas**, ādis, f., = δύοδεκάς, the number twelve, Tert. Praescr. 49.

duodēcennis, e, adj. [duodecim-annus], twelve years old, Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 1, 10; 3, 2.

duodēcennium, ii, n. [duodecennis], a period of twelve years, Cod. Th. 2, 27, 1, § 6.

duodēcies (or -iens, quadrisyl., Auct. Carm. de Phoenice, 28), *adv. num.* [duodecim], twelve times, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75; Liv. 38, 28.

duodēcim, *card. num.* [duo-decem], twelve, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 10; Cic. Rep. 2, 17; Caes. B. G. 1, 5, 2 et saep.—So, duodecim (and more freq. XII.) Tabulae, the laws of the Twelve Tables, Cic. Off. 1, 12; Quint. 5, 14, 18; Varr. L. L. 5, § 22 Müll. et saep.; called also *absol.*: duodecim (or XII.), Cic. Leg. 2, 23 (repeatedly); id. Off. 3, 16 al. (v. Wordsworth, Fragm. and Spec. pp. 253-265).

duo-dēcimus, a, um, *ord. num.*, the twelfth (a common word in Caes.): legio, Caes. B. G. 2, 23, 4; 2, 25, 1; 3, 1, 1; 7, 62, 4; id. B. C. 3, 34, 3.—*Adv.*: **duodēcimo**, for the twelfth time: consul, Capitol. Anton. Pius, § 8.

† **duodēcim-vir**, vīri, m., one of the twelve commissioners, Inscr. Orell. 3969.

* **duodēnarius**, a, um, *adj.* [duoden], containing twelve: numerus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 34 Müll.

duō-dēni, ae, a, *distr. num.*, twelve each; twelve: uxores habent deni duode-nique inter se communes, Caes. B. G. 5, 14, 4: duodena descripti in singulos homines jugera, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85; Liv. 5, 33; cf.: fossa duplex duodenū pedum, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 7: milia, id. ib. 7, 75, 3: astra, Verg. G. 1, 232; cf. signa, Ov. M. 13, 618: nec inveniuntur qui velint debere rei publicae, praesertim duodenis assibus, at twelve per cent., Plin. et Traj. Epist. 54, 1.

duōdēnnium, ii, n., the space of twelve years, Mythogr. Vat. 3, p. 163 med. (al. duodecennium).

duō-dē-nōnāginta (written LXXXVIII.), *card. num.*, eighty-eight, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 118.

duō-dē-octōginta, *card. num.*, seventy-eight, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62.

duō-dē-quādrāgeni, ae, a, *distr. num.*, thirty-eight each: pedum columnae, Plin. 36, 2, 2, § 6; and 36, 15, 24, § 114.

duō-dē-quādrāgēsīmus, a, um, *ordin. num.*, the thirty-eighth: anno, Liv. 1, 40.

duō-dē-quādrāginta, *card. num.*, thirty-eight, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20; Liv. 35, 40.

duō-dē-quinquāgeni, ae, a, *distr. num.*, forty-eight each; forty-eight: diebus, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 38.

duō-dē-quinquāgēsīmus, a, um, *ordin. num.*, the forty-eighth: anno, Cic. Brut. 44: die, Col. 9, 14, 4.

duō-dē-quinquāginta, *card. num.*, forty-eight, Col. 9, 14, 1; 12, 5, 1 (written III., Lex. Acil. Repet. 32 al.).

duō-dē-sexāgēsīmus, a, um, *ordin. num.*, the fifty-eighth: annus, Vell. 2, 53, 13.

duō-dē-sexāginta, *card. num.*, fifty-eight, Plin. 11, 9, 9, § 19.

duō-dē-tricēsīmus, a, um, *ordin. num.*, the twenty-eighth: dies, Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 10, 6.

duō-dē-tricēns, *adv. num.*, twenty-eight times, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70 Zumpt *N. cr.*

duō-dē-trīginta, *card. num.*, twenty-eight, Liv. 33, 36 fin.; Suet. Tib. 1 al.

duō-dē-vicēni, ae, a, *distr. num.*, eighteen each: denarii, Liv. 21, 41.

duō-dē-vicēsīmus (or **viges-**), a, um, *ordin. num.*, the eighteenth, Cato and Varr. ap. Non. 100, 11 sq.: pars tauri, Plin. 2, 73, 75; § 184; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 5; and permesin: duo enim devicesima Olympiade, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 55.

duō-dē-vīginti, *card. num.*, eighteen, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 74 sq.; Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 128; id. Rep. 2, 22; Caes. B. G. 2, 5 fin.; id. B. C. 3, 71 al.; cf. also: annis mille centum et duobus de viginti fere, etc., Eutr. 10, 9.

duō-et-vicēsīmāni, *gram. m.* [duo-et-vicesimus], soldiers of the twenty-second legion, Tac. H. 4, 37, 5, 1.

duō-et-vicēsīmus, a, um, *ordin. num.*, the twenty-second: anno, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 5, 4: legio, Tac. H. 1, 18; 1, 55; 4, 24; 4, 37; cf. the preced. ait.

duonus, v. bonus init.

duōviri, viri, and usu. *plur.* **duōviri** (less correctly **duumviri**, Zumpt, Gram. § 124; Krebs, Antibar. p. 391; in MSS. and Inscr. usu. II. vir, II. viri; but, **duovires**, Inscr. Orell. 3808: **duoviri**, ib. 3886, v. infra), *gram. m.* [duo+vir], a Roman board or court consisting of two persons. **I**. Perduellionis, an extraordinary criminal court, the **duumviri**, anciently selected by the kings or the people for each case as it arose; so in the trial of Horatius, Liv. 1, 26; of M. Manlius, id. 6, 20; of C. Rabirius, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 12; v. Mommsen, Hist. 1, 204.—**II**. Sacrorum, the keepers of the Sibylline books, Liv. 3, 10, 7; 5, 13, 6; cf. Dion. Hal. 4, 62 (afterwards decemviri and quindecimviri were elected for this purpose; cf. Liv. 22, 10, 9; Lact. 1, 6, 13); v. Mommsen, Hist. 1, 240.—**III**. Navales, an extraordinary board created for the purpose of equipping fleets, Liv. 9, 30, 4; id. 40, 18, 8; id. 41, 1, 2 sq.; v. Mommsen, Hist. 1, 531; 4, 136.—**IV**. Ad aedem faciendam (dedicandam, locandam), the **duumviri** for building or dedicating a temple, Liv. 7, 28, 5; id. 22, 33, 8.—In the sing.: **duumvir**, Liv. 2, 42, 5; id. 35, 41, 8; 40, 34, 5 sq.—**V**. The highest board

of magistrates in the municipia and colonies, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93; Caes. B. C. 1, 23; id. ib. 1, 30; Inscr. Orell. 2540: **quinqvennales**, ib. 3882 sq.: **iviri dicvndo**, ib. 3805 sq.—In the sing.: **duovir**, ib. 3813 sq.; 4982; also ib. 3886 (Momms. 1956).—**VI**. **Viri extra urbem purgandis**, officers who had the charge of the streets of the suburbs of Rome, Tab. Heracl. 1, 50 ed. Götting.

duplāris, e, *adj.* [duplus], containing double (late Lat.): numerus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; 2, 1: miles, one who receives double pay as a reward, Veg. Mil. 2, 7; also in the form **duplarius**, Inscr. Orell. 2003; 3476 al., v. duplicarius.

† **duplārius**, v. praeced.

duplatio, ōnis, f. [duplo], a doubling, Dig. 9, 4, 31.

duplex, icis (abl. commonly duplici; duplice, Hor. S. 2, 2, 122), *adj.* [duo-plico], twofold, double. **I**. Lit.: et duplices hominum facies et corpora bina, Lucr. 4, 452; cf. aēr (with geminus), id. 4, 274: cursus (with duae viae), Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: pars (opp. simplex), Quint. 8, 5, 4; cf. id. 4, 4, 5: modus (opp. par and sesquiple), Cic. Or. 57, 193 et saep.: duplice de semine, Lucr. 4, 1229: quem locum duplici altissimo muro munierant, Caes. B. G. 2, 29, 3: fossa duodenū pedum, id. ib. 7, 36 fin.: vallum, id. B. C. 3, 63, 3: rates, id. ib. 1, 25, 6: tabellae, consisting of two leaves, Suet. Aug. 27: dorsum, consisting of two boards, Verg. G. 1, 172: acies, Caes. B. G. 3, 24, 1; id. B. C. 1, 83, 1; 3, 67, 3 al.; cf. proelium, Suet. Aug. 13: seditio, id. Tib. 25: triumphus, id. Dom. 6: cura, id. Tib. 8 et saep.—**Prov.**: duplex fit bonitas, simul accessit celeritas, who gives promptly gives twice, Plaut. Syr. 141 (Rib.).—**B**. Transf. **1**. Of things made double by being divided into two, cloven, bipartite, double: ne duplices habeatis linguas, ne ego bilingues vos necem, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 7; cf. id. As. 3, 3, 105: ficus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 122; Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 52; Veg. Vet. 2, 10, 6 (1, 38, p. 265 Bip.; cf. id. 1, 56, p. 281 Bip.): folia palmarum, Plin. 16, 24, 38, § 90: lex, Quint. 7, 7, 10.—**2**. Poet., like the Gr. διπλοῦς, of things in pairs, for ambo or uterque, both: oculi, Lucr. 6, 1145: palmarum, Verg. A. 1, 93; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 327.—**3**. Opp. to single, like the Gr. διπλοῦς and our double, for thick, strong, stout: clavi, Cato R. R. 20: amiculum, Nep. Dat. 3; cf. pannus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 25: fenus, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 22 (for which: magnum fenus, Tib. 2, 6, 22).—**4**. With quam in post-Aug. prose, for alterum tantum, twice as much as, Col. 1, 8, 8: duplex quam ceteris pretium, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9; Quint. 2, 3, 3.

II. Trop. **1**. Of words, of a double sense, ambiguous: verba dubia et quasi duplicia, Quint. 9, 2, 69.—**2**. In poets, like the Gr. διπλοῦς, of character, q. s. double-tongued, double-faced, i. e. false, deceitful: Ulixes, Hor. C. 1, 6, 7: Amathusia, Cat. 68, 51; so, animo, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 8; 4, 8.—**Adv.**: **duplīciter**, doubly, on two accounts, Lucr. 6, 510; Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 104; id. Fam. 9, 20: res conscriptae, ambiguously, Arn. 5, p. 182; Vulg. Sirach. 23, 13.

duplīcārius, ii, m. [duplex], a soldier who receives double pay as a reward, Varr. L. L. 5, § 90 Müll.; Liv. 2, 59 fin.; Inscr. Orell. 3533; 4994 (cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 53 fin.; Liv. 7, 37; and 24, 47); also written **duplīcarius**, Inscr. Orell. 3533; see also duplicarius.

duplīcātio, ōnis, f. [duplico], a doubling (post-Aug.): radiorum, i. e. reflection, Sen. Q. N. 4, 8; Dig. 9, 4, 31: temporis, ib. 48, 19, 8.—**II**. Esp., (a) As' arithm. t. t., a doubling, multiplication by two, Mart. Cap. 7, § 750.—(β) As Jurid. t. t., the answering of one objection by another, turning an objection upon an adversary, Gal. 4, 127.—(γ) As rhet. fig., = ἀντιπᾶσις, the repetition of a word in beginning a clause, Ruf. Schem. Lex. § 8.

duplīcātō, *adv.*, twice as much, v. duplico fin.

duplīcātōr, ōris, m. [duplico], a doubler, magnifier, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

† **duplīcārius**, v. duplicarius.

duplīcītās, ātis, f. [duplex], a being double, doubleness (late Lat.): aurium, Lact. Opif. Dei 8: narium, id. ib. 10.

dupliciter, *adv.*, doubly, on two accounts, *v.* duplex *fin.*

duplico, *avi*, *atum*, 1 (u long, Verg. E. 2, 67), *v. a.* [duplex], to double (class.) **I.** Lit.: numerum dierum, Cic. N. D. 1, 22; so, numerum, id. Rep. 2, 20 (twice); Caes. B. G. 4, 36, 2; Tac. H. 2, 30: modum hastae, Nep. Iphicr. 1 *fin.*: exercitum, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2; cf. copias, Liv. 7, 7: fructum, Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 1; cf.: reditum pretio, Col. 12, 52, 2: rem, Pers. 6, 78: stipendium legionibus in perpetuum, Suet. Caes. 26: tributa, id. Vesp. 16: verba, i. e. to repeat, Cic. Or. 39, 135 (with iterare); id. Part. 6, 20 sq.; also, to form a bipartite word, to compound (e. g. androgynus): faciliore ad duplicanda verba Graeco sermone, Liv. 27, 11.—**II.** Transf. **A.** (Acc. to duplex, I. B. 3.), to double, i. e. to enlarge, augment, increase: mobilitas duplicatur, Lucr. 6, 337: duplicata ejus diei itinere, Caes. B. C. 3, 76 *fin.*; cf. cursu, id. ib. 3, 92, 2: et sol crescentes cedens duplicat umbras, Verg. E. 2, 67; cf. Ov. M. 11, 550: duplicata nimbo flumina, id. Am. 1, 9, 11: ut in dies magis magisque haec nascens de me duplicetur opinio, Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 2: curam, Sall. Or. Cottae, p. 245 ed. Gerl.; cf. sollicitudines, Lucet. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2: bellum, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. E. 2, 67.—**B.** In poets and in post-Aug. prose meton. (effectum pro causa), to double up, to bow, bend a person or thing: nos duplicat timor, Naev. ap. Non. p. 487 (Trag. v. 45 Rib.): duplicato poplite, Verg. A. 12, 927: corpus frigore, Val. Max. 5, 1, 1 ext.: virum dolore, Verg. A. 11, 645; Ov. M. 6, 293; Stat. Th. 3, 89; 6, 859.—**C.** To double by dividing, to split in two, tear apart, tear (late Lat.): capillum, Cels. 7, 7, 8: vesicam, id. 7, 26, 2 *fin.* al.—Hence, ***duplicato**, *adv.*, twice as much: degredi, Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 76.

duplico, *onis*, *m.* [duplus], the double of any thing (very rare), XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. vindiciae, p. 376, 30 Müll.; Plin. 13, 3, 3, § 12; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 66, 13 Müll.—**II.** Esp., the double of the perfect number, six, i. e. twelve, = *διπλασιον*; cf. Vitr. 3, 1, 6.

1. dūplo, *are*, *v. a.* [id.], to double (only in jurid. Lat., for the class. duplico), Dig. 40, 12, 20; Gai. ib. 38, 10, 3; cf.: duplatis duplicabis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 2 Müll.

2. dūplo, *adv.*, doubly, *v.* duplus *fin.*

dūplus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [duplex], double, twice as large, twice as much. **I.** *Adj.*: dupla et tripla intervalla, Cic. Univ. 7: pars, id. ib.: scrobes, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 751 P.: pecunia, Liv. 29, 19: donativum, Suet. Dom. 2.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** **dūplum**, *i. n.*, the double of any thing: a terra ad lunam centum viginti sex milia stadiorum esse, ab ea usque ad solem duplum, Plin. 2, 21, 19, § 83; Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 56: furem dupli condemnari, feneratorum quadrupli, Cato R. R. praef.; Cic. Off. 3, 16, 65: decrevit, ut, si iudicatum negaret, in duplum iret, id. Fl. 21: in duplum, Dig. 40, 12, 20 al.: duplo major, Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 98.—**B.** **dūpla**, *ae*, *f.* (sc. pecunia), a double price, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 39; Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 5; Dig. 21, 1, 31, § 20; cf. ib. 21, 2, 6 tit.: de evictionibus et duplae stipulatione.—Hence, *adv.*: **dūplo**, doubly, twofold, Vulg. Matt. 23, 15.

dūpondiarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [dupondius], containing two asses. **I.** Prop.: orbiculus, Col. 4, 30, 4.—**Subst.**: **dūpondiarius**, *ii*, *m.* (sc. nummus), a two-as piece, Plin. 34, 2, 2, § 4.—**II.** Transf., like diobolaris, worth two coppers, i. e. worthless, bad: dominus, Petr. 53, 5: homo, id. 74, 15.

dūpondius, *ii*, *m.*, or **dūpondium**, *ii* (cf. Varr. L. L. 9, 49, § 81; also, **dūpondium**, Gromat. Vet. p. 28, 14; p. 167, 11), *n.* (duo-pondus), the sum of two asses. **I.** As a coin, Varr. L. L. 5, § 169; 9, § 81 Müll.; Plin. 33, 3, 3, § 42; Cic. Quint. 16, 53; Petr. 14, 3 al.—**B.** Transf., need, want, Petr. 58, 13.—**II.** As a measure, two feet, Col. 3, 13, 5; 3, 15, 2 et saep.

dūrabilis, *e*, *adj.* [duro], lasting, durable (rare; not ante-Aug.): quod caret alterna requie durabile non est, Ov. H. 4, 89; Col. 12, 38, 7; 12, 55, 1: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 23 al.—**Comp.**: durabilior materies, App. Mag. p. 314, 13.—**Sep.** does not occur.—**Adv.**:

dūrabiliter, in a lasting manner, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 9.

dūrabilitas, *ātis*, *f.* [durabilis], last-
ingness, durability (late Lat.): frumentorum, Pall. 1, 36, 2.

dūracinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [durus-acinus], orig. of the grape, hard-berried, hard (only fit for eating): uva, Cato R. R. 7, 2; Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 14; Suet. Aug. 76; Mart. 13, 22; cf. vites, Col. 3, 2, 1.—Transf., of other fruits: persica, Plin. 15, 12, 11, § 39; id. 15, 28, 34, § 113; Pall. Febr. 25, 32: cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 103.

dūramen, *inis*, *n.* [duro], hardness, concr. (very rare): aquarum, i. e. ice, Lucr. 6, 530.—Of a hardened or ligneous vine-branch, see the foll., I.

dūramentum, *i*, *n.* [id.], a hardening in concreto. **I.** Lit., a hardened, i. e. ligneous vine-branch, Col. 4, 21, 1; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 208; Pall. Febr. 12, 1.—Called also duramen, Col. 4, 22, 1.—**II.** Transf., a means of hardening, stimulus: humanae imbecillitatis efficacissimum duramentum est necessitas, Val. Max. 2, 7, 10.—**III.** Trop., firmness (with robur), Sen. Tranq. An. 1.

Dūranus, *ii*, *m.*, a river in Gallia, now Dordogne, A. Son. Idyll. 9, 464; Sidon. Carm. 22, 103.

† **dūrateus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = *δουράτεος*, wooden, only of the Trojan horse: equus, Lucr. 1, 477 (the Homeric *ἵππος δουράτεος*, Od. 8, 493; 512); cf. durius.

* **dūrator**, *ōris*, *m.* [duro], one who hardens, a hardener, Pac. Pan. Theod. 33.

dūratrīx, *icis*, *adj. f.* [durator], that renders durable, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 17.

dūre, *adv.*, hardly, *v.* durus *fin.*

† **dūreo**, *ēre*, 2, *v. n.* [durus], to be hard, Serv. Verg. E. 1, 91; Prisc. 800 P.

dūresco, *ui*, 3, *v. incho.*, to grow hard, to harden. **I.** Prop.: durescit humor, *Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; so in the *prae*s.: limus, Verg. E. 8, 80: campus, id. G. 1, 72: corpus, Ov. M. 8, 607: curialium, id. ib. 15, 417: oraque duruerant, id. ib. 2, 831: durescente materia, Tac. G. 45.—**II.** Trop.: in alicujus lectione, qs. to become ossified, Quint. 2, 5, 21; 10, 5, 16.

†† **dūreta**, *ae*, *f.* [a Span. word], a wooden bathing-tub, Suet. Aug. 82 *fin.*

dūricordia, *ae*, *f.* [durus-cor], hard-heartedness (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 4; 13.

* **dūricōrius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [durus-corium], hard-skinned: ficus, Cloatius ap. Macr. S. 2, 16.

Duris, *is*, *m.*, a Greek author, of Samos, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 18; Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 30 al.

* **dūritas**, *ātis*, *f.* [durus], hardness, harshness: orationis (with severitas), Cic. Or. 16 *fin.*

dūriter, *adv.*, hardly, etc., *v.* durus *fin.*

dūritia, *ae* (also rarely **dūrities**, Cels. 3, 24; 6, 18, 6 al.; acc.: duritium, *Lucr. 4, 268; Cat. 66, 50; Ov. M. 1, 401; 4, 751; id. H. 4, 85 Jahn. *N. cr.*; abh.: duritie, Plin. Pan. 82, 6; Suet. Ner. 34), *f.* [durus], hardness. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: saxi, Lucr. 4, 269; cf. Ov. M. 1, 401; and 4, 751: ferri, Cat. 66, 50: adamantina, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189: lactis coacti, id. 23, 7, 64, § 126: pellis, Ov. M. 3, 64 sq. et saep.—**B.** Esp., in medic. lang., induration: praecordiorum, Cels. 3, 24: alvi, Suet. Ner. 34: vulvarum, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 250 al.—In the *plur.*, Plin. 23, 4, 40, § 82 sq.; 28, 15, 60, § 212; 25, 5, 22, § 55; 28, 17, 70, § 234 al.—**2.** Of wine, hardness, harsh flavor, opp. suavitas, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 74.—**II.** Trop. **A.** (Acc. to durus, II. A.) A severe mode of life, rigor, austerity: in parsimonia atque in duritia atque industria omnem adolescentiam meam abstinui, agro colendo, etc., Cato ap. Fest. s. v. REPASTINARI, p. 281, 23 Müll.; Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 75; id. Truc. 2, 2, 56; *Caes. B. G. 6, 21, 3; Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 74; id. Part. 23, 81; Sall. J. 100, 5; Tac. A. 6, 34; Plin. Pan. 82, 6 al.; cf. transf.: qui patientiam et duritiam in Socratico sermone maxime adamarat, Cic. de Or. 3, 17.—**2.** Absence of feeling, insensibility: eam animi duritiam, sicut corporis, quod cum uritur non sentit, etc., Cic. Dom. 36, 97; cf. id. ib. 38, 101: duritia ferrum ut superes adamantaque, Ov. H. 2, 137; so in eccl. Lat. freq. cordis, Vulg. Matt. 19, 8; and duritia

alone: populi, id. Deut. 9, 27.—**B.** (Acc. to durus, II. A.) Harshness, strictness, rigor: tua duritia antiqua, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26; Prop. 3, 12, 20 (4, 11, 20 M.).—Poet.: duritiae mihi non agerere reus, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 46; cf.: oris, qui depudere didicerat, Sen. Const. Sap. 17.—**C.** (Acc. to durus, II. B.) Hardness, oppressiveness, severity: duritia lenitasve multarum (legum), Suet. Claud. 14; so, imperii, Tac. H. 1, 23: operum, id. A. 1, 35; cf.: caeli militiaeque, id. ib. 13, 35.

dūrities, *v.* duritia *init.*

* **dūritudo**, *inis*, *f.* [durus, II. B.], harshness, cruelty, Cato ap. Gell. 17, 2, 20; id. ap. Non. 100, 23.

1. dūrius or **dūreus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = *δούριος* or *δούρειος*, equus, the Trojan horse, Aur. Vict. Orig. 1; Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 12.—Poet. transf.: duria nox, i. e. the night in which the Greeks descended from the interior of the horse, Val. Fl. 2, 573; cf. durateus.

2. Dūrius, *ii*, *m.* (**Dūria**, *ae*, *m.*, Claud. in Laud. Ser. Reg. 72), one of the principal rivers of Spain, now the Douro, Mel. 3, 1, 7 sq.; Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 112 sq.; Sil. 1, 234 al.

dūriuscūlus, *a*, *um*, *adj. dim.* [durus, II. A.], somewhat hard, rough, or harsh (perh. only in the foll. passages).—Of expression: Catullus, Plin. H. N. praef. § 2; cf. versus, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 5.

dūro, *avi*, *atum*, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [durus], to make hard, to harden (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit. (a) *Act.*: quae nobis durata ac spissa videntur, Haec, etc., Lucr. 2, 444; so in the *part. perf.*: coria (with condurare ferrum), id. 6, 970; cf. cutis, Ov. M. 4, 577: caementa calce (opp. interlita luto), Liv. 21, 11: ova in aqua, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 45: pontus frigore, Ov. P. 4, 9, 85: nives solo, Hor. C. 3, 24, 39: aqua salibus, i. e. strongly saturated, Col. 7, 4 *fin.*, v. durus, I.: ungulas (mularum), id. 6, 37, 11: ferrum icibus, Plin. 34, 15, 43, § 149: guttas in grana, id. 12, 19, 42, § 94: uvam fumo, i. e. to dry, preserve, Hor. S. 2, 4, 72.—In medic. lang.: corpus, i. e. to bind, make costive, opp. molire, Cels. 2, 14; cf. id. 2, 33 *fin.*—In fullers' lang., to harden, stiffen or full cloth: *Art.* Non quo durare. *Par.* Si non didicisti fulloniam, non mirandumst, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 57 (with a punning reference to the meaning II. A. 2.).—(β) *Neutr.*: tum durare solum et disculdere Nerea ponto Coeperit, i. q. durescere, Verg. E. 6, 35; so, vino minime durante, uva maxime, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 37.—**II.** Trop.

A. (Acc. to durus, II. A. 2.). **1.** *Act.*, to make hard with use or labor, etc.; to make hardy or callous, to inure (class.): opere in duro membra manusque, Lucr. 5, 1359; cf.: membra animusque, Hor. S. 1, 4, 119: umeros ad vulnera, Verg. G. 3, 257: hoc se labore durant homines adolescentes, *Caes. B. G. 6, 28, 3; cf.: exercitum crebris expeditionibus, patientiaque periculorum, Vell. 2, 78, 2: cor, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 6; cf. mentem, Tac. A. 3, 15 al.: ab duratis usu armorum pulsi, Liv. 7, 29; so in the *part.*, id. 23, 18; 30, 28: durati bellis, id. 42, 52: vitia durantur, grow inveterate, Quint. 1, 1, 37.—**2.** *Neutr.* (so most freq.), to be hardened, inured to troubles, i. e. to be patient, to wait, persevere; to endure, hold out: durare nequeo in aedibus, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 1; cf. id. Men. 5, 2, 31; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 15; Liv. 5, 2, 7; 38, 7 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 3, 23; Verg. A. 9, 604; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 82 al.; cf. *impers.*, Liv. 10, 46: durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis, Verg. A. 1, 207; cf. Suet. Calig. 45; Auct. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 91; Ov. Am. 3, 11, 27 al.: nequeo durare, quin, etc., Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 22: durare nequeo quin intro eam, id. Mil. 4, 6, 34; Suet. Claud. 26.—(β) With acc., to bear, endure (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): patior quemvis durare laborem, Verg. A. 8, 577: quascumque vias, Stat. S. 5, 2, 153; and of inanimate subjects: sine funibus Vix durare carinae Possunt imperiosius Aequor, Hor. C. 1, 14, 7; cf.: (vitis genus) quod siccitatem durat et ventos, Pall. Febr. 9, 1.—(γ) With *inf.*: non quis parumper durare opperiet, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 5.—**B.** In gen., to hold out, to continue in existence, to last, remain (very freq.): *Ar.* Ubi illaec (talenta) quae dedi ante? *Cl.* Abusa. Num si ea durarent mihi,

etc., Plaut. As. 1, 3, 44: uti quam diutissime durent oleae, Cato R. R. 58; 104; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 3: omnem durare per aevum, Lucr. 3, 605; cf. id. 3, 812; Verg. G. 2, 100; Suet. Calig. 6 al.: neque post mortem durare videtur (corpus), Lucr. 3, 339; cf. ib. 561: ad posteros virtus durabit, Quint. 3, 1, 21; cf. id. 1, 11, 18; 3, 1, 9; 5, 11, 41: maneat quae so durentque gentibus, si non amor nostri, ad certe odium sui, Tac. G. 33: durante originis vi, id. Agr. 11; cf. Petr. 96, 3: durante bello, Tac. A. 14, 39; so with *adhuc*, Suet. Gramm. 24; cf.: munera, quibus donatus est, durant, ostendunturque *adhuc* Bais, *are still in existence*, id. Tib. 6 et saep.—With *inf.*: ut vivere durent, Luc. 4, 519; so Sil. 10, 653; 11, 75; Petr. 41, 2.—In Tacitus sometimes of persons, for vivere, *to live*: narratum ab iis, qui nostram ad juventam duraverunt, Tac. A. 3, 16; id. Or. 17; id. Agr. 44. And once in the same author (acc. to the better reading) of extension in space: durant colles (= continuantur, ultra porriguntur; French, *s'y prolongent*), *extend continuously to the frontier*, Germ. 30.—**B.** (Acc. to durus, II. B.) **1.** Act., *to render hard, callous, insensible; to dull, to blunt* (rare and perh. not ante-Aug.): aerea dehinc ferro (Juppiter) duravit saecula, Hor. Epod. 16, 65: ad plagas durari, Quint. 1, 3, 14 (cf. § 12: quae in pravam induruerunt: ad omne facinus durato, Tac. H. 4, 59.—Of the affections, Vulg. Job, 39, 16.—*Pass.*: linguae vitia, inemendabili in posterum pravitate durantur, *to become confirmed, incurable*, Quint. 1, 1, 31.—**2.** Neutr., *to be hard, stern, callous, insensible* (rare and not ante-Aug.): ut non durat (pater) ultra poenam abdicationis, Quint. 9, 2, 88: in nullius umquam suorum necem duravit, Tac. A. 1, 6; Petr. 105 *fin.*: cf.: usque ad caedem ejus duratura filii odia, Tac. A. 14, 1 *fin.*

Durócortorum, i, n., Δουρκόρτορα, the capital of the Remi in Gallia Belgica, now Rheims, Caes. B. G. 6, 44, 1.

Duronius, ii, m., a Roman proper name, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 274 al.

durus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. root dhar, to fix, confirm], *hard*. **I.** Lit. **A.** Orig. as affecting the sense of feeling: et validi silices ac duri robora ferri, Lucr. 2, 449; so, silex, Verg. A. 6, 471: ferrum, Hor. C. 3, 11, 31: cautes, Verg. A. 4, 366; Ov. M. 4, 672: bipennes, Hor. C. 4, 4, 57: ligones, id. Epod. 5, 30: aratrum, id. S. 1, 1, 28: compes, id. Epod. 4, 4: pelles, Lucr. 6, 1195; Verg. G. 3, 502: arva, id. ib. 2, 341; cf. cutis, Ov. M. 8, 805: alvus, Cels. 6, 18, 9; Hor. S. 2, 4, 27: aqua, *hard*, i. e. containing much earthy matter, Cels. 2, 30 *fin.*; cf. muria, saturated with salt, Col. 6, 30 *fin.*; 12, 6, 1 et saep., v. muria: dumeta, i. e. rough, Ov. M. 1, 105 et saep.: gallina, *tough, not yet boiled tender*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 18; cf.: fungi, qui in coquendo duriores fiunt, Plin. 22, 23, 47, § 99 et saep.—*Sup.*: ladanum durissimum tactu, Plin. 26, 8, 30, § 48; cf.: durissimus tophus vel carbunculus, Col. 3, 11, 7 et saep.—*As subst.*: **durum**, i, n. (a) E duro (sc. ligno), of the hardened wood of the vine, Col. 3, 6, 2; 3, 10, 15; 21 et saep.; cf. duramentum. (β) Durum cacare, Mart. 3, 89, 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** As affecting the sense of taste: vinum, opp. suavis, *hard, harsh*, Pall. Oct. 14, 5; cf.: sapor Bacchi, Verg. G. 4, 102: acetum, Ser. Samm. 40 and 351.—**2.** As affecting the ear: vocis genera permulta: ... grave acutum, flexibile durum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 15 and 32.—Hence, in rhet., *hard, rough* (cf. asper, II.): aspera et dura et dissoluta et hians oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 62: consonantes, id. 11, 3, 35: syllabae, id. 12, 10, 30: verba, id. 8, 3, 32 sq.; cf. id. 1, 5, 72: compositio, id. 9, 4, 142.

II. Trop. **A.** Opp. to cultivated, *rough, rude, uncultivated*: Q. Aelius Tubero ut vita sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. Brut. 31; cf.: (Stoici) horridiores evadunt, asperiores, duriores, et oratione et moribus, id. Fin. 4, 28, 78; id. Mur. 29: Atilius poeta durissimus, id. Att. 14, 20, 3: C. Marius, qui durior ad haec studia videbatur, id. Arch. 9, 19; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 93; 8 prooem. § 26; Hor. S. 1, 4, 8 al.: pictor durus in coloribus, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 137; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 7: Fauni, gens duro robore

nata, Verg. A. 8, 315; cf.: terrea progenies duris caput extulit arvis, id. G. 2, 341; cf. also Stat. Th. 4, 276 sq.; Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 8.—**2.** But sometimes as a praiseworthy quality, opp. to soft, weakly, *hardy, vigorous* (esp. freq. in poets): fortes et duri Spartiatae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43; cf.: Ligures, durum in armis genus, Liv. 27, 48: durum genus experiensque laborum, *hardy*, Ov. M. 1, 414: unde homines nati, durum genus, Verg. G. 1, 63 (cf. Λᾶας and Λαός, Pind. Ol. 9, 71): gens dura atque aspera cultu, *a hardy race*, id. A. 5, 730: genus humanum durius, tellus quod dura creasset, Lucr. 5, 926: Dardanidae, Verg. A. 3, 94: Hannibal, Hor. C. 2, 12, 2: Iberia, id. ib. 4, 14, 50: vindemiator, id. S. 1, 7, 29; cf.: ilia messorum, id. Epod. 3, 4: juvenci, Ov. M. 3, 584 et saep.—**B.** Opp. to morally mild, gentle, *harsh, rough, stern, unyielding, unfeeling, insensible, obstinate*: quis se tam durum agrestemque praebet, qui, etc., Cic. Or. 43, 148; cf.: quis nostrum animo tam agresti et duro fuit, ut? etc., id. Arch. 8: neque sunt audiendi, qui virtutem durum et quasi ferream esse quandam volunt, id. Lael. 13 *fin.*; ingenio esse duro atque inexorabili, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 12: satis pariter durus fui, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 30; cf. id. Ad. 1, 1, 39; Cic. Cael. 16; Hor. S. 1, 2, 17: Varius qui est habitus iudex durior, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62: cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 4: mala vel duri lacrimas motura Catonis, Lucr. 9, 50: duriorum se praebere alicujus miserae et afflictae fortunae, Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13 A (cf. opp. at the end of the letter: se placabiliter praebere): duri hominis vel potius viri hominis videtur, periculum capitis inferre multis, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 50; Hor. C. 4, 1, 7: quid nos dura refugimus aetas? id. ib. 1, 35, 34: os durum, *shameless, impudent*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 36 Ruhnck.; Cic. Quint. 24 *fin.*; Ov. M. 5, 451: cor, Vulg. Sirach, 3, 27 et saep. Of the austerity of the Stoic mode of living, v. above, A.—**C.** Of things, *hard, severe, toilsome; troublesome, burdensome, disagreeable; adverse, unfortunate*: opulento homini hoc servitium dura est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 12; so, servitium, Cic. Rep. 1, 44; 2, 25; cf. lex, Plaut. Merc. 4, 6, 1: condicio, Cic. Rab. Post. 6 *fin.*: provincia, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 23; cf. partes, id. Eun. 2, 3, 62; Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8 A: dolor, Lucr. 3, 460: labor, id. 5, 1272: subvectiones, Caes. B. G. 7, 10, 1: venatus, Ov. M. 4, 307: dura cultu et aspera plaga, Liv. 45, 30 *fin.*: durissimo tempore anni, Caes. B. G. 7, 8, 2; cf. id. B. C. 3, 25, 3; Hirt. B. G. 8, 5 *fin.*: morbum acrem ac durum, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 119; cf. valetudo, Hor. S. 2, 2, 88: dolores, Verg. A. 5, 5: frigus, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 10: fames, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6: pauperies, id. C. 4, 49: causa, Lucr. 3, 485; Quint. 4, 1, 25; Hor. S. 1, 10, 26: nomen (opp. molle), Cic. Off. 1, 12: verbum, id. Brut. 274: propositio, Quint. 4, 5, 5 et saep.: De Etiamne id lex coegit? Ph. Illud durum, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 8; so in the neutr. sing., Quint. 11, 1, 85; 12, 1, 36; Hor. S. 1, 9, 42 et saep.; cf. ellipt.: non vanae redeat sanguis imagini... Durum: sed levius fit patientia, etc., Hor. C. 1, 24, 19. In plur. subst.: **dura**, -orum, n., *hardships, difficulties*: siccis omnia dura deus proposuit, Hor. C. 1, 18, 3; id. Ep. 2, 1, 141; Sen. Oedip. 208; Verg. A. 8, 522: ego dura tuli, Ov. M. 9, 544 al. (In fem. plur. ellipt., sc. partes, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 22 very dub.).—*Comp.*: hi, si quid erat durius, concurrent, *if any unusual difficulty occurred*, Caes. B. G. 1, 48, 6; 5, 29, 6; id. B. C. 3, 94, 6.—*Adv. posit.* in two forms: **duriter** and **dure**. **A.** (Acc. to I. A.) *Hardly*: juga premunt duriter colla (boum), Vitr. 10, 8.—*Comp.*: durius, Vitr. 10, 15 *fin.*—**B.** (Acc. to II. A.—C.) **1.** *Hardly, stiffly, awkwardly*: membra moventes Duriter, Lucr. 5, 1401: duriter, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15; Gell. 17, 10, 15: dure, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 66; Quint. 9, 4, 58; 10, 2, 19; Gell. 18, 11, 2.—*Comp.*, Ov. R. Am. 337; Hor. S. 2, 3, 22; Quint. 8, 6, 24; 9, 4, 15; 117.—**2.** *Hardly, rigorously, austere*: vitam parce ac duriter agebat, Ter. And. 1, 1, 47; id. Ad. 1, 1, 20; Novius ap. Non. 512.—**3.** *Harshly, roughly, sternly*: quam tibi ex ore orationem duriter dictis dedit, Enn. Trag. v. 348 Vahl.: duriter, Afran. Com. v. 251 Rib.; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 28.—*Comp.*, Cic. Lig. 6; id. Att. 1, 1, 4; id. Fam. 11, 27, 7; Caes. B. C. 1, 22 *fin.*; Tac. Agr. 16; id. A. 3, 52; Sen. Ep. 8; Vulg. Gen. 42,

7.—*Sup.*, Hadrian. in Dig. 47, 14, 1.—**3.** *Hardly, unfavorably, unfortunately*: durius cadentibus rebus, Suet. Tib. 14 *fin.*

Dusaritis myrrha, a kind of myrrh, Plin. 12, 16, 35, § 69.

dusmōsus, a, um, v. dumosus.

dūumvir, v. diōvir.

dūumvira, ae, f. [dūumvir], the wife of a dūumvir, Renier, Inscr. Afr. 3914.

† **dūumvirālicius**, ii, m. [dūumviralis], one who has been a dūumvir, Inscr. Orell. 3721 (Momms. 635; 189).

dūumvirālis, e, adj. [dūumviri], of or belonging to a dūumvir, dūumviralis. **I.** Adj.: POTESTATE, Inscr. Fabr. p. 29, 129.—More freq., **II.** Subst.: **dūumvirālis**, is, m., one who has been a dūumvir, Dig. 50, 3, 1; Inscr. Orell. 3727; 3816.

dūumvirālitās, ātis, f. [dūumvirālis], the office and dignity of a dūumvir, dūumvirate, Cod. Just. 5, 27, 1.

dūumvirātus (also DVOMVIR., Inscr. Momms. 2378), ūs, m. [dūumviri], the office of a dūumvir, dūumvirate, Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 1; Dig. 50, 3, 1; Inscr. Orell. 3817 (Momms. 2096; 4059).

dūumviri, v. duoviri.

dūumviri, v. dūumvir.

dux, dūcis, com. [duco], a leader, conductor, guide (for syn. cf.: imperator, ductor, tyrannus, rex, princeps, praetor, auctor). **I.** In gen.: illis non ducem locorum, non exploratorem fuisse, Liv. 9, 5, 7; cf. itineris, Curt. 5, 4: itinerum, Caes. B. G. 6, 17, 1: regendae civitatis (with auctor publici consilii), Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63; dux isti quondam et magister ad despoliandum Dianae templum fuit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 21: nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, Hor. C. 1, 7, 27: tu dux et comes es, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 119; id. P. 4, 12, 23 et saep.—In the fem., Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71; id. Lael. 5, 19; id. Div. 2, 40; id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27; Verg. A. 1, 364; Ov. M. 3, 12; 14, 121 et saep.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., a leader, commander, general-in-chief. **A.** Prop., Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 2; 2, 23, 4 (with qui summam imperii tenebat); 3, 18, 7; 3, 23, 3 et saep.—Prov.: dūcis in consilio posita est virtus militum, Pub. Syr. 136 (Rib.). Also a lieutenant-general, general of division (cf. duco, I. B. 5, b., and imperator), as opp. to the imperator, Caes. B. G. 3, 21, 1; Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99; id. Fl. 12, 27; Tac. H. 3, 37 al.—**B.** Transf. beyond the milit. sphere, a leader, chief, head: dux regit examen, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 23; cf. gregis, i. e. aries, Ov. M. 5, 327; 7, 311; so, pecoris, Tib. 2, 1, 58; but dux gregis = pastor, id. 1, 10, 10: armenti, i. e. taurus, Ov. M. 8, 884; of the head of a sect of philosophers, Lucr. 1, 638; cf. Quint. 5, 13, 59; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 13.

† **dŷas**, ādis, f., = δŷας, the number two, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 18; 1, 12, 5; Aug. Conf. 4, 15.

Dŷmas, antis, m., = δŷμας, the father of Hecuba, Ov. M. 11, 761; Serv. Verg. A. 7, 320; Hyg. Fab. 91; 111.—Hence, **Dŷmantis**, idis, adj., of Dŷmas: proies, i. e. Hecuba; and, as subst.: **Dŷmantis**, idis, f., the daughter of Dŷmas, i. e. Hecuba, Ov. M. 13, 620.

Dŷme, es, f., = δŷμν, an old sea-coast town in Achaia, west of Olenos, now perhaps Kaminitza, Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 13.—Also called **Dŷmae**, ārum, f., Liv. 27, 31; 32, 21; 38, 29.—Hence, **II.** **Dŷmaeus**, a, um, adj., of Dŷmae, Dŷmaeum: āger, Liv. 27, 31 *fin.*—In plur. subst.: **Dŷmaei**, ōrum, m., the Dŷmaeans, Cic. Att. 16, 1.

† **dŷnamice**, es, f., = δŷναμικῇ, the science of forces, dynamics, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.

† **dŷnāmis**, is, f., = δŷνάμις. **I.** A store, plenty (cf. the Lat. vis), Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 77.—**II.** A square number (cf. potestas, Mart. Cap. 2, § 106), Arn. 2, p. 60.

† **dŷnastes**, ae, m., = δŷναστής, a ruler, prince (partic. of a small country), Cic. Phil. 11, 12 *fin.*; Caes. B. C. 3, 3, 2; Nep. Dat. 2; id. Ages. 7.—**II.** Of the triumphs at Rome: si erit nebulo iste cum his dŷnastis in gratia, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1.

† **dŷodēcas**, ādis, f., = δŷωδεκάς, a twelve, a dozen, Tert. Praescr. 49.

† **dýōnŷmus**, a, um, *adj.*, = δυνάμωμος, *having two names*, Prisc. p. 580.
Dýraspes, is, m., a river in Scythia, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 53.

Dýrráχium (Dýrrh-), ii, n., = Δυρράχιον, a famous sea-coast town of Grecian Illyria, the landing-place of those coming from Italy, formerly called Epidamnus, now Durazzo, Mel. 2, 3, 12; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145; Cic. Pis. 38; id. Att. 3, 22 fin.; id. Fam. 14, 1, 6 sq.; Liv. 29, 12 et saep.—Its inhabitants are called **Dýrrá-chini**, ōrum, m., = Δυρραχηνοί, Cic. Att. 3, 22 fin.; id. Prov. Cons. 3.—Also **Dýrrá-cheni**, Dig. 50, 15, 8.

dýscŏlus, a, um, *adj.*, = δύσκολος, of a bad temper, peevish, irritable, Vulg. 1 Pet. 2, 18.

† **dýsentēria**, ae, f., = δυσεντερία, a flux, dysentery, Plin. 26, 8, 23, § 45; 28, 9, 33, § 128; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 6, 84 sq.; Vulg. Act. 28, 8 (in Cels. 4, 15; and Cic. Fam. 7, 26, written as Greek).

† **dýsentēricus**, a, um, *adj.*, = δυσεντερικός, pertaining to dysentery, dysenteric: grasso, Pall. Febr. 31 fin. (= δυσεντερικά παθή. Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 1).—Subst.: **dýsentēricus**, i, m., one who has the dysentery, Plin. 22, 24, 55, § 116 sq.; 26, 8, 23, § 44 sq.; Scrib. Comp. 85; Firm. Math. 8.

† **dýserŏs**, ōtis, *adj.*, = δόσερος, loving unfortunately, Aus. Epigr. 92, 1.

† **dýsepsia**, ae, f., = δυσπεψία, indigestion, dyspepsia, Cato R. R. 127, 1.

† **dýsphŏricus**, a, um, *adj.*, = δυσφωρικός, unfortunate, Firm. Math. 8, 12.

† **dýspnoea**, ae, f., = δύσπνοια, a difficulty of breathing, Plin. 23, 4, 47, § 92; 26, 7, 19, § 33 (in Cels. 4, 4, written as Greek).—Hence,

† **dýspnoicus**, i, m., = δυσπνοικός, one who labors under difficulty of breathing.—Plur., Plin. 24, 6, 14, § 23; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 28, 147.

dýsprŏphŏron, i, n., = δυσπρόφορον, a mispronunciation, Mart. Cap. 5, § 514.

† **dýsŷria**, ae, f., = δυσουρία, retention of urine, dysuria, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 64 (in Cic. Att. 10, 10, 3, written as Greek).—Hence,

† **dýsŷriacus**, i, m., = δυσουριακός, one who suffers from suppression of urine, Firm. Math. 8.

E.

1. E, e, indecl. n. or (sc. littera) fem., a vowel corresponding to both the *e* and the *η* of the Greeks, Ter. Maur. p. 2386 P.; Aus. Idyll. de Litter. Monos. 3 and 4; Mart. Cap. 3, § 235. Its sound varied; short *e* being sounded sometimes like Engl. *e* in *men* (so in *pater*, *inter*, etc.), sometimes more nearly like short *i*, as in Engl. *pin* (so in *famelia*, *mereto*, *Menerva*, etc.); whence, in the literary language, it passed, in a large class of words, into *i* (*familia*, *merito*, etc.), though retained in the popular speech, and oft. in inscriptions. Long *e* also varied in sound, often resembling the diphthong *ae*, with which it is constantly confounded in MSS. and inscr. (cf. *raeda* and *reda*; *saeculum* and *seculum*; *ceteri* and *caeteri*, etc.), and often approaching the sound of *i* (v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 324 sq.). The short *e* in Latin is the least emphatic of all the vowels; hence, it not only took the place of other vowels in changes of words where the sounds became weakened, and in the vulgar language where the vowel sounds were less sharply distinguished, but frequently took the place of a final syllable ending in a consonant, and was sometimes, especially at the end of words, rejected.

b. The transition of *ē* into *e* (which took place especially before two consonants, whereas usually *ē* passed into *i* in open syllables, v. art. A.) is seen in the compounds *refello*, *commendo*, *ineptus*, *confercio*, *incestus*, *perpetior*, etc. In some words the orthography is unsettled, as in the compounds of *spargo*, which are writ-

ten sometimes *aspergo*, *conspargo*, *dispergo*, etc., and sometimes *aspargo*, *conspargo*, *dispargo*, etc.; as along with *dispendo* the vulgar form *dispenno* also occurs. So in all the verbal reduplications, as *cēcidi*, *cēcini*, *pēperi*, *pēpigi*, *tētigi*; *pēperci*, *fēfelli*; *dēdi* and *dētī* (from *cado*, *cano*, *pario*, *pango*, *tango*, *parco*, *fallo*, *da* and *sta*), whereas the vowels *i*, *o*, *u* remain unchanged in reduplication (*bibi*; *mōmordi*; *tūtudi*; for the anomalous forms in Gell. 7, 9, are certainly Graecized). As along with *pēpigi* there also arose by syncope (in the Lat. lang. a predominating element in the formation of words) the perfect *pēgi*; so we may explain the perfect forms *cēpi*, *fēci*, *jēci*, *frēgi*, and *ēgi*, as syncopated from *cēcipi*, *fēfici*, *jēfici*, *frēfici*, and *ēfici* (this last analogously with *dēgo*, from *dēgō*).

c. For *i* stands *ē* (a) in the neuter forms of the adjectives in *is* (*acre*, *agreste*, *facile*, etc.).—(b) In the nominative forms: *aedes*, *apes*, *canes*, etc. (for *aedis*, *apis*, *canis*, etc. v. h. vv.).—(c) In the dative forms: *morte*, *jure dicundo*, *Dijove*, *Victore*, etc. (cf. Neue, *Formenl.* 1, 192 sq.; and Quint. 1, 4, 17).—(d) In the nominatives in *es*, whose genitive has *itis*.—(e) In the nominatives from stems ending in *c*, *b*, *p*, *t*, *n*, etc., as, *pollex*, *caelebs*, *princeps*, *cones*, *flumen*, from *pollic-*, *caelib-*, *princip-*, *comit-*, *flumin-*; and (f) In the old and partly vulgar manner of writing and pronouncing: *CEPET*, *EXEMET*, *NAVEBOS* (Colum. Rost.). *FVET*, *DEDET*, *TEMPESTATEBUS*, *TIBE* (Epit. of the Scipios), *COMPROMESISE* (S. C. de Bacch.), *MENERVA*, *MAGESTER*, *HERE*, *VEA*, *VELLA*, etc. (Quint. 1, 4, 8, and 17; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 46). In the earliest period (before Plautus) *ē* was found in many words in which *i* afterwards took its place; as: *semul*, *fuet*, *mereto*, *tempestatebus*, etc.—(n) It is prob. too that the abl. *ē* of the third declension proceeded from *i* (or *id*); cf. Neue, *Formenl.* 1, 239 sq.; Corss. Ausspr. 2, 241 sq.

d. It less freq. happens that *o* and *u* pass over into *ē*, as *vello*, *ocellus*, *verto*, *vertex*, *vester*, compared with *vulsis*, *oculus*, *vorto*, *vortex*, *voster*: *generis* from *genus*, *societas* from *socius*, etc.; and even for long *u* we have *ē* in *dejero* and *pejero*, from *jūro*.

e. The stem-vowel *-o* is weakened to *ē* in the vocative of nouns in *us* of the second declension; *ē* also represents *o* in the perf. and in pass. forms, such as *scripsere*, *conabare*, *conabere*, from *scripserunt*, *conabaris*, *conaberis*; in the future forms *attinge*, *dice*, *facie*, *recipie*, from *attingam*, *dicam*, *faciam*, *recipiam* (see under *dico inil.*); in the forms *mage*, *pote*, from *magis*, *potis*, etc.; it is inserted for euphony in the nom. of many nouns and *adj.* whose stems end in *r* preceded by a mute, as *ager*, *aper*, *liber*, *aeger*, *ruber*, *sacer*, etc.

f. The vowel *e* is suppressed in the imperatives *dic*, *duc*, *fac*, *fer*; in the ante-class. infinitive *biber* (from *bibere*); in the vocative of the second declension of nouns in *ius*, as *Gai*, *geni*, *fili*, *canteri*, *columbari*, *mantuari*, *volturi*, *mi* (cf. Freund in Jahn's *Neue Jahrbuch*, 1835, vol. 13, p. 148 sq.), in enclitic particles often, as: *hic*, *haec*, *hoc*, *for hie*, etc.; so, *illac*, *sic*, *nunc*, *nec*, *ac*, etc.: *viden*, *potin*; *quin*, *for quine*, etc.; and as an initial in the present forms of the verb *esse* (*sum*, *sumus*, *sunt*; *sim*, etc., for *esum*, *esumus*, *esunt*; *esim*, etc.). But the forms *facul*, *simul*, *Bacchanal*, etc., are not apocopated. Even a radical *ē* sometimes drops out when a prefix or suffix is taken; so, *gigno*, for *gigeno*: *malignus*, for *maligneus*; *gnatus*, for *genatus*.

g. The long *e* interchanges most freq. with the diphthongs *ae* and *oe* (q. v.); yet it sometimes also took the place of *ā*, as in *anhēlo*, from *halo*, and in the rustic *bēlo*, for *bālo*; and likewise of *i*, as *LEBER*, *SPECA*, *AMECVS*, for *liber*, *spica*, *amicus* (Quint. Inst. 1, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2; Paul. ex Fest. p. 15, 6 Müll.); and in words borrowed from the Greek, as *chorā*, *Darēus*, along with *Academīa*, *Alexandriā*; see the letter I.

h. As an abbreviation, *E* (mostly in connection with other abbreviations) signifies *egregius*, *equus*, *eques*, *erexit*, *evocatus*, etc.; e. g. *E. M. V.* = *egregiae memoriae vir*; *E. Q. R.* = *eques Romanus*; *EE. QQ. RR.* = *equites Romani*; *E. P.* = *equo publico*;

E. M. D. S. P. E. = *e monitu de sua pecunia erexit*, etc.

2. e, *praep.*, out of, from, v. ex.

ea, v. is.

eādem, *adv.* [abl. f., from *idem*, sc. *viā*, *operā*, or *parte*]. **I.** By the same way (rare): *ut ventum est in trivium, eādem quā ceteri fugere noluit*, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123: *eādem revertens*, Liv. 5, 46, 3: *eādem et Romanos sequentes impetus rapit*, id. 4, 33, 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** (Sc. *operā*, sometimes expressed, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 90; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 26; prop., by the same piece of work, i. e.) *At the same time, likewise* (ante-class.), Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 180 (cf. Brix. ad loc.): *eādem ego ex hoc quae volo exquaesivero*, id. Capt. 2, 2, 43: *atque eādem mulieres apparebunt*, id. Poen. 3, 3, 3.—**B.** Repeated: *eādem . . . eādem, now . . . now, at one time . . . at another*: *eādem biberis, eādem dederō tibi ubi biberis saviūm*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 49 (15).

ēālē, ēs, f., a large animal found in Ethiopia; acc. to Cuvier, the two-horned rhinoceros, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 73.

ēā-propter (= *propter ea*), *adv.*, on that account, therefore, Ter. And. 5, 5, 3 Fleck.

Pomp. Bon. Com. p. 238 Rib.

ēapse, v. ipse *inil.*

1. ēārīnus, a, um, *adj.*, = *ἐαρινός*, of the color of spring, i. e. green: *oves purpureas et earinas*, Tert. Hab. mul. 8.

2. Eārīnus (-nos), i, = *ἐαρινός*, the name of a slave, cited as an example of poet. license, and scanned *Eār-*, Mart. 9, 2, 13.

ēā-tēnus, *adv.* [is], designates the limit to which an action or condition extends, so far (rare; perh. not before Cic., for in Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 50, the right reading is *protenus*); followed by *quatenus*, Cels. 2, 10; Dig. 47, 2, 92: *caules lactucae ab imo depurgatos eatenus, qua tenera folia videbuntur*, etc., Col. 12, 9, 1; followed by *qua*, id. 4, 7, 2; id. Arb. 8, 2; Quint. 1, 11, 1.—With *quoad*: *hoc civile, quod vocant, eatenus exercebant, quoad populum praestare voluerunt*, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3; id. Univ. 11.—With *ut*, to such a degree, to that extent: *verba persequens eatenus, ut ea non abhorreant a more nostro*, Cic. Opt. Gen. 7 fin.; Cels. 5, 26; Col. 5, 1, 3.—Cf. with *ne*, Cels. 6, 6; Suet. Tib. 33; Just. 5, 10.—**II.** Of time, so long, hitherto (late Lat.), Capitol. Gordian. 22; Oros. 6, 1.

ēbēneus (*hēb-*), a, um, *adj.* [hebenus, q. v.], of ebony, *ebon* (ante-class.), Mart. Capt. 1, § 80.

† **ēbeninus**, v. hebeninus.

† **ēbēnus**, v. hebenus.

ē-bībo, bi, bitum, 3, v. a., to drink up, drain (not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Lit.: *quid comedet? quid ebibet?* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 14; so with *comedere*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 20; id. Ps. 5, 2, 11; *hirneam vini*, id. Am. 1, 1, 276: *poculum*, id. Curc. 2, 3, 80: *uberā lactantia*, Ov. M. 6, 342 et saep.: *elephantos dracones, i. e. to suck their blood*, Plin. 8, 12, 12; § 34; cf. *sanguinem*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 65: *cum vino simitu imperium, to drink up, forget through drinking*, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 84 (cf. in the simplex: *bibere mandata*, id. Pers. 2, 1, 3, v. *bibo*).—**P o e t.**: *invenies illic, qui Nestoris eibat annos, to drink the age of Nestor* (i. e. to drink as many glasses as equal the years of Nestor), Ov. F. 3, 533.

—**B.** Transf., of inanimate things, to suck in, draw in, absorb: (*fretum*) *peregrinos amnes*, Ov. M. 8, 837; cf. Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71: *saniem* (lana), id. 9, 38, 62.—**II.** In gen., to waste in drink, squander, Hor. S. 2, 3, 122.—**III.** Trop., to exhaust, remove, take away: *spiritum meum*, Vulg. Job. 6, 4.

ēbiscum, i, n., = *hibiscum*, q. v. Scribon. 80 and 82.

(*ēbito*, ēre, false reading in Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 28, for *bitat*, v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

ē-blandior, itus, 4, v. dep. a., to obtain by flattery or coaxing (rare but class.): *enitere, elabora vel potius eblandire, effice, ut, etc.*, Cic. Att. 16, 16 C, § 12; cf. Plin. 9, 8, 3, § 28; Liv. 27, 31: *unum consulatus diem*, Tac. H. 3, 37: *solitudinem ruris*, Col. 8, 11, 1.—**II.** Of inanimate subjects, to foster, mature by mildness: *caelo fecunditatem omnem eblandito*, Plin. 16, 27, 51, § 118; cf. Vitruv. 7, 5, 5; and somewhat differently: *ut eblandiatur lac igneam saevi-*

tiam, i. e. mitigate and drive it out, Col. 7, 5, 16.

Part., eblanditus, a, um, pass., obtained or caught by flattery: eblandita suffragia, Cic. Planc. 4, 10; cf. preces, Plin. Pan. 70 fin.: aures nostrae, Gell. 11, 13, 5.

Ebora, ae, f. **I.** A castle in Spain, perh. the present *Izar*, Mel. 3, 1, 8; Cic. Att. 16, 4, 2: ex conjec. Turneb. (Bait. Ba-ream).—**II.** A municipium in Lusitania, also called Libertas Julia, now *Ebora*, Mel. 3, 1, 4; Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 117.

Eboracum, i, n., the capital of the Brigantes in Britain, now *York*, Eutr. 8, 19; Inscr. Orell. 190 al.

eborarius (ebūr-), ii, m. [ebur], a worker in ivory, Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Inscr. Orell. 4180; 4302.

eboreus, a, am, adj. [id.], made of ivory, ivory: Juppiter, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 40: mensae, Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 43: oppida, Quint. 6, 3, 61 Spald.

***ebriacus**, a, um, adj. [ebrius; cf. merācus, from merus], drunken: homo, Laber. ap. Non. 108, 7 (Rib. Com. v. 10) dub.

***ebriamen**, inis, n. [ebrio], intoxicating liquor, strong drink, Tert. de Jejun. 9.

ebrietas, atis, f. [ebrius], drunkenness, ebriety (cf.: ebriositas, crapula). *Cic. Tusc. 4, 12; Sen. Ep. 83, 16 sq.; Quint. 1, 11, 2; Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 142: in proelia trudit inermem, *Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16; Ov. A. A. 1, 597: tumultuosa, Vulg. Prov. 20, 1 al.—**Plur.**, carouses, Sen. Ep. 24, 16; Col. 1 praef. § 16.—**II.** Transf., of things: nimio liquore abundat rumpitque se pomi ipsius ebrietas, i. e. excess of juice, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45.

ebrio, are, i, v. a. [id.], to make drunk, to intoxicate (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: mulieres, Macr. S. 7, 6, § 16.—**II.** Trop.: animas, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12, 10.

***ebriolatus**, a, um, adj. [ebriolus], a little intoxicated, rather tipsy, Laber. ap. Non. 108, 6.

ebriolus, a, um, adj. dim. [ebrius], a little intoxicated, rather tipsy, perh. only in Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 15; 1, 3, 36.

***ebriositas**, atis, f. [ebriosus], addiction to drink, sottishness, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27.

ebriosus, a, um, adj. [ebrius], given to drinking, addicted to drunkenness. **I.** Prop.: hunc scribunt ebriosum esse, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: plurimum interesse inter ebrium et ebriosum, Sen. Ep. 83, 11.—As subst.: **ebriosus**, i, m., a drunkard, sot: exempla ebriosorum, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 53; Plin. 30, 15, 51, § 145 al.—**Comp.**, Cat. 27, 4.—**II.** Transf.: acina, i. e. full of juice, juicy, Cat. 27, 4.

ebrius, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; perh. root φρην; cf. sobrius], who has drunk enough, had his fill, corresp. with satur. **I.** Prop. (very rare): cum tu satura atque ebria eris, puer ut satur sit facito, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 3 Rubnk.; cf. saturate, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 35.—Far more freq. and class., **B.** full of drink, drunk, intoxicated (cf. also: potus, ebriosus, temulentus, vinolentus): homo hie ebrius est... Tu istic, ubi bibisti? Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 25; 1, 1, 116; id. Aul. 4, 10, 19, sq. al.; Cic. Mil. 24, 65; id. Phil. 2, 14, 105; id. Div. 2, 58, 120; Sen. Ep. 83, 18 (thrice); Quint. 11, 3, 57; Prop. 4 (5), 5, 46; Hor. S. 1, 4, 51; Ov. M. 4, 26; id. F. 2, 582.—As subst.: **ebrius**, ii, m., a drunkard, Vulg. Psa. 106, 27; id. Job. 12, 25 al. et saep.—**b.** Poet., of inanimate things: vestigia, Prop. 1, 3, 9; cf. signa, id. 3, 3, 48 (4, 2, 48 M.); verba, Tib. 3, 6, 36: nox, Mart. 10, 47; cf. bruma, id. 13, 1 et saep.—**II.** Trop., intoxicated, drunk, sated, filled: ebrius jam sanguine civium et tanto magis eum sitiens, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 148: regina fortuna dulci ebria, intoxicated with good fortune, Hor. C. 1, 37, 12: dulcis pueri ebrios ocellos, i. e. intoxicated with love, Cat. 45, 11: ebria de sanguine sanctorum, Vulg. Apoc. 17, 6.—**III.** In gen., abundantly filled, full (poet.): cena, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 18: lana de sanguine conchae, Mart. 14, 154; cf. id. 13, 82: lucerna, id. 10, 38.

Ebromagus, i, f., a city in the province of Gaul, now *Bram*, Cic. Font. 5, 9 Halm (Kayser, Cobiomachus, § 19).

ebulinus, a, um, adj. [ebulum], of elder-wood, Plin. Val. 1, 64.

ē-bullio, ire, 4 (and post-class. **ēbullo**, are, 1), v. n. and a. **I.** Neutr., to boil up, bubble up (post-class.). **A.** Lit.: fontium venae ebulliant, Tert. de Pall. 2.—**B.** Trop., to come forth bubbling, to appear boisterously: dum risus ebullit App. M. 2, p. 128.—Poet.: o si Ebullit patri praeclarum funus! i. e. utinam patruus moriatur, Pers. 2, 10 Dübner: priusquam hujus monstri idoli artifices ebullissent, Tert. Idol. 3: de Perside, to hurry confusedly away, Vulg. 2 Mac. 1, 12.—**II.** Act. (class., but rare). **A.** Lit.: animam, i. e. to breathe out, give up the ghost, Sen. Apoc. 4, 2; Petr. 42, 3; 62, 10.—**B.** To produce in abundance: et ebulliet fluvius ranae, Vulg. Exod. 8, 3; cf. os fatuorum ebullit stultitiam, id. Prov. 15, 2.—Trop.: virtutes, i. e. to boast of, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 42 Kühn; cf. id. Fin. 5, 27, 80 (and the Gr. παφλάζειν).

ebullitio, ōnis, f. [ebullio], a bubbling up or out: scintillantibus olei, Mythogr. Lat. 1, 231 fin.—**Plur.**, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 110.

ebulum, i, n., and **ebulus**, i, m., Dane-wort, dwarf-elder: Sambucus ebulus, Linn.; Cato R. R. 37, 2; Plin. 26, 11, 73, § 119 sq.; Verg. E. 10, 27; Col. poet. 10, 10 al.

ebur, ōris (cf. Quint. 1, 6, 22 sq.), n. [Copt. ebu; cf. Sanscr. ibhas, elephant; whence Gr. ἑλέφας, Semit. article el being prefixed], ivory. **I.** Prop., Cic. Leg. 2, 18; id. Brut. 73 fin.; id. Par. 1, 3; Quint. 2, 21, 9; Verg. G. 1, 57; id. A. 10, 137; 12, 68; Hor. C. 1, 31, 6; id. Ep. 2, 1, 96 et saep.—**Pro v.**: ebur atramentum candefacere, v. atramentum.—**II.** Meton. **A.** Things made of ivory. So of statues, Verg. G. 1, 480; Ov. M. 15, 792; of the tibia, Verg. G. 2, 193; of a scabbard, Ov. M. 4, 148; of the sella curulis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 54; Ov. F. 5, 51; id. Pont. 4, 5, 18.—**B.** An elephant, Juv. 12, 112.

eburarius, v. eborarius.

eburatus, a, um, adj. [ebur], adorned or inlaid with ivory: lecti, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 53: vehicula, id. Aul. 2, 1, 46: sella, Lampr. Heliog. 4 fin.

Eburini, ōrum, m., a people of Lucania, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 98.—Hence, **Eburinus**, a, um, adj.: juga, Sall. H. 3, 67 Dietrich; p. 222 ed. Gerl. min.

***eburneolus**, a, um, adj. dim. [eburneus], of ivory: fistula, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225 (for which, in Gell. 1, 11, 16, eburnea).

eburneus, and (mostly poet.) **eburnus**, a, um, adj. [ebur], of ivory. (a) **eburneus**: signum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1; Ov. M. 4, 354: lectus, Suet. Caes. 84: praesepe, id. Calig. 55: quadrigae, id. Ner. 22: tabulae, id. ib. 31 al.; so, tulit eburneos dentes mille, etc., ivory tusks, i. e. elephants' tusks, Liv. 37, 59, 3.—(b) **eburnus**: humerus, Verg. G. 3, 7: pecten, id. A. 6, 647: vagina, id. ib. 9, 305: porta, id. ib. 6, 699; Hor. C. 3, 27, 41: lyra, id. ib. 2, 11, 22: lecti, id. S. 2, 6, 103: currus, Ov. H. 15, 97: valvae, id. M. 4, 185: sceptrum, id. ib. 1, 178; 7, 103 al.: ensis, i. e. with an ivory hilt, Verg. A. 11, 11.—**B.** Poet. transf., white as ivory. (a) **eburneus**: eburnea brachia, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 7; cf. so, cervix, id. H. 20, 59: colla, id. M. 3, 422; 4, 335: terga, id. ib. 10, 592.—(b) **eburnus**: digiti, Prop. 2, 1, 9.

Eburōbritium (-britium), i, n., a town of Lusitania, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 113.

Eburones, um, m., a nation of Gallia Belgica, extending from Liege to Aix-la-Chapelle, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 4, 6; 5, 24 sq.; 6, 31 sq.; Oros. 6, 7.

Eburōvices, v. Aulerici.

Ebusus or **Ebusos**, i, f., an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Spain, now *Iviza* or *Yvica*, Liv. 22, 20, 7; Sil. 3, 363; Mela, 2, 7, 21; Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 28; 15, 19, 21, § 82; Manil. 4, 368.—Scanned **Ebusus**, Avien. Perieg. 621.—Also called **Ebōsia**, ae, f., Stat. S. 1, 6, 15.—Hence, **Ebusitanus**, a, um, adj., of Ebusus, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 76: humus, Mela, 2, 7, 22.

ēcastor, v. 2. Castor.

ēcaudis, e, adj. [e-cauda], without a tail, only trop.: versus = μετ' οὐροῦ or κατὰ οὐρην, Diom. p. 499 P.

†**ecbāsis**, is, f., = ἐκβάσις, pure Lat. digressio, a digression, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 209

Ecbātāna, ōrum, n., = τὰ Ἐκβάτανα (-na, ae, f., Lucil. ap. Non. 533, 30; -nae, arum, f., App. de Mundo, p. 69, 18), the principal city of Media, now *Hamadān*, Curt. 4, 5, 8; 5, 8, 1; Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42; Tac. A. 15, 31 al.

†**ecbōlas**, ādis, f., = ἐκβολάς, a sort of Egyptian grape (so called from its promoting abortion), Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 118.

ecca, eccam, v. ecce, II. D.

ecce, adv. demonstr. [perh. from locat. form of pronom. stem i, with demonstr. ending -ce; hence, in comedy often scanned ecce, Corss. Aussp. 2, 636, 1026 sq.—Ribbeck explains ecce as indef. form ec, as in ecquis, ecquando, etc., strengthened by demonstr. ce, Lat. Part. p. 42 sq.; and Curt. refers it to root oc- of oculus; cf. ec-cere, Gr. Etym. p. 457], points out an object with emphasis, lo! see! behold! (constr. class. with nom. or clause, and ante-class. also with acc.). **I.** In gen.: quem quaero, optime ecce obviam mihi est, behold! there comes he I was wishing for, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 16: ecce autem video rure redeuntem senem, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 45: ecce Dionaei processit Caesaris astrum, Verg. E. 9, 47: ecce trahebatur passis Priameia virgo Crinibus, id. A. 2, 403; cf. id. ib. 6, 337; Ov. M. 2, 441 al.; sometimes in the middle of a clause: audiat haec tantum—vel qui venit ecce Palae-mon, Verg. E. 3, 50; Ov. M. 2, 93: apparet adhuc vetus cicatrix, id. ib. 12, 444; Catp. Ec. 1, 4 al.—**II.** In partic. **A.** To denote that something is present (cf. Fr. *voici*), here (in this sense mostly ellipt.): circus noster ecce adest, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll.; so with adest, Ov. M. 2, 496; 3, 101: quid me quaeris?... ecce me, here I am, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 15; so, ecce me, id. Curc. 1, 3, 6; id. Mil. 3, 1, 69; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 38: ecce nos, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 17: ecce odium meum, id. Poen. 1, 2, 139: ecce Gripi scelera, id. Rud. 4, 4, 134: ecce tuae litterae de Varrone, Cic. Att. 13, 16: ecce hominem te, Stasime, nihili, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 6; and simply ecce, here I am, id. As. 1, 1, 96.—**B.** In enumerations, or after other objects mentioned, to introduce a new one with emphasis (Ciceronian): consecuti sunt hos Critias, Theramenes, Lysias, etc.... ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, Cic. de Or. 2, 22 fin.; id. Or. 16 fin.; id. de Or. 3, 3, 31; so ellipt., id. Div. 2, 70, 144; id. Ac. 2, 43, 134; id. Pis. 21.—**C.** To introduce something unexpected or strange; hence, sometimes connected with subito, repente, de improvviso, etc.: ecce Apollo mihi ex oraculo imperat, Ut, etc., Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 87; Cic. Sest. 41, 89; id. de Or. 2, 22, 94: et ecce de improvviso ad nos accedit cana veritas, Varr. ap. Non. 243, 1; cf. Sall. J. 14, 11: discubitu noctu ut inus, ecce ad me adventi mulier, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 99; so with a preceding cum, Cic. Caecin. 7, 20; with dum: haec dum agit, ecce, etc., Hor. S. 1, 9, 60; with ubi, Verg. A. 3, 219.—Ellipt.: ecce postridie Cassio litterae Capua a Lucretio, Cic. Att. 7, 24; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; id. Ac. 2, 38; with subito, id. Att. 8, 8; 10, 3; cf. ecce autem repente, id. Verr. 2, 5, 34; and with a preceding cum, id. Att. 2, 8; Liv. 2, 36 fin.—For the expression ecce autem, v. autem.

—**D.** In conversat. lang., combined with the pronouns is, ille, and iste, into one word standing for either the simple ecce, or the pronoun itself, but with demonstrative force, in the foll. forms: nom., ecce, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 66; id. Rud. 4, 4, 130; Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34: eccilla, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 30: eccillud, id. Rud. 2, 7, 18: acc. sing., ec-cum, Plaut. Am. prol. 120; 1, 2, 35; 3, 4, 22 et saep.; Ter. And. 3, 2, 52; 3, 3, 48 et saep.; Titin. ap. Charis. p. 177 P.: eccam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 146; id. As. 1, 2, 25; id. Cas. 2, 1, 15 et saep.; Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 12; id. Hec. 4, 1, 8: eccillum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 98; id. Pers. 2, 2, 65; id. Trin. 3, 1, 21; and syncopated ellum, Ter. And. 5, 2, 14; id. Ad. 2, 3, 7; Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 28: eccillam, and sync. ellam, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 35; Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 51; id. Mil. 3, 1, 194; eccistam, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 17: plur., eccos, id. Mil. 3, 2, 19; id. Most. 1, 3, 154; id. Mil. 4, 7, 27; 5, 35; id. Rud. 2, 2, 4; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 15; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 95 P.: eccas, id. Rud. 3, 2, 49: eccia, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 110

—On the construction of *eccum*, etc., cf. Brix ad Plaut. Capt. 1002, p. 72; and on *ecce* see Hand, Turs. II. pp. 343-351.

† **eccentros**, *i*, *adj.*, = *ἐκκεντρος*, *out of the centre, eccentric*: terra, Mart. Cap. 8, § 849 al.

eccēre or **ēcēre**, *interj.* [ecce and abl. of *res*, see *there in fact! lo in truth!* Corss. Aussp. 2, 858, 1028; cf. Ribbeck, Partik., p. 43 sq.; not from Ceres, but cf. Ussing ad Plaut. Am. 550], an exclamation of surprise, like Engl. *there!* (emphatic, only in the foll. passages): Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 4; id. Casin. 2, 6, 34; id. Men. 2, 3, 50; id. Trin. 2, 2, 105; id. Pers. 2, 4, 29; Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 5 (but in Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 52: *ecce autem*, Fleck. Lorenz).

† **eccheuma**, *ātis*, *n.*, = *ἐκχευμα*, *a pouring out*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 88.

eccillam, eccillum, eccistam, *v. ecce*, II. D.

† **ecclesia** (**ecclesiā**, Sedul. 5, 358; Venant. Carm. 3, 6, 24; and **eclesiā**, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 117; 28, 32), *ae. f.*, = *ἐκκλησία*, *an assembly of the (Greek) people*. I. Prop.: et ecclesia consentiente, *senate and people*, in the free cities of Greece: *bule et ecclesia*, Plin. et Traj. Ep. 111, 1. —II. Transf. A. In eccl. Lat. 1. *A religious assembly of Christians, a Christian congregation, a church* (eccl. Lat.; very freq.): die ecclesiae, etc., Vulg. Matt. 18, 17; id. Philom. 2; Aug. Ep. 190, 5, 19. —2. *The Church, the whole body of believers*: Christus dilexit ecclesiam, Vulg. Eph. 5, 25; Dei, id. Phil. 3, 6; Aug. Serm. 137, 6; so, in coelo, Vulg. Heb. 12, 23. —3. *A Christian place of assembly, a church*: ut nomine ecclesiae, id est populi qui continetur, significamus locum qui continetur, Aug. Ep. 190, 5, 19; cf. also Amm. 21, 2 fin.; id. 28, 6 fin. —B. *An assembly, a meeting in gen.*, Aus. Ep. 24, 93.

† **Ecclesiastes**, *ae. m.*, = *ἐκκλησιαστής*, *the Preacher*. I. Lit.: filius David, i.e. Solomon, Vulg. Eccl. 1, 1. —II. Transf.: *Ecclesiastes*, a book of the Old Testament, Tert. Monog. 3; Isid. Orig. 6, 2, 19.

† **ecclesiasticus**, *a, um, adj.*, = *ἐκκλησιαστικός*, *of or belonging to the Church, ecclesiastical*. I. Adj.: pax, Tert. Pudic. 22. —II. Subst.: **ecclesiasticus**, *i, m.* A. *A church officer*, Cod. Th. 1, 3, 22. —B. *The name of the Book of Sirach*, Isid. Orig. 6, 2, 31.

† **ecclesiēdicus**, *i, m.*, = *ἐκκλησιεκδικός*, *a church proctor*, Cod. Th. 1, 5, 34, 5.

ecclesiola, *ae. f. dim.* [ecclesia], *a small church*, Alcim. Ep. 39, 71 al.

eccum, eccos, *v. ecce*, II. D.

† **ecdicus**, *i, m.*, = *ἐδικός*, *i. q. cognitor or defensor civitatis, a syndic, solicitor of a community* (esp. in Asia Minor), Cic. Fam. 13, 56, 1 and 3; Plin. Ep. 10, 111, 1.

ecēre, *v. ecce*.

Ecētra, *ae. f.*, = *Ἐχέτρα*, *a city of the Volsci*, Liv. 4, 61, 4; 6, 31. *Its inhabitants are Ecētrani*, *orum*, *m.*, = *Ἐχέτρανοι*, Liv. 2, 25; 3, 4, 2 sq.

ecfatus, ecfero, etc., *v. eff.*

† **ēchea**, *orum*, *n.*, = *ἡχεία*, *vessels to increase the sound of the actors' voices in a theatre, sounding-vessels*, Vittr. 5, 5, 2 (1, 1, 9 written as Greek).

Echecrates, *ae. m.*, = *Ἐχεκράτης*, *a Pythagorean philosopher, a contemporary of Plato*, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87.

† **ēcheneis**, *idis*, *f.*, = *ἐχηνίς*, *the sucking-fish, remora*, Echeneis remora, Linn.; Plin. 9, 25, 41, § 79; 35, 1, 1, § 2 sq.; Luc. 6, 675; Ov. Hal. 99; Isid. 12, 6, 34.

† **echidna**, *ae. f.*, = *ἐχιδνα*, *an adder, viper*. The Furies were said to have them twined in their hair; hence: stipite te Stygio tumidissimae adflavit Echidnis E tribus una soror, Ov. M. 10, 313. —II. Nom. prop. A. *Lernaean, the Lernaean hydra, killed by Hercules*, Ov. M. 9, 69; 158; id. F. 5, 405. —B. *A monster, half woman and half serpent, the mother of Cerberus*, Ov. M. 4, 501. —Hence, **Echidnaeus**, *a, um, adj.*, *of Echidna*: canis, i. o. Cerberus, Ov. M. 7, 408.

Echinades, *um, f.*, = *Ἐχινάδες*, *a*

small group of islands in the Ionian Sea, at the mouth of the Achelous, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 2, 85, 87, § 201; 4, 12, 19, § 53; Ov. M. 8, 589.

echinatus, *a, um, adj.* [echinus, a hedge-hog], *set with prickles, prickly*: calyx, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 92: capitula echinata spinis, id. 27, 9, 47, § 71: folia, id. 22, 9, 11, § 24.

† **echinōmetrae**, *arum, m.*, = *ἐχινόμητραι*, *a sort of sea-urchin*, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 100.

† **echinōphōra**, *ae. f.*, = *ἐχινόφορα*, *a sort of concha*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147 (Sillig, actinophoroe).

† **echinōpus**, *dis, m.*, = *ἐχινόπους*, *a kind of thorn, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 18.

† **ē. echinus**, *i, m.*, = *ἐχίνος*, *a hedge-hog, urchin*. I. Prop., usually the (edible) sea-urchin, Echinus esculentus, Linn.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.; Afran. ap. Non. 216, 11; Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 100 sq.; Hor. Epod. 5, 28; id. S. 2, 4, 33; 2, 8, 52; id. Ep. 1, 15, 23; Petr. 69, 7. —The land-urchin (otherwise called erinaceus), Claud. Idyll. 2, 17; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 57. —II. Transf., of things having a similar shape. A. *A copper vessel for the table*, perh. to wash out the cups in, a rinsing-bowl, Hor. S. 1, 6, 117, v. Heindorf, ad h. l.; id. ib. 2, 8, 52. —B. *The prickly husk of a chestnut*, Calp. Eccl. 2, 83; Pall. Insit. 155. —C. In archit., *an ornament under the chapter of a Doric or Ionic column, an echinus*, Vittr. 4, 3, 4; 4, 7, 3; cf. Müller, Archaeol. § 277.

2. Echinus or -os, *i, f.*, = *Ἐχίνος*. I. *A city of Phthiotis, in Thessaly*, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Plin. 4, 7, 14, § 28; Liv. 32, 33 al. —II. *A city of Acarnania*, Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5.

1. echion, *i, n.*, = *ἐχίων*, *a medicament prepared from the ashes of adders*, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 119.

2. Echion, *ōnis, m.* I. *One of the heroes who sprang up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus; the husband of Agave and father of Pentheus*, Ov. M. 3, 126; 10, 686; Stat. Th. 4, 569; Hyg. Fab. 178. —Hence: Echione natus, for Pentheus, Ov. M. 3, 526. —B. Deriv. **1. Echionides**, *ae. m.*, *the son of Echion*, i. e. Pentheus, Ov. M. 3, 513 and 701. —2. **Echionius**, *a, um, adj.*, *meton. for Cadmean or Theban*: hydrys, i. e. killed by Cadmus, Val. Fl. 8, 343; dens, id. 7, 554; aula, id. 7, 301; cf. arces, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 53; nomen, Verg. A. 12, 515; cf. plebs, Stat. Th. 1, 169; Bacchus, Pall. Insit. 45. —II. *A son of Mercury, an Argonaut, and a sharer in the Calydonian hunt*, Ov. M. 8, 311; Hyg. Fab. 14. —Hence, **B. Echionius**, *a, um, adj.*, *of Echion*: lacerto, Ov. M. 8, 345. —III. *A celebrated Greek painter*, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37; id. Brut. 18, 70.

† **echios**, *i, f.*, = *ἐχίος*, *viper's bugloss, a plant which was taken as a remedy for the viper's bite*, Plin. 25, 9, 58, § 104.

† **echis**, *is, m.*, *a plant, called also pseudoanchusa, and doris*, Plin. 22, 20, 24, § 50.

† **echite**, *es, f.*, = *ἐχίτη*, *a plant, a kind of clematis*, Plin. 24, 15, 89, § 139.

† **echitis**, *is, m.*, = *ἐχίτης*, *adder-stone*, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **echo**, *ūs, f.*, = *ἠχώ*, *repercussion of sound, echo* (pure Lat. imago), Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 100; Pers. 1, 102; Aus. Mos. 297; id. Ep. 10, 23; 25, 68; Vulg. Sap. 17, 18. —Personified as a nymph, Ov. M. 3, 358 sq.; Aus. Epiqr. 11, 7; 99, 1.

† **echoicus**, *a, um, adj.*, = *ἠχωικός*, *echoing*: elegi, Sid. Ep. 8, 11: metrum, in which one or more final syllables echo or rhyme to a preceding part of the verse, Serv. Centim. p. 1826 P. (cf. Burm. Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 558).

† **ecligma**, *ātis, n.*, = *ἐκλειγμα*, *a medicine to be taken by letting it melt in the mouth, an electuary*, Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 154; 24, 7, 23, § 38; 26, 8, 35, § 110. —Hence, **ecligmatium**, *ii, dim. n.*, Theod. Prisc. 2, 17.

† **eclipsis**, *is, f.*, = *ἐκλειψις* (a forsaking, being absent): solis, *an eclipse of the sun*, Auct. Her. 3, 22, 36: lunae, Hyg. Astr. 4, 14; and without *gen.*, Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 53 (pure Lat. defectio and defectus).

† **eclipticus**, *a, um, adj.*, = *ἐκλειπτικός*, *belonging to an eclipse*: signa, Manil. 4, 816; 846 (cf. Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 68): linea, the ecliptic, Serv. Verg. A. 10, 216.

† **ecloga**, *ae. f.*, = *ἐκλογή*, *a selection, consisting of the finest passages, from a written composition*. I. In gen.: eclogas ex Annali descriptas, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 97 P. —II. In partic., *a short poem of any kind*, like the poems in the Sylvae of Statius; cf. Stat. S. 3 praef.; 4 praef.; the Idyls of Ausonius; cf. Aus. Idyll. 10 praef.; the Odes of Horace, id. ib. 11 praef., and in many MSS. of Horace; and in the grammarians the Bucolica of Vergil are also called Eclogae, Eclogues; cf. Heyne de Carm. Bucol. in Verg. Opp. ed. Wagn. I. p. 18.

eclogarius, *a, um, adj.* [ecloga], *of or belonging to a selection*; only as subst. I. **eclogarium**, *i, n.*, *a collection of selected poems, the title of a book of Ausonius*, Weber, Corp. Poet. Lat. pp. 1254 sqq. —II. **eclogarii**, *orum, m.*, *sc. libri*, = *eclogae, select passages from a work*, Cic. Att. 16, 2 fin. Orell. N. cr.

† **ecnephas**, *ae. m.*, = *ἐκνεφίας*, *a hurricane supposed to be produced by blasts from two opposite clouds*, Plin. 2, 48, 49, § 121 (in Sen. Q. N. 5, 12, written as Greek).

econtra = *contra*, q. v. I. E. 4.

† **ecphōra**, *ae. f.*, = *ἐκφορά*, *a projection in buildings* (pure Lat. projectura), Vittr. 3, 3, 16; 6, 2, 2.

† **ecpyrosis**, *eos, f.*, = *ἐκπύρωσις*, *a burning utterly*, Nigid. ap. Serv. Verg. Ecl. 4, 10; cf. ib. 6, 41; Censor. 18, 11.

ecquando, *adv. interrog.* [ec, cf. ecce, and quando], *ever, at any time*; in a passionate (esp. indignant) interrogation (rare but class.): ecquando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? ecquando his de rebus tales viros audituros existimasti? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17; 2, 5, 26; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15; Liv. 3, 67; Sen. de Ira, 3, 28; Val. Fl. 2, 395. —With nisi (= num unquam... nisi), Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 63; id. Agr. 2, 7, 17. —(8) With interrog. particle ne suffixed (pleonastic): ecquando tibi liber sum visus? Prop. 2, 8, 15; Vell. 2, 14, 2 Ruhnck.; App. Mag. p. 290. —With nisi, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 63 Madv. N. cr.

1. ecqui, ecquae, or ecqua (cf. Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 25, and v. aliqui), **ecquod** (*gen.* is not in use), *pron. interr. adj.* [ec, cf. ecce, and qui], *Is there any one who? Any? in impassioned interrogation, i. q. num qui, quae (qua) quod*.

I. Prop. (with a subst.; class.): ecqui pudor est? ecquae religio, Verres? ecqui metus? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8; cf. id. Sect. 52. —In the fem.: ecquae, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 1; id. Stich. 2, 2, 42; Cic. Ac. 2, 26 fin.; id. Att. 8, 12, 4; Ov. H. 16, 341; but: ecqua, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 83; id. Men. 1, 2, 86; id. Mil. 3, 1, 199; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 15; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24 fin.; id. Att. 7, 8, 4; id. Inv. 2, 12 fin. (thrice); Verg. A. 3, 341 al.: rus Sunii ecquod haberem, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 13; so, ecquod, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57; id. Inv. 2, 12 fin.; Liv. 1, 9; Ov. P. 3, 1, 3 al.: ecquem trahezam, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 62; so, ecquem, id. Poen. 5, 2, 84; id. Rud. 1, 2, 37; 2, 7 al.; Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 6; cf. ecquam, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 5; id. Mil. 3, 1, 187; id. Merc. 2, 3, 56 al.: ecquas, id. Ps. 1, 5, 69: ecqui silices, Ov. P. 4, 10, 3. —With suffixed nam: Ecquaenam origo, Lucr. 5, 1211: accessio, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67: ecquodnam curriculum, id. Brut. 6, 22: ecquaenam modo, ecquaenam loco, id. Part. 14. —*II. Without a subst.: quis cenā poscit? ecqui poscit prandio? Does any one bid a breakfast? Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 69.

2. ecqui, *adv.*; see the foll. art. H. B.

ecquis, *ecquid* (*abl. ecqui*, v. infra, II. B.), *pron. interrog. subst.*, *Is there any one who? Any, any one, any body, any thing?* in impassioned interrogation, i. q. num quis, quid (class.). I. Prop.: aperite hoc: heus, ecquis hic est? ecquis hoc aperit ostium? Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 12; so, ecquis, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 9 sq.; id. Most. 4, 2, 19 sq.; id. Capt. 2, 3, 99 et saep.; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 16 sq.; Liv. 3, 68; Verg. A. 9, 51; Hor. S. 2, 7, 34 al.: ecquid, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 58; id. Curc. 1, 2, 39; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 34; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 62; id. Att. 12, 7; id. Fam. 7, 11; Liv. 40, 40 al.;

eccei, Cic. Mur. 33: equem, Plant. Cist. 4, 2, 42; Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15 et saep. — With suffix *nam*, Cic. Vat. 16; id. Fin. 4, 24; id. Top. 21; Auct. Her. 2, 17: quid huc tantum hominum incedunt? equidnam affertur? Plant. Poen. 3, 3, 5. — **B.** *Adj.* for equi: equis alius Sosia intus? Plant. Am. 2, 2, 226; id. Most. 2, 1, 7; id. Men. 4, 2, 110; Liv. 23, 12 *fin.*; Verg. E. 10, 23; Ov. Am. 3, 1, 15 al. — **II.** Hence, deriv. the adverbs, **A. ecquid**, *i. q. numquid, num, whether, perchance*, in direct and indirect interrogation: ecquid audis? *Do you hear?* Plant. Am. 2, 1, 29; id. Aul. 2, 3, 3; id. Cure. 2, 8, 19; id. Bacch. 1, 2, 53 al.; Ter. And. 5, 2, 30; id. Eun. 2, 2, 48; Cic. Clu. 26, 71; id. Ac. 2, 39, 122; id. Rep. 3, 11; id. Tusc. 1, 8; id. Att. 2, 2, 3; Liv. 3, 11 *fin.*; 4, 3; 5, 52; Verg. A. 3, 342; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82 et saep.; cf. with tandem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: *Tr.* Ecquid placent (aedes)? *Th.* Ecquid placeant me rogas? Plant. Most. 3, 3, 4; id. Bacch. 4, 10, 10; id. Mil. 3, 1, 114; 4, 2, 3; Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 3; Liv. 27, 10; 44, 27. — Rarely (like quid) for cur, Liv. 42, 26. — **B. ecqui**, *i. q. num aliqui, whether?* in indirect interrog.: coepi observare, equi majorem filius mihi honorem haberet, etc., *whether*, etc., Plant. Aul. prol. 16 (but the true reading, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 15, and Plin. Ep. 6, 4, 2, is ecquid; v. Draeger, Hist. Synt. I. p. 318). — **C. ecquo**, *i. q. num aliquo, anywhere?* ecquo te tua virtus provexisset? ecquo industria? Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 24, cf. on these adverbs Hand, Turs. II. pp. 351–355.

ecquisnam, *v. equis, I. fin.*
ecquo, *adv.*, *v. equis, II. C.*
ecragino, *äre, I. v. n.*, = ἐκράγιναι, *to break forth*, Petr. 61, 9.

† **ecstasis**, *is, f.*, = ἐκστασις, *a being beside one's self, ecstasy, trance, rapture* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 45 al.

ectasis, *is (acc. -in), f.*, = ἐκτασις, *the lengthening of a vowel short by nature: si brevis est per naturam, sed hoc loco ectasin fecit*, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 343.

† **ecthlipsis**, *is, f.*, = ἐκθλιψις, *gram. t. t., ecthlipsis, the elision of a final m with its vowel before an initial vowel*, Diom. 2, p. 436; Charis. 4, p. 249.

† **ectomom**, *i. n.*, = ἐκτομον, *black hel-lebore*, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 51.

† **ectroma**, *ätis, n.*, = ἐκτρωμα, *an abortion*, Tert. adv. Haer. 7.

† **ectropa**, *ae, f.*, = ἐκτροπή, *i. q. de-versorium, an inn*, Varr. ap. Non. 393, 1.

† **ectypus**, *a, um, adj.*, = ἐκτύπος, *engraved in relief, embossed*, Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 152; 37, 10, 63, § 173; cf. *imago eminente gemma*, Sen. Ben. 3, 26.

éculeus, *i, m.*, *v. equuleus*.

edacitas, *ätis, f. [edax], voracity, glut-tony*, Plant. Pers. 1, 2, 7; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 9; id. Fam. 7, 26, 1; Ambros. Luc. 7, § 142.

edax, *äcis, adj.* [I. edo; cf. Sanscr. ad-akas], *voracious, gluttonous*. **I.** Prop., Plant. Pers. 3, 16; Ter. Eun. prol. 38; id. Haut. prol. 38; Cic. Fl. 17, 41; id. Fam. 9, 20, 2 (*abl. edaci*, as in Ov. M. 15, 354; Val. Fl. 6, 420 et saep.); Hor. S. 2, 2, 92; id. Ep. 2, 1, 173; Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 11: *vultur, rapacious*, id. Am. 2, 6, 33 et saep. — **Sup.**: edacissima animalia, Sen. Ep. 60, 2. — **II.** Poet. transf., of inanimate and abstr. things, *devouring, destroying*: ignis, Verg. A. 2, 758; Ov. M. 9, 202; id. F. 4, 785: imber, Hor. C. 3, 30, 3: *natura*, Ov. M. 15, 354: *tempus*, id. P. 4, 10, 7; cf. with *gen.*: tempus rerum, id. M. 15, 234: *vetustas*, id. ib. 15, 872: *curae, gnawing*, Hor. C. 2, 11, 18 et saep.

† **edeatro**, *qui praesunt regis epulis*, dicti ἀπὸ τῶν ἐδεσμάτων, Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 20 Müll. [ἐδεστροί, seneschals of the table, carvers, v. Lidd. and Scott s. v.].

e-decimo (-decumo), *no perf.*, *ätum*, *1, v. a.* (to select the tithes; hence, in gen.), *to pick out, select* (late Lat.), Symm. Ep. 5, 81; 9, 21; Macr. S. 1, 5; 2, 1; cf. *edecimata* (ex-) electa, Paul. ex Fest. p. 80, 6 Müll.

e-dento, *ävi, ätum*, *1, v. a.* [dens], *to render toothless, knock out the teeth* (perh. only in the foll. passages): malas alicui, Plant. Rud. 3, 2, 48: *edentatae beluae morsus*, Macr. S. 7, 3.

e-dentulus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *toothless*.

I. Prop. (ante- and post-class.): *vetulae*, Plant. Most. 1, 3, 118; cf. id. Cas. 3, 2, 20; id. Men. 5, 2, 111; Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 305: *bestia muraena*, Tert. Pall. 5. — **II.** Transf., of wine ripened by age, Plant. Poen. 3, 3, 87.

edepol, *v. Pollux*.

edera, *ae, f.*, and its derivatives, *v. hed-*.

Edessa, *ae, f.*, = Ἐδεσσα. **I.** A city of Macedonia, the burial-place of the kings, Liv. 45, 29; Just. 7, 1, 7. — Hence, **Edessa**, *a, um, adj.*, of Edessa: Antiphilus (dux), Liv. 42, 51. — **II.** A city of Mesopotamia, in the province of Osrhoëne, now Rhoe or Orfa, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86; Tac. A. 12, 12; Amm. 20, 11, 4; 21, 7, 7; and where Caracalla died, Aur. Vict. Epit. 21; Eutr. 8, 11. — Hence, **Edessenus**, *a, um, adj.*, of Edessa: sepulchra, Amm. 18, 7.

edibilis, *e, adj.* [I. edo], *eatable, that may be taken as food*: potio, Cassiod. Var. 12, 4.

e-dico, *xi, ctum*, 3 (old form, *subj.*: *ex-deicatis*; *gerund.*: *exdeicendum*, S. C. de Bacchan.; *imperat.*: *edice*, Verg. A. 11, 463; Stat. Th. 12, 598), *v. a.* **I.** A t. t. of magistrates, *to declare, publish, make known* a decree, ordinance, etc.; hence, *to establish, decree, ordain* by proclamation (cf.: *praecipio, mando, jubeo*). **A.** In gen., with *ut* or *ne*: *consulem edicere, ut senatus consulto ne obtemperet*... *edicere est ausus, ut senatus ad vestitum rediret*, Cic. Pis. 8; so id. Vat. 14; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9 al.; cf. in the *abl. part. perf.*: *edicto, ut* and *ne*, Liv. 10, 36; 5, 19; Cic. Att. 11, 7, 2; and with a *simple subj.*: *cum tribuni plebis edixissent, senatus adesset*, etc., id. Fam. 11, 6; so Verg. A. 10, 258; 3, 235. — With *acc.*: *non proscripta neque edicta die*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54; so, *dies edicta*, Liv. 33, 14 *fin.*: *diem comitiis*, id. 26, 18; 31, 49 *fin.*: *diem exercitui ad conveniendum*, id. 31, 11; cf. id. 22, 12; 29, 1: *justitium*, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2: *comitia a. d. XI. Kal. Febr.*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 2: *senatum in diem posterum*, Liv. 3, 38 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Caes. 80: *conventum sociis Taraconem*, Liv. 26, 51: *novemdiale sacrum*, id. 21, 62; cf.: *supplicationem populo in diem unum*, id. 32, 1 *fin.*: *delectum*, id. 2, 55: *praedam omnem militibus*, id. 8, 36 et saep. — With an *obj. acc.* and *inf.*: *edixit, sese iudicium injuriarum non daturum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27; so Liv. 21, 11; 26, 27. — **Absol.**: *quod Vitellius de caerimoniis publicis edixisset*, Tac. H. 2, 91; cf.: *de natali suo*, Suet. Calig. 26: *de iisdem*, id. Rhet. 1. — **B.** In partic., of the praetor, *to make known*, on entering upon his office, the principles on which he intends to administer it: *est tibi edicendum quae sis observaturus in iure dicendo*, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 74; v. edictum.

II. Transf. in gen., *to make known, declare, appoint, establish, order, ordain* any thing (freq. and class.): *ut tu scire possis, edico tibi: si falsa dices*, etc., Plant. Mil. 3, 2, 29; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 4; id. Capt. 4, 2, 23. — With *ut* or *ne*, id. Ps. 1, 1, 125; 1, 5, 91; 3, 2, 66; id. Pers. 2, 2, 58; id. Truc. 4, 3, 6; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 30; id. Hec. 4, 1, 50; Hor. S. 2, 3, 227 al. — With *acc.* and *inf.*: *dico, edico vobis, nostrum esse illum erilem filium*, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 20: *nullus fere ab eo* (sc. Demosthene) *locus sine quadam conformatione sententiae edicatur*, Cic. Or. 39 *fin.* — With *rel. clause*: *jussus a consule, quae sciret edicere, to discover, communicate, give notice*, Sall. C. 48, 4 Kritz.: *si prius, quid maxime reprehendere Scipio solitus sit, edixero*, Cic. Lael. 16, 59: *hoc simul edixi*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 10; id. S. 2, 2, 51: *incipiens stabulis edico in mollibus herbam*, Carpere oves, Verg. G. 3, 295; cf. id. A. 11, 463; Sil. 7, 313; 528: *legem remittere edixit* (rex), Curt. 6, 11, 20. — **B.** *To explain, interpret* (late Lat.): *sensus hujus sermonis*, Vulg. Dan. 5, 15; 4, 15.

edictalis, *e, adj.* [edictum], *by edict, according to edict* (late Lat.): *possessio bonorum*, Dig. 38, 6, 1, § 4: *programma, i. e. the imperial edict*, Cassiod. Var. 1, 31; 2, 24.

edictio, *önis, f.* [edico], *an order, edict, for the usual edictum*; only Plant. Capt. 4, 2, 31; 43; id. Ps. 1, 2, 10; 39.

edicto, *ävi, 1, v. freq. a.* [id.], *to speak out, proclaim, publish* (only in Plant.): *tute edictas facta tua*, Plant. Am. 2, 2, 184: *ali-*

quid alicui, id. Ep. 1, 2, 2; id. Men. 4, 2, 79.

edictum, *i, n.* [id.]. **A.** *A proclamation, ordinance, edict, manifesto* of the Roman magistrates (cf.: *senatus consultum, scitum, jussum*; *decretum, epistola, rescriptum*), e. g. of the ediles, Cic. Phil. 9, 7 *fin.*; id. Off. 3, 17, 71; Gell. 4, 2; Dig. 21, 1; of a tribune of the people, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19 *fin.*; of a dictator, Liv. 8, 34; of the consuls, id. 8, 7; 24, 8; of the proconsuls, id. 26, 12; of Caesar in the civil war, Caes. B. C. 2, 19; of the emperor, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 6; Vulg. Luc. 2, 1 (cf. *decretum, epistola, rescriptum*) et saep. — **2.** Esp. freq. the public announcement of the praetor, in which he states, on entering upon his office, the rules by which he will be guided in administering justice (out of such legal regulations renewed and made more complete every year—*edictum perpetuum*, in contradistinction to *edicta prout res incidunt*; cf. Eutr. 8, 17—there was gradually formed an important part of the body of the Roman law), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 105; 2, 3, 7; 14 sq.; id. Quint. 19; id. Fl. 28, 67 et saep.; cf. Sanders, Just. Inst. introd. p. xviii. sq.; xxiv. sq.; Just. Inst. 1, 2, 7; Rein's Privat. p. 70 sq.; 80; 83, and the sources cited. — **B.** Transf., in gen. **1.** *An order, command*, Ter. Haut. 4, 1, 10. — **2.** *A play-bill, order of games*: *edictum et ludorum ordinem perlegere*, Sen. Ep. 117: *his mane edictum*, Pers. 1, 134 Gildersleeve ad loc.

e-disco, *dīdici, 3, v. a.*, *to learn by heart, commit to memory* (class.). **I.** Prop.: *ut non legantur modo* (poetae) *sed etiam ediscantur*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27; cf.: *haec discenda, imo ediscenda sunt*, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.*: *Demosthenem in primis legendum vel ediscendum potius putem*, Quint. 10, 1, 105: *ad verbum ediscendus libellus*, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135; id. de Or. 1, 34, 157: *ad verbum*, Quint. 11, 2, 44: *Lepta ediscat Hesiodum et habeat in ore τῆς δ' ἀπερὶς ἰδρωτα*, Cic. Fam. 6, 18 *fin.*: *magnum numerum versuum*, *Caes. B. G. 6, 14, 3: *dicta clarorum virorum*, Quint. 1, 1, 36; 1, 11, 14 et saep.; cf.: *De ediscendo*, Quint. 2, cap. 7. — **Poet.**: *vultus alicujus*, Val. Fl. 1, 368.

II. In gen., *to learn, study* (so mostly poet., esp. a favorite expression of Ovid): *qui istam artem* (juris) *non ediscant* (shortly after: *si quis aliam artem didicerit*), Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246: *linguam*, Val. Max. 8, 7 ext. 6: *leges*, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 5: *linguas duas*, id. A. A. 2, 122: *ritus pios populi*, id. F. 2, 546: *usum* (herbarum), id. M. 7, 99: *artes paternas*, id. ib. 2, 639: *numeros modosque vitae*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 144 et saep.: *cum edidicisset quemadmodum tractandum bellum foret*, Liv. 23, 28: *edisco tristitia posse pati*, Ov. H. 7, 180: *edidici, quid peritda Troia pararet*, i. e. *have experienced*, id. M. 13, 246. — Hence, **B.** *Poet.* in the *perf.*: *edidici, I know*, Tib. 2, 2, 12; Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 4.

e-dissero, *rūi, rtum*, 3, *v. a.*, *to analyze in words, to set forth, unfold, explain, relate, tell* (rare but class.): *jam animam advorte ac mihi quae dicam edisserere*, Plant. Capt. 5, 2, 14; cf.: *neque necesse est edisseri a nobis quae finis funestae familiae*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22; and: *cum agi, non quemadmodum agantur, edisseri oportet*, Liv. 44, 41: *Laelius eadem edisseruit* (for which, shortly before, *exposuit*), id. 27, 7: *res gestas*, id. 34, 59: *cunctandi utilitates*, Tac. H. 3, 52: *viam gerendi belli*, Just. 31, 5, 2: *haec vera roganti*, *Verg. A. 2, 149: *tantum hoc*, *Hor. S. 2, 3, 306: *sonnium, to interpret*, Vulg. Gen. 41, 15: *parabolam*, id. Matt. 13, 36. — **Absol.**: *quis* (Catone) *in docendo edisserendoque subtilior?* Cic. Brut. 17. — With *rel. clause*, Vop. Aur. 36.

* **edissertator**, *öris, m.* [edisserto], *an explainer*: *harum rerum*, Aus. Sapien. prol. *fin.*

* **edissertio**, *önis, f.* [edissero], *an analysis, exposition*: *Scripturarum*, Hier. in Matt. 21.

e-disserto, *ävi, ätum*, *1, v. a.*, *to analyze, set forth, explain, relate* (rare, and mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic. or Caes.): *ordine omne uti quidque actum*, Edissertavit, Plant. Am. 2, 1, 53; id. Cas. 5, 2, 36; id. Stich. 2, 1, 30; Arn. 1, 625

p. 34; Tert. Res. Carn. 33: neque aggrediar narrare, quae edisserendo minora vero fecerit, *Liv. 22, 54, 8.

edicticus or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [2. edo, II. C. 2], set forth, announced, proposed; only in the connection, judges, the judges in the causa sodaliorum chosen by the plaintiff, Cic. Planc. 15, 36; 17, 41; id. Mur. 23, 47.

editio, ōnis, f. [2. edo, II.]. **I.** Prop. **A.** A bringing forth, a birth (late Lat.), Dig. 50, 2, 2, § 6; Tert. adv. Jud. 1. — **B.** A putting forth, publishing of a work (post-Aug.), Sen. Ben. 4, 28; Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. § 2; proem. § 7; Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5; 2, 10, 6; 3, 15, 1 et saep. — **2.** Concr., like our edition = ἐκδοσις, qui versus in omni editione invenitur, Quint. 5, 11, 40; 12, 10, 55. — **II.** Trop. **A.** A statement, representation. **1.** In gen.: in tam discrepante editione, Liv. 4, 23. — **2.** Jurid. t. t., a declaration, designation of the form of action, Dig. 2, 13, 1 sq.: tribum, Cic. Planc. 16, 39 and 41, v. 2. edo, II. C. 2., and editicius. — **B.** An exhibition: operum, Dig. 38, 1, 50: muneris gladiatorii, Inscr. Orell. 3811: 5020; Symm. Ep. 4, 8.

editor, ōris, m. [id.]. ***I.** That which brings forth or produces: nocturnae aurae (Voluturnus), Luc. 2, 423. — **II.** (Acc. to 2. edo, II. D.), an exhibitor (late Lat.): ludorum, Vop. Carin. 21; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 23; Inscr. Orell. 3762.

editum, i, n., v. 2. edo fin.

1. editus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from 2. edo.

***2. editus**, ūs, m. [2. edo], a voiding, excrement: boum, Dig. 32, 1, 55, § 6.

1. edo, ēdi, ēsum, 3 (sup.: esum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 13; id. Men. 3, 1, 11; id. Stich. 1, 3, 28: esu, id. Ps. 3, 2, 35. — The contr. forms es, est, estis, etc., are very freq. in prose and poetry: est, Verg. A. 4, 66; 5, 683; Hor. S. 2, 2, 57: esset, id. ib. 2, 6, 89; Verg. G. 1, 151: esse, Quint. 11, 3, 136; Juv. 15, 102: esto, Cato R. R. 156, 1. — Hence, also in the pass.: estur, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 78; id. Poen. 4, 2, 13; Cels. 27, 3; Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 69; and: essetur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 106 Müll. — Archaic forms of the subj. praes.: edim, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 16; id. Trin. 2, 4, 73; 74; Caecil. and Pompon. ap. Non. 507, 7: edis, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 45; id. Trin. 2, 4, 72: edit, Cato R. R. 1, 56, 6; 1, 57, 9 sq.; Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 1; 3; id. Aul. 4, 6, 6; id. Poen. prol. 9; Hor. Epod. 3, 3; id. S. 2, 8, 90: edimus, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 34: editis, Nov. ap. Non. I. L.: edint, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22), v. a. [Sanscr. ad-mi, eat; Gr. ἐδ-ω, ἐδω, Lat. edax, esca, esurio, etc.; cf. also Gr. ἔδω, ἔδωρ- Acol. plur. ἔδωρες, dens], to eat (for syn. cf.: comedo, vescor, pascor, devoro, haurio, mando, ceno, epulor). **I.** Lit.: ille ipse astat, quando edit, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 893; cf. so unconstr., Cic. Att. 13, 52: miserrimus est, qui cum esse cupit, quod edit non habet, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 3; ut de symbolis essemus, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 2: mergi eos (sc. pullos) in aquam jussit, ut biberent, quoniam esse nolent, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7 et saep. — **2.** Prov. **a.** Multos modios salis simul edisse, to have eaten bushels of salt with another, i. e. to be old friends, Cic. Lael. 19. — **b.** De patella, i. e. to show contempt for religion (v. patella), Cic. Fin. 2, 7 fin. — **c.** Pugnos, to taste one's fists, i. e. to get a good drubbing, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 153. — **B.** Transf. **1.** Bona, to squander, dissipate, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 29. — **2.** Of inanimate subjects, qs. to eat up, i. e. to consume, destroy (poet.): ut mala culmōs Esset robigo, Verg. G. 1, 151: carinā lentus vapor (i. e. flamma), id. A. 5, 683: corpora virus, Ov. Ib. 608 al. — **II.** Trop., to corrode, consume, devour (almost exclusively poet.): si quid est animum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 39; cf.: nimium libenter edi sermonem tuum, have devoured, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 1: nec te tantus edat taci-tam dolor, Verg. A. 12, 801: nec edunt obli-via laudem, Sil. 13, 665 et saep.

2. ē-do, dīdī, dītum, 3, v. a., to give out, put forth, bring forth (freq. and class.). **I.** In gen.: foras per os est editus aēr, Lucr. 3, 122; cf.: sputa per fauces tussit, id. 6, 1189: urinam, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 38; cf. stercus, Col. 2, 14: animam, to breathe out, i. e. to die, expire, Cic. Sest. 38, 83; Ov. H.

9, 62; cf.: extremum vitae spiritum, Cic. Phil. 12, 9: vitam, id. Fin. 5, 2, 4; id. Planc. 37, 90: clamorem, to send forth, utter, id. Div. 2, 23; cf.: miros risus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2: fremitum patulis sub naribus (equus), Lucr. 5, 1076: voces, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8: dulces modos, Ov. F. 1, 444: questus, id. M. 4, 588: hinnitus, id. ib. 2, 669: latratu, id. ib. 4, 451 et saep.: Maeander in sinum maris editur, discharges itself, Liv. 38, 13; 39, 53 fin.: clanculum ex aedibus me editi foras, have slipped out, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 9.

II. In partic., to bring forth any thing new, to produce, beget, form, etc. **A.** Of what is born, begotten (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): progeniem in oras luminis, Lucr. 2, 617: crocodilos dicunt, cum in terra partum ediderint, obruere ova, deinde discedere, Cic. N. D. 2, 52; so, partum, Liv. 1, 39; cf.: aliquem partu, Verg. A. 7, 660; Ov. M. 4, 210; 13, 487: aliquem maturis nisibus, id. F. 5, 172: geminos Latona, id. M. 6, 336: nepotem Atlantis (Pleias), id. F. 5, 664 al. (draconem) Qui luci ediderat genitor Saturnius, idem Abdit, Cic. Poeta Div. 2, 30, 64; cf.: Electram maximus Atlas Edidit, Verg. A. 8, 137. — In the pass.: hebetes eduntur, Quint. 1, 1, 2. — More freq. in the part.: in lucem editus, Poeta ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115 (a transl. of the Euripid. τὸν φῶτα); cf. Ov. M. 15, 221: editus partu, id. ib. 5, 517; 9, 678; id. F. 5, 26: Venus aquis, id. H. 7, 60; cf.: Limnate flumine Gange, id. M. 5, 48; for which: de flumine, id. H. 5, 10 (cf. Zumpt, Gramm. § 451): ille haec, Ov. M. 10, 298; cf.: Maecenas atavis regibus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 1: infans ex nepte Julia, Suet. Aug. 65 et saep. — **2.** Transf.: (tellus) Edidit innumeras species, Ov. M. 1, 436; cf. Liv. 21, 41: frondem ulmus, puts forth, Col. 5, 6, 2: ea (sc. academia) praestantissimos in eloquentia viros edidit, Quint. 12, 2, 25. — **B.** Of literary productions, to put forth, to publish (class.): de republica libros, Cic. Brut. 5, 19; so, librum contra suum doctorem, id. Ac. 2, 4, 12: annales suos, id. Att. 2, 16, 4: orationem scriptam, Sall. C. 13, 6: aliquid, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 7; Quint. 5, 10, 120; 3, 1, 18; 2, 1, 11; Hor. A. P. 390 et saep. — **C.** Transf., to set forth, publish, relate, tell, utter, announce, declare = exponere; esp. of the responses of priests and oracles, the decrees of authorities, etc.: apud eosdem (sc. censores) qui magistratu abierint edant et exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint, Cic. Leg. 3, 20, 47; cf. Hor. S. 2, 5, 61: ede illa, quae coepas, et Bruto et mihi, Cic. Brut. 5, 20: nomen parentum, Ov. M. 3, 580; 9, 531; Hor. S. 2, 4, 10: veros ortus, Ov. M. 2, 43; cf.: auctor necis editus, id. ib. 8, 449: mea fata tibi, id. 11, 668 et saep. — With acc. and inf.: Apollo Pythius oraculum edidit, Spartam nulla re alia esse perituram, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77; cf. Liv. 40, 45; 22, 10; 42, 2. — With dupl. acc.: auctorem doctrinae ejus falso Pythagoran edunt, id. 1, 18; cf. id. 1, 46; 27, 27 fin.: haec mihi, quae canerem Titulo, deus edidit ore, Tib. 1, 4, 73: iis editis imperiis, id. 29, 25; cf.: edito alio tempore ac loco (with constitutum tempus et locus), Quint. 4, 2, 98: opinio in vulgus edita, spread abroad, Caes. B. C. 3, 29, 3; cf. Nep. Dat. 6, 4: consilia hostium, i. e. to divulge, betray, Liv. 10, 27 et saep. — Poet.: arma violentaque bella, i. e. to sing, celebrate in song, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 1. — Hence, **2.** Jurid. and polit. t. t., to give out, promulgate, proclaim, ordain: qua quisque actione agere volet, eam prius edere debet. Nam aequissimum videtur, eum, qui acturus est, edere actionem, etc., Dig. 2, 13 (tit. De edendo), 1 sq.: verba, Cic. Quint. 20, 63; cf. judicium, id. ib. 21: tribus, said of the plaintiff in a causa sodaliorum, to name the tribus (since he had the right, in order to choose the judges, to propose to the defendant four tribus, from which the latter could reject only one, and then to choose the judges according to his own pleasure out of the remaining three, Cic. Planc. 15, 36 sqq.: judices editi (= editicii), id. ib. 17, 41; cf. Wund. Cic. Planc. p. LXXVI. sq., and see editicius: socium tibi in hujus bonis edidisti Quintium, hast mentioned, Cic. Quint. 24 fin.: quantum Apronius edidisset deberi, tantum ex edicto dandum erat, id. Verr. 2, 3, 29; 2, 2, 42: mandata

edita, Liv. 31, 19; cf. id. 34, 35: ederet (consul) quid fieri velit, to command, id. 40, 40; cf. id. 45, 34. — (β) Transf. beyond the jurid. sphere: postquam hanc rationem cordi ventrique edidi, etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 12. — **D.** Of other objects, to produce, perform, bring about, cause (freq. and class.): oves nullum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum et curatione possent, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: vitales motus, Lucr. 3, 560: proelia pugnasque, id. 2, 119; 4, 1010; Liv. 8, 9; 21, 43 al.; cf. caedem, id. 5, 13; 10, 45 al.: strages, Verg. A. 9, 785 and 527: aliquantum trepidationis, Liv. 21, 28; cf. tumultum, id. 36, 19: ruinas, Cic. Leg. 1, 13 fin.: scelus, facinus, to perpetrate, id. Phil. 13, 9 fin.: annuum operam, i. e. to perform, Liv. 5, 4; cf. id. 3, 63; Suet. Tib. 35: munus gladiatorium (with parare), to exhibit, Liv. 28, 21; Suet. Calig. 18; cf. ludos, Tac. A. 1, 15; 3, 64; Suet. Caes. 10 al.: spectaculum, Tac. A. 14, 17; id. H. 2, 67; Suet. Caes. 44 et saep.: gladiatores, Suet. Aug. 45 et saep.: exemplum severitatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 5; so more freq.: exempla in aliquem, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 21; Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 12; Liv. 29, 9 fin. and 27; cf.: scelus in aliquem, Cic. Sest. 27.

III. To raise up, lift, elevate: corpus celerem super equum, Tib. 4, 1, 114. — Hence, **1. editus**, a, um, P. a. (set forth, heightened; hence, like excelsus). **A.** Prop., of places, elevated, high, lofty (cf.: altus, cel-sus, excelsus, sublimis, procerus, arduus, praecipus, profundus), opp. to flat, level (cf.: collis paululum ex planitie editus, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 3; id. B. C. 1, 43, 2; Sall. J. 92, 5; Tac. A. 15, 27—very freq. and class.): Hen-na est loco perexcelsus atque edito, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48; Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 1 (with acclivis); 7, 18, 3; id. B. C. 3, 37, 4; Sall. J. 92, 5; 98, 3; Liv. 2, 50 et saep. — Comp., Caes. B. C. 1, 7, 5; 1, 43, 2; Sen. N. Q. 7, 5. — Sup., Auct. B. Alex. 28, 31; Just. 2, 1, 17 al. — **B.** Trop.: viribus editor, stronger, Hor. S. 1, 3, 110. — Adv. does not occur. — **2. editum**, i, n. **A.** A height: in edito, Suet. Aug. 72: ex edito, Plin. 31, 3, 27. — Plur.: edita montium, Tac. A. 4, 46; 12, 56: in editis, Treb. Trig. Tyr. 26. — **B.** Transf., a command, order, Ov. M. 11, 647; cf. Liv. 25, 12, 4.

***3. edo**, ōnis, m. [1. edo], a glutton, Varr. ap. Non. 48, 19.

ēdocenter, adv., v. edoceo fin.

ē-dōcēo, cūi, ctum, 2, v. a., to teach thoroughly; to instruct, inform, apprise one of any thing (class.; for syn. cf.: doceo, perdoceo, erudio, praecipio, instituo). — With acc. pers. and rei: eadem haec in-tus edocebo, quae ego scio, Stratiopocum, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 56; so id. Trin. 2, 2, 91; Sall. C. 16, 1; Liv. 1, 20; Plin. Pan. 26 al.; cf. in the pass.: Cicero per legatos cuncta edoc-tus, Sall. C. 45, 1; Liv. 25, 40; Tac. A. 13, 47; Luc. 1, 587; and with acc. pers. and inf.: Etruscum Edocuit gentem casus aperire futuros, Ov. M. 15, 559; cf. in the pass.: edoctus tandem deos esse, Liv. 29, 18. — With acc. pers. and rel. clause: quos ille edocuerat, quae dici vellet, Caes. B. G. 7, 38, 4; so id. B. C. 3, 108, 2; cf. in the pass.: ante edocti, quae interrogati pronuntia-rent, id. B. G. 7, 20, 10; Liv. 32, 26: eadem fere quae Volturcius de paratis incendiis senatum edocet (Kritz. docet), Sall. C. 43, 4: ab Evandro edocti, Liv. 32, 26; cf.: tot cla-dibus edocti, id. 30, 37; and: in qua (disci-plina) edoctus esset, id. 24, 4: aliquid, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 3: omnia ordine, Liv. 24, 24. — With interrog. clause: quid fieri velit, edocet, Caes. B. G. 3, 18, 2; 7, 19, 4; Liv. 37, 25; cf. Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 7; and with obj. acc. and inf., Verg. A. 8, 13: ut edoceas, ut res se habet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 20. — With acc. pers. and subj. clause: Phanium edocebo, Ne quid vereatur Phormionem, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 17. — **II.** Transf., of abstract subjects: fama Punici belli satis edocuerat, viam tantum Alpes esse, Liv. 27, 39: edocuit tamen ratio ... ut videremus, etc., *Cic. Tusc. 3, 33, 80. — Hence, ***ēdocenter**, adv., instructively: scriptum est, Gell. 16, 8, 3.

ē-dōlo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to cut or hew out, to prepare by hewing. ***I.** Lit.: lin-gulas, Col. 8, 11, 4. — **II.** Trop., to work out, prepare, finish (rare): libellum, Varr. ap. Non. 448, 17: quod jusseras edolavi,

Enn. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 47, 1 (cf. Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 237): puerum, Varr. ap. Non. 392, 30.

Edom, indecl. m. **I.** Esau, elder son of the patriarch Isaac: Esau, ipse est Edom, Vulg. Gen. 36, 1 al.; Isid. Orig. 7, 6, 33.—**II.** A nation descended from Esau, Vulg. Num. 20, 14; id. 4 Reg. 3, 26 et saep.—**III.** Transf., the country of the Edomites, Vulg. Num. 21, 4 et saep.

Edomino, āvi, 1, v. a., to control absolutely; pass., Arn. 5, no. 11 init.

* **Edomito**, āre, v. freq. a., to tame completely, thoroughly, Ven. Carm. 9, 1, 143.

Edomo, ūi, itum, 1, v. a., to tame completely, conquer, overcome, vanquish, subdue (rare); mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose. **I.** Prop.: (Roma) edomito sustulit orbe caput, Ov. F. 4, 256; cf. id. A. 3, 114.—**II.** Transf.: pastinacae edomita, opp. agrestis, Col. 9, 4, 5: aes igni, to melt, Plin. 33, 3, 20, § 65: ramum oleae curvando, id. 17, 19, 30, § 137: vitiosam naturam ab eo sic edomitam et compressam esse doctrina, ut, etc., *Cic. Fat. 5, 10 (al. domitam): feritatem, Col. 11, 3, 37; Lact. 4, 25, 8: nefas, *Hor. C. 4, 5, 22: labores, Sil. 3, 531: lumina, to lull to sleep, id. 10, 343.

Edoni, ōrum, m., = Ἰδωνοί, a people of Thrace, east of the Strymon, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40; celebrated as worshippers of Bacchus, Hor. C. 2, 7, 27, v. Bacchus.—Deriv., **A. Edonus**, a, um, adj., **Edonic**. **1.** Edoni populi = Edoni, Sol. 9, § 1.—**2.** Esp., poet. for Thracian: Boreae, Verg. A. 12, 365; cf. venti, Val. Fl. 6, 340: hiemes, Stat. Th. 5, 78: juga, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 42: currus, Stat. Th. 12, 733: Bacchus, Ov. R. Am. 593.—**3.** As subst.: **Edonus**, i, m., = Ἰδωνός, a spur of the Pangaeus range, in southeastern Thrace, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 50; also called **Edon**, Serv. Verg. A. 12, 365.—**B. Edonis** (Edōnis, Sil. 4, 778 Drak.; Luc. 1, 675), idis, f., **Edonic**, Thracian: matres, Ov. M. 11, 69.—Subst., a Bacchant, Prop. 1, 3, 5; Sil. 1, 1; Luc. 1, 1.

† **Edor** = ador, Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll., v. ador.

Edormio, ūvi or ūi, 4, v. n. and a., to sleep out, sleep away; to sleep off (rare, but class.; usually of persons who are intoxicated). **I.** Neutr. absol.: cumque (vinolenti) edormiverunt, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52.—**II.** Act., with acc.: edormi crapulam et exhalia, Cic. Phil. 2, 12 fin.: nocturnum vinum, Gell. 6, 10 fin.—Poet.: Fufius ebruius olim Cum Ilionam edormit, i. e. sleeps through the part of the sleeping Iliona, *Hor. S. 2, 3, 61: dimidium ex hoc (tempore) edormitur, is slept away, Sen. Ep. 99.

Edormisco, ūre, v. inch. a. [edormio], to sleep out, to sleep off a debauch (perh. only in the foll. passages): crapulam, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 28: hoc villi, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11: unum somnum, Plaut. Am. 2, 65.

Edūcatō, ōnis, f. [2. edūco], a breeding, rearing, training, bringing up, education (good prose). **I.** Of men, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124; id. Leg. 3, 13; Quint. 1, 1, 21; 1, 2, 6; Tac. A. 3, 52; id. G. 20 et saep.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of animals, Cic. Fin. 3, 19; id. Rosc. Am. 22 fin.; Col. 7, 12, 11; 8, 11, 1.—**B.** Of plants, Plin. 16, 25, 39, § 94; Macr. S. 1, 7.

Edūcator, ōris, m. [id.], a rearer, bringer-up (rare, but good prose). **I.** Prop., of a foster-father, Cic. Planc. 33, 81; Quint. 7, 1, 14; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 34.—**II.** Transf., of tutors, pedagogues, Tac. A. 11, 1, 12, 41; 14, 3; Dig. 40, 2, 13 et saep.

Edūcatrīx, ūcis, f. [educator]. **I.** She who brings up, a nurse, Col. 8, 11, 14; Inscr. Don. 14, no. 39.—**II.** Transf.: earum (rerum) parens est educatrixque sapientia, Cic. Leg. 1, 24, 62.

* **Edūcātus**, ūs, m. [2. edūco], bringing up, Tert. Res. Carn. 60.

1. Edūco, xi, ctum, 3 (imper., educo, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 11; id. Stich. 5, 6, 1: educ, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10; Alcim. 5, 248 al.—Inf. pass. parag., educier, Plaut. Truc. 5, 16), v. a., to lead forth, draw out, bring away (very freq. and class.). **I.** In gen.: novam nuptam foras, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 1; so with personal objects, fiduciam, id. Ep. 3,

4, 36 (opp. introducere): eram, id. Mil. 4, 6, 53: virginem, id. Pers. 4, 1, 11; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3 fin. al.; cf. also: populum e comitio, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 9: mulierem ab domo secum, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 4: rete foras, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 18; cf.: pisces everriculo in litus, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7: radicem e terra, id. ib. 3, 10, 5: gladium, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 8; Sall. C. 51, 36; cf.: gladium e vagina, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: gladium, Vulg. Marc. 14, 47 al.: sortem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51 fin.; cf.: aliquos ex urna, id. ib. 2, 2, 17: tribus, id. Agr. 2, 8, 21: telum corpore, Verg. A. 10, 744; cf. Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83 et saep.: lacum (with emittere), Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100; cf. fistulam, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 2: aquam in fossas, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179; Dig. 8, 3, 29: se foras, to go out, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 4 Ruhnke ad loc.; cf.: se multitudini, to withdraw one's self from the multitude, Sen. Vit. Beat. 2 fin.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In all periods. **1.** Pub. law t. t. **a.** To bring, summon before court (cf. duco, I. B. 1.): cum in ius ipsum eduxi, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47; cf.: ex domo in ius, Quint. 7, 8, 6: SI QVIS EORVM AD ME EDVC-RTVS FVERIT, Edict. Praet. ap. Gell. 11, 17, 2: aliquem ad consules, Cic. Planc. 23; and simply aliquem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 26 Zumpt N. cr.; 2, 2, 37; 2, 3, 65.—Once also, to bring up or lead away for punishment (for which more commonly duco; v. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26): ad tintinnaculos educi viros, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 8.—**b.** Of persons in office, to take out with one to one's province: quos educere invitos in provinciam non potuit, eos retinere qui potuit? Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 5, 10, 76; so, medicum secum, id. Pis. 34.—**2.** Milit. t. t., to lead forth, march out troops (very freq. in Caes.): Teleboae ex oppido Legiones educunt suas, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 63: praesidium ex oppido (opp. introducere), Caes. B. C. 1, 13, 2: cohortes ex urbe, id. ib. 1, 12, 2: exercitum ab urbe, Liv. 3, 21: copias e castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 50, 1; 2, 8 fin.; 7, 13, 1; 7, 80, 1; id. B. C. 1, 43, 3 et saep.; Liv. 31, 37 al.; for which also: copias castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 51, 2; 4, 13 fin.; id. B. C. 1, 68, 1; Verg. A. 11, 20; legiones ex hibernis, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 3; 5, 27, 9; 7, 10, 1; Liv. 40, 39: ex finibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 4 et saep.; cf. also: impedimenta ex castris, id. ib. 7, 68, 1.—Without designating the term, a quo: cohortes, Caes. B. G. 3, 26, 2; id. B. C. 1, 41, 2; 1, 64, 6; Sall. J. 63, 2; Liv. 39, 15; Front. Strat. 1, 5, 22 et saep.; cf.: exercitum foras, Cato ap. Gell. 15, 13, 5: exercitum in expeditionem, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: copias adversus Afranium, Front. Strat. 1, 5, 9; 2, 2, 5 et saep.—And absol. of the general himself, to move out, march out (so mostly in Liv.; cf. duco): ex hibernis, Caes. B. G. 7, 10, 1: ex oppido, id. ib. 7, 81, 3; cf.: tribus simul portis, Liv. 41, 26: ad legionem Pompeii duplici acie eduxit, Caes. B. G. 3, 67, 3: in aciem, Liv. 1, 23; 8, 9; 21, 39; Front. Strat. 2, 1, 5, al.—**3.** Naut. t. t., to bring out a ship from the harbor, to put to sea: naves ex portu, Caes. B. C. 1, 57, 2; 2, 22, 5; 3, 26, 2; also: classem portu, Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 55.—Hence, **b.** Transf., of goods, to export: equos ex Italia, Liv. 43, 5, 9 (cf.: extra provinciam ducere, Dig. 49, 16, 12, § 1).—**4.** In midwifery, t. t., to assist at birth: attractus infantem educit, Cels. 7, 29 med.: per ipsas manus (infans) commode educitur, id. ib.—So of birds, to bring out of the egg, to hatch: pullos suos, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 143; so, fetum, Plin. 10, 54, 75, § 152 (with excludere); 9, 10, 12, § 37.—Hence, **b.** Transf. (a) To bring up, rear, a child (usually with reference to bodily nurture and support; while 2. educo refers usually to the mind; but the distinction is not strictly observed; cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 395), to educate: non possunt militares pueri setanio educier, Plaut. Truc. 5, 16: bene ego istam eduxi meae domi et pudice, id. Curc. 4, 2, 32; id. Most. 1, 3, 29; id. Rud. 1, 3, 38; Ter. And. 5, 4, 8; id. Heaut. 2, 1, 14 al.; Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124; Liv. 1, 39 fin.; 21, 43 Drak.; Tac. A. 1, 4, 41; Prop. 3, 9, 51 (4, 8, 51 M.); Verg. A. 7, 763; 8, 413; Col. 3, 10, 16; Curt. 3, 12, 16 al.—Trop.: senex plane eductus in nutritiam Venerio, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 55.—(β) In gen., to bear, to produce = edere, Verg. A. 6, 765; 779: aura educit colores, *Cat. 64, 90.—**5.** In vulg. lang., to drink off, toss off, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 18; 5, 6, 1.—With a punning allusion to the signif. 4. b. α,

Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 274.—**B.** Since the Aug. period. **1.** Of motion in an upward direction (cf. efferre and erigere), to draw up, to raise: (Ortygia me) superas eduxit sub auras, Ov. M. 5, 641; 3, 113; cf. trop.: (Pindarus) vires animumque moresque aureos educit in astra, Hor. C. 4, 2, 23 (cf.: sustulit in astra, Cic. Att. 2, 25).—**b.** With the accessory idea of making, to rear, erect, build up: turrim summis sub astra Eductam tectis, Verg. A. 2, 461; cf.: aram sepulcri caelo, id. ib. 6, 178: imitated by Sil. 15, 388: molem caelo, Verg. A. 2, 186: turres altius, Tac. A. 12, 16; id. H. 4, 30: pyramides instar montium, id. A. 2, 61: moenia caminis Cyclopus, Verg. A. 6, 630; cf.: moles quam eductam in Rhenum retulimus, Tac. H. 5, 18.—**2.** Of time, to pass, spend (cf. duco, II. B. 3. b.): pios annos, Prop. 2, 9, 47: insomnem noctem ludo, Stat. Th. 2, 74: somnos sub hiberno caelo, Sil. 11, 405: nimbos luxu, Val. Fl. 2, 371.

2. Edūco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [I. educo, II. A. 4. b.], to bring up a child physically or mentally, to rear, to educate (very freq. and class.): educit obstetrix, educat nutrix, instituit paedagogus, docet magister, Varr. ap. Non. 447, 33 (but this distinction is not strictly observed; see the foll. and I. educo, II. A. 4. b.). **I.** Prop.: hera educavit (puellam) magna industria, Plaut. Cas. prol. 44 sq.: Athenis natus altisque educatusque Atticis, id. Rud. 3, 4, 36: bene pudiceque educatu'st usque ad adolescentiam, id. Capt. 5, 3, 16 et saep.; cf. id. Men. 5, 5, 7; id. Trin. 2, 4, 111 al.; Att. ap. Non. 492, 14; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 37; id. Ad. 3, 4, 49; Cic. Lael. 20, 75; id. Rep. 2, 21; id. de Or. 1, 31; Ov. F. 6, 487; id. M. 3, 314; Vulg. Psa. 22, 2.—**II.** Transf., to bring up, rear, foster, train, educate: neque enim hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 4; id. Or. 13 fin.; cf.: ars dicendi ea, quae sunt orta jam in nobis et procreata, educat atque confirmat, id. de Or. 2, 87, 356; in his (scholis) educatur orator, Quint. 9, 2, 81: oratorem, id. prooem. § 5: illos in disciplina, Vulg. Ephes. 6, 4.—**B.** Poet. and in post-Aug. prose, of plants or animals, to nourish, support, produce: quod pontus, quod terra, quod educat aër Poscit, Ov. M. 8, 832; cf. id. Pont. 1, 10, 9: vitis mitem uram, Cat. 62, 50: pomum, non uvas (ager), Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 51: herbas (humus), id. M. 15, 97: Caecuba, Plin. 16, 37, § 173: florem (imber), Cat. 62, 41 al.: leporis, apros, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 22.—**C.** To possess, hold (cf. nutrire = τρέφειν), Verg. Cl. 13.

eductio, ōnis, f. [I. educo], a moving out, removal, emigration (ante- and post-class.): e castris, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. PROFERAM, p. 253, 33 Müll.: in qua educatione, Lact. 4, 10, 6.—**II.** A stretching forth, formation: si unius uberis educatione pendebunt (sc. apum agmina), Pall. 7, 7, 6.

* **eductor**, ōris, m. [I. educo, II. A. 4. b.], a bringer-up, tutor (for the usual educator), Front. Ep. ad Amic. 15.

* **Edulco**, āre, v. a., to sweeten: vitam, Matius ap. Gell. 15, 25, 2, and ap. Non. 106, 25.

Edulia and **Edulica**, ae, v. Edusa.

edulis, e, adj. [I. edo], eatable (rare).

I. Adj.: capreae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 43.—**II.** Subst., in the plur., **edulia**, ium, n., eatables, food (for syn. cf.: alimenta, cibis, cibaria, esca, penus, victus, opsonium, pulmentum, etc.), Afran. ap. Non. 28, 30; Varr. ap. Non. 108, 22; Suet. Calig. 40 Oud. N. cr.; Dig. 1, 16, 6 fin.; Gell. 7, 16, 4; 17, 11 fin.; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 84 Müll.—In the post-class. per., heterocl. gen. eduliorum, App. M. 5, p. 160; dat. edulis, Gell. 19, 9, 3; nom. sing. edulium, Vulg. 565, 9; and perh. also Varr. L. L. 7, § 61 Müll. N. cr.; whence abl. edulio, Vulg. Gen. 25, 34; id. Lev. 7, 18.

edulium, ii, n., v. the preced. fin.

* **Eduresco**, ūre, v. inch. n., to grow hard, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 34, 182.

Edūro, āre, 1, v. n. and a. **1.** Neut., to last out, continue, endure (post-Aug. and very rare): solis fulgor in ortus edurat, Tac. G. 45: ulla effigies litterarum, Gell. 14, 1, 18.—**2.** Act., to harden, Col. 11, 1, 7.

Edūrus, a, um, adj., exceedingly hard, very hard (very rare): pirus, Verg. G. 4, 145.—Trop., harsh, cruel: eduro ore negare, Ov. A. A. 3, 476.

Edusa, ae, f. [I. edo], the goddess that presides over children's food, Varr. ap. Non. 108, 22; August. Civ. D. 4, 34; called also **Edulia**, ae, f., Don. Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 15; **Edulica**, ae, f., August. Civ. D. 4, 11; and **Edula**, ae, f., Tert. ad Nat. 2, 11.

Etion, ōnis, m., = *Hērion*, the father of *Andromache*, and king of *Thebe*, in *Cilicia*, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 44; id. F. 4, 280. — Hence, **Etionēus**, a, um, pertaining to *Etion*: *Thebae*, Ov. M. 12, 110.

effabilis, e, adj. [effor], that may be uttered, utterable (post-class.): *nemini effabilis*, App. Mag. p. 315, 41.

* **effaecatus**, a, um, adj. [ex-faec], purified from the dregs, refined; trop.: voluptas animi (with purgata), App. Dogm. Plat. 2, pp. 22, 37.

† **effafilatum**, exertum, quod scilicet omnes exerto brachio sint exfilati, id est extra vestimentum filo contextum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 83, 6, v. Müll. ad h. l.

effamen, iuis, n. [effor], an enunciation, proposition, Mart. Cap. 4, § 327.

effarcio and **-farcio** (**ec-f-**), no perf., fertus, ā, v. a., to stuff, cram, fill out (very rare): intervalla grandibus saxis, *Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 2: bibite, este, efercite vos, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 62. — Hence, **effertus**, a, um, P. a., filled out, full, ample: fame effertus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 6: hereditas effertissima, id. ib. 4, 1, 8; cf. id. As. 2, 2, 16.

effascinatio, ōnis, f. [effascino], a bewitching, charming; in the plur., Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 50; 37, 10, 54, § 145.

effascino, āre, v. a., to bewitch, charm, fascinate, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 16; Gell. 9, 4, 7.

† **effatio**, ōnis, f. [effor], a speaking, acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 3, 463.

effatum, i, n., v. effor fin.

effatus, ūs, m. [effor], a speaking (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 6.

effecte, adv., in fact, really; effectually, v. efficio, P. a., 2, fin.

effectio, ōnis, f. [efficio] (only in the philos. lang. of Cicero). I. A doing, performing, effecting, practising: artis, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 24: recta (a transl. of *καρόθωσις*), id. ib. 3, 14, 45. — II. I. q. causa efficiens, the producing or efficient cause, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 6.

effectivus, a, um, adj. [id.], effective, productive: causa, velut pater filii, Boeth. in Porphy. 2, p. 58 al. — Esp. as subst.: **effectiva**, ae, f. (sc. ars), practical art, productive art: sed effectivae quoque aliquid simile scriptis orationibus consequitur, Quint. 2, 18, 5.

effector, ōris, m. [id.], an effector, producer, author (a Ciceronian word), Cic. Univ. 5 fin.; id. Div. 2, 26; id. de Or. 1, 33, 150 (quoted in Quint. 10, 3, 1; for which, *perfector*, Cic. de Or. 1, 60 fin.).

effectuorius, a, um, adj. [effector], effectual, resistless: vis, August. Immort. Anim. 14; 15; id. Gen. ad Lit. Op. Imp. 4, 16.

effectrix, icis, f. [id.], she who effects, produces, causes; perh. only Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55; id. Univ. 10, 32.

1. **effectus**, a, um, Part. and P. a., from efficio.

2. **effectus**, ūs, m. [efficio], a doing, effecting. I. In gen., execution, accomplishment, performance: ad effectum consiliorum pervenire, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4: operis, Liv. 21, 7: ad effectum aliquid adducere, id. 33, 38; cf. spel. id. 21, 57; Prop. 3, 9, 27 (4, 8, 27 M.): ut peccatum est, patriam prodere, etc., quae sunt in effectu: sic timere, etc., peccatum est, etiam sine effectu, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32: effectum consilii morata tempestas est, Curt. 8, 13, 22; cf.: cum opera (sc. oppugnationis) in effectu erant, i. e. near completion, Liv. 31, 46, 14: haec verba, quod statuerit, cum effectu accipimus, non verbotenus, in effect, in fact, Dig. 2, 2, 1: cum effectu, Paul. ib. 40, 7, 1. — II. In partic., with reference to the result of an action, an operation, effect, tendency, purpose: quarum (herbarum) vim et effectum videres, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 47: Q, cujus similis effectu specieque Koppa, Quint. 1, 4, 9; cf. Plin. 27, 13, 119, § 144:

effectus eloquentiae est audientium approbatio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 3; cf. Quint. 2, 17, 25; 2, 18, 2: ne sine ullo effectu aestas extraheretur, Liv. 32, 9 fin.; cf. id. 34, 26; 40, 22 fin.: cum plura argumenta ad unum effectum deducuntur, Quint. 9, 2, 103; 1, 4, 9: ut res haberet effectum, Vulg. Judic. 18, 5. — In the plur., Quint. 1, 10, 6.

* **ef-fecundo** (**effec-**), āre, 1, v. a., to make fruitful, to fertilize, Vop. Prob. 21.

effemināte, adv., v. effemino, P. a. fin.

effeminatio, ōnis, f. [effemino], effeminacy (late Lat.): corporis, Firm. Math. 7, 16: animi, Hier. in Isa. 14, 52, 2.

effeminatus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from effemino.

ef-femino, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [femina], to make feminine. * I. Lit.: effeminarunt eum (sc. aērem) Junonice tribuerunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66. — II. Trop., to make womanish, effeminate, to enervate: fortitudinis praecepta sunt, quae effeminari virum vident in dolore, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94: corpus animumque virilem, *Sall. C. 11, 3: animos, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 3: homines (with remollescere), id. ib. 4, 2 fin.; cf.: cogitationibus mollissimis effeminamur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: vultus, id. Or. in Clod. Fragm. 5, p. 153 ed. Orell.: illa elocutio res ipsas effeminat, Quint. 8 prooem. § 20. — B. Meton. (causa pro effectu), to dishonor, disgrace, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 10. — Hence, **effeminatus**, a, um, P. a. A. Womanish, effeminate (cf.: mollis, luxuriosus, dissolutus): ne quid effeminatum aut molle sit, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 30: intolerabile est servire impuro, impudico, effeminato, id. Phil. 3, 5; so *absol.*, Col. praef. § 15; cf. histrio, Tert. Spect. 25: furialis illa vox, religiosi altariibus effeminata, Cic. Planc. 35, 86: effeminata ac levis opinio, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: effeminata et enervis compositio, Quint. 9, 4, 142; cf. id. 1, 8, 2; 2, 5, 10 al. — Comp.: multitudo Cypriorum, Val. Max. 9, 3 fin. — Sup.: animi languor, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 27. — B. In mal. part., that submits to unnatural lust: pathicus, Suet. Aug. 68; Auct. Priap. 58, 2; Vulg. 3 Reg. 14, 24 al. — Adv.: **effemināte**, effeminately (acc. to A.), Cic. Off. 1, 4 fin.; Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 36; Val. Max. 2, 7, 9.

* **efferasco**, ēre, v. inch. n. [2. effero], to become savage, fierce, Amm. 18, 7, 5.

efférate, adv., v. 2. effero, P. a. fin.

effératio, ōnis, f. [effero], a making savage, Hier. Ep. 107, 2.

effératus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from 2. effero.

effercio, v. effarcio.

effertitas (**ecf-**), ātis, f. [effertus], an excessively wild state, wildness, degeneracy (opp. mansuetudo), Cic. Sest. 42, 91: quas (terrass) peragrans undique omnem eferitatem expulsi, id. Tusc. Poet. 2, 8, 20 fin. (al. feritatem); Lact. Mort. Pers. 9, 2.

1. **ef-fero** or **ecfero** (cf. Neue, Forment. 2, 766), extūli, elatum, efferre or efferre, v. a., to bring or carry out, to bring forth (very freq. and class.). I. Lit. A.

In gen.: ex navi, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 82; cf. tela, etc., ex aedibus Cethegi, Cic. Cat. 3, 3 fin.: argentum jubeo jam intus efferri foras, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 62; cf. id. ib. 4, 9, 127; id. Most. 2, 1, 58; id. Mil. 4, 8, 4: argentum ad aliquem, id. Epid. 5, 1, 27; id. Truc. 3, 1, 16: machaeram huc, id. Mil. 2, 5, 53; cf. id. Stich. 2, 2, 28: puerum extra aedes usquam, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 48: cistellam domo, id. Eun. 4, 6, 15; cf.: cibaria sibi quemque domo, Caes. B. G. 1, 5, 3: frumentum ab Ilerda, id. B. C. 1, 78, 1: piscem de custodia, Col. 8, 17 fin.: litteras, Caes. B. G. 5, 45, 4: mucronem, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 2: cf.: vexilla, signa, arma (e castris, extra fines, etc.), Liv. 10, 19, 27, 2; 29, 21; Tac. H. 3, 31 al.: ferrum a latere deripuit, elatumque deferrebat in pectus, id. A. 1, 35 fin.: Colchis pedem, E. n. ap. Non. 297, 20; so, pedem, Verg. A. 2, 657; cf. pedem aedibus, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 19: pedem portā, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 5; 7, 2, 6; Suet. Tib. 38: pedem quoquam, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 97: se hinc (ignis), Lucr. 6, 89 and 385: se vallo (equus), Tac. A. 15, 7: Furium longius extulit cursus, Liv. 3, 5; cf.: Messium impetus per hostes extulit, id. 4, 29. — B. In partic. 1. Like the Gr. ἐκφέρειν, to carry out (of the house) for burial, to bear to the

grave, to bury (cf.: cremo, humo, sepelio, prosequor): optumum'st Loces illum efferendum; nam jam credo mortuus est, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 32; id. Most. 4, 3, 8 sqq.; Ter. And. 1, 1, 90 Don. and Ruhnk.; 1, 1, 101; Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 80; Nep. Att. 17; Liv. 2, 33; 3, 18 fin.; Quint. 8, 5, 21; Suet. Aug. 99; Hor. S. 2, 5, 85; Vulg. Luc. 7, 12. — b. Transf.: meo unius funere elata populi Romani esset res publica, carried to burial, i. e. overthrown, destroyed, Liv. 28, 28; 24, 22; 31, 29. — 2. Of a fruit-bearing soil, to bring forth, bear, produce: id, quod agri efferant, Cic. Rep. 2, 4 fin.; id. Brut. 4, 16; cf. also id. Verr. 2, 3, 47 fin.; 86 al. — b. Transf.: ea, quae efferant aliquid ex sese, perfectiores habere naturas quam, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 33 fin.; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 109; poet.: (Italia) genus acre virum, Verg. G. 2, 169. — 3. Of motion in an upward direction (cf.: erigo and educo, II. B. 1.), to lift up, elevate, raise, exalt, Lucil. ap. Non. 297, 25: aliquem in murum, Caes. B. G. 7, 47 fin.: pars operis in altitudinem turris elata, id. B. C. 2, 8 fin.; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 103; and Suet. Calig. 32: corvus e conspectu elatus, Liv. 7, 26: pulvis elatus, id. 4, 33: elata super capita scuta, Tac. H. 3, 27: jubar (luna), Petron. Poët. 89, 2, 54; poet.: caput Auctumnus agris extulit, Hor. Epod. 2, 18.

II. Trop. A. To set forth, spread abroad, utter, publish, proclaim: clamorem, to raise, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 73: quod neque in vulgum disciplinam efferri velint, neque, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 14, 4; cf. Plin. 2, 12, 9: vocem ejus in vulgus, Tac. A. 12, 21: tuum peccatum foras, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 65 Ruhnk.: hoc foras, Cic. Phil. 10, 3; so, clandestina consilia, Caes. B. G. 7, 1, 6: rem, id. ib. 7, 2, 2: has meas ineptias, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 111: divinitus dicta, id. ib. 3, 1 fin. et saep. — With a rel. clause: posteaquam in vulgus militum elatum est, qua arrogantia in colloquio Ariovistus usus, Caes. B. G. 1, 46, 4. — 2. In partic., of speech, to utter, pronounce, express, declare: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11: ut verba inter se ratione conjuncta sententiam efferant, Varr. L. L. 8, § 1 Müll.: si graves sententiae in conditis verbis efferuntur, Cic. Or. 44, 150; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 13: quae incisim aut membratim efferuntur, ea, etc., Cic. Or. 67; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 33; 8, 3, 40; 10, 2, 17: pleraque utroque modo efferuntur, luxuriatur, luxuriat, etc., id. 9, 3, 7; cf. id. 1, 5, 16; 64; 2, 14, 2. — B. In the pass., qs. to be carried out of one's self by passions, feelings, etc.; to be carried away, transported, hurried away: usque adeo studio atque odio illius efferor ira, Lucil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 21 fin.; so, studio, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83; id. Att. 1, 8, 2; id. N. D. 1, 20 fin.; Caes. B. C. 1, 45, 2; cf. cupiditate, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: vi naturae atque ingenii, id. Mur. 31, 65: laetitia, id. Deiot. 9, 26 (cf. act.: comitia ista praecleara, quae me laetitia extulerunt, id. Fam. 2, 10): incredibili gaudio, id. Fam. 10, 12, 2; cf. id. Rep. 3, 30; Suet. Caes. 22: voluptate canendi ac saltandi, id. Calig. 54: popularitate, id. Ner. 53. — C. (Acc. to I. B. 3.) To raise, elevate, exalt: pretia alicujus rei, Varr. R. R. 3, 6 fin.: quorum animi altius se extulerunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 3: aliquem ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus, id. Cat. 1, 11, 28; cf.: aliquem supra leges, Tac. A. 2, 34; and: aliquem geminatis consulatibus, id. ib. 1, 3; cf. also id. ib. 4, 40: aliquem pecunia aut honore, Sall. J. 49, 4: patriam demersam extuli, Cic. Sull. 31, 87; cf. Nep. Dion. 6; Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 34: aliquem maximis laudibus, id. Fam. 2, 10, 36; cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 87: aliquem summis laudibus ad caelum, Cic. Fam. 9, 14; cf. Nep. Dion. 7 fin.: aliquid maximis laudibus, Cic. Lael. 7, 24: aliquem laudibus, Tac. A. 3, 72: aliquem verbis, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 52: aliquid versibus, id. Rep. 1, 14; and simply aliquid, id. Verr. 2, 4, 56; Tac. A. 2, 63: aliquem in summum odium, id. H. 4, 42; cf.: rem in summam invidiam, Quint. 8, 4, 19. — 2. In partic., with se, to raise, elevate one's self; to rise, advance (cf.: appareo, eluceo, exsisto): cum (virtus) se extulit et ostendit suum lumen, Cic. Lael. 27; cf. so with a figure borrowed from the heavenly bodies: qua in urbe (Athenis) primum se orator extulit, id. Brut. 7, 26: volo se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, id. de Or. 2, 21. — b. In a bad sense, with se, or in the

pass., to lift up one's self, to carry one's self high; to be puffed up, haughty, proud on account of any thing (the figure being borrowed from a prancing horse; cf. Liv. 30, 20; and Quint. 10, 3, 10): nec cohibendo effertentem se fortunam, quanto altius elatus erat, eo foedius corruit (Atilius), Liv. 30, 30: quod aut cupias ardentem aut adeptus eceras te insolenter, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: qui enim victoria se eferunt, quasi victos nos intuentur, id. Fam. 9, 2, 2; cf.: se altius et incivilius, Flor. 1, 26, 8: sese audacia, scelere atque superbia, Sall. J. 14, 11: hic me magnifice effero, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 31: (fortunati) effertuntur fere fastidio et contumacia, Cic. Lael. 15, 54: se efferre in potestate, to be insolent in office, id. de Or. 2, 84, 342.—Esp. freq. in the *part. perf.*: stulta ac barbara arrogantia elati, Caes. B. C. 3, 59, 3: recenti victoria, id. B. G. 5, 47, 4: spe celeris victoriae, id. ib. 7, 47, 3: gloria, id. B. C. 3, 79, 6: elatus et inflatus his rebus, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: secunda fortuna magnisque opibus, Nep. Alcib. 7, 3; id. Milt. 7, 2: elatus ad vanam fiduciam, Curt. 3, 19, 10; but also: ad justam fiduciam, Liv. 27, 8, 7 et saep.—In the *act.* (rare, and with a fig. perh. borrowed from the wind): se demum vir erit, cujus animum nec prospera (fortuna) flatu suo effert (elates, inflates), nec adversa infringet, Liv. 45, 8 fin.—**D.** Ante-class. and very rare, to carry out to the end, to support, endure: laborem, Att. ap. Cic. Sest. 45; cf.: malum patiendi, to get rid of, do away with, Cic. Poët. Tusc. 4, 29, 63 (but not in Lucr. 1, 141, where the better reading is sufferre).—Hence, **elatus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B. 3. and II. C. 2.), exalted, lofty, high (rare; cf.: superbus, insolens, arrogans, etc.). **A.** Lit.: modo in elatiora modo in depressiora clivi, Col. 2, 4, 10: elatissimae lucernae, Tert. Apol. 53.—**B.** Trop.: animus magnus elatusque, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: verba, high-sounding, id. Or. 36, 124; hoc casu elatior Julianus, Amm. 21, 4, 7; Vulg. Rom. 1, 30: insula opibus, Nep. Milt. 7, 2.—**Adv.**: **elate**, loftily, proudly: elate et ample loqui, opp. humiliter demisseque sentire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9: dicere (opp. summis), id. Opt. Gen. 4, 10.—**Comp.**: se gerere, Nep. Paus. 2, 3: elatius et arrogantius praefatur, Gell. 9, 15, 4.

2. ef-fero, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [ex-ferus], to make wild, savage, fierce (class.; most freq. since the Aug. per.). **I.** Physically: terram immanitate beluorum efferari, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: speciem oris, Liv. 2, 23; cf. vultum, Suet. Calig. 50: efferantia sese ulcera, becoming aggravated, malignant, Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 146.—**Poet.**: Mars efferat aurum, i. e. works up into weapons, Stat. Achill. 1, 425; cf.: homo qui magnae artis subtilitate tantum efferavit argentum, i. e. wrought into the figures of beasts, App. M. 5, p. 159, 14.—**II.** Mentally: gentes sic immanitate efferatae, Cic. N. D. 1, 23; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 14, 32: militum dux ipse efferavit, Liv. 23, 5; cf. id. 2, 29: animos, id. 1, 19; 25, 26: ingenia, Curt. 8, 2; 9, 19: efferavit ea caedes Thebanos omnes ad execrabile odium Romanorum, exasperated, Liv. 33, 29; cf. Vulg. Dan. 8, 7.—Hence, **effērātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, wild, savage, fierce: sunt enim multa ecerata et immania, quaedam autem humanitatis quoque habent primam speciem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 32: vultus, Petr. 82, 1: animi, Vulg. 2 Macc. 5, 11.—**Comp.**: mores ritusque, Liv. 34, 24.—**Sup.**: effectus, Sen. Ep. 121, 4: canes in homines, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 18.—**Adv.**: **efferate**, fiercely: saevire, Lact. 5, 20, 10.

effertus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from efficio.

ef-ferus, a, um, *adj.*, very wild, fierce, savage (poet. and post-class.; freq. in Verg.): proles, Lucr. 2, 604; cf. juvenus, Verg. A. 8, 6: Dido, id. ib. 4, 642: Chimaera, id. ib. 7, 787: mens Caci, id. ib. 8, 205; cf.: vis animi, id. ib. 10, 898: corda, Val. Fl. 1, 798: ira, id. 5, 517: virtus Bebrycis, id. 2, 648: facta tyranni, Verg. A. 8, 484: facinus, Sen. Phoen. 264; Flor. 4, 12, 12; 4, 12, 48; Sen. Element. 1, 13, 4.

effervens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from effervo.

ef-fervesco, ferui (so Cic. Cael. 31, 77 al.; ante- and post-class. ferui, Cato R. R.

115, 1; Tac. A. 1, 74), 3, v. *inch. n.* **I.** To boil up or over, to foam up, to effervesce, ferment, to grow violent, rage (class.). **A.** Lit.: dictum fretum a similitudine ferventis aquae, quod in fretum saepe concurrat aestus atque effervescat, Varr. L. L. 7, § 22 Müll.; cf.: aquae, quae effervescunt subditis ignibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27: ubi satis efferverit (vinum mustum), Cato R. R. 115, 1; cf. Col. 12, 25, 4: effervuit coctio ejus, Vulg. Ezech. 24, 5.—**B.** Trop. (a favorite expression of Cic.): illae undae comitiorum, ut mare profundum et immensum, sic effervescunt quodam quasi aestu, Cic. Planc. 6, 15; cf.: Pontum armatum, effervescen-tem in Asiam atque erumpentem, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 6: luxuriae effervescens aestus, Gell. 2, 24 fin.: verbis effervescitibus et paulo nimium redundantibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 21: si cui nimium efferuisse videtur hujus vis, id. Cael. 31 fin.; cf. Lucr. 5, 1335; and Tac. Or. 10: iracundaque mens facile effervescit in ira, Lucr. 3, 295; cf. Cic. Brut. 70, 246; so of an ebullition of anger, Tac. A. 1, 74 fin.; Gell. 1, 26, 8; cf.: interiora mea effervuerunt, Vulg. Job, 30, 27.—**II.** Transf.: sidera coeperunt toto effervescere caelo, to light up, shine out, Ov. M. 1, 71.—**III.** To boil out, i. e. to subside, abate: quoad iracundia effervesceret, Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 4.

ef-fervo, ēre (*praes.* effervent, Vitruv. 2, 6, 5), v. *n.*, to boil up or over (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): in agros Aetna, Verg. G. 1, 471: quatenus in pullos animales vortier ova Cerinthus alitum vermesque efferve-re, qs. to come boiling forth, i. e. to swarm forth, Lucr. 2, 928; cf. Verg. G. 4, 556; id. Dir. 15; Stat. Th. 4, 664.—Hence, **effervens**, entis, *P. a.*, boiling with passion, i. e. fervent, ardent: siquidem laetitia dicitur exultatio quaedam animi gaudio efferventior eventu rerum expetitarum, Gell. 2, 27, 3.

effeto (effecto), āre, to put out of use, to abolish, Cassiod. Var. 9, 15 ante med.

ef-fetus (not effetus), a, um, *adj.*, that has brought forth young, that has laid eggs (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit. (mostly in Col.): cum effetae loca genitalia tument, Col. 7, 7, 4; 7, 12, 11; 9, 1, 7.—**Poet.**: simul effetas linquunt examina ceras, Luc. 9, 285.—**II.** Meton. (causa pro effectu). **A.** Exhausted, worn out by bearing: alique (gallinae) in tantum, ut effetae moriantur, Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 146; cf. Sall. C. 53, 5.—**B.** Transf., in gen., exhausted, worn out: tellus, *Lucr. 2, 1150; cf.: effectum et defatigatum solum, Col. praef. § 1: natura (with lassa), Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 1: tauri senio effeti, Col. 6, 24, 1: corpus, *Cic. de Sen. 9, 29; cf. vires (corpore), Verg. A. 5, 396: spes, i. e. vain, delusive, Val. Fl. 4, 380.—**Poet.**: verique effeta senectus, incapacitated for truth, Verg. A. 7, 440 (cf.: Vana veri, id. ib. 10, 630).—**Comp.**: oratio effetior, App. Flor. p. 366.—**Sup.** and **adv.** do not occur.

efficācia, ae, *f.* [efficax], efficacy, efficiency, virtue (post-Aug.), Plin. 11, 5, 4, § 12; Amm. 14, 8, 5; 16, 12, 25; Vulg. Sirach, 9, 4; Lact. de Ira D. 10, 37.

efficācitas, ātis, *f.* [id.], efficacy, efficiency, power; perh. only Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 31; Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 3, 10.

efficāciter, *adv.*, efficaciously, effectually, v. efficax fin.

efficax, ācis, *adj.* [efficio], efficacious, effectual, powerful, efficient (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. and Caes.; but cf. efficacitas): nostri Marcellum, quam tardus et parum efficax sit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3; cf.: ultor contemptae religionis, Val. Max. 1, 1, 19: Hercules, Hor. Epod. 3, 17: scientia (magica), id. ib. 17, 1: preces, Liv. 9, 20: studium promerendi amoris, Suet. Calig. 3 init.: breve et efficax iter est per exempla, Sen. Ep. 6, 5: admonitiones, id. ib. 8, 2 al.: herba in dolore stomachi, Plin. 27, 13, 109, § 136: preces ad mulierem ingenium, Liv. 1, 9 fin.; so with *ad*, Sen. Ben. 2, 7 fin.; cf. in the *comp.*, Quint. 6, 1, 41; Plin. Pan. 84: elatine oculorum fluxioni-bus efficax, Plin. 27, 9, 50, § 74; so with *dat.*, id. 28, 14, 58, § 204; in the *sup.*: continuo in peragendis rebus, Liv. 41, 15: frutex efficacissimus contra sagittarum ictus, Plin. 13, 21, 36, § 115; cf.: herba adver-

sus serpentium venena, id. 24, 15, 80, § 130: ad excitandam virtutem, etc., Vell. 1, 8, 1.—**Poet.**, with *inf.*: (cadus) amara Cura- rum eluere efficax, Hor. C. 4, 12, 20; Val. Max. 2, 7, 10: cum sit efficacissimum de integro locum exarare, Col. 2, 17, 3: effi-cacissimum est hic quoque salem superponere, Cels. 4, 4, 16; 4, 22, 11.—Hence, **adv.**: **efficāciter**, effectually, powerfully, Quint. 5, 13, 25; Sen. Brev. Vit. 6 et saep.—**Comp.**, Quint. 8, 4, 8; Tac. G. 8; Plin. Ep. 6, 6, 8; Plin. 24, 6, 14, § 23.—**Sup.**, Plin. 26, 12, 79, § 128; 24, 6, 14, § 23; id. Ep. 2, 13 fin.

efficiēns, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from efficio.

efficienter, *adv.*, efficiently, v. efficio, *P. a.* 1.

efficientia, ae, *f.* [efficio], efficient power, efficiency, influence (rare; mostly in philos. lang.), Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95; id. Fat. 9, 19: spiritalis, Hil. in Psa. 131, 24: inenarrabilis, id. Trin. 3, 18; Lact. Opif. D. 19, 7.

ef-ficio (ecfaccio), fēci, fectum, 3 (*perf. subj.* effexis, Plaut. As. 3, 5, 63; id. Poen. 1, 3, 19; *inf. pass.* effēri, id. Pers. 5, 1, 9; Lucr. 6, 761), v. a., to make out, work out; hence, to bring to pass, to effect, execute, complete, accomplish, make, form (very freq. in all periods and sorts of writing).

I. In gen. (a) With *acc.*: male quod mulier facere incept, nisi id efficere perperat, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 12 sq.; cf. id. Pers. 5, 1, 9; Caes. B. C. 1, 36 fin.; 1, 61, 2: magna facinora, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 16; so, facinora, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 109; cf. opus, id. ib. 4, 1, 6; Plaut. Truc. 5, 17; Caes. B. G. 4, 18, 1; 7, 35, 4 et saep.: pontem, id. ib. 6, 6, 1; id. B. C. 1, 40, 1; 1, 62 fin.: ligneas turres, tormenta, id. ib. 3, 9, 3; 3, 39 fin.: castella, id. ib. 3, 44, 3: panes ex hoc (genere radicis), id. ib. 3, 48, 3: sphaeram (Archimedes), Cic. Rep. 1, 17: columnam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 56 et saep.: Mosa insulam efficit Batavorum, Caes. B. G. 4, 10, 2; id. ib. 4; id. B. C. 3, 40, 4; cf.: portum (insula), id. ib. 3, 112, 2; Verg. A. 1, 160: magnum numerum cratium, scala-rum, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 81, 1: aliquid dignum dono deorum, Cic. Rep. 3, 3; cf. id. de Or. 1, 26, 120: civitatem, id. Rep. 2, 30; cf. id. ib. 3, 32: varios concentus, septem sonos, id. ib. 6, 18: magnas rerum commuta-tiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 68, 1: tantos progres-sus, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: clamores et admira-tiones in bonis oratoribus, id. de Or. 1, 33, 152; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3 et saep.: XIII. cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 15, 5; cf.: delectu habito duas legiones, id. ib. 1, 31, 2: unam ex dua-bus (legionibus), id. ib. 3, 89, 1: ad duo milia ferme boum, Liv. 22, 16 et saep.: lepide meum officium, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 1 sq.; cf.: nostra munia, id. Stich. 5, 4, 13: munus, Cic. Rep. 1, 46 fin.; id. Leg. 1, 5, 16: nup-tias alicui, Ter. And. 3, 1, 16: aurum alicui, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 55; cf. id. Poen. 1, 1, 57; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 23: hanc mulierem tibi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 110 et saep.: quod a Curione effeceram, had procured, obtained, Cic. Att. 10, 10: amor moros hominum moros et morosos efficit, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 43.—With two *accs.*: fortuna eos efficit caecos, quos complexa est, Cic. Lael. 15, 54; id. Off. 1, 1, 2; id. Rep. 2, 42; Caes. B. G. 3, 24 fin. et saep.; cf.: hunc (montem) murus circum-datus arcem efficit, id. ib. 1, 38, 6: aliquem consulem, Cic. Lael. 20, 73: aliquem dicta-torem, id. Att. 15, 21; cf. also: quae res im-mani corporum magnitudine homines effi-cit, Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 9; and: id (genus radi-cis) ad similitudinem panis efficiebant, id. B. C. 3, 48, 1.—(β) With *ut*: eniti et effice-re, ut, etc., Cic. Lael. 16, 59; id. Rep. 1, 20, 3, 31; Caes. B. G. 2, 5, 5; 2, 17, 4 et saep.; cf.: hoc si efficiam plane, ut, etc., Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 62: si id efficere non posset, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 50, 3: neque pollicor me effecturum, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 24 fin.—**Ellips.** of *ut*: effice, di coāmus in unum, Ov. F. 3, 683.—(γ) With *ne* (rare): efficio ne cui molesti sint publicani, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 16: qui efficiant, ne quid inter privatum et magistratum differat, id. Rep. 1, 43, 67; id. Fin. 4, 4, 10; Liv. 8, 7, 6: efficiam, post-hac ne quemquam voce lacessas, Verg. E. 3, 51; Dig. 3, 3, 78; cf.: aliquem or aliquid, ne, etc., ib. 19, 2, 35; Quint. 3, 6, 102; 8, 3, 20.—(δ) With *quominus* (very seldom), Lucr. 1, 977; Quint. 11, 1, 48; Dig. 49, 14,

29; so with *quo magis*: saevitia collegae quo is magis ingenio suo gauderet effecit, Liv. 2, 60, 1.—(c) With *obj. acc. and inf.* (very rare, and not ante-Aug.): vehementer efficit ea coire, etc., Vit. 2, 6; Dig. 38, 2, 14, § 8; 47, 11, 10.—(d) *Absol.* (freq. and class.): si effecero, Dabin' mihi argentum? Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 121; cf. id. ib. 4, 1, 39 sq.; 4, 8, 5; id. Pers. 1, 3, 87; Caes. B. G. 7, 26, 2 et saep.: se a scientiae delectatione ad efficiendi utilitatem referre, Cic. Rep. 5, 3.

II. In partic. **A.** In econ. lang., to produce, bear, yield: (ager Leontinus) plurimum efficit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 63 *fin.*; cf.: ager efficit cum octavo, cum decimo, id. ib. 2, 3, 47: si (vineae) centenos sesterterios in singula jugera efficiant, Col. 3, 3, 3: cum matres binae ternos haedos efficiunt, id. 7, 6, 7.—Transf. to persons: liciti sunt usque eo, quoad se efficere posse arbitrabantur, i. e. to make a profit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33 *fin.*—**B.** Of numbers, to make out, yield, amount to a certain sum: ea (tributa) vix, in fenus Pompeii quod satis sit, efficiunt, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3 (cf. shortly before: nec id satis efficit [al. efficiunt] in usuram menstruam), Plin. 6, 33, 38, § 206; cf. ib. § 209; Col. 5, 2, 6; 8 sq.—**C.** In philos. lang., to make out, show, prove (with *acc. and inf.*, *ut, ne, or absol.*): quod proposuit efficit, Cic. Par. proem. § 2: in quibus (libris) vult efficere animos esse mortales, id. Tusc. 1, 31 *fin.*—In the *pass. impers.*: efficitur, *it follows* (from something): ita efficitur, ut omne corpus mortale sit, id. N. D. 3, 12, 30: ex quo efficitur, hominem naturae obedientem homini nocere non posse, id. Tusc. 3, 5, 25; cf.: ex quo illud efficitur, ne justos quidem esse natura, id. Rep. 3, 11: quid igitur efficitur? *what follows from that?* id. ib. 3, 12.—Hence, **1. efficiens**, entis, *P. a.* **A.** *Adj.*, effecting, effective, efficient.—In philos. lang.: proximus est locus rerum efficientium, quae causae appellantur: deinde rerum effectuarum ab efficientibus causis, Cic. Top. 14 *fin.*; cf. id. Ac. 1, 6, 24; id. Fin. 3, 16, 55; id. Div. 1, 55, 125; id. Fat. 14, 33; Quint. 5, 10, 86.—**B.** *Subst.*, with *gen.*: virtus efficiens utilitatis, the producer = effectrix, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 12; so, voluptatis (virtus), id. ib. 3, 33; cf.: ea, quae sunt luxuriosis efficientia voluptatum, id. Fin. 2, 7, 21; and: (causae) efficientes pulcherrimarum rerum, id. Univ. 14 *fin.*—**Adv.**: **efficienter**, efficiently (for which in the post-Aug. per., *efficaciter*): ut id ei causa sit, quod cuique efficienti antecedit, Cic. Fat. 15, 34.—**2. effectus**, a, um, *P. a.*, worked out, i. e. **A.** *Effected, completed*: una (materia) diligenter effecta plus proderit quam plures inchoatae et quasi degustatae, Quint. 10, 5, 23; cf. id. 5, 13, 34; 8, 3, 88.—In the *comp.*: aliquid nitidius atque effectus, Quint. 12, 10, 45.—**B.** *Effected*, in philos. lang. (opp. causa efficiens), Cic. Top. 18; cf. res, id. ib. 4; 14 *fin.*; and *subst.*: **effectum**, i, n., an effect, id. ib. 3; Quint. 6, 3, 66; 5, 10, 94.—**Adv.**: **effecte**, a, Effectively, in fact, Mart. 2, 27, 3; Amm. 16, 5, 7.—**b.** *Effectually, efficaciously*: effectus, App. Flor. 16, p. 357.—*Sup.* does not occur.

* **effictio**, ōnis, f. [effingo], rhet. t. t., a representing, portraying of corporeal peculiarities, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 63.

effictus, a, um, *Part.*, from effingo.

effigia, ae, f., v. effigies *init.*

* **effigiatus**, ūs, m. [effigio], a representing, portraying, App. Flor. 15, p. 350, 36.

effigientia, ae, f. [effingo], the creating, fashioning.—Transf. = the Creator, Mart. Cap. 9, § 922.

effigies, ei (ante-class. form *nom.*: effigia, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 7; Afran. ap. Non. 493, 2; Inscr. Orell. 7416 λ.—*Nom. plur.*: effigiae, Lucr. 4, 105.—*Acc. plur.*: effigias, id. 4, 42 and 85), f. [effingo, i.], an (artistic) copy, imitation of an object (in concreto—for syn. cf.: imago, pictura, simulacrum, signum, statua, tabula). **I.** (Class.) With the accessory idea of resemblance obtained by imitation, a likeness, portrait, image, effigy. **A.** *Lit.*: formarum, Lucr. 4, 105; cf. id. ib. 42 and 85: Veneris, *Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 7; cf.: deus effigies hominis et imago, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: quamdam effigiem spirantis mortui, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1; cf. also: simulacrum deae (Veneris) non effigie hu-

mana, Tac. H. 2, 3 *fin.*; and: quam satus lapeto... Finxit in effigiem moderantum cuncta deorum, Ov. M. 1, 83: vix convenire videretur, quem ipsum hominem cuperent evertere, ejus effigiem simulacrumque servare, his mere effigy, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65 *fin.*: effigiem Xanthi Trojamque videtis, Verg. A. 3, 497; of shades, ghosts: effigiem nullo cum corpore falsi finxit apri, Ov. M. 14, 358; Sil. 13, 778; cf.: effigies, immo umbrae hominum, Liv. 21, 40, 9; of the shade of a deceased person in a dream, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 4; or in the lower world, Sil. 13, 779.

—**2. Adv.**: in or ad effigiem or effigie, after the likeness of, in the form of, like, Sil. 5, 5; Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 62; 21, 5, 11, § 23.—**B.** *Trop.* (a favorite expression of Cic.): perfectae eloquentiae speciem animo videmus, effigiem auribus quaerimus, its imitation, Cic. Or. 3 (v. the passage in connection); cf.: consiliorum ac virtutum effigiem relinquere, id. Arch. 12, 30: Sex. Peducaeus reliquit effigiem et humanitatis et probitatis suae filium, the image, id. Fin. 2, 18, 58; cf. id. Tusc. 3, 2; id. de Or. 1, 43, 193; Liv. 26, 41; 1, 56: ad effigiem justis imperii scriptis, the ideal, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: ut res ipsas rerum effigies notaret, id. de Or. 2, 86 *fin.*; cf. effingo, I. B.: ostensus est in alia effigie, appeared in another form, Vulg. Marc. 16, 12.—**II.** *Poet.* and in post-Aug. prose, in gen., the plastic (less freq. the pictorial) representation of an object, an image, statue, portrait: saxea ut effigies bacchantis, *Cat. 64, 61; Verg. A. 2, 167; 184; 3, 148; 7, 177; Hor. S. 1, 8, 30; Ov. H. 20, 239; Tac. A. 1, 74; 6, 2; id. H. 5, 9 al.; Quint. 6, 1, 32; cf. id. 12, 10, 5; Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 7; Vulg. Sap. 15, 4.

effigio, avi, ātum, 1, v. a. [effigies], to form, fashion, portray (late Lat.): hominem (Deus), Prud. Cath. 10, 4: aliquem imaginibus, Sid. Ep. 6, 12; Amm. 14, 6, 9.

effiguratio, ōnis, f., rhet. t. t., = προσωποποιία, a representation, Rufin. de Schem. p. 275.

* **ef-findo**, ēre, v. a., to divide, cleave: fluctus rectos, Manil. 4, 283.

ef-fingo, finxi, āctum, 3, v. a., orig., to work out by pressing = fingendo exprimere, ἐκμάσσειν (v. fingo).—Hence, **I.** *To form, fashion* (artistically—class.; most freq. in the trop. sense; cf.: formo, informo, conformo, fingo, reddo, instituo, etc.). **A.** *Lit.*: oris lineamenta in tabula: Veneris Coae pulchritudinem aspersione fortuita, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: sui dissimilia, id. N. D. 3, 9, 23: deum imagines in species hominum, Tac. H. 5, 5 et saep.—*Poet.*: (Dae-dalus) casus alicujus in auro, Verg. A. 6, 32; cf. id. ib. 10, 640; Luc. 5, 713: horrendes effingens crine galeros, Sil. 1, 404.—**B.** *Trop.*, to express, represent, portray: (natura) speciem ita formavit oris, ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, Cic. Leg. 1, 9; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47; id. de Or. 2, 43 *fin.*; Tac. A. 11, 14; Quint. 6, 2, 17: oratorem effingere (connected with corpora fingendo efficere), id. 5, 12, 21: effinge aliquid et excude (sc. scribendo), quod sit perpetuo tuum, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 4: imaginem virtutis, to represent by imitation, Quint. 10, 2, 15; cf. id. 10, 1, 108; 11, 3, 89 sq.; Plin. Ep. 9, 22, 2.—Of the conception of external objects: visum impressum effictumque ex eo, unde esset, id. Ac. 2, 6, 18; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 25, 61; id. de Or. 2, 86 *fin.*—**II.** *To wipe clean, wipe out* (only in the foll. passages): fuscinas spongia effingat, Cato R. R. 67, 2 (for which: fuscinas spongia tergendas, Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 22): spongiis sanguinem, Cic. Sest. 35 *fin.*; v. Halm ad h. l.—**III.** *To rub gently, stroke*: manus, Albin. Cons. ad Liv. 138; Ov. H. 20, 134 (for which: manus fingere, id. F. 5, 409).

effio, eri, v. efficio *int.*

* **ef-firmo**, āre, v. a., to strengthen, encourage, Att. ap. Non. 256, 18.

efflagitatio, ōnis, f. [efflagito], an urgent demand, pressing request (very rare), *Cic. Fam. 5, 19, 2; Plancus, ib. 10, 24, 6.

* **efflagitatus**, ūs, m. [id.], an earnest or urgent request: coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29.

ef-flagito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to demand or ask urgently, to request earnestly (class.; for syn. cf.: posco, flagito, exigo, obsecro, etc.): epistolam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11:

libros, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. § 3: iudiciorum desiderio tribunicia potestas efflagitata est, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 8: collationes, Suet. Ner. 38: notum ensem, Verg. A. 12, 759; Suet. Tib. 12 *fin.*: signum pugnae, Liv. 3, 60: misericordiam alicuius (with requirere), Cic. Mil. 34 et saep.—With *ut*: cum iste a Cn. Dolabella efflagitasset, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24; Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. § 1; cf.: aliqueum, ut, Auct. B. Hisp. 29, 7; and with *simple subj.*, Suet. Tit. 5.—*Absol.*: a multis efflagitatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, 92 Zumpt *N. cr.*; Quint. 4, 5, 10; Suet. Dom. 3.

* **ef-flammans**, antis, *adj.* [flammo], emitting flames, flaming, blazing: stellae, Mart. Cap. 2, § 207.

ef-fléo, évi, 2, v. a., to weep out, exhaust by weeping: oculos, Quint. decl. 6, 4.

efflicte and **efflictum**, *adv.*, v. effligo.

* **efflicto**, āre, v. freq. a. [effligo], to strike dead, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 26.

ef-fligo, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., to strike dead, to kill, destroy (very rare): qui filium misit ad effligendum Pompeium, Cic. Att. 9, 19, 2: nisi pedatu tertio omnis effligeret (with obtruncavero and occidero), Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 50; cf.: rabidos canes (with caedere), Sen. Ira. 1, 15: viperas et natrices, id. ib. 2, 31 *fin.*; Plaut. As. 4, 2, 9.—Hence, **1. efflictum**, *adv.*, to death, desperately.—With *amare*, deperire, etc., i. e. *amare usque donicum effligatur*, Prob. ap. Charis. p. 178 (ante-class.); Naev. ap. Charis. l. l.; Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 19 (twice); id. Cas. prol. 49; id. Poen. prol. 96; 5, 2, 15: Laber and Pompon. ap. Non. 104, 24 sq.—**2. efflicte**, in like sense (post-class.): cupere aliquid, App. M. 5, p. 171, 36: diligere, Symm. Ep. 1, 84.

ef-flo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n., to blow or breathe out (mostly poet. and post-Aug. prose). **I.** *Act.* **A.** In gen.: (Sol) suos efflavit ignes, Lucr. 5, 652; cf.: ignes Aetnaeos faucibus, Verg. A. 7, 786: ignes ore et naribus, Ov. M. 2, 85: lucem elatis naribus (equi solis), Verg. A. 12, 115: mare patulis naribus, Ov. M. 3, 686; cf.: nimbos in sublime (balaenae), Plin. 9, 6, 6, § 16: pulverem, id. 29, 6, 39, § 138: vina somno, Stat. Th. 5, 209: omnem colorem, i. e. to lose, Lucr. 2, 833 et saep.: bestiolae si efflantur (vento), Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 2.—**B.** *Esp. freq.*: animam, to breathe out one's life, to expire, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9 *fin.*; Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 86: a milite omnis spes, id. Truc. 4, 4, 23; Cic. Mil. 18 *fin.*; Nep. Paul. 5, 4; Suet. Dom. 2; id. Aug. 99; for which also: extremum halitum, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: vitam in nubila, Sil. 17, 557; and *absol.*: (anguem) Abicit efflantem, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 47, 106.—**2. Transf.** * (a) *Of wounds*: efflantes plagae, deadly, which let out life, Stat. Th. 3, 168.—(β) *With an obj. acc. and inf.*, to say with one's last breath: quam verum est, quod moriens (Brutus) efflavit, non in re, sed in verbo tantum esse virtutem, Flor. 4, 7, 11.—**II.** *Neutr.* (very seldom): flamma, Lucr. 6, 681; 699; Stat. Th. 10, 109; Ven. Fort. 4, 26, 128.

ef-floréo, ére, v. n., to bloom or blossom forth, Tert. Jud. Dom. 209; Vulg. Psa. 102, 14 al.

ef-flōresco, rui, 3, v. *inch. n.*, to bloom or blossom. **I.** *Lit.* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Sirach. 51, 19; id. Isa. 18, 5.—**II.** *Trop.* (repeatedly in Cic.), to bloom, spring up, flourish (in youth, beauty, etc.): ex rerum cognitione efflorescat et redundet oportet oratio, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 20; cf.: utilitas ex amicitia, id. Lael. 27; so id. Rep. 1, 29: amor, id. Fin. 1, 20, 69: si quidem efflorescit ingenii laudibus, Cic. Cael. 31, 76.

effluo, ére, 3, v. *inch. effluo*, to reveal, riot: sumptuosius conviviis, Ambros. de Off. M. 2, 21, 109.

ef-fluo, xi, 3, v. n. (and very rarely a.), to flow or run out, to flow forth (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense). **I.** *Lit.*: facit effluere imbres, Lucr. 6, 512: una cum sanguine vita, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24 *fin.*: umor e cavis populi nigrae, Plin. 24, 8, 32, § 47: sucina petris, id. 37, 2, 11, § 35: amnis in oceanum, id. ib.: ne qua levis effluat aura, escape, Ov. M. 6, 233.—*Poet.*: ambrosiae et nectari' linctus, Lucr. 6, 971; v. Lachm. ad h. l.—**B.** *Act.*: ne (amphorae) effluant vinum, Petr. 71, 11; cf. Claud. Prob. et Olyb.

52.—**C.** Transf., of non-fluid bodies, to go out, issue forth (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Epicuri figurae, quas e summis corporibus dicit effluere, Quint. 10, 2, 15 Spald.; cf. Gell. 5, 16, 3; effluit effuso cui toga laxa sinu, *Tib. 1, 6, 40 (dub.—Müll. et fluit); cf. Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 208: manibus opus effluit, slips from, drops from, Lucr. 6, 795; cf. Ov. M. 3, 39; Curt. 8, 14.—

2. To vanish, disappear: de pectore caedis notae, Ov. M. 6, 670; cf. *Suet. Aug. 97; Plin. 27, 13, 111, § 138.—**II.** Trop.: utrumque hoc falsum est: effluet, i. e. it will go abroad, become known—emanabit, *Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 41; cf. Auct. Or. pro Domo, 46, 121: impropria interim effluunt, slip out, Quint. 10, 3, 20: tanta est intimorum multitudo, ut ex his aliquis potius effluat, quam novo sit aditus, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 2: ne effluant haec ab oculis tuis, Vulg. Prov. 3, 21.—**2.** To pass away, disappear, vanish (cf. I. B. 2): praeterita aetas quamvis longa cum effluxisset, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 19, 69; id. Att. 12, 43 fin.; Quint. 11, 2, 44: viso mens aegra effluxit hiatu, Sil. 6, 245; cf.: effluet in lacrimas, to melt, dissolve, Luc. 9, 106.—So esp. to escape from the memory: ut istuc veniam ante quam plane ex animo tuo effluo, am forgotten, Cic. Fam. 7, 14, 1; cf. id. Fin. 1, 12, 41; id. Brut. 61, 219; id. Verr. 2, 4, 26; Ov. R. Am. 646.

effluus, a, um, adj. [effluo], flowing out (late Lat.): ignis, Avien. Progn. Arat. 1717: annis in pontum cadit, id. Perieg. 1162.

effluviū, ii, n. [id.], a flowing out, an outlet (post-Aug. and very rare): umoris e corpore, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171: lacus, Tac. A. 12, 57: cerebri effluvio expirare, Vell. 2, 120 fin.; v. Kritz. ad h. l.

***ef-foco**, āre, v. a. [fau], to suffocate, smother.—Trop.: bonis suis effocantur, Sen. Brev. Vit. 2, 3 dub. (al. offoco).

ef-fōdio, also **exf-** and **ecf-** (cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 767, 769), fōdi, fossum, 3 (inf. pass.: ecfodiri, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 44; 2, 4, 21), v. a., to dig out, dig up (class.): nec ferrum, aes, argentum, aurum effoderetur, Cic. Off. 2, 3 fin.: carbones e sepulchris, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 41: lapides puteis, id. 36, 22, 45, § 161: aulam auri plenam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 9; cf. thesaurum, id. Trin. 3, 3, 53; 4, 4, 8: opes, Ov. M. 1, 140; and facetiously: ex hoc sepulchro vetere (i. e. ex sene avaro) viginti minas Ecfodiam ego hodie, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 20: signum, Liv. 22, 3 fin.: saxum medio de limite, Juv. 16, 38 et saep.: spoliatis effossisque eorum domibus, ransacked, Caes. B. C. 3, 42 fin.; cf.: terram altius, Quint. 10, 3, 2: humum rastello, Suet. Ner. 19: montem, id. Claud. 25: tellurem, Petr. poet. 128, 6, 2: lacum, Suet. Dom. 4; cf. cavernas, i. e. to make by digging, id. Ner. 48: sepulchra, Verg. G. 1, 497 et saep.—In the voc. part. pass.: ex sterquilinio effosse, thou dug from a dung-hill! Plaut. Cas. 1, 26.—Esp. freq.: ecfodere oculos or oculum (alicui), to scratch out, tear out, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 14; id. Curc. 3, 26; id. Men. 1, 2, 46; id. Mil. 2, 3, 44; id. Trin. 2, 4, 62; *Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 2; Caes. B. G. 7, 4 fin.; Cic. Rep. 3, 17; Suet. Dom. 17; Vulg. 4 Reg. 25, 7 et saep.; cf. lumen, Verg. A. 3, 663; and transf.: hi duo illos oculos orae maritimae effoderunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: effossum alterum Romani imperii lumen, Vell. 2, 52, 3.—So, too, vesicam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 22; and poet.: viscera, i. e. to cause abortion, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 27.

effocundo, v. effecundo.

effoemino, v. effemino.

effoetus and **effotto**, v. effot.

ef-for, ātus, 1, v. dep. a. (defect. In use only: effor, Cav. ap. Diom. p. 375 P.: effaris, App. M. 7, 25, p. 199, 6: effatur, Verg. A. 10, 523 al.: effamini, Arn. 7, 41: effantur, App. Mund. prooem. p. 56, 22: effabor, Lucr. 5, 104: effabere, Luc. 8, 346: effabimur, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 97: effantes, App. Mund. p. 65, 5; imp.: effare, Verg. A. 6, 560; inf.: effari, id. ib. 4, 76; as pass., poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39; part.: effatus, Verg. A. 3, 463 al.; as pass. v. infra: effando, Liv. 5, 15, 10: effatu, Pl. 3, 21, 25, § 139 al.), to speak or say out, to utter. **I.** In gen. (an old relig. and poet. word; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; esp. freq. in Verg.): sed tamen effabor, *Lucr. 5, 104: haec effatu' pater, repente

recessit, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 48 ed. Vahlen); cf. Verg. G. 4, 450; id. A. 3, 463; 4, 30; 76; 456 et saep.; Hor. Epod. 17, 37; Luc. 8, 347 et saep.: et tacendo forsitan, quae dii immortales vulgari velint, haud minus, quam celandae effando, nefas contrahi, Liv. 5, 15 fin.; Suet. Ner. 49: effatu digna nomina, Plin. 3, 21, 25, § 139 et saep.—**Absol.**, Vulg. Ps. 93, 2; id. Prov. 18, 23.—**II.** In partic. **1.** As t. t. in the language of augurs, to fix, define, determine a place for a religious purpose: templum, Cic. Att. 13, 42, 3; cf. pass.: templa effari ab auguribus, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 53.—**2.** In dialectics, to state a proposition: quod ita effabimur, Aut vivet cras Her-marchus, aut non vivet, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 97; cf. in the foll.: effatum.

effātus, a, um, in passive signif., pronounced, established, determined, designated: effata dicuntur, quod augures finem auspiorum caelestium extra urbem agris sunt effati ubi esset; hinc effari templa dicuntur ab auguribus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 53 Müll.; cf. Libri Augur. ap. Gell. 13, 14; Serv. Verg. A. 6, 197; Fest. s. v. MINORA TEMPLA, p. 157, 28 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 2, 8 fin.; Liv. 10, 37 fin.: FATIDICORVM ET VATVM EFFATA INCOGNITA, announcements, predictions, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; cf. Liv. 1, 24.—**B.** In partic.: **effātum**, i, n., a dialectical proposition, an axiom, Cic. Ac. 2, 29 fin. (a transl. of the Gr. ἀξίωμα), Sen. Ep. 117.

***ef-fōro**, āre, v. a., to bore through, perforate: truncum, Col. 9, 1, 3.

***effossio**, ōnis, f. [effodio], a digging out; in the plur.: laboriosae, Cod. Just. 11, 6, 3.

***ef-fōvō**, ēre, v. a., to refresh: carnem, Verg. 4, 28, 2 dub.

***effractorius**, ii, m. [effractor], a house-breaker, burglar, Sen. Ep. 68, 4.

effractor, ōris, m. [effringo], a house-breaker, burglar (jurid. Lat.), Dig. 1, 15, 3; 47, 17, 1; Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

effractoria, ae, f. [id.], house-breaking, burglary (jurid. Lat.): effractoriae sunt plerumque in insulis in horreisque, Dig. 1, 15, 3, § 2; 38, 2, 48.

effrenāte, adv., unrestrainedly, violently, v. effreno, P. a. fin.

***effrenatio**, ōnis, f. [effreno], unbridled impetuosity: impotentis animi, Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 22.

effrenātus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from effreno.

effrenis, e, adj., v. effrenus init.

ef-freno or **ecfr-**, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to unbridle, let loose (very rare).—Poet. transf.: Vulturum Effreno, Sil. 9, 496.—Far more freq., **effrenātus**, a, um, P. a. **I.** Unbridled, without a rein: equi, Liv. 40, 40, 5: equi velut effrenati passim incerto cursu feruntur, id. 37, 41, 10.—**II.** Transf., ungoverned, unrestrained, unruly (a favorite word of Cicero): homines secundis rebus effrenatos tamquam in gyrum rationis duci oportere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: populi soluti effrenatique, id. Rep. 1, 34; cf.: libido effrenata et indomita, id. Clu. 6; id. Verr. 2, 1, 24: cupiditas effrenata ac furiosa, id. Cat. 1, 10; and: mens effrenata atque praeeptis, id. Cael. 15, 35; so, libertas, Liv. 34, 49 et saep.: insolentia multitudo, Cic. Rep. 1, 42 fin.; cf. id. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: ferocia, id. ib. 5, 8: violentia, id. Phil. 12, 11: petulantia, Plin. Ep. 4, 25 fin.: mente, Vulg. 2 Macc. 13, 9 et saep.—**Comp.**: vox (with libera), Cic. de Or. 3, 53 fin.: libido (Appii), Liv. 3, 50: iracundia, Quint. 9, 2, 3.—**Sup.**: affectus, Sen. Ep. 88.—**Adv.**: **effrenate**, unrestrainedly, violently, Cic. de Sen. 12, 39.—**Comp.**, id. Phil. 14, 9, 26.—**Sup.** appears not to occur.

ef-frenus, a, um (also effrenis mula, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171; Sen. de Ira, 3, 15, 2), adj. [ex-frenum], free from the bridle, unbridled (not ante-Aug., and mostly poet. for effrenatus; cf. also: infrenus, infrenatus). **I.** Lit.: equus, Liv. 4, 33, 7.—**II.** Trop., unbridled, unrestrained: gens, Verg. G. 3, 382: amor, Ov. M. 6, 465: juvenia, Stat. Achill. 1, 277: profatu, id. Silv. 5, 3, 103.

ef-frico, xi (Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12), ātum, 1, v. a., to rub off or out (post-Aug.

and very rare). **I.** Lit.: sordium enormem illuviem operose, App. M. 1, p. 105, 9: calices, id. ib. 4, p. 145, 31: spicas decerpitas, Tert. l. 1.—**II.** Trop.: rubigo animorum effricanda est, Sen. Ep. 95, 37.

ef-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, v. a. and n.

I. Act., to break off, to break open: effringere quam aperire putant robustius, Quint. 2, 12, 1 (class.): cardines foribus, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 6; id. As. 2, 3, 8; more freq.: fores, id. Stich. 2, 2, 3; id. Bacch. 4, 2, 4; id. Mil. 4, 6, 35; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 8; 23; 40; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23; cf. valvas, id. ib. 43: januam, id. Mur. 15, 33: tabernas, Suet. Ner. 26: carcerem, Tac. A. 1, 21: cistam, *Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54; poet.: urbem, to storm, Stat. Th. 9, 556; cf. Vulg. Judith, 2, 3: jugum, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 40: cerebrum, Verg. A. 5, 480: corpus, Sen. Phoen. 159; cf. poet.: animam, id. Herc. Oet. 1451.—**II.** Neutr., to break out, break forth: (spumeus fluctus) vestras effringet in urbes, Sil. 1, 647.

***ef-frondesco**, dui, 3, v. inch. n., to put forth leaves, be covered with foliage, Vop. Prob. 19, 3.

***ef-frons**, ntis, adj. (putting forth the forehead, i. e. trop.), barefaced, shameless: consilium, Vop. Nuin. 13.

ef-frutico, āre, v. a. and n. (late Lat.).

***I.** Act., to put forth, produce, transf., Tert. Anim. 27 fin.—**II.** Neutr., to shoot or grow forth, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 5.

effugatio, ōnis, f. [effugio], a putting to flight: dolorum, [Hilar.] Anon. in Job, 3, p. 238.

† **effugia** vocari veteri more solet hostia, quae ad aras adducta est immolanda, si casu effugeret, Serv. Verg. A. 2, 140.

ef-fugio, fugi (inf. pass. effugiri, Pseud.

Syr. Sent. 815 Rib.), 3, v. n. and a. (class. and freq., esp. in the active sense). **I.** Neutr., to flee away; or, with reference to the result, to escape: effugas ex urbe inanis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 75; so, ex urbe, id. ib. 2, 4, 196: e proelio, Cic. Phil. 2, 29: e manibus, id. de Imp. Pomp. 9 al.; cf. transf.: ex sitella (sors), Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 44: a vita maritima, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 103: a quibus, Cic. Sest. 54 fin.: patriā, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 75: foras, id. Most. 1, 4, 3; cf. id. Curc. 5, 1, 8; Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 3: ad regem, Curt. 4, 15.—**Absol.**: pisces ne effugiant, cavet, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 16; Caes. B. G. 5, 58, 4; Cic. Att. 1, 16, 2; Verg. E. 3, 49 et saep.; cf.: via Nolam ferente, Liv. 8, 26.—With ne: parum effugerat ne dignus crederetur (= aegre impediēbat, quin, etc.; Greek παρ' ὀλίγον ἐξέφυγεν, etc.), Tac. H. 3, 39 fin.: propinque clade urbis ipsi, ne quid simile paterentur, effugerunt, Liv. 36, 25, 8.—**II.**

Act. **A.** Of personal subjects: aliquid, to flee from, escape, avoid, shun (cf.: vito, caveo, fugio): ita vix poteris effugere infortunium, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 295: pauca (with subterfugere), id. Capt. 5, 2, 18: malam rem, id. As. 2, 4, 9: impii propinquorum manus, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: dolores, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4: mortem, Caes. B. G. 6, 30, 2: periculum celeritate, id. ib. 4, 35, 1; cf. id. B. C. 2, 41, 6: equitatum Caesaris, id. ib. 1, 65, 4: haec vincula, Hor. S. 2, 3, 71 et saep.; cf.: haec morte effugiantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36: ea aetas tua, quae cupiditates adolescentiae jam effugerit, i. e. has passed beyond them, Tac. H. 1, 15: effugere cupiditatem regnum est vincere, Pub. Syr. 154 (Rib.).—Rarely with a rel. clause: numquam hodie effugies, quin mea moriaris manu, Naev. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Trag. Rel. ed. Rib. p. 8).—Of inanimate subjects: res (me) effugit, it escapes me, I do not observe it: ubi eum locum omnem cogitatione sepeperis, nihil te effugiet, Cic. de Or. 2, 34 fin.: nullius rei cura Romanos, Liv. 22, 33: neque hoc parentes Effugerit spectaculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 102: somniculosum plurima effugiant, Col. 11, 1, 13 et saep.: petitiones corpore effugi, i. e. narrowly, barely, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15.—Rarely with a subject-clause: custodis curam non effugiat observare desilientem matricem, Col. 8, 11, 12.

effugium, ii, n. [effugio], a fleeing away, flight (rarely, but class.; cf.: perflugium, refugium, asylum): effugiumque fugae prolatet copia semper, Lucr. 1, 983: effugium praecedere eunti, id. 3, 523; cf. id. 1, 974: dare effugium alicui, Liv. 23, 1, 8; Tac. H. 1, 43: patere in publicum, Liv. 24,

26: nullam ne ad effugium quidem navem habentibus, id. 21, 43 et saep.: mortis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64 *fin.*—In the *plur.*: ob nostra effugia, Verg. A. 2, 140; Tac. A. 12, 56; 15, 63.—**II.** Concr., *a means or way of escape*: alias (bestias) habere effugia penarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; cf. Tac. A. 2, 47; 3, 42; 12, 31; 16, 15; Vulg. 2 Reg. 15, 14.

effugiū, a, um, *adj.* [effugio], *escaping*: hostia, Serv. Verg. A. 2, 140.

ef-fūgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to put to flight* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 18, no. 19; Vulg. Sirach, 30, 20; id. 1 Macc. 1, 56.

ef-fulgēo, si, 2 (*inf.* effulgere, Verg. A. 8, 677; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 546), v. n., *to shine or gleam forth, to glitter* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: nova lux oculis effulsit, Verg. A. 9, 731; cf. Liv. 22, 1; 28, 15; 41, 21: auro ductores longe effulgent, Verg. A. 5, 133; cf.: auro (ductus), id. ib. 8, 677: nimbo (Pallas), id. ib. 2, 616 (Forbig. ad loc.; Rib. and Lad. limbo): veste nivea (sacerdos), Sil. 3, 695: ornatu, Tac. A. 13, 13: sol, Vulg. Sirach, 50, 7.—**II.** Trop.: omnis Graeciae fabulositas ex hoc primum sinu effulsit, Plin. H. N. 4 *int.*; Liv. 45, 7: audacia aut insignibus effulgens, Tac. H. 4, 29: sensus aliquis arguta et brevi sententia, id. Or. 20; cf. Quint. 10, 6, 5.

ef-fultus, a, um, *Part.* [fulcio], *propped up, supported* (poet. and in post-class. prose): effultus stratis velleribus, Verg. A. 7, 94; cf. id. ib. 8, 368; Stat. S. 3, 1, 5; App. M. 2, p. 123.

* **ef-fūmīgātus**, a, um, *Part.* [fumi-gol], *smoked out, driven out by smoke*: coluber, Tert. ad Mart. 1.

* **ef-fūmo**, āre, v. n., *to emit smoke, to smoke*: moles, Auct. Aetn. 497.

ef-fundo (or **ecf-**), fūdī, fūsum, 3, v. a., *to pour out, pour forth, shed, spread abroad* (class.; esp. freq. in the transf. and trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: vinum in barathrum (i. e. ventrem), Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 28; cf. Cic. Pis. 10: aquam oblatam in galea, Front. Strat. 1, 7, 7: humorem, Cels. 7, 15: lacrimas, Lucr. 1, 126; Cic. Planc. 42, 101: imbrem (procella), Curt. 8, 13: se in oceanum (Ganges), Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 243: Sangarius flumen in Propontidem se effundit, Liv. 38, 18, 13; cf. pass. in mid. force: mare neque redundat unquam neque effunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116; v. also under *P. a.*—**B.** Transf., of non-liquid bodies. **1.** In gen., *to pour out, pour forth, drive out, cast out, send out* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; a favorite word of Vergil): saccos nummorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 149: frumentum in flumen, Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 19: ei oculus effunditur, is knocked out, put out, id. ib. 19, 2, 13, § 4: tela, i. e. to shoot in great numbers, Verg. A. 9, 509; Liv. 27, 18: auxilium castris apertis, *to send forth*, Verg. A. 7, 522: equos consulem lapsum super caput effudit, *threw*, Liv. 22, 3, 11; so id. 10, 11, 27, 32; Plin. 8, 42, 65, § 160; Curt. 8, 14, 34; Verg. A. 10, 574; 893; cf. Val. Fl. 8, 358: (quae via) Excitiat Teucros vallo atque effundat in aequum, Verg. A. 9, 68: sub altis portis, id. ib. 11, 485; cf.: aliquem solo, id. ib. 12, 532: caput in grenium, Cels. 7, 7, 4.—Poet.: carmina molli numero fluere, ut per leve severos Effundat junctura unguis, i. e. *lets it slip over smoothly*, Pers. 1, 65.—

2. In partic. **a.** With *se*, or *mid.* of persons, *to pour out in a multitude, to rush out, spread abroad* (a favorite expression with the historians): omnis sese multitudo ad cognoscendum effudit (sc. ex urbe), Caes. B. C. 2, 7, 3; so, *se*, id. ib. 2, 7, 3; Liv. 26, 19; 34, 8; 33, 12, 10; 35, 39, 5; Val. Max. 7, 6, 6; Vell. 2, 112, 4; Suet. Calig. 4 *fin.*; id. Caes. 44 et saep. (but not in Caes. B. G. 5, 19, 2, where the better reading is: se ejecerat, v. Schneider ad h. l.): omnibus portis effunduntur, Liv. 38, 6; so *mid.*, Tac. A. 1, 23; Liv. 40, 40, 10; and esp. freq. in the *part.* effusus, Sall. J. 55, 4; 69, 2; Liv. 1, 14, 9, 31; Tac. A. 4, 25 *fin.*; 12, 31; 15, 23; Verg. A. 6, 305 et saep.—*Ellips. of se*: ubi se arctat (mare) Hellespontus vocatur, Propontis, ubi expandit; ubi iterum pressit, Thracius Bosphorus; ubi iterum effundit, Pontus Euxinus, *spreads out, widens*, Mel. 1, 1, 5.—**b.** With the accessory notion of producing, *to bring forth, produce abundantly*: non solum fruges verum herbas etiam effundunt, Cic. Or. 15, 48; cf.: fruges (auctum-

nus), Hor. C. 4, 7, 11: copiam, Cic. Brut. 9, 36.—**c.** Of property, *to pour out, i. e. to lavish, squander, waste, run through*: patrimonium per luxuriam effundere atque consumere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6; so, patrimonium, id. Phil. 3, 2: aerarium, id. Agr. 1, 5, 15; id. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: sumptus, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: opes, Plin. 7, 25, 26, § 94: omnes fortunas, Tac. A. 14, 31: rebus publicis non in classem exercitusque, sed in dies festos, Just. 6, 9, 3; and *absol.*: effundite, emite, etc., Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 34.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen.: effudi vobis omnia, quae sentiebam, i. e. *have freely imparted*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34 *fin.*; cf. id. Att. 16, 7, 5; id. Fl. 17, 41; Quint. 2, 2, 10; 10, 3, 17; Val. Fl. 7, 434: procellam eloquentiae, Quint. 11, 3, 158: totos affectus, id. 4, 1, 28: tales voces, Verg. A. 5, 723: questus, id. ib. 5, 780: carmina, Ov. H. 12, 139 al.: vox in coronam turbamque effunditur, Cic. Fl. 28 *fin.*; cf.: questus in aëra, Ov. M. 9, 370: omnem suum vinulentum furorem in me, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 4: iram in aliquem, Liv. 39, 34: omne odium in auxilii praesentis spem, id. 31, 44, 2: indignationem, Vulg. Ezech. 20, 8 et saep.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to L. B. 2. a. and c.). **1.** With *se*, or *mid.*, *to give one's self up to, to give loose to, yield to, indulge in*: qui se in aliqua libidine effudit, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 21: se in omnes libidines, Tac. A. 14, 13: (Pompeius) in nos suavissime hercule effusus, *has treated me with the most flattering confidence*, Cic. Att. 4, 9; more freq., *mid.*: in tantam licentiam sociordiamque, Liv. 25, 20, 6: in venerem, id. 29, 23, 4: in amorem, Tac. A. 1, 54; Curt. 8, 4, 25: in laetitiam, Just. 12, 3, 7; Curt. 5, 1, 37: in Jocos, Suet. Aug. 98: in cachinnos, id. Calig. 32: in questus, lacrimas, vota, Tac. A. 1, 11: in lacrimas, id. ib. 3, 23; 4, 8; id. H. 2, 45; for which, lacrimis, Verg. A. 2, 651; cf.: ad preces lacrimasque, Liv. 44, 31 *fin.*: ad luxuriam, id. 34, 6: terra effunditur in herbas, Plin. 17, 8, 4, § 48; cf.: quorum stomachus in vomitiones effunditur, id. 23, 1, 23, § 43.—**2.** *To cast away, give up, let go, dismiss, resign*: collectam gratiam florentissimi hominis, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 1: odium, id. ib. 1, 9, 20: vires, Liv. 10, 28; Ov. M. 12, 107: curam sui, Sen. Ira, 2, 35: verecundiam, id. Ep. 11: animam, Verg. A. 1, 98; cf. vitam, Ov. H. 7, 181; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1, 9; cf. id. ib. 1, 11, 25: spiritum, Tac. A. 2, 70.—**3.** *To relax, loosen, slacken, let go*: manibus omnis effundit habenas, Verg. A. 5, 818: sive gradum seu frenā effunderet, Stat. Th. 9, 182: irarum effundit habenas, Verg. A. 12, 499.—Hence, **effusus**, a, um,

P. a. **I.** (Effundo, I. B. 1.) *Poured out, cast out; hence, plur. as subst.: effusa, ōrum, n., the urine*: reliquias et effusa intueri, Sen. Const. Sap. 13, 1.—**II.** (Effundo, I. B. 2.) *Spread out, extensive, vast, broad, wide* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.).—**Lit.** **1.** In gen.: effusumque corpus, Lucr. 3, 113; cf.: late mare, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 26: loca, Tac. G. 30: effusissimus Hadriatici maris sinus, Vell. 2, 43: incendium, Liv. 30, 5; cf. caedes, id. 42, 65: cursus, id. 2, 50; Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 102: membra, i. e. *full, plump*, Stat. Th. 6, 841.—**2.** Esp., *relaxed, slackened, loosened, dishevelled*: habenis, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 31; cf.: quam posset effusissimis habenis, Liv. 37, 20: comae, Ov. H. 7, 70; id. Am. 1, 9, 38 et saep.; cf. also transf.: (nymphae) caesariem effusae nitidam per candida colla, Verg. G. 4, 337.—**3.** Of soldiers or a throng of people, etc., *straggling, disorderly, scattered, dispersed*: effusum agmen ducit, Liv. 21, 25, 8: aciem, Luc. 4, 743: huc omnis turba effusa rubeat, Verg. A. 6, 305: sine armis effusi in armatos incidere hostis, Liv. 30, 5, 8.—**III.** Trop. **1.** *Profuse, prodigal, lavish*: quis in largitione effusior? Cic. Cael. 6, 13: munificentiae effusissimus, Vell. 2, 41.—**2.** *Extravagant, immoderate*: licentia, Liv. 44, 1; cf. laetitia, id. 35, 43 *fin.*: cursus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 11 et saep.—**Comp.**: cultus in verbis, Quint. 3, 8, 58.—**Sup.**: laudationes, Petr. 48, 7: studium, Suet. Ner. 40.—**Adv.**: **effuse**, 1. (Acc. to I.) *Far spread, far and wide, widely*. **a.** In gen.: ire, Sall. J. 105, 3; cf. fugere, Liv. 3, 22; 40, 48: persequi, id. 43, 23; Curt. 9, 8: vastare, Liv. 1, 10; 44, 30; cf.: effusus praedari, id. 34, 16 et saep.: spatium annale effuse interpretari, *in a wide sense*, Cod. Just. 7, 40, 1.

—**b.** Esp., *profusely, lavishly*: large effuseque donare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.*; cf. vivere, id. Cael. 16 *fin.*: liberaliter esse, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 71: affluent opes, Liv. 3, 26.—In the *comp.*, Tac. A. 4, 62.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Extravagantly, immoderately*: cum inaniter et effuse animus exsultat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: amare, Plin. Ep. 6, 26, 2.—**Comp.**: dicere, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 20: fovere, id. ib. 7, 24, 4: excipere, Suet. Ner. 22: favere, Tac. H. 1, 19.—**Sup.**: diligere, Plin. Ep. 7, 30, 1; id. Pan. 84, 4.

effuse, *adv.*, v. *preced. fin.*

effusio, ōnis, *f.* [effundo], *a pouring out, pouring forth, shedding* (a Ciceron. word). **I.** Lit.: atramenti, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 127: aquae liquor et effusio, i. e. its property of pouring forth, *fluidity*, id. ib. 2, 10, 26: sanguinis, Vulg. Judic. 9, 24; cf. alvi, Capitol. Gord. Tert. 28, 6.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A pouring or rushing out of people*: effusiones hominum ex oppidis, Cic. Pis. 22, 51.—**2.** *Profusion, prodigality*, Cic. Part. 23, 81; id. Att. 7, 3, 3; Liv. 44, 9; Vop. Flor. 1.—In the *plur.*: pecuniarum effusiones, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56; id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134.—**II.** Trop., *extravagance, excess*: animi in laetitia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66.

* **effūsor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a prodigal, waster*, Aug. Serm. de Divers. 27 *fin.*

* **effūsōrie**, *adv.* [effusus, effundo], *i. q. effuse, 1., far and wide, dispersedly*, Amm. 31, 16 *fin.*

effusus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from effundo.

* **effuticius** or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [effutio], *prattling, unmeaning, inarticulate*: euax verbum nihil significat, sed effuticius naturaliter est, *a mere natural utterance or sound*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 92 Müll.

ef-futio, no perf., itum, 4, v. a. [FVTIO, acc. to Prisc. p. 631 P.], *to blab out, babble forth, to prate, chatter, utter* (class.): multa ore, Lucr. 5, 910; so, aliquid, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 84; * Hor. A. P. 231; Gell. 5, 1; cf.: effutita temere (vaticinia), Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113: de mundo, id. N. D. 2, 37, 94.—**II.** *Abol.* (a) *To blab, tell secrets*: eo perperam olim dixi, ne vos foris effutiretis; and *absol.*, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 19.—(β) *To talk idly*: ex tempore, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 88.

ef-futūo (ec-f-), ūi, 3, v. a., *to waste in debauchery*: ecfututa latera, Cat. 6, 13: aurum, Poëta ap. Suet. Caes. 51 *fin.*

* **ē-gēlido**, āre, v. a. [gelidus], *to thaw away*, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

ē-gēlidus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** (Ex priv. as in effrenare.) *Not cold; lukewarm, tepid* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): potio et frigidae propior, Cels. 4, 18 *fin.*; cf. aqua (opp. frigida), id. 6, 18; cf. Suet. Aug. 82: tepores, Cat. 46, 1; cf. ver (with mollissimus annus), Col. poët. 10, 282: hiemes, Aus. Ep. 24, 97: Notus (opp. gelidus Boreas), Ov. Am. 2, 11, 10: Mossella, Aus. Ep. 2, 4.—**II.** (Ex intensive, as in edurus, efferus, etc.) *Chilly, chill, cold*: flumen, Verg. A. 8, 610; Forbig. ad loc. (Rib. ecge-lido): Hister, Aus. Caes. 21, 1: aquae, Plin. 31, 2, 6, § 10: exhalatio, App. de Mundo, 8.

ē-gēlo, no perf., ātus, 1, v. a., *to take off the chill, make lukewarm*: leviter egelatum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5, 58; id. Tard. 4, 3.

ēgens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from egeo.

* **ēgēnūlus**, a, um, *adj.* *dim.* [egenus], *needy*, Paul. Nol. 29, 12.

ēgēnus, a, um, *adj.* [egeo], *in want of, in need of, destitute or void of any thing* (rare, and mostly poet. for egens). (a) With *gen.*: (nos) omnes, Verg. A. 1, 599; Liv. 9, 6: omnis spei, Tac. A. 1, 53: aquarum (regio), id. ib. 15, 3 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 4, 30: decoris, Sil. 6, 304.—(β) With *abl.*: commeatu, Tac. A. 12, 46; 15, 12.—(γ) *Abol.*: res, i. e. *indigent, needy, necessitous*, Plant. Capt. 2, 3, 46; id. Poen. 1, 1, 3; Verg. A. 6, 91; 8, 365; 10, 367: frater, Vulg. Deut. 15, 11.—**II.** *Poor, worthless, beggarly*: ad infirmā et egeña elementa, Vulg. Gal. 4, 9.—**Subst.** **A.** **ēgēnus**, i, m., *a poor man*: et pauper, Vulg. Psa. 34, 10; id. Sir. 4, 4 al.—**B.** **ēgēnum**, i, m., *a poor soul*: in egeno, Col. 3, 10, 4; 4, 31, 1.

ēgēo, ūi, 2 (*part. fut.* egitura, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24), v. n. [cf. Gr. ἄχην, poor; root αχ-, αχ-, in ἄχος, ἄγχω, etc.; Lat. aŭgus-

tus, angina], to be needy (for syn. cf.: indigeo, careo, vaco). **I.** Prop. **a.** *Absol.* (so usually in Plaut. and Ter.), to be needy, to be in want, to be poor: me in divitiis esse agrumque habere, egero illam autem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 57; cf. id. Most. 1, 3, 73; id. Truc. 2, 1, 12; 4, 2, 32; id. Trin. 2, 2, 49; id. Capt. 3, 4, 49; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 11; Cic. Rosc. Com. 8 (opp. locupletem esse); Hor. S. 2, 2, 103 (opp. dives); id. Ep. 1, 2, 56; 2, 1, 228 et saep.—*Pass. impers.*: amatur atque egetur acriter, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 39.—**b.** To need, want, lack, to be in need of, with the thing needed. (a) In the *abl.*: earum rerum, quibus egeremus, invecio, Cic. Off. 2, 3 *fin.*; cf. id. Rep. 2, 5; id. Fam. 10, 16, 2; omnibus necessariis rebus, Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 4; copulis, Cic. Off. 1, 16 *fin.*: oculis ad cernendum, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143; bibliothecis Graecis, id. Tusc. 2, 2, 6; cf. id. Div. 2, 2, 5: medicina, id. Lael. 3: nullo, id. ib. 9, 30: consilio, opera nostra, id. ib. 14 *fin.*: auxilio, id. Fam. 2, 17, 16: sapiens eget nulla re: egero enim necessitatis est, Sen. Ep. 9 *med.* (cf. I. a. supra).—Of inanimate subjects: opus eget exercitatione non parva, Cic. Lael. 5, 17; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 38; 1, 8, 4; 1, 10, 7 et saep.—(b) In the *gen.* (in Cic. dub., v. the foll.): si pudoris egeas, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 187: tui, admonitricis, id. Truc. 2, 6, 20; cf. id. Mil. 4, 2, 42; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 67: auxilii, Caes. B. G. 6, 11, 4: medicinae (al. medicina; cf. the preced.), Cic. Fam. 9, 3 *fin.*: medici, curatoris, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 102; cf. custodis, id. S. 1, 4, 118: aeris (opp. locupletis mancipii), id. Ep. 1, 6, 39: nullius, id. ib. 1, 17, 22: nutritis, Ov. Tr. 6, 135: alienae facundiae, Tac. A. 13, 3 al.—Of inanimate subjects: nec prosum quicquam nostrae rationis egero, Lucr. 3, 44; Quint. 5, 14, 5; 2, 16, 13; 3, 8, 63 al.—(c) In the *acc.*: nec quicquam eges, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 12; cf. the foll.—(d) Supplied by *inf. pass.*: clariore quam ut indicari egeant, Athenae. Mel. 2, 3, 4; cf. id. 2, 4, 1.

II. Sometimes *transf.* **A.** (For the usual careo.) To be without, to be destitute of, not to have: C. Macer auctoritate semper eguit, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: donis tuis, somme, Stat. S. 5, 4, 2.—Of inanimate subjects: res proprio nomine, Lucr. 3, 134.—**B.** To do without, to bear the want of: si quid est, quod utar, utor; si non est, egeo, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 23, 1.—**C.** Like the Gr. *δέομαι* (cf. also the Engl. to want), to desire, wish for: tui amans abeuntis egeo, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 1: plausoris, Hor. A. P. 154: tantuli, id. S. 1, 1, 59; cf. in the *abl.*: pane, id. Ep. 1, 10, 11.—Hence, **ēgens**, entis, *P. a.*, needy, necessitous, in want, very poor (class.); cf.: egenus, indigens, indigus, inops, pauper, mendicis: quocirca (amici) et absentes assunt egentes abundans, Cic. Lael. 7; Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 1; 2, 3, 4; id. Stich. 2, 2, 7; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 30; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 10; Cic. Clu. 59, 163; id. Fl. 15, 35 et saep.; cf. opp. locuples, Caes. B. C. 3, 59, 2; Dig. 22, 5, 3; opp. abundans, Cic. Par. 6, 1, 43: delectus egentium ac perditorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 4, 2; cf. Sall. C. 31, 1; 18, 4.—*Comp.*: nihil rege egentius, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4.—*Sup.*: egestates tot egentissimorum hominum, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5; id. Sest. 52, 111; id. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.*; opp. locuples, Liv. 1, 47.—*Adv.* does not occur.

Egeria (**Aeg-**), ae, f., = *Ἠγερία*, a nymph or Camoena celebrated in Roman mythology, the wife and instructress of Numa, with two sacred groves and fountains, the one near Rome, opposite the Porta Capena, the other in the neighborhood of Aricia, Liv. 1, 19; 21; Val. Max. 1, 2, 1; Ov. F. 3, 154; 261 sq.; 4, 669; id. M. 15, 432 sq.; Verg. A. 7, 763; 775; Juv. 3, 12 sq.

ēgeries, em, e, f. [egero], excrement, dung (late Lat.), Sol. 40, 11; Paul. Nol. Carm. 32, 281.

ē-germino, āvi, 1, v. n., to put forth, shoot, sprout, Col. 4, 17, 4; 27, 4; 32, 5.

ē-gero, gessi, gestum, 3, v. a., to carry, bear or bring out, to lead or draw out, to discharge (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: praedam ex hostium tectis, Liv. 6, 3 Drak.; cf. id. 9, 31; 25, 25: pecuniam ex aerario, id. 30, 39 *fin.*: fluctus (e naui), Ov. M. 11, 438: stercus e columbaris, Col. 2, 14, 1: humanas opes a Veis, Liv. 5, 22: humum scrobibus, Col. 2, 2, 19; Ov. M. 7, 243: tantum nivis, Liv. 21, 37: silices umeris, Plin. 33,

4, 21, § 71: aquam vomitu, to discharge, void, vomit, Curt. 7, 5; cf. dapes, Ov. M. 6, 664: urinam, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 102: sanguinem, id. 31, 6, 33, § 62; Ov. M. 10, 136: multum vitalis spiritus, Tac. A. 15, 64: viscera sua, Vulg. 2 Par. 21, 19.—Of inanimate subjects: gravitas caeli egerit populos, drives out, drives forth, Sen. Ep. 91.—**B.** Poet. for efferre (I. B. 1.), to carry to the grave: (Phoebus) egressit avidis Dorica castra (i. e. Graecos) rogis (dat.), sent the Greeks to the funeral piles; acc. to others, exhausted, made empty the Grecian camp, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 34; Stat. Th. 1, 37.—**II.** Trop.: tales pietas paritura querelas Egerit, pours forth, prodit, Luc. 2, 64; cf.: iras ululatus, Sil. 4, 280: sermones, i. q. edere, Sen. Ep. 66, 4: expletur lacrimis egeriturque dolor, is expelled, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 38: tota querelis Egeritur fletuque dies, i. e. is passed, spent, Val. Fl. 8, 455: noctem metu, id. 5, 299: animam, Luc. 3, 718.

† **ēgersimon**, i, n., = *ἐγερσιμων*, a means of excitement, Mart. Cap. 9, § 911.

Egesta, ae, f., the Greek name of *Se-gesta* (sc. *Ἐγέστα*), Fest. p. 340, 5 Müll.

ēgestas, ātis, f. [egeo], indigence, extreme poverty, necessity, want (very freq. and class.; for syn. cf.: indigentia, inopia, penuria, paupertas, mendicitas): ista paupertas, vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, Cic. Parad. 6, 1, 45; Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 2; id. Trin. 2, 2, 57; 77; 4, 2, 5 al.; Cic. Rosc. Am. 49 *fin.*; id. Cat. 2, 11 *fin.*; id. Inv. 1, 47, 88; *Caes. B. G. 6, 24, 4; Verg. G. 1, 146; 3, 319; id. A. 6, 276 et saep.; cf. in *plur.*: egestates tot egentissimorum hominum, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5.—Of inanimate things: patrii sermonis, Lucr. 1, 832; 3, 260; cf. linguae, id. 1, 139; and: animi, Cic. Pis. 11.—With an *object-genitive*, want of something: pabuli, Sall. J. 44, 4; cf. cibi, Tac. A. 6, 23: rei familiaris, Suet. Vit. 7: rationis, want of knowledge, i. e. ignorance, Lucr. 5, 1211.

ēgestiō, ōnis, f. [egero], a carrying out or off, an emptying, voiding (post-Aug. and rare): cadaverum et ruderum, Suet. Ner. 38: ventris et urinae, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10; for which simply egestio, Suet. Claud. 44 *fin.*; Veg. Vet. 5, 14, 6: publicarum opum, a wasting, squandering, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 7.

* **ēgestivus**, a, um, adj. [id.].—In medic. lang., purgative: vis, Macer de Anetho, 14.

ēgestosus, a, um, adj. [egestas], very poor, indigent, Aur. Vict. Epit. 12 al.

1. egestus, a, um, *Part.*, from egero.

2. ēgestus, ūs, m. [egero], a carrying out, emptying, voiding (post-Aug. and very rare): alto egestu penitus cavare terras, Stat. S. 4, 3, 42: ventris, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 4.

* **ē-gigno**, ċre, to procreate, produce, bring forth: et altos interdum ramos egigni corpore vivo, Lucr. 2, 703 Lachm. N. cr.

† **eglecopala**, ae, f., a Gallic name for blue marl, Plin. 17, 8, 4, § 46.

Egnātia, ae, f. **I.** A city and harbor on the coast of Apulia, now Torre d'Aguzzo or Monopoli, Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 240; the same called Gnātia, Hor. S. 1, 5, 97 sq.; Mel. 2, 4, 7; Inscr. in Avellino Bull. Arch. Ottobre, 1845.—**II.** The name of a female, v. Egnatius *fin.*

Egnatius, i, m., a Roman proper name. **1.** L. Egn. Rufus, friend of Cicero, Cic. Fam. 13, 43 sq.; id. Att. 7, 18, 4 al.—

2. M. Egn. Rufus, the name of an edile, 733 A. U. C., who set on foot a conspiracy against Augustus, Suet. Aug. 19; Veil. 2, 91 sq.; Sen. Clem. 1, 9; id. Brev. Vit. 5; Tac. A. 1, 10.—Hence, **Egnātianus**, a, um, adj., of Egnatius: scelus, Veil. 2, 93.

—**3.** Egnatia Maximilla, Tac. A. 15, 71.

Egnatūleius, i, m., L., a quaestor who deserted with the legio Martia from Antony to Octavius, Cic. Phil. 3, 3, 7.

ēgō (ō always in poets of the best age, as Cat., Verg., Hor., etc.; ō ante-class. and post-Aug., as Juv. 17, 357; Aus. Epigr. 54, 6, v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 483; *gen. mei*; *dat. mihi*; *acc.* and *abl. me*; *plur., nom.,* and *acc. nos*; *gen.,* mostly *poet.*; *nostrum*; *gen. obj. nostri*, rarely *nostrum*; for the *gen. possess.* the *adj. noster* was used, q. v.; cf.

Roby, Gram. 1, § 388; *dat.* and *abl. nobis*; *mi* in *dat.* for *mihi, part.*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5; Lucr. 3, 106; Verg. A. 6, 104; in prose, Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 2; id. Att. 1, 8, 3 et saep.; old form also *MIHI*, C. I. L. 1, 1016 al.; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 180; old form of the *acc. MEHE*, acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 21 *med.*; Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 45; id. Am. 1, 1, 244; Inscr. Orell. 2497; *gen. plur. nostrorum*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 110; id. Poen. 3, 1, 37; 4, 2, 39; id. Am. Fragm. ap. Non. 285, 26; *dat.* and *abl. nis* = *nobis*, acc. to Fest. s. v. CALLIM, p. 47, 3 Müll.; *acc. exos*, Carm. Arval., Wordsworth, Fragm. and Spec. p. 160.—But as to *me* = *mihi*, cited in Fest. p. 181, 6 sq. Müll., *me* is there not *dat.*, but *acc.*, v. Vahl. ad Enn. p. 21), *pron. pers.* [Gr. *ἐγώ*; Sanscr. *aham*; Goth. *ich*; Germ. *ich*; Engl. *I*, etc.; *plur. nos*; Gr. *ἡμεῖς*, from same stem with *acc. sing. me*, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 533], **I.** Prop.: meruimus et ego et pater de vobis, Plaut. Am. prol. 40: tum te audes Sosiam esse dicere, Qui ego sum? id. ib. 1, 1, 218; cf.: ego tu sum, tu es ego: unanimi sumus, id. Stich. 5, 4, 49; the combination alter ego v. under alter.—**II.** Emphasized. **A.** By the suffixes *met* and *pte*: Am. Quis te verberavit? So. Egomet memet, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 60: credebam primo mihi met Sosiae, id. ib. 2, 1, 50: quasi per nebulam nosmet scimus, id. Ps. 1, 5, 48: med erga, id. Capt. 2, 3, 56: cariores esse patriam nobis quam nosmetipsos, Cic. Fin. 3, 19 *fin.* et saep.: mihipte, Cato ap. Fest. p. 103: mepte fieri servom, Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 10.—**B.** By repetition: mēme ad graviora reservat, Sil. 9, 651 (but Verg. A. 9, 427, is written *me*, *me*); cf.: *met* and *pte*.—**III.** Esp. to be noted are, **1.** Mihi and nobis as *dativi ethici* (Zumpt Gr. § 408; A. and S. Gr. § 228 N.): quid enim mihi L. Pauli nepos quaerit, Cic. Rep. 1, 19; cf. id. Par. 5, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 15; and in the *plur.*: quid ait tandem nobis Sannio? Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 12: sit mihi (orator) tinctus litteris, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85; cf. Liv. praef. § 9; 2, 29 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 11, 14; 2, 4, 9; 12, 2, 31; Verg. G. 1, 45; Sil. 1, 46 Drak.; and in the *plur.*: nobis jam paulatim accrescere puer incipiat, Quint. 1, 2, 1: hic mihi Q. Fufius pacis commoda memorat, Cic. Phil. 8, 4; cf. Sall. C. 52, 11 Kritiz; Cat. 24, 4: tu mihi seu magni superas jam saxa Timavi, etc., Verg. E. 8, 6 et saep.—**2.** Mecum, nobiscum (v. cum, II. *fin.*).—**3.** Ad me veni, i. e. ad meam domum, Cic. Att. 16, 10, v. ad A. 2, a. (β).—**4.** Nos, etc., for ego, etc., in grave or official lang., etc.: nobis consulibus, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 18; id. Fam. 1, 7, 4; cf. Verg. E. 1, 4; so with *sing. constr.*: nec merito nobis inimica merenti, Tib. 3, 6, 55; cf. Cat. 107, 5: absente nobis, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7; Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 204.

ēgōmet, v. the preced. art. and met.

* **ē-grānātus**, a, um, adj. [granum], shelled, emptied: carinae, Plin. Val. 3, 14.

ē-gredior, gressus, 3 (*inf. egredier*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 32), v. *dep. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr., to go or come out, come forth (class.). **A.** Lit. **1.** In *gen.*, with *e* or *ex*: foras e fano, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 4; cf.: e fano huc, id. ib. 3, 2, 49: e cubiculo, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: ex oppido, Caes. B. G. 2, 13, 2; 7, 11, 7: ex suis finibus, id. ib. 6, 31, 4: ex castris, id. ib. 6, 36, 2: e curia, Liv. 2, 48; 7, 31 et saep.—With *a* or *ab*: ab sese, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 78; id. Epid. 3, 2, 44; Ter. And. 1, 3, 21; id. Ph. 5, 1, 5; Suet. Claud. 23; cf.: a nobis foras, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 60.—With simple *abl.*: domo, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 1: portā, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7; Caes. B. G. 7, 28, 3; Liv. 9, 16: Romā, Cic. Quint. 6, 24; Hor. S. 1, 5, 1; cf. Suet. Aug. 53; id. Tib. 40: tabernaculo, id. Aug. 91: triclinio, id. Calig. 36 et saep.; cf.: domo foras, Plaut. Merc. 4, 6, 5.—With *adv.*: hinc, Plaut. Men. 2, 74: intus, id. Pers. 2, 4, 30: unde, Caes. B. G. 5, 37, 4 et saep.—*Absol.*: placide egredere, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 1; so id. Cas. 3, 2, 6; id. Mil. 2, 6, 59; id. Poen. 3, 2, 36 sq. et saep.: foras, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 27; id. Curc. 4, 1, 5; id. Cas. 2, 1, 15; id. Mil. 4, 1, 40; 4, 5, 16 et saep.: obviam, Liv. 9, 16: per medias hostium stationes, id. 5, 46; cf. poet.: per Veneris res, Lucr. 2, 437: extra munitiones, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 9; 6, 36, 1; id. B. C. 3, 65, 4: extra fines, terminos, cancellos, Cic. Quint. 10, 35 sq.: extra portam, Liv. 3, 68; cf.: ad portam, i. e. out to the gate, id.

33, 47 *fin.*: in vadum, id. 8, 24 et saep.—**b.** In an upward direction, *to go up, climb, mount, ascend*: scalis egressi, Sall. J. 60, 6 Kritz.; cf.: ad summum montis, id. ib. 93, 2: in tumulum, Liv. 26, 44: in altitudinem, id. 40, 22: in vallum, Tac. H. 3, 29: in tectum, id. ib. 3, 71: in moenia, id. ib. 4, 29: in sublime (liquor), Plin. 2, 42, 42, § 111: altius, Ov. M. 2, 136.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Milit. t. t. (a) *To step out, leave*: ne quisquam ordine egredereetur, Sall. J. 45, 2.—(β) *To move out, march out*: e castris, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 7; 7, 58, 2 al.: castris, id. ib. 2, 11, 1; Sall. J. 91, 3.—**Ab-sol.**, Caes. B. C. 3, 77, 1; Sall. J. 91, 2; 106, 4; cf. also: in pacata, Liv. 10, 32: ad proelium, Caes. B. C. 2, 35, 5: ad oppugnandum, Sall. J. 59, 1.—**b.** Naut. t. t. (a) (Ex) navi *or absol.*, *to disembark from a vessel, to land*: ex navi, Cic. Vat. 5, 12; Caes. B. G. 4, 26, 2; id. B. C. 3, 106, 4: navi, id. B. G. 4, 21, 9; Liv. 45, 13; cf. ratibus, Ov. M. 8, 153; and *absol.*, Caes. B. G. 4, 23, 4; Liv. 1, 1; Ov. H. 21, 91; cf.: in terram, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51; Front. Strat. 2, 5, 44: in litus, id. ib. 1, 5, 7.—(β) *E portu, or absol.*, *to set sail*, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4; Quint. 10, 7, 23; Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 6.—**B.** Trop. in speaking, *to digress, depart, deviate, wander* (rarely): a proposito orandi causa, Cic. Brut. 21, 82; cf.: ex quibus, Quint. 3, 9, 4.—**Ab-sol.**, Quint. 4, 3, 15: extra praescriptum, id. 1, 1, 27.

II. Act., *to go beyond, to pass out of, to leave* (freq. in the historians, partic. since the Aug. per.; not ante-class., nor in Cic.). **A.** Lit.: fines, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 7: munitiones nostras, id. B. C. 3, 52 *fin.*: flumen Mulucham, Sall. J. 110 *fin.*: urbem, Liv. 1, 29 *fin.*: 3, 57 *fin.*: 22, 55 *fin.* al.: tecta, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 8: tentoria, Tac. A. 1, 30; Luc. 5, 510 et saep.: navem, Front. Strat. 1, 12, 1 Oud. N. cr.: portum (navis), Quint. 4, 1, 61.—**B.** Trop., *to overstep, surpass, exceed*: per omnia fortunam hominis egressus, Vell. 2, 40, 2; so, vetus familia neque tamen praeturam egressa, yet had attained no higher honor than, Tac. A. 3, 30: quintum annum, Quint. 6 proem. § 6: modum, id. 8, 6, 16; 9, 4, 148; Tac. A. 13, 2: sexum, id. ib. 16, 10 *fin.*: clementiam majorum suasque leges, id. ib. 3, 24: relationem, id. ib. 2, 38: medios metus, Val. Fl. 2, 277 et saep.: tecta altitudinem moenium egressa, Tac. H. 3, 30 *fin.*

egregiatus, ūs, m. [egregius, II.], the rank and title of an Egregeus in the later per. of the empire, similar to *Four Excellency*, Cod. Th. 8, 4, 3; 10, 7, 1 al.

egregie, adv., v. egregius *fin.*

ē-gregius, a, um (sup.: mulier egregiissimā formā, Pac. ap. Prisc. 3, p. 600 *fin.* P.; Rib. Fragm. Trag. p. 105: egregiissime grammaticae, Gell. 14, 5, 3.—**Vo-cat.**: egregi or egregie, Gell. 14, 5, 1 sq.), adj. [ex-grex, Corss. Ausspr. 1, 504; hence, chosen from the herd, i. e.], distinguished, surpassing, excellent, eminent (for syn. cf.: praecclarus, eximius, divinus, magnificus). **I.** In gen. (class.): in procuracione civitatis, egregius, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 215; cf.: in bellica laude, id. Brut. 21, 84: in aliis artibus, Sall. J. 82, 2: vir, Cic. Lael. 19, 69: civis, id. Brut. 25, 95: poeta, id. de Or. 1, 3, 11: senatus, Liv. 2, 49: par consulum, id. 27, 34: Caesar, Hor. C. 1, 6, 11; 3, 25, 4 et saep.: et praecleara indeoles ad dicendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 29; cf. id. Phil. 1, 1, 2; Tac. Or. 9: forma, Ter. And. 1, 1, 45; cf. facies, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 50: colores, odores, Lucr. 5, 739; Cic. Fin. 2, 60, 64: corpus, i. e. exceedingly beautiful, Hor. S. 1, 6, 67; Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 14: os, id. H. 4, 78 et saep.: virtus, Caes. B. G. 1, 28, 5: fides, id. ib. 1, 19, 2: voluntas in se, id. ib. 5, 4, 3: victoria, Liv. 2, 47 et saep.: vir bello egregius, Liv. 5, 47; cf. id. 7, 6; Tac. Agr. 14; Ov. M. 5, 49.—**With gen.**: animi, Verg. A. 11, 417; so, fati mentisque Stat. Th. 3, 99: linguae, Sil. 5, 77: egregii juvenum, Stat. Th. 2, 152.—**In the neutr. subst.**: ut alia magna et egregia tua omitam, Sall. J. 10, 2: postquam cuncta scelorum suorum pro egregiis accipi videt, for distinguished acts, Tac. A. 14, 60; cf. the foll.—**II.** Post-Aug., esp. of rank and consequence, distinguished, illustrious, honorable: si te privatus adoptarem, et mihi egregium erat Gnaei Pompeii subolem in penates meos asciscere, et, etc., Tac. H. 1,

15; cf.: idque et sibi et cunctis egregium, id. A. 3, 6.—**Subst.**: **egregium**, ii, n.: egregium publicum, the public honor, Tac. A. 3, 70 *fin.*—**Hence**, **Egregeus**, ii, m., a title of public officers in high station, similar to *His Excellency*, Cod. Th. 6, 22, 1; and: Vir Egregeus, Inscr. Grut. 89, 4; 345, 3 et saep.; cf. Lact. 5, 14 *fin.*—**Hence**, adv.: **egregie**, excellently, eminently; surpassingly, exceedingly, singularly; uncommonly well (cf.: eximie, unice, praesertim; praecipue, maxime, potissimum, etc.). (a) **With verbs**: studere (opp. mediocriter), Ter. And. 1, 1, 31: pingere, fingere, Cic. Brut. 73 *fin.*: loqui, id. Fin. 2, 6 *fin.*: vincere, brilliantly, Liv. 21, 40; cf. absolvi, id. 9, 26 et saep.—**Far more freq.**, (β) **With adjectives**: egregie cordatus homo, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 18 (Ann. v. 335 ed. Vahl): fortis et bonus imperator, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 268: subtilis scriptor, id. Brut. 9: munitum oppidum, Caes. B. G. 2, 29, 2; cf. id. ib. 5, 9, 4; 5, 11, 7 et saep.—(γ) **Ab-sol.**, as an expression of assent, applause, etc.: egregie, Caesar, quod lacrimas parentum vestigales esse non pateris, Plin. Pan. 38, 3; cf. Suet. Vit. 10.—**Comp.**: egregius cenat, Juv. 11, 12.

egressio, ōnis, f. [egredior], a going out or forth (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: nocturna (ex castello), App. M. 8, p. 208, 7; Hier. Ep. 78, 1: eorum ex Aegypto, Vulg. Num. 1, 1; and so in gen. of the Exodus: filiorum Israel, id. ib. 33, 38; 1 Reg. 18, 30.—**II.** Trop., in rhet. lang., a digression in speaking, like *παρέκβασις*, Quint. 4, 3, 12; 15; 3, 9, 4; cf. ib. 4, 3: de egressionem.—**In plur.**, id. 11, 3, 164; 12, 10, 60.

1. egressus, a, um, Part., from egredior.

2. egressus, ūs, m. [egredior], a going out or away (class.). **I.** Lit.—**A.** In gen., egress, departure. **1.** In abstr.: frequentia sua vestrum egressum (sc. in provinciam) ornando, *Cic. Pis. 13 *fin.*: Caesar rarus egressu, Tac. A. 15, 53.—**In plur.**, Sall. J. 35, 5 Kritz.; Tac. A. 3, 33; 11, 12; id. Or. 6; Ov. F. 1, 138.—**Of birds**, a flying out, flight, Ov. M. 11, 748; Col. 8, 8, 1.—**2.** In concreto: per tenebrosam et sordidum egressum extrahit Gitona, Petr. 91, 3.—**In plur.**, Tac. A. 16, 10; and poet. of the mouths of the Ister, Ov. Tr. 2, 189.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to egredior, I. A. 2. b.), a disembarking, going ashore, landing, Caes. B. G. 5, 8, 3; id. B. C. 3, 23, 1; Auct. B. Afr. 3 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., in rhet. lang. = egressio, II., a digression in speaking, Quint. 4, 3, 12; cf.: libero egressu memorare, to narrate with freedom in digression, Tac. A. 4, 32.

ēgula, ae, f. [perh. kindr. with ἀχλὺς], a kind of sulphur, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 175.

***ē-gurgito**, āre, v. a. [gurgis], to pour out, cast out (with the access. notion of extravagance), to lavish: argentum domo, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 12.

ehem, interj., an exclamation of joyful surprise, ha! what! ehem, optime! quam dudum tu advenisti? Plaut. As. 2, 4, 43; id. Most. 3, 2, 38; id. Mil. 4, 9, 5; id. Rud. 3, 5, 25; Ter. And. 2, 5, 6: ehem, pater me, tu hic eras? id. Eun. 1, 2, 6; 3, 2, 9; id. Ad. 1, 2, 1; App. M. 2, p. 124, 29.

ēheu, interj., an interjection of pain or grief, ah! alas! Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 49; 5, 3, 18; id. Trin. 2, 4, 102; id. Mil. 4, 8, 32 al.; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 31; id. Hec. 1, 1, 17; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 10.—**Often followed by quam**: ehcu, quam ego nunc totus displiceo mihi, Ter. Heaut. 5, 40; Ter. Hec. S. 1, 3, 66. (The epic and lyric poets have everywhere ehcu; and hence many moderns, partly in accordance with better MSS., read everywhere heu heu; cf. Burmann, Voss, Wagner, and Ribbeck, Verg. E. 2, 58; also Forbig. ad loc.; Hand Turs. 2, 358 sq.; Sillig Cat. p. 283; Huscik. Tib. II. p. 711; Fea and Keller, Hor. C. 1, 15, 9; but in ib. 1, 35, 33, and 2, 14, 1 al. the best editions have ehcu.)

ēho, interj., in the comic poets, used in asking, commanding, or scolding, ha? ho! holla! soho! **A.** In vehement questions, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 69; 5, 2, 22; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 5: eho tu, id. Merc. 1, 2, 77; Ter. And. 5, 4, 5; id. Eun. 4, 4, 24; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 35.—**B.** In impetuous commands, Plaut.

Most. 3, 2, 157; id. Men. 2, 3, 78; id. Ps. 1, 3, 114; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 13: eho puer, id. Hec. 4, 4, 97.—**C.** In angry remonstrance or invective, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 40; id. Mil. 3, 2, 12; id. Pers. 3, 3, 2; Ter. And. 4, 2, 27; id. Phorm. 4, 4, 3.—**II.** With affixed dum, Ter. And. 1, 2, 13; 3, 5, 10; 2, 1, 24; id. Eun. 2, 3, 69.

1. ēi, dat. of is, q. v.

2. ei, interj., oh! etc., Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 7; Ter. And. 1, 1, 46, v. hei.

ēia (in MSS. also *heia*), interj. [ēia].

I. An expression of joy or of pleased surprise. **A.** In admiring an object, ah! ah! ha! indeed! Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 8; id. Men. 2, 3, 30; Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 19; 3, 2, 10.—**B.** In gentle remonstrance or persuasion, ah! come! heia, mea Juno, non decet te, etc., Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 14; id. Truc. 4, 2, 8; id. Bacch. 4, 3, 16; 3, 3, 4; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 35: heia quam ferocula est! Turp. ap. Non. p. 75, 30 (Rib. Fragm. Com. p. 98).—**C.** In strong affirmation, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 40; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 43; and so ironically: eia credo, id. Capt. 5, 2, 9.—**D.** With vero, ironically, expressing amused doubt of what has been said, pshaw! Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 77; id. Mil. 4, 4, 5; id. Rud. 2, 3, 9; Cic. Rep. 3, 5.—**II.** Of impatient exhortation, ha! quick! come on! Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 71; Plin. Ep. 4, 29; Verg. A. 9, 38; Hor. S. 1, 1, 18; 2, 6, 23; in the combination: eia age, come then! up then! Verg. A. 4, 569; Stat. Ach. 2, 198; id. Silv. 1, 2, 266.

ē-icio (or *ejicio*), jēci, jectum, 3 (eicit, dissyll., Lucr. 3, 877; 4, 1272), v. a. [jacio], to cast, thrust, or drive out; to eject, expel (class.). **I.** Lit.—**A.** In gen.: aliquem e senatu, Cic. de Sen. 12 *fin.*; Liv. 43, 15; cf.: ex oppido, Caes. B. C. 1, 30, 3: de senatu, Liv. 40, 51; 41, 26: de collegio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5: a suis diis penatibus, id. Quint. 26, 83: finibus, Sall. J. 14, 8: domo, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 9; Caes. B. G. 4, 7, 3; cf.: aedibus foras, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 1: omnes amasios foras, id. Truc. 3, 1, 14: aliquem, Cic. Rep. 1, 42; id. Mil. 38 *fin.*; Caes. B. G. 7, 4, 4; id. B. C. 2, 19 *fin.*: aliquem in exsilium, Cic. Cat. 2, 7; cf.: o fortunatum rem publicam, si hanc sententiam hujus urbis egeret, id. ib. 2, 4, 7; so, eicere alone, Nep. Lys. 1, 5 et saep.; cf. of a rider, to throw, Verg. A. 10, 894: vitem ex se, to shoot forth, Varr. l. R. 1, 31, 3: sanguinem, to throw up, to vomit, Plin. 24, 5, 10, § 15; cf. Cic. Fam. 14, 7; Cels. 1, 3; Quint. 11, 3, 27.—**Ab-sol.** (sc. fectum), to miscarry, Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 22; cf. Lucr. 4, 1272: linguam, to thrust out, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266: cervicem, to dislocate (luxare), Veg. Vet. 3, 41, 1; cf. armum, id. ib. 2, 45, 7; Verg. A. 10, 984: oculum, Vulg. Marc. 9, 46: coxas, Hyg. Fab. 57: voces pectore ab imo, to utter, Lucr. 3, 58: fauces, e quibus eici vocem et fundi videamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57 (al. elicere, v. elicio).—**2.** Se (ex aliquo loco), to rush out, sally forth, Caes. B. G. 4, 15, 1; 5, 15, 3; 5, 21, 5; id. B. C. 3, 16, 3; Cic. Cat. 1, 12 *fin.* et saep.; cf.: sese in terram e navi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35: se in agros, Liv. 6, 3 (also in Caes. B. G. 5, 19, 2, inst. of the vulg. reading effunderet): se foras, id. 1, 40 *fin.*

—**B.** In partic., as a naut. t. t., to drive a ship to land. **1.** To bring to land: naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 25, 4; cf.: navem in terram, id. ib. 3, 28, 5: naves ad Chium, Liv. 44, 28.—**Far more freq.**, **2.** To run aground, cast ashore; to strand, wreck. (a) Of vessels, etc.: scapham, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 80 sq. (v. the passage in connection): naves in litore, Caes. B. G. 5, 10, 2; cf.: naves in litora, Liv. 29, 18: classem ad Baleares insulas, id. 23, 34 *fin.*: naves apud insulas, Tac. A. 2, 24 et saep.—(β) Of persons, esp. in perf. part. pass., wrecked, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 4; 2, 3, 78; 1, 5, 14; Ter. And. 1, 3, 18; 5, 4, 20; Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72; Verg. A. 4, 373; Ov. M. 13, 536; id. H. 7, 89 et saep.—**Hence**, **b.** Meton. (causa pro effectu): ejectus homo, a broken, ruined man, Cic. Quint. 19 *fin.* (acc. to others, an outcast, acc. to II. B.).

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., to expel: curam ex animo, Plaut. Cas. prol. 23; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 53; Liv. 28, 28; 30, 13: mollietiem animi, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 16: superstitionis stirpes, Cic. Div. 2, 72.—**Poet.**: ejectus die, i. e. deprived of light, Stat. Th. 4, 617.—**B.** With se: voluptates subito se non-

numquam profundunt atque eiciunt universas, etc., *rush forth, break forth or out*, Cic. Cael. 31, 75.—**B.** In partic., like ἐκβάλλειν, *to reject* disapprovingly: Cynicorum ratio tota est eicienda, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148; cf. id. Clu. 31, 86; id. Fin. 5, 8, 23 (in both passages with explodere), id. de Or. 1, 32, 146; id. Att. 2, 24, 2.—Esp. of players, public speakers, etc., *to hiss or hoot off*, Cic. de Or. 3, 50 *fin.*; Auct. Her. 4, 47 (with deridere); cf.: cantorum ipsorum vocibus eiciebatur, Cic. Sest. 55, 118.

eidem, dat. of idem, q. v.

eii and **eiius**, v. *is init.*

ejaculo, are, v. the foll. *init.*

ejaculor, atus, 1, v. *dep. a.* (and in the act. form: *se in salum ejaculaverat*, Gell. 16, 19, 21), *to shoot out, to hurl or throw out* (rare, and not ante-Aug.): aquas, Ov. M. 4, 124; id. F. 1, 270: *se in altum* (sanguis), id. M. 6, 259: *umbram in forum*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73.

ejaculari, pass., Scrib. Comp. 84.

ejectamentum, i, n. [ejecto], *that which is cast out, refuse* (very rare): cetera maris, Tac. G. 45; App. Mag. 35, p. 297.

* **ejecticius** or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [eicio], *that casts out, ejects*: vulva, i. e. *that has miscarried*, Plin. 11, 37, 34, § 210.

ejectio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a casting or throwing out* (very rare): sanguinis, *a spitting of blood*, Vitr. 1, 6, 3: *mortem et ejectionem* timemus, i. e. *banishment, exile*, *Cic. Att. 2, 13, 1; Vulg. Thren. 2, 14: *articuli*, i. e. *dislocation*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 28.

ejecto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. *freq. a.* [id.], *to cast out, to throw up* (a poet. word of the Aug. per.): arenas, Ov. M. 5, 353: *favillam*, id. ib. 2, 231: *undas in campos*, Sil. 10, 320: *quicquid ab auriferis fossis*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 89: *cruentas dapes ore*, i. e. *to vomit*, Ov. M. 14, 211; cf.: *saniem per ora*, Luc. 3, 658.

1. **ejectus**, a, um, *Part.*, from *eicio*.

* 2. **ejectus**, ūs, m. [eicio], *a casting out, emission*: largior animai foras, i. e. *a breathing out*, Lucr. 4, 961.

ejeratio and **ejero**, v. ejur.

ejicio, v. eicio.

ejulabilis, e, adj. [ejulo], *wailing loudly*: plangor, App. M. 4, p. 143, 31.

ejulabundus, a, um, adj. [id.], *abandoned to wailing*, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 2, 16.

ejulatio, ōnis, f. [ejulo], *a wailing, lamenting*, *Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 7; *Cic. Leg. 2, 23 *fin.*

ejulatus, ūs, m. [id.], *a wailing, lamenting*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55; Auct. Or. de Har. Resp. 18, 39; Gell. 1, 26, 7; Vulg. Gen. 27, 38.

* **ejulito**, āvi, 1, v. *freq. a.* [id.], *to lament greatly*, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll., and ap. Non. 21, 20.

ejulo, āre (also *dep. hejulo*, āri, Prisc. 797), v. n. and a. [from the exclamation hei, heu; cf. Doct. Syn. 3, p. 156]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to wait, lament*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 39; 4, 9, 17; 4, 10, 66; id. Merc. 4, 1, 16; *Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19; Gell. 12, 5, 9; Vulg. Job, 35, 9 al.—**II.** *Act.*, *to bewail, lament over* a person or thing (post-class.): *fortunae meas*, App. M. 3, p. 129: *sese altius*, id. ib. 4, p. 153, 24.

* **e-juncesco**, ēre, v. *inch. n.* [juncus], *to grow or shoot up like a rush*: vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182.

e-juncidus, a, um, adj. [id.], *grown or shot up like a rush, lean, meagre, slender*: ejuncidum ἐκλεπταθὲν, Gloss. Philox.: *sarmentum*, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3: *mulieres*, id. ib. 2, 10, 8: vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 173.

† **ejuno**, interj., by *juno*; v. juno.

ejuratio (ejeratio, Tert. Spect. 4; cf. ejuro), ōnis, f. [ejuro, II.], *an abjuring, i. e. a resigning, abdication, laying down of an office* (post-Aug.). **I.** Prop.: *ignominiosa consulum*, Val. Max. 2, 7, 7 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *a resigning*: *bonae spei*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26, 5.

e-juro (mostly post-Aug., Cic. Fam., v. infra, and **ejero**, like *pejero*, class., Scip.

ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285 twice; Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 18; id. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 137; Tert. Spect. 24; id. Idol. 18), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to refuse or reject by oath, to abjure*, a. t. t. of jurid., polit., and mercant. lang. **I.** In jurid. lang.: *forum or judicem iniquum sibi, to reject, refuse on oath a court or a judge, as unjust*, Scip. I. 1; Cic. Verr. 1, 1; id. Phil. 12, 7, 18 Manut. and Wernsd.—**II.** In polit. law lang.: *magistratum, imperium, etc., to lay down, resign, abdicate an office, at the same time swearing to have administered it according to law: jurando abdicare*, Tac. H. 3, 37; 68; 4, 39; id. A. 12, 4; Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 3; and *absol.*, Tac. A. 13, 14.—**2.** Transf. beyond the polit. sphere (like *abdicare*), *to abandon, forswear, disown* any thing: *militiam, to swear one's self unfit for service*, cf. III. infra; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 77, 17 Müll.: *patriam*, Tac. H. 4, 28; cf.: *patriae nomen*, Just. 12, 4, 1; Asin. Pollio ap. Sen. Suas. 7: *liberos*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 19; cf. *patrem* (with *aversari*), id. Ben. 6, 4.—**Poet.**: *fidem domitoremque inimicum* (leo), Stat. Achill. 2, 188.—**III.** In mercant. lang.: *bonam copiam* (as the oph. of *jurare bonam copiam*), *to declare on oath that one has not where-withal to pay his debts, to swear that one is insolvent*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7 Manut.

ejus, gen. of is, ea, id. q. v.

ejusdemmodi [idem-modus], *of the same kind, such* (usually written as two words), Varr. L. L. 9, § 84 and § 110 Müll.; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 14; al. Gell. 16, 8, 10.

ejusmodi [is-modus], usually written *ejus modi* (sometimes *trisiyl.*), *of that kind, of such a kind, such*: *qui cum ingeniis conflictatur ejusmodi*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 66 al.: *genus belli est ejus modi*, Cic. de Imp. 2, 6 al.—**II.** *So, in such a manner*, = *ita*: *quam viam tensorum atque pompae ejus modi exegisti*, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154.—**ejuscemodi**, i. q. *ejusmodi*, Gell. 16, 8 *med. al.*

e-labor, elapsus (elabsus), 3, v. *dep. n.* and a. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to slip or glide away, to fall out, get off, escape* (class.). **A.** Lit.: *anguilla est, elabitur*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 57; so of a snake, Liv. 1, 56; 26, 19; Verg. G. 1, 244; Ov. M. 9, 63: *cum se convolvens sol elaberetur et abiret*, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: (animal) *ex utero elapsus*, id. N. D. 2, 51, 128; cf. id. Cat. 1, 6 *fin.*: *elapsae manibus tabellae*, Ov. M. 9, 571; cf.: *gladius ei e manu*, Just. 33, 2, 3: *jumentum e manibus curantium elapsus*, Liv. 44, 40: *animi corporibus elapsi*, Cic. Rep. 6, 26 *fin.*; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 45 *fin.*: *quicquid incidit, fastigio musculi elabitur*, Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 1: *Manlii cuspis super galeam hostis elapsa est, slipped along*, Liv. 8, 7: *foras elapsa corpora*, Lucr. 5, 489.—**B.** In an upward direction of fire: *frondes elapsus in altas, having crept, glided, upwards*, Verg. G. 2, 305.

2. In partic. (a) Of persons, *to slip off, get clear, escape*: *ex proelio elapsi*, Caes. B. G. 5, 37 *fin.*: *e soceri manibus ac ferro*, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3: *de caede Pyrrhi*, Verg. A. 2, 526: *telis Achivum*, id. ib. 2, 318; cf. *custodias*, Tac. A. 5, 10: *inter tumultum*, Liv. 28, 33: *mediis Achivis*, Verg. A. 1, 242 et saep.—(β) Of limbs or joints, *to be dislocated*: *articuli*, Cels. 8, 11, 13: *id quod in latus elapsus est, digitis restitui*, id. 8, 19: *illi elapsus in pravam artus, etc.*, Tac. H. 4, 81.—**B.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to slip away, escape*: *causa e manibus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 50; cf.: *rei publicae statum illum elapsus scito esse de manibus*, id. Att. 1, 16, 6; and with this cf. id. Mur. 39, 85: *animus devinctus paulatim elapsus est Bacchidi*, i. e. *became estranged*, Ter. Hee. 1, 2, 94: *libros adolescenti elapsos esse, had slipped from him*, i. e. *had been published prematurely*, Quint. 3, 1, 20: *in servitute elapsi, who had insensibly fallen into*, Liv. 3, 37.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To get off, get clear, escape* from condemnation, punishment: *ex tot tantisque criminibus elapsus*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 58; 2, 1, 39 *fin.*; id. de Sen. 12 *fin.*; id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 2; Quint. 2, 11, 2; 3, 6, 83; Suet. Tib. 33 al. Less freq. of things: *ne quod maleficium impunitate elaberetur*, Suet. Aug. 32.—**2.** *Pregn., to pass away, disappear, escape*: *imperfecta tibi elapsa est vita*, Lucr. 3, 958; so, ea spes, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 101: *assensio omnis illa*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: *aliquid memo-*

riā, id. Phil. 13, 5, 11; cf. Quint. 10, 3, 33; Luc. 9, 80.—**II.** *Act.* like *effugere, to escape from* any evil or danger (post-Aug. and very rare): *pugnam aut vincula*, Tac. A. 1, 61: *custodias*, id. H. 3, 59; Flor. 1, 10, 7 Duker. N. cr.: *vim ignium* (statua), Tac. A. 4, 64.

* **elaboratio**, ōnis, f. [elaboro], *per-severing labor, careful diligence*, Auct. Her. 4, 22, 32.

* **elaboratus**, ūs, m. [id.], *per-severing labor, only in abl.*, App. Flor. p. 346.

e-lāboro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to labor, endeavor, exert one's self, take pains* either successfully or perseveringly = *eniti* (class.; most freq. in Cic.).—**Constr.** with *ut*, *in aliqua re*, *in aliquid*, with *acc.* and *inf.* as object, or *absol.* (a) With *ut*: *enitere, elabora, vel potius elandire, effice, ut, etc.*, Cic. Att. 16, 16 C, § 12; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14 *fin.*; id. de Or. 2, 72 *fin.*; Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 5, 18 (twice); and *pass. impers.*: *aperte elaboratur, ut verba verbis respondeant*, Cic. Or. 12, 38.—(β) *In aliqua re* (so in Cic. most freq.): *elaborant* (senes) in iis, quae, etc., Cic. de Sen. 7, 24 Gernh.; 8, 26; 11, 38; id. Tusc. 1, 1, 1; id. de Or. 1, 3; 1, 5, 18; id. Or. 16 *fin.*; id. Off. 1, 1, 3; id. Agr. 2, 25 *fin.*; id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 39; id. Fam. 2, 6 *fin.* al.: *Quint. 5, 10, 119; and pass. impers.*, Tac. Or. 29.—Also in eo (iis), ut, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 4; Quint. 4, 1, 45.—(γ) *In aliquid* (very seldom): *ei non in unam partem aliquam, sed in omnia elaborandum est*, Quint. 2, 8, 8; cf.: *totis mentibus huc tendamus, in hoc elaboremus*, id. 12, 1, 31, v. Spald. N. cr.—(δ) With *acc.* and *inf.* as object: (declamatores) *breviares commentarios facere elaborarunt*, Quint. 3, 8, 58.—(ε) *Absol.* (very rare), Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 6, 24; so Dom. Afer. in Quint. 6, 3, 68: *arte*, Vulg. Sap. 14, 19.—**II.** *Act.*, *to labor on, take pains with, to work out, elaborate* (so for the most part only in the *pass.*, and esp. freq. since the Aug. period): *quicquid elaborari aut effici potuerit ad istorum benevolentiam conciliandam*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: *in ingenio quoque, sicut in agro, quamquam diu serantur atque elaborentur*, Tac. Or. 6 *fin.*: *a Graecis elaborata dicendi vi atque copia*, Cic. Brut. 7, 26: *causae diligenter elaboratae et tamquam elucubratae, carefully elaborated*, id. ib. 90 *fin.*; cf. in the *part. perf.*, id. de Imp. Pomp. 1, 1; id. Cael. 19, 45; Quint. 4, 1, 54; 8, 12; Hor. Epod. 14, 12 al.: *elaboratum a parentibus imperium, acquired by the labors of*, Just. 1, 2, 11.—In the *act.*: *candelaborum superficiem*, Plin. 34, 3, 6, § 11: *non Siculae dapes Dulcem elaborabant saporem*, Hor. C. 3, 1, 19.—**B.** In rhet.: **elaboratus**, a, um, P. a., sometimes with the accessory notion of overdoing, *elaborate*: *elaborata concinnitas*, Cic. Or. 25, 84: *nihil accessit et elaborati*, Quint. 12, 10, 40.

† **elacātenes**, um, m., = ἐλακᾶνες, a large sea-fish, a tunny, so called from its resemblance in shape to a spindle, ἐλακᾶν, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149 (dub.; Jan. and Sil-lig ictinus, iulis).—Also called **elacātae**, Col. 8, 17, 12. Here belongs *elacatena* genus salsamenti, quod appellatur vulgo melandrea, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 15 Müll.

Elaea, ae, f., = Ἐλαία, a city of Aeolis, Mel. 1, 8, 1; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121; Liv. 36, 43 al.

† **elaeempōria**, ae, f., = ἐλαιεμπορία, traffic in oil, the oil-trade, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 19.

elaeōgarum, i, n., a fish-sauce with oil, Apic. 7, 3.

† **elaeōmēli**, n. indecl., = ἐλαιόμελι, a sort of manna which exudes from the branches of the olive-tree, Plin. 15, 7, 1, § 32; 23, 4, 50, § 96.

† **elaeōn**, ōnis, m., = ἐλαών, a plantation of olives, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39 *fin.*

† **elaeōthēsium**, i, n., = ἐλαιοθήσιον, the anointing-room in a bath, Vitr. 5, 11, 2.

Elaeus, ūntis, f., = Ἐλαίους, a city on the Hellespont in the Thracian Chersonesus, Liv. 31, 16, 5 Drak. N. cr.; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 49.—**Elēūs**, Mel. 2, 2, 7.

Elagabalus, v. Heliogabalus.

e-lambo, ēre, 3, v. a., *to lick away, re-*

move by licking: mox ut elambente matris lingua deteras sint (animalia), Mar. Vict. Art. Metr. 4, 2, 5.

* **e-lamentābilis**, a, adj., very lamentable: gemitus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57 Mos. N. cr.

e-languesco, gui, 3, v. *inch.* n., to grow faint, feeble, to slacken, relax (not ante-Aug.): ut elanguescendum aliena ignavia esset, Liv. 1, 46, 7; so in the praes., id. 35, 45; Vell. 2, 111 *fin.*; Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 91; Sil. 4, 140 al.—In the perf.: elanguimus, patres conscripti, nec jam ille senatus sumus qui, etc., Tac. H. 4, 42 *fin.*; Suet. Galb. 1: differendo deinde elanguit res, Liv. 5, 26, 3; cf.: neque tamen elanguit cura hominum eā morā. id. 23, 23, 8; so Gell. 10, 3, 2; Val. Fl. 4, 572.

elanguidus, a, um, adj. [ex + languidus], utterly weary, Fortun. Vit. Martin. 1, 296.

† **elāphōboscon**, i, n., = ἐλαφοβόσκον (deer-food), wild parsnips, Plin. 22, 22, 37, § 79.

e-lapidātus, a, um, Part. [lapido], cleared from stones: solum, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 30; 17, 10, 14, § 69; 18, 16, 43, § 145.

elapsus, a, um, Part., from elabor.

e-lāqueō, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to extricate from snares or fetters; to disentangle, unfetter (post-class.). I. Lit.: aliquem, Amm. 30, 1, 11.—II. Trop.: aliquem a vinculo angoris, Sid. Ep. 8, 9: constantiam animi, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 147.

e-largior, īri, v. dep. a., to give out, distribute, bestow: patriae carisque propinquis quantum largiri deceat, Pers. 3, 71; Jul. Firm. Math. 3, 10.

* **e-lassesco**, ēre, v. *inch.* n., to become exhausted, faint, weary.—Trop.: nimia germinatio, Plin. 16, 25, 41, § 98.

1. elāte, adv., loftily, proudly; v. 1. efferō, P. a. *fin.*

† **2. elāte**, ēs, f., = ἐλάτη, a sort of fir-tree, Lat. abies, Plin. 12, 28, 62, § 134; 23, 5, 53, § 99.—II. The envelope or leaf of the palm-bud, Vulg. Cant. 5, 11.

Elātea or **-ia**, ae, f., = Ἐλάτεια. I. A city of Phocis, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27; Liv. 28, 7; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 9 al.—II. A city of Thessaly, Liv. 42, 54.

Elāteius, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Elatus, a prince of the Lapithae: Caeneus, i. e. his son, Ov. M. 12, 497: proles, the same, id. ib. 12, 189; v. Caeneus.

† **elāterium**, īl, n., = ἐλατήριον, a medicine prepared from the juice of the wild cucumber, Cels. 5, 12; 6, 5; Scribon. Comp. 70, 224; Plin. 20, 1, 3, § 5 al.

† **elātine**, ēs, f., = ἐλατίνη, a plant of the genus Antirrhinum, Plin. 27, 9, 50, § 74.

elātio, ōnis, f. [I. efferō], a carrying out. I. Lit. (post-class.): FERRI, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. ap. Marin. 43 and 402.—B. In partic. 1. A carrying to the grave, a burial: mortui, Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 3.—2. A lifting or raising up: onerum, Vitr. 8, 10: maris, i. e. high waves, Vulg. Psa. 92, 6.—II. Trop. (class.). A. A being carried away or hurried along; transport, passion: laetitia quasi gesticionis animi elatio voluptaria, Cic. Fin. 3, 10 *fin.* (cf.: efferri laetitia, under efferō, II. B.).—B. Exaltation, elevation: elatio et magnitudo animi, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64; cf.: elatio atque altitudo orationis, id. Brut. 17, 66: parium autem comparatio nec elationem habet nec submissionem, id. Top. 18, 71.—C. Self-exaltation, pride, elation (cf.: superbia, insolentia, arrogantia, vanitas, fastus, fastidium), Ambros. Psa. 4, 8; Serm. 17, 36 *fin.*; Arn. 2, 63; Vulg. 2 Macc. 5, 21.

† **elātites**, ae, m., = ἐλατίτης, a kind of blood-stone, Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 147 (dub. Jan. milititen).

e-lātro, āre, v. a., to bark out, cry aloud: aliquid acriter, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 18.

elātus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from efferō, exalted, elevated, lofty, high.

† **elaudare** plus quam nominare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 4 Müll.

elautus, a, um, Part., from elavo.

Elāver, ēris, n., a river in Gaul emptying into the Liger, now Allier, Caes. B. G. 7, 34; 35; 53 *fin.*

e-lāvo, lavi, lautum, lōtum, 1, v. a., to wash out or away, to wash clean (very rare; not in the Cic. per.). I. Lit.: elota cerussa, Cels. 6, 6, no. 3: elota oliva, Col. 12, 52, 21.—II. Transf.: elautae ambae sumus opera Neptunia, washed in the sea, wrecked, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 37; so, in mari elavare, to wash or bathe in the sea, i. e. to be shipwrecked, ruined, id. ib. 2, 7, 21; 5, 2, 20.—Hence, trop.: nos mare acerrimum: nam in mari repperi, hic elavi bonis, have lost, been stripped of property, id. As. 1, 2, 9 (but Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 7, the true reading is elutum, Ritschl, Brix).

Elēa, ae, f., = Ἐλέα, a city of Lucania, the birth-place of Parmenides and Zeno, the founders of the Eleatic philosophy, in Lat. also called Velia, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82.—Hence, Zeno **Elēates**, of Elea, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52; and: **Elēatici** philosophi, *Eleatic*, id. Ac. 2, 42, 123.

elēcēbra (also **elēc-**), ae, f. [elicio], a female allurer, wheedler, sponger (a Plautin. word), Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 26; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 20; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 5 Müll.

electārium (also **electuārium**), īi, n. [ecligma], a medicament that melts in the mouth, an electuary, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13; 169, 176 al.; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 9, 10.

electe, adv., choicely, v. eligo, P. a.

electilis, e, adj. [eligo], choice, daintily (with probus): piscatus, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 41: partes, App. M. 10, p. 245, 35.

electio, ōnis, f. [id.], a choice, selection, *Cic. Or. 20, 68; Quint. 1, 12, 4; Proem. § 2; 3, 4, 8; Vell. 2, 72 *fin.*; Tac. A. 6, 22; id. Or. 23 al.: vitiatum electiones, i. e. the option given to a violated maiden, whether her ravisher shall be put to death or shall marry her, Tac. Or. 35.—Esp. of the election of believers to the divine favor (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Rom. 9, 11; id. 1 Thess. 1, 4.

1. electo, āre, v. freq. a. [elicio], to get out artfully, worm out a secret (a Plautin. word), Plaut. As. 2, 2, 29; id. Merc. 1, 2, 111; cf.: electabo, eliciam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 6.

* **2. electo**, āre, v. freq. a. [eligo], to choose, select: legionem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 27.

* **1. elector**, ōris, m. [id.], a chooser, selector, Auct. Her. 4, 4, 7.

† **2. elector**, ōris, m., = ἠλέκτωρ, the shining sun, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 31; Isid. Orig. 16, 24, 1.

Electra, ae (nom. with long a, Prop. 2, 14, 5 (3, 6, 5 M.); Ov. F. 4, 177; Cic. Arat. 36; acc.: Electrā, Ov. Tr. 2, 395; id. F. 4, 32; 174), f., = Ἠλέκτρα. I. Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the seven Pleiades, and mother of Dardanus by Jupiter, Ov. F. 4, 31 sq.; 174; Verg. A. 8, 135; Serv. ib. 7, 207; 10, 272; Hyg. Fab. 155 and 192.—Hence, **Electrus**, a, um, adj.: tellus, i. e. Samothrace, Val. Fl. 2, 431.—II. Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and sister of Orestes, Prop. 2, 14, 5 (3, 6, 5 M.); Hor. S. 2, 3, 140; Vell. 1, 1, 3; Juv. 8, 218; Hyg. Fab. 117; 122; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 471.—Also the name of a tragedy, Ov. Tr. 2, 395; Suet. Caes. 84.—III. A Danaid, Hyg. Fab. 170.—IV. An Oceanid, wife of Thaumas, and mother of the Harpies, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 212; 241.

* **electreus**, a, um, adj. [electrum], made of amber: nummi, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 25.

* **electrifer**, ēra, ērum, adj. [electrum-fero], producing amber, abounding in amber: alui, Claud. Fescenn. 12, 14.

electrinus, a, um, adj. [electrum], of amber, made of amber (post-class.): patera, Treb. Poll. XXX. Tyr. 13: vasa, Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 5: anuli, Marc. Empir. 8.

Electrus, a, um, v. Electra, I.

electrix, īcis, f. [elector], she that selects or chooses, Vulg. Sap. 8, 4.

† **electrum**, ī, n., = ἠλεκτρον. I. Amber (pure Lat. succinum), Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 31; Ov. M. 15, 316.—Plur., Verg. E. 8, 54.—B. Meton., an amber ball, carried by Roman ladies in their hands to keep them cool.—Plur., Ov. M. 2, 365; cf. Böttig. Sabina, II. p. 210.—II. A mixed metal (natural or artificial) resembling amber in color,

Plin. 33, 4, 23, § 81 al.; Isid. Orig. 16, 24, 2; Verg. A. 8, 402; 624; Sil. 1, 229.—B. Meton., an article made of amber, Mart. 8, 51; Juv. 14, 307.

1. electrus, a, um, adj. [electrum], of amber: nummi, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 25, 9.

2. Electrus, ī, m., son of Perseus and father of Alcmena, Plaut. Am. prol. 99; called also **Electryon**, Hyg. Fab. 244.

electuārium, v. electarium.

1. electus, a, um, Part. and P. a., choice, excellent; v. eligo.

* **2. electus**, ūs, m. [eligo], a choice: necis, Ov. H. 2, 144 Loers. N. cr.

† **elēcēmōsyna**, ae, f., = ἐλεημοσύνη, alms (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Patient. 7; Aug. Civ. D. 21, 27; Vulg. Matt. 6, 2 al.

elēgans (in some MSS. eligans; cf.

Beier Cic. Orr. Fragm. p. 105), antis, adj. [prob. collat. form of eligens, from eligo, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72]. I. In the ante-class. period in a bad sense, luxurious, effeminate, fastidious, nice: elegans homo non dicebatur cum laude; sed id fere verbum ad aetatem M. Catonis vitii, non laudis fuit... ex quibus verbis (Catonis) apparet, elegantem dictum antiquitus non ab ingenii elegantia, sed qui nimis lecto amoenoque cultu victuque esset, etc., Gell. 11, 2, 1; cf. Non. 465, 11 sq.: heia, ut elegans est! how choice! how nice! Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 19 Rubnk.; cf. id. Eun. 3, 1, 18; 3, 5, 18 (but not in Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 14, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).—II. Class. in a good sense, choice, nice, fine, neat, tasteful, elegant. A. Of persons: tu festivus, tu elegans, tu solus urbanus, quem decet muliebris ornatus, etc., Cic. Clod. et Cur. 5, p. 105, ed. Beier; cf. (with mundus) id. Fin. 2, 8, 23; (with splendidus) Nep. Att. 13, 5; and opp. parcus, Cic. Brut. 40, 148; id. Or. 25, 83: auctor, Vell. 1, 13: mulier (Phryne—with formosa), Val. Max. 4, 3, 3 ext.: intelligo te hominem in omni iudicio elegantissimum, Cic. Fam. 7, 23 et saep.: scriptor, id. Brut. 9, 16, 63; 68, 239; Quint. 10, 1, 78 al.; cf. in the comp.: quis verbis aut orator aut elegantior (sc. Caesar)? Cic. ap. Suet. Caes. 55; in the sup.: poeta, Nep. Att. 12, 4: elegans et concinnus (pictor), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 111.—As subst.: **elegantēs**, ium, m., fine gentlemen, city people (opp. agrestes), Col. 7, 2, 1.—B. Of things: nec magis compositum quicquam, nec magis elegans, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 13; cf. (with decorum) Cic. Div. 1, 30: a necessariis artificibus ad elegantiora defluximus, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; cf. Liv. 44, 9: artes elegantēs et ingenuae, Cic. Fin. 3, 2: temperamentum, Tac. A. 11, 4: color, Plin. 15, 8, 8, § 34 et saep.: perspicitis, hoc genus (jocandi) quam sit facit, quam elegans, quam oratorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 241; cf. id. Off. 1, 29, 104; id. Brut. 85; Quint. 6, 3, 39; 10, 1, 65 al.—Comp.: ego autem a te elegantiora desidero, Cic. Fin. 4, 10; and sup.: epistola, id. Att. 16, 13 a.; cf.: scripta Terentii, Quint. 10, 1, 99: utrum sit elegantius, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 18: solum, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 50.

—Hence, adv.: **elēganter**, with correct choice, tastefully, neatly, finely, gracefully, elegantly: lautiores eleganter accepti, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 2: quiete et pure atque eleganter acta aetas, id. de Sen. 5; cf.: acta vita, Liv. 35, 31: herba foliis rotundis eleganter vestita, Plin. 25, 5, 19, § 43 et saep.—Comp.: psallere et saltare, Sall. C. 24, 2: quid enim facere potuit elegantius ad hominum exultationem? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17: elegantius aut justius fieri, id. Fam. 3, 8, 2: facturos si, etc., Liv. 37, 1: neminem elegantius loca cepisse, more filii, judiciously, Liv. 35, 14: causam accurate elegantēque dicere, Cic. Brut. 22, 86; so of speech, id. Fam. 5, 13, 3; id. Tusc. 2, 3; Quint. 6, 3, 102; 8, 2, 21 al.; cf. in the sup., Cic. Brut. 72, 252; Quint. 11, 1, 74.

elēganter, adv., v. preced. *fin.*

elegantia, ae, f. [elegans]. *I. A being nice or particular; exquisiteness, fastidiousness (ante-class. and very rare): ejus elegantia meam extemplo speciem spernat, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 20.—Far more freq., II. Taste, propriety, refinement, grace, elegance (cf.: gustus, sapor, iudicium). (a) With gen.: tu eloquentiam ab elegantia doctrinae segregandam putes, Cic. de Or.

1, 2, 5: vitae, Tac. A. 14, 19: morum, id. ib. 5, 8: capilli [with venustas oris], Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 67: ac subtilitas operum, id. 16, 15, 26, § 66 et saep.: verborum Latinorum, Cic. Brut. 75, 261; cf. scriptorum, id. Fam. 4, 4; so, Latini sermonis, id. de Or. 2, 7, 28: mira sermonis, Quint. 10, 1, 114: figurarum, id. 12, 9, 6; and transf.: Socraticorum, id. 10, 1, 83; cf. Secundi, id. 12, 10, 11.—In plur.: vocum verborumque, Gell. 2, 9 fin.—(β) Absol.: qua munditia homines! qua elegantia! Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 2; cf. id. Sull. 28, 79; id. Leg. 3, 1: quae (agricultura) abhorret ab omni politiore elegantia, id. Fin. 3, 2; cf. Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62; 14, 6, 8, § 71; Suet. Aug. 73: elegantia modo et munditia remanebit, Cic. Or. 23 fin.; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 20; 10, 2, 19 al.—In plur.: laudatus propter elegantias dominus, Petr. 34, 5; Gell. 1, 4; cf. id. 19, 4.

* **elēgātus**, i, m., an unknown kind of fish, Aus. Epigr. 4, 59.

† **elēgi**, ōrum, m., = ἐλεγιοι, elegiac verses, an elegy, Tib. 2, 4, 13; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 135; Hor. C. 1, 33, 3; id. Ep. 2, 2, 91; id. A. P. 77; Ov. F. 2, 3; Juv. 1, 4; Tac. Or. 10 al.

† **elēgia** (elēgea, in Ov. elēgeia), ae, f., = ἐλεγία. I. An elegy: form elegia, Quint. 10, 1, 58; 93; Stat. S. 1, 2, 7; Mart. 5, 30, 4; Aus. Parent. 7, 1; form eleger, Quint. 1, 8, 6; form elegia, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 7; 3, 9, 3; id. R. Am. 379.—II. A kind of reed: est et obliqua harundo, non in excelsitate nascens, sed juxta terram fruticis modo se spargens, suavissima in teneritate animalibus: vocatur a quibusdam elegia, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 167.

† **elēgiacus**, a, um, adj., = ἐλεγιακός, elegiac: carmen, Diom. p. 507 P.; Serv. p. 1824 ib.; Mart. Cap. 5, 168.

* **elēgidārion**, ii, n. [elēgidion], a short elegy, Petr. 109, 8.

† **elēgidion**, ii, n., = ἐλεγείδιον, a short elegy, Pers. 1, 51.

† **elēgion** (also **elēgeon**), ii, n., = ἐλεγίον, an elegiac poem, an elegy, Aus. Epigr. 94, 2.—In plur., id. Parent. 29, 2.

e-lēgo, āvi, i, v. a., to convey away (from the family) by bequest, to bequeath away, Petr. 43, 5; Gai. Inst. 2, 215.

† **1. elēgus**, a, um, adj., = ἐλεγος, elegiac: metrum, Diom. p. 502 P.

2. elēgus, i, m., v. elegi.

Elēis, idis, f., adj., v. Elis, II. C.

† **Elēleus**, ei, m., = Ἐλελεύς [from ἐλελεῖ, the cry of the Bacchantes], a surname of Bacchus, Ov. M. 4, 15.—Hence, **Elēleides** = Bacchae, Ov. H. 4, 47.

† **elēlispācos**, i, m., = ἐλελίσφακος, a kind of sage, Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 146; 25, 10, 73, § 120; 26, 15, 89, § 150.

elementārius, a, um, adj. [elementum, II.], belonging to the elements or rudiments, elementary (post-Aug. and very rare): senex, an old schoolmaster, Sen. Ep. 36: litterae, elementary knowledge, Capitol. Pert. 1.

* **elementicius** or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [id.], elementary, elemental: substantiae, Tert. de Anima, 32.

elementum, i, n. [root al-, to nourish; Gr. ἀν-αλ-τος, ἄλσος; Lat. alo, alimentum, etc.; cf. Sanscr. al-akā, a girl], a first principle, element (cf.: initium, principium, exordium, primordium); Gr. στοιχείον. I. Lit., in plur.: nec de elementis video dubitari quatuor esse ea, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 10; Lucr. 1, 827; 913; 2, 393 et saep.; Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 26; Sen. Q. N. 3, 12 sq.; Quint. 2, 17, 38; 3, 8, 31; Ov. M. 15, 237; 1, 29; Vulg. 2 Pet. 3, 10.—In sing., Plin. 10, 69, 88, § 191; 11, 36, 42, § 119; 31, 1, 1, § 1; Juv. 15, 86; Amm. 17, 13: quia ignis inviolabile sit elementum, Lact. 1, 12 med.; 7, 9 al.—II. Transf. A. The alphabet, Suet. Caes. 56 (cf. Prisc. 538 P.).—More freq. B. Transf., the first principles, rudiments, in the arts and sciences (cf. doctrina, praecepta). 1. In gen.: puerorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163; cf. Quint. proem. § 21; 1, 1, 35; Hor. S. 1, 1, 26; id. Ep. 1, 20, 17 et saep.: loquendi, Cic. Ac. 2, 28 fin.; cf. id. de Or. 2, 11, 45; Quint. 2, 3, 13; Ov. M. 9, 719 et saep.—2. In partic. a. The ten categories of Aristotle, Quint. 3, 6, 23 sq. Spald.—b. Me-

ton, elementary scholars, beginners: vix

se prima elementa ad spem effingendae eloquentiae audebunt, Quint. 1, 2, 26.—C. The beginnings of other things: prima Romanae, Ov. F. 3, 179: prima Caesaris, id. ib. 709: cupidinis pravi, Hor. C. 3, 24, 52; cf. irarum, Sil. 3, 77: vitiarum, Juv. 14, 123 al.

† **elenchus**, i, m., = ἐλεγχος. I. A costly trinket, ear-pendant, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 113; Juv. 6, 459; Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 8; cf. Boettig. Sabina II. p. 56.—II. Plur., part of the title of a work of M. Pomponius Andronicus: adeo inops ut coactus est praecipuum illud opusculum suum, annalium Ennii elenchorum XVI. milibus nummum vendere, etc., prob. a review, refutation, Suet. Gram. 8.

ē-lentesco, ēre, v. incho. n. [lenteo], to become clammey or soft: panis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

elēphans, antis, v. elephas.

elēphantia and **elēphantiasus**, v. elephantiasis.

† **elēphantiasis** (-tiosis, Veg. A. V. 4, 3, 4; August. de Gen. ad Lit. 9, 10), is, f., = ἐλεφαντίασις, a very virulent kind of leprosy, elephantiasis, Plin. 26, 1, 5, § 7 sq.; 20, 10, 42, § 109; 20, 14, 52, § 144; Veg. A. V. 1, 9; 1, 16; 4, 3, 4 (in Cels. 3, 25, written as Greek). Also called **elēphas**, q. v., and **elēphantia**, ae, Scrib. Comp. 250; and **elēphanticus** morbus, Isid. Orig. 4, 8, 12. One who labors under it is called **elēphantiasus**, Firm. Math. 8, 19 fin.; Hier. in Ezech. 6, 18, 6; and **elēphanticus**, id. ib. 8, 28; and **elēphantiosus**, August. de Gen. ad Lit. 9, 10; App. Herb. 84, 3.

elephanticus, i, v. preced. art. fin. **Elephantine**, ōs, f., = Ἐλεφαντίνη, a small but very fertile island of the Nile, in the Thebaid, with a city of the same name, now Jezyret-Assuan, Mel. 1, 9, 2; 9; Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6; Tac. A. 2, 61; Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 163.—Also called **Elephantis**, idis, f., Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 59; Vitruv. 8, 2, 6.

† **elēphantinus**, a, um, adj. [elephas]. I. Belonging to the elephant: tergum, Mel. 1, 5, 2.—II. = ἐλεφαντίνος, pure Lat. eburneus, of ivory: liber, consisting of ivory tablets, Vop. Tacit. 8: atramentum, ivory black, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 42: compositio (emplastri), Cels. 5, 19, 24 Daremb.

elēphantiosus, v. elephantiasis init.

Elēphantis, idis (Gr. gen. idos, Mart. 12, 43, 4), f., = Ἐλεφαντίς. I. An island of the Nile, v. Elephantine.—II. The name of a licentious Greek poetess, Suet. Tib. 43; Mart. 12, 43, 4; Plin. 28, 7, 24, § 81.

elēphantus, i, and **elēphas**, antis (rarely **elēphans**, antis, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 1; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 196; of the second form the nom. sing., and of the first the oblique cases are most freq.), m. (fem., Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 14), = ἐλεφας, an elephant.—Form **elēphantus**, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 25; 30; id. Stich. 1, 3, 14; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 23; Cic. N. D. 1, 35; 2, 47 fin.; id. de Sen. 9, 27; Liv. 44, 41; Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 66 et saep. Its tough hide suggests the expression: elephanti corio circumtentus, i. e. thick-headed, stupid, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 80.—Form **elēphas**, Mart. Spect. 17, 1; Luc. 6, 208; 9, 732; acc. elephanta, Sen. Ep. 85, 41; Gr. acc. elephanta, Manil. 5, 706; Mart. Spect. 19, 4; acc. plur. elephantas, Manil. 4, 667; 740.—II. Transf., like the Gr. ἐλεφας. A. Form **elēphantus**, ivory, Verg. G. 3, 26; id. A. 3, 464; 6, 896.—B. Form **elēphas**, the elephantiasis, Lucr. 6, 1114; Seren. Samm. 10.—C. Form **elēphantus**, a sea-fish, Plin. 9, 5, 4, § 10; 32, 11, 53, § 144; 148.

1. Elēus, a, um, v. Elis, II. A.

2. Elēus, untis, f., v. Elaeus.

Eleusin, inis (acc. Eleusin, Front. Strat. 4, 7, 44; Lat. form **Eleusina**, ae, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1, p. 178; Cl. Mam. Grat. Act. Jul. 9, 3; Oros. 1, 7; and acc. to MSS. Eleusinam in Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119; Liv. 31, 25, 2; cf. Salaminam from Salamis, q. v.), f., = Ἐλευσίνα, a very ancient city of Attica, famous for its mysteries of Ceres, now Lepisina, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 23; Cic. Att. 6, 6, 2; id. N. D. 1, 42, 119; Liv. 31, 26; Tac. H. 4, 83; Ov. F. 4, 507; id. M. 7, 439; Stat. Th. 2, 382

al.—II. Hence, **A. Eleusinus**, a, um, adj., Eleusinian: mater, i. e. Ceres, Verg. G. 1, 163; cf.: Eleusina Ceres et Proserpina, Vitruv. 7 praef. fin.; Lact. 1, 21, 24; Arn. 6, no. 6; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 99.—**B. Eleusinius**, a, um, adj., = Ἐλευσίνιος, Eleusinian: sacra, Suet. Claud. 25; Gell. 11, 6, 5; cf.: Eleusinium certamen, id. 15, 20, 3.—Subst.: **Eleusinia**, ōrum, n., the festival of Ceres at Eleusin, Tert. Apol. 7; id. adv. Val. 1.

Eleusium, ii, f., a female name, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 7.

Eleutheri Cadurci, v. Cadurci.

† **elēuthēria**, ae, f., = ἐλευθερία, liberty, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 21.

† **Elēuthērius**, i, m., = Ἐλευθέριος (Liberator), the surname of a god: Liber, Arn. 6, p. 207.—Hence, **Elēuthēria**, ōrum, n., the festival of Jupiter **Elēuthērius**, feast of liberty, celebrated in honor of the victory at Plataea, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 29.

Elēuthērōcīlices, um, m. (free Cilicians), a people (probably the aborigines) in the mountains of Cilicia, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 5; id. Fam. 15, 4, 10.

elēvatio, ōnis, f. [elevo]. I. A lifting up, raising (late Lat.): manuum, Vulg. Psa. 140, 2 al.—II. Trop. 1. Gram. t. t., the elevation: vocis (= ἀρσις, open dēpositio), Mart. Cap. 9, § 974; Isid. 1, 16, 21.—2. Rhet. t. t., a lessening, disparaging; a species of irony, Quint. 9, 2, 50; Mart. Cap. 5, § 525.

elēvator, ōris, m. [id.], one who raises up, a deliverer (eccl. Lat.): meus (deus), Vulg. 2 Reg. 22, 3.

e-lēvo, no perf., ātum, i, v. a. I. Lit., to lift up, raise (very rare): contabulationem, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 5 and 7: lumbos in altum, App. M. 4, p. 143: arcum, Vulg. Gen. 7, 17.—Poet.: elevat hunc pluma, i. e. turns into a bird, Claud. Eutr. 1, 295: aure preces, i. e. carry away, disperse, = auferat, dissipet, Prop. 1, 8, 12: fructum, to gather in, Col. 3, 21, 5: statura elevata, i. e. tall, Capit. Ant. Phil. 13.—More freq. II. Trop. A. To lighten, alleviate: aegritudinem (with obtundere), Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 34; cf. sollicitudines (opp. duplicare), Lucell. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2.—Esp. freq. B. (In allusion to the rising of the lighter scale.) To make light of, to lessen, diminish, impair, weaken; to disparage, detract from: causas suspicionum offensionumque tum evitare, tum elevare, tum ferre, Cic. Lael. 24; so, obiectum ab adversario, id. de Or. 2, 56 fin.; cf. id. Inv. 1, 42; Quint. 6, 3, 75 sq.; 11, 3, 176: perspicuitatem, Cic. N. D. 3, 4: auctoritatem, Liv. 3, 21; 37, 57 fin.: res gestas (opp. verbis extollere), id. 28, 43; cf. ib. 44 fin.: noxam multitudinis, id. 45, 10: non si quid turbida Roma Elevet, Pers. 1, 6 et saep.—With personal objects: est plane oratoris movere risum, quod frangit adversarium, quod impedit, quod elevat, quod deterret, quod refutat, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236; cf.: elevabatur index indiciumque, Liv. 26, 27: Samnitium bella extollit, elevat Etruscos, id. 9, 37: assiduos viros (copia), Prop. 2, 33, 44 (3, 31, 44 M.); cf. id. 2, 34, 58 (3, 32, 58 M.).—C. Of the voice, to lift up, raise (late Lat.): vocem, Vulg. Judic. 2, 4 al.

1. Elías, ādis, v. Elis, II. D.

2. Elías (Helias), ae, and **Elia**, ae, m., *Eljah*, a prophet of the Jews: form **Elías**, Lact. 4, 11, 6; form **Elia**, Prud. Cath. 7, 27.

elices, um, m. [e-liquor; cf. colliciae], a trench for drawing off water, a drain, Crel. 2, 8, 3; 11, 2, 82; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 2 Müll.; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 109; v. also elix.

e-licio, licūi and lexi (elicit, Caes. B. C. 3, 100, 2: elixisse, Arn. 5, p. 154), licitum (part. elicitus, Stat. Th. 4, 414; Luc. 9, 932; Vell. 2, 104, 4), 3, v. a. [lacio], to draw out, entice out, to lure forth, to bring out, to elicit (class.). I. Lit. A. In gen.: aliquem hinc foras, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 17; cf. id. Men. 5, 6, 3: hostem ex paludibus silvisque, Caes. B. G. 7, 32, 2: omnes citra flumen, id. ib. 6, 8, 2: hostes in suum locum, id. ib. 5, 50, 3: aliquem ad pugnam, id. B. C. 3, 38,

1; 3, 85, 2; Liv. 2, 62; cf. aliquem in prohemium, Tac. A. 15, 13: aliquem praemiis ex civitatibus sociorum ad subeunda pericula, Cic. Balb. 9: vatem ad colloquium, Liv. 5, 15: aliquem, ut, etc., id. 6, 34 fin.; cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 7 fin.: premere ubera ad eliciendum lac, Vulg. Prov. 30, 33. — **B.** In partic., in relig. lang.: Jovem, Manes, etc., to call forth, call down a god by religious rites; to raise, conjure up a departed spirit by magic arts, Ov. F. 3, 327; Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 104; Arn. 5, p. 154; Cic. Vatin. 6; Tib. 1, 2, 46; Hor. S. 1, 8, 29; Stat. Th. 4, 414; Luc. 6, 733; Tac. A. 2, 28 al. — In a like sense: fulmina, to call down, Liv. 1, 20 fin.; Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 13. — **II.** Trop.: terra elicit herbescentem ex eo (sc. semine) viriditatem, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: vocem, to utter, speak, Cic. Deiot. 1 fin. (but in Lucr. 3, 58, and Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57, the better reading is eicere voces): voces et querelas, id. Brut. 80, 278: sermonem, Liv. 9, 6: verbum ex eo de via ac ratione dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 97: sonos, id. N. D. 2, 60: sententiam alicujus, id. Att. 7, 1, 5; cf.: arcana ejus, Liv. 40, 23; and, veritatem, Tac. A. 4, 45: causas praesensionum, to elicit, ascertain, Cic. Div. 1, 8: misericordiam, Liv. 8, 28; Tac. H. 3, 58; cf. cupidinem, id. A. 16, 14: iram, Curt. 8, 5 fin.: studia civium, Tac. A. 15, 33 et saep.: ferrum e terrae cavernis, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: ignem lapidum conflictu, id. ib. 2, 9 fin.: sanguinem, id. poet. Tusc. 1, 48 fin. Kühn.; Tac. A. 12, 47: sudorem, Plin. 25, 11, 89, § 189: alvum, to relax, id. 19, 5, 26, § 80: lacrimas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 13; Vell. 2, 104, 4: litteras, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3; 9, 2: cadum, Hor. C. 4, 12, 17 et saep.

elicitus, a, um, *Part.*, v. elicio.

Elícus, ii, m. [elicio, I. B.], a surname of Jupiter, because from him celestial signs or omens were obtained (or, acc. to others, because he was called down by incantations), Liv. 1, 20 fin.; Ov. F. 3, 328; Varr. L. L. 6, § 94 Müll.; Liv. 1, 31, 8; Plin. 2, 53, § 140.

Elidensis, v. Elis, II. E.

ē-lido, si, sum, 3, v. a. [laedo]. **I.** To knock, strike, or dash out, to tear out, to force out, squeeze out. **A.** Lit.: aurigam e curru, Cic. Rep. 2, 41: oculos, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 45; Verg. A. 8, 261: ignem velut e silice, Plin. 11, 37, 86, § 214; cf.: flammas ex sese, id. 18, 35, 84, § 358: ignes nubibus, Ov. M. 6, 696: aërem lituis, Luc. 7, 476: partum, i. e. to produce abortion, Cels. 1, 7; Plin. 25, 3, 7, § 25: litteras, to strike out by syncope, to elide, Gell. 5, 12, 5: vina praelis, i. e. to press out, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 73; cf. herbam, Ov. F. 4, 371: corpora equorum eodem elisa, i. e. ad litus ejecta, Tac. A. 2, 24. — **B.** Trop.: animam alicui, Lucil. ap. Non. 291, 32: (imago) recta retrorsum Sic eliditur, ut, etc., is thrown back, reflected, Lucr. 4, 296: colores repercussu parietum, Plin. 37, 9, 52, § 137: sibilum, to force out, Cels. 4, 4, 2; cf. sonum, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 269; 14, 22, 28, § 146: vocem, Quint. 11, 3, 51: morbum, to drive out, expel, Cels. 4, 4, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 6: magnas sententias, to send forth, utter (the fig. being that of a cloud discharging itself), Quint. 2, 11, 7 Spald. — **II.** To break or dash to pieces, to shatter, to crush to death. **A.** Lit.: talos alicui, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 12: tuum caput, id. Poen. 2, 46; Liv. 21, 45: fauces, to strangle, Ov. M. 12, 142: naves, *Caes. B. C. 3, 27, 2: aliquem stipite, Curt. 9, 7 fin.: draconem pondere, Plin. 8, 11, 11, § 32: geminos angues (Herzules), i. e. to strangle, Verg. A. 8, 289; cf. infantes, Flor. 3, 3, 17 al. — **B.** Trop., to break down, destroy: (poetae) nervos omnes virtutis elidunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11 fin.; cf.: aegritudine elidi, id. ib. 5, 6, 16: prius pactum per posterius, i. e. to abrogate, Dig. 2, 14, 27.

eligans, eligantia, eliganter, v. eleg.

ē-ligo, lēgi, lectum, 3, v. a. [lēgo], to pick out, choose, elect (class.; esp. in the trop. sense; cf.: cōpto, designo, deligo, seligo): pedes e capite et collo pullorum, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 14: uvam ad edendum (with legere), id. ib. 1, 54, 2: herbas, to pluck up, to weed out, id. ib. 1, 47; Col. 4, 5; cf. trop., Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 83 and 84: ex malis minima, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 3: ut de tri-

bus Antoniis eligas quem velis, id. Phil. 10, 2, 5: a multis commodissimum quodque, id. Inv. 2, 2, 5: ut in comparando difficile ad eligendum sit, quid maxime velis, id. Rep. 1, 35 fin. et saep. — **Absol.**, to choose correctly, make a proper selection: haud semper errat fama; aliquando et elegit, Tac. Agr. 9 fin. — Hence, **electus**, a, um, *P. a.* **I.** In gen., picked, selected; select, choice, excellent: par columbarum, Petr. 85, 6: viri electissimi civitatis, Cic. Quint. 2: pugiles, Suet. Calig. 18: quisque, id. ib. 49: electissima verba, Cic. Fin. 3, 7 fin. Madv. N. cr.; Auct. Her. 4, 26, 36; cf.: electius verbum, id. ib.; scripta, Cat. 36, 6: res, Petr. 36, 4 et saep. — In the neutr. subst.: **electa**, ōrum, selections, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 17. — **Adv.** **electe** choicely, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49. — **Comp.**, Gell. 18, 7, 2. — **II.** In eccl. Lat., chosen of God, elected to be saved, Vulg. Col. 3, 12 et saep.

elimatio, ōnis, f. [elimio]. **I.** Prop., a filing away: ligni, Marc. Emp. 4, 12. — **II.** Transf., an elucidation, explanation, Justin. praef. 3 de Emend. Cod. § 3. — **III.** A reducing, lessening: carnis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 11, 138.

elimātor, ōris, m. [id.], a cleanser, purifier (eccl. Lat.); of Christ, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35.

Elimēa or **-ia**, ae, f., = Ἐλίμεια, a district to the southwest of Macedonia, Liv. 31, 40; 42, 53 al.; also called **Elimiōtis**, idis, f., Liv. 45, 30, 6.

† **elimēs** [ex-limes], ἀποκοις, παρόριος, Gloss. Philox.

ē-limino, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [limen], to turn out of doors (a poet. word, mostly ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: aliquem, Pac., Att., and Pompon. ap. Non. 38, 31 sq.; cf.: aliquem soli patrii finibus, to banish, Sid. Ep. 4, 10: se, to go out, Enn. ap. Non. 39, 4; Varr. ib. 292, 23: gradus, to move out, an old poet ap. Quint. 8, 3, 31. — **II.** Trop.: dicta foras, to blab, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 25.

ē-limo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to file up, viz., **I.** Prop.: eliminata scobis, filings, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 170. — **II.** Transf., to polish. **A.** Lit., Ov. M. 4, 176; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12 fin.: dentes, to clean, Tert. Poen. 11. — **B.** To elaborate, cultivate; to finish, perfect: σχόλιον aliquod, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 16, 7, 3; cf. Quint. 2, 7, 5: animum, Aug. contra Acad. 2, 7: eliminati, i. q. eruditi, Gell. praef. § 19: Aeneida, id. 17, 10, 7. — **III.** To lessen, diminish: vires, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 217. — Hence, **elimatus**, a, um, *P. a.*, elaborate; only sup.: disputatio elimatissima, Aug. Cont. Jul. 5, 17. — **Adv.** only comp.: **elimatius**, more elaborately, more exactly, Ambros. Hexaem. 6, 8.

ē-limpido (elym-), āvi, 1, v. a., to cleanse out, make quite clean (late Lat.): vulnera, Veg. Vet. 2, 27, 4; 4, 28, 2; 1, 26, 2. † **ēlinguatio** = γλωσσοτομία, Gloss. Philox.

ē-linguis, e, adj. [lingua]. **I.** Lit., deprived of a tongue, Aus. Ep. 23, 14; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 15. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., speechless, Cic. Fl. 10, 22; Liv. 10, 19 (with mutus); id. post Red. 3, 7 (with mutus and tacitus); Gell. 5, 1, 9. — **B.** Pregn., without eloquence, Cic. Brut. 26, 100; Cels. praef. med.; Tac. Or. 36 fin. (opp. disertus).

ē-linguo, āre, v. a. [id.], to deprive of the tongue, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 72; cf.: ELINGVATVS linguam amisit, Fronto de Diff. Voc. p. 2200 fin. P.

* **ē-lino**, lēvi, 3, v. a., to bedaub, defile: vestimenta luto, Lucil. ap. Non. 103, 30 (maculavit, Non.; but perh. more correctly, to cleanse completely).

(**eliquāmen**, false read. in Col. 8, 14, 3, for liquamina.)

* **eliquatio**, ōnis, f. [eliquo], a liquefying, dissolving: materiae, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 32, 166.

eliquātus, a, um, adj. [id.], clear. — **Comp.**: sensa doctrinae, Mar. Mercat. in Verb. Jul. 9, 4.

* **ē-liquescō**, ēre, v. incho. n. [liqueo], to become liquid by being pressed out: ciea, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 4.

ēliquūm, ii, n. [eliquo] (post-class.).

I. An outlet; in plur., Sol. 18, 1. — **II.** A decrease, diminution; in plur.: lunae (opp. adauctus), Sol. 23, § 22.

ē-liquo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To clarify, strain (post-Aug.). **A.** Lit.: vinum a faecibus, Col. 12, 27; cf. id. 12, 19, 4; Sen. Q. N. 3, 26. — **B.** Trop.: aliquid plorabile, to recite slowly or without energy, *Pers. 1, 35: canticum ore tereti semihiantibus labellis, App. Flor. 2, 15, p. 351, 11. — **II.** (With the notion of the simplex predominating.) **A.** To cause to flow clearly, to pour forth: fluviales aquas (mons), App. M. 10, p. 253. — **Fig.**: in unum necesse est summitas magnitudinis aliqueur, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 4. — **B.** To sift, examine thoroughly: scatebras fluviorum omnes et operta metalla, Prud. Hamart. 260.

Elis, idis (acc. Elin, Ov. M. 2, 679; 5, 608; 12, 550; Stat. S. 2, 6, 47; Plin. 2, 71, 73, § 181; 7, 20, 20, § 84: Elidem, Nep. Alcib. 4, 4; abl. usually Elide; but Eli, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59; id. Fam. 13, 26, 2), f., = Ἐλῖς; also **Alis**, Alidis = Dor. Ἀλῖς (Plaut. Capt. prol. 9, 26, 31; cf. Aleus, id. ib. 27), the most westerly district of the Peloponnesus, with a capital of the same name, in the vicinity of which Olympia was situated, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 22; Cic. Div. 1, 41; Verg. A. 3, 694; 6, 588; Ov. M. 9, 187; Val. Fl. 1, 389 et saep. — Of the capital, Nep. Alcib. 4, 4; Ov. M. 12, 550. — **II.** Derivv. **A.** **Eleus**, a, um, adj., Eleian; and in the poets also for Olympian: flumen, i. e. the Alphēus, Ov. M. 5, 576; called also Eleus amnis, Poeta ap. Sen. Q. N. 3, 1: campus, i. e. Olympia, Verg. G. 3, 202; cf.: carcer, Tib. 1, 4, 33; Ov. H. 18, 166: quadriga, Prop. 3, 9, 17 (4, 8, 17 M.): palma, Hor. C. 4, 2, 17: Juppiter, Prop. 3, 2, 20 (4, 1, 60 M.); called also Eleus parens, Val. Fl. 4, 227: lustra, Stat. S. 2, 6, 72. — In plur. subst.: **Elei**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Elis, Plin. 10, 23, 40, § 175. — **B.** **Elīi**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Elis, the Eleians, Cic. Div. 2, 12, 28; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 14. — **C.** * **Eleis**, idis, f., adj., Eleian: humus, Verg. Cat. 11, 32 Heyne. — **D.** * **Elīas**, ādis, f., adj., Eleian, poet. for Olympian: equae, Verg. G. 1, 59. — **E.** * **Elidensis**, e, adj., of Elis: Phaedis, Gell. 2, 18, 1.

ēlisio, ōnis, f. [elido]. **I.** A striking out, forcing out: lacrimae, pressing out, Sen. Ep. 99, 18. — **II.** In the later grammarians, the striking out of a letter, elision.

Elissa or **Elisa**, ae, f., = Ἐλισσα, another name (occurring only in poetry) for Dido, Verg. A. 4, 335; 610; 5, 3; Ov. Am. 2, 18, 31; id. F. 3, 553 al. — Hence, **II.** **Elisaeus** (Elisaeus), a, um, adj., poet. for Carthaginian: patres, Sil. 6, 346: tyrannus, i. e. Hannibal, id. 2, 239: lacerti, id. 15, 524.

elissus, a, um, *Part.*, from elido.

Elisus, i, v. Elis, II. B.

elix, icis, m. [elicio], a channel for diverting a stream: elix, ἀναπνοή ὕδατος, Gloss.; usually in plur., v. elices.

elixātura, ae, f. [elixo], a thorough boiling; concr., any thing boiled, Apic. 9, 1 al.

elixo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [elixus], to boil thoroughly, seethe (late Lat.), Apic. 2, 1; 3, 6 al.

ē-lixus, a, um, adj., [lix], thoroughly boiled, seethed. **I.** Lit., Varr. ap. Non. 62, 14; Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 54; Hor. S. 2, 2, 74; Juv. 3, 294; 13, 85; cf. the punning use of the word, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 67; id. Most. 5, 1, 66. — **II.** Transf., qs. sodden, i. e. soaked, wet through: calcei, Varr. ap. Non. 48, 27: balneator, Mart. 3, 7: nates, i. e. quite flabby after the bath, Pers. 4, 40.

† **ellebōrine** (hell-), es, f., = ἑλλεβορίνη, a kind of hellebore, Plin. 13, 20, 35, § 114; id. 27, 9, 52, § 76.

† **ellebōrismus**, i, m., = ἑλλεβορίσμος, a purgative made from hellebore: destillandus etiam elleborismus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 108.

† **ellebōrites** (hell-), ae, m., = ἑλλεβορίτης, hellebore wine, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 110.

ellēbōro (hell-) (no perf. nor sup.),

are, v. a. [elleborus], to purify with hellebore. Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 77.

ellebōrōsus (hell-), a, um, adj. [id.], in need of hellebore (i. e.), out of his senses: Gr. Quaesio, sanui es? Tr. Sum elleborosus. Gr. Ut ego cernitus, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 67.

† **ellēbōrus** (hell-), i, m., and **ellēbōrum** (hell-), i, n., hellebore, in pure Lat. veratrum, a plant much used by the ancients as a remedy for mental diseases, epilepsy, etc.; the best grew on the island of Anticyra, in the Aegean Sea, Pl. 25, 5, 21; id. 25, 13, 94; Gell. 17, 15; Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 89; Verg. G. 3, 451; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 137; Cels. 2, 13; Sen. Ep. 83, 25.

ellipsis (en-l-), is, f., = ἔλλειψις, in rhet. lang., an ellipsis (pure Lat. detractio), Quint. 8, 6, 21; cf. id. 1, 5, 40; Schol. Juv. 1, 89.

ellops, ōpis, m., v. helops.

ellum, ellam, v. ecce.

† **ellychnium**, ii, n., = ἑλλύχμιον, a lamp-wick, Plin. 23, 4, 41, § 84; 28, 11, 47, § 163; Vit. 8, 1; Stat. S. 4, 9, 29.

ē-loco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to let or hire out, to let out to farm: fundum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 22; cf. bovem, Col. 1, 7, 6; funus, Plin. 21, 3, 7, § 10; cf. sese curandum, id. 26, 1, 3, § 4.—Transf.: gentem Judaeorum, i. q. ejus vectigalia, Cic. Fl. 28 fin.

* **elōcutilis**, e, adj. [eloquor], oratorical: facundia, App. M. 11, p. 258, 12.

elōcutiō, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** Prop., a speaking out, utterance, expression: pluralis, Dig. 22, 5, 12.—**II.** Transf., in rhet. lang., oratorical delivery, elocution; the Gr. φράσις (cf. locutio, dictio, stilus, etc.), Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9; Quint. proem. § 22; 8 proem. § 13; 8, 1, 1 et saep.

elōcūtōrius, a, um, adj. [id.], pertaining to oratorical expression: **elocutoria**, ae, and **elocutrix**, icis, f., as a translation of ῥητορικὴ, rhetoric, Quint. 2, 14, 2.

elōcūtus, a, um, Part., from eloquor.

elogio, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [elogium], to describe briefly, to state (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 16; 5, 4, 66.

ē-lōgium, ii, n. [logus; cf. Rost. Opusc. Plaut. I. p. 93 sq.], an utterance, short saying, sentence.—In partic. **I.** A short maxim, saying: Solonici, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73.—**II.** An inscription on a tombstone (so most freq.). Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19; Cic. de Sen. 17, 61; id. Fin. 2, 35; id. Tusc. 1, 14, 31; id. Pis. 29 fin.; Suet. Claud. 1 al. (Vide old examples of such Elogia in Orell. Inscr. 534 sq.). Also on doors, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 74; on the images of ancestors, Suet. Galb. 3; on votive tablets, id. Calig. 24.—**III.** A clause in a will (especially which disinherits one), Cic. Clu. 13, 135; cf. Quint. 7, 4, 20; Dig. 28, 2, 14 fin.; 37, 10, 1, § 9; Suet. Vita Hor. sub init.; hence, in the Cod. Just., ultima elogia, for last will or testament in gen., Cod. 3, 28, 37, § 1 al.—**IV.** A judicial statement, record, abstract in criminal cases (respecting the criminal's offence, punishment, etc.), Suet. Calig. 27; Spart. Sever. 2; Lampr. Alex. Sever. 33; Amm. 7, 2, 19, 12: vertices sub uno elogio jussit occidi, a single warrant, id. 14, 7, 1; so the jurid. expression: mittere aliquem cum elogio, to send a criminal before the proper magistrates, with a specification of his offence, Dig. 48, 3, 11; 49, 16, 3 al.

ē-longinquo, āvi, 1, v. a. and n. [e-longinquus], to remove, Ambros. Enarr. in Ps. 43, § 45.

ēlongo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [elongo]. **I.** Act., to remove, keep aloof (late Lat.): auxilium tuum a me, Vulg. Ps. 21, 20: judicium a nobis, id. Isa. 59, 9 al.—**B.** To prolong, protract: diem ejus, Vulg. Isa. 14, 1; cf. elongo, μακρύνω, ἀφίστημι, Gloss. Philox.—**II.** Neutr., to withdraw, depart: ecce elongavi fugiens, Vulg. Ps. 54, 7; id. Sir. 35, 22; id. Jer. 2, 5; Ambros. in Luc. 3, § 32.

elops, ōpis, m., v. helops.

elōquens, entis, Part. and P. a., from eloquor.

elōquenter, adv., eloquently, v. eloquor, P. a. fin.

elōquentia, ae, f. [eloquor], a being eloquent, eloquence, Cic. Part. 23, 79; id. de Or. 1, 5, 19; 1, 32, 146; Quint. 9, 17, 2; 2, 16, 7; Tac. Or. 8, 30 et saep.

elōquium, ii, n. [id.]. **I.** In Aug. poets, and their imitators among prose writers, for eloquentia, eloquence. * Hor. A. P. 217; * Verg. A. 11, 383; Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 46; id. M. 13, 63; 322 al.; Vell. 2, 68, 1; Plin. 11, 17, 18, § 55.—**II.** In late Lat., declaration, communication in gen., Diom. p. 413 P.; Mamert. Pan. Maxim. 9: eloquia pulchritudinis, fine words, Vulg. Gen. 49, 21; id. Prov. 4, 20 al.

ē-lōquor, elōcūtus (or elōquūtus), 3, v. dep. a., to speak out, speak plainly, to utter; to pronounce, declare, state, express: eloqui hoc est, omnia quae mente conceperis promere atque ad audientes perferre, Quint. 8 proem. § 15 (class.). **I.** In gen. (so most freq. in Plautus). (a) With acc.: id quod sentit eloqui non posse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 6; so, praeclare cogitata mentis, id. Brut. 72 fin.: audita, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 45: nomen meum, id. ib. prol. 18: argumentum hujus tragoediae, id. ib. 51; 96: rem, ut facta est, id. ib. 4, 5, 8 et saep.: ille unum elocutus, ut memoria tenerent milites, etc., * Caes. B. C. 2, 34, 5: Gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone divis "Ilion, Ilion," etc., Hor. C. 3, 17 et saep.—(β) Absol., Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 48; id. Curc. 2, 3, 29: perge eloqui, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 36: eloquor an sileam? Verg. A. 3, 39 et saep.—**II.** In partic., to speak in an oratorical or eloquent manner (only absol.): et Graece ab eloquendo ῥήτωρ et Latine eloquens dictus est, etc., Cic. Or. 19; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 3: eloqui copiose melius est, quam vel acutissime sine eloquentia cogitare, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156; cf.: composite, ornate, copiose eloqui, id. de Or. 1, 11, 48: eloquendi facultas, Quint. 10, 1, 69 et saep.—Hence,

elōquens, entis, P. a. **I.** Speaking, endowed with the faculty of speech: cum res muta fit eloquens, Auct. Her. 4, 53.—**II.** Eloquent (for syn. cf.: facundus, disertus, etc.): Is est eloquens, qui et humilia subtiliter et magna graviter et mediocriter temperate potest dicere, etc., Cic. Or. 29, 100 sq.; cf. id. ib. 36, 19: M. Antonius disertus ait se vidisse multos, eloquentem omnino neminem, id. ib. 18 sq.; id. de Or. 1, 21; Quint. 8 proem. § 13; 12, 1, 21; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 5: rhetor, Cic. N. D. 2, 1: senator (Cato), Quint. 11, 1, 36: vir, Vulg. Act. 18, 24 et saep.—Comp., Quint. 12, 6, 6; App. Mag. p. 8 Bip.—Sup., Quint. 1, 1, 21; 4, 2, 58; 5, 13, 3; 8 proem. § 13; Cic. Brut. 39, 145; Tac. Agr. 10 al.—Adv.: **elōquenter**, eloquently: eloquenter, λογίως, Gloss.

—Comp.: eloquentius quam prius scribitur, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 6.—Sup.: eloquentissime respondere, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 17; 6, 21, 4.

ē-lōcūtus, a, um, in pass. signif.: an quaedam extrinsecus sint elocuta, Dig. 3, 2, 13, § 6.

Elōrus, v. Helorus.

elōtus, a, um, Part., from elavo.

Elpēnor, ōris, m., = Ἐλπήνωρ, one of the companions of Ulysses, whom Circe changed into swine, Juv. 15, 22; being afterwards disenchanted, he fell from a roof while drunk, and broke his neck, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 19; id. M. 14, 252; id. Ib. 483.

Elpinice, es, f., sister of Cimon, Nep. Cim. 1, 2.

elūācrus, a, um, adj. [eluo], for washing out or rinsing: labrum, a wash-tub, Cato R. R. 10, 4, and 11, 3 dub. (al. vina-rium).

ē-lūcēo, xi, 2, v. n., to shine out, shine forth (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense and in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: inter flammās circulus elucens, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, 16.—Poet., of the golden glittering of bees, Verg. G. 4, 98: illa flamma, quae ex L. Marci capite eluxit, Val. Max. 1, 6, 2.—**II.** Trop., to shine out, show itself; to be apparent, manifest (cf.: appareo, existo, efferro): scintilla ingenii jam tum elucebat in puero, Cic. Rep. 2, 21; cf. id. Cael. 19, 45; id. Off. 1, 29, 103; 1, 28, 98; id. de Or. 2, 13, 55; id. Or. 40 fin.; Quint. 1, 1, 2; 8, 6, 4 al.: ex quo elucebit omnis constantia, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102; cf. id. Part. 12: Haec (benevolentia) magis elucet inter aequales, id. Lael. 27, 101; id. Fam.

4, 3, 2; id. Lael. 14; id. Rosc. Am. 31: argumentum prius est enarrantum, quo ratio eluceat, Lact. 7, 14, 6; Nep. Paus. 1, 6, 2; Lucr. 2, 1051 al.

elūcesco, ēre, 3, v. inch. n. [eluceo], to shine forth, begin to shine (late Lat.), August. Retr. 1, 13: elucesco, παρειαίνω, Gloss.—Esp., to dawn: donec dies elucescat, Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 19.—Impers.: cum jam elucesceret, Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 26.

ē-lūcido, āre, v. a. [lucidus], to light, enlighten (late Lat.): aliquem, Vulg. Sir. 24, 31.

ē-lūcifico, āre, v. a. [lucificus], to deprive of light, to blind, Laber. ap. Non. 106, 21; id. ap. Gell. 10, 17 fin., al. lucificare.

* **eluctābilis**, e, adj. [eluctor], from which one may extricate one's self: aquae, Sen. Q. N. 6, 8, 4.

* **eluctatio**, ōnis, f. [id.], a struggling, struggle.—Trop.: adversus mala, Lact. 3, 11.

ē-luctor, ātus, 1, v. dep. n. and a. (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Neutr., to struggle out, force one's way out: aqua omnis, Verg. G. 2, 244; so of streams, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2; Luc. 2, 219.—Trop.: ipse, compositus alias, et velut eluctantium verborum, promptius eloquebatur, i. e. hesitating in speech, unready, Tac. A. 4, 31.—**II.** Act., to struggle out of any thing; also, to surmount a difficulty, to obtain by striving: tot ac tam validas manus, Liv. 24, 26 fin.: nives, Tac. H. 3, 59; cf.: locorum difficultates, id. Agr. 17 fin.: furorē, Stat. Ach. 1, 525 et saep.: viam ponti, Val. Fl. 8, 184.

ē-lūcubro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (elucubror, deponent: epistolam, quam eram elucubratus, Cic. Att. 7, 19), to compose by lamplight, i. e. at night, with great labor, Cic. Brut. 90 fin.; Tac. Or. 9; Col. 10 praef. fin.

ē-lūcus, i, m. [lux].—Prop., one who has been awake all night; hence, a drowsy or dreaming person, Gell. 4, 19, 1; cf. id. 16, 12, 3; Tert. Cor. Mil. 7; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 73, 17 Müll.

ē-lūdo, si, sum, 3, v. n. and a. * **I.** Neutr., to finish play, i. e. cease to sport or roll: ipsum autem mare sic terram appetens litoribus eludit, ut, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100 (Bait. cludit): solebat Aquilius litus ita definire, qua fluctus eluderet, id. Top. 7, 31 (al. alluderet); cf. Quint. 5, 14, 34: eludere proprie gladiatorum est cum vicerint, et eludere est finem ludo imponere, Don. ad Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 10.—**II.** Act. **A.** To win from one at play (very rare).—Constr. aliquem or aliquem aliquid: anulus, quem parasitus hic te elusit, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 31; cf.: elusi militem in alea, id. ib. 11.—Poet., with dat.: tibi victrices... Eludet palmas tua puella tuas, will snatch away from you, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 140.—Far more freq. and class. (esp. in the transf. sense), **B.** A gladiator's t. t., to elude or parry an enemy's blow: callidus emissas eludere simius hastas, Mart. 14, 202: caestus cito motu, Manil. 5, 163; cf. absol.: quasi rudibus ejus eludit oratio, Cic. Opt. Gen. 6, 17.—Poet.: vulnera, to make in vain, Ov. M. 12, 104.—**2.** Transf., to delude, deceive, cheat, frustrate. **a.** In gen.: aliquem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 109; Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 45; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14; id. Sest. 43 fin.; * Caes. B. C. 1, 58, 1; Liv. 22, 18; 36, 45; 44, 36; Verg. A. 11, 695; Hor. S. 1, 10, 41; id. Ep. 1, 17, 18; Tib. 2, 1, 19 et saep.; cf. absol., Cic. Pis. 33, 82: manus scrutantium, Petr. 97, 4: bellum quiete, quietem bello, Liv. 2, 48; cf. pugnam, id. 27, 18: bellum metu, Tac. A. 2, 52: fidem miraculis, Liv. 26, 19: ultionem praeparando, Tac. A. 14, 41: indicia seditionis, i. e. to invalidate, id. H. 1, 26 et saep.—**b.** In partic., with the accessory notion of mockery, to mock, jeer, banter, make sport of: et vos ab illo irridemini et ipsi illum vicissim eluditis, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123: aliquem, id. Div. in Caecil. 7 fin.; 14; Liv. 7, 13; Tac. A. 6, 46; 16, 28 et saep.; cf. absol.: eludet, ubi te victum senserit, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 10; Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 1; Liv. 1, 48, 2, 45; Tac. A. 2, 79 et saep.: gloriam alieuius (opp. extollere suam), Liv. 28, 44 fin.: aliquid, id. 1, 36; 6, 41; 9, 2 et saep.

ē-lūgēo, xi, 2, v. a., to mourn for any

one, to be in mourning for (rare): virum (mulier), Dig. 3, 2, 10; ib. 11: patriam, Cic. Fam. 9, 20 fin.—With cognate acc.: luctum, Gell. 7, 5, 4.—*Absol.*: quid, cum eluxerunt, sumunt? have completed their time of mourning, Liv. 34, 7, 10.

ē-lumbis, e, adj. [lumbus], hip-shot, having the hip dislocated. **I.** Lit.: evulso lumbō, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 13 Müll. (dub.).—**II.** Trop., of style: Ciceronem male audisse a Bruto, ut ipsius verbis utar, tamquam fractum atque elumbem, i. e. enervated, Tac. Or. 18.—***III.** Transf.: virus, i. e. that weakens, enervates, Prud. *στέφ.* 2, 216.

† **elūminatio**, an enlightening, φωτισμός, Gloss. Philox.

ē-lūminatus, a, um, adj. [lumen], deprived of light, blinded, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 fin.

ē-luo, ūi, ūtum, 3, v. a., to wash out, rinse out, to wash off, wash clean (class.). **I.** Lit.: vascula, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 3: patinas, id. Capt. 4, 2, 66: argentum (the silver vessels, the plate), id. Ps. 1, 2, 29: bacas immundas, Col. 12, 52, 21; 6, 3, 4: os, Cels. 3, 4: maculas vestium, Plin. 20, 8, 28, § 72; cf. Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 71; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46; id. Sest. 29, 63: purpureum colorem omnibus undis, Lucr. 6, 1077; so, colorem, Quint. 1, 1, 5; cf. atramentum, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 43: aliquid ex aqua, Cels. 7, 21 fin.: corpus, Ov. M. 11, 141: se asinino lacte, Cels. 4, 24 et saep.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To purify: vasa eluto auro, of pure gold (al. elato), Capitol. Pertin. 8.—**2.** To clear, to lay bare: Ponticum Phasim et stagna Maeotidis (sc. avibus), Col. 8, 8, 10.—**h.** In Plautus (like elavo, II.), to strip one's self of, to get rid of, squander one's property, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 21 sq.; id. Stich. 5, 2, 21; of money lavished on expensive baths: elutum in balneis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5.—**II.** Trop., to dispose of, remove, clear, or wash away, etc.: ut centurionum profusus sanguis eluatur: num elui praedicatio crudelitatis potest? Cic. Phil. 12, 6; cf.: infectum scelus sub gurgite vasto, Verg. A. 6, 742: crimen, Ov. M. 11, 141: vitia, Quint. 2, 3, 2 et saep.: tales amicitiae sunt remissione usus eluendae, i. e. to get rid of, Cic. Lael. 21; cf.: amara curarum (cadus), Hor. C. 4, 12, 20.—**B.** To cleanse, purify, make pure or clear: mentes maculatas crimine, Sil. 11, 200; cf. Sen. Ep. 59: mentem, Lact. 5, 19, 34.—Hence, **elūtus**, a, um, P. a., washed out, i. e. watery, insipid; in the comp.: irriguo nihil est elutius horto (= magis fatuum), Hor. S. 2, 4, 16: (spodi) elutius vest, Plin. 34, 13, 33, § 129.

Elūsa, ae, f., a city in Gallia Aquitania, now Eauze, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 137; Amm. 15, 11, 14.—Hence,

Elusātes, ium, m., a Gallic tribe in Aquitania, Caes. B. G. 3, 27; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

ē-lusco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [luscus], to make one-eyed, to deprive of an eye (late Lat.), Dig. 9, 2, 5, § 3; 10, 4, 17; 13, 3, 3 al.

elūsus, a, um, Part., from eludo.

* **elūtio**, ōnis, f. [eluo], a washing: panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 12.

elūtio, ōnis, f. [eluo], a washing: panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 12.

elūtio, ōnis, f. [eluo], a washing: panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 12.

elūtio, ōnis, f. [eluo], a washing: panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 12.

elūtio, ōnis, f. [eluo], a washing: panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 12.

elūtio, ōnis, f. [eluo], a washing: panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 12.

elūtio, ōnis, f. [eluo], a washing: panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 12.

elūtio, ōnis, f. [eluo], a washing: panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 12.

elūtio, ōnis, f. [eluo], a washing: panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 12.

elūtio, ōnis, f. [eluo], a washing: panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 12.

elūtio, ōnis, f. [eluo], a washing: panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 12.

elūtio, ōnis, f. [eluo], a washing: panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 12.

elūtio, ōnis, f. [eluo], a washing: panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 12.

elūtio, ōnis, f. [eluo], a washing: panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 12.

elūtio, ōnis, f. [eluo], a washing: panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 12.

elūtio, ōnis, f. [eluo], a washing: panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 12.

elūtio, ōnis, f. [eluo], a washing: panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 12.

elūtio, ōnis, f. [eluo], a washing: panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 12.

49, 111: eluviones et exustiones terrarum, Cic. Rep. 6, 21, 23; id. Off. 2, 5, 16.

* **ē-luxurior**, āri, v. dep. n., to put forth luxuriantly: vites pampinis, Col. Arb. 3, 2.

Elvina, ae, v. Helvina.

Elymāis, idis, f., = Ἐλυμαίς, a district of Persia, in the west of the modern province of Iran, Plin. 6, 25, 28, § 111 al.—Hence, **Elymaeus**, a, um, adj., = Ἐλυμαῖος, Elymaean, Liv. 37, 40.—*Plur. subst.*: **Elymaei**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Elymāis, Liv. 35, 48 al.

Elysii, ōrum, m. **I.** A people of Eastern Germany, between the Oder and the Vistula, Tac. G. 43.—**II.** The Elysian Fields, v. the foll. II.

Elýsium, ii, n., = Ἠλύσιον, the abode of the blessed, Elýsium, Verg. A. 5, 735 Serv.; 6, 542; 744 al.; cf. Heyne Verg. A. 6, 675 sq.; and ejusd. libri Exc. VIII. p. 1019 Wagn.—Hence, **II. Elýsius**, a, um, adj., Elýsian: campi, Verg. G. 1, 38; Tib. 1, 3, 58; Ov. Ib. 175; cf. ager, Mart. 10, 101: plagae, id. 6, 58: domus, Ov. M. 14, 111; cf. sedes, Luc. 3, 12: Chaos, Stat. Th. 4, 520: rosae, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 60: puella, i. e. Proserpine, Mart. 10, 24.—**B. Subst.**: **Elysii**, ōrum, m. (sc. campi), the Elysian Fields, Mart. 9, 52; Luc. 6, 699.

1. em, i. q. eum, v. is init.

2. em, interj., = hem, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5; 1, 56.

3. em, interj., = en (freq. in Plaut. and Ter. in best MSS.), Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 42; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 29; id. Trin. prol. 3 (v. Brix ad loc.); id. ib. 1, 2, 148; id. Most. 5, 2, 58; id. Men. 2, 1, 26; id. Am. 2, 2, 146 Ussing ad loc.; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 6 al., v. en.

* **ē-māceratus**, a, um, Part. [macerō], emaciated, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10 fin.

ē-mācesco, cūi, 3, v. inch. n., to become emaciated (very rare), Cels. 2, 2.

ē-mācio, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to waste away, make lean: emaciate (belonging to econom. lang.), Col. 2, 10, 25; 2, 10, 1; 4, 6, 3; Plin. 18, 10, 25, § 101 Sillig. N. cr.

emācitas, ātis, f. [emac], a propensity to buy, a desire to be always buying, Col. 4, 3, 1; Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 8.

ē-macresco, crūi, 3, v. inch. n., to grow lean, to become emaciated (very rare), Cels. 2, 4 and 5.

ē-māculo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to clear from spots, to purify (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Plin. 21, 19, 75, § 129; Gell. 6, 5, 9; App. Mag. p. 278; Macr. S. 7, 13.—**II.** Transf.: domum odoribus Arabicis, Amm. 29, 1.

emānatio, ōnis, f. [emano], an emanation (late Lat.), Vulg. Sap. 7, 25; Hilar. Synod. 20.

emancipatio (emancup-), ōnis, f. [emancipo].—Jurid. t. t. **I.** In the strict sense of the term, the releasing of a son (by means of a thrice-repeated mancipatio and manumissio) from the patria potestas, so as to render him independent, emancipatio (v. emancipo), Gai. Inst. 1, 132; Ulp. Fragm. 10, 1; Just. Inst. 1, 12, § 6; Quint. 11, 1, 65.—**II.** Transf. in gen. **1.** The formal surrender of anything, the delivery of authority over a thing: fundorum, conveyance, Plin. Ep. 10, 3, 3.—**2.** Familiae, a fictitious alienation of property in making a will per aes et libram, Gell. 15, 27, 3.

emancipator, ōris, m. [id.], an emancipator (post-class.), Prud. Cath. 7, 184.

ē-mancipo (emancupō), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.—Jurid. t. t. **I.** In the strict sense, to put out of the hand and power of the paterfamilias; to declare free and independent, to emancipate a son from the patria potestas by the thrice-repeated act of mancipatio and manumissio, Dig. 1, 132 sq.; Ulp. Fragm. 10, 1; Just. Inst. 1, 12, § 6; Liv. 7, 16; Plin. Ep. 4, 2, 2 et saep.; cf. Sandars, Just. Inst. introd. p. 37 sq.—**II.** In a wider sense, to give from under one's own power or authority into that of another. **A.** Prop.: filium in adoptionem, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24; cf. Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 4, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 77, 6 Müll.: agrum, Suet. Oth. 4; cf.: praedia paterna, Quint.

6, 3, 44.—**B.** Transf. beyond the jurid. sphere, to give up, surrender, sell: mulier, tibi me emancupo: tuus sum, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 59; cf. Hor. Epod. 9, 12: (senectus) si jus suum retinet, si nemini emancipata est, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38; cf.: venditus atque emancipatus tribunatus, id. Phil. 2, 21, 51.

ē-manco, āvi, 1, v. a. [mancus], to maim, Labien. ap. Sen. Contr. 5, 33 fin.

ē-māneo, nsi, 2, v. n. * **I.** To stay without, remain beyond, Stat. Th. 7, 650.—**II.** Milit. t. t., to stay away beyond one's leave of absence, to exceed one's furlough, Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 4.

ē-māno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to flow out (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif. and in Cic.). **I.** Lit., Lucr. 3, 583; Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30; Col. 6, 32, 1; Gell. 19, 5, 6 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To spring out of, to arise, proceed, emanate from: alii quoque alio ex fonte praeceptores dicendi emanaverunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 7; cf. id. Cael. 8, 19: ex quo (loco) vis omnis oportet emanet ratiocinationis, id. Inv. 1, 37, 67; cf. id. de Or. 1, 42, 189: hinc haec recentior Academia emanavit, id. ib. 3, 18 fin.: istino mala, id. Att. 7, 21: singularem eloqui suavitatem ore ejus emanaturam, Val. Max. 1, 6, 3 ext.—**B.** To spread itself, be diffused: emanabat latius malum, Flor. 4, 9, 5.—Esp. freq., **2.** In partic., of things that are made public, to spread abroad, become known: oratio in vulgus emanare poterit, Cic. Rust. Am. 1, 3; cf. id. Att. 3, 12, 2; id. Brut. 65; id. Verr. 2, 1, 1; id. Leg. 1, 14 fin.; Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 5, 17; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 2; Liv. 8, 3; 42, 16; 44, 35 et saep.; cf. with a subject acc. and inf.: multis emanabat indicia fratrem Volsco ne assurrexisse quidem ex morbo, Liv. 3, 24, 4; Suet. Ner. 6.

* **ēmansio**, ōnis, f. [emaneo, II.], a remaining absent beyond one's furlough, Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 15.

ēmansor, ōris, m. [id.], one who exceeds his furlough, Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 2; ib. § 5 al.

ē-marcesco, -marci, 3, v. inch. n., to wither away (very rare).—Trop., to dwindle away, disappear: auctoritas, Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 121: refugium, Hier. les. 5, 17, 4: cor meum, fainted, Vulg. Isa. 21, 4 al.

†† **emarcus**, i [a Gallic word], a kind of vine, producing a wine of middling quality, Col. 3, 2, 25 (called also marcus, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32).

* **ē-margino**, āre, v. a., to deprive of its edge: ulcera, Plin. 28, 9, 41, § 147.

* **ēmasculator**, ōris, m. [emasculo], a pederast, App. Mag. p. 321, 40.

ē-masculo, āre, v. a. [masculus], to castrate, emasculate (post-class.): asinum, App. M. 7, p. 198: sacerdotes herbis quibusdam, i. e. to render impotent, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 661.

Emāthia, ae, f., = Ἠμαθία, a district of Macedonia, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 33; Liv. 44, 44, 5; Justin. 7, 1, 1.—**B.** In poet. meton. **1.** Macedonia, Verg. G. 4, 390.—**2.** Thessaly, and esp. for Pharsalia, Verg. G. 1, 492 Serv. and Heyne; v. the foll.—**II.** Deriv. **A.** **Emāthius**, a, um, adj., Emathian, i. e. in poet. meton., **1.** Macedonian: Perses, Corn. Sever. ap. Sen. Suas. 7: campi, Ov. M. 5, 313: dux, i. e. Alexander, id. Tr. 3, 5, 39; of the same: manes, Stat. S. 3, 2, 117; cf. tecta, i. e. of Alexandria, Luc. 10, 58.—**2.** Thessalian: vertex, i. e. Pelion, Verg. Cir. 34: acies, i. e. in Pharsalia, Luc. 8, 531; of the same: clades, id. 9, 950: ruina, id. 9, 33; cf. also: ferrum, id. 9, 245; and: camp, id. 1, 1.—**3.** Thracian: ventus, Lucil. ap. Jul. Rufin. de Fig. § 26 Ruhnk.—**B.** **Emāthis**, idis, f. adj., Emathian, i. e. **1.** Macedonian; as a subst.: **Emāthides**, the daughters of the Macedonian king Pierus, the Pierides, Ov. M. 5, 669.—**2.** Thessalian: tellus, Luc. 6, 580; cf. as a subst., **Emathis**, i. q. Emathia, id. 6, 350.

ē-mātureco, rūi, 3, v. inch. n., to grow quite ripe, to come to maturity (very rare). **I.** In gen.: semen, Plin. 25, 4, 17, § 36: segetes, Gell. 2, 29, 7.—***II.** Trop., to grow softer, be mitigated: ira Caesaris, Ov. Tr. 2, 124.

* **ē-māturo**, āre, v. a., to ripen com-

6, 3, 44.—**B.** Transf. beyond the jurid. sphere, to give up, surrender, sell: mulier, tibi me emancupo: tuus sum, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 59; cf. Hor. Epod. 9, 12: (senectus) si jus suum retinet, si nemini emancipata est, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38; cf.: venditus atque emancipatus tribunatus, id. Phil. 2, 21, 51.

ē-manco, āvi, 1, v. a. [mancus], to maim, Labien. ap. Sen. Contr. 5, 33 fin.

ē-māneo, nsi, 2, v. n. * **I.** To stay without, remain beyond, Stat. Th. 7, 650.—**II.** Milit. t. t., to stay away beyond one's leave of absence, to exceed one's furlough, Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 4.

ē-māno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to flow out (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif. and in Cic.). **I.** Lit., Lucr. 3, 583; Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30; Col. 6, 32, 1; Gell. 19, 5, 6 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To spring out of, to arise, proceed, emanate from: alii quoque alio ex fonte praeceptores dicendi emanaverunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 7; cf. id. Cael. 8, 19: ex quo (loco) vis omnis oportet emanet ratiocinationis, id. Inv. 1, 37, 67; cf. id. de Or. 1, 42, 189: hinc haec recentior Academia emanavit, id. ib. 3, 18 fin.: istino mala, id. Att. 7, 21: singularem eloqui suavitatem ore ejus emanaturam, Val. Max. 1, 6, 3 ext.—**B.** To spread itself, be diffused: emanabat latius malum, Flor. 4, 9, 5.—Esp. freq., **2.** In partic., of things that are made public, to spread abroad, become known: oratio in vulgus emanare poterit, Cic. Rust. Am. 1, 3; cf. id. Att. 3, 12, 2; id. Brut. 65; id. Verr. 2, 1, 1; id. Leg. 1, 14 fin.; Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 5, 17; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 2; Liv. 8, 3; 42, 16; 44, 35 et saep.; cf. with a subject acc. and inf.: multis emanabat indicia fratrem Volsco ne assurrexisse quidem ex morbo, Liv. 3, 24, 4; Suet. Ner. 6.

* **ēmansio**, ōnis, f. [emaneo, II.], a remaining absent beyond one's furlough, Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 15.

ēmansor, ōris, m. [id.], one who exceeds his furlough, Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 2; ib. § 5 al.

ē-marcesco, -marci, 3, v. inch. n., to wither away (very rare).—Trop., to dwindle away, disappear: auctoritas, Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 121: refugium, Hier. les. 5, 17, 4: cor meum, fainted, Vulg. Isa. 21, 4 al.

†† **emarcus**, i [a Gallic word], a kind of vine, producing a wine of middling quality, Col. 3, 2, 25 (called also marcus, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32).

* **ē-margino**, āre, v. a., to deprive of its edge: ulcera, Plin. 28, 9, 41, § 147.

* **ēmasculator**, ōris, m. [emasculo], a pederast, App. Mag. p. 321, 40.

ē-masculo, āre, v. a. [masculus], to castrate, emasculate (post-class.): asinum, App. M. 7, p. 198: sacerdotes herbis quibusdam, i. e. to render impotent, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 661.

Emāthia, ae, f., = Ἠμαθία, a district of Macedonia, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 33; Liv. 44, 44, 5; Justin. 7, 1, 1.—**B.** In poet. meton. **1.** Macedonia, Verg. G. 4, 390.—**2.** Thessaly, and esp. for Pharsalia, Verg. G. 1, 492 Serv. and Heyne; v. the foll.—**II.** Deriv. **A.** **Emāthius**, a, um, adj., Emathian, i. e. in poet. meton., **1.** Macedonian: Perses, Corn. Sever. ap. Sen. Suas. 7: campi, Ov. M. 5, 313: dux, i. e. Alexander, id. Tr. 3, 5, 39; of the same: manes, Stat. S. 3, 2, 117; cf. tecta, i. e. of Alexandria, Luc. 10, 58.—**2.** Thessalian: vertex, i. e. Pelion, Verg. Cir. 34: acies, i. e. in Pharsalia, Luc. 8, 531; of the same: clades, id. 9, 950: ruina, id. 9, 33; cf. also: ferrum, id. 9, 245; and: camp, id. 1, 1.—**3.** Thracian: ventus, Lucil. ap. Jul. Rufin. de Fig. § 26 Ruhnk.—**B.** **Emāthis**, idis, f. adj., Emathian, i. e. **1.** Macedonian; as a subst.: **Emāthides**, the daughters of the Macedonian king Pierus, the Pierides, Ov. M. 5, 669.—**2.** Thessalian: tellus, Luc. 6, 580; cf. as a subst., **Emathis**, i. q. Emathia, id. 6, 350.

ē-mātureco, rūi, 3, v. inch. n., to grow quite ripe, to come to maturity (very rare). **I.** In gen.: semen, Plin. 25, 4, 17, § 36: segetes, Gell. 2, 29, 7.—***II.** Trop., to grow softer, be mitigated: ira Caesaris, Ov. Tr. 2, 124.

* **ē-māturo**, āre, v. a., to ripen com-

6, 3, 44.—**B.** Transf. beyond the jurid. sphere, to give up, surrender, sell: mulier, tibi me emancupo: tuus sum, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 59; cf. Hor. Epod. 9, 12: (senectus) si jus suum retinet, si nemini emancipata est, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38; cf.: venditus atque emancipatus tribunatus, id. Phil. 2, 21, 51.

ē-manco, āvi, 1, v. a. [mancus], to maim, Labien. ap. Sen. Contr. 5, 33 fin.

ē-māneo, nsi, 2, v. n. * **I.** To stay without, remain beyond, Stat. Th. 7, 650.—**II.** Milit. t. t., to stay away beyond one's leave of absence, to exceed one's furlough, Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 4.

ē-māno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to flow out (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif. and in Cic.). **I.** Lit., Lucr. 3, 583; Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30; Col. 6, 32, 1; Gell. 19, 5, 6 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To spring out of, to arise, proceed, emanate from: alii quoque alio ex fonte praeceptores dicendi emanaverunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 7; cf. id. Cael. 8, 19: ex quo (loco) vis omnis oportet emanet ratiocinationis, id. Inv. 1, 37, 67; cf. id. de Or. 1, 42, 189: hinc haec recentior Academia emanavit, id. ib. 3, 18 fin.: istino mala, id. Att. 7, 21: singularem eloqui suavitatem ore ejus emanaturam, Val. Max. 1, 6, 3 ext.—**B.** To spread itself, be diffused: emanabat latius malum, Flor. 4, 9, 5.—Esp. freq., **2.** In partic., of things that are made public, to spread abroad, become known: oratio in vulgus emanare poterit, Cic. Rust. Am. 1, 3; cf. id. Att. 3, 12, 2; id. Brut. 65; id. Verr. 2, 1, 1; id. Leg. 1, 14 fin.; Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 5, 17; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 2; Liv. 8, 3; 42, 16; 44, 35 et saep.; cf. with a subject acc. and inf.: multis emanabat indicia fratrem Volsco ne assurrexisse quidem ex morbo, Liv. 3, 24, 4; Suet. Ner. 6.

* **ēmansio**, ōnis, f. [emaneo, II.], a remaining absent beyond one's furlough, Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 15.

ēmansor, ōris, m. [id.], one who exceeds his furlough, Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 2; ib. § 5 al.

ē-marcesco, -marci, 3, v. inch. n., to wither away (very rare).—Trop., to dwindle away, disappear: auctoritas, Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 121: refugium, Hier. les. 5, 17, 4: cor meum, fainted, Vulg. Isa. 21, 4 al.

†† **emarcus**, i [a Gallic word], a kind of vine, producing a wine of middling quality, Col. 3, 2, 25 (called also marcus, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32).

* **ē-margino**, āre, v. a., to deprive of its edge: ulcera, Plin. 28, 9, 41, § 147.

* **ēmasculator**, ōris, m. [emasculo], a pederast, App. Mag. p. 321, 40.

ē-masculo, āre, v. a. [masculus], to castrate, emasculate (post-class.): asinum, App. M. 7, p. 198: sacerdotes herbis quibusdam, i. e. to render impotent, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 661.

Emāthia, ae, f., = Ἠμαθία, a district of Macedonia, Plin. 4, 10,

pletely, to bring to maturity: fruges (calor), Eumen. Grat. Act. ad Const. 10.

emax, ācis, adj. [emo; cf.: edax, bibax, etc.], eager to buy, fond of buying, Cato R. R. 2 fin.; *Cic. Par. 6, 3, 51; Nep. Att. 13, 1: domina, Ov. A. A. 1, 421.—Poet.: non tu prece poscis emaci, i. e. that vows a price for its fulfilment, Pers. 2, 3.

†**embaenētica**, ae, f., = ἐμβαενετική, an artificial appetite, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4 Bait. (al. emetica, q. v.).

†**embamma**, ātis, n., = ἐμβαμμα, a sauce, Col. 12, 57 fin.; Plin. 20, 14, 53, § 147; 22, 22, 44, § 88 al.

†**embasicoetas**, ae, m., = ἐμβασικοίτας, i. q. cinaedus, and likewise the name of an obscenely shaped drinking-vessel; hence, in a double sense, Petr. 24, 1 and 2.

†**embāsīs**, is, f., = ἐμβασις, a bathing in any thing, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 18; 3, 17, 151 al.

†**embātes**, is, m., = ἐμβάτης, archit. t. t., a model, Lat. modulus, Vitruv. 1, 2, 4.

†**emblēma**, ātis (abl. plur. emblematis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22; *Quint. 2, 4, 27), n., = ἐμβλημα, inlaid work. I. Raised ornaments on vessels, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17; 22 sq.; Dig. 34, 2, 32 et saep.—II. Tessellated work, mosaic, Lucil. ap. Cic. Or. 44; id. de Or. 3, 43, 171; id. Brut. 79, 274; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4.

†**embōla**, ae, f., = ἐμβολή, a putting on board, shipment (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 1, 2, 10; Novell. 163, 2.

embolīaria, ae, f. [embolium], an actress who performed in the interludes, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 158; Inscr. Murat. 660, 4.

†**embolimaecus**, a, um, adj., = ἐμβολιμαῖος, inserted, intercalary (pure Lat. intercalaris): dies, Aus. Eclog. de Rat. Dier. 13. Called also **embolimus** = ἐμβόλιμος, Sol. 1.

embolinē, es, f., a plant, now unknown, Plin. 13, 20, 35, § 114.

embolismus, a, um, adj., = ἐμβολισμός, intercalary: dies, Sol. 1, § 42: annus, leap-year, Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 21 sq.—As subst.: **embolismus**, i, m., the interposition, intercalation, Isid. 6, 17, 23.

†**embolium**, ii, n., = ἐμβόλιον, something thrown in; in scenic lang., an interlude, ballet, Cic. Sest. 54, 116 (embolia pertinent ad gestus saltatorios, Schol.).

†**embolum**, i, n., = ἐμβόλον, the beak of a ship: aëneum, Petr. 30, 1.

†**embolūs**, i, m., = ἐμβόλος, in mechanics, the piston of a pump, Vitruv. 10, 12.

†**embrocha**, ae, f., = ἐμβροχή, a wet poultice, Theod. Prisc. 1, 33.

***ē-mēditātus**, a, um, Part. [meditor], studied out, studied, artfully devised: fletus, App. M. 2, p. 126.

ē-mēdullātus, a, um, Part. [medullol], deprived of the marrow. *I. Lit.: radix, Plin. 22, 22, 43, § 87.—*II. Trop.: virtutes, enervated, feeble, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

ēmendābilis, e, adj. [emendo], that may be amended, capable of correction: error, Liv. 44, 10, 3: aetas, Sen. Clem. 2, 7.

ēmendāte, adv., faultlessly, perfectly, purely, v. emendo, P. a. fin.

ēmendātiō, ōnis, f. [emendo], a correction, amendment, emendation, Cic. Fin. 4, 9 (with correctio); Quint. 1, 5, 34; 2, 4, 10; 13; Plin. 8, 51, 78, § 210; Dig. 48, 19, 16, § 2 et saep.

ēmendātor, ōris, m. [id.], a corrector, amender, Cic. Balb. 8, 20; id. Phil. 2, 17 fin.; id. Brut. 74, 259; Plin. Pan. 6, 2; id. Ep. 6, 5, 4; Vulg. Sap. 7, 15.

ēmendātorius, a, um, adj. [id.], corrective (late Lat.): ignis, i. e. purifying, Aug. in Psa. 27 init.

ēmendātrix, icis, f. [emendator], she who corrects or amends: vitiūrum emendatricem legem esse oportet, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58; id. Tusc. 4, 32, 69.

ēmendātus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from emendo.

ē-mēdico, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to obtain by begging (post-Aug.): stipem a populo, Suet. Aug. 91 fin.: pecunias, id. Caes. 54; Cod. Th. 9, 2, 14 al.

ē-mēdo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [men-

dum], to free from faults, to correct, improve, amend (cf. corrigo—class.; not in Caes.): tota civitas emendari et corrigi solet continentia principum, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 30; cf. Quint. 2, 2, 7; 2, 4, 14; 9, 3, 89: leviter tuum consilium (with conformare), Cic. Mur. 29: consuetudinem vitiosam, id. Brut. 75: vitia adolescentiae multis virtutibus, Nep. Them. 1: facta priora novis, Ov. F. 4, 596: res Italas legibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 3: legem severius, Suet. Aug. 34: sucos acerbos in pomis, Ov. Med. Fac. 5; cf. terram terrā, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 41: bovem cubitorem fame et siti, Col. 6, 2, 11: angorem animi (sui), Amm. 14, 10, 2.—Esp. freq. of correcting, emending language (oral or written), Cic. Att. 2, 16 fin.; id. Or. 46; Quint. 2, 2, 7; 8, 2, 4 et saep.—In medic. lang., like corrigere, for to cure: alopecias, Plin. 20, 13, 50, § 129: tussim, id. 20, 16, 62, § 170: albugines oculorum, id. 32, 7, 24, § 70: cicatrices, id. 36, 21, 42, § 156 et saep.—II. In post-class. lang. in partic., to correct by punishment, to chastise: liberum non obsequentem aut verbis aut fustium castigatione, Dig. 1, 16, 9, § 3; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 51; Lact. Mort. Pers. 22 al.—Hence, **ēmendātus**, a, um, P. a., faultless, perfect, pure: mores, Cic. Lael. 17, 61; cf. vir, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 30; Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 5: e. et Latina locutio, Cic. Brut. 74; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 1; 33; 2, 4, 15 al.: opus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 92: aquae, id. 36, 15, 24, § 121.—Comp.: mulier, Petr. 126, 13: vita, Dig. 4, 3, 11.—Sup.: homo (with optimus), Plin. Ep. 8, 22, 2: libri, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. § 3; cf.: correctā et emendatā maxime, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 13.—Adv.: **ēmendatē**, faultlessly, perfectly, purely: loqui, scribere, etc., Cic. Opt. Gen. 2; Quint. 8, 1, 2; 8, 3, 1; Hirt. B. G. 8 proem. § 6; Vitruv. 10, 11.—Comp.: facere capillum, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 58; Quint. 1, 6, 19 Zumpt.

ēmensio, ōnis, f. [emetior], the completion of a course: lunaris, Isid. 6, 17, 29.

ēmensus, a, um, Part., from emetior.

ē-mentior, itus, 4, v. dep. a., to put forth or utter falsely, to feign, fabricate, pretend (class.): quae dixisti modo, Omnia ementitus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 255: aliquid, Cic. Balb. 2, 5; id. Phil. 2, 33, 83; id. Opt. Gen. 7, 21; Sall. C. 49, 4; Liv. 9, 18; 21, 63, 5 al.—And with acc. and inf. as object, Cic. Tac. 30, 73; Liv. 1, 8; Suet. Calig. 51; Plaut. A. 2, 66; 13, 47; id. H. 2, 42 al.; also: aliquid, to feign being any one, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 143; Petr. 82, 3.—Absol.: ego haec omnia Chrysogonum fecisse dico, ut ementiretur, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 44; id. Div. 1, 9; Suet. Caes. 66; cf.: alii ementiti sunt in eos, quos oderant, Cic. Part. 14, 50: concessum est rhetoribus ementiri in historiis, to depart from truth, id. Brut. 11, 42.

ēmentitus, a, um, in pass. signif., forged, fabricated, pretended, C. Memmius ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.; Cic. Phil. 2, 35; id. N. D. 2, 21, 56; id. Tusc. 3, 24, 58; Apul. M. 4, 5, p. 245; Diet. Cret. 1, 20.

***ē-mēo**, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to pass through, traverse: emeato mari, Amm. 29, 5, 5.

ē-mercor, ātus, 1, v. dep. a., to buy up, purchase, bribe (post-Aug.): adulterium ingentibus donis, Tac. A. 13, 44: aditum principis, id. ib. 16, 1: avaritiam praefecti, id. ib. 12, 45; cf. id. ib. 12, 14.

ēmercor, part. perf. in pass. signif., Amm. 21, 6, 8; 26, 2, 4.

†**ēmere** antiqui dicebant pro accipere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4, 18, and 76, 1 Müll.; cf. adimo and demo.

ē-mērēo, ūi, itum, 2, v. a., and (perh. not ante-Aug.) **ē-mērēor**, itus, 2, v. dep. a. I. To obtain by service, to gain, earn, merit, deserve. A. In gen. (rare; not in Cic.): quid ego emerui mali? Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 5: honores, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 61: mihi altior sollicitudo, quale iudicium hominum, emererem, accessit, Quint. 4, proem. § 1; cf.: emerendi favoris gratia canunt, id. 4, 1, 2: pecuniam ex eo quaestu uberem, Gell. 6, 7, 5.—Poet., with inf. clause as object: Ennius emeruit Contiguus poni, Scipio magne, tibi, Ov. A. A. 3, 410; cf. id. F. 4, 58.—Pass., in the part. perf.: emerito caput inserte caelo, Sil. 7, 19; so id. 11, 464; Sid. Carm. 2, 209.—B.

In Tib. and Ov. emerere aliquem, like de-mereri aliquem, to gain the favor of any one, to deserve well of, to lay under obligation: viros, Tib. 1, 9, 60; Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 52; id. Am. 2, 8, 24; id. Her. 6, 138.—Far more frequent, II. To serve out, complete one's term of service. A. Prop., in milit. lang.: spes emerendi stipendia, Liv. 25, 6; in part. perf.: emerita stipendia, Sall. J. 84, 2 Kritz.; Cic. de Sen. 14, 49; Liv. 3, 57; 21, 43 al.: militia, Suet. Calig. 44: arma, Plin. Pan. 15, 3: anni, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 21; cf. id. F. 3, 43.—As a v. dep.: stipendia emeritis, Val. Max. 6, 1, 10.—Hence, subst. **emeritus**, i, m., a soldier who has served out his time, a veteran, an exempt, Tac. A. 1, 28; Suet. Aug. 24; Luc. 1, 344 al.—B. Transf. beyond the milit. sphere: annum tempus (sc. magistratus) emeritum habere, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 3; cf.: annuae operae emerentur, id. ib. 6, 2, 6: spatium juventae (homo) transit, et emeritis mediū quoque temporis annis, etc., Ov. M. 15, 226.—In part. perf.: **emeritus**, a, um (since the Aug. per. in the mid. signif.), that has become unfit for service, worn out: equi, Ov. F. 4, 688; cf.: apes fessae et jam emeritae, Plin. 11, 11, 11, § 27; so, palmes, id. 17, 23, 35, § 206: aratrum, Ov. F. 1, 665: latus (with invalidum), id. Am. 3, 11, 14: acus, Juv. 6, 498: rogius, i. e. burned out, extinguished, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 72.

ē-mergo, si, sum, 3, v. a. and n. I. Act., to bring forth, bring to light, raise up (very rare; mostly with se, or pass. in mid. sense), to come forth, come out, to rise up, emerge (not in Plaut., Caes., Verg., or Hor.). A. Lit.: emersere e gurgite vultus Nereides, Cat. 64, 14: ex undis Cancris pars sese emergit in astra, Manil. 5, 198; se torrens iovo hiatu, Auct. Aetn. 118: se lux pelago, Avien. Perieg. 126: tibi (somnia) subito sum visus emersus e flumine, Cic. Div. 2, 68; so, emersus e palude, Liv. 1, 13: emersus paludibus, Tac. A. 1, 65.—Poet.: cernis et emersas in lucem tendere noctes, Ov. M. 15, 186; nox emersa, id. F. 3, 399.—B. Trop., to extricate or free one's self, to raise one's self up, to rise: sese ex malis, Ter. And. 3, 3, 30 Ruhnk.; so Nep. Att. 11, 1: homo emersus subito ex diurnis tenebris lustrorum ac stuporū, Cic. Sest. 9; cf.: tu emersus e caeno, id. Vat. 7, 17: velut emerso ab admiratione animo, Liv. 8, 7 fin.—Once perh. act.: ut possim rerum tantas emergere moles, Manil. 1, 116.—Far more freq. and class.,

II. Neutr. (i. q. the preceding emergere se), to come forth, come up, arise, emerge. A. Lit. 1. In gen.: equus emersit e flumine, Cic. Div. 2, 31 fin.: e vadis, id. Cael. 21: ex alto, id. Fin. 4, 23, 64: de paludibus, Liv. 22, 3: ab infima ara (anguis), Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: sub existentiis glebis (pisces), Liv. 42, 2: extra aquam Plin. 13, 18, 32, § 109; 2, 88, 89, § 203: foras (with exsilire), Lucr. 2, 200: ad ortus, id. 5, 697: in suam lucem (luna), Liv. 44, 37 et saep.: ex Antiati in Appiam ad Tres Tabernas, to get away, escape, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2; cf.: e patrio regno (with Cappadociae latebris se occultare), id. de Imp. Pomp. 3: aegre in apertos campos (Manlius), Liv. 21, 25 al.—Absol.: aves, quae se in mari mergent: quae cum emersissent, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 49; cf. id. Fin. 3, 14 fin.: sol. id. Arat. 76 (also, id. N. D. 2, 44, 113); Tac. G. 45; cf. stellae, Plin. 2, 14, 11, § 58 al.—Impers. tot res repente circumvallat, unde emergi non potest, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 4.—2. In partic., to come forth, come up, break forth, as a plant or animal, when it springs up or is born: viriditas e vaginis emergit, etc., Cic. de Sen. 15, 51; cf.: flos ex caule, Plin. 21, 17, 66, § 106: totus infans utero, id. 11, 51, 112, § 270: ova, id. 10, 62, 74, § 145: ventus, id. 2, 82, 84, § 198.—B. Trop., to extricate one's self from, to raise one's self up, to emerge, get clear: ex sermone emersit, Cic. Cael. 31, 75: ex miserrimis naturae tuae sordibus, id. Pis. 12, 27: ex peculatus iudicio, id. Verr. 2, 1, 5: ex paternis probis ac vitis, id. ib. 2, 3, 69: ex mendicitate, id. Vat. 9 fin.: vixdum e naufragiis prioris culpa cladisque, Liv. 5, 52, 1: ex obnoxia pace, id. 9, 10: ex omni saevitia fortunae (virtus), id. 25, 38; Dig. 47, 10, 5 fin.: cum tam multa ex illo mari (sc. Ponto) bella emerissent, have arisen, 641

broken out, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 58: equidem multos vidi emersisse aliquando, et se ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse, *have raised themselves up, have risen*, Cic. Cael. 12: hac autem re incredibile est quantum civitates emerissent, *have raised themselves up, elevated themselves*, id. Att. 6, 2, 4; cf.: ad summas opes, Lucr. 2, 13; 3, 63: in quod fastigium, Vell. 2, 65; Juv. 3, 164: quamvis enim demersae sint leges, emergunt tamen haec aliquando, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24; cf. id. Clu. 65, 183: nunc emergit amor, id. Att. 9, 10, 2; cf. dolor, id. ib. 9, 6, 5: ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud, etc., *appears, is evident*, id. Off. 1, 31; cf.: tanti sceleris indicium per Fulviam emerit, Flor. 4, 1, 6.

Emērita, ae, f, a city of Lusitania, now Mérida, Mela, 2, 6, 4; Plin. 9, 41, 65, § 141. — Hence, **Emēritānus**, a, um, *adj.*, of Emerita, Murat. Inscr. 1550, 1. — **Emēritensis**, e, *adj.*, of Emerita: conventus, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 117. — **Emēritenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Emerita, Tac. H. 1, 78.

emēritus, a, um, *Part. and subst.*, from emereo, q. v.

1. emersus, a, um, *Part.*, from emergo.

2. emersus, ūs, m. [emerge], a coming out, coming forth, an appearing, emerging (not ante-Aug.): serpentium, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 95: fluminis, id. 9, 22, 38, § 75: stellae, id. 18, 25, 58, § 218; Col. 7, 3, 24: hostium, Vitr. 10, 22.

emēticus, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐμετικός, *emet-ic*, turning the stomach: bolbus, App. Herb. 55. — Hence, *subst.*: **emētica**, ae, f., = ἐμετική, an incitement to vomit, an emetic (employed by the Roman gourmands as the means of renewed gluttony), Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4 (cf. bibit et vomit, Juv. 6, 432; dub. Bait. embaeneticam; al. pineticam, or peneticam).

ē-mētiōr, mensus, 4, v. dep. a., to measure out (not freq. till after the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: spatium oculis, Verg. A. 10, 772: longitudines et altitudines vocis, Gell. 16, 18, 4. — **II.** Transf. **A.** To pass through, pass over, traverse a certain space: cum freta, cum terras omnis, tot inhospita saxa Sideraque emensae ferimur, Verg. A. 5, 628; 11, 244; Tib. 3, 4, 17; Liv. 27, 43; 31, 24; 38, 17 fin.; Plin. 7, 20, 20, § 84; Tac. A. 11, 32; 15, 16 al.; cf. poet.: pelagi teraeque laborem, Sil. 4, 53; and in Tacitus, of time: Galba quinque principes prosperā fortunā emensus, i. e. *having survived*, Tac. H. 1, 49. — **B.** To impart, bestow: non aliquid patriae tanto emetiris acervo? * Hor. S. 2, 2, 105: ego voluntatem tibi profecto emetior, sed rem ipsam nondum posse videor, * Cic. Brut. 4, 16.

ē-mensus, a, um, *Part. in pass.* signif. (acc. to II. A. and B.). **1.** Passed through, traversed: multo major pars itineris, Liv. 21, 30, 5; so id. 43, 21 fin.; Verg. G. 1, 450; Val. Fl. 5, 182; 4, 351. — **2.** Imparted, distributed, Sen. Q. N. 4, 4.

***ē-mēto**, ēre, v. a., to mow away, mow down: plus frumenti agris, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 21: fruges, Manil. 5, 245.

***emicātim**, adv. [emico], springing forth: prosiiliens, Sid. Ep. 2, 13 fin.

***emicātio**, ōnis, f. [id.], a springing forth: emicationes silvarum, App. de Mundo, p. 71, 29.

ē-mico, cūi (cf. Quint. 1, 6, 17), cātum, 1, v. n., to spring out, spring forth, to break forth, appear quickly (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; in Cic. and Caes. not at all). **A.** Lit.: emicat ex oculis, spirat quoque pectore flamma, Ov. M. 8, 356: flamma ex monte, Plin. 2, 88, 89, § 203: multi calami ex una radice, id. 27, 8, 40, § 62: dracones de extis, id. 11, 37, 77, § 197: fulgura ab omni parte caeli, Curt. 8, 4: corpore sanguis (so Lachm.; Munro, e corpore), Lucr. 2, 195: uterque pronus carcere, Ov. M. 10, 652: scaturigines, Liv. 44, 33: cruor alte, Ov. M. 4, 121: sanguis per foramen, id. ib. 9, 130: scintillae inter fumum, Quint. 8, 5, 29: sol super terras, Val. Fl. 4, 96; cf. dies, id. 1, 655: telum nervo, Ov. M. 5, 67; cf.: saxa tormento, Liv. 44, 10: hostem rati, emicant, sine discrimine insulant, rush

forth, Flor. 1, 18, 4 et saep.: (sanguis) in illam partem, Lucr. 4, 1050: juvenum manus emicat ardens in litus, Verg. A. 6, 5; cf.: in currum, id. ib. 12, 327: Nisus ante omnia corpora, id. ib. 5, 319: sanguis in altum, Ov. M. 6, 260: rami in excelsum, Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 23 al.; cf. comically: cor coepit in pectus emicare, to leap, * Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 4. — **2.** Transf., to stretch forth, project: scopulus alto gurgite, Ov. M. 9, 225. — **B.** Trop., to be prominent or conspicuous, to become apparent: inter quae verbum emicuit si forte decorum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 73: Agrippinae is pavor, ea consternatio mentis emicuit, ut, etc., Tac. A. 13, 16. — Esp. of good qualities, etc.: quos et magnitudine animi et claritate rerum longe emicuisse, to have shone forth, Curt. 7, 6, 20: egregia virtus Scaevae centurionis emicuit, Flor. 4, 2, 40; cf.: inter ceteros Themistoclis gloria emicuit, Just. 2, 9, 15.

***emigratio**, ōnis, f. [emigro], a removal from a place, emigration (late Lat. for migratio): inquilinorum, Dig. 39, 2, 28.

ē-migro, avi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. **I.** Neutr., to remove, depart from a place, to emigrate (rare but classical): Se. Quid tu ais? num hinc emigrasti? Me. Quem in locum? etc., Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 70 sq.; cf. id. Most. 2, 2, 72; Dig. 19, 2, 27: ex illa domo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12: domo, id. ib. 2, 2, 36; Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 14. — Trop.: e vita, Cic. Leg. 2, 19, 48. — Absol.: in hac aedis pedem nemo intro tulit, semel ut emigravimus, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 40; Just. 5, 10, 9: qui post hunc casum emigraverunt, Sen. N. Q. 6, 1, 10. — **II.** Act. (only ante- and post-class.). **A.** To remove: senia et jurgia sesemet aedibus emigrarunt, Titin. ap. Non. 2, 18 (Com. v. 148 Rib.): emigrabit te tabernaculo suo, Vulg. Ps. 51, 5. — **B.** Scripturas, to transgress, Tert. Cor. Mil. 1.

(eminatio, false read. in Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 19: conminatio, Brix: minatio, Fleck., Ritschl.)

eminens, entis, *Part. and P. a.*, from emineo.

eminenter, adv., highly, eminently, v. emineo, P. a. fin.

eminētia, ae, f. [eminens], a standing out, projecting; concr., a prominence, protuberance. **I.** Lit., Cic. N. D. 1, 38, § 174 (with soliditas); App. Flor. no. 18, p. 359; and in plur., Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 174. — Hence, in painting, the prominent, i. e. light parts, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20 (opp. umbrae). — **II.** Trop., excellence: quaedam formarum, Gell. 5, 11, 9: senectutis suae, Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 19. — Hence, per eminentiam, i. q. κατ' ἐξοχήν, preeminently, par excellence, Ulp. Fragm. 11, 3: reperiet, eminentium cuiusque operis artissimis temporum claustris circumdatam, the highest ability in an art, Vell. 1, 17, 4.

ē-mīnēo, ūi, 2, v. n., to stand out, project (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (syn.: exstare, excedere): cum ex terra nihil emineret, quod contemplationi caeli officere posset, Cic. Div. 1, 42: globus terrae e mari, id. Tusc. 1, 28: stipites ex terra, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 6; cf.: stipites ab ramis, id. ib. 3: belua ponto, Ov. M. 4, 690: rupes aequore, Lucr. 2, 667: moles aquā, Curt. 4, 2, 21: oculi extra terram, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 154: balaena dorso multum super aquas, id. 9, 6, 5, § 14: super corpus quasi verrucula, Cels. 5, 28, 14: ferrum per costas, Liv. 8, 7 et saep. — Absol., Caes. B. C. 1, 41, 4; 2, 9, 1; Sall. J. 94, 2; Lucr. 1, 780 et saep.; cf. alte, Ov. M. 15, 697: hasta in partes ambas, id. ib. 5, 139: jugum in mare, Caes. B. C. 2, 24, 3; cf.: lingua in altum (i. e. mare), Liv. 44, 11. — **B.** In partic., in painting, to stand out in relief, be prominent, as the lights in a picture, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101; Quint. 2, 17, 21; 8, 5, 28; Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 131 al.; cf. eminentia, I. — **II.** Trop., to be prominent, stand out, become conspicuous (syn.: eluceo, praecello, excello, appareo, praesto, antecedo). **A.** In gen.: animus, cum erit inclusus in corpore, eminebit foras, will extend beyond, Cic. Rep. 6, 26 Mos.: ii quorum eminet audacia atque projecta est, id. Clu. 65, 183: quod quo studiosius ab ipsis opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet, et apparet, comes out, becomes visible, id. Rosc. Am. 41 fin.; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 62

Zumpt N. cr.; id. Tusc. 2, 26 fin.; Quint. 2, 12, 7; 11, 1, 56; 11, 3, 73 Spald.; Liv. 2, 5 fin.; 2, 10 al.; Curt. 4, 1, 24; 8, 1, 50; Ov. F. 3, 250: vix ex gratulando miser jam eminebam, was but now emerging from the flood of congratulations, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 5: vox eminet una, makes itself distinctly audible, Ov. M. 15, 607. — **B.** In partic., to be prominent, conspicuous through one's (good) qualities, to distinguish one's self, be eminent: Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 29 fin.; so with inter, Quint. 8, 5, 9; 12, 5, 5; cf. with super, Flor. 4, 2, 10: in aliqua re, Quint. 1, 12, 15; 2, 3, 6; 8, 3, 64 al.: aliqua re, Vell. 2, 127, 2; 2, 130, 1; Quint. 2, 8, 4; 3, 8, 65. — Absol.: excellit atque eminet vis, potestas, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 28; so with excellit, Tac. Or. 32: quae (sententiarum ornamenta) emineant pauciora, Cic. Or. 24, 81; so Liv. 5, 36; Vell. 2, 49 al.: altius, Nep. Chabr. 3, 3. — Hence, **emīnens**, entis, P. a., standing out, projecting, prominent, high, lofty. **A.** Lit. (syn. editus): promontoria, Caes. B. C. 2, 23, 2: trabes, id. ib. 2, 9, 5: saxa, Sall. J. 93, 4: oculi, Cic. Vatin. 2: genae leviter, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: statura, Suet. Calig. 50: capita papaverum, Front. Strat. 1, 1, 4; Flor. 1, 7, 7: aedes, standing on high ground (opp. plana), id. 1, 9, 4: nihil (in globo), Cic. N. D. 2, 18; cf. ib. 1, 27; cf. also the art. eminentia: patibulo emineas affigebatur, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. 366, 14 (4, 40 Dietsch). — Comp.: trabes, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 3: nasus a summo, Suet. Aug. 79; of perspective in painting: alia eminentiora, alia reductiora fecerunt, Quint. 11, 3, 46. — Sup.: aliquod in montibus (i. e. vertex), Quint. 8, 2, 7; cf. mons, Flor. 4, 12, 49. — **B.** Trop., lofty, distinguished, eminent (esp. freq. in the post-Aug. per., and mostly in the sup.; syn.: praecelarus, praestans, excellens, etc.): species deorum quae nihil solidi habeat, nihil eminentis, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 75: ingenium, Quint. 6 proem. § 1: res dictu, Vell. 2, 114, 1. — Prov.: eminentis fortunae comes invidia, Vell. Pat. 1, 9, 6. — Plur. as subst.: **eminētes**, ium, m., distinguished men, Tac. Agr. 5. — **eminētia**, ium, n. (a) Admirable passages in an oration, Quint. 10, 1, 86. — (β) Greatness, distinction: nunquam eminentia invidia caret, Vell. 2, 40, 6. — Comp.: eloquentia, Tac. Or. 25. — Sup.: auctores, Quint. 1, 2, 1, 10, 10; 2, 3, 1; 9, 4, 79 et saep.; cf. Ruhnk. Vell. 2, 83 fin. — In the later empire, Eminentissimus was a title of the Praefectus praetorio, and of the Magister militum, Cod. Just. 12, 47, 1; 9, 41, 11 et saep. — Adv.: **eminenter**, highly, eminently, August. in Ps. 95, 1. — Comp.: projectae cautes eminentius, Amm. 24, 2, 12: non eminentius quam municipali natus, i. e. of higher, nobler birth, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

†ē-mīniscor, mentus, 3, v. dep. a. [v. comminiscor], to devise, contrive: EMINISCITVR, COMMINSICITVR, REMINSICITVR, SYBMINISCITVR, Not. Tir.: EMENTVM, excoctatio, Gloss. Isid.: ingeniosior ad eminiscendum, Auct. Her. 2, 7, 10, 2, 8, 12. Acc. to conjecture, also in Nep. Alcib. 2, 1 Heusing N. cr. (others read: comminisci and reminisci); and Varr. L. L. 6, § 44 Müll. N. cr. (al. reminisci).

(eminor, āri, false read. in Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 11: minor, Fleck.)

eminūlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [emineo], projecting a little (perh. only in Varro): genua (bom), Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8: dentes, id. ib. 2, 9, 3: spina, id. ib. § 4.

ē-minus, adv. [manus; cf. the opp. comminus; lit., hands apart, i. e. not hand to hand], aloof, at fighting distance with missiles, a spear's-throw off (cf.: longe, procul). **I.** Prop., a milit. t. t., used of fighting with missiles, spears, etc. (class.), mostly opp. comminus: eminus fundis, sagittis reliquisque telis pugnabatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 26, 1; cf. Sall. J. 50, 4; 101, 4; Nep. Alcib. 10, 6; Tac. H. 3, 27; Verg. A. 10, 346; 645; 776; Liv. 38, 21, 13 saep.; of throwing fire, etc.: alii faces de muro in aggerem eminus jaciebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 4. — **II.** Transf., in gen., at a distance, from a distance (mostly post-Aug.): oppugnationem eminus incipere, Tac. A. 13, 41: fer opem eminus unam, Ov.

P. 1, 6, 17; id. Her. 16, 40; Lucr. 6, 904; 7, 650.

e-mīror, āri, v. dep. a. (qs. ex intimo animo demīror), to wonder greatly at (very rare): aequora, Hor. C. 1, 5, 8 Orell. N. cr.; so App. M. 4, p. 274 Oud. N. cr. (al. miratus); Placid. p. 251 Munck.

* **e-misceo**, ēre, v. a., to mingle by pouring out, to mix: vina, Manil. 5, 244.

emissarium, i, n. [emitto], an outlet: lacūs, a drain, Cic. Fam. 16, 18; Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 75; Suet. Claud. 20, 32: vomicae, Scrib. Comp. 229; cf. collectionis, id. ib. 206.

emissarius, ii, m. [id.]; sent out, put forth; hence, **I.** An emissary, scout, spy, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8 Ascon.; 2, 3, 40; id. Fam. 7, 2, 3; Vell. 2, 18 fin.; Suet. Galb. 15; id. Dom. 11.—**B.** Transf., in eocl. Lat. **I.** An attendant, one of the guard, Vulg. 1 Reg. 22, 17.—**2.** Caper emissarius, the scapegoat, sent to bear the sins of the people to the wilderness, Vulg. Levit. 16, 8 al.—**II.** In botany, a young branch, a shoot, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 208.

emissicius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [id.], sent out, put forth; transf.: oculi, i. e. prying about, spying, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 2: ocelli, Tert. Pall. 3.

emissio, ōnis, f. [id.], a sending out, darting forth (rare). **I.** Prop., a letting go: radiorum ex oculis, a darting forth, Gell. 5, 16, 2: mortui sunt in emissione, in exile, Vulg. Baruch. 2, 25.—**II.** Meton., power of projecting or hurling; in plur.: graviores telorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57; a letting go, releasing: anguis, id. Div. 2, 29, 62 (thrice).

emissor, ōris, m. [id.], he who sends out, throws out: Liber et Libera seminum commotores et emissores, August. Civ. D. 7, 3.

1. emissus, a, um, Part., from emitto.

* **2. emissus**, ūs, m. [emitto], a sending forth, emission, Lucr. 4, 205.

* **e-mītesco**, ēre, v. inch. n., to become mild or mellow: mel, Col. 9, 14, 10 Schneid. N. cr.

e-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, v. a., to send out, send forth, to let out, let go (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. In gen.: quibuscum tamquam e carceribus emissus sis, Cic. Lael. 27, 101; cf. aperiā carceres et equos emittēre incipiam, Varr. R. 2, 7, 1: ex porta ludis cum emissus est lepus, Plaut. Pers. 3, 31: aliquem e carcere, Cic. Planc. 12 fin.: aliquem ex vinculis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 48; Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: aliquem e custodia, id. ib. 1, 49, 118 (cf. Nep. Cim. 1).—As milit. t. t., to send out against the enemy: esedarios ex silvis, Caes. B. G. 5, 19, 2; cf. equitibus emissis, id. ib. 5, 26, 3: Caesar omnibus portis eruptione facta equitatuque emissos hostes in fugam dat, id. ib. 5, 51, 5; 5, 53, 4 et saep.: aliquem de carcere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9; cf. Licinium fugere conantem de manibus, id. Cael. 28; Liv. 21, 48; for which: Hannibalem e manibus, id. 22, 3; and merely manibus, id. 44, 36: aliquem noctu per vallum, Caes. B. C. 1, 76, 4: aliquem pabulum, id. ib. 1, 81, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 76, 1: aliquem sub jugum, Liv. 9, 6 fin. et saep.: ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videatur, sent out, turned out, Cic. Cat. 1, 11; cf. id. Rep. 4, 5 fin.: scutum manu, to throw away, throw aside, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 4; pila, to throw, hurl, cast, discharge, id. ib. 2, 23, 1; Liv. 9, 13; 32, 17 et saep.; cf. hastam in fines eorum, Liv. 1, 32: aquam ex lacu Albano, to let off, id. 5, 15; cf. aquam impetu, Suet. Claud. 32: lacus Velinus, a Curio emissus, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5; Suet. Caes. 44: flumen per prona montis, Curt. 7, 11: sanguinem de aure, to let, Col. 6, 14, 3; cf. sanguinem venis, Plin. 25, 5, 23, § 56: ova, to lay, id. 11, 24, 29, § 85: folia, to put forth, produce, id. 18, 20, 49, § 182; cf. transf.: ulmi emittuntur in ramos, id. 17, 12, 18, § 90: librum de arte aleam ludendi, to put forth, publish, Suet. Claud. 33; cf. aliquid dignum nostro nomine emittēre, Cic. Fam. 7, 33: fulmina, id. Div. 2, 19 fin.: sonitum ex alto, Lucr. 4, 694; cf. vocem caelo, Liv. 5, 51: sonitum linguae, Lucr. 5, 1044: vocem, to utter, id. 4, 548; 5, 1088; Liv. 1, 54 et saep.: flatum crepitumque ventris, Suet. Claud. 32 fin.: animam, to expire, Nep.

Epam. 9, 3: spiritum, Vulg. Matt. 27, 50: si nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiserit, id. esse fulmen, has broken forth, burst forth, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44.—**B.** In partic.: manu emittēre aliquem for the usu. manu mittere aliquem, to release a person from one's potestas, to set free, emancipate (ante-class. and since the Aug. per.), Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 55; id. Men. 5, 8, 52; id. Rud. 4, 6, 14 et saep.; Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 2; Liv. 24, 18, 12; Suet. Vit. 6; Tac. A. 15, 19; Macr. S. 1, 11; so without manu, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 37; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 19; cf. of a debtor: libra et aere liberatum emittit, Liv. 6, 14, 5.

II. Trop., to let forth, let go, send out: manibus manifesta suis emittēre quoquam, to let slip from our hands that which is evident, Lucr. 4, 504; cf. emissā de manibus res est, Liv. 37, 12: cum illud facetum dictum emissum haerere debeat (a fig. borrowed from missile weapons), Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219; cf. et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 71: argumenta, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 214; and: maledictum, id. Planc. 23 fin.

† **emmanēs**, is, m., = ἐμμανής, the plant hyoscyamus, App. Herb. 4.

† **emmōton**, i, n., = ἐμμοτον, a salve spread on lint, Theod. Prisc. 1, 28.

emo, ēmi, emptum, 3 (perf. subj. emissim, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 39), v. a. [the same word with EMERE = accipere, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 4, 18, and 76, 1 Müll.; cf. adimo and demio; prop., to take; root yam; Sanscr. yamati, hold fast, Fick, Vergl. Wört. p. 158 sq.; cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 598 note], to buy, purchase (very freq. in all periods and kinds of composition). **I.** Lit.: is postquam hunc emit, dedit eum, etc., Plaut. Capt. prol. 19: qui puellam ab eo emerat, id. Rud. prol. 59: emit hosce de praedia, id. Capt. prol. 34; 1, 2, 2; id. Epid. 1, 1, 62: aliquid de aliquo, id. Curc. 2, 3, 64; Cic. Att. 10, 5, 3; 13, 31, 4; id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6.—With gen. or abl. pretii (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 444): Ep. Quanti eam emit? Th. Villi. Ep. Quot minis? Th. Quadraginta minis, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 49 sq.; so, quanti, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 41: tanti, quanti, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59: minoris aut pluris, id. Verr. 2, 4, 7; id. Off. 3, 12, 51; id. Att. 10, 5, 3 al.: duodeviginti minis, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 74: duobus milibus nummum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: magno, parvo, id. Att. 13, 29 fin.: immenso quaedam, Suet. Calig. 39 al.: bene, i. e. cheap, Cic. Att. 1, 13 fin.; 12, 23, 3: male, i. e. dear, id. ib. 2, 4, 1; cf. care, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 238: quatuor tabernas in publicum, for the public, Liv. 39, 44; 44, 16 fin.: piper in libras, by the pound, Plin. 12, 7, 14, § 28: fundum in diem, on time, on credit, Nep. Att. 9, 5: per assem et libram, i. e. to adopt, Suet. Aug. 64 al.—Perf. part. pass. as subst. (a) **empta**, ac, f., she who is bought, the slave, Prop. 1, 9, 4.—(b) **emptum**, i, n., the purchase, contract of purchase: quae ex empto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, through buying and selling, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; so in jurid. lang.: ex empto, Dig. 17, 1, 14; cf. the title: De actionibus empti et venditi, Dig. 19, 1; Cod. Just. 4, 49.—Prov.: emere oportet, quem obaedire velis tibi, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 2.—**II.** Trop., to buy, buy up, to purchase, gain, acquire, procure, obtain: aliquando desinat ea se putare posse emere, quae ipse semper habuit venalia, fidem, iusjurandum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62; cf. sententias (judicium), id. Clu. 36 fin.; and: animos centurionum, Tac. H. 4, 57: ex his (tribunis plebis) emittit ab inimicis meis is, quem, etc., Cic. Sen. 33, 72: militem, Tac. H. 1, 5 fin.; Suet. Galb. 15: exercitum, Flor. 3, 1, 9: percussorem in aliquem, Curt. 4, 1 et saep.: aliquem beneficiis, to gain over, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 57; cf. Verg. G. 1, 31: aliquem dote, Ov. M. 8, 54: spem pretio, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 11: immortalitatem morte, Quint. 9, 3, 71; cf. aeternum nomen sanguine, Ov. Am. 2, 10, 32: pulmenta laboribus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 48: voluptatem dolore, id. ib. 1, 2, 55 et saep.—With a clause as object, Sil. 7, 620: furtis in manibus emptum est Oedipodae sedisse loco, Stat. Th. 1, 163: quantitate emptum velit Hannibal, ut nos Vertentes terga aspiciat? Sil. 10, 287; Just. 23, 2, 8.

* **e-mōderor**, āri, v. dep. a., to moderate: dolorem verbis, i. e. to vent, Ov. R. Am. 130.

e-mōdūlor, āri, v. dep. a., to sing, celebrate: Musam, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 30.

emolumentum, i, v. emolumentum.

e-mōlior, itus (inf. pass. parag. emolior, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 2), 4, v. dep. a., to move out, bring out by effort (very rare): fretum (venti), to stir up, agitate, Sen. Agam. 476: nauseam pituitae per nares, Col. 8, 5, 21; cf. Cels. 4, 6: negotium, to effect, accomplish, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 2.

e-mollio, ii, itum, 4, v. a., to make soft, to soften (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: humor arcus fundasque et jaculorum amenta emolliat, Liv. 37, 41; Cels. 8, 4: ova macerata, Plin. 10, 60, 80, § 167; 18, 7, 17, § 77; 20, 2, 6, § 11 al.—**B.** Transf.: colores, to soften, make more delicate, Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 198.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In a good sense, to make mild or gentle, to mollify: mores, Ov. P. 2, 9, 48: severa praecepta, Aur. Vict. Epit. 48.—**B.** In a bad sense, to enervate, render effeminate: exercitum (Capua), Liv. 27, 3; cf. id. 33, 49; Tac. H. 3, 2; id. Agr. 11: emollit gentes clementia caeli, Luc. 8, 565: auctoritatem principis, to weaken, Aur. Vict. Epit. 1.

e-mōlo, no perf., itum, 3, v. a., to grind up. **I.** Lit.: hordeum, Veg. Vet. 5, 23, 7; Ambros. Ep. 64, 3; id. de Tob. 21, 83.—**II.** Transf., to grind out, consume by grinding: granaria, Pers. 6, 26.

emolumenticius, a, um, adj. [emolumentum], relating to gain, terror, dread of losing profits, Cassiod. Var. 9, 6.

emolumentum or **emolimentum** (cf. monumentum), i, n. [emolior; lit., a working out; hence], **I.** A striving for success, i. e. effort, exertion, labor (cf. elaboro; rarely): neque enim magnum emolumentum esse potest, can present no great difficulty, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 1 (but in Caes. B. G. 1, 34, the true reading is molimento).—**B.** Concr., a work, a building, etc.: vetera, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 19.—Far more freq., **II.** The attainment of success, i. e. gain, profit, advantage, benefit (syn.: lucrum, quaestus, compendium, commodum, fructus, redditus). (a) Absol.: et emolumenta et detrimenta (quae ἀφελήματα et βλάμματα appellant) communia esse voluerunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 21; so opp. detrimentum, id. 1, 16, 53; cf. opp. damnum, Suet. Aug. 25: nullum emolumentum esse, nullum iniustitia partum praemium tantum, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 3, 16 fin.; so with praemium, id. de Or. 2, 85, 346; cf. with utilitas, id. ib. 1, 8 fin.: boni nullo emolumento impelluntur in fraudem, id. Mil. 12, 32; cf. id. Font. 8, 17; id. Fin. 2, 18, 59; id. Fam. 7, 10 fin.; Liv. 5, 4; 6, 39; 21, 43; Quint. 3, 8, 7; *Lucr. 5, 166 et saep.; of persons: ut quam maximum emolumentum novis sociis esset, Liv. 22, 22, 7.—(b) With gen.: emolumenta rerum fallacibus iudiciis vident... poenam non vident, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36: victoriae, Vell. 2, 105 fin.: belli, id. 2, 114, 4; Just. 9, 1, 2: pacis, Tac. A. 11, 7: ergastulorum, Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 21: laborum, Juv. 3, 22: sacramentorum (with praemia), id. 16, 35 et saep.: honoris, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 68.

* **e-mōnēo**, ēre, v. a., to admonish: te ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 9 Bait. (dub.; al. moneo).

e-mōriōr, mortuus, 3 (old form of the inf. emoriri, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 42; but Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 124, moriri, Ritschl), v. dep. n., to die off, to die, depart, de cease, v. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 183 sq. (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: emori me malim, Plaut. Asin. 4, 2, 1; so id. Aul. 4, 5, 1; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 63; Cic. Pis. 7, 15; id. Off. 3, 32, 114; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; id. Par. 3, 2, 24; Sall. C. 20, 9; id. J. 14 fin.; Ov. M. 3, 391; Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 26 sq.; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 49; Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243; id. de Sen. 19, 74; 22, 80; Cat. 52, 1, 4.—Prov.: verba facit emortuo, he talks to the dead, i. e. in vain, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 18.—**B.** Transf., of things, to become dead, to die: membrum, Cels. 5, 26, 34 fin.: arbor, Vitr. 2, 9; Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 221: carbo, i. e. to go out, id. 16, 6, 8, § 23: sterilis et emoriens terra, desert, Curt. 4, 7, 10; cf. vulva, Vulg. Rom. 4, 19.—**II.** Trop., to perish, pass away, cease: quorum laus emori non potest, Cic. Par. 2, 18: vis, Cels. 2, 10: dicta (with evanescere), Quint. 12, 10, 75: spes

(opp. elucere), id. 1, 1, 2: amor, Ov. R. Am. 654: auxilium, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 14.

* **emortuālis**, e, adj. [emiorior], of or belonging to death: dies (opp. natalis), the day of one's death, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 139.

emortuus, a, um, Part., dead, from emiorior.

emōtus, a, um, Part., from emoveo.

ē-mōvēō (exmov-), Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 59; mōvi, mōtum, 2 (perf. sync. emostis, Liv. 37, 53 fin.), v. a., to move out, move away, remove (mostly post-Aug.; esp. in Livy; not in Cic. and Caes.). **I.** Lit.: multitudinem e foro, Liv. 25, 1: plebem de medio, id. 6, 33: legatos curiā, id. 30, 23; cf.: milites aedificiis, 27, 3: aliquos senatu, id. 45, 15; and: postes cardine, Verg. A. 2, 493: Antiochum ultra juga Tauri, Liv. 37, 53 fin.; 38, 12; 42, 42; 50; cf.: aliquos cis Vulturum, id. 26, 34: labias primores sensim, to protrude, Nigid. ap. Gell. 10, 4, 4: terram, to dig out, Col. 3, 13, 10; cf. solum, id. 3, 18, 1: muros fundamentaque, i. e. to shake, Verg. A. 2, 610; cf. pontum, i. e. to stir up, agitate, Sil. 17, 284.—**II.** Trop.: SI MORBUS PESTILENTIAQUE EX AGRO ROMANO EMOTA ESSET, an old formula in Liv. 41, 21; cf.: suum nomen omne ex pectore, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 59: curas dictis, to drive away, exple, with pellere dolorem, Verg. A. 6, 382: mens emota, disturbed, Sen. ad Polyb. 37, 5.

† **Empanda** paganorum dea, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 11 Müll.

Empēdōcles, is (gen. -cli, Gell. 4, 11, 9; acc. -clem, Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 44; -clem, id. ib. 2, 5, 14 al.), m., = Ἐμπεδοκλῆς, a famous natural philosopher of Agrigento, about 460 B. C., Lucr. 1, 716 sq.; Cic. N. D. 1, 12; id. de Or. 1, 50, 217; id. Tusc. 1, 9, 19; Quint. 1, 4, 4; 3, 1, 8; Plin. 29, 1, 4, § 5; Gell. 17, 21, 14; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 20; id. A. P. 465.—Hence, **II. Empēdoclēus**, a, um, adj., Empedoclean: sanguis (acc. to his doctrine, the soul), Cic. Tusc. 1, 17 fin.—Subst.: **Empēdoclēa**, ōrum, n., Empedoclean doctrines, id. Q. Fr. 2, 11 fin.

† **empētros**, i, m., = ἔμπετρος, a plant called in pure Lat. calcifraga, Plin. 27, 9, 51, § 75.

† **emphanisticum**, i, n., = ἐμφανιστικόν, a duty paid by a priest for the ordination, Julian. Ep. Nov. c. 50, § 191.

† **emphāsīs**, is, f., = ἐμφασις, a figure of rhet., emphasis, rhetorical stress (cf.: pondus, significatio), Quint. 9, 2, 64; 8, 2, 11; 8, 3, 86 al.

† **emphragma**, ātis, n., = ἐμφραγμα, a stoppage, obstruction, Veg. Vet. 2, 12 and 19 (1, 40; 47 Bip.).

† **emphyteusis**, ōis, f., = ἐμψυτεύσις (lit., an implanting), in jurid. lang., a permanent tenure of land upon condition of cultivating it properly, and paying a stipulated rent, a sort of fee-farm or copyhold, Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1; Just. Inst. 3, 25, 3; cf. Rein's Privatr. p. 163 sq.; Dict. of Antiquities, s. v. emphyteusis.

† **emphyteuta**, ae, m., = ἐμψυτεύτης, the lessee in the tenure of emphyteusis, Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1 sq.; called also **emphyteuticarius**, ib. 11, 62, 1; the latter also adj., of or belonging to emphyteusis: praedium, contractus, ib. 4, 66, 2 sq.

† **emphyteuticus**, a, um, adj., = ἐμψυτεύτικός, of or pertaining to emphyteusis: jus, contractus, etc., Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1 sq.; cf. the preced. art.

† **empirice**, ēs (-ca, ae, Marc. de Med. 6), f., = ἐμπειρική, empiricism in medicine, i. e. a system founded wholly on practice, Plin. 29, 1, 4, § 5.—Hence, **empiricus**, i, m., an empiric, a physician whose knowledge of medicine is derived from experience only, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 122 (in Cels. praef. and 5 init., written as Greek); their writings were called **empirica**, ōrum, n., Plin. 20, 12, 48, § 120.

emplastratio, ōis, f. [emplastro], in horticult. lang., the insertion of a small piece of the bark in inoculating a tree, etc., scutcheon-grafting, budding, Col. 5, 11, 1; id. Arb. 26, 1; 11, 2, 59; Plin. 17, 16, 26, § 118 sq.; Pall. Jun. 5, 2.

emplastro, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., in

horticult. lang., to inoculate by inserting a bit of the bark with the eye, to scutcheon-graft, to bud, Col. 5, 11, 10; 11, 2, 37; Pall. Mai. 6; id. Nov. 7, 7.

† **emplastrum**, i, n. (or **emplastra**, ae, f., Gell. 16, 7 fin.), = ἐμπλαστρον. **I.** In medic. lang., a plaster. **A.** Prop., Cels. 5, 17; 19; Cato, R. R. 39, 2; Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 15; 34, 10, 22, § 103 et saep.—**B.** Trop.: quid est iusjurandum? Emplastrum aeris alieni, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7 fin.

—**II.** In horticult. lang., the band of bark which surrounds the eye in ingrafting, the scutcheon, Col. 5, 11, 10; id. Arb. 26, 9 sq.; Plin. 17, 16, 26, § 121; Pall. Febr. 17, 1 al.

† **emplecton**, i, n., = ἐμπλεκτον (lit., interwoven), rubble-work, a sort of masonry in which the space between two walls is filled with broken stones and mortar, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 171 (Vitruv. 2, 8, 7, as Greek).

emponēma, ātis, n., = ἐμπόνημα, the value added to land by culture: melioratio, vel ea quae emponemata dicuntur, Cod. 4, 66, 2; Julian. Epit. Nov. 7, 34.

† **emporeticus**, a, um, adj., = ἐμπορητικός, of or pertaining to trade: charta, i. e. packing-paper, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 76, 78; Isid. Orig. 6, 10, 5.

Emporia, ōrum, n., = Ἐμπόρια, a district on the shore of the Lesser Syrtis, Liv. 29, 25 sq.

Empōriāe, ārum, f., = Ἐμπόρια, a city of Hispania Tarraconensis, near the Pyrenees, Mel. 2, 6, 5; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22; Liv. 21, 60; Sil. 3, 369.—Its inhabitants were called **Emporitani**, Liv. 34, 16, 4.

† **emporium**, ii, n., = ἐμπόριον, a place of trade, a market-town, market, emporium, mart, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 4; Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 6; Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2; Liv. 21, 57; 35, 10 fin.; 41, 1, 27; Vitruv. 2, 8; Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 72 al.

† **emporus**, i, m., = ἐμπορος, a trader, merchant, Aes. Epist. 22, 28.—Emporos, title of a play of Philemon (the Mercator of Plautus), Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 5.

† **emprosthōtōnia**, ae, f., = ἐμπροσθητόνια, a disease in which the limbs are drawn forward and stiffen, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 6, 61.—The same called **emprosthōtōnos** (= ἐμπροσθητόνος) morbus, id. ib. 3, 6, 65.—Hence, **emprosthōtōnicus**, a, um, adj., = ἐμπροσθητονικός, suffering from this disease, id. ib. § 69.

empticius (emt-) or -tius, a, um, adj. [emo], bought, purchased: glans, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 12: salsamenta, id. ib. 3, 17, 7.—Of slaves, Sen. Contr. 7, 21, 24: Spondon et Hermes empticii, Inscr. Orell. 2812: empticius an domi natus? Petr. 47, 12; Vulg. Exod. 12, 44 al.

emptio (emt-), ōis, f. [id.], a buying, purchase (cf.: sectio, mercatura, etc.). **I.** Prop., Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 5; 2, 3, 5; Cic. Caecin. 6, 17; id. Att. 12, 3; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43; Tac. H. 3, 34 et saep.; cf., on its legal relations, Gai. Inst. 3, 139; the title: De emptione et venditione, Just. Inst. 3, 23; Dig. 18, 1; and Rein's Privatr. p. 329 sq.: equina, i. e. of horses (with boum and asinorum), Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 6.—**II.** Transf. **1.** A purchase, i. e. an article purchased: ex illis emptionibus nullam desidero, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2; Plin. Ep. 2, 15, 1.—**2.** A purchase-deed, bill of sale, Dig. 32, 1, 102 al.

emptito (emt-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [id.], to be in the habit of purchasing, to purchase often (very rare; perh. not ante-Aug.), Col. 8, 10, 6; Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 15; Tac. A. 14, 41.

† **emptivom militem**, mercenarium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 77, 5 Müll. [id.].

emptor (emt-), ōris, m. [id.], a buyer, purchaser (cf.: negotiator, mercator, caupo, institor), Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 128 sq.; id. Pers. 4, 4, 31; Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51; id. Phil. 2, 38; id. Caecin. 7, 19; Hor. S. 1, 2, 88; id. Ep. 2, 2, 167 et saep.; cf., on the laws affecting him, the authorities cited under emptio: pretiosus dedecorum, i. e. who buys them dearly (= magno pretio emens), Hor. C. 3, 6, 32: familiae, the imaginary purchaser of an inheritance per aes et libram, Suet. Ner. 4 Bremi; cf. Rein's Privatr. p. 375.

emptrix (emtr-), icis, f. [emptor], she who buys, Dig. 21, 2, 63; Cod. Just. 4, 54, 1.

* **emptūriens** (emt-), entis, adj. [emo], desiring to buy, Varr. R. R. 2 proem. § 6.

emptus (emt-), a, um, Part., from emo.

† **empyicus**, i, m., = ἐμπυικός, suffering from abscesses or expectoration of blood, Marc. Emp. 7; Theod. Prisc. 2, 10.

Empylus, i, m., = Ἐμπυλος, a rhetorician of Rhodes, Cic. ap. Quint. 10, 6, 4.

empyrius (-reus), a, um, adj., = ἐμπυρίος, fiery: mundi sublimitates, August. Civ. D. 10, 27.

ē-mūgio, ire, v. a., to bellow out, cry aloud (very rare), Quint. 2, 12, 9; Auct. Aetn. 294.

ē-mulgēo, no perf., lsum, 2, v. a., to milk out. **I.** Prop.: exiguum lactis, Col. 7, 3, 17.—**II.** Poet., in gen., to drain out, exhaust: paludem, Cat. 68, 110: serum, id. 80, 8.

emulsus, a, um, Part., from emulgeo.

* **emunctio**, ōis, f. [emungo], a wiping or blowing of the nose, Quint. 11, 3, 80.

emunctōrium, ii, n. [id.], a pair of snuffers, Vulg. Exod. 25, 38; 37, 23.

emunctus, a, um, Part., from emungo.

emundatio, ōis, f. [emundo], a cleansing (late Lat.), Tert. Marc. 4, 9; id. Bapt. 5; Vulg. Levit. 15, 13 al.

ē-mundo, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to clean out, make quite clean (a favorite word of Columella; not in Juv. 14, 67, where the right reading is emendat): bubilia, Col. 2, 15, 7; cf. id. 9, 14, 7; 11, 2, 71: humum, id. 6, 30, 2: pennas gallinae, id. 8, 4, 4: vinum, to purify, id. 12, 23, 2; cf. segetes, id. 11, 2, 7 al.—**II.** Trop., to cleanse, purify from sin (eccl. Lat.): conscientiam nostram, Vulg. Hebr. 9, 14 et saep.

ē-mungo, nxi, actum, 3 (perf. sync. emunxti, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 60, followed by emunxisti), v. a., to wipe or blow the nose. **I.** Lit.: se, Auct. Her. 4, 54; Auct. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.—Also mid.: ut neque spuerent neque emungerentur, Varr. ap. Non. 481, 18: emungeris, Juv. 6, 147.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen.: tu ut oculos emungere ex capite per nasum tuos, i. e. that your eyes may be knocked out, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 39: Aesopus naris emunctae senex, clean-nosed, i. e. of nice discernment, keen, acute, Phaedr. 3, 3, 14; so, emunctae naris (Lucilius), Hor. S. 1, 4, 8; cf.: limati quidam (Attici) et emuncti, i. e. fine, delicate, Quint. 12, 10, 17.—**B.** In partic., in the comic writers like the Gr. ἀπορροσσειν (v. Lidd. and Scott sub h. v.), to cheat one out of his money: auro emunctus, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 15; cf.: emunxi argento senes, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 1; Lucil. ap. Non. 36, 19; and simply, aliquem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 50; id. Ep. 3, 4, 58; id. Most. 5, 1, 60 sq.; Poeta ap. Cic. Lael. 26, 99; Hor. A. P. 238.

ē-mūnio, ivi or ii, itum, 4, v. a., to fortify, secure, provide with a wall (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: locum arcis in modum, Liv. 24, 21 fin.: non opus est arduos colles emunire, Sen. Clem. 1, 19, 6.—**II.** Transf. (a) To strengthen, make secure: obice postes, Verg. A. 8, 227: murum opere, Liv. 26, 46, 2: caveam retibus, Col. 8, 8, 4: sola et latera horreorum, id. 1, 6, 16.—(β) To protect, defend: vites caveis ab injuria pecoris, Col. 5, 6, 21.—(γ) To build up, elevate for defence: murus, ut in suspecto loco, supra ceterae modum altitudinis, emunitus erat, Liv. 21, 7, 7: locus in modum arcis emunitus, id. 24, 21, 12.—(δ) To pile up, heap up: toros ostro auroque, Stat. Th. 1, 518.—(ε) To clear, to make passable: silvas ac paludes, Tac. Agr. 31.—**III.** Trop.: emunivit animum, Sen. Contr. 3, 17, 10, p. 226 Bip.

* **ē-musco**, āre, v. a. [muscus], to clear from moss: oleas, Col. 11, 2, 41.

emussitata, v. amussito.

* **ēmūtatio**, ōis, f. [emuto], a change, alteration (with novitas), Quint. 8, 6, 51.

ē-mūto, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to change, alter (perh. only in the foll. pas-

sages; cf. muto, immuto, commuto), Manil. 5, 149: emutatis in perversum dicendi figuras, Emut. 8, 2, 19.

† **ēmýs**, ἑμύς, *f.* = ἑμύς, *a kind of fresh-water tortoise*, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 32.

en, *interj.* [etym. dub.]; cf. Gr. ἔν, ἔνι; acc. to Rib. Lat. Part. p. 34 sq. compounded of obsolete interjection e and enclitic ne, as in quin, etc., *lo! behold! see! see there!* (class.; most freq. in Verg.; in Plaut. and Ter. often *em*, q. v.). **I.** In presenting in a lively (or indignant) manner something important or unexpected (en habet vim indignationis, Donat. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 1). — With *nom.* (so usually, v. Krebs, Antibar. p. 407): ubi rorari estis? en sunt. Ubi sunt accensi? Ecce, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 58 Müll.; cf. Verg. E. 5, 65: en foederum interpretes, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21: en crimen, en causa, cur, etc., id. Deiot. 6, 17: en Varus et legiones, Tac. A. 1, 65: en Priamus, Verg. A. 1, 461 et saep. — With *acc.* (class.): en memoriam mortui sodalis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37, § 93: en causam cur, etc., id. Phil. 5, 6, 15: en habitum, Juv. 2, 72: en animam et mentem, id. 6, 531. — With *pronouns*: en ego vester Ascanius, Verg. A. 5, 672; so, en ego, Hor. 1, 1, 15; Plin. 21, 3, 9, § 12: en hic, Cic. Fam. 13, 15; id. Clu. 65, 184; Ov. M. 11, 7; cf. consul en, inquit, hic est, Liv. 22, 6: em illa sunt aedes, Plaut. Trin. prol. 3: en cui, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37: en quod, id. ib. 2, 5, 47. — With *whole sentences*: en mehercule in vobis resident mores pristini, Plaut. Truc. prol. 7; Liv. 28, 27; Verg. A. 7, 545; 9, 7; Val. Fl. 1, 226; Luc. 6, 51; Curt. 10, 2 et saep.: en ecce, Sen. Oedip. 1004; App. M. 8, p. 213, 24; id. ib. 10, p. 243, 6. — Even en occurs, Sen. Herc. Fur. 523. — **II.** In interrogations. **A.** To excite the attention of the hearer: en ibi tu quicquam nasci putas posse, aut coli natum? Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5: en quid agis? Pers. 3, 5; Val. Max. 7, 6, 3 *ext.* — More freq., **B.** Manifesting the speaker's wonder, anger, or excitement. **1.** With *quid*, *cur*, etc.: en quid ago? Verg. A. 4, 534; cf. en haec promissa fides est, id. ib. 6, 346; Prud. Apoth. 470: en quid agam? *why, what shall I do?* Pers. 5, 134: en quo discordia cives Produxit miseros? Verg. E. 1, 72: en cur magister ejus possideat campi Leontini duo milia jugerum immunia? Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22. — **2.** With *umquam* (or in one word, *ennumquam*): en umquam aspiciam te? *ever indeed?* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 189; so very freq.: en umquam, id. Cist. 1, 1, 88; id. Men. 1, 2, 34; 5, 5, 26; id. Rud. 4, 3, 48; 4, 4, 73; Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 15; Liv. 4, 3, 8, 30; 9, 10; Verg. E. 1, 68: en erit umquam ille dies, etc., id. ib. 8, 7; Sil. 16, 91 et saep.; cf.: ennumquam equando, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 7 Müll.; and, ennumquam, *εἴ ποτε, καί ποτε*, Gloss. Philox.: en usquam, οὐδαμῶθεν, εἴ ποτε, ib. — **III.** With imperatives, to incite to action; Engl. *Come!* en me dato, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 31: hos tibi dant calamitos, en accipe, Musae, Verg. E. 6, 69: en age segnes Rumpere moras, id. G. 3, 42; so, en age dum, Prop. 1, 1, 21; Sil. 3, 179; Val. Fl. 4, 70; Pers. 5, 134. — Cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 367–373.

* **enallage**, *es, f.* = ἐναλλαγή, *a change of words* (as, vos, O Calliope, precor, Verg. A. 9, 525), Gramm.

† **enargia**, *ae, f.* = ἐνάρχεια, *rhet. t. t., a vivid description*, Rufin. de Schem. p. 275; Isid. Orig. 2, 20, 4; 2, 21, 33.

* **enaris**, *ae, adj.* [e-naris], *without a nose*, = ἄρρον, Serv. Verg. A. 9, 716.

enarmonius (**enhar-**, also **-monicus**), *a, um, adj.* = ἐναρμόνιος, *enarmonic*; as *subst.* (sc. melodiae genus), = ἐναρμόνιον μέλος, *the technical name in Greek music of a kind of melody, in which quarter-tones predominated*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 930: modulatio, id. 9, § 942 al.; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4, 13.

enarrabilis, *e, adj.* [enarro], *that may be related, represented, or explained* (very rare; not ante-Aug.): textus clipei, Verg. A. 8, 625: motus, Quint. 6, 3, 6: foeditas, id. 12, 10, 76: aliquid, Sen. Ep. 121 med.

enarrate, *adv.*, v. enarro *fin.*

enarratio, *ōnis, f.* [enarro], *a detailed exposition, interpretation*: ineffabilis sanctusque sermo, cujus enarratio modum hominis excedat, Lact. 4, 9, 3; Quint. 1, 4, 2 sq.; 1, 8, 18 al. — **II.** *Esp., the reckoning in metre, scanning*: syllabarum, Sen. Ep. 88, 3. — **B.** *Conversation*, Vulg. Sirach, 9, 23; 38, 26.

enarrativus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *pertaining to a detailed exposition*: genus poematis, Diom. p. 479 P.

enarrator, *ōris, m.* [id.], *an explainer, expounder, interpreter* (post-class.), Gell. 13, 30, 1: Sallustii, id. 18, 4, 2; 18, 6, 8.

ē-narro, *avi, ātum, 1, v. a.*, *to explain in detail, to expound, interpret* (rare but class.): omnem rem modo seni, Quo pacto haberet, enarramus ordine, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 11; Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 27; id. Mil. 2, 1, 1; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 32; Cic. Inv. 1, 20; id. Div. 1, 26; Liv. 27, 50; Quint. 10, 1, 101 Spald.: poemata, id. 1, 2, 14 Spald.; Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 87; Gell. 13, 10, 2; 18, 9, 4. — Hence, **enarrātus**, *adv. comp.*, *more explicitly*: scribere, Gell. 10, 1, 7 (opp. breviter et subobscurum); 13, 12, 5.

ē-nascor, *-nātus, 3, v. dep. n.*, *to issue forth, to sprout or spring up, to arise, to be born* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; in Plaut., Ter., and Cic. not at all): quod enasci colicoli vix queunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 4; so of plants, Col. 5, 4, 2; 11, 3, 48; Liv. 32, 1 *fin.*; 43, 13; Quint. 6, 3, 77; Suet. Aug. 94 al.; also: rami enati, *shot out*, *Caes. B. G. 2, 17, 4; v. G. Long ad h. l.: dentes ex mento, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3; cf.: cornua (cervorum) cutibus, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 128: ali- quid, *Lucr. 1, 171: capillus, Liv. 32, 1: gibba pone cervicem, Suet. Dom. 23: insula medio alveo, Curt. 2, 8 *fin.*; cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 17; Dig. 41, 1, 56; 41, 2, 1. — Transf.: inde quasi enata subito classis erupit, Flor. 2, 15, 14: molestias in facie enascentes tollere, Plin. 28, 8, 28, § 109.

enāter, *ēris, m.* = ἐνάντηρ, *the husband of a deceased man's sister*, Inscr. Orell. 4943.

ē-nāto, *avi, 1, v. n.*, *to swim out or away, to escape by swimming* (very rare).

I. Lit., Vitr. 6 praef.; Hor. A. P. 20; Phaedr. 4, 21, 14; App. M. p. 121, 3 al. — **II.** Trop., *to extricate one's self, to get off*: reliqui habere se angustius videntur; enatant tamen, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 87; Petr. 57, 10.

enātus, *a, um, Part.*, from enascor.

enāvatae, *false reading for navatae*, Tac. H. 3, 74.

ē-nāvigo, *avi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a.* *Neutr., to sail out, sail away.* **A.** Lit.: de ea civitate, Dig. 45, 1, 122: Rhodum, Suet. Tib. 11. — *Absol.*, Curt. 9, 13. — **B.** Trop.: tamquam e scrupulis cotibus enavigavit oratio, *has escaped from*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 33. — **II.** Act., *to traverse by sailing, to sail over*: undam, Hor. C. 2, 14, 11: sinum, Plin. 9, 3, 2, § 6: (Indum), id. 6, 17, 21, § 60.

† **encaenia**, *ōrum, n.* = ἐγκαίνια, *tā, a consecration or dedication festival*, Aug. in Joann. 84 (cf. Spald. ad Quint. 7, 2, 33); Petr. S. 35, 7. — Hence,

encaenio, *are, to consecrate*: novam tunicam, Aug. in Joann. 84.

encanthis, *idis, f.* = ἐγκανθίς, *a swelling of the eyelid*, Cels. 7, 7, 5.

† **encardia**, *ae, f.* = ἐγκαρδία, *an unknown precious stone, with the figure of a heart on it*, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 159.

† **encarpa**, *ōrum, n.* = ἐγκαρπα, *an architect. ornament, festoons of fruit*, Vitr. 4, 1, 7.

encathisma, *ātis, n.* = ἐγκάθισμα, *a sitting bath*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18; id. Tard. 5, 4, 69; Sext. Plac. 9, 17. — **II.** *A fomentation*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 23.

† **encausticus**, *a, um, adj.* = ἐγκαυστικός, *encaustic, done in the encaustic manner.* **I.** *Adj.*: picturae, Plin. 35, 11, 39, § 122. — **II.** *Subst.*: **encaustica**, *ae, f.* (sc. ars), = ἐγκαυστική, *encaustic painting, encaustic*, Plin. 35, 11, 39, § 122.

† **encaustus** (**encaut-**), *a, um, adj.* = ἐγκαυστος, *burned in, encaustic.* **I.** *Adj.*: genus pingendi, *the encaustic mode of painting*, Plin. 35, 11, 41, § 149; cf., respecting it, O. Müller, Archäol. § 320: Phaethon, Mart. 4, 47, 1. — **II.** *Subst.*: **encaustum** (**encaut-**), *i, n.* = ἐγκαυστον, *the purple-red ink of the later Roman em-*

perors, Cod. Th. 7, 20, 1; August. contra Faust. 3, 18; Cod. Just. 1, 23, 6 al.

encautarium, *ii, n.*, *the public archives*, Cod. Th. 13, 10, 8.

Encelādus, *i, m.* = Ἐγκέλαδος, *one of the giants upon whom Jupiter hurled Aetna*, Verg. A. 3, 578; 4, 179; Prop. 2, 1, 39; Ov. Am. 3, 12, 27; id. Pont. 2, 2, 11; Stat. Th. 3, 595; Hyg. Fab. praef.

Encheliae (**Encheleae**), *ārum, m.*, *a people of Illyria*, Mela, 2, 3, 11; Plin. 3, 21, 25, § 139; Luc. 3, 189.

† **enchiridion**, *ii, n.* = ἐγκυρίδιον, *a manual*, Dig. 1, 2, 2.

† **enchorius**, *a, um, adj.* = ἐγκώριος, *in or of the country, native*, Philorg. ad Verg. G. 4, 298: aves, Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 1: avium genera, Ambros. Hexaem. 5, 14.

enchrysa, *ae, another name of the plant anchusa*, Plin. 22, 21, 25, § 51.

† **enclima**, *ātis, n.* = ἐγκλίμα, *the inclination of the equator to the horizon, the elevation of the pole*, Vitr. 9, 9.

† **encliticus**, *a, um, adj.* = ἐγκλιτικός; in gram., which leans upon or throws back its accent, *enclitic*, Prisc. p. 977 P. al.; cf. Mart. Cap. 3, § 272.

† **encolpiae**, *ārum, m.* = ἐγκολπῖαι ἄνεμοι, *winds that arise in a bay*, App. de Mundo, p. 61, 40 (in Sen. Q. N. 5, 8 written as Greek).

† **encombōma**, *ātis, n.* = ἐγκόμβωμα, *a white garment worn by girls*, Varr. ap. Non. 543, 1.

† **encōmiōgrāphus**, *i, m.* = ἐγκωμιόγραφος, *the composer of a eulogy, a eulogist, panegyrist*, M. Aur. in Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 9.

encōmium, *i, n.* = ἐγκώμιον, *praise, eulogy*, Quint. 7, 2, 33 (ex conject. Gesn. Halm, encenia).

encommā, *ātis, n.*, v. incommā.

† **Enocrātiae**, *ārum, m.* = Ἐγκρατίαι ("the Continent"), *a sect of Gnostics*, Cod. Th. 16, 19, 1; Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 13.

† **Enocrinōmēnos**, *i, m.* = Ἐγκρινόμενος ("the Admitted"), *among the Athletae*, a statue by Alcamenes, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 72.

† **encyclios**, *on, adj.* = ἐγκύκλιος, *of or belonging to a circle*: disciplina = ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, *the circle of arts and sciences, the course of study which every Grecian youth went through before entering upon professional studies*, Vitr. 1, 1; 6 praef.; cf. Quint. 1, 10, 1.

† **encymōs**, *on, adj.* = ἐγκυμος, *juicy*, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 51 Jan.

† **encytus** (**enchyt-**), *i, m.* = ἐγκυτος, *a kind of pastry, a cake*, Cato R. R. 80.

endo, *praep.*, v. in *init.*; also the words compounded with endo (indu), as, endogredior, endoperator, etc., v. under in- (im-), ingredior, imperator, etc.

endromidatus, *a, um, adj.*, *wearing an endromis*, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

† **endromis**, *idis, f.* = ἐνδρομίς, *a coarse woollen cloak in which the heated athletae wrapped themselves after their exercises*, Mart. 4, 19; 14, 126; Juv. 3, 102. But afterwards a fine sort worn as an article of luxury: Tyriae, id. 6, 246 Rup.

Endymion, *ōnis, m.* = Ἐνδυμίων, *a beautiful youth of Mount Latmos, in Caria, who, on account of his love for Juno, was condemned by Jupiter to perpetual sleep. While in this state Luna fell violently in love with him*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: Endymionis somnus, i. e. *perpetual sleep*, id. Fin. 5, 20, 55; Prop. 2, 15, 15 (3, 7, 15 M.); Ov. A. A. 3, 83 al. — **B.** Transf., *a beautiful, beloved youth in gen.*, Juv. 10, 318; App. M. 1, p. 107. — **II.** Hence, **Endymionēus**, *a, um, adj.*, *of Endymion*: sopores, Aus. Idyll. 6, 41.

* **enēcatrīx**, *icis, f.* [eneco], *a murderer*, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 29 *fin.*

ē-neco or **ē-nico**, *cūi* (enicavit, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 71), *ctum* (less freq. enecatūm; in the part. enecatū, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 127; 30, 12, 34, § 108; and, enectus, id. 7, 9, 7, § 47; 26, 15, 90, § 159), *1* (old form of the fut. perf. enicasso, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 55 and 66), *v. a.*, *to kill off, kill completely, to kill*, 645

stay (freq. and class., esp. in the transf. signif.; syn.: *neco*, interficio, interimo, conficio, caedo, occido, concido, trucidio, jugulo, obtrunco, etc.). **I.** Lit.: puer ambo anguis enicat, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 67; id. Most. 1, 3, 62; id. Aul. 5, 22; id. Rud. 2, 5, 19; Varr. ap. Non. 81, 12; Plin. 2, 31, § 63 et saep.: cicer, ervum, i. e. to stifle in growth, to destroy, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155; cf. Bacchum (i. e. vinum), Luc. 9, 434 (with exurere messes).—**II.** Transf., in gen., to exhaust utterly, to wear out, destroy: enectus Tantalus siti, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10 Fischer *N. cr.*; cf. fame, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 17; Cic. Div. 2, 35; Liv. 21, 40 al.: bos est enectus arando, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 87.—**2.** In colloq. lang., to torment, torture, plague to death: aliquem amando, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 41: aliquem jurgio, id. ib. 3, 2, 14: aliquem odio, id. As. 5, 2, 71; id. Pers. 1, 1, 49; id. Rud. 4, 3, 7: aliquem rogando, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 6; and simply aliquem, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 120; id. Am. 5, 1, 4.—Esp. freq.: enicas or enicas me, you kill me, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 45; 2, 4, 25; id. Poen. 5, 4, 98; id. Truc. 1, 2, 21; Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 37; 5, 6, 16.—**B.** Trop.: ea pars animi, quae voluptate alitur, nec inopia enecta nec satietate affluenti, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61; cf. id. Att. 6, 1, 2.

enectus, a, um, *Part.*, from *eneco*.

† **enēma**, ātis, n., = *ἐνema*, a clyster, *enema*, Theod. Prisc. 2, 1.

† **energēma**, ātis, n., = *ἐνέργημα*, effect, efficacy (late Lat.), Tert. Praesc. 30; Carn. Christ. 34. In Prudentius written and scanned *energima*, Apoth. 468.

† **energīa**, ae, f., = *ἐνέργεια*, energy, efficiency, Hier. Ep. 50.

† **energūmēnos**, i, m., = *ἐνεργούμενος*, possessed of the devil (pure Lat.: a daemone correptus), Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 20, 9; 3, 6, 2.

* **ēnervātio**, ōnis, f. [enervo], a state of weakness, enervation: voluptatis, Arn. 3, p. 105.

ē-nervis, e, adj. [nervus], nerveless, enervated, weak, effeminate (rare and post-Aug., for *enervatus*; cf. *enervo*): corpus, Petr. poet. 119, 25: homo, Sen. Thyest. 176: compositio (with effeminata), Quint. 9, 4, 142; cf. orator (with solutus), Tac. Or. 13 *fin.*: et fluxum spectaculum, Plin. Pan. 33, 1; Val. Max. 6, 4, 2; 8, 8 *init. al.*—Adv.: **enerviter**, weakly: blandus, August. cont. Faust. 22, 50.

ē-nervo, āvi, ātum, i (scanned *ēnervans* and *ēnervātum* in Prud. Cath. 8, 64; contra Symm. 2, 143), v. a. [enervis], to take out the nerves or sinews. **I.** Prop. (rare and post-class.): poplites securi, App. M. 8, p. 215: cerebella, Apic. 4, 2; 7, 7: enervatus Melampus, i. e. *unmanned*, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 315.—**II.** Transf., in gen., to enervate, weaken, render effeminate (class.; esp. freq. in the *part. perf.*): non plane me enervavit senectus, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32: corpora animosque, Liv. 23, 18: artus undis, Ov. M. 4, 286: vires, Hor. Epod. 8, 2: animos (citharae), Ov. R. Am. 753: orationem compositione verborum, Cic. Or. 68 *fin.*; cf. corpus orationis, Petr. S. 2, 2: incendium belli (with contundere), Cic. Rep. 1, 1.—Hence, **ēnervātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, unmerved, weakened, effeminate, weakly, unmanly: enervati atque exsangues, Cic. Sest. 10, 24; cf. id. Att. 2, 14; id. Pis. 33 *fin.*; 35, 12: philosophus (with mollis and languidus), id. de Or. 1, 52 *fin.*—Transf. of inanimate subjects: ratio et oratio (with mollis), id. Tusc. 4, 17, 38; cf. muliebrisque sententia, id. ib. 2, 6: vita (with ignava), Gell. 19, 12 *fin.*: felicitas, Sen. Prov. 4 *med.*

enervus, a, um, adj., = *enervis*, enervated, weak: enerva et exossa saltatio, App. M. 2, p. 104, 3.

† **engibāta**, um, n., a glass manikin made to move up and down in a vessel of water, the Cartesian imp, Vitruv. 10, 12.

† **Engōnāsī** or **Engōnāsīn** = *Ἐνγόνας(ιν)* (upon the knees), the Kneeler, the constellation Hercules; in pure Lat. Nixus and Ingeniculus, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 108; Manil. 5, 646; Hyg. Astr. 2, 6; 3, 5.—Collat. form, **engonasis**, Mart. Cap. 8, § 827.

† **engōnāton**, i, n., a sort of sun-dial, Vitruv. 9, 9.

Engūion (also written **Engyōn**), i, n., = *Ἐγγύιον*, a city in the interior of Sicily, now Gangi *Vetere*, Sil. 14, 249.—**II.** Deriv.: **Engūinus**, a, um, adj., of Enguion: civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 193; and **Engūini**, ōrum, m., its inhabitants, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44; 2, 5, 72; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

† **ēnhaemon**, i, n., = *ἐναίμων* (sc. *φάρμακον*), a styptic medicine, Plin. 12, 17, 38, § 77.

† **ēnharmōnicus** or **ēnharmōnīus**, v. *enarmonius*.

† **ēnhýdris**, idis, f., = *ἐνὕδρις*, a water-snake, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 21; 32, 7, 26, § 82.

† **ēnhýdros** (us), i, m., = *ἐνὕδρος*, an unknown gem, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 190; Sol. 37, 67; Isid. 16, 13, 9.

ēnico, āre, v. *eneco*.

ēnim, conj. [comp. of *ē* for *pro*]. stem i, and nam], a demonstrative corroborative particle. (Its position is regularly after the first word, or the first two or more closely connected words in the sentence; only in the comic writers sometimes at the beginning. Put after *est* in the fourth place: in eo *est enim* illud, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 67: ab omnibus *est enim*, etc., id. Deiot. 13, 37; al. see below. Put after *quoque*: id *quoque enim* traditur, Liv. 2, 18; 3, 50; 23, 12; 27, 23; 30, 1; 33, 30; 36, 27; but not in Cicero, v. *Madv.* ad Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 108, p. 325.—Sometimes it divides an apparent compound: quotus *enim* quisque, Tac. Or. 26 *fin.*) **I.** To corroborate a preceding assertion, like *equidem*, *certe*, *vero*; hence freq. connected with these particles, esp. with *vero* (v. under *B.*), *truly*, *certainly*, *to be sure*, *indeed*, in fact: *Ch.* Te uxor aiebat tua Me vocare. *St.* Ego enim vocari jussi, *certainly, I did order you to be called*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 2: oranda *est enim* dignitas domo, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: in his *est enim* aliqua obscuritas, in fact, *indeed*, id. Tusc. 1, 32, 78: ille (Dumnorix) *enim* revocatus resistere ac se manu defendere coepit, in fact, *indeed*, Caes. B. G. 5, 7, 8: tum M. Metellus, *enim* ferendum esse negat, it was really not to be endured, Liv. 22, 25: *enim* istaec captio *est*, this is clearly a trick, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 36: *enim* me nominat, positively he mentions my name, id. Trin. 5, 2, 10: *enim* non ibis nunc vicissim, nisi scio, you shall positively not go, id. Pers. 2, 2, 54; id. Capt. 3, 4, 60; cf. id. Most. 5, 2, 12: *Th.* Quid tute tecum? *Tr.* Nihil *enim*, nothing truly, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 24; so, nihil *enim*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 22; id. Hec. 5, 4, 10; cf. *enim* nihil, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 51: *Pa.* Quid metuis? *Se.* *Enim* ne nosmet perdidimus uspiam, id. Mil. 2, 5, 19: tua pol. refert *enim*, id. Stich. 4, 2, 36: certe *enim* hic nescio quis loquitur, id. Am. 1, 1, 175: certe *enim*, id. ib. 2, 2, 26; id. As. 3, 3, 24; Ter. And. 3, 2, 23.—So too in ironical or indignant discourse: tu *enim* reperit's Philocratem qui superes verberio! you indeed! Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 36: ex his duo sibi putant concedi: neque *enim* quicquam repugnat, Cic. Ac. 2, 13, 41 Goer.; cf. id. Mil. 3, 8; id. Deiot. 12, 33 sq.; id. Verr. 2, 1, 13; id. Phil. 7, 8; Liv. 7, 32; 34, 7; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44 al.: non assequimur. Isti *enim* videlicet Attici nostri quod volunt, assequuntur, Cic. Brut. 84, 288; so (with *videlicet*), id. Font. 9, 19; id. Cat. 2, 6, 12: *Ca.* Faxo haut tantillum dederis verborum mihi. *Me.* Nempe *enim* tu, credo, me imprudentem obrepseris, yes, indeed, I believe you are trying to take me in, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 23.—**B.** Strengthened by *vero*, and combined with it into one word, **ēnimvero** (unlike *enim*, usually beginning the sentence), *yes indeed*, *yes truly*, *of a truth*, *to be sure*, *certainly*, *indeed*: *enimvero* Chremes nimis graviter cruciat adolescentulum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 1: *enimvero*, inquit Crassus, mirari satis non queo, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 36; Liv. 5, 25; 1, 51 *fin.*: postredie mane ab eo postulo, ut, etc.: ille *enimvero* negat, and of a truth, he denies it, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66; so, ille *enimvero*, id. ib. 2, 5, 39; Liv. 3, 35 *fin.*: hic *enimvero*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 60: *enimvero* iste, id. ib. 2, 3, 25.—In corroborating replies (cf. *certe*, I. A. 2.): *Me.* Ain *vero*? *So.* Aio *enim-*

vero, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 188; cf. id. Pers. 2, 2, 2: *Sy.* Eho, quae so, an tu is es? *Ch.* Is *enim vero* sum, id. Trin. 4, 2, 145: *Al.* Tun' te abisse hodie hinc negas? *Am.* Nego *enimvero*, id. Am. 2, 2, 127; id. As. 3, 3, 98; id. Am. 1, 1, 254: *Pa.* Incommodum hercle. *Ch.* Immo *enimvero* infelicititer, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 37.—And in ironical or indignant discourse: *Da.* Ubi voles, arcesse. *St.* Bene sane: id *enimvero* hic nunc abest, that, to be sure, is wanting here as yet, Ter. And. 5, 2, 7; id. Phorm. 3, 1, 1: *enimvero* ferendum hoc quidem non est, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26; Liv. 43, 1; cf. id. 6, 14; 25, 41; 27, 30; 33, 46; 34, 58.

II. Transf. **A.** To prove or show the grounds of a preceding assertion, *for*: haec sunt non nugae; non *enim* mortualia, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 63: mihi *vero* omne tempus est ad meos libros vacuum: numquam *enim* sunt illi occupati, Cic. Rep. 1, 9: quas (geometricas formas) ut vidisset, exclamavisse, ut bono essent animo, videre *enim* se hominum vestigia, id. ib. 1, 17 et saep.—In parenthetical sentences: quocirca (dicendum est *enim* saepius), cum iudicaveris, diligere oportet, Cic. Lael. 22, 85; cf. id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58; id. Ac. 2, 7, 22: rumpor et invideo (quid *enim* non omnia narrem?), etc., Ov. H. 16, 221: di maris et caeli (quid *enim* nisi vota supersunt?), etc., id. Tr. 1, 2, 1 et saep.—**2.** Sometimes the assertion, the reason for which is given, is to be mentally supplied, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 26; cf. id. de Or. 2, 6, 24; id. Leg. 2, 7, 17: *Am.* Qui istuc potis est fieri, quae so, ut dicis, jam dudum, modo? *Al.* Quid *enim* censes? te ut deludam contra? etc., *what then do you think?* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 62; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 10; Hor. S. 2, 3, 124; Curt. 5, 8; 10, 2 al.—So the expression: quid *enim* dicam? commonly ellipt.: quid *enim*? *qs. for what can be objected to the assertion just made?* quid *enim* de T. Tatio Sabino dicam, Liv. 4, 3, 12: quid *enim*? fortissime possumus dicere eundem illum Torquatum? Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 72; 2, 28, 93; id. Fam. 5, 15, 2; Luc. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2; Hor. S. 1, 1, 7; 2, 3, 132 et saep.—**B.** To explain a preceding assertion, *for instance*, *namely*: *Sy.* Si futurum est, do tibi operam hanc. *Mi.* Quomodo? Ut *enim*, ubi mihi vapulandumst, tu corium sufferas, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 33: *Sc.* Metuo maxime. *Pa.* Quid metuis? *Sc.* *Enim* ne nos nosmet perdidimus, id. Mil. 2, 5, 19: *Lu.* Di me perdant, si bibi, si bibere potui. *Pa.* Qui jam? *Lu.* Quia *enim* obsorbui, why because, id. ib. 3, 2, 21; id. Am. 2, 2, 34; id. Capt. 4, 2, 104; id. Cas. 2, 6, 33; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 14: quod *enim*, App. M. 9, p. 228, 16: non igitur videtur nec frumentarius ille Rhodios nec hic aedium venditor celare emptores debuisse. Neque *enim* id est celare, quicquid reticeas; sed cum, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 13 *fin.*: antiquissimam sententiam, tum omnium populorum et gentium consensu comprobata sequor. Duo sunt *enim* divinandī genera, etc., id. Div. 1, 6, 11; cf. id. de Imp. Pomp. 2, 6. See Hand. Turs. II. p. 374-409.

ēnimvero, v. *enim*, I. B.

Enipeus (trisyl.), i, m., = *Ἐνίπεός*. **I.** A river in Thessaly that flows into the Peneus, Verg. G. 4, 368; Luc. 7, 116; as a river-god, the lover of Tyro, daughter of Salmoneus, and by her the father of Pelias and Neleus, Prop. 1, 13, 21; 3, 19, 13 (4, 18, 13 M.); Ov. M. 6, 116; Hyg. Fab. 157: voc. Enipeu, Ov. M. 7, 229.—**II.** A river in Pieria, Liv. 44, 8, 2; 44, 20, 3.—**III.** A Roman youth, Hor. C. 3, 7, 23.

Enispē, ae, f., a city of Arcadia, Sen. Troad. 844; Stat. Th. 4, 286.

ēnisus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from *enitor*.

ē-nitēo, tūi, 2, v. n., to shine forth, shine out, gleam, brighten (class.). **I.** Lit.: fruges enitent, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 5; cf.: myrtus floridis ramulis, Cat. 61, 21: campus, Verg. G. 2, 211: caelum, i. e. to become fine again, clear up, Gell. 19, 1, 7: tantum egregio decus enitet ore, Verg. A. 4, 150.—**II.** Trop., to shine forth, to be eminent, distinguished (a favorite expression of Cicero): quod in eis orationibus, quae Philippicae nominantur, enituerat Demosthenes, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 3; cf. id. Inv. 2, 2, 5; id. de Or. 2, 28 *fin.*; id. Fl. 7, 17: virtus in

bello, id. Mur. 14 *fin.*; cf. Liv. 1, 42; 4, 3; oratio Crassi, Cic. Brut. 59, 215; Liv. 22, 27.

ē-nitesco, -nitūi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, to shine forth, shine out, become bright (freq. in the post-Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: ut (oculi) in hilaritate enitescant, Quint. 11, 3, 75.—Poet.: enitescis pulchrior multo (Barine), Hor. C. 2, 8, 6.—**II.** Trop., to shine forth, become distinguished: sibi novum bellum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset, Sall. C. 54, 4: gloria, Auct. Her. 4, 44, 57; cf. Gell. 17, 21, 33: facundia, Quint. 10, 5, 14; cf. Tac. Or. 20: utque studiis honestis et eloquentiae gloria enitesceret, id. A. 12, 58: plebs togā (i. e. pacis artibus), id. ib. 11, 7.

ē-nitor, -nisus or -nixus (enixus), of bodily exertion, esp. of childbirth: enisus, of labor for an end, esp. of mental effort, etc., *v. infra*, 3, *v. dep. n.* and *act. I.* Neutr.

A. To force or work one's way out; or (more freq.) to force one's way up, to mount up, climb, ascend. **I.** Lit.: per angustias aditus et ingruentem multitudinem, Tac. A. 16, 5; cf. Liv. 30, 24; 21, 36: dum cohortes in aequum eniterentur, Tac. A. 2, 80 *fin.*: adeo erat impedita vallis, ut in ascensu, nisi sublevati a suis, primi non facile eniterentur, Caes. B. C. 2, 34, 5; cf. Liv. 2, 65; Ov. M. 2, 64; Hor. C. 3, 3, 10: sol per ardua enisus, Plin. 18, 28, 63, § 264: in editoria, Tac. A. 1, 70: in verticem montis, Curt. 7, 11: enisae legiones in aperta, Tac. A. 1, 65: Vitellius in editoria enisus, id. ib. 1, 70.—Poet.: viribus eniti quarum asuescant (vites), by whose strength they may mount up, Verg. G. 2, 360: opibus fratris enisus, Tac. A. 14, 28.—**II.** Trop.: nihil tam alte natura constituit, quo virtus non posset eniti, Curt. 7, 11, 10.—**B.** In gen., to exert one's self, to make an effort, to struggle, strive, sc. to accomplish something.—With *ut*: enitare, contendas, efficias, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 5; so id. Lael. 16, 59; id. Off. 3, 10, 42; id. Rep. 2, 30; id. Att. 9, 15, 4: tantum celeritate navis enisus est, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 4: ab adulescentia ita se enisum ut ab optimo quoque probaretur, Sall. J. 22, 2; Liv. 42, 46 et saep.—With *ne*: illud pugna et enitere, ne, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 3; so Sall. J. 10 *fin.*—*Pass. impers.*: ab eisdem summa ope enisum, ne tale decretum fieret, Sall. J. 25, 2.—Less commonly with *inf.*: corrigere mihi gnatum porro enitere, Ter. And. 3, 4, 17 Ruhnck.; so Sall. J. 14, 1; Hor. C. 3, 27, 47; id. A. P. 236.—*Absol.*: ego, quod potero, enitar sedulo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 15; Cic. Rep. 6, 24 (twice); Quint. 7, 10, 14 al.; cf. pro aliquo, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 11: in aliqua re, Cic. de Or. 2, 72 *fin.*: ad dicendum, id. ib. 1, 4, 14: quod (acc. respect. v. A. and S. Gr. § 232, 3): quidem certe enitar, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 2; cf. id. ib. 13, 25 *fin.*, Orell. N. cr.—**II.** Act. (perh. not ante-Aug.). **A.** To bring forth, bear children or young: plures enisa partus decessit, Liv. 40, 4: enixa, with acc., Quint. 6 prooem. § 4; Tac. A. 2, 84, 14, 12; Suet. Tib. 4; Verg. A. 3, 391; 8, 44; Ov. M. 1, 670; 3, 344 et saep.—*Absol.*, Quint. 5, 13, 9; Tac. A. 5, 1; Suet. Calig. 25; id. Ner. 23 al.—**B.** To climb up, ascend a place: Pyrenaeum et Alpes et immensa viarum spatia aegre, Tac. H. 1, 23 *fin.*: aggerem, id. A. 2, 20: totum spatium, Col. 2, 2, 27.—Hence, **enixus** (ēnisus), a, um, P. a.

A. Strenuous, earnest, zealous: faciebat enixo studio, ne, etc., Liv. 42, 3; cf. opera (with prompta), Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 30: virtus, Liv. 6, 24 *fin.*: voluntas, Dig. 31, 1, 77, § 23: enixo studio petere, Val. Max. 8, 15, ext. 1.—*Comp.*: opera, Sen. Ben. 6, 17; Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 32.—**B.** Enixa, that has ceased to bear, Col. 6, 22, 1 Schneid.—*Adv.* **a. enixe**, strenuously, earnestly, zealously: expeto, Plant. Trin. 3, 2, 26: causam suscipere, Cic. Sest. 16, 38; Caes. B. C. 3, 35 *fin.*; Liv. 4, 26 *fin.*; 41; 6, 40; 26, 47: petere, Sen. Ep. 95, 2 et saep.—*Comp.*, Liv. 29, 1; Suet. Tib. 50; id. Galb. 3: enixius orare, Greg. M. Dial. 4, 38 al.: animum imperatoris enixius deprecari, Amm. 15, 7; App. M. 2, p. 117, 20.—*Sup.*, Suet. Caes. 5.—**b. enixim**, the same, Sisen. ap. Non. 107, 19.

enixus or **ēnisus**, a, um, in pass. signif. **I.** Born: quod in luto Martis enixi sunt, Just. 43, 2, 7.—**II.** Impers.: ab eisdem illis regis fautoribus summa ope enisum, ne tale decretum fieret, striven to their utmost to prevent, etc., Sall. J. 25, 2.

enixe and **enixim**, *adv.*, *v. preced. fin.*

1. enixus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from enitor.

2. enixus, ūs, m. [enitor], a bringing forth, birth, Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 42; 10, 63, 83, § 180; 10, 64, 84, § 183.

Enna, Ennaeus, and Ennensis *v. Henn.*

Ennaëteris, idis, f., = *ἐνναετηρίς*, a period of nine years, Censor. 18, 4.

† ennam, etiamne, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 2.

Ennēacrūnos, v. Callirhoe.

ennēadēcācteris, ridis, f., = *ἐννεακαίδεκαετηρίς*, the space of nineteen years, Censor. 18, 3; Ambros. Ep. 10, 84.

† ennēadicus, a, um, *adj.*, = *ἐννεαδικός*, of the number nine (pure Lat. nonarius): anni, Firm. Math. 5, 3.

† ennēaphthongos, on, *adj.*, = *ἐννεάφθογγος*, nine-toned, producing nine tones or sounds: chelys, Mart. Cap. 1, § 66.

† ennēaphyllon, i, n., = *ἐννεάφυλλον*, a caustic plant with nine leaves; acc. to Sprengel, Dentaria ennēaphylla, Linn.; Plin. 27, 9, 54, § 77.

† ennēas, adis, f., = *ἐννεάς*, the number nine, Censor. 14, 14; Mart. Cap. 7, § 741.

Ennius, i, m. **I.** Q. Ennius, the most celebrated Roman poet of the ante-class. period, the father of Roman epic poetry, born at Rudiae, in Calabria, 515, died 585 A. U. C.; Ter. And. prol. 18; Cic. Brut. 18, 73 sq.; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 50.—Cf. respecting him, Teuffel's Gesch. der Röm. Lit. p. 157 sq., Bernhardt's Grundriss der Röm. Lit. pp. 188 sq., 360 sq., and the authorities cited by both.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Enniānus**, a, um, *adj.*, Ennian: versus, Sen. Ep. 108; cf. Gell. 12, 2, 7: distichon, Mart. Cap. 1, § 42: Neoptolemus, id. 5, 15 *fin.*: populus, the admirers of Ennius's poetry, Sen. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 10.—**2. Enniānista**, ae, m., an imitator of Ennius, Auct. ap. Gell. 8, 5, 3.—**II.** L. Ennius, a Roman knight, Tac. A. 3, 70.

† ennoea, ae, f., = *ἐννοία*, an idea, notion, one of the aeons of Valentinus, Tert. adv. Val. 7.

ennōemāticus, a, um, *adj.*, = *ἐννοηματικός*, intellectual, notional; hence, gram. t. t., indirect: definitio, Cassiod. in Ps. 5, 6.

Ennosigaeus, i, m., = *Ἐννοσίγαιος*, the earth-shaker, a surname of Neptune, Juv. 10, 182; Amm. 17, 7 *fin.*

ē-no, āvi, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neutr., to swim out, swim away, escape by swimming. **A.** Prop. (rare but class.): facile, *Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 81: e oncha, *Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63: in Erythraeam, Liv. 44, 28; cf. in terram, id. 33, 41.—**B.** Poet. transf., of flying, *Lucr. 3, 591; *Verg. A. 6, 16; Sil. 12, 95.—**II.** Act., to traverse by swimming, i. e. to sail through a place (in post-Aug. poets): orbem fretis, Val. Fl. 5, 316: has valles, Sil. 3, 662.

Enōch, m. indecl., a Hebrew patriarch, son of Seth, Aus. Ephem. 4, 42; Isid. Orig. 7, 6, 11; Alcim. Avit. 4, 180.

enōdābilis, e, *adj.* [enodo], explicable, Ambros. in Luc. 10, § 147.

enōdate, *adv.*, *v. enodo fin.*

enōdatio, ōnis, f. [enodo], a denouement, development, explanation, Cic. Top. 7, 31; id. N. D. 3, 24, 62.

enōdator, ōris, m. [id.], an explainer: vocis, Tert. Pall. 6.

enōdis, e, *adj.* [nodus], free from knots, without knots (poet. and in post-Aug. prose).

I. Prop.: trunci, Verg. G. 2, 78; cf. cedri, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 360: nitor arborum, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 14: harundo, Mart. Cap. 9, § 906.—**B.** Transf., smooth, supple: artus (ab. arcus) laterum, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 361.—**II.** Trop., of speech, clear, plain, intelligible: elegi, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 2; Ambros. Ep. 1, 12; id. in Luc. 7, § 136 *init.*

ē-nōdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to free from knots. **I.** Lit.: vitem, Cato, R. R. 33, 1; 44; Col. 5, 6, 14.—**B.** Transf.: arcum, i. e. to deprive of the string, to unstring, App. M. 5, p. 172.—**II.** Trop., of

speech, to free from obscurity, i. e. to make plain, to explain, elucidate, unfold, declare (mostly ante-class.; syn.: expedio, extrico, enucleo, expono, interpretor, explano, explico): quod quaero abs te enoda, et qui sis explicā, Att. ap. Non. 15, 7; cf. Enn. Pac., Turp., and Varr. ib. 11 sq.: nomina, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62: praecepta, id. Inv. 2, 2, 6; id. Leg. 1, 9, 26; Auct. Her. 2, 10 *fin.*: plerosque juris laqueos, Gell. 13, 10, 1.—Hence, **enodate**, *adv.* (acc. to II.), clearly, plainly: narrare, Cic. Inv. 1, 21 *fin.*—*Comp.*: explicāte, id. Fin. 5, 9 *fin.*—*Sup.*: expeditare, Aug. Conf. 5, 6.

† enorchis, is, f., = *ἐνορχίς*, an unknown precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 159.

ē-normis, e, *adj.* [norma], out of rule (post-Aug.). **I.** Irregular, unusual: toga, Quint. 11, 3, 139: vici (with huc et illuc flexi), Tac. A. 15, 38.—Far more freq., **II.** Immoderate, immense, enormous (cf.: immensus, immodicus, summus, maximus, effusus): enormes sunt (umbræ) cerasis, Plin. 17, 12, 17, § 88: spatium (with immensum), Tac. Agr. 10; cf. hastae (with immensa scuta), id. A. 2, 14: gladii (opp. parva scuta), id. Agr. 36: Colossi, Stat. S. 1, 3, 51; cf. corpus, Suet. Calig. 50: procritas, id. Vitell. 17: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 115 et saep.: senecta, i. e. very great, App. 9, p. 232; Sen. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 10: loquacitas, Petr. 2, 7; cf. Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 6.—*Comp.*: prologus enormior quam fabula, longer, Spart. Ael. Ver. 1 *fin.*—*Adv.*: **enormiter** (acc. to I.), irregularly, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7; Plin. 36, 10, 15, § 17; 37, 6, 23, § 89; Veg. Vet. 2, 8, 2; 2, 28, 10; 1, 36; 56 Bip.—*Sup.* of the *adj.* and *comp.* and *sup.* of the *adv.* appear not to occur.

enormitas, ātis, f. [enormis] (post-Aug.). **I.** Irregularity, Quint. 9, 4, 27.—**II.** Hugeness, vastness, enormous size, Sen. Const. Sap. 18: onerum, Veg. Vet. 2, 54; 59 Bip.; Spart. Carac. 2; Capitol. Gord. 29 al.

enormiter, *adv.*, *v. enormis fin.*

ē-notesco, enōtūi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, to become known abroad, to become known (post-Aug. and rare): ut eloquentia per gentes enotesceret, Sen. Ben. 3, 32.—In the perf., Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 3; Tac. H. 3, 34 *fin.*; Suet. Oth. 3 (with divulgare).

ē-noto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to mark out, note down (not ante-Aug. and rare): meditabar aliquid enotabamque, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 1: figuras, id. ib. 6, 16, 10: verbum cui tribus litteris, Quint. 1, 7, 27: signa nostra, App. M. 9, p. 237.—Poet.: pictis anas enotata pennis, Petr. poet. Sat. 93, 2, 4.

enrythmos, on, *adj.*, = *ἐνρυθμος*, rhythmical, in harmony: tempora, Mart. Cap. 9, § 972; cf. § 970.

*** ens**, entis, n. [sum], a thing; formed, like essentia, after the Gr. οὐσία, by Flavius (or Fabianus), acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 33 Spald. N. cr., but first used by Caesar, acc. to Prisc. 18, 8, 75: entia (= τὰ ὄντα), Quint. 2, 14, 2.

ensicūlus, i, m. (also **ensicūla**, ae, f., acc. to Probus ap. Prisc. p. 618 *fin.*), dim. [ensis], a little sword, rapier, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 112 sq.

ensifer, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [ensis-fero], sword-bearing: Orion (like the Gr. ξιφῆρης), Luc. 1, 665: Celeneus, Val. Fl. 3, 406: catervae, Stat. Th. 4, 321.

ensiger, gera, gerum, *adj.* [ensis-gero], sword-bearing: Orion, Ov. A. A. 2, 56; id. F. 4, 388.

ensi-pōtens, entis, *adj.*, mighty in using the sword; cf. Narsus, Coripp. 4, 366.

ensis, is, m. [Sanscrit. root as-, asyati, hurl; asi, sword], a sword, brand. **I.** Prop. (almost exclusively in the poets; synonym with gladius, acc. to Quint. 10, 1, 11; cf. also spatha, acinaces, sica, mucro, pugio), Lucr. 5, 1293; Cic. poet. ap. Gell. 15, 6, 3; and id. N. D. 2, 63 *fin.*; Tib. 1, 3, 47; 1, 10, 1: ensem haesurum jugulo puto, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 484; Verg. A. 2, 393; 553 et saep.; Liv. 7, 10, 9.—**II.** Meton. **A.** War, Sil. 7, 167; Stat. S. 4, 7, 45; cf.: lateque vagatur ensis, i. e. slaughter, Luc. 2, 102.—**B.** For defender: MARCELLO ROMANORVM ENSI, Inscr. Momms. 1984.—**C.** Royal sway, Luc. 5, 61.—**D.** Ensis, the constellation Orion, Val. Fl. 2, 68; cf. ensifer.

† **entāticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐντατικός, *stretching, stimulating*. **I.** *Adj.*: emplatron, Fulg. Myth. 3, 7. — **II.** *Subst.*: **entaticus**, i, m., a *plant* = satyrion, App. Herb. 15.

† **entēlēchia**, ae, f., = ἐντελέχεια, in the lang. of the Aristotelian philosophy, *actuality*, Tert. Anim. 32; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 22 (v. Lidd. and Scott, s. v. ἐντελέχεια).

Entella, ae, f., = Ἐντελλα, a *city* in the interior of Sicily, now Rocca d'Entella, Sil. 14, 204. — Hence, **Entellini**, ōrum, m., the *inhabitants of Entella*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91. — In *sing.*, Entellinus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87. — And *adj.*: Entellinus senatus, id. ib.

Entellus, i, m., a *Sicilian hero*, famous as a pugilist, Verg. A. 5, 387 sq.

† **entērocēle**, ēs, f., = ἐντεροκήλη, a *rupture, hernia*, Plin. 26, 13, 83, § 134; Mart. 10, 56; 11, 84. — Hence, **entērocēlicus**, i, m., one *suffering from hernia*, Plin. 26, 8, 49, § 79 al.; Mart. 12, 70.

* **entheātus**, a, um, *adj.* [enthēus], *divinely inspired*, Mart. 12, 57.

† **entheca**, ae, f., = ἐνθήκη. **I.** A *store*, Cod. Th. 14, 3, 7; Dig. 32, 67, § 2 al. — **II.** A *magazine*, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 12. — **III.** A *hoard*, August. Serm. 355, 4.

† **enthēus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐνθεος. **I.** *Pass.*, *divinely inspired* (a poet. word of the post-Aug. per.), Mart. 11, 84; Stat. S. 1, 2, 227; 3, 5, 97; Sen. Med. 382 al. — **II.** *Act.*, *inspiring*: mater, i. e. Cybele, Mart. 5, 41, 3.

† **enthūsiastae**, ōrum, m., a *sect of heretics*, Cod. Th. 16, 5, 65, § 5.

† **enthymēma**, ātis, n., = ἐνθύμημα, *rheter. and dialect. t. t.* **I.** A *reflection, meditation, an argument* (pure Lat. commentatio), Quint. 5, 10, 1; 5, 14, 1; 24; 8, 5, 4 et saep.; Cic. Top. 14; Juv. 6, 450. — **II.** A *conclusion drawn from the contrary*, Cic. Top. 13, 55; Quint. 8, 5, 9.

† **enthymēsis**, is, f., = ἐνθύμησις, *animation* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Val. 9 fin. al. **ē-nūbilo**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to free from clouds, to make clear* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit., Tert. Apol. 35. — **II.** Trop.: *veritatem*, Paul. Carm. 21, 667 al.

ē-nūbo, psi, 3, v. n. (a Livian word). **I.** *To marry out of one's rank*: e patribus, Liv. 4, 4, 7; 10, 23, 4. — **II.** In gen., *to marry and leave the paternal house*, Liv. 26, 34, 3, v. Weissenb. ad Liv. 39, 19, 5. † **enubro** *inhibenti*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 16 Müll.

enūcleāte, adv., *plainly, without ornament*, v. enucleo, P. a. fin.

enūcleātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from enucleo.

ē-nūcleō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to take out the kernels, to clear from the husk*. **I.** Lit.: *basas*, Scribon. Comp. 233; Marc. Emp. 20; Apic. 4, 5: *uva passa enucleata*, id. 10, 1. — **II.** Trop.: *to lay open, make clear, explain* (cf.: *enodo, extrico, expedio*, etc.): haec nunc enucleare non ita necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23; id. Part. 17; Gell. 19, 8, 14; Cod. Just. 1, 17 in lemm. — Hence, **enūcleātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Clear, pure, unadulterated*: suffragia (opp. eblandita), i. e. *given from pure conviction, free from impure motives*, Cic. Planc. 4, 10: *reprehensiones voluntatum, pure, simple*, Gell. 7, 3, 47 (cf. shortly afterwards, *voluntates nudas*). — *Pur.* as *subst.* **enūcleāta**, ōrum, n., the *essence, the condensed meaning*: ex diversis auctoribus enucleata collegi, Veg. 4 praef. 2. — **B.** Of *speech, plain, unadorned*: *genus dicendi*, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 22; id. Or. 26 fin. — Adv.: **enūcleāte** (acc. to B.), *plainly, without ornament of speech*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3; id. Or. 9, 28; id. Brut. 30, 115; 9, 35; id. Fin. 4, 3, 6; 5, 29, 88; id. Tusc. 4, 14, 33. — *Comp.*, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 15; August. Civ. D. 15, 1. — *Sup.*, Aug. Enchir. 83.

enūdātio, ōnis, f. [enudo], a *laying bare*: animae, mentis, Ambros. Noë. 29, 112.

ē-nūdo, āre, v. a., *to lay bare, to deprive of*, trop. (late Lat.): Romam suis

civibus, Cassiod. Var. 10, 13 al. — (In Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 26, false reading for enodo).

ē-numerātio, ōnis, f. [enúmero], a *counting up, enumerating*. **I.** In gen.: *malorum*, Cic. Leg. 3, 10: *bonorum et malorum*, id. Part. Or. 17, 58: *singulorum argumentorum*, id. Clu. 24: *oratorum*, id. Brut. 36 fin. — **II.** In *rheter. lang.*, a *recapitulation* (Gr. ἀνακεφαλαιώσις), Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 45; 1, 52; Quint. 5, 14, 11; 6, 1, 1 al.

ē-nūmero, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to reckon up, count over, count out* (class.). **I.** In gen.: *jamne enumerasti id, quod ad te reditum putes?* Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 28: *dies*, *Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 2: *peculium*, i. e. *to rate, estimate*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 91: *pretium, to count out, to pay*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133.

— **II.** In *partic.*, *to enumerate in speaking, to recount, relate* (so most freq.): *enumerare possum, quae sit in figuris animantium descriptio partium*, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; cf. Sall. C. 51, 9: *stipendia*, Liv. 3, 58: *proelia*, Nep. Hann. 5, 4: *triumphos et domitas gentes*, Ov. F. 3, 719: *vulnera, oves*, Prop. 2, 1, 44 (with *narrare*): *plurima fando*, Verg. A. 4, 334: *prolem meorum*, id. ib. 6, 717: *femineos coetus alicui*, Ov. A. A. 1, 254: *Juniam familiam a stirpe ad hanc aetatem ordine*, Nep. Att. 18, 3: *ne de eodem plura enumerando defatigemus lectores*, id. Lys. 2, 1.

enunciātio, enunciativus, etc., v. enunt-.

ē-nundino, āre, v. a., *to buy, purchase* (eccl. Lat.); trop.: *Spiritum Sanctum*, Tert. Idol. 9.

enuntiātio (enunciat-), ōnis, f. [enuntio], in *rheter. and dialect. lang.*, a *declaration, enunciation, proposition*, Cic. Fat. 1; 10; 12; Quint. 7, 3, 2; 9, 1, 23.

enuntiātivus (enunciat-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *declarative, enunciative*, Sen. Ep. 117, 12 sq. — As *gram. t. t.* = ἀπαγγελτικός, *demonstrative, picturesque*: *genus poëmaticum*, Diom. 479 P.

enuntiātor, ōris, m. [id.], a *revealer, declarer*: *verborum Dei*, August. Qu. in Heptat. 2, 17.

enuntiātrix (enunciat-), icis, f. [id.], *she who enounces or declares*: *ars* (rhetorice), Quint. 2, 15, 21: *sensuum* (lingua), Prud. στέφ. 10, 771.

enuntiātum (enunciat-), i, n., a *proposition*; v. enuntio, II.

ē-nuntio (enuncio), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to say out* (esp. something that should be kept secret), *to divulge, disclose, to report, tell*. **I.** Prop. (good prose): *ut, quod meae conceditumst taciturnitati clam, ne enuntiare, quoquam*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 106: *sociorum consilia adversariis*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 17, 5: *rem Helvetiis per indicium*, id. ib. 1, 4, 1; cf.: *dolum Ciceroni per Fulviam*, Sall. C. 28, 2: *mysteria*, Cic. Mur. 11, 25; id. de Or. 1, 47, 206; cf. Liv. 10, 38; 23, 35; Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 2; 5, 58, 1 et saep. — With *acc.* and *inf.*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 66. — *Absol.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 30 fin. — **II.** Transf., in gen., *to speak out, say, express, declare* (for the most part only in Cic. and Quint. in the *rheter., dialect., and gram. signif.*): *cum inflexo commentatoque verbo res eadem enuntiat ornatius*, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168: *sententias breviter*, id. Fin. 2, 7, 20: *obscena nudis nominibus*, Quint. 8, 3, 38: *voluntatem aliquam*, id. 3, 3, 1; cf. id. 9, 1, 16; 8, 3, 62: *fundamentum dialecticae est, quicquid enuntietur* (id. autem appellat ἀξίωμα, quod est quasi effatum) aut verum esse, aut falsum, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 29 fin. — Cf. in the *part. subst.*: **enuntiātum**, i, n., a *proposition*, = enuntiatio, Cic. Fat. 9, 19, and 12, 28. — **B.** To *pronounce, utter* (litterae) quae scribuntur aliter quam enuntiat, Quint. 1, 7, 28; cf. id. 1, 5, 18; 1, 11, 4; 2, 11, 4 al.: *masculino genere cor, ut multa alia, enuntiavit Ennius*, Caesell. ap. Gell. 7, 2, 4.

* **ēnuptio**, ōnis, f. [enubo], a *marrying out of one family into another*: *gentis*, Liv. 39, 19, 5 Weissenb. ad loc.

ē-nūtrio, īvi or īi, ītum, 4, v. a., *to bring up, to nourish, feed, support* (rare and not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: *puerum sub antris*, Ov. M. 4, 289: *purpureae lutense genus*, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 131: *platanum*, id.

12, 1, 4, § 8. — **II.** Trop., *to promote, nourish*: unde *origines aedificiorum sint institutae, et quibus rationibus enutritae et progressae sint gradatim ad hanc finitionem*, Vitruv. 2, 1 fin.: *ingenia*, Quint. 8 proem. 2: *verbis fidei*, Vulg. 1 Tim. 4, 6.

enūtritio, ōnis, f. [enutrio], *nourishment, i. e. instruction*: *magistrorum*, Hier. in Matt. 4 ad 24, 19.

Enyō, ūs, f., = Ἐννό, the *goddess of war*, pure Lat. Bellona (only in post-Aug. poets). **I.** Prop., Sil. 10, 203; Stat. Th. 8, 657. — **II.** Meton., *war, battle*: *navalis*, Mart. Spect. 24, 3.

1. eo, īvi or īi (it, Verg. A. 9, 418 al.; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. vol. 2, p. 206 sq.: *isse, issem, etc.*, for *ivisse, etc.*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 25; Cic. Rosc. Am. 23, 64; id. Phil. 14, 1, 1; Ov. M. 7, 350 et saep.: *isti*, Turp. ap. Non. 4, 242: *istis*, Luc. 7, 834, etc., v. Neue Formenl. 2, 515), *ire* (*inf. pass. irier*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 16), *itum*, v. n. [root i-, Sanscr. emi, go; Gr. εἶμι; causat. ἔνιμι = *jacio*, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 403], *to go* (of every kind of motion of animate or inanimate things), *to walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass, etc.* (very freq. in all periods and sorts of writing). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: *eo ad forum*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 95: *i domum*, id. ib. 5, 2, 71 sq.: *nos priores ibimus*, id. Poen. 3, 2, 34: *i in cruceum, go and be hanged!* id. As. 5, 2, 91; cf.: *i in malam crucem*, id. Cas. 3, 5, 17; id. Ps. 3, 2, 57; 4, 7, 86: *i in malam rem hinc*, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 37: *iens in Pompeianum*, Cic. Att. 4, 9 fin.: *subsidio suis ierunt*, Caes. B. G. 7, 62, 8: *quom. it dormitum*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23; id. Most. 3, 2, 4; 16; Hor. S. 1, 6, 119 et saep., cf.: *dormitum, lusum*, id. ib. 1, 5, 48: *cubitum*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 27; 5, 4, 8; id. Ps. 3, 2, 57; Cic. Rosc. Am. 23; id. Div. 2, 59, 122 et saep. — Poet. with the *acc.* of the terminus: *ibis Cecropios portus*, Ov. H. 10, 125: *Loers*: *Sardoos recessus*, Sil. 12, 368; cf.: *hinc Afros*, Verg. E. 1, 65. — With a *cognate acc.*: *ire vias*, Prop. 1, 1, 17: *exsequias*, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 37: *pompam funeris*, Ov. F. 6, 663 et saep.: *non explorantur eundae vitandaeque viae*, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 419: *animae ad lumen iturae*, Verg. A. 6, 680: *ego ire in Piraeum volo*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 63; cf.: *visere ad aliquam*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 114; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 52: *videre*, Prop. 1, 1, 12: *ire pedibus, on foot*, Liv. 28, 17, 1; id. 1, 15: *curru*, id. 28, 9; Ov. H. 1, 46; cf.: *in equis*, id. A. A. 1, 214: *in raeda*, Mart. 3, 47: *super equos*, Just. 41, 3; and with *equis* to be supplied, Verg. A. 5, 554: *puppibus*, Ov. H. 19, 180; cf.: *cum classe Pisas*, Liv. 41, 17 et saep.: *concedere quo poterunt undae, cum pisces ire nequibunt?* Lucr. 1, 380. — **b.** Of things: *alvus non it, Cato R. R. 157, 7*; *so, sanguis narius*, Lucr. 6, 1203: *Euphrates jam mollior undis*, Verg. A. 8, 726: *sudor per artus*, id. ib. 2, 174: *fucus in artus*, Lucr. 2, 683: *telum* (with *volare*), id. 1, 971: *trabes*, i. e. *to give way, sink*, id. 6, 564 et saep.: *in semen ire* (asparagum), *to go to seed*, Cato, R. R. 161, 3; so Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 159; cf.: *in corpus juvenes*, Quint. 2, 10, 5: *sanguis it in sucos, turns into*, Ov. M. 10, 493. — **B.** In *partic.*

1. To go or proceed against with hostile intent, to march against: *quos fugere credebant, infestis signis ad se ire viderunt*, Caes. B. G. 6, 8, 6; ad hostem, Liv. 42, 49: *contra hostem*, Caes. B. G. 7, 67, 2; cf. id. B. C. 3, 31 fin.: *adversus hostem*, Liv. 42, 49: *in hostem*, id. 2, 6; Verg. A. 9, 424 et saep.; cf.: *in Capitolium, to go against, to attack*, Liv. 3, 17. — **2.** Pregn., *to pass away, disappear* (very rare): *saepe hominem paulatim cernimus ire*, Lucr. 3, 526; cf. ib. 530; 594.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to go, pass, proceed, move, advance*: *ire in opus alienum*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 6: *in dubiam imperii servititque aleam*, Liv. 1, 23 fin.: *in alteram causam praeceptis ierat*, id. 2, 27: *in rixam*, Quint. 6, 4, 13: *in lacrimas*, Verg. A. 4, 413; Stat. Th. 11, 193: *in poenas*, Ov. M. 5, 668 et saep.: *ire per singula*, Quint. 6, 1, 12; cf. id. 4, 2, 32; 7, 1, 64; 10, 5, 21: *ad quem* (modum) *non per gradus itur*, id. 8, 4, 7 et saep.: *dicite qua sit eundum*, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 19: *ire infitias, v. infitias*: *Latinae debent cito pariter ire*, Quint. 1, 1, 14: *aliae contradictiones eunt interim longius*, id. 5, 13, 54: *in eosdem semper pedes ire* (com-

positio), id. 9, 4, 142: cum per omnes et personas ad affectus eat (comœdia), id. 1, 8, 7; cf. id. 1, 2, 13; Juv. 1, 142: Phrygiae per oppida facti Rumor it, Ov. M. 6, 146: it clamor caelo, Verg. A. 5, 431: factoque in secula ituro, Laetantur tribuisse locum, to go down to posterity, Sil. 12, 312; cf. with a subject-sentence: ibit in saecula, fuisse principem, cui, etc., Plin. Pan. 55.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pub. law t. t. **a.** Pedibus ire, or simply ire in aliquam sententiam, in voting, to go over or accede to any opinion (opp. discedere, v. h. v. fl. B. 2. b.): cum omnes in sententiam ejus pedibus irent, Liv. 9, 8, 13: pars major eorum qui aderant in eandem sententiam ibat, id. 1, 32 fin.; 34, 43; 42, 3 fin.—**Poss. impers.:** in quam sententiam cum pedibus iretur, Liv. 5, 9, 2: ibatur in eam sententiam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1 fin.: itum in sententiam, Tac. A. 3, 23; 12, 48.—And opp. to the above, **b.** Ire in alia omnia, to vote against a bill, v. alius, II.—**2.** Mercant. t. t. for vñeo, to go for, be sold at a certain price, Plin. 13, 23, 53, § 194: tot Pontus eat, tot Lydia nummis, Claud. Eutr. 1, 203.—**3.** Pregn., of time, to pass by, pass away: it dies, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 12; Hor. C. 2, 14, 5; 4, 5, 7: anni, id. Ep. 2, 2, 55; cf.: anni more fluentis aquae, Ov. A. A. 3, 62.—**4.** With the accessory notion of result, to go, proceed, turn out, happen: incipit res melius ire quam putaram, Cic. Att. 14, 15; cf. Tac. A. 12, 68: prorsus ibat res, Cic. Att. 14, 20 fin.; Curt. 8, 5: postquam omnia fatis Caesaris ire videt, Luc. 4, 144.—Hence the wish: sic eat, so may he fare: sic eat quaecunque Romana lugebit hostem, Liv. 1, 26; Luc. 5, 297 Cort.; 2, 304; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 155.—**5.** Constr. with a supine, like the Gr. μέλλειν, to go or set about, to prepare, to wish, to be about to do any thing: si opulenter it petitum pauperioris gratiam, etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 69; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 36: quod ut prohibuit irem, quod in me esset, meo labori non parsi, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. PARSII, p. 242 Müll.; so, perditum gentem universam, Liv. 32, 22: ultum injurias, scelera, id. 2, 6; Quint. 11, 1, 42: servitum Grai matribus, Verg. A. 2, 786 et saep.: bonorum praemia ereptum eunt, Sall. J. 85, 42.—Hence the construction of the *inf. pass.* ire with the supine, in place of an *inf. fut. pass.*: mihi omne argentum redditum iri, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 5: mihi istaec videtur praeda praedatum irier, id. Rud. 4, 7, 16 et saep.—Poet. also with *inf.*: seu pontum carpere remis Ibis, Prop. 1, 6, 34: attollere facta regum, Stat. S. 5, 3, 11: fateri, id. Th. 3, 61 al.—**6.** Imp. i, eas, eat, etc., since the Aug. period more freq. a mocking or indignant expression, go then, go now: i nunc et cupidi nomen amantis habe, Ov. H. 3, 26; so, i nunc, id. ib. 4, 127; 9, 105; 17, 57; id. Am. 1, 7, 35; Prop. 2, 29, 22 (3, 27, 22 M.); Verg. A. 7, 425; Juv. 6, 306 al.: i, sequere Italiam ventis, Verg. A. 4, 381; so, i, id. ib. 9, 634: fremunt omnibus locis: Irent, crearent consules ex plebe, Liv. 7, 6 fin.

2. eo, adv. [old dat. and abl. form of pron. stem i; cf. is]. **1.** In locat. and abl. uses, **A.** Of place—in eo loco, there, in that place (rare): quid (facturus est) cum tu eo quinque legiones haberes? Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 2: quo loco... ibi... eoque, Cels. 8, 9, 1: eo loci, Tac. A. 15, 74; Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 136; so trop.: eo loci, in that condition: res erat eo jam loci, ut, etc., Cic. Sect. 13, 68; Tac. A. 14, 61; Dig. 5, 1, 52, § 3.—**B.** Of cause—ea re. **1.** Referring to a cause or reason before given, therefore, on that account, for that reason: is nunc dicitur venturus peregre: eo nunc commenta est dolum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 66; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 41: dederam litteras ad te: eo nunc ero brevior, Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 1; Sall. C. 21, 3; Liv. 8, 8, 8; Tac. H. 2, 65; Nep. Pelop. 1, 3; id. Milt. 2, 3 et saep.—So with conjunctions, eoque, et eo, eo quoque, in adding anything as a consequence of what precedes, and for that reason: absolute pares, et eo quoque innumerabiles, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 55: impeditus eoque hostibus incautum, Tac. A. 1, 50: per gentes integras et eo feroces, Vell. 2, 115, 2; Quint. 4, 1, 42 al.—**2.** Referring to a foll. clause, giving (a) a cause or reason, with quia, quoniam, quod, etc.; so with quia: eo fit, quia mihi plurimum credo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 124; id.

Capt. 1, 1, 2: nunc eo videtur foedus, quia, etc., Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 17; 3, 1, 25: quia scripseras, eo te censebam, etc., Cic. Att. 10, 17, 4; Sall. C. 20, 3; Tac. Agr. 22.—With quoniam: haec eo notavi, quoniam, etc., Gell. 7, 13.—With quod: quod... non potueritis, eo vobis potestas erepta sit, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 22; Nep. Eun. 11, 5; Liv. 9, 2, 4; Caes. B. G. 1, 23; so, neque eo... quod, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 43; Varr. R. P. 1, 5.—(β) A purpose, motive or reason, with quo, ut, ne; and after negatives, with quo, quin, and subj.—So with quo: eo scripsi, quo plus auctoritatis haberem, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 1; Sall. C. 22, 2; so, non eo... quo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 16: neque eo... quo, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 4; id. Rosc. Am. 18, 51.—With ut: haec eo scripsi, ut intellegeres, Cic. Fam. 13, 69, 2; id. de Or. 3, 49, 187; Lact. 4, 5, 9.—With ne: Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 63; Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 17: quod ego non eo vereor, ne mihi noceat, Cic. Att. 9, 2; id. Rab. Perd. 3, 9.—With quin: non eo haec dico, quin quae tu vis ego velim, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 60; id. As. 5, 1, 16.

C. Of measure or degree—with words of comparison, so much, by so much—followed by quo (= tanto... quanto): quae eo fructuosiores fiunt, quo calidior terra aratur, Varr. R. R. 1, 32, 1: eo gravior est dolor, quo culpa major, Cic. Att. 11, 11, 2; id. Fam. 2, 19, 1; so with quantum: quantum juniores patrum plebi se magis insinuabant, eo acrius contra tribuni tendebant, etc., Liv. 3, 15, 2; id. 44, 7, 6: quanto longius abscederent, eo, etc., id. 30, 30, 23.—Esp. freq. the formulae, eo magis, eo minus, so much the worse (the less), followed by quo, quod, quoniam, si, ut, ne: eo magis, quo tanta penuria est in omni honoris gradu, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 7: eo minus veritus navibus, quod in litore molli, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 9; Cic. Off. 3, 22, 88; id. Att. 15, 9 fin.: eo magis, quoniam, etc., Cels. praef. p. 14, 12 Müll.: nihil admirabilis fieri potest, eoque magis, si ea sunt in adulescente, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48; id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: eo diligentius ut ne parvula quidem titubatione impidiremur, Auct. Her. 2, 8, 12; Cic. Rab. Perd. 3, 9: ego illa extuli et eo quidem magis, ne quid ille superiorum meminisse me putaret, id. Att. 9, 13, 3.—In this combination eo often expresses also the idea of cause (cf. B. 1. supra): hoc probis pretium est. Eo mihi magis lubet cum probis potius quam cum improbis vivere, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 37: solliciti tamen et anxii sunt; eoque magis, quod se ipsi continent et coercent, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 70; and some passages may be classed under either head: dederam triduo ante litteras ad te. Eo nunc ero brevior, Cic. Fam. 6, 21, 1; id. Inv. 1, 4, 5; id. Off. 2, 13, 45; id. Fam. 9, 16, 9; Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 8.

II. In dat. uses. **A.** With the idea of motion, to that place, thither (= in eum locum): eo se recipere coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 5: uti eo cum introas, circumspectas, uti inde exire possit, Cato, R. R. 1, 2: eo tela conicere, Auct. B. Afr. 72: eo respicere, Sall. J. 35, 10; so, followed by quo, ubi, unde: non potuit melius pervenire, eo, quo nos volumus, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 35: venio nunc eo, quo me fides ducit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: ibit eo quo vis, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 40: (venit) eo, ubi non modo res erat, etc., Cic. Quint. 11; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 21; Vell. 2, 108, 2: eo, unde discedere non oportuit, revertamur, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 3; Liv. 6, 35, 2; Sall. C. 60, 2; so (late Lat.) with loci: perducendum eo loci, ubi actum sit, Dig. 10, 4, 11, § 1; ib. 47, 2, 3, § 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** With the idea of addition, thereto, in addition to that, besides: accessit eo, ut milites ejus, etc., Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 4: accessit eo, quod, etc., id. Att. 1, 13, 1.—**2.** With the idea of tendency, to that end, with that purpose, to this result: hoc autem eo spectabat, ut eam a Philippo corruptam diceret, Cic. Div. 2, 57, 118: haec eo pertinet oratio, ut ipsa virtus se sustentare posse videretur, id. Fam. 6, 1, 12: hoc eo valebat, ut, etc., Nep. Them. 4, 4.—**3.** With the idea of degree or extent, to that degree or extent, so far, to such a point: eo scientiae progredi, Quint. 2, 1, 6: postquam res publica eo magnificentiae venerit, gliscere singulos, Tac. A. 2, 33; id. H. 1, 16; id. Agr. 28: eo magnitudinis procedere, Sall. J. 1, 5; 5, 2; 14, 3: ubi jam eo consuetudinis adducta res est, ut, etc., Liv. 25, 8, 11; 28,

27, 12; 32, 18, 8 al.; Just. 3, 5: eo insolentiae processit, Plin. Pan. 16: eo rerum ventum erat, ut, etc., Curt. 5, 12, 3; 7, 1, 35.—With gen., Val. Max. 3, 7, 1 al.; Flor. 1, 24, 2; 2, 18, 12; Suet. Caes. 77; Plin. Pan. 16, 5; Sen. Q. N. 4 praef. § 9: eo rem jam adducam, ut nihil divinationis opus sit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: res eo est deducta, ut, etc., id. Att. 2, 18, 2; Hor. C. 2, 1, 226; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18.—**C.** Of time, up to the time, until, so long, usually with usque, and followed by dum, donec: usque eo premere capita, dum illae captum amitterent, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 124; Liv. 23, 19, 14; Tac. A. 4, 18: eo usque flagitatus est, donec ad exitium dederetur, id. ib. 1, 32; Quint. 11, 3, 53: eo usque vivere, donec, etc., Liv. 40, 8; cf. Col. 4, 24, 20; 4, 30, 4.—Rarely by quamdiu: eo usque, quamdiu ad fines barbaricos veniretur, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45.

* **ēoad, adv.** [inverted from adeo; cf. quoad], until: nuptias eludit, eoad dum puerorum avus fato concessit, App. Mag. 63, p. 318, 13 (cf. adeo, I. A. 2.).

eodem, adv. [old dat. and abl. of idem], of place. **1.** Of the place in which, with gen. loci, in the same place (rare): res eodem est loci quo reliquisti, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 5: additi eodem (i. e. in Aventino) novi cives, Liv. 1, 33, 2: arduum est eodem loci potentiam et concordiam esse, Tac. A. 4, 4; Suet. Aug. 65; id. Calig. 53.—**II.** Of the place to which. **A.** To the same place, to the same point: Orgetorix omnes clientes obacratosque suos eodem conduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 2; 4, 28; 5, 11: ego pol te redigam eodem unde ortus es, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 13: eodem accedit servitus, sudor, sitis, id. Merc. 4, 1, 8; Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 26; Suet. Caes. 64; Curt. 4, 15, 2; Lact. Opif. D. 8, 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To the same thing, to the same point or purpose: quid si accedit eodem, ut tenuis antea fueris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 86: accedit eodem volgi voluntas, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5: eodem pertinet quod, id. Att. 8, 9, 1; Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 4.—**2.** To the same person or persons: eodemque honores poenasque congeri, i. e. in eundem civem, Liv. 27, 34, 13: eodemque adjungas quos natura putes asperos, Cic. Planc. 16, 40.

† **ēon, ōnis, f.**, an unknown tree, Plin. 13, 22, 39, § 119.

ēopse, v. ipse init.

ēōs (only in nom.), *f.*, = ἥως, the dawn (pure Lat. Aurora), Ov. F. 3, 877; 4, 389; Sen. Herc. Oet. 615.—**B.** Meton., the East, the Orient, Luc. 9, 544.—**II.** Deriv. **ēōus, a, um. A. Adj.** **1.** Belonging to the morning, morning-: Atlantides absconduntur, i. e. disappear, set in the morning, Verg. G. 1, 221.—More freq., **2.** Belonging to the east, eastern, orient (a favorite word of the Aug. poets): domus Aurorae, Prop. 2, 14, 10 (3, 10, 8 M.); equus, id. 4 (5), 3, 10: Arabes, Tib. 3, 2, 24; cf.: domus Arabum, Verg. G. 2, 115: acies, id. A. 1, 489: caelum, Ov. M. 4, 197: ripa, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 21: mare, Tib. 2, 2, 16; cf. fluctus, Hor. Epod. 2, 51: partes, id. C. 1, 35, 31; Ov. F. 1, 140; cf. orbis, id. ib. 3, 466; 5, 557 et saep.—**B.** Subst.: **ēōus, i, m.** **1.** Like ἥως (sc. ὁρίζων), the morning-star, Verg. G. 1, 288; id. A. 3, 588; 11, 4.—**2.** An inhabitant of the East, an Oriental, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 22 Jahn; id. Am. 1, 15, 29; Prop. 2, 3, 43 sq.—**3.** The name of one of the horses of the sun, Ov. M. 2, 153.

† **epactae, ārum, f.**, = ἐπακταί (sc. ἡμέραι), intercalary days, Isid. Or. 6, 17, 29 and 31.

† **ēpāgōge, ēs, f.**, = ἐπαγωγή, rhet. t. t. = inductio, induction, Rufin. de Fig. O. 26, p. 215 Ruhnck.

† **epalimma** genus vilissimi unguenti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 15 Müll.

ēpāmīnōndas, ae, m., = Ἐπαμεινώνδας, the famous general of the Thebans, victor at Leuctra and Mantinea, Nep. Epam.; Just. 6, 7 sq.; Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 139; id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; 1, 15, 33 al.

† **ēpanādīplōsis, is, f.**, = ἐπαναδιπλωσις, rhet. t. t., a repetition of the same word, Rufin. de Schem. § 9, p. 233 Ruhnck.

† **ēpanāphōra, ae, f.**, = ἐπαναφορά, rhet. t. t., a repetition of the same word at the beginning of several successive clauses, Rufin. de Schem. Lex. 6, p. 231 al.

† **ēpanōdus**, i, f., = ἐπάνωδος, rhet. t. t., a return to the same word, Rufin. de Schem. Lex. 19, p. 241 al.

† **ēpanorthōsis**, is, f., = ἐπανόρθωσις, rhet. t. t., a correction of one's self in speaking, Rufin. de Schem. 15, p. 238 al.

† **ēpaphaerēsis**, is, f., = ἐπαφαίρεσις, a repeated removal: barbae, Mart. 8, 52; Veg. Vet. 5, 24, 5.

† **ēpaphrōditus**, i, m., a freedman of the Emperor Nero, Suet. Ner. 49; Tac. A. 15, 55.—Hence, **ēpaphrōditianus**, a, um, adj., of Epaphroditus: horti, Front. Aquaed. 68.—2. An eminent Christian of Philippi, Vulg. Phil. 2, 25; 4, 18.

† **ēpaphus**, i, m., = Ἐπαφος, the son of Jupiter Ammon and Io, and builder of Memphis in Egypt, Ov. M. 1, 748; Hyg. Fab. 140.

ēpar, v. hēpar.

* **ē-pastus**, a, um, Part. [pasco], eaten up: escae, Ov. Hal. 119.

† **ēpendytes**, ae, m., = ἐπενδύτης, an outer garment, Hier. Vit. Hil. 4.

† **ēpenthesis**, is, f., = ἐπέθεσις, the insertion of a letter, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 164.

† **ēpeus** (**ēpius**), Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 13), i, m., = Ἐπειός, son of Panopeus, the contriver of the Trojan horse, Verg. A. 2, 264; Ov. F. 3, 825; Hyg. Fab. 108; Plaut. I. I. and Fragg. in Varr. L. L. 7, § 33 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 12 Müll.

† **ēphalmātor**, ōris, m. [vox hibr., ἐφάλλομαι and Lat. ending ator], a tumbler, dancer, Firm. Math. 8, 15.

† **ēphebeum** or **-ium**, i, n., = ἐφηβείον, a hall set apart for the youth in the palaestra, Vitr. 5, 11, 2.

† **ēphebia**, ae, f., = ἐφηβεία or ἐφηβία. **I.** Puberty, Don. ad Ter. And. 1, 1, 24.—**B.** Transf., the evidences of puberty, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 40.—**II.** = ephebeum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 9.

† **ēphēbicus**, a, um, adj., = ἐφηβικός, of or belonging to a youth: chlamyda, App. M. 10, p. 253, 32.

* **ēphēbitus**, i, m. [ephebus], one who has reached the age of adolescence, Varr. ap. Non. 140, 18 dub.

† **ēphēbus**, i (gen. plur. contr. ephebām, Stat. Th. 4, 232), m., = ἐφηβος, a male Greek youth from 13 to 20 years of age (cf.: puer, adolescens, juvenis, adultus, puer), Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 8; Cic. Fl. 21, 51; id. N. D. 1, 28, 79; Suet. Aug. 98; id. Ner. 12; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 171; Ov. A. A. 1, 147 al.: is postquam excessit ex ephebis (after the Gr. ἐξελθεῖν ἐξ ἐφήβων), i. e. after he had come to the age of manhood, Ter. And. 1, 1, 24 Ruhek. (also cited in Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 327).

† **ēphēdra**, ae, f., = ἐφέδρα, the plant horse-tail, Plin. 26, 7, 20, § 36.—Called, also, **ēphēdros**, Plin. 26, 13, 83, § 133.

† **ēphēlis**, idis, f., = ἐφελίς, freckles, Cels. 6, 5.

† **ēphēmēris**, idis, f., = ἐφήμερίς, a day-book, diary, ephemeris (cf.: commentarius, tabulae, scriptio, acta, etc.), Cic. Quint. 18, 57; Nep. Att. 13, 6; Sen. Ep. 123; Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 9; Prop. 3 (4), 23, 20; Ov. Am. 1, 12, 25 al.: ephemeridas ejus vitae composuit, Treb. Poll. Gallien. 18, 6.

† **ēphēmēron**, i, n., = ἐφήμερον, an unknown plant, Plin. 25, 13, 107, § 170.

† **ēphēsus**, a, um, adj., see the foll. art.

† **ēphesus**, i, f., = Ἐφεσος, an old and celebrated commercial city of Ionia, with a temple to Diana, now ruins near the village of Ayasuluk, Mel. 1, 17, 2; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 131 sqq.; Plaut. Bacch. 2, 1, 2; 2, 3, 75; 102; 4, 9, 124 et saep.—Derivv. **II.** **ēphēsus**, a, um, adj., Ephesian: Diana, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 73; id. Mil. 2, 5, 1; Cic. Div. 1, 23 fin.: mater, born at Ephesus, id. Phil. 3, 6, 15: pecunia, deposited in the temple there, Caes. B. C. 3, 33 fin.; 3, 105, 1.—Subst.: **ēphēsii**, ōrum, m., the Ephesians, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 75; Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 105; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 58 al.

† **ēphi**, n. indecl., a Hebrew measure, used for grain, oil, etc.; an epha, Vulg. Exod. 16, 36 et saep.

† **ēphīāltēs** (**ēphīāla**, ae, Sid. praef. Carm. 7, 25), ae, m., = Ἐφιάλτης. **I.** The son of Aloeus and brother of Otus, one of the stormers of heaven, killed by Apollo, Hyg. Fab. 28; Claud. B. Get. 75; Verg. Cul. 234.—**II.** The betrayer of the Spartans at Thermopylae, Front. Strat. 2, 2, 13.

* **ēphippiātus**, a, um, adj., furnished with an ephippium: equites, Caes. B. G. 4, 2, 5.

† **ēphippium**, ii, n., = ἐφίππιον, a horse-cloth, caparison, housing (cf. clitelae): tegimen equi ad mollem vecturam paratum, Non. p. 108, 30 (pure Lat. stragulum); Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15; id. ap. Non. l. l.; Caes. B. G. 4, 2, 4; Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 13; Gell. 5, 5, 3 al.—PROV.: optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus, i. e. each envies the other's condition, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 43.

† **ēphod**, n. indecl., part of the clothing of the Hebrew priest, Vulg. Exod. 25, 7 al.

† **ēphōrus**, i (nom. plur. ephoroe = ἑφοροι, Val. Max. 1, 41, ext. 8), m., = ἑφορος, a member of a well-known body of Spartan magistrates, the Ephori, Cic. Leg. 3, 7, 16; id. Tusc. 1, 42, 100; id. Off. 2, 23; Nep. Them. 7, 2; id. Ages. 4.

† **ēphōrus**, i, m., = Ἐφορος, a celebrated Greek historian of Cumae, a disciple of Isocrates, Cic. de Or. 2, 13 fin.; 23; id. Brut. 56, 204; id. Or. 51, 172; Quint. 9, 4, 87 al.

† **ēphūra**, ae, and (poet.) **ēphūre**, es, f., = Ἐφύρα, Ion. Ἐφύρη, another name for Corinth, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11; Ov. M. 2, 240; 7, 391; Stat. S. 2, 2, 34; so named, according to the myth, after a sea-nymph, Ephyre, Verg. G. 4, 343; Hyg. Fab. 275.—**II.** Derivv.

A. ēphyrēus, a, um, adj., Ephyrean, Corinthian: aera, Verg. G. 2, 464; cf. Corinthus, II. A. 6.—**B. ēphyraeus** or **ēphyrēus**, a, um, adj., the same: litus, Stat. Th. 6, 253: moenia, i. e. of Syracuse (a colony of Corinth), Sil. 14, 80; cf. ib. 52; also Dyrrachium (founded by the Corinthian Corcyraeans), Luc. 6, 17.—**C. ēphyrēiades**, ae, m., an Ephyrean, Corinthian, Stat. Th. 6, 652.—**D. ēphyrēias**, ādis, f., adj., Ephyrean, Corinthian: puellae, Claud. Bell. Get. 629.

† **ēpibāta**, ae, m., = ἐπιβάτης (one who mounts). **I.** A rider of a camel, Hyg. Grom. p. 10 b.—**II.** A soldier on board a ship (pure Lat. classarius miles), Auct. B. Alex. 11, 4; Auct. B. Afr. 20, 1; 62, 1; 63, 4; Vitr. 2, 8.

† **ēpibōle**, es, f., = ἐπιβολή, rhet. t. t., an addition, accumulation of similar words, Rutil. Lup. de Fig. 7, p. 24.

† **ēpicactis**, v. epipactis.

† **ēpicēdion** or **-ium**, ii, n., = ἐπικήδειον, a funeral song, darge, Stat. S. 2 praef.; 5, 3 and 5 in lemm.

† **ēpicertōmēsis**, is, f., = ἐπικερτόμησις, rhet. t. t., a sneer, sarcasm, Rufin. de Fig. 1, p. 196.

† **ēpicharmus**, i, m., = Ἐπίχαρμος. **I.** A famous Pythagorean philosopher and comic poet of Cos, who resided, after his early youth, in Syracuse (whence his surname of Siculus), Cic. Tusc. 1, 8; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 58; Plin. 20, 9, 34, § 89 al.—Hence, **B. Epicharmium**, illud, a saying of Epicharmus, Gell. 1, 15, 15.—**II.** The name of a poem by Ennius, Cic. Ac. 2, 16 fin. al.; v. Vahlen, Ennianae Poesis Reliquiae, p. 167 sq.

† **ēpichirēma**, ātis, n., = ἐπιχείρημα, rhet. t. t., a kind of argument or syllogism, Quint. 5, 10, 2 sq.; 5, 14, 5 al.

† **ēpichysis**, is, f., = ἐπίχυσις, a vessel for pouring out, Varr. L. L. 5, § 124 Müll.; Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 32.

† **ēpicitharisma**, ātis, n., = ἐπικιθάρισμα, the music after the play, the finale, Tert. adv. Val. 33.

† **ēpiclerus**, i, f., = Ἐπικλῆρος, An Only Daughter and Heiress, title of a comedy of Menander, Cic. Lael. 26, 99; Quint. 10, 1, 70.

† **ēpiclintae**, ārum, m., = ἐπικλινταί, earthquakes that move with a horizontal motion, App. de Mundo, 65, 23.

† **ēpicōnus**, a, um, adj., = ἐπικῶνος, in gram., of both genders, epicene (pure Lat. promiscuus): genus, Don. p. 1746 fin.; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 24.

† **ēpicōpus**, a, um, adj., = ἐπικῶπος, furnished with oars: phaselus, Cic. Att. 14, 16 init.

† **ēpicrātes**, ae, m., = Ἐπικράτης. **I.** The victorious, supreme; so Cicero names Pompey, Att. 2, 3.—**II.** A philosopher or rhetorician of Athens, Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21.—**III.** A native of Agyrum, Cic. Verr. 2, 9.

† **ēpicrōcum**, i, n., = ἐπικρόκον (v. Lid. and Scott sub h. v.), a fine, transparent garment worn by women, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 53 Müll.; Varr. ap. Non. 318, 25; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 13 Müll.—**II.** Transf. adj., transparent, fine, thin, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 16.

† **ēpictētus**, i, m., = Ἐπικτήτος, a famous Stoic philosopher of Hierapolis in Phrygia, Gell. 1, 2, 6 sq.

† **ēpicūrus**, i, m., = Ἐπικούρος, the famous Greek philosopher of Gargettus, in Attica, the author of the Epicurean philosophy, so called after him, which assumed pleasure to be the highest good, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 29; 2, 2 sq.; id. Ac. 2, 42; id. Tusc. 1, 34; 2, 3, 8 et saep.—Deriv. **II. ēpicūreus**, a, um, adj., of Epicurus, Epicurean: medicamenta doloris, i. e. pleasure, Cic. Fin. 2, 7 fin.: secta, Suet. Gram. 8.—More freq. subst.: **ēpicūrei**, ōrum, m., the adherents of the Epicurean philosophy, Epicureans, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25; 2, 25, 81; id. Tusc. 1, 31, 77; Vulg. Act. 17, 18 et saep.—In sing., Quint. 6, 3, 78; Suet. Gram. 6.

† **ēpicus**, a, um, adj., = ἐπικός, epic: poeta (Ennius), Cic. Opt. Gen. 1, 2: poema, id. ib. 1, 1; cf. carmen, Quint. 10, 1, 62; Fulg. Myth. 1, 2.—Plur. as subst.: **ēpici**, ōrum, m., the epic poets, Quint. 10, 1, 51.

† **ēpicyclus**, i, m., = ἐπικύκλος, a small circle having its centre on the circumference of a greater circle, an epicycle, Mart. Cap. 8, § 879.

† **ēpidamnus** (-os), i, f., = Ἐπιδάμνος, an older name of Dyrrachium, Mel. 2, 3, 13; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145; Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 38; id. ib. prol. 33, 49; 51; 72 al.—**II.** Derivv.

A. ēpidamniensis, e, the same: civis, id. ib. 5, 7, 11; cf. id. ib. prol. 32; 57.

† **ēpidaphna**, ae, f. (nom. **ēpidaphnes**, Plin. 5, 21, 18, § 79), = Ἐπιδάφνη or Ἐπιδάφνης (i. e. near the village of Daphne), another name for Antioch on the Orontes, Tac. A. 2, 83.

† **ēpidaurum**, i, n., a colonial city of Dalmatia, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 143; cf. Auct. B. Alex. 44 fin.

† **ēpidaurus**, i, f., = Ἐπιδάυρος. **I.** A city in Argolis, on the Saronic Gulf, with a famous temple of Aesculapius, now Epidaurio, Mel. 2, 3, 8; Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 17; Liv. 45, 28; Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83; Verg. G. 3, 44 al.—**B.** Derivv.

1. ēpidaurianus, a, um, adj., of Epidaurus, Epidaurian: litura, Ov. M. 15, 643: tellus, id. ib. 7, 436; cf. rura, Stat. Th. 4, 123: serpens, Hor. S. 1, 3, 27: nutrix Semeles, Beroe, Ov. M. 2, 278: deus, Prop. 2, 1, 61; called also simply Epidaurius, Ov. M. 15, 723; id. P. 1, 3, 21.—Subst.: **ēpidaurii**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Epidaurus, Mel. 2, 3, 8.—**2.**

ēpidaurēus, a, um, adj., the same: sedes, Avien. Arat. 207.—**3. ēpidauricus**, a, um, adj., the same: litus, Mel. 2, 7, 10.—**II. Epidaurus Limeria**, = Ἐπιδάυρος ἡ Λιμερία, a fortified sea-port on the eastern coast of Laconia, now Palea Monemvasia, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 17.

† **ēpidēmētica**, ōrum, n., = ἐπιδήμητικά, a payment in commutation for the liability to the quartering of troops, Cod. Th. 12, 41.

† **ēpidēmus**, a, um, adj., = ἐπιδήμιος, epidemic: species luis, Amm. 19, 4, 7.

† **ēpidermis**, idis, f., = ἐπίδερμις, the surface-skin, cuticle, Veg. Vet. 2, 61, 1.

† **ēpidicāzōmēnos**, i, m. (or **ēpidi-**

cazomene, *es. f.*, the title of a Greek comedy of Apollodorus, imitated by Terence in his *Phormio*, Ter. *Phorm.* prol. 26.

† **epidicticālis**, *e. adj.*, = ἐπιδεικτικός, pertaining to a norm, normal: terminus, Auct. de Limit. p. 250 sq. Goes.

† **epidicticus**, *a. um, adj.*, = ἐπιδεικτικός, for display, declamatory: in illo epidictico genere, quod diximus proprium sophistarum, Cic. Or. 13, 42 (written as Greek, id. ib. 11, 37; 61, 207).

Epīdīcus, *i. m.*, the name of a comedy of Plautus, taken from that of a slave, who is one of the characters.

† **epīdīpnis**, *idis, f.*, = ἐπιδειπνίς, a dessert, Petr. 69, 6; Mart. 11, 31.

Epīdīs, *ii. m.* **I.** A Roman rhetorician, teacher of M. Antony and Augustus, Plin. 17, 25, 38, § 243; Suet. *Rhet.* 4. — **II.** Marullus, a tribune of the people in the time of Caesar, Suet. *Caes.* 79 sq.

† **epīdixis**, *is, f.*, = ἐπιδίξις, a specimen of acting, Inscr. Orell. 2620.

† **epīdrōmus**, *i. m.*, = ἐπιδρόμος. **I.** A cord running up and down for opening and closing a net, Cato, R. R. 13, 1 Schneid.; Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 11. — **II.** The sail in the after-part of a ship, acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 3, 3.

Epīgēnes, *is, m.*, a Greek author, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; cf. Sen. Q. N. 3 al.

Epignōmus, *i. m.*, the name of a character in Plaut. *Stich.* 2, 2, 47.

Epigōni, *ōrum, m.*, = Ἐπίγονοι, the After-born. **I.** The sons of the seven heroes who went together against Thebes, Hyg. *Fab.* 71; as the name of a tragedy of Aeschylus, translated into Latin by Attius, Cic. Opt. Gen. 6, 18; id. *Tusc.* 2, 25, 60; id. *Off.* 1, 31, 114. — **II.** The children of the soldiers of Alexander the Great by Asiatic women, Just. 12, 4 fin.

† **epigramma**, *ātis, n. (dat. plur. epigrammatis, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 15. — Gen. plur.: epigrammatōn, Mart. 1 praef.; 1, 2; -matum, Suet. Aug. 85), = ἐπίγραμμα. I.* An inscription; on the base of a statue, Cic. *Verr.* 2, 4, 57; on an offering, Nep. *Paus.* 1, 3; on tombstones, Petr. 115 fin.; as a brand, id. ib. 103, 4. — **II.** An epigram, Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 34, 84; id. *Arch.* 10, 25; Quint. 1, 5, 20; Suet. *Caes.* 73 et saep.; so the Epigrammata of the poet Martial.

epigrammātārius, *ii. m.* [epigramma], an epigrammatist (late Lat.), Vop. *Florian.* 3; id. *Saturn.* 7.

† **epigrammāticus**, *a. um, adj.*, = ἐπιγραμματικός, epigrammatic: poeta Martialis, Spart. *Ael. Ver.* 5.

† **epigrammation**, *ii. n.*, = ἐπιγραμμάτων, a short epigram, Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll. (written by Müller as Greek).

† **epigrammatista**, *ae, m.*, = ἐπιγραμματιστής, an epigrammatist, Sid. *Ep.* 4, 1.

† **ēpīgri**, *ōrum, m.*, wooden pins, pegs, Sen. *Ben.* 2, 12 fin.; Isid. Orig. 19, 69, 7.

† **ēpīlepsia**, *ae, f.*, = ἐπιληψία, the falling sickness, epilepsy, Lat. morbus comitialis, Lampr. *Helio.* 20: boum, Veg. *Vet.* 5, 32; Cael. *Aur. Tard.* 1, 4, 60 sq.

† **ēpīlepticus**, *i. m.*, *adj.*, = ἐπιληπτικός, epileptic, Auct. *Fragm. Jur. Antej.* p. 38 ed. Mai.: passio = morbus comitialis, epilepsy, Cael. *Aur. Tard.* 2, 30, 162.

† **ēpīlēus**, *i. m.*, a sort of hawk, Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 21.

epilīmā, *v. epalimma.*

† **ēpīlōgus**, *i. m.*, = ἐπιλόγος, a winding up of a speech, peroration, epilogue (= peroratio or conclusio), Cic. *Brut.* 33 fin.; Quint. 6, 1, 55; 4, 1, 28; Cic. *de Or.* 2, 69; id. *Tusc.* 1, 47; id. *Planc.* 34; id. *Att.* 4, 15, 4; Quint. 6, 1, 37; 50 et saep.

† **epimēdion**, *ii. n.* **I.** An unknown plant, Plin. 27, 9, 53, § 76. — **II.** A stair-rail, balustrade, Inscr. Orell. 3301.

† **epimēlās**, *antis, m.*, = ἐπιμέλας, a gem superficially black, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 161.

† **epimēnia**, *ōrum, n.*, = ἐπιμήνια, provisions for a month, a month's rations (Lat. menstrua), Juv. 7, 120.

Epimēnides, *is, m.*, = Ἐπιμενίδης, a famous Greek poet and prophet of Crete, Cic. *Leg.* 2, 11, 28; id. *Div.* 1, 18; Varr. L. L. 7, § 3 Müll.; Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154; 7, 52, 53, § 175. — Perh. named after him: genus (bulborum) Epimenidu (i. e. Ἐπιμενίδου), Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 93 Silig. *N. cr.*

† **epimerismos**, *i. m.*, = ἐπιμερισμός, rhet. t. t., the summing up of the heads of an argument, Mart. *Cap.* 5, § 564.

Epimētheus, *ei, m.*, = Ἐπιμηθεύς, in the Greek mythology, a son of Iapetus and Clymene, the husband of Pandora, Hyg. *Fab. praef.* 142. — Whence his daughter Pyrrha is called **Epimēthis**, *idis, f.*, = Ἐπιμηθίς, Ov. *M.* 1, 390.

† **epimētrum**, *i. n.*, = ἐπίμετρον, what is given over the measure, over-measure, Cod. Th. 12, 6, 15.

† **epīnīcium**, *ii. n.*, = ἐπινίκιον, a song of victory: canere, Vulg. 1 Par. 15, 21. — *Plur.*: cantare, Suet. *Ner.* 43 fin. — **II.** Transf. in plur., a festival for victory: agere Hierosolymis, Vulg. 2 Macc. 8, 33.

† **epīnycētis**, *idis, f.*, = ἐπινυκτίς. **I.** Night-blains, pustules that arise in the night, Plin. 20, 2, 6, § 12 (in Cels. 5, 28, 15, written as Greek). — **II.** A kind of sore in the eyelid; also called syce, Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 44.

† **epīōnīcus** versus = versus Ionicus a majore, Prisc. de Metr. Ter. p. 1319 P.

† **epīpactis**, *idis, f.*, = ἐπιπακτίς, an herb; also called helleborine, Plin. 13, 20, 35, § 114; 27, 9, 52, § 76 (dub.; Jan. epicactis).

† **epīpēdos**, *ū, adj.* [ἐπι+πέδον], plain, level, Censor. Fr. 6, 2.

† **epīpētron**, *i. n.*, = ἐπιπετρον, a plant that grows on rocks, Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89.

Epīphānes, *is, m.*, = Ἐπιφανής, the son of Antiochus, king of Commagene, Tac. *H.* 2, 25 fin.

1. Epīphānia or **-ēa**, *ae, f.*, = Ἐπιφάνεια, a city of Cilicia, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93; Cic. *Fam.* 15, 4, 7 sq.

2. Epīphānia, *ōrum, n.*, = Ἐπιφάνια, the festival of the Epiphany, Cod. Th. 15, 5, 5.

† **epīphōnēma**, *ātis, n.*, = ἐπιφώνημα. — In rhet., an exclamation, Quint. 8, 5, 11; 11, 1, 52; Sen. *Contr.* 1, praef. 23.

† **epīphōra**, *ae, f.*, = ἐπιφωρά. **I.** An afflux; as a disease, a defluxion of humors, Col. 6, 17, 8; Plin. 20, 9, 40, § 103; 29, 6, 38, § 118 al. (in Cic. *Fam.* 16, 23, written as Greek). — **II.** As a rhet. fig., a repetition, Ruft. de Fig. 1, 8, p. 30.

† **epīplexis**, *is, f.*, = ἐπιπληξίς, rhet. t. t., a reproach, Ruft. de Fig. 21, p. 212.

† **epīplōcē**, *ēs, f.*, = ἐπιπλοκή, rhet. t. t., a connection, Ruft. de Fig. 13, p. 44.

† **epīredium**, *ii. n.* [ἐπι-reda; perh. derived immediately from the Greeks, who adopted the Gallic reda into their language], a thong by which a horse was attached to a cart, Juv. 8, 66; Quint. 1, 5, 68.

Epīrensīs, *e. v. Epirus, II. C.*

Epīrus or **-os**, *i. f.*, = Ἠπειρος, the province of Epirus, in the north of Greece, now part of Albania, Mel. 2, 3, 4 sq.; 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 1 sqq.; Cic. *Att.* 2, 4, 5; id. *Pis.* 40, 96; Varr. R. R. 2, praef. 7; Verg. *G.* 1, 59; id. *A.* 3, 292; Ov. *M.* 8, 283; Stat. *Achil.* 1, 428 et saep. — **II.** Derivv. **A. Epīrōtēs**, *ae, m.*, = Ἠπειρώτης, an inhabitant of Epirus, an Epīrote, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 98; Aur. *Vict.* Vir. III. 33; scanned Epīrōtēs, Aus. *Profess.* 15, 13. — *Adj.*, of Epirus: Epīrotae equi, Veg. *Vet.* 6, 6, 3. — **B. Epīroticus**, *a. um, adj.*, = Ἠπειρωτικός, of or from Epirus, Epīrotic: familia, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 5: boves, id. ib. 2, 5, 10: canes, id. ib. 2, 9, 5: res, Cic. *Fam.* 13, 18 fin.: litterae, id. *Att.* 5, 20, 9; 12, 53 et saep. — **C. Epīrensis**, *e. adj.*, of Epirus: Alexander, Liv. 8, 17, 9.

† **episcēnium**, *ii. n.*, = ἐπισκήνιον, a portion of a theatre, the story over the stage, Vit. 7, 5, 5; called, also, **episcēnos** = ἐπισκήνος, id. 5, 7, 3; cf. Müller's *Archäol.* d. K. § 289.

episcōpālis, *e. adj.* [episcopus], epis-

copal: solium, Prud. *steφ.* 33. — *Adv.*: **episcōpaliter**, *episcopally*, Aug. *Conf.* 5, 13.

episcōpātus, *ūs, m.* [id.], the office and dignity of a bishop, episcopate, Tert. *Bapt.* 17; Amm. 27, 3, 12; Vulg. *Psa.* 108, 7 al.

† **episcōpus**, *i. m.*, = ἐπίσκοπος, an overseer, superintendent. **I.** In gen., Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 7; Inscr. Orell. 4024 (in Cic. *Att.* 7, 11 fin., written as Greek). — **II.** In partic., a bishop (eccl. Lat.), Amm. 15, 7, 7; Vulg. *Phil.* 1, 1 al.

† **episcynium**, *ii. n.*, = ἐπισκύνιον, the eyebrows. — Trop., sternness, severity, Tert. *Pall.* 4.

† **epistalma**, *ātis, n.*, = ἐπίσταλμα, a commission of the emperor, Cod. *Just.* 7, 37, 3.

† **epistātes**, *ae, m.*, = ἐπιστάτης, an overseer, superintendent, Cato, R. R. 56; Tert. *Mart.* 3.

† **epistōla**, *ae, v. epistula.*

† **epistolīcus**, *a. um, adj.*, = ἐπιστολικός, pertaining to or consisting of letters, epistolical: Epistolicae Quaestiones, the title of a work of Cato, Gell. *praef.* § 9; 7, 10, 2; and of Varro, id. 14, 7, 4; 14, 8, 2.

epistolium, *ii. n.*, = ἐπιστόλιον, a short letter, note, Cat. 68, 2.

† **epistomium**, *v. epitonium.*

† **epistratēgia**, *ae, f.*, = ἐπιστρατηγεία, the office of the second in command, Inscr. Orell. 516.

† **epistratēgus**, *i. m.*, = ἐπιστρατηγός, the second in command, second prefect, Inscr. Orell. 3881.

† **epistrōphē**, *ēs, f.*, = ἐπιστροφή, rhet. t. t., a returning (pure Lat. reversio), Ruft. de Schem. 16, p. 238.

† **epistula** (also in Cic. and ante- and post-class., **ēpistōla**, Corss. *Ausspr.* 2, 141; but cf. Brambach, *Hilfsb.* p. 35 sq. Ritschl, *Opusc.* 2, 493 note), *ae, f.*, = ἐπιστολή. **I.** In gen., a written communication, a letter, epistle (cf.: litterae, codicilli): venio nunc ad tuas litteras, quas pluribus epistolis accepi, Cic. *Q. Fr.* 3, 1, 3, § 8; Plaut. *Bacch.* 3, 6, 32; 4, 9, 83; id. *Mil.* 4, 6, 10 et saep.; Cic. *Phil.* 2, 31; id. *Verr.* 2, 3, 69 fin.; id. *Fam.* 2, 4 et saep.; Hor. *Ep.* 2, 2, 22; Ov. *H.* 15, 219; 17, 1; 18, 217 et saep.: epistolam obsignare, Cic. *Att.* 8, 6, 1: Narcissus ab epistolis, the secretary, Suet. *Claud.* 28; cf. ab. — In the plur.: epistulae (cf. litterae), of a single letter (post-class.), Just. 1, 6, 1; 11, 12, 9; Plin. *Ep.* 10, 5, 1 al.; Tac. *A.* 1, 30; cf.: unis aut binis epistolis, Mamert. *Grat. Act.* Jul. 9, 2. — **II.** In partic., an imperial letter or reply, stating the emperor's will as law (cf.: rescriptum, decretum, edictum), Just. *Inst.* 1, 2, 6; Front. *Aq.* 105 et saep.

epistulāris (epistol-, v. epistula init.), *e. adj.* [epistula], of or belonging to a letter, epistolary. **I. Adj.**: chartae, letter-paper, Mart. 14, 11 in lemm.; Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 10: colloquium, epistolary, Aug. *Ep.* ad Marcell. 5. — **II. Subst.**: **epistulāris**, *is, f.*, a messenger of the Eagle of Jupiter: epistularis tua, Mart. *Cap.* 9, § 896. — *Plur.*: **epistulāres**, *ium, m.*, state secretaries, Cod. Th. 6, 30, 7.

epistulārius, *a. um, adj.*, = epistularis, of or belonging to a letter. **I. Adj.**: scriptio, Ennod. 1, ep. 22. — **II. Subst.**: **epistulārū**, *ōrum, m.*, state secretaries, Salv. *Gub.* D. 5, 7.

† **epistylīum**, *ii. n.*, = ἐπιστύλιον, in arch., the cross-beam that rests on the columns, the architrave, Vit. 3, 1 sq.; 4, 3; 5, 1; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11; Plin. 36, 14, 21, § 96; cf. Paul. *ex Fest.* p. 82, 11 Müll.; Isid. Orig. 15, 8, 15; 19, 10, 24; Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 6 al.

† **epīsūnālōphē**, *ēs, f.*, = ἐπισυναλοιφή, gram. t. t., a coalescing of two syllables into one, Diom. p. 437 P. al.

† **epitāphista**, *ae, m.*, = ἐπιτάφιστής, a composer of funeral orations, Sid. *Ep.* 11, 9 fin.

† **epitāphium**, *ii. n.*, = ἐπιτάφιον, or epitaphius, *m.*, = ἐπιτάφιος λόγος, a funeral oration, eulogy. **I.** In gen., Inscr.

of horse and rider: quadrupes, Enn. ap. Non. 106, 31; Gell. 18, 5; and Macr. S. 6, 9 (who, like the other ancient grammarians, consider eques = equus); cf. Enn. ed. Vahl. p. 37; imitated by Verg. G. 3, 116 Heyne.—Far more frequently, **II**. In partic. **A**. In milit. lang., a horse-soldier, trooper; opp. pedes, a foot-soldier, Caes. B. G. 1, 15, 3 (twice); 1, 18 *fin.*; 1, 23, 2 et saep.; opp. pedites, id. ib. 1, 48, 5; 2, 24, 1; 4, 33, 3 et saep.; opp. viri or homines, for pedites, Liv. 21, 27; 9, 19: equites singulares Augusti, v. singularis.—**2**. Meton. or collect., horse-soldiers, cavalry: plurimum in Aetolis equitibus praesidia fuit: is longe tum optimus eques in Graecia erat, Liv. 33, 7 *fin.*; 2, 20; 8, 38; Suet. Galb. 12; Flor. 2, 6, 13; Tac. A. 3, 46; 12, 29; id. H. 2, 89.—

B. Equites, the order of knights, the Equites, who, among the Romans, held a middle rank between the Senate and the Plebs, consisting, under Romulus, of the 300 *Celeres*, but whose number, as early as the reign of Tullus Hostilius, had increased to 18 centuries. In the last centuries of the republic this order enjoyed great consideration and influence in the conduct of public affairs, in consequence of the wealth they acquired as farmers of the public taxes, as also by reason of the right to the administration of justice held by them after the year 632 A. U. C. (acc. to the lex Sempronia judiciaria), Liv. 1, 15; 30, 43; Cic. Rep. 2, 20; 22; id. Font. 8; id. Verr. 1, 13, 38; id. de Or. 2, 48 *fin.*; Plin. 33, 1, 7, § 29 sq.; Cic. Clu. 55, 152; id. Rosc. Com. 14 *fin.*; id. Fl. 2, 4; id. Phil. 7, 6; Caes. B. C. 1, 23, 2; Sall. J. 65, 2; Ov. Am. 1, 3, 8; id. F. 4, 293; Hor. C. 1, 20, 5; 3, 16, 20; id. S. 1, 10, 76 et saep.; cf. Dict. of Antiq. art. Equites.—**2**. In the sing. collect., the equestrian order: senatores, eques, miles, Tac. A. 15, 48; 1, 7; 4, 74; Suet. Aug. 34; id. Calig. 26; id. Vesp. 9; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 185; Mart. 8, 15 al.

equester, tris, tre (m. equestris, Liv. 27, 1, 11; Verg. A. 5, 667 al.; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 100, A. 1; like acris, celebris, celestis, etc.), adj. [eques], belonging to a horse-man, equestrian. **I**. In gen. (very rare): equestres statuæ inauratae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61; id. Phil. 6, 5; 9, 6; Suet. Tit. 2: equi, riding-horses, Vulg. 3 Reg. 4, 26.—Far more freq., **II**. In partic. **A**. Of or belonging to cavalry: proelium, Caes. B. G. 1, 18 *fin.*; 1, 48, 4; 2, 8, 2 et saep. (cf.: equestris pugna, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55): tumultus, Liv. 27, 1, 11: terror, id. 27, 42: procella, id. 10, 5: copiae (opp. pedestres), Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112: arma, Liv. 35, 23; cf. scuta, id. 43, 6: militia, Suet. Claud. 25 et saep. So as an epithet of Fortuna, Liv. 40, 40.—**B**. Belonging to the order of knights, equestrian: ordo, Cic. Planc. 35, 87; Suet. Aug. 100 et saep.; cf.: equestri loco natus, ortus, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 6; id. Agr. 1, 9 *fin.*: equestri genere natus, Vell. 2, 88: census, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; Liv. 5, 7; Suet. Caes. 33; Hor. A. P. 383: anululus (i. e. aureus, a privilege of the equestrian order), Hor. S. 2, 7, 53; cf. Plin. 33, 1, 8, § 32: statuæ, id. 34, 5, 10, § 19 sq.: dignitas, Nep. Att. 1; Suet. Claud. 24: familia, id. Caes. 1 et saep.—**2**. Subst. **a**. equester = eques, Tac. A. 12, 60; 13, 10 *fin.*—*Plur.*: apud equestres, id. ib. 12, 60.—**b**. equestris, ium, n. (sc. loca), the seats of the knights in the theatre, Petr. 126, 10; Sen. Ben. 7, 12; Suet. Calig. 26.

equidem, adv. [comp. of the interj. *ē* and quidem enclit.; cf. edepol], a demonstrative corroborative particle; verily, truly, indeed, at all events, = certe, revera, etc. (freq. and class.). **I**. In gen. **A**. Without other particles. **1**. With 1. pers. in affirming a fact concerning one's self, or confirming a previous remark; equidem Sosia Amphitruonis sum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 255; 2, 1, 26; 32: i in malam rem. *Mi*. Ibi sum equidem, id. Poen. 1, 2, 82: nihil inquit, equidem novi, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 11: equidem et ante hoc tempus te diligit, id. Fam. 11, 29, 2: equidem etiam illud mihi animum advertisse videor, id. ib. 15, 4, 14; cf. Caes. ap. Gell. 13, 3, 5 al.: id equidem ego certo scio, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 33; so with ego, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 19; Cic. Mil. 2, 5, acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 1, 576; Sall. C. 51, 15; id. J. 10, 6 Kritiz.; id. ib. 85, 26.—**2**. With the 1. pers. plur.:

equidem, ere, nos jam dudum hic te appetentem incusamus, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 7; so Sall. C. 52, 11 (but not in Cicero, Horace, Vergil, or Quintilian; v. Rib. Lat. Part. p. 37; Adv. ad Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 9).—**3**. With the 2. and 3. pers. sing. (perh. not in Plaut.; v. Ritschl, prol. ad Trin. p. 76 sq.; corrected, quidem, Stich. 2, 2, 5; 4, 1, 48; Mil. 3, 1, 55 Fleck.; Men. 2, 2, 35 Brix, etc. But quando equidem nec tibi bene esse pote pati, etc., Trin. 2, 2, 71 Ritschl²: atque equidem ipso ultro venit, ib. 3, 1, 10 Ritschl²; cf. Rib. Lat. Part. p. 41): scitis equidem milites, etc., Sall. C. 58, 4; cf. Tac. Or. 27; Varr. R. R. 1, 5, 1: vanum equidem hoc consilium est, Sall. C. 52, 16.—**4**. With 3. pers. plur.: equidem innumerales mihi videntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 5: per me equidem sint omnia alba, Pers. 1, 110: equidem si nobis religiones nullae essent, Liv. 5, 51, 4: adulescentem equidem dicebant emisse, etc., Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 33.—**B**. Sometimes made more emphatic by certe, edepol, ecastor, hercle, etc. (most freq. in Plaut.): certe equidem noster sum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 23; so id. Pers. 2, 2, 27; Verg. E. 9, 7; cf.: equidem certo idem sum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 291: credo edepol equidem dormire solem, id. ib. 1, 1, 126: equidem pol, id. Most. 1, 3, 22; 29; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 37: certe equidem edepol, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 38; cf. with 3. pers.: equidem edepol liberali²st, id. Pers. 4, 3, 76: equidem ecastor vigilo, id. Am. 2, 2, 66; id. Men. 4, 2, 95: equidem hercle, id. Cist. 1, 1, 54; id. Ep. 3, 4, 48; id. Mil. 4, 7, 24; id. Men. 3, 2, 39; id. Merc. 2, 1, 40; Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 24.—**II**. In partic. **A**. Certainly, by all means, of course, to be sure, in a concessive sense. *Pi*. Sine. *Ba*. Sino equidem, si lubet, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 66; id. Men. 2, 3, 18. *Sed* perge cetera. *M*. Pergam equidem, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 69.—*So with sed, verum, tamen, etc.*: dixi equidem, sed, etc., Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 59: sic ego nolim equidem apud rusticos, sed multo minus apud vos, Cic. de Or. 2, 6 *fin.*; cf. Liv. 3, 68: quibus epistolis sum equidem abs te laccessitus ad scribendum, sed, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 13 al.; cf. with foll. verum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 40 (with ego); Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 34; Cic. Fam. 16, 16; with verumtamen, id. ib. 12, 30, 3; with tamen, Liv. 4, 3; Plin. Pan. 31; with sed tamen, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32; id. Fam. 9, 13, 4; 11, 14, 2; id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 4; Hor. S. 2, 1, 79 al.; with ceterum, Curt. 4, 12, 20.—**B**. Sometimes with pregn. reference to the speaker, for my part, as far as I am concerned: equidem mē Caesaris militem dici volui; vos me, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 32 *fin.*: equidem doleo non me tuis litteris certiorē fieri, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 4: quod equidem sciam, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 91; cf. id. 2, 98, 101, § 220.—*Cf.* Hand Turs. II. pp. 422–437.

equi-fērus, i, m. [equus], a wild horse, Plin. 28, 10, 45, § 159; 28, 13, 55, § 197.

equile, is, n. [id.]; cf.: bubile, caprile, ovile, etc.), a stable for horses, Cato, R. R. 14, 2; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15; Suet. Calig. 55.

equimentum, i, n. [id.], a fee for covering, Varr. ap. Non. 69, 27.

equi-mulga, ae, m. [equus-mulgeo], a mare-milker, Sid. Ep. 4, 1, 43 (al. equimulgos).

equinus, a, um, adj. [equus], of or belonging to horses: pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 7; cf. genus, Col. 6, 27, 1: lac, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 1: stercus, id. ib. 1, 38; 3 al.: cervix, Hor. A. P. 1: cauda, id. Ep. 2, 1, 45; ubera, id. Epod. 8, 8: pedes, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 95: seta, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: emptio (i. e. equorum), Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 6: pullus, Vulg. Sir. 23, 30.

equio, ire, v. n. [id.], of mares, to be in heat, Plin. 10, 63, 83; § 181; perh. also Col. 6, 38, 1.

equiria, ōrum, n. [id.], the annual horse-races, held on the 27th of February and the 14th of March in the Campus Martius, in honor of Mars, Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll.; Ov. F. 2, 859; 3, 519; Paul. ex Fest. p. 81, 12, and 131, 13 Müll., s. v. MARTIALIS CAMPVS, p. 96.

equirine, jusjurandum per Quirinum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 81, 13 Müll.; cf.: ecastor, ejuno.

equisæta, i, n. [equus-seta], the

plant horse-tail, equisetum arvense, Linn., Plin. 26, 13, 83, § 132; also called **equisætis**, is, f., id. 18, 28, 67, § 259; and **equisæta**, ae, f., App. Herb. 40, no. 1 al.

equiso, ōnis, m. [equus], a groom, stable-boy (ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 105, 14; 32 sq.; Val. Max. 7, 3 est. 2; App. M. 7, p. 194: equisones nautici, who draw vessels along by ropes, Varr. ap. Non. 106, 1; id. 451, 4.

equitabilis, e, adj. [equito], that may be ridden over, smooth: planities, Curt. 4, 9, 10; campi, Amm. 22, 15.

equitatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a riding, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 54.

1. equitatus, ūs, m. [id.]. ***I**. In abstr., = equitatio, a riding: atteri equitatu, Plin. 28, 15, 61, § 218.—**II**. In concr. **A**. Cavalry (very freq.), Caes. B. G. 1, 15, 1; 2; 1, 18, 5; 1, 24, 1 et saep.: ferreus, harnessed cavalry, Amm. 19, 1.—*Dat.* equitatu, Caes. B. G. 1, 18 *fin.*; 1, 39, 5; 1, 52 *fin.*; also, equitatu, id. ib. 1, 42, 5; 7, 4, 9; id. B. C. 3, 89, 3.—*In plur.* Caes. B. C. 1, 61, 3; 3, 8, 1; Cic. Font. 2; Sall. J. 46, 7; Flor. 3, 11, 8.—**B**. The equestrian order (very rare), Plin. 33, 2, 9, § 35; cf. ib. § 36; Aus. Idyll. 11, 78.

***2. equitatus**, ūs, m. [equio], a being in heat, of mares (with hinnitus), Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll.

***equitiarius**, ii, m. [equitium], the inspector of a stud, Firm. Math. 8, 13.

equitium, ii, n. [equus], a stud of horses, Col. 6, 27, 1; Dig. 6, 1, 1; 7, 8, 12, § 4 al.; cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10.

equito, āvi, ātum, i, v. n. and a. [eques], to ride. **I**. *Neutr.* **A**. In gen. (class.): cum in illo nostro exercitu equitaret, Cic. Deiot. 10; Sall. J. 6, 1; Suet. Caes. 57; Hor. C. 2, 9, 24 al.: in equo, Dig. 9, 2, 57; cf.: in equuleis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20; v. equuleus, II. A.; and: in arundine longa, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248.—**B**. In partic. (acc. to eques, II. A.): EVITARE antiqui dicebant equum publicum merere, Paul. ex Fest. 81, 15 Müll.—**C**. Transf. **1**. To skirmish, manoeuvre: illa (certatio) quā tu contra Alfenum equitabas, Cic. Quint. 22, 73.—**2**. Of the horse, to go, Lucil. ap. Gell. 18, 5, 10, and ap. Non. 107, 1.—**3**. Of the wind, like *irruere*, to blow violently: Eurus per undas, Hor. C. 4, 4, 44: per caelum, Poët. ap. Censor. Fr. 14, § 9.—**4**. In mal. part., Juv. 6, 311.—**II**. *Act.*, to ride through (post-Aug.).—*In pass.*: fumen equitatur, Flor. 3, 4, 5: equitataque Culmina Taygeti, Claud. Bell. Get. 192: fluxus equitata Bactra Parthis, Sid. Carm. 23, 249.

equula, ae, f. dim. [equa]. **I**. A little mare, a filly, Varr. ap. Non. 106, 12.—**II**. Transf., of a voluptuous woman, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 617 P.

equuleus or **eculeus**, i, m. dim. [equus], a young horse, a colt, foal. **I**. Lit., Varr., Pompon., and Cic. ap. Non. 105, 11 sq.; Liv. 31, 12.—**II**. Transf. **A**. Eculeos argenteos nobilis aufert, horses wrought in silver, works of art, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 42; cf. the sarcastic pun: jactabit se et in his equitabit equuleis, *Emi*, pecuniā solvi, on these hobbies, id. ib. § 43.—**B**. As an instrument of torture, a wooden rack in the shape of a horse, Cic. Mil. 21 *fin.*; id. Poët. Tusc. 3, 28, 67; Curt. 6, 10, 10; Sen. Ep. 67; Amm. 14, 5; Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 109 al.

equulus, i, m. dim. [id.], a small young horse, a foal, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 13; 2, 8 *fin.*; *Cic. N. D. 2, 14, 38.

1. equus, i (gen. plur. equum, Verg. G. 2, 542; Stat. Th. 4, 409 al.), m. [Sanscr. *acvas*; Gr. ἵππος (*ikkos*); cf. Epōna; root, *ak-*, to be sharp or swift; cf. Gr. ἄκρος, ἄκρος; Lat. acus, oclor], a horse, steed, charger. **I**. Prop. **A**. In gen. (cf.: caballus, canterius, mannus), Varr. R. R. 2, 7; Col. 6, 27 sq.; Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 154 sq.; Pall. Mart. 13; Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 5, 14 (Ann. v. 441 ed. Vahlen); Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 39; id. Men. 5, 2, 109; Cic. Rep. 1, 43; 1, 7, 9 et saep.: equus = equa, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 11.—*Offered as a sacrifice to Mars*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 81, 16, and p. 178, 24 sq. Müll.; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 1, 20; and v. October: EQVO PVBLICO ORNATVS, EXORNATVS, HONORATVS, etc.; or, ellipt., EQVO PVBLICO, very often

in inscriptions; v. Inscr. Momms. 73; 459; 445; 1952; 2456; 2865 al.—In another sense: equi publici, *post-horses*, Amm. 14, 6.—*Equo vehi*, *advēhi*, *ire*, *desilire*, *equum conscendere*, *flectere*, in *equum ascendere*, *equo citato*, *concitato*, etc., see under these verbs.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of cavalry, in the phrase, *equis virisque* (*virī* = *pedites*; cf. *eques* and *vir*), *adverb.*, with *horse and foot*, i. e. *with might and main*, with *tooth and nail*, Liv. 5, 37; Flor. 2, 7, 8; also: *equis*, *viris*, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 21; id. Fam. 9, 7; cf. Nep. Hamilc. 4; and in the order, *viris equis*, Cic. Off. 3, 33.—**2.** Transf., of race-horses: *ego cursu corrigam tarditatem tum equis*, *tum vero*, *quoniam scribis poema ab eo nostrum probari*, *quadrigis poeticis*, i. e. *in prose and poetry*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, a (see the passage in connection).—**C.** Transf. **1.** In plur. (like *πῆποι* in Homer), *a chariot*, Verg. A. 9, 777.—**2.** The wind, Cat. 66, 54; Val. Fl. 1, 611.—**3.** In mal. part., Hor. S. 2, 7, 50; Petr. 24, 4; App. M. 2, p. 122; Mart. 11, 104, 14.—**D.** Prov.: *equi donati dentes non inspicuntur*, *we don't look at gift horse in the mouth*, Hier. Ep. ad Ephes. prooem.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *Equus bipes*, *a sea-horse*, Verg. G. 4, 389; Auct. Pervig. Ven. 10: *fluvialis, a river-horse, hippopotamus*, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 73.—**B.** *Equus ligneus*, like the Homeric *ἄλκιος πῆπος*, *a ship*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 10.—**C.** *The Trojan horse*, Verg. A. 2, 112 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 108; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 12; Prop. 3 (4), 1, 25; Hor. C. 4, 6, 13 al.—***2.** Trop., of *a secret conspiracy*, Cic. Mur. 37, 78.—**D.** *A battering-ram*, because shaped like a horse; afterwards called *aries*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202.—**E.** *The constellation Pegasus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111 sq.; Col. 11, 2, 31; Hyg. Astr. 2, 18; § 17.—**F.** *Equus Troianus*, the title of a play of Livius Andronicus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2 al.

2. Equus Tūticus, i. m., *a town in Samnium*, now S. Eleuterio, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 1; cf. the interpreters of Hor. S. 1, 5, 87; and Mommsen in *Bullett. d. Inst.* 1847, p. 170, and 1848, p. 7 sq.

1. er, eris, m. [ἐρίχ] *a hedgehog*, Nemes. Cyneg. 57.

2. Er (Her), *Eris*, m., *a Pamphylian, who, according to legend (cited in Plato Polit. 10, 12, p. 626), rose from the dead*, Cic. Rep. 6, 3; 6 sq.

ēra (less correctly, **hera**; v. *erus*), ae (archaic *gen. sing.* *ērāi*, Aus. Idyll. 7, 5), f. [*erus*]. **I.** Prop., *the mistress of a house, with respect to the servants; the mistress, lady*: *nunquam era errans* (i. e. *Medea*), etc., Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34 (Trag. p. 287 Vahl): *servus Dat (puellam) erae suae*, Plaut. Truc. 44 sq.; so id. ib. 2, 5, 3; 2, 8, 70; id. Am. 1, 1, 105; Ter. And. 4, 2, 4; id. Eun. 4, 3, 12; 5, 3, 8. So, *era* major and *era minor*, *the old and young mistress, the lady of the house and her daughter*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 22 and 23.—**II.** Meton., *a mistress, female ruler or governor*. **A.** Of goddesses: *domina, era (Minerva)*, Enn. ap. Ach. Stat. ad Cat. 1, 9 (Vahl. Enn. p. 177, no. 22): *Fortuna, era*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 12 dub.; cf.: *vosne velit an me regnare era quidve ferat Fors*, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 203 Vahl.—for which, sit sane Fors domina campi, Cic. Pis. 2, 3): *rapidi Tritonis era*, i. e. *Minerva*, Cat. 64, 396: *hilarate erae* (i. e. *Cybeles*) *citatis erroribus animum*, id. 63, 18; so ib. 92: *tergeminam tunc placat eram (Hecaten)*, Val. Fl. 1, 780: *noctis eram Ditemque ciens*, i. e. *Proserpine*, id. 7, 313.—**B.** Of sweethearts, Cat. 68, 136; so Ov. H. 9, 78.

eradicatio, ōnis, f. [*eradico*], *a rooting out*, Tert. Res. Carn. 27 fin.; Vulg. Isa. 37, 26; cf.: *eradicacionem posuisti me*, i. e. *an example of utter destruction*, id. Thren. 3, 45.

ē-radicitus, adv., v. *extradicitus*.

ē-rādico (exr-), āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic inf. *eradicarier*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 21), v. a., *to pluck up by the roots, to root out, eradicate* (an ante-class. word). **I.** Lit.: *ex terra enata*, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 2: *plantationem*, Vulg. Matt. 15, 13; 13, 29 al.—**B.** Transf.: *aliquem, to root out, utterly destroy*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 38; id. Truc. 3, 1, 15; id. Merc. 4, 4, 35; id. Bacch. 5, 1, 6; Ter. And. 4, 4, 22; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 28; Vulg. Jer. 18, 7.—***II.** Trop.: *pugnīs memorandis suis homi-*

num aures, i. e. *to wear out, pester with talking*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 53.

ē-rado, si, sum, 3, v. a., *to scratch out, scrape off* (ante-class. and since the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: *eradere atque eruere terram*, Varr. L. 5, § 136 Müll.: *muscum*, Col. 4, 24, 6: *medullam*, id. Arb. 9 fin.; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 162: *aliquem (albo)*, *to strike out, erase*, Plin. Pan. 25, 3; Tac. A. 4, 42 fin.; cf.: *inscriptos titulos monumento*, Paul. Sent. 1, 21, 8; Amm. 15, 6, 2: *corticeum*, Vulg. Sap. 13, 11.—Poet. transf.: *genas*, i. e. *to shave off the beard* (for which, shortly before, *vellere*), Prop. 4 (5), 8, 26.—**II.** Trop., *to abolish, extirpate, eradicate, remove*: *curam habendi penitus corde*, Phaedr. 3, prol. 21; so, *elementa cupidinis pravi*, *Hor. C. 3, 24, 51: *vitia*, Sen. Ep. 11: *vestigia quoque nobilium civitatum (tempus)*, i. e. *to obliterate, cause to be forgotten*, id. 91; cf.: *tempora vitae*, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 5: *eum de terra*, Vulg. Jer. 11, 19; id. 1 Reg. 28, 9.

Ērāna, ae, f., *a town in Cilicia, near Mount Amanus*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8.

†eranthemis, idis, f., = *ἑρανθεμῖς*, another name for the plant *anthemis*, the chamomile, Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 53.

†erānus, i, m., = *ἐρανος*, *a fund contributed for mutual protection against want*: *concessum est eranum habere*... si tali collatione non ad turbas et ad illicitos coetus, sed ad sustinendam tenuiorum inopiam utuntur, Plin. Ep. 10, 93; cf. ib. 92; Tert. Apol. 39.

1. Ērāsīnus, i, m., = *ἑρασίνος*, *a river of Argolis, now Kephalaria*, Mel. 2, 3, 9; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 225; Ov. M. 15, 276; cf. Sen. N. Q. 3, 26, 3.

2. †Ērāsīnus, i, m., = *ἑρασίνος*, *a favorite boy*, Aus. Idyll. 7 praef.

Ērāsistrātus, i, m., = *ἑρασιστράτος*, *a famous physician of Alexandria in the time of Ptolemy Lagus, the founder of a medical school*, Plin. 29, 1, 3, § 5; Val. Max. 5, 7 ext. 1; Cels. praef. 3, 4; 4, 4 et saep.

†erastes, ae, m., = *ἐραστής*, *a lover*, M. Aurel. ap. Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 10.

ērāsus, a, um, Part., from *erado*.

†Ērātīnē, es, f., = *ἑρατινή*, *a nymph, a daughter of Venus*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 905.

Ērātō (occurring only in the nom.), f., = *ἑρατώ*. **I.** *The muse of lyric and amorous poetry*, Ov. F. 4, 195; 349; id. A. 2, 16; 425; Aus. Idyll. 20, 6.—**B.** Meton., *a Muse in gen.*, Verg. A. 7, 37 Serv.; Claud. Mall. Theod. 282.—**II.** *A queen of Armenia*, Tac. A. 2, 4.

Ēratosthēnes, is, m., = *ἑρατοσθένης*, *a celebrated geographer, poet, and philosopher of Alexandria, under Ptolemy Evergetes*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 3; Cic. Att. 2, 6; Caes. B. G. 6, 24, 2; Plin. Elench. 2, 5; 2, 108, 112; Quint. 1, 1, 16; 11, 2, 14 al.

ercisco and **erectum**, v. *hercisco*.

Ērēbus, i, m., = *ἑρεβος*. **A.** *The god of darkness, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17 fin.; Hyg. Myth. praef.; Verg. A. 4, 510; Ov. M. 14, 404.—**B.** *The Lower World*, Verg. G. 4, 471 Serv.; id. A. 6, 247; 7, 140; Ov. M. 5, 543; 10, 76, al.—Hence, **II. Ērēbus**, a, um, adj., *of or belonging to the Lower World*: *colubrae*, Ov. Ib. 229.

Ērechtheus (trisyl.), ei, m., = *ἑρεχθεύς*, *a fabled king of Athens, father of Procris, Orithyia, Chithonia, and Creusa, who devoted themselves to death for their country*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116; id. Fin. 5, 22, 62; id. N. D. 3, 19; id. Sest. 21, 48; Ov. M. 6, 667 sq.; 7, 697; Just. 2, 6, 12.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Ērechthēus**, a, um, adj., *Erchthean*, and poet. for *Athenian*: *domus*, Ov. F. 5, 204: *arces*, id. M. 8, 548; cf. litus, Val. Max. 6, 1, 1 ext.—**B. Ērechthidae**, ārum, m., poet., *the Athenians*, Ov. M. 7, 430.—**C. Ērechthis**, idis, f., *a daughter of Erchtheus, Orithyia*, Ov. H. 16; Procris, id. M. 7, 726.

ērecte, adv., *boldly*, v. *erigo*, P. a. fin.

erectio, ōnis, f. [*erigo*], *a setting up, erecting*: *ignorum*, Vitruv. 10, 5 fin.; 8 praef.; Vulg. Num. 10, 21.—**II.** Trop.: *pride, insolence*, Vulg. Job, 22, 20.

ērectus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from *erigo*.

Ērembi, ōrum or um, m., = *ἑρεμβοί*, *the Troglodytes in Africa*, Avien. Descr. Orb. 271; Prisc. Perieg. 170 al.

ē-rēmigo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to row or sail through or over, to navigate* (post-Aug. and very rare): *undas*, Sil. 14, 190: *septentrionem*, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168.

†ērēmīta, ae, m., = *ἐρημίτης*, *an eremite, hermit*, Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 17.

†ērēmitis, idis, adj. f., = *ἐρημίτις*, *solitary, recluse*, Sid. Ep. 9, 3.

†ērēmōdicium, ii, n., = *ἐρημοδικιον*, *a default of appearance before a court at the appointed time*, Dig. 4, 4, 7 fin.; 46, 7, 13; Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13, § 3; Tert. adv. Matyr. 3.

†ērēmus (črēmus), Prud. Cathem. 5, 89; id. Psych. 371, a, um, adj., = *ἐρημος*, *waste, desert*, Tert. Idol. 5; Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 1, 15; Vulg. Deut. 1, 19 al.

ē-rēpo, psi, 3 (pluperf. subj. sync. *erepsemus*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 79), v. n. and a. (ante-class. and since the Aug. period). **I.** Neutr., *to creep out, crawl forth*. **A.** In gen., Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 1; Varr. R. R. 3, 15; Sil. 15, 617; Stat. Th. 11, 581.—**B.** Esp., in an upward direction, *to creep or clamber up*, Suet. Tib. 60.—Poet. transf. of a building, *to rise*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 30.—**C.** Trop.: *pecunia quoque circa paupertatem plurimum morae habet*, dum ex illa erepat, Sen. Ep. 101, 2.—**II.** Act. ***A.** *To creep through*: *totum agrum genibus*, Juv. 6, 526.—***B.** *To climb*: *montes*, *Hor. S. 1, 5, 79.

erepticius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [*eripio*], *that is taken away from one for punishment*, Ulp. Fragm. 19, 17.

ereptio, ōnis, f. [*id.*], *a forcible taking away, seizure of a possession*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5: *animae*, Tert. Spect. 2.

ereptor, ōris, m. [*id.*], *a robber, plunderer*: *bonorum*, Cic. Quint. 8: *libertatis*, id. Sest. 51.—*Plur.*: *terrarum*, Tac. A. 13, 55 fin.

ēreptus, a, um, Part., from *eripio*.

ēres, v. *heres*.

Ērētrīa, ae, f., = *ἑρετρία*. **I.** *The principal city on the island of Euboea, the birthplace of the philosopher Menedemus*, now Palaeo Castro, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 59; Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64; Cic. Ac. 2, 42; Liv. 32, 16; 35, 38 al.—**B.** Derivv.

1. Ērētrius, a, um, adj., *Eretrian*: *creta*, Plin. 33, 13, 57, § 163; so, *terra*, Cels. 5, 15; 6, 3.—*Subst.*: **Ērētria**, ae, f., Plin.

35, 6, 21, § 38; Vitruv. 7, 14.—**2. Ērētrienis**, e, adj., *of Eretria*: *Gongylus*, Nep. Paus. 2.—*Subst.*, **Ērētrienses**, ium, m., *the inhabitants of Eretria*, Liv. 35, 38.—**3.**

Ērētriāci, ōrum, m., *philosophers of the school of Menedemus*, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 109.—Also called, **4. Ērētrici**, ōrum, m., Cic. de Or. 3, 17; Sen. Ep. 88 fin.—In sing.: **Ērētricus**, an *Eretrian philosopher*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39.—**II.** *A city of Thessaly, in Phthiotis*, now Tzangli, Liv. 32, 13; 33, 6.

Ērētum, i, n., = *ἑρετων*, *an ancient city of the Sabines*, now Grotta Marozza (acc. to G. Long. Rimane), Verg. A. 7, 711; Liv. 3, 26; 29 al.—Hence, **Ērētinus**, a, um, adj., *of Eretrum*, Tib. 4, 8, 4.

erga, praep. [syncop. for *e-regā*, from *ex* and *root rag-*, to reach upward, be upright; cf. *ergo*, v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 448 sq.], *over against, opposite to* (cf.: *adversus*, *versus*, *contra*, e regione, e contrario). **I.** Lit., of locality (ante- and post-classical and rare): *quae med erga aedes habet*, i. e. *opposite me*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 55 (al. modo erga): *erga regiam*, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 9, 21.—**II.** Trop.: *aliquem, more rarely alliquid, of feelings and conduct towards a person*. **A.** Of friendly feelings, etc. (so mostly in class. lang.): *erga et in hoc differunt*: *fere enim erga ad affectum refertur, quasi erga illum benignus*; in ad similitudinem, quasi in illum sum saevus, Charis. p. 208 P.; cf. Prisc. p. 989: *ut eodem modo erga amicum affecti simus*,

quo erga nosmet ipsos... ut nostra in amicos benevolentia illorum erga nos benevolentiae pariter respondeat, Cic. Lael. 16; cf. id. Fin. 1, 20, 68; Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 47; id. Trin. 3, 1, 18: erga aliquem benevolus, id. Capt. 2, 100; cf. id. Mil. 4, 6, 15; id. Rud. 5, 3, 33; Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 182; 2, 49, 201; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 49; id. Cist. 1, 1, 111; cf. Cic. Fam. 1, 9: divina bonitas erga homines, id. N. D. 2, 23, 60: perpetua erga populum Romanum fides, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 4; cf. id. B. C. 1, 84, 3; 2, 17, 2 et saep.: te oro per mei te erga bonitatem patris, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 48; so, te erga, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 24: med erga, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 56: se erga, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 15: amicam erga, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 4; cf. the following.—Relating to things: cum in universam rem publicam, tum etiam erga meam salutem fide ac benevolentia singulari, Cic. Prov. Cons. 1, 1; cf. id. Att. 8, 3, 2; Plin. Pan. 50, 4; Tac. A. 4, 20 al.—**B.** Of unfriendly feelings, for the usual contra or adversus, *against*: ne malus item erga me sit, ut illum erga fuit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 4; id. Aul. 4, 10, 62; id. Cas. 3, 4, 27; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 36; Nep. Alcib. 4, 4: odium, quod erga regem susceperant, id. Dat. 10 fin.; id. Ham. 4 fin.; id. Hann. 1 fin.; Tac. H. 2, 99; 4, 49; id. A. 2, 2; cf. transp.: med erga, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 5; id. Capt. 2, 3, 56; id. Ep. 3, 3, 9.—Relating to things: res secundae valent commutare naturam, et raro quisquam erga bona sua satis cautus est, *against his own advantage*, Curt. 10, 1, 40.—**III.** In post-Aug. authors (esp. in Tacitus) in gen. of every kind of mental relation to a person or thing, to, towards, in respect to: anxii erga Sejanum, cujus durior congressus, Tac. A. 4, 74: erga Germanicos exercitus laudes gratesque, id. H. 2, 55 fin.; id. A. 11, 25 fin.: prisco erga duces honore, id. ib. 3, 74 fin.; cf. Plin. Pan. 55, 3: suprema erga memoriam filii sui munera, Tac. A. 3, 2; id. H. 1, 20: atrociori semper fama erga dominantium exitus, id. A. 4, 11; Amm. 16, 10; v. Hand Turs. II. pp. 437–440.

† **ergastērion**, *il, n.*, = ἐργαστήριον, a workshop, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 2; 12, 41, 2.

† **ergasticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐργαστικός, to be done: schemata; as geom. t. t., problems (opp. apodictica, theorems), Mart. Cap. 6, § 715.

ergastulāris, e, *adj.*, v. the foll.

ergastulārius, a, um, *adj.* [ergastulum], of or belonging to a workhouse or house of correction (late Lat.). **I.** *Adj.*: servus, Amm. 14, 11 fin.—Also: in tenebris ergastularibus, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.—**II.** *Subst.*: **ergastularii**, *orum, m.* (sc. servi), overseers of a penitentiary, Col. 1, 8, 17.

ergastulum, *l, n.* [ἐργάστωμα], a workhouse for offenders (slaves, debtors, etc.), a house of correction, penitentiary. **I.** Prop., Col. 1, 6, 3; 1, 8, 16; Cic. Clu. 7, 21; id. Rab. Perd. 7, 20; Liv. 2, 23; 7, 4; Suet. Aug. 32; id. Tib. 8 al.; Vulg. Exod. 6, 6 al.—**II.** Transf., in plur.: **ergastula**, *orum, n.* (like stabula, servitia, mancipia, etc.), the inmates of a workhouse, penitentiary convicts, *Caes. B. C. 3, 22, 2; Brutus ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2; Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 36; Flor. 4, 8, 1; Juv. 14, 24 al.—In the masc. sing.: **ergastulus**=ergastularius, a foreman in a workhouse, Lucil. ap. Non. 447, 7 sq.

† **ergāta**, ae, *m.*, = ἐργάτης, a sort of capstan or windlass, Vitruv. 1, 1; 10, 4.

Ergētum, *l, n.*, a city of Sicily, now La Cavadella, Sil. 14, 250.—**Ergētini**, *orum, m.*, its inhabitants, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

ergō (rarely with short o in Ov. and the post-Aug. poets, Ov. H. 5, 59 Lennep.; id. Tr. 1, 1, 87; Luc. 9, 256; Val. Fl. 2, 407; Claud. Ep. 4, 17), *adv.* [for e-regō, from ex and root rag-, to extend upward; cf. Gr. ὀρέω, L. rego, Germ. ragen; v. erga, and Corss. Ausspr. 1, 448 sqq.], proceeding from or out of. **I.** With gen. (placed after it, like causa and gratia), in consequence of, on account of, because of (ante-class, but not in Plaut. or Ter.): quojus rei ergo, Cato R. 141, 2: hujus rei ergo, id. ib. § 3; 4; ib. 139; Tab. Publica ap. Liv. 40, 52 fin.; 41, 28 fin.: dono militari virtutis ergo donari, S. C. ap. Liv. 25, 7; so, virtutis ergo, Lex

ap. Cic. Opt. Gen. 7, 19; Sisenn. ap. Non. 107, 16: ejus victoriae ergo, Inscr. ap. Nep. Paus. 1, 3: funeris ergo, Lex ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23 fin.; 25 fin.: ejus legis ergo, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 2; Quadrig. ap. Gell. 3, 8, 8: formidinis ergo, Lucr. 5, 1246: illius ergo, Verg. A. 6, 670.

II. Absol. (for cujus rei ergo), consequently, accordingly, therefore, then (class.): unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem: ergo postque magisque viri nunc gloria claret, Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 4; Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 9; Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 74: Polemoni et jam ante Aristoteli ea prima visa sunt, quae paulo ante dixi. Ergo nata est sententia veterum Academicorum, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34: Albano non plus animi erat quam fidei, nec manere ergo, nec transire aperte ausus, etc., Liv. 1, 27; Verg. E. 5, 58 et saep.—The reason or cause sometimes follows with quia, quod: ergo istoc magis, quia vaniloquus, vapulabis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 222; cf. id. Mil. 4, 6, 18.—Ante- and post-class. pleonast.: ergo igitur, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 27; and: igitur ergo, App. M. 1, p. 104 al.—So in Ter. and Liv.: itaque ergo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 25; Liv. 1, 25, 2 Drak.; 3, 31, 5 Gron.; 9, 31 fin.; 39, 25.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In a logical conclusion, consequently, therefore: negat haec filiam me suam esse: non ergo haec mater mea est, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 20; Varr. L. L. 8, § 47; 48; 49; 59 sq. al.: nullum dicere causae esse genus amentia est, etc.—Relinquitur ergo, ut omnia tria genera sint causarum, Cic. Inv. 1, 9 fin.: quis est enim, in quo sit cupiditas, quin recte cupidus dici possit? Ergo et avarus erit, sed finite, id. Fin. 2, 9, 27; 5, 9, 24: quis tam esset ferreus qui eam vitam ferre posset, etc.? Verum ergo illud est, quod a Tarentino Archyta dici solitum, id. Lael. 23, 88 et saep.; corresponding to igitur, id. ib. 14 fin. and 15 init.; so consecutively, igitur... ergo... igitur... id. N. D. 2, 21, 56 sq.—So with si, cum, quia, etc.: ergo ego nisi peperissem, Roma non oppugnaretur, Liv. 2, 40, 8; Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 34; id. Capt. 2, 3, 63; id. Aul. 4, 10, 25.—So esp. in Cicero, like an (v. an I. D.), in interrogative argumentation, a minore ad majus, or ex aequo, so, so then: ergo haec veteranus miles facere poterit, doctus vir sapiensque non poterit? Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39; so with the future, id. ib. § 41; 1, 14, 31; 3, 15, 31; id. Off. 1, 31, 114; id. Fin. 2, 33 fin.: ergo illi intelligunt, quid Epicurus dicat, ego non intelligo? id. ib. 2, 4, 13; cf. id. Arch. 9: ergo Ennio licuit vetera contemnenti dicere, etc.—mihi de antiquis eodem modo non licebit? id. Or. 51, 171; cf. id. Arch. 8, 9 fin.—**2.** In interrogations. **a.** When an explanation is asked, do you say? do you mean? then: S. Quo agis? P. Quo tu?... S. Quo ergo, scelus? Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 23: Ipsus es? Ch. Ipsus Charmides sum. S. Ergo ipsusne es? id. Trin. 4, 2, 145; id. Ep. 1, 1, 19; Hor. S. 2, 3, 156.—**b.** When a consequence is inquired for, Engl. then: Ps. Istuc ego jam satis scio. S. Cur ergo, quod scis, me rogas? Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 10: ergo in iis adolescentibus bonam spem esse dicemus, quos? etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117: dedemus ergo Hannibalem? dicet aliquis, Liv. 21, 10 fin. et saep.: num ergo is excaecat nos aut orbat sensibus, si? etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74; so, num ergo, Quint. 10, 1, 5; cf. id. 6, 3, 79: quid stamus? quin ergo imus? why not then? Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 21; so, quin ergo, id. As. 1, 1, 15; 2, 2, 113; id. Merc. 5, 2, 88; id. Mil. 4, 2, 93.—Esp. freq., quid ergo? like the Gr. τί οὖν, why then? but why? quid ergo hanc dubitas colloqui? Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 17; cf. Cic. Fin. 4, 14; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 55; Tib. 3, 6, 51: quid ergo? hujusne vitae propositio Thyestem levare poterit? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18; id. Off. 3, 20, 81; 3, 15, 61; 3, 18, 73; id. Rosc. Am. 1, 2; id. Caecin. 20; id. Mur. 23, 47 et saep.; Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 10 et saep.—**3.** With imperatives and words used imperatively, then, now, accordingly: dato ergo istum symbolum illi, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 57: vide ergo, hanc conclusionem probaturusne sis, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 96: desinite ergo, Caes. B. C. 3, 19 fin.: sequere ergo, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 83; id. Rud. 1, 2, 94; id. Stich. 5, 2, 20; cf. amplectere ergo, id. Curc. 1, 3, 16: tace ergo, id. Aul. 3, 2, 14; id. Ep. 2, 2, 57: dic ergo, id. Pers. 2, 2, 57:

ausculta ergo, id. ib. 4, 6, 19; id. Cas. 2, 4, 18 et saep.: quin tu ergo i modo, come now, begone! id. Merc. 5, 2, 114; cf.: quin tu ergo omittit genus, id. Rud. 3, 2, 14: agedum ergo, id. ib. 3, 4, 15.—So with the subj.: age eamus ergo, intro ergo abeat, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 17; id. Mil. 1, 1, 78: abeamus ergo intro, id. ib. 3, 3, 69: ergo des minam, id. ib. 5, 27; Cic. Fin. 5, 8 fin.; id. Brut. 43.—And with the future: ergo, si sapis, mussitabis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 66.—**4.** Like igitur, in resuming an interrupted train of thought, as I was saying; I say, then; well then: tres viae sunt ad Tutinam, quo festinat animus, ut, etc.—Tres ergo ut dixi viae, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22; cf. id. Part. 13, 46; id. de Or. 1, 57; id. Top. 19, 73; id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4.—So (like igitur and inquam) after parenthetical sentences, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 14; id. Fin. 2, 34, 113; id. Fam. 15, 10, 1.—Less freq. for inquam in a mere repetition: mihi tuus pater, Pater hujus ergo, hospes Antidamas fuit, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 91; or in beginning a subject with reference to the expectation of the auditors (cf. Gr. ἄρα), then, now: accipite ergo animas, Verg. A. 10, 109; id. Cir. 29. See Hand Turs. II. pp. 440–467.

† **ergolābus**, *i, m.*, = ἐργολάβος, a contractor for work (pure Lat. redemptor), Cod. Just. 4, 59, 1.

† **erice**, *ēs, f.*, = ἐρεϊκν, heath, broom, ling, Plin. 24, 9, 39, § 64; 11, 16, 15, § 41 sq.—Hence, **ericaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, of the heath-flower, i. e. collected from it: mel (= mel sylvestre), Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 41.

Erichthō, *ūs, f.*, = Ἐριχθῶ, a Thessalian witch consulted by Pompey, Luc. 6, 508; hence transf., of another witch, Ov. H. 15, 139.

Erichthōnius, *ii, m.*, = Ἐριχθόνιος.

I. A son of Vulcan, king of Athens, and the first who yoked four horses together to a chariot, Verg. G. 3, 113 Serv.; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202; Ov. M. 2, 553; 9, 424; Hyg. Fab. 166.—Hence, **B. Erichthōnius**, a, um, *adj.*: populus, i. e. Athenian, Prop. 2, 6, 4: arces, Verg. Cul. 30 Forbig. ad loc.—**II.** A son of Dardanus, the father of Troas and king of Troy, Ov. F. 4, 33; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 130.—Hence, **B. Erichthōnius**, a, um, *adj.*, Trojan: arces, Verg. Cul. 333 Forbig.; 342.

Ereicinium, *ii, n.*, a city of Thessaly, in Perrhaebia, Liv. 36, 13; 39, 25 fin.

ericius, a, um, *adj.* [ericius], of the hedgehog: caro, August. cont. Faust. 30, 1; cf. Plin. Val. 5, 33.

ericius, *ii, m.* [er], a hedgehog, urchin.

I. Prop., Varr. ap. Non. 49, 10, and 106, 18; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 3, 7; Vulg. Isa. 14, 23; 34, 11 (as translation of Heb. *kippōd*, which was probably a bird—perh. the bittern. But the LXX. and Gesenius, Thes. Heb. s. v., sustain the Vulgate).—**II.** Transf., in milit. lang., a beam armed with sharp spikes to keep off assailants, Caes. B. C. 3, 67, 5 and 6; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 555, 2.

Eridanus, *i, m.*, = Ἠριδανός. **I.** The mythical and poetical name of the river Po, Plin. 3, 16, 20, §§ 117, 120; Verg. G. 4, 372; id. A. 6, 659; Prop. 1, 12, 4; 4 (5), 10, 39; Ov. M. 2, 324; 372; Mart. Cap. 6, § 640.—**II.** The constellation Eridanus, Cic. Arat. 389; Hyg. Astr. 2, 32; Mart. Cap. 8, § 833 al.

eri-fuga (less correctly, **heri-**), ae, *m.* (erus-fugio), a runaway, a slave who absconds from his master: erifugae Famulij, Cat. 63, 51.

† **erigēron**, *ontis, m.*, = ἑριγέρων, the plant groundsel, Senecio vulg., Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 167 sq.; 22, 25, 64, § 133.

ē-rigo, *rexi, rectum, 3, v. a.* [rego], to raise or set up, to erect (very freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: rubrum jubar, Lucr. 4, 404: caput, id. 5, 1208: arborem (with extollere), Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: hominem, to form erect, id. Leg. 1, 9, 26: os, id. ib. 3, 85; jacentem, Curt. 7, 3, 17: hastas, Liv. 1, 27, 8; 33, 10: digitum, Quint. 11, 3, 120: manus ad tectum, id. 11, 3, 118; cf.: scalas ad moenia, Liv. 32, 14: agmen in adversum clivum, to lead up, id. 9, 31 fin.: cf. id. 3, 18; 9, 43; 10, 26; Tac. Agr. 36: aciem in collem, id. H. 4, 71: oculos, i. e. to raise, Cic. Sest. 31, 68.—**B.** With se,

or (more freq., esp. since the Aug. per.) mid., to set one's self up, to rise: connituntur (pueri), ut sese erigant, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42; so, sese aut sublevare (Alces), Caes. B. G. 6, 27, 2: statura breves in digitos eriguntur, i.e. raise themselves on tiptoe, Quint. 2, 3, 8; cf.: in ungues, id. 11, 3, 120: in armos (equis), Stat. Th. 6, 502: in auras, Ov. M. 3, 43; 15, 512: sub auras, Verg. A. 8, 25: ad sidera (fumus), id. ib. 9, 214 et saep.—Said of rising ground, Verg. A. 8, 417; Tac. G. 46; cf. under P. a.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To build, construct, erect (rarely): turres, Caes. B. C. 1, 26, 1: saxaeas turres, Flor. 3, 2 fin.: quis totidem erexit villas, Juv. 1, 94.—**2.** Milit. t. t., to cause to halt, stop, because of the erect posture assumed: Albanus erigit totam aciem, Liv. 1, 27, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to arouse, excite: erigite mentes auresque vestras et me attendite, Cic. Sull. 11, 33; cf. aures (with animum attendere), id. Verr. 2, 1, 10: animos ad audiendum, id. Ac. 2, 4, 10: cum res relata expectatione certaminis senatum erisset, had aroused, excited, Liv. 37, 1; cf. under P. a. B. 2: aculeos severitatis in rem, etc., Cic. Cael. 12, 29: libertas malis oppressa civilibus extollere jam caput et aliquando se erigere debebat, id. Planc. 13 fin.: paululum se erexit et addidit historiae majorem sonum vocis, id. de Or. 2, 12 fin.—**B.** In partic., to raise up, cheer up, encourage: erigebat animum jam demissum et oppressum Oppianicus, Cic. Clu. 21, 58; cf. id. ib. 70, 200; id. Att. 1, 16, 9: spem, Tac. H. 4, 71: illam tu provinciam afflictam et perditam erexit atque recreasti, id. Verr. 2, 3, 91; cf.: republicam, Pompeius ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, C fin.: republicam ex tam gravi casu, Liv. 6, 2, 1: multos populos ad cupidinem novae fortunae, id. 21, 19: Germanos ad spem belli, Caesarem ad coercendum, Tac. A. 2, 25; cf. id. ib. 2, 71; Flor. 3, 13, 3: Lusitanos, id. 2, 17, 15: fiduciam Pori, Curt. 8, 13, 16: animos ad spem, id. 4, 7, 1 et saep.: non dubito quin tuis litteris se magis etiam erexerit ab omni sollicitudine abstraxerit, Cic. Deiot. 14; so, se, id. Brut. 3, 12; id. Agr. 2, 32, 87; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1; 1, 3, 5; cf.: se in spem, Liv. 3, 1, 2: se ad spem libertatis, Just. 11, 1, 2: se ad imitationem, Quint. 2, 3, 10.—Mid., Just. 6, 4, 4; 23, 1, 14; Tac. H. 2, 74 fin.; id. A. 2, 71.—Hence, **erectus**, a, um, P. a., set up; upright; elevated, lofty. **A.** Prop.: primum eos (homines) humo excitatos celso et erectos constituit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56; cf.: erectus et celsus status, ib. Or. 18, 59: incessus, Tac. H. 1, 53: vultus, Ov. M. 1, 86; and in the comp.: coxae, Cels. 7, 16: viriditas culmo geniculato, Cic. de Sen. 15: pro-rae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 2; cf.: petra in metae modum, Curt. 8, 11; and in the comp., Claud. Idyll. 6, 11.—**Sup.**, Jul. Valer. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 31.—**Trop.** **1.** Elevated, lofty, noble: celsus et erectus et ea quae homini accidere possunt omnia parva duceus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42; cf. animum (with magnus), id. Deiot. 13, 36; in the comp.: erector homo, id. Off. 1, 30: habet mens nostra natura sublime quiddam et erectum et impatiens superioris, Quint. 11, 1, 16; cf. Tac. Agr. 4.—**b.** In a bad sense, haughty, lofty, Cic. de Or. 1, 40 fin.; cf. id. Font. 11.—**2.** Intent, attentive, on the stretch: iudices, Cic. Brut. 54, 200; cf.: suspensique (Horatii), Liv. 1, 25: plebs, civitas expectatione, id. 2, 54; 3, 47: vos ad libertatem recuperandam (with ardentem), Cic. Phil. 4, 5: mens circa studia, Quint. 1, 3, 10: studium in legendo, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5: multitudo, Tac. H. 4, 81; cf.: erecta in Othonem studia, *lividif. Symptathies*, id. ib. 2, 11.—**Comp.**: ad-agendum erectiores, Quint. 9, 4, 12.—**3.** Animated, encouraged, resolute: legiones nostrae in eum saepe locum profectae alacri animo et erecto, unde, etc., Cic. de Sen. 20, 75: nunc vero multo sum erectior, id. Phil. 4, 1, 2: erectis animis, Tac. A. 3, 7.—**Adv.** **erectē** (acc. to B. 3.), boldly, courageously (late Lat.); in the comp.: iudicare, Gell. 7, 3 fin.: loqui, Amm. 15, 5.

Erigone, ēs, f., = Ἐριγόνη. **I.** The daughter of Icarus, who hung herself through grief for her father's death, and was rewarded for it by being translated to the sky as the constellation Virgo, Hyg. Fab. 130; 254; Verg. G. 1, 33 Serv.; Ov. M. 6,

125.—Hence, **Erigoneus**, a, um, adj.: Canis, i. e. Maera, the hound of Icarus, who was placed along with her in the sky, Ov. F. 5, 723; for which: Canis Erigones, Col. 10, 400.—**II.** Daughter of Aegisthus and Clytemnestra, Hyg. Fab. 122; Dict. Cret. 6, 2, 4.—**III.** Astraea, Mart. Cap. 2, § 174.

Erigonus, i, m., = Ἐριγών or Ἐρίγων, a river of Macedonia, now Tzerna, Liv. 31, 39, 6; 39, 53 fin.

erilis (less correctly **herilis**, v. erus), e, adj. [erus], of the master or mistress of a family, the master's, the mistress's (poet.; esp. in Plaut.): erum fefelli, in nuptias conjeci erilem filium, Ter. And. 3, 4, 23; cf. id. Ad. 3, 2, 3; so, filius, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 117; id. Most. 1, 1, 20; 79; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 58; id. ib. 5, 20; id. Phorm. 1, 1, 5: filia, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 35; id. ib. 2, 3, 8; id. Cist. 2, 3, 8: amica, id. Mil. 2, 1, 37; 44; id. ib. 2, 3, 3; cf. concubina, id. ib. 2, 3, 66; id. ib. 2, 5, 60; id. ib. 2, 6, 28; 68: erilis patria, salve, id. Bacch. 2, 1, 1: gressumque canes comitantur erilem, Verg. A. 8, 462: mensaque assuetus erilli, id. ib. 7, 490: res, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 1; so, imperium, id. Aul. 4, 1, 13; cf. nutus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 6: antiqua erilis fida custos corporis (i. e. Medae), Enn. ap. Non. 39, 3 (Trag. v. 289 Vahl.): nisi erile mavis Carpere pensum, Hor. C. 3, 27, 63: erilis praevertit metus, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 17: nomen erile tenet, Ov. M. 10, 502: turpi clausus in arca, Quo te demisit peccati conscia (ancilla) erilis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 60.

Erillus (**Herillus**), i, m., a Stoic philosopher of Carthage, who flourished about B. C. 260, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 43; id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85; Lact. 3, 7, 8.—Hence, **Erillii** (**Her-**), ōrum, m., the disciples of Erillus, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 62.

erinaceus (**herin-**), i, m. [er; cf. ericius], a hedgehog, Plin. 8, 37, 56; § 133; 10, 63, 83; § 174 al. (Sillig); sub.—Jan. irenaeus.

Erindes, is, m., a river between Media and Hyrcanæa, Tac. A. 11, 10.

erineos, i, f., = ἐρινεός, a plant, perh. the Campanula Rapunculul, Linn., Plin. 23, 7, 65; § 131.

Erinna, ae, f., = Ἑριννα, a famous Lesbian poetess, contemporary with Sappho, Plin. 34, 8, 19; § 57.—Gen. Erinnēs, Prop. 2, 3, 22.

Erinyes (or, less correctly, **Erinnys**; cf. Wagner ad Verg. A. 2, 337), ōes, f., = Ἐρινύες (Ἐρινός), one of the Furies, Verg. A. 7, 447; 570; Ov. M. 1, 241; 4, 490; 11, 14 et saep.—Acc. Erinyū, Ov. M. 1, 725.—In plur.: Erinyes, the Furies, Prop. 2, 20, 29 (3, 13, 29 M.); Ov. H. 11, 103.—Acc. Erinyas, Stat. Th. 11, 345.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of Helen: Trojae patriae communis Erinyes, the scourge, curse, Verg. A. 2, 573.—**B.** Appellatively, fury, frenzy, madness = furor, Verg. A. 2, 337: civilis, i. e. civil war, Luc. 4, 187.

eriophoros, i, m., = ἐριοφόρος (wool-bearer), a kind of bulbous plant, Plin. 19, 2, 10; § 32.

erioxylon, i, n., = ἐριοξύλον, cotton, Dig. 32, 1, 70; § 9.

eripha, ae, f., = ἐριφεία, a plant, Plin. 24, 18, 103; § 168.

Eriphyla, ae, or -ē, ēs, f., = Ἐριφύλη, daughter of Talaius, and wife of Amphiaraius, whom she betrayed to Polynices for a golden necklace, for which she was slain by her son Alcmaeon.—Form -a, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18; § 39; id. Inv. 1, 50, 94; Prop. 2, 16, 29 (3, 8, 29 M.); 3, 13, 57 (4, 12, 57 M.).—Form -e, Ov. A. A. 3, 13; Verg. A. 6, 445.—Plur.: multae Eriphylae, Juv. 6, 655, v. Amphiaraius.—Hence, **II.** **Eriphylaeus**, a, um, adj., of Eriphyla: penates, Stat. Th. 4, 211.

ē-rīpio, ipiū, eptum, 3, v. a. [rapio], to snatch, tear, or pull out; to snatch away, take away (freq. and class.; cf.: capio, prehendo, sumo, demo, adimo, rapio, furor).

I. Lit. **A.** In gen.: tibiās ex ore, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 36; cf.: bolum ex faucibus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6: hirundines ex nido, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 67; 3, 1, 8: ex manibus alicujus, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 1; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 9: torrem ab igne, Ov. M. 8, 457: ensem vaginā, Verg. A. 4, 579 et saep.: aliena bona, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 11; so, vela, armamenta, copias, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 7; 6, 30, 2; 7, 54, 3: nubem, Verg. A. 2, 606: purgamenta hortorum, to carry away, Tac. A. 11, 32 fin. et saep.: alicum, etc., to deliver, set free, Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 3; 5; Caes. B. C. 3, 110, 4; Liv. 2, 54 al.; cf.: alicum e manibus hostium, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 6; Liv. 5, 51; 41, 14: Abydenos ex obsidione, id. 31, 16: alicum ex periculo, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 5; cf.: istum fortuna ex illo periculo eripuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 28; § 71: alicum ex vinculis, Curt. 4, 14, 22: alicum ex miseriis, Crassus ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 59: alicum ex media morte, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6; cf.: filium a morte, id. Div. 2, 10: praedam de manibus, id. Cat. 2, 1, 2: istum de vestra severitate, id. Verr. 2, 5, 67; but: ex severitate alicujus, id. ib. 2, 3, 36; § 83: alicum malis, Verg. A. 6, 365 al.: erepto ex equo C. Flamini, Liv. 23, 45: oculum alicui, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 22; Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 20: gladium isti, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 7: classem Caesari, Caes. B. C. 3, 111, 4 al.: concubinam militi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 2: alicum (alicum) alicui, id. Merc. 5, 4, 12; id. Rud. 3, 4, 7; Ter. Ad. prol. 8; 2, 30; Cic. Lael. 27, 102 al.—Less freq.: alicum ab aliquo, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 30; id. Eun. 4, 6, 1; 14; so, ereptis ab eo duabus legionibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 2, 3: a Trisensibus plus lucri, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 38; § 86; 2, 1, 10, § 27.—**b.** With se, to take one's self off, to flee, escape: per eos, ne causam diceret, se eripuit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 2: se latebris, id. ib. 6, 43 fin.; cf.: se ex manibus militum, id. ib. 7, 46 fin.: se ab illa miseria, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 1: se ex pugna, id. Mur. 16, 34; id. Verr. 2, 3, 60; § 140; id. Sest. 24, 53: se sequentibus, Liv. 29, 32: se hosti fuga, Curt. 5, 13: se flammā, Cic. Brut. 23, 90: se leto, Verg. A. 2, 134: se flammis, id. ib. 2, 289: se morae, Hor. C. 3, 29, 5: se servituti, Sen. Ep. 80, 4: rebus humanis se, id. de Prov. 8, 12 et saep.—With adv.: eas inde, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 8.—**C.** Prov.: Lupo agnum eripere, for something difficult or impossible, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 31.—**B.** Pregn.: eripi, to be snatched away by death, to die suddenly (not before the Aug. per.): fatis erepta, Ov. M. 1, 358: primis conjux ereptus in annis, Val. Fl. 3, 316; cf.: in flore aetatis ereptus rebus humanis, Curt. 10, 5, 10.—Rarely act.: lux ereptura eum vitā, Amm. 30, 5, 18; cf. 30, 5, 10.

II. Trop., to take away, snatch away: responsiones omnes hoc verbo, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 63; cf.: orationem alicui ex ore, id. Merc. 1, 2, 64: primam vocem ab ore loquentis, Verg. A. 7, 119: alicui suum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 6: libertatem (hostis), id. Capt. 2, 2, 61; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 17: potestatem hominis omnino aspicendi (opp. suppeditare omnium rerum abundantiam), id. Lael. 23, 87; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 3, 5: omnem usum navium, id. B. G. 3, 14, 7: semestrem imperium, id. B. C. 1, 9, 2; cf.: tetrarchiam alicui, Cic. Div. 2, 37, 79: mihi dolorem, id. Att. 9, 6, 5: alicui errorem, id. ib. 10, 4, 6; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 31; id. Off. 2, 3, 10; Just. 6, 3, 12: alicui timorem, Cic. Cat. 1, 7 fin.; id. Att. 1, 16, 8: lucem, id. Ac. 2, 10; 32 fin.; id. N. D. 1, 3, 6 et saep.: alicui pudicitiam, Quint. 5, 11, 15; but: virginis pudorem, Amm. 15, 7, 5; cf.: caelumque diemque Teucrorum ex oculis, Verg. A. 1, 88; and: prospectum oculis, id. ib. 8, 254: tempora certa modosque, Hor. S. 1, 4, 57: jocos, venerem, etc. (anni), id. Ep. 2, 2, 56: vati-bus omnem fidem, Ov. M. 15, 283: fugam, poet. for se fuga, or for the simple rapere fugam, to flee, Verg. A. 2, 619.—**Poet.**: eripiunt flammae noctem, i. e. light up the night, Sil. 11, 281: eripuerunt oculos auras, id. 9, 501: se fluvius retro eripit, turns back, id. 9, 238.—**Poet.**, with an object clause: posse loqui eripitur, Ov. M. 2, 483: illis eriperes verbis mihi, sidera caeli Lucere, i. e. to persuade me that not, Tib. 1, 9, 35.—With quin: vix tamen eripiam, velis quin, etc., I shall scarcely hinder you from, etc., Hor. S. 2, 2, 23.

Erīs, idōs, f., = Ἐρίς, the goddess of strife, Hyg. F. 92.

Erīsichthon, v. Erysichthon.

erisma, ae, f., and **erisma**, ātis, n., = ἐρίσμα, a buttress, Front. Aquaed. 18; Vitruv. 6, 11, 6 (heterocl. gen. plur.: erismatorum, id. 10, 1, 2).

† **eristālis**, is, f., an unknown precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 160 (dub. — Jan. erythallis).

† **erithāce**, ēs, f., = ἐριθάκη, bee-bread, sandarach, called also sandaraca and cerinthus, Plin. 11, 7, § 17 (in Varr. R. R. 316, 8 and 23, written as Greek).

† **erithācus**, i, m., = ἐριθακος, an unknown bird, Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86.

† **erithales**, is, n., = ἐριθαλές, little houseleek, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

† **eritudo** (her-), servitudo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 83, 1 Mill.; cf.: eritudo dominatio, Placid. Gloss. p. 460; and: eritudo δεσποτεία, Gloss. Labb. [erus = herus].

* **erivo**, āre, v. a., to draw out, draw off: pluvias aquas, Plin. 17, 26, 40, § 249.

Eriza, ae, f., = Ἐριζα, a town of Magna Phrygia, Liv. 38, 14, 1. — Hence, **II**.

Erizenus, a, um, adj., of Eriza: regio, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 124.

erneum, i, n., a cake baked in an earthen pot, Cato, R. R. 81.

† **ero**, v. 2. aéro.

ē-rōdo, no perf., rōsum, 3, v. a., to gnaw off or away, to consume. **I**. Prop.: vites (animalia), Plin. 30, 15, 52, § 146; cf. frondes, Col. post. 10, 323. — **II**. Transf.

A. In gen., to eat away, corrode: aes, ferrum (aqua), Plin. 31, 2, 19, § 28: arbores sale, id. 12, 9, 20, § 37. — **B**. Esp. in medic. lang., of erosive remedies, Cels. 5, 28; Plin. 24, 11, 52, § 89; 34, 15, 46, § 176.

erogatio, ōnis, f. [erogo]. **I**. A giving out, paying out, a division, distribution: pecuniae, *Cic. Att. 15, 2 fin.; so Dig. 25, 1, 3; 50, 4, 14; Cod. Just. 12, 38, 16 al.: aquarum, Front. Aquaed. 77; so in the plur., id. ib. 3; cf. Plin. Ep. 10, 35; id. Pan. 41, 1; Tac. A. 13, 50 al. — **II**. A repeal, abrogation: legis, Tert. Idol. 5.

erogator, ōris, m. [id.], one who pays out or gives away (late Lat.): alicujus praestationis, Cod. Just. 12, 38, 16: virginis, i. e. who gives her away in marriage, Tert. Pud. 16.

erogatorius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or for distributing (water): modulus, Front. Aquaed. 34.

ē-rōgito, āre, v. freq. a. [id.], to find out by asking, to inquire: ex aliquo, quid, etc., Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 32; Sil. 10, 476: qui neque cujatis esset, unquam potuimus multa erogantes sciscere, Att. Tr. 625 (Rib. Fragm. Trag. p. 217).

ē-rōgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I**. Orig., a pub. law t. t., to expend, pay out money from the public treasury, after asking the consent of the people: pecunias ex aerario, Cic. Vat. 12; cf. id. Verr. 2, 3, 71; 2, 5, 19; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, § 14; Liv. 22, 23; 33, 47 al.; cf.: pecuniam in classem, Cic. Fl. 13: in aes alienum, id. Att. 6, 1, 21: unde in eos sumptus, pecunia erogaretur, Liv. 1, 20; Vulg. Marc. 5, 26. — **B**. Transf. beyond the pub. law sphere, to pay, pay out, disburse, expend (cf.: pendo, expendo, perpendo, pondero, solvo, luo): Tironem Curio commendas, ut ei, si quid opus erit, in sumptum erogat, Cic. Att. 8, 5 fin.: aliquid in pretium servi, Dig. 25, 2, 36 fin.: bona sua in fraudem futurae actionis, to squander, ib. 17, 2, 68: grandem pecuniam in Tigellinum, to bequeath, Tac. A. 16, 17; cf.: in Tiridatem erogavit, Suet. Ner. 30: odores, unguenta ad funus, Dig. 15, 3, 7: nihil de bonis, ib. 24, 1, 5 fin.; cf.: aliquid ex bonis, ib. 26, 7, 12: aliquid pro introitu, ib. 32, 1, 102 fin. et saep. — **C**. Trop., in Tertullian: aliquid, to expose to death, to destroy, kill: tot innocentes, Tert. Apol. 44; id. Spect. 12; id. Praescript. 2. — **II**. To entreat, prevail on by entreaties: precibus erogatus, App. M. 5, p. 165.

Eros, ōtis, m., = Ἔρως. **I**. Love as a person; Lat. Amor, Cupido, Nemes. Ecl. 4 lem. — **II**. In gen., a common name of Roman slaves or freedmen, Cic. Fam. 12, 26; id. Att. 10, 15; 15, 15; 20; Dig. 6, 1, 5 fin. et saep. — **III**. The name of an actor in the time of Cicero, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11.

erōsio, ōnis, f. [erodo], an eating away, erosion, in plur.: genarum, Plin. 23, 3, 34, § 70.

erōsus, a, um, Part., from erodo.

† **ērōtēma**, ātis, n., = ἐρώτημα, an inquiry, a question, Mart. Cap. 5, § 524.

Erōtopaegniōn, i, n., = ἐρωτοπαίγνιον, a love song, Aus. Edyll. 13 fin. — Esp. plur.: **Erōtopaegnia**, ōn, the title of a book of poems by Laevius, Gell. 2, 24, 9.

* **ē-rōtundātus**, a, um, Part. [rotundo], rounded off, polished. — Trop.: structura verborum (with levis), Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

ērōtūlus, i, m., = ἐρωτύλος, an unknown precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 160.

errābundus, a, um, adj. [erro], wandering to and fro, wandering about (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): odor, floating about, Lucr. 4, 692: nunc errabundi domos suos pervagarentur, Liv. 1, 29; cf. Suet. Caes. 31: naves (with dispersae), Auct. B. Afr. 2, 4: naves vagabantur, ib. 21, 3: trieris, ib. 44, 2: agmen, Curt. 8, 4, 6. — Poet. transf.: vestigia bovis, Verg. E. 6, 58.

* **errantia**, ae, f. [id.], a wandering: animi, Att. ap. Non. 204, 13 (Rib. Fragm. Trag. p. 196).

erraticus, a, um, adj. [id.], wandering to and fro, wandering about, roving, erratic (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.).

I. In gen.: stellae, planets, Auct. ap. Gell. 3, 10, 2; 14, 1, 11; 18; Sen. Q. N. 7, 23: Delos, Ov. M. 6, 333: homo, Gell. 9, 2, 6: sanguis, i. e. herpetic, Plin. 26, 13, 84, § 136; cf. transf.: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, *Cic. de Sen. 15, 52. — **II**. Esp. in botany, of plants that spring up here and there wild, i. q. silvestris, wild: brassica, Cato R. R. 157, 12; Plin. 20, 9, 36, § 92: cucumis, id. 20, 2, 4, § 9: intubum, id. 19, 8, 39, § 129: salix, Vitr. 8, 1.

errātilis, e, adj. [id.], wandering: ferae, Cassiod. Var. 1, 21.

erratio, ōnis, f. [id.], a wandering, roving about. **I**. Lit.: hac multo propius ibis et minor est erratio, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 41; Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 90; Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 56; id. Univ. 6. — **II**. Trop.: in factis dictisque, Lact. 5, 17, 29; Hyg. Astr. 2, 2.

† **errātivus** (AL. ERRATICIVS) animus est, qui solet errare et desinit, Fronto de Differ. Voc. p. 2200 P.

errātor, ōris, m. [id.], a wanderer, Fes. p. 344, 34. — Transf., of the river Maeander: terris totiens errator in isdem, Ov. H. 9, 55.

errātum, i, n., v. 1. erro, I. B. 2. b.

errātus, ūs, m. [erro], a wandering, roving about (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): longis erratibus actus, Ov. M. 4, 567.

1. erro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [root er-, to go; desiderative forms, ἐρρομαι (ἐρρε-); and Lat. (ers-) erro, to seek to reach; hence, to wander; cf. Germ. irren; Engl. err, etc., v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 546 sq.]. **I**. Neutr. **A**. In gen. **I**. Prop., to wander, to wander or stray about, to wander up and down, to rove (freq. and class.; cf. vagor, palor): propter te errans patria careo, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 16; cf.: cum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic. Clu. 62, 175: ignari hominumque locorumque Erramus vanto luc et vastis fluctibus acti, Verg. A. 1, 333; cf. id. ib. 1, 32; 3, 200; Ov. M. 3, 175; id. F. 2, 335 et saep.: circum villulas nostras, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3: pios per lucos, Hor. C. 3, 4, 7: inter audaces lupus errat agnos, id. ib. 3, 18, 13; cf. of beasts, id. S. 1, 8, 35; id. Epod. 2, 12; Verg. E. 1, 9; 2, 21; 6, 40; id. G. 4, 11 et saep. — **Pass. impers.**: male tum Libyae solis erratur in agris, Verg. G. 3, 249. — **Prov.**: in media luce errare, Sen. Ben. 5, 6, 3. — **B**. Transf., of inanimate things: (stellae) quae errantes et quasi vagae nominantur, Cic. Rep. 1, 14; so of the planets, id. N. D. 2, 20; 3, 20; id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; Plin. 2, 6, 4, § 12; Vulg. Jud. 13; cf. of the motion of the stars in gen., Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 17: Cocytus errans flumine languido, id. C. 2, 14, 18; cf. Verg. G. 3, 14: errantesque per altum Cyaneae, Val. Fl. 4, 561: hic lintres errare videres, Ov. F. 2, 391: vidi ad frontem sparsos errare capillos, i. e. flying about, Prop. 2, 1, 7; cf. id. 2, 22, 9: errantia lumina, i. e. moving fitfully about, Prop. 3, 14, 27 (4, 13, 27 M.); cf. Stat. Th. 10, 150: pulmonibus errat Ignis edax, i. e. spreads, runs about, Ov. M. 9, 201 et saep. — **2. Trop.**, to wander, stray at random: ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 209; cf.: errans et vaga

sententia (opp. stabilis certaque), id. N. D. 2, 1, 2: eo fit, ut errem et vager latius, id. Ac. 2, 20, 66: ut ingredi libere, non ut licenter videatur errare, id. Or. 23, 77: errans opinio (opp. stabilis conscientia), id. Fin. 2, 22, 71: dubiis affectibus errat, Ov. M. 8, 473: ne tuus erret honos, be in doubt, uncertain, id. F. 1, 468; cf. id. ib. 3, 543. — **Poet.**, with a rel.-clause: erro, quam insistas viam, I am uncertain, in doubt, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 197; cf.: inter recens et vetus sacramentum, i. e. to hesitate, vacillate, Tac. H. 4, 58. — **B**. In partic., to miss the right way, to lose one's self, go astray (in the literal sense rarely, but in the trop. freq. and class.). **1**. Lit.: homo qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51: errare viā, Verg. A. 2, 739: maledictus qui errare facit caecum in itinere, Vulg. Deut. 27, 18. — **2**. Trop., to wander from the truth, to err, mistake: avius errat Saepe animus, Lucr. 3, 463; cf. id. 2, 740: totā erras viā, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 14; cf.: in eo non tu quidem totā re, sed temporibus errasti, Cic. Phil. 2, 9 fin.: longe, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 40; cf. procul, Sall. J. 85, 38 Kritz. N. cr.: errant probe, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 20: vehementer, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 103: valde, id. de Or. 2, 19, 83 et saep.: errare malo cum Platone quam cum istis vera sentire, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 39; cf. id. Balb. 23, 64: erras, si id credis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 53; so with si, id. Hec. 4, 4, 60; Caes. B. G. 5, 41, 5; 7, 29, 2 et saep.: de nostris verbis errat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 22: in aliqua re, Quint. 6, 3, 112; 10, 2, 21; 11, 1, 81 al.: in alteram partem, id. 10, 1, 26; cf.: in alienos fetus, Liv. 31, 12, 8. — **Less freq.** with acc. of a neutr. pronoun: mone, quaeso, si quid erro, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 30; so with quid, Ter. And. 3, 2, 18; Quint. 2, 5, 16; 2, 3, 11; 2, 6, 6: hoc, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 21. — **Poet.** also with the acc. of a noun: errabant tempora, i. e. in chronology, Ov. F. 3, 155. — **Pass. impers.**: si fuit errandum, Ov. H. 7, 109: si nihil esset erratum, Quint. 6, 5, 7: si erratur in nomine, Cic. Fin. 4, 20 fin.; cf.: tutius circa priores erratur, Quint. 2, 5, 26: uno verbo esse erratum, id. 7, 3, 17. — **Sometimes**, in a palliative manner, of moral error, to err through mistake: pariter te errantem et illum sceleratissimum persequi, Sall. J. 102, 5; cf. id. ib. 104, 4. — **Hence**, **b. errātum**, i, n., an error, mistake, fault: illud de Flavio et fastis, si secus esset, commune erratum esset, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 18; cf. id. ib. 13, 44 fin.; cuius errato nulla venia, recte factō exigua laus proponitur, id. Agr. 2, 2, 5; id. Fam. 5, 20, 8: nullum ob totius vitae non dicam vitium, sed erratum, id. Clu. 48; cf. id. Lig. 1; id. Sull. 23; and in plur., id. Fam. 16, 21, 2; Sall. J. 102, 10; Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 66. — **II**. Act. in Aug. poets (only in part. perf.), to wander over or through: immensum est erratas dicere terras, Ov. F. 4, 573: ager, id. ib. 3, 655: orbis, Val. Fl. 4, 447: litora, Verg. A. 3, 690.

2. erro, ōnis, m. [1. erro], a wanderer, vagabond, vagrant, Tib. 2, 6, 6; Ov. H. 15, 53. — **Used esp.** of slaves: ut erroneus aliquem cujus dicantur invenit, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 5; Edict. Aedil. ap. Gell. 4, 2, 1; Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 14; 49, 16, 4 fin.; Hor. S. 2, 7, 113. — **Of the queen-bee**: dux, Col. 9, 10 fin. — **Of the planets**, Nigid. ap. Gell. 3, 10, 2; 14, 1, 11. — **Of vagabond soldiers**: nec nostros servare sinant erroribus agros, Verg. Dir. 70 Rib.

errōneus, a, um, adj. [id.], wandering about, straying: vagus atque erroneus, Sen. Ben. 6, 11, 2: canes, Col. 7, 12, 5: erroneus, ἀλήτης, πλάνος, Gloss. Labb.

error, ōris, m. [id.], a wandering. **I**. In gen., a wandering, straying or strolling about (rare and mostly poet.). **A**. Lit.: ad quos Ceres in illo errore venisse dicitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 108: error ac dissipatio civium (sc. mercatorum), id. Rep. 2, 4, 7 Mos. (cf. erratio, I.).: navium pars ex errore eodem conferebatur, Auct. B. Afr. 11; cf. Ov. H. 16, 29; id. M. 14, 484; id. Tr. 4, 10, 100; Verg. A. 1, 755; 6, 532 et saep. — **Transf.**, of the motion of atoms, Lucr. 2, 132; of the meanderings of rivers, Ov. M. 1, 582; of the mazes of the labyrinth, id. ib. 8, 161; 167. — **B**. Trop., a wavering, uncertainty: fluctuat incertis erroribus ardor amantum, Lucr. 4, 1077:

nec, quid corde nunc consili capere possum, Scio, tantum cura meo est error animo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 13; cf. Liv. 9, 15, 45; 27, 47; Ov. F. 5, 362 al.; so, too, with *obj. gen.*: viarum, uncertainty, ignorance, Liv. 24, 17; cf. veri, Tac. H. 2, 72.—**II.** In partic., a wandering from the right way, a going astray. **A.** Lit. (very seldom): reduxit me usque ex errore in viam, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 2; Curt. 5, 13 fin.—**B.** Trop., a departing from the truth, an error, mistake, delusion (class.; cf.: erratum, vitium, peccatum): erroris ego illos et dementiae complebo, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 8: opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem nec vera cernimus, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 43; cf.: inducere imperitos in errorem, id. Brut. 85, 293; Nep. Hann. 9, 3: errore quodam fallimur in disputando, Cic. Rep. 3, 35: si errorem velis tollere, id. ib. 1, 24: errorem tollere, id. ib. 2, 10; id. Fin. 1, 11, 37: deponere, id. Phil. 8, 11, 32: eripere alicui, id. Att. 10, 4, 6: demere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 140 et saep.: mentis, i. e. distraction, insanity, Cic. Att. 3, 13, 2; cf. Hor. A. P. 454; Verg. G. 3, 513; so poet. of other kinds of mental perturbation, as fear, Ov. F. 3, 555; love, Verg. E. 8, 41; Ov. Am. 1, 10, 9; cf. ib. 1, 2, 35; id. M. 10, 342: aut aliquis latet error; equo ne credite, Teucri, some deception, Verg. A. 2, 48; cf. Liv. 22, 1: par forma aut aetas errorem agnoscentibus fecerat, Tac. A. 4, 63: jaculum detulit error in Idam, Ov. M. 5, 90.—(β) Esp., an error in language, a solecism, Quint. 1, 5, 47.—(γ) Rarely a moral error, fault (cf. erro, I. B. 2.), Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 20; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 57; 2, 3, 92.—(δ) Error, personif., = ἄτη, the inspirer of folly or judicial blindness, Ov. M. 12, 59.

erubescētia, ae, f. [erubescō], a blushing for shame, shamefacedness (post-class.), Tert. ad Nat. 1, 16; id. Poen. 10.

erubescibilis, e, adj. [id.], of which one should be ashamed, Cassiod. Amic. 21, 5.

e-rubescō, bū, 3, v. inch. n. and a. **I.** Neutr., to grow red, to redden. **A.** In gen.: vidi te totis erubuisse genis, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 16; id. M. 4, 330; id. Pont. 2, 1, 36.—**B.** In partic., to redden or blush with shame, to feel ashamed. (α) Absol., with praep. or abl.: erubui mecastor misera propter clamorem tuum, etc., Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 36; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 9: quas (voluptates) non erubescens persequitur nominatim, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 111 fin.; id. Rosc. Com. 3, 3; id. Vat. 16, 39; id. Fin. 2, 9, 28; id. Fam. 5, 12 al.: in aliqua re, id. Leg. 1, 14 fin.: aliqua re, Liv. 40, 14; Quint. 6, 4, 8; Ov. M. 5, 584; id. F. 2, 188; cf. viro, id. Tr. 4, 3, 64 al.: de sorore multum, Spart. Sever. 15; Vulg. Gen. 2, 25 et saep.—(β) With inf. (post-Aug. and freq.; in Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 50, pudet enim loqui is the true reading): noli erubescere collegam habere, Liv. 10, 8; 45, 35, 5; Quint. 1, 10, 13; 6, 1, 14; Verg. E. 6, 2; Curt. 6, 5, 5; Plin. Ep. 9, 27, 2; Sen. Contr. 1, 8, 3.—**II.** Act., with acc.: jura fidemque Supplicis erubuit, he respected, Verg. A. 2, 542: fratres, to blush on account of, Prop. 3, 14, 20 (4, 13, 20 M.); solecismum, Sen. Ep. 95, 9 (dub. al. solecismo).—In the part. fut. pass. erubescendus, a, um, of which one should be ashamed: ignes (amoris), Hor. C. 1, 27, 15: id ubi Romanae fore erubescendum, Liv. 33, 59, 11; Vell. 2, 130, 4; Curt. 4, 21, 4: sentina, Val. Max. 2, 7, 1: causa belli, Flor. 2, 14, 3: anni domesticis cladibus, id. 3, 12, 3.

erūca, ae, f. **I.** A caterpillar, canker-worm, Col. 11, 3, 63, p. 464 Bip.; Pall. 1, 35 saep.; Col. 10, 333; Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 229, but here Silius reads uruca, q. v.—**II.** A sort of cole-wort, Brassica eruca, Linn.; Col. 11, 3, 29; 10, 109; 372; Plin. 19, 8, 44, § 154; Hor. S. 2, 8, 51; Mart. 3, 75; Vulg. Amos, 4, 9.

Erucius, ii, m., a Roman proper name, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13 al.

eructatio, ōnis, f. [eructo], a casting or throwing upward (post-class. and rare): altera (exhalatio) arida est atque animae similis, quae terrenis eructationibus surgit, App. de Mundo, p. 60, 40.—**II.** Transf., an utterance: iudiciorum Dei per voces prophetarum, Hilar. in Ps. 41, 12.

e-ructo, āre, v. a. **I.** To belch or vomit forth, to throw up (rare but class.). **A.** Prop.: unde tu nos turpissime eructando ejecisti, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: sanien eructans,

Verg. A. 3, 632; cf. Col. 8, 8, 10.—**B.** Trop.: caedem sermonibus suis, i. e. to talk of murder when drunk, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10.—**II.** In gen., to cast forth, emit, exhale: Tartarus horridus eructans faucibus aestus, Lucr. 3, 1012: aquam, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 2: odorem, id. ib. 1, 4, 4: noxium virus, Col. 1, 5, 6: harenam, Verg. A. 6, 297: flammam, vaporem, fumum, Just. 4, 1, 4.—**B.** Esp., to utter (eccl. Lat.): abscondita, Vulg. Matt. 13, 35; id. Ps. 44, 2; August. Civ. D. 18, 32; cf. Lact. 4, 8, 14.

eructus, a, um, P. a., v. f. 2. erugo.

e-rūdero, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to clear from rubbish (very rare). **I.** Lit.: solum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 7.—**II.** Trop.: volumen de supervacuis sententiis, Sid. Ep. 5, 15; 5, 7; Ambros. Ep. 22, 2.

e-rudio, īvi or īi, itum, 4, v. a., qs. to free from roughness, i. e. to polish, educate, instruct, teach (freq. and class.; cf.: doceo, edoceo, praecipio, instituo). **I.** Prop.: studiosos discendi erudiunt atque docent, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156: aliquem, id. Div. 2, 2 (with docere); id. de Or. 3, 9, 35 (with instituere); id. ib. 2, 1, 12; Quint. proem. § 1; 6 et saep.: filios ad majorum instituta (with instituere), Cic. Ver. 2, 3, 69; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 26: aliquem artibus, id. Fam. 1, 7 fin.; cf. id. Rep. 2, 19, 34: eum ad exquisitissimam consuetudinem Graecorum erudit, id. ib. 2, 21, 37: aliquem in iure civili, id. de Or. 1, 59 fin.; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3.—With two acc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aliquem leges praecipue belli, Stat. Th. 10, 507; cf. Val. Fl. 2, 50; v. also under P. a.: aliquem, with an object-clause, Plin. 33, 11, 53, § 149; cf. without aliquem, Ov. F. 3, 820; Sil. 11, 352.—With a rel.-clause as object: qua possint arte capi, Ov. F. 3, 294: tirones neque in ludo, neque per lanistas, i. e. to cause to be instructed, Suet. Caes. 26: gladiatores sub eodem magistro eruditi, Quint. 2, 17, 33: Athenas erudiendi gratia missus, Just. 17, 3, 11; once: aliquem de aliqua re, Cic.: obviae mihi velim sint tuae litterae, quae me erudiant de omni re publica, instruct me, keep me informed of, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 1.—**II.** Transf., of objects not personal: artes, Ov. M. 8, 215: ut fierent, oculos erudiere suos, id. R. Am. 690; id. Am. 1, 14, 30: Polycletus consummasse hanc scientiam iudicatur et toreuticen sic erudisse, ut Phidias aperuisse, to have cultivated, brought to perfection, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 56.—Hence, **eruditus**, a, um, P. a., learned, accomplished, well-informed, skilled, experienced (cf.: litteratus, doctus, peritus, gnarus, scitus). **A.** Prop.: est non satis politus iis artibus, quas qui tenent eruditi appellantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 7 fin.: Graeculus otiosus et loquax, et fortasse doctus atque eruditus, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102: semper mihi et doctrina et eruditi homines placuerunt, id. Rep. 1, 17 fin.; id. Tusc. 1, 3: nec sicut vulgus sed ut eruditi solent appellare sapientem, id. Lael. 2, 6; cf. opp. rusticus, Quint. 11, 1, 45; 8, 6, 75 et saep.: non transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditi, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 15 fin.: homines non litteris ad rei militaris scientiam, sed rebus gestis ac victoriis eruditos, id. Font. 15, 33; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7 fin.; cf. id. Brut. 67, 236; id. Arch. 7; id. N. D. 3, 9, 23 al.: eruditi Socraticis disputationibus, id. de Or. 3, 34, 139: a pueris eruditi artibus militiae, Liv. 42, 52 et saep.; cf. in the comp.: litteris eruditior quam Curio, Cic. Brut. 82; and in the sup.: Scaevola, homo omnium et disciplina juris civilis eruditissimus, id. de Or. 1, 39, 180.—With acc.: Graecae res eruditi, Gell. 2, 21, 3; cf. id. 19, 12, 9.—With inf.: eruditus utilia honestis miscere, Tac. Agr. 8.—**B.** Transf., of inanimate and abstract subjects: quod ceteri minus eruditus hominum seculis fuerunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: tempora (with docti homines), id. ib.: aures, id. ib. 2, 42; id. Or. 34, 119; Quint. 10, 1, 32: animus, Cic. Fam. 5, 14: oratio (opp. popularis), id. Par. proem. § 4; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 17; 8, 6, 24 al.: Graecorum copia, fulness of Greek learning, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 7: palata, i. e. practised, fine (with docta), Col. 8, 16, 4; cf. gustus, Tac. A. 16, 18.—In neutr. with a subject-clause: ex historia ducere urbanitatem, eruditum est, Quint. 6, 3, 98; cf.: eruditissimum longe, si, etc., id. 9, 2, 97.—

Adu. **erūdite**, learnedly, eruditely.—

Comp., Cic. de Sen. 1 fin.; Quint. 1, 5, 36.—Sup., Cic. Or. 52; Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 8.

eruditio, ōnis, f. [erudio], an instructing, instruction (cf.: doctrina, disciplina, scientia, intelligentia, cognitio). **I.** Prop.: de ejus eruditione quod labores, nihil est, quoniam ingenium ejus nosti, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4 fin.; cf. Quint. 2, 3, 10; Gell. 11, 7, 3.—Far more freq., **II.** Transf., learning, knowledge, erudition, obtained by instruction: qui praeclara eruditione atque doctrina aut utraque re ornati, Cic. Off. 1, 33; id. de Or. 2, 1; id. Fin. 1, 21, 71; id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; id. Div. 2, 63 fin.; Quint. 1, 4, 6; 6, 3, 17 et saep.—In plur., Vitr. 1, 1, 11; Gell. praef. § 3.

erūditor, ōris, m. [id.], an instructor, teacher (post-class.), Tert. Pall. 4; Hier. Vit. Hil.; Vulg. Rom. 2, 20 al.

* **erūdītrix**, icis, f. [eruditor], an instructor, teacher (post-class.), Tert. Pall. 4; Hier. Vit. Hil.; Vulg. Rom. 2, 20 al.

* **erūdītulus**, i, m. dim. [1. eruditus], somewhat skilled or experienced (in love), said jocosely, Cat. 57, 7.

1. erūdītus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from erudio.

* **2. erūdītus**, ūs, m. [erudio], instruction; in abl. sing., Tert. adv. Val. 29.

* **erūgatio**, ōnis, f. [1. erugo], a clearing from wrinkles: cutis, Plin. 23, 12, 50, § 184.

1. e-rūgo, āre, v. a., to clear from wrinkles, to smooth, Plin. 13, 12, 26, § 82; 21, 19, 74, § 127; 28, 12, 50, § 183.

* **2. e-rūgo**, ēre, semel factum significat, quod eructare saepius, Paul. ex Fest. p. 83, 1 Müll.—Hence, * **eructus**, a, um, P. a., belched out; transf., impure, bad: vinum (with fetidum), Gell. 11, 7, 3.

Erulus, i, m., v. Herulus.

e-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, v. a. and n.

I. Act., to cause to break or burst forth; to burst, sunder (rare; mostly ante-class.).

A. Lit.: (brassica) tumida concoquit, eadem erumpit, Cato, R. R. 157, 3: ignes, Lucr. 1, 725; cf. id. 6, 583; Cic. Arat. 111: Achaes et Aeneas erumpere nubem ardebant, Verg. A. 1, 580: cum sanguis eruptus est, Scrib. Comp. 84: se erumpere, in the neuter signif., to break or burst forth, Lucr. 4, 1111; cf.: portis se foras erumpunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 14, 1: et caput, unde altus primum se erumpit Enipeus, Verg. G. 4, 368.—**B.** Trop.: gaudium, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 2: ne in me stomachum erumpant, cum sint tibi irati, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 1; Caes. B. C. 3, 8, 3; cf.: iram in hostes, Liv. 36, 7, 13: sic illi invidiosa conjunctio ad bellum se erupit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 2; Tib. 4, 1, 88.—Far more frequent and class., **II.** Neutr., to break out, to burst or sally forth. **A.** Lit. **I.** In gen.: ex castris, Caes. B. G. 3, 5 fin.; cf.: ignes ex Aetnae vertice, Cic. Ver. 2, 4, 48; and: ex stagno amnes, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 86: tempestates, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5, 2: ne quo loco erumpent Pompeiani, Caes. B. C. 3, 44, 4; cf. portis, Sall. J. 99, 1: a porta, Liv. 34, 26: sive noctu, sive interdiu erumpunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 81, 2; so absol., Liv. 9, 37; 29, 33 al.; cf.: abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: per hostes, to break through, Liv. 22, 50, 8; cf.: inter tela hostium, Sall. J. 101, 9: ad Catilinam, id. Cat. 43, 2; Curt. 6, 3, 5 et saep.—**2.** In partic., to burst forth in growing, to shoot up, sprout out: folium e latere, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 52: lentor cortice, id. 13, 6, 12, § 54: hordeum, id. 18, 7, 10, § 51: dentes, id. 11, 37, 64, § 170.—**B.** Trop., to break out, to burst forth: cum illa conjuratio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic. Sest. 4, 9: si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia? are disclosed, Cic. Cat. 1, 3: qui ex media (oratione) erumpit, breaks away, digresses, Quint. 4, 3, 17: risus quo pacto ita repente erumpat, id. de Or. 2, 58, 235; cf.: aliquando vera vox, id. Phil. 10, 9, 19: affectus, Quint. 9, 3, 54; cf. lacrimae, id. 11, 3, 75: verba vi quadam veritatis, id. 9, 2, 76 et saep.: furor, Cic. Sull. 24; cf.: curae privatae in certaminibus publicis erumpebant, Liv. 7, 21: seditio, id. 28, 24, 12; Tac. H. 1, 26: lumen diendi per obstantia, Quint. 12, 9, 5: ut odia occulta civium in fortunas optimi cuiusque erumperent, Cic. Mur. 23, 47; cf. id. ib. 33, 81; id. Cat. 1, 13, 31; so, vitia in amicos, id. Lael

21: iracundia in naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 8, 3; conspirationes in rempublicam, Quint. 12, 7, 2 et saep.: vereor ne istaec fortitudo in nervum erumpat, i. e. *may end in bringing you to the stocks*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 11 Ruhnke; cf.: aliquid in omnium perniciem, Liv. 34, 61: omnia, quae per hoc triennium agitata sunt, in hos dies, in hos menses, in hoc tempus erumpunt, Cic. Mur. 38: elisa (vox) in illum sonum erumpit, Quint. 11, 3, 51: in aliquem voluptatis affectum, id. 8, 3, 4; 11, 3, 51; Tac. A. 11, 35; cf.: in omne genus crudelitatis, Suet. Tib. 61; id. Cal. 6: rem ad ultimum seditiois erupturam, Liv. 2, 45; cf.: ad majora vitia, Suet. Ner. 27: quorsus (dominatio) eruptura sit horremus, Cic. Att. 2, 21; cf.: huc ejus affectus, ut, etc., Quint. 9, 2, 64.

ē-rūnco, āre, v. a., to weed out: herbas, Col. 2, 10, 28: areas, id. 11, 3, 14.

ē-rūo, ūi, ūtum, 3, v. a., to cast forth, throw out; to dig, tear, or pluck out (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: qui societ, ubi quidque positum sit, quaque eo veniat, is, etiam si quid obrutum erit, poterit erui, Cic. Fin. 4, 4 fin.; so, aurum terrā, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 53; cf.: caprificos sepulcris, Hor. Epod. 5, 17: gemmam vadis, Mart. 8, 29; Tac. A. 2, 69: segetem ab radicibus imis, Verg. G. 1, 320; cf.: pinum radicibus, id. A. 5, 449 Heyne *N. cr.*; and: herbam radicibus, Plin. 21, 11, 36, § 62: mortuum, Cic. Div. 1, 27 fin.: oculum, Plin. 25, 8, 50, § 89; 28, 8, 29, § 114: dentes de sinistra parte, id. 28, 8, 27, § 95: aquam remis, to stir up, plough up, Ov. H. 5, 54; cf.: sepulcra (hyaena), Plin. 8, 30, 44, § 106.—Poet. in Greek construction: eruitur oculos, *his eyes are torn out*, Ov. M. 12, 269 (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 458).—**B.** Since the Aug. per., sometimes, in partic., to root out, to destroy from the foundation: urbem totam a sedibus, Verg. A. 2, 612; Sil. 3, 2, 13; cf. under II. B. 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to draw out, bring out, elicit: inde tamen aliquando (servum fugitivum) eruam, Vat. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9 fin.; cf. Curt. 4, 14: scrutari locos, ex quibus argumenta eruamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 146; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 13: si quid est, quod indagari, inveneris, ex tenebris erueris, id. Agr. 1, 3: ex annalium vetustate eruenda est memoria nobilitatis tuae, id. Mur. 7, 16: memoriam, id. de Or. 2, 63, 360: veritatem, Quint. 12, 9, 3: causam rerum et rationem, Plin. 18, 4, 5, § 24: sacra recognoscere annalibus eruta priscis, Ov. F. 1, 17: mi sicunde potes, erues, qui decem legati Mummio fuerint, Cic. Att. 13, 30, 2 et saep.: fanum erui volo; neque hoc mihi erui potest, *I cannot be talked out of it*, id. ib. 12, 36.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To rescue, release: propter difficultatem pecuniariam, qua erui nusquam nisi ex privatorum bonis posset, Cic. Att. 10, 14, 1.—**2.** To overthrow, destroy: Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum Eruerint Danaï, Verg. A. 2, 5; cf. civitatem, Tac. H. 4, 72: Thracas (with frangere gentem), Stat. Th. 5, 76.

eruptio, ōnis, f. [erumpo, II.], a breaking out, bursting forth. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: (elephant) universi eruptionem tentare, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21; 16, 10, 19, § 45; 18, 17, 44, § 150 al.—In plur., Plin. 24, 15, 86, § 136.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In milit. lang., a sally: ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 2; 3, 3, 3; 3, 5, 2; 3, 6, 1 et saep.—**2.** In medic. lang., concr., a breaking out, eruption of morbid matter, Plin. 23 prooem. 5, § 8; 24, 9, 38, § 63; 20, 7, 26, § 67; 20, 8, 27, § 71; 26, 11, 73, § 120; 28, 6, 18, § 66.—**3.** Of a volcano, an eruption: Aetnaeorum ignium, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 96.—**4.** Of plants, the putting forth, sprouting: semen prima eruptione agnoscitur, Plin. 13, 17, 44, § 150.—**II.** Trop.: vitiorum, Sen. Clem. 1, 2, 2.

eruptor, ōris, m. [erumpo], one who makes a sally, Amm. 24, 5, 9.

eruptus, a, um, Part., from erumpo.

ērus (less correctly, **hērus**, v. infra), i, m. [Sanscr. root, har-; har-āmi, I seize; har-anam, hand; Gr. χείρ, χέρης; Lat. heres, hirudo; but the form erus is that of the best MSS.; cf. Ritschl, Opusc. 2, 409; Brix ad Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 24]. **I.** Lit., the master of a house or family, in respect to servants: erum atque servom saluere, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 34: iis, qui vi oppressos

imperio coercent, sit sane adhibenda saevitia, ut eris in famulos, si aliter teneri non possunt, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24; cf.: non eros nec dominos appellabant eos, quibus juste paruerunt, id. Rep. 1, 41; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 87: me meus erus Fecit ut vigilarem, id. ib. 141: nonne eras meae nunciare, quod erus meus jussit, licet? id. ib. 296: quis erus est igitur tibi? id. ib. 206; 225: nec victoris eri tetigit captiva cubile, Verg. A. 3, 324; Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 20; cf.: O ere, quae res Nec modum habet, etc., Hor. S. 2, 3, 265: *Le.* Ubinam est erus? *Li.* Major apud forum'st minor hic est intus, *our old... our young master*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 63; cf. id. Capt. 3, 5, 49 sq.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of men, a master, lord, owner, proprietor (poet.): agellulum hunc erique villulam hortulunque pauperis Tuor, Cat. 20, 4; cf.: propriae telluris erus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 129; and: ne perconteris, fundus meus Arvo pascatur erum, an, etc., id. Ep. 1, 16, 2: destinata Aula divitem manet erum, id. C. 2, 18, 32: O cubile... quae tuo veniunt ero Quanta gaudia, Cat. 61, 116.—**B.** Of the gods: nondum cum sanguine sacro Hostia caelestes pacificasset eros, Cat. 68, 76.—Of the gods, absol.: quod temere invitis suscipiatur eris, Cat. 68, 78.

erutor, ōris, m. [eruo], a rescuer: erutor meus es tu, Domine, Vers. Lat. Ps. 69, 6, ap. August. in Ps. 69 (cf.: implicatus sum, erue, August. ib.).

erutus, a, um, Part., from eruo.

ervilia, ae, f. [ervum], a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch, Varr. R. R. 1, 32, 2; Col. 2, 13, 1; Ser. Samon. 585; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 21 Müll.

ervum (her-), i, n. [Gr. ἐρέβινθος, ὄροβος; root, ar- for al-; cf. alo], a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch, ervum ervilia, Linn.; Verg. E. 3, 100 Voss.; Col. 2, 10, 34; 11, 2, 10; Pall. Jan. 8; Ov. Med. fac. 55; Hor. S. 2, 6, 117.

ērycinus, a, um, v. Eryx, II.

ērycus, i, m., v. Eryx.

ērymanthus, i, m., = Ἐρύμανθος.

I. A chain of mountains in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis, where Hercules slew the boar named after the place, Ov. H. 9, 87; id. M. 5, 608; Mart. 11, 69.—**B.** Deriv. **1.** **ērymanthius**, a, um, adj., Erymanthian: belua, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: aper, id. ib. 4, 22, 55; and sarcastically, with Verres immanissimus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43 fin.: mater, i. e. Atalanta, from Tegea, in Arcadia, Stat. Th. 12, 805.—**2.** **ērymantheus**, a, um, adj., Erymanthian: monstrum, Val. Fl. 1, 374.—**3.** **ērymanthias**, idis, f., adj., Erymanthian: Nymphae, Stat. Th. 4, 329.—**4.** **ērymanthis**, idis, f., adj., Erymanthian: silvae, Ov. M. 2, 499: ursa, i. e. Callisto of Arcadia, who was changed into a bear, and placed by Jupiter as a constellation in the sky, id. Tr. 1, 4, 1; 3, 4, 47.—**II.** The river Erymanthus, which rises in these mountains, Mel. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 21; Ov. M. 2, 244.—**III.** A river in Persia, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 92.

ērynge, ēs, f., and **ēryngion**, ii, n., = ἑρύγγη and ἑρύγγιον, a sort of thistle; acc. to some, the eringo, Eryngium campestre, Linn.; acc. to others, the spotted yellow thistle, Scolymus maculatus, Linn.; Plin. 22, 7, 8, § 18 sq.; Col. 6, 5, 2; Scrib. Comp. 153; 165; Veg. Vet. 1, 17, 14; 4, 3, 7. **ērysichthon** (Eris-), ōnis, m., = Ἐρυσίχθων, son of the Thessalian king Triopas; he cut down the grove of Ceres, for which he was punished with a raging hunger, that caused him to devour his own flesh, Ov. M. 8, 471 sq.; cf. Hyg. Astr. 2, 14.

ērysimum, i, n., = ἑρύσιμον, a sort of grain, called also irio, Plin. 18, 10, 22, § 96.

ērysipelas, ātis, n., = ἐρύσιπelas, a reddish eruption on the skin, St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas, Cels. 5, 28, 11 (id. 5, 26, 31 and 33, written as Gr.).

ērysiscētrum, i, n., = ἐρύσισκεντρον, a low thorny shrub, also called adipatheon, Plin. 24, 13, 69, § 112 al.; App. Herb. 109.

ērysithales, is, n., = ἐρυσιθαλές, a plant with a yellow flower, Plin. 26, 13, 85, § 137; cf. id. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

ērythallis, is, f., a gem now unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 130.

ērythēa or **-ia**, ae, f., = Ἐρυθραία, a small island in the Bay of Cadiz, where the giant Geryon dwelt, Mel. 3, 6, 2; Plin. 4, 21, 36, § 120; Prop. 5, 9, 2.—**II.** Deriv. **A.** **ērythius**, a, um, adj., Erythraean: ad litora Gades, Sil. 16, 195.—**B.** **ērythēis**, idis, f., Erythraean: boves, Ov. F. 1, 543: praeda, id. ib. 5, 649.

ērythinus, i, m., = ἐρυθινός, a red kind of sea-mullet, Plin. 9, 16, 23, § 166; Ov. Hal. 104.

ērythrae, ārum, f., = Ἐρυθραί. **I.** A city of Boeotia, near Mount Cithaeron, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26; Stat. Th. 7, 265.—By it was founded, **II.** One of the twelve chief cities of Ionia, Plin. 31, 2, 10, § 14; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 49; Liv. 44, 28.—Hence, **B.** **ērythraeus**, a, um, adj., Erythraean: Sibylla, Cic. Div. 1, 18; Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 36: terra, Liv. 36, 45: triremes, id. 37, 11.—Subst.: **Erythraea**, ae, f., the district of Erythrae, Liv. 37, 12; 44, 28.—**Erythraei**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Erythrae, id. 38, 39; Front. Strat. 2, 5, 15.—**III.** The port of the city of Eupalium, in Locris, on the Gulf of Corinth, Liv. 28, 8.

ērythraeus, a, um, adj., = ἐρυθραῖος, reddish: aries, Col. 7, 2 fin.; 7, 3, 2; cf. Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 191.—**II.** As an adj. prop., v. Erythrae, II. B., and Erythras, II.

ērythraicon, i, n., = ἐρυθραῖκόν, a species of the plant satyrium, Plin. 26, 10, 63, § 97.

ērythranos, on, = ἐρυθρανός, red: cissus erythranos similis hederæ, Plin. 24, 10, 49, § 82.—Hence, **ērythranon**, i, n., = ἐρυθρανόν, a kind of ivy with reddish berries, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 147.

ērythras, ae, m., = Ἐρυθρὰς, a fabulous king of southern Asia (Arabia or Persia), after whom the Red Sea, or the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, were named, Mel. 3, 8, 1; Plin. 6, 23, 28, § 107; Curt. 8, 9.—Deriv. **II.** **ērythraeus**, a, um, adj., Erythraean: mare, the Red Sea (pure Lat. Mare rubrum), Mel., Plin., and Curt. I. I.: alga, i. e. in the Persian Gulf, Mart. 10, 16: lapilli, pearls, fished up in the Persian Gulf, id. 5, 37; cf. Stat. S. 4, 6, 18.—Poet., in a wider sense, *Indian*: orae, Stat. Th. 7, 566: dens, i. e. ivory, Mart. 13, 100: triumph, i. e. of Bacchus in India, id. 8, 26.

ērythrocōmos, on, adj., = ἐρυθρόκομος, red-haired: genus, a kind of pomegranate-tree, Plin. 13, 19, 34, § 113.

ērythrodānus, i, m., = ἐρυθρόδανον, madder, Rubia tinctorum, Linn. (pure Lat. rubia); Plin. 24, 11, 56, § 94.

ērythros, on, adj., = ἐρυθρός, red: rhus, Plin. 24, 11, 55, § 93: venenum, id. 21, 31, 105, § 179.

Eryx, fēcis, m., = Ἐρυξ, the name of a high mountain in the northwestern angle of Sicily, and of a city near it famous for its temple of Venus. According to fable, it was named from the Sicilian king Eryx, son of Butes and Venus, and brother of Aeneas; the mountain is now called S. Giuliano, Mel. 2, 7, 17; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90; Ov. A. 2, 420; id. F. 4, 874; id. M. 2, 221; Verg. A. 1, 570; 5, 24; 419; 630; Verg. Hyg. Fab. 260. The mountain is also called **ērycus**, i (mons), m., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8; 2, 2, 47; Tac. A. 4, 43 (and perh. in Flor. 2, 2, 12).—Deriv. **II.** **ērycinus**, a, um, adj., Erycinian: vertex, Verg. A. 5, 757 Heyne: Venus, Cic. Div. ap. Caecil. 17; id. Verr. 2, 1, 10; 2, 2, 8; cf. Liv. 23, 30 and 31; 40, 34; Ov. F. 4, 871 sq.: templa, Stat. S. 1, 2, 160: concha, sacred to Venus, Prop. 3, 13, 6 (4, 12, 6 M.): litora, i. e. Sicilian, Verg. A. 10, 36; cf. thapsos, Luc. 9, 919.—Subst.: **Erycina**, ae, f., i. e. Venus, Hor. C. 1, 2, 33; Ov. M. 5, 363.—**Erycini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of the city Eryx, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

ēsāias, ae, m. [Heb.], the Jewish prophet Isaiah, Lact. 4, 11, 10; Prud. scap. 5, 524.—Hence, **ēsaiānus**, a, um, adj., of Isaiah, Sulp. Sev. Ep. 2, 10.

esca, ae (gen. sing. escas, Liv. Andron 659

ap. Prisc. p. 679 P., *f.* [for edca, v. esco, and edo; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 84 Müll.], *food*, both of men and beasts (class.); cf.: victus, cibus, cibaria, alimenta, edulia, opsonium, pulmentum; epulae, daps, etc.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: dii nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 28; id. Div. 1, 51; id. Fin. 2, 28; Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 12; id. Most. 3, 2, 2; id. Mil. 2, 6, 98; Verg. G. 4, 17; Hor. S. 2, 2, 72 et saep.—In plur., Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 56; id. Men. 3, 1, 10; id. Ps. 3, 2, 41; id. Truc. 2, 7, 48; Verg. A. 12, 475; Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154.—**B.** Trop.: tun' vetule, auriculis alienis colligis escas? Pers. 1, 22.—**II.** In partic., *bait* for catching animals. **1.** Lit., Plaut. As. 1, 3, 68; Mart. 4, 56; Petr. 3 *fin.*—**2.** Trop.: divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44.

escālis, *e*, *adj.* [esca]. **I.** Pertaining to food: argentum (with pоторium), eating-vessels, Dig. 33, 10, 8.—**II.** Belonging to bait: vulnus, Poët. Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 453 Burn.

escārius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Pertaining to food, eating: mensa, Varr. L. L. 5, § 120 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 77, 11 Müll.: vasa, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 198; cf. argentum, Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 12; 34, 2, 32, § 2; and *absol.*: **escāria**, *orum*, *n.*, Juv. 12, 46: *urvae*, *fit for eating*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42.—**II.** Of or belonging to bait: vincla, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 18.

escātīlis, *e*, *adj.* [id.], *edible* (post-class.), Tert. Poen. 5; id. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

ē-scendo (**exs-**), *di*, *sum*, 3, *v. n.* and *a*. [scando]. **I.** *Neutr.*, to climb up, mount up, ascend from a place (cf. *ascendo* *init.*); also: scando, peto, incedo, ingredior; rare but class.). **A.** In gen. **1.** Lit.: ex alto puteo ad summum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 14; in currum, id. Merc. 5, 2, 90; in caelum, id. Trin. 4, 2, 100; Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: in rotam, id. ib. 5, 9, 24 Klotz N. cr.: in rostra, id. Off. 3, 20, 80; cf. in contionem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5; Liv. 8, 33: in malum (navis), id. 30, 25 *fin.*: in equum, id. 23, 14, 2; 30, 18, 5: in navem, Nep. Them. 8, 6 Nipperd. (for the more usual conscendo).—**2.** Trop.: ut ad nos contemptus Samnitium pervenit, supra non escendit, Liv. 7, 30.—**B.** In partic., = *ἀναβαίνω*, to go up from the sea-coast: Pergamum, Liv. 35, 13, 6: legati Delphos cum escendissent, etc., id. 29, 11, 5.—**II.** *Act.*, to mount, ascend a thing: pars equos escendere, Sall. J. 97, 5: vehiculum, Sen. Vit. Beat. 23: suggestum, Tac. A. 13, 5; cf. rostra, id. ib. 15, 59.

ēscensio, *ōnis*, *f.* [escendo], *an ascension*, a mounting, climbing, going up: adversus regem escensionem a Paesto facientem pugnare, Liv. 8, 17, 9: in agrum Uticensem, id. 27, 5, 8: ad urbem, id. 27, 29, 7; 28, 8, 37, 17, 3.—**Plur.** in agros, Liv. 29, 28, 5.—**III.** Esp., a disembarkation, landing: ab navibus in terram, Liv. 22, 20, 4: classis escensionem ad populandum fecit, id. 44, 10, 11.

* **escensus**, *ūs*, *m.* [id.], *a mounting*, ascending, only in *abl. sing.*, Tac. A. 13, 39 Nipperd. (al. ascensu).

† **eschāra**, *ae*, *f.* = *ἐσχάρα*. **I.** The base or pedestal of a military engine, Vitr. 10, 17, 20.—**II.** In medic. lang., a scar, scab, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1 *fin.*

† **eschārōsis**, *ōsis*, *f.* = *ἐσχάρωσις*, the formation of a scab, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 118.

eschārōticus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [eschara], = *ἐσχάρωτικός*, producing a scar, escharotic, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 *fin.*

* **escifer**, *ēra*, *ērūm*, *adj.* [esca-fero], food-bringing: volucres, Paul. Nol. Carm. 19, 223.

escit, for *erit*, *v. sum* *init.*

* **esco**, *āre*, *v. a.* [for edesco, from edo, Corss. Ausspr. 2, 257], to eat: escandi gratia, Sol. 40 *fin.*

esculentus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.], *fit for eating*, good to eat, eatable, edible, esculent; cf. poculentus: frusta, Cic. Phil. 2, 25 *fin.*; cf. id. N. D. 2, 49; 56 *fin.*; Scaev. ap. Gell. 4, 1, 17; Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 3: animalia (with innocua), Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 219: merces, Col. 11, 3, 50: *ōs*, i. e. filled with food, Plin. 8, 25, 37, § 90.—**Comp.**: a vino et esculentioribus

cibus abstinere, i. e. more delicate, Hier. Ep. 22, 11.

esculētum, esculēus, esculīnus, and **esculus**, *v. aesc-*.

escunt, for *erunt*, *v. sum* *init.*

ēsito, *āvī*, *ātum*, 1, *v. freq. a.* [I. edo], to be wont to eat, to eat (ante- and post-class.): brassicam, Cato R. R. 157, 10 (cited in Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 83; Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 85; id. Ps. 3, 2, 41; Gell. 4, 11, 1 and 9).

* **esor**, *ōris*, *m.* [id.], *an eater*: prandiorum optimator, Front. de Fer. Alsien. 3.

† **ēsōx**, *ōcis*, *m.*, = *ἰσός*, a fish of the Rhine, a kind of pike, Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 44 (dub. Jan. isox).

Esquiliae (less correctly, **Exquiliae, Aesquiliae**), *ārum*, *f.* [perh. from aesculus, a kind of oak], the largest of the seven hills of Rome, with several separate heights (whence the plur. form); added to the city by Servius Tullius; now the heights of Santa Maria Maggiore, Varr. L. L. 5, § 49 Müll.; Liv. 1, 44; Ov. F. 3, 246; 6, 601; Prop. 3 (4), 23, 24; Hor. S. 1, 8, 14; Tac. A. 15, 40; Suet. Tib. 15; Juv. 11, 51 et saep. In earlier times low people were buried there; hence: atrae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 33.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Esquilus (Exq-)**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *Esquiline*: mons, i. q. Esquiliae, Ov. F. 2, 435.—**B. Esquilinus (Exq-)**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, the same: tribus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 45 Müll.; Liv. 45, 15; Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13 al.: porta, Tac. A. 2, 32 *fin.*; also simply, **Esquilina**, *ae*, *f.*, Cic. Pis. 23 *fin.*: campus, Suet. Claud. 25: alites, i. e. birds of prey (which devoured the bodies of criminals executed on the Esquiline), Hor. Epod. 5, 100; cf. veneficium (for which human bones, etc., were brought from the Esquiline), id. ib. 17, 58.—**C. Esquiliarius (Exq-)**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *Esquiline*: collis, Liv. 1, 48, 6.

essēda, *ae*, *f.*, *v. essedum*.

essēdarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [essedum], of or belonging to a war-chariot: mulier, Petr. 45, 7.—Hence, as *subst.*: **essedarius**, *i*, *m.* **I.** A fighter in a (Gallic or British) war-chariot, Caes. B. G. 4, 24, 1; 5, 15, 1; 5, 19, 1; Cic. Fam. 7, 6 *fin.*—**II.** In the Roman circus, a gladiator, Petr. 36, 6; Suet. Calig. 35; id. Claud. 21; Inscr. Orell. 2566; *v. essedum*.

Essēdōnes, *um*, *m.*, = *Ἐσσηδώνες*, a Scythian people on the river Tanais, Mel. 2, 1, 2; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88 al.

† **essēdum**, *i*, *n.* (in the poets, on account of the metre, as *plur.* only: **essedā**, *ōrum*, *v.* the foll.—**essedā**, *ae*, *f.*: essedas transcurrentes, Sen. Ep. 56; cf.: bigae, quadrigae) [a Celtic word], a two-wheeled war-chariot of the Gauls and Britons (cf.: raeda, cisium, currus, vehiculum), Caes. B. G. 4, 32 sq.; 5, 9, 3; 5, 16, 2; 5, 19, 1; Verg. G. 3, 204; afterwards also among the Romans for pomp and show, and in sham fights, Cic. Phil. 2, 24; id. Att. 6, 1 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 76; id. Calig. 51; Prop. 2, 1, 76; 2, 32, 5 (3, 30, 5 M.); Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192 al.

essentia, *ae*, *f.* [sum], the being or essence of a thing; transl. of the Gr. *οὐσία*: haec interpretatio (rhetorices) non minus dura est, quam illa Flavii essentia atque entia, Quint. 2, 14, 2; 3, 6, 23; 8, 3, 33: cupio, propitiis auribus tuis, essentiam dicere, Ciceroem auctorem hujus verbi habeo, Sen. Ep. 58, 6.

essentialiter, *adv.* [essentia], essentially (late Lat.), Aug. de Trin. 7, 2.

Essui, *ōrum*, *m.*, a Gallic tribe, perhaps identical with the Esuibii and Sesuvii, west of the Sequana, acc. to G. Long, in the modern diocese of Séz, Caes. B. G. 5, 24, 2.

* **estrix**, *icis*, *f.* [esor], a female glutton or gourmandizer, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 20.

ēstur, for *editur*, *v. I. ēdo* *init.*

Esuibii, *ōrum*, *m.*, a Gallic tribe west of the Sequana, Caes. B. G. 3, 7 *fin.*; prob. the same as Essui, *q. v.*

* **esurialis**, *e*, *adj.* [esuries], of or belonging to hunger, comic: venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, are keeping hunger-holidays, i. e. have nothing to eat, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8; quoted, Front. de Fer. Aliens. 3.

ēsūrīenter, *adv.*, *hungrily*, *v. I. esurio* *fin.*

ēsūrīes, *ēi*, *f.* [I. esurio], *hunger* (post-class.). **I.** Lit., Hier. Ep. 125, 33; Alcim. 2, 18; Vulg. Deut. 28, 20.—**II.** Trop.: avida ignorantiae, Sid. Ep. 6, 6.

* **ēsūrigō**, *inis*, *f.* [id.], *hunger*, Var. ap. Non. 106, 15.

1. ēsūrio (**ess-**), *no perf.*, *itum*, *ire* (*fut.* *esuribo*, Pompon. and Nov. ap. Non. 479 sq.; Pompon. v. 64; Nov. v. 22 Rib.), *v. desid. n.* and *a.* [I. edo], to desire to eat, to suffer hunger, be hungry, to hunger.

I. Lit. (class.), Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 86; 4, 4, 4; id. Cas. 3, 6, 6 et saep.; Cic. Tusc. 5, 34; id. Verr. 2, 5, 34; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 17 *fin.*; Hor. S. 1, 2, 115; 1, 3, 93 et saep.: esuriendi semper inexplēbilis aviditas, canine hunger, Plin. 11, 54, 118, § 283.—In the part. *fut. act.*: (spes est) nos esurituros satis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 28.—Poet. in the pass.: nil ibi, quod nobis esuriatur, erit, which I should long for, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 10.—**B.** Transf., Plin. 17, 2, § 12: vellera esuriunt, i. e. imbebe the color, id. 9, 39, 64, § 138.—**II.** Trop. (post-Aug.): quid tibi divitiis opus est, quae esurie cogunt? Curt. 7, 8, 20.—*Act.*: aurum, Plin. 33, 10, 47, § 134 (dub. Jan. usurpasse).—*Adv.*: **esuriēter**, *hungrily*, App. M. 10, p. 246.

2. ēsūrio (**ess-**), *ōnis*, *m.* [I. esurio], a hungry person, Petr. 44, 2.—In a punning jest, with saturio, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 23.

ēsūrītio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.], a hungering, hunger (rare; not in Cic.), Cat. 23, 14; Gell. 16, 3, 3 sq.; Mart. 1, 100.—In plur., Cat. 21, 1.

* **ēsūrītōr**, *ōris*, *m.* [id.], a hungry person, Mart. 3, 14, 1.

1. ēsus, *a*, *um*, *Part.*, *v. I. edo*.

2. ēsus, *ūs*, *m.* [I. edo], *an eating* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): esui condi, Varr. R. 1, 60; cf.: esui dare aliquid, Plin. 20, 17, 69, § 178: agni, Vulg. Exod. 12, 4: esui esse, Gell. 4, 1, 20: esum et potum eximere, Tert. Anim. 43.—**II.** Concr., food, Alcim. 5, 258.

3. ēsus (Hesus), *i*, *m.*, a Gallic deity, to whom human blood was offered, Inscr. Orell. 1993; Luc. 1, 445; Lact. 1, 21, 3.

ēt, *conj.* [Sanscr. *ati*, beyond; Gr. *ἐτι*, besides, yet; Lat. *et*-iam, *at*-avus], serves to connect, in the most general manner, single words or entire sentences, and. **I.** In gen.: qui illius impudentiam norat et duritudinem, Cato ap. Gell. 17, 2, 20: te sale nata precor, Venus et genetrix patris nostri, Enn. ap. Non. 378, 16 (Ann. v. 53 ed. Vahlen): blande et docte ponant, Naev. ap. Non. 474, 7: ut, quoad possem et liceret, a senis latere numquam discederem, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: de quo praeclear et multa praecipuntur, id. Or. 21, 70: qui filium consularem clarum virum et magnis rebus gestis amisit, id. Fam. 4, 6; cf.: major (frater) et qui prius imperitavit, Liv. 21, 31: haec pueris et mulierculis et servis et servorum similimais liberis esse grata, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57 et saep.: salicis locis aquosis, humectis, umbrosis, propter amnes ibi seri oportet. Et id. videto, uti, etc., Cato, R. R. 9: optime vero, frater: et fieri sic decet, Cic. Leg. 2, 3 *fin.*: qua de re est igitur inter summos viros major dissensio? Et omitto illa, quae relicta jam videntur, id. Ac. 2, 42 et saep.

II. In partic. **A.** To subjoin a word or phrase which more accurately defines or more briefly comprehends what goes before, and indeed, and moreover, and that too: te enim jam appello, et ea voce, ut me exaudire possis, Cic. Mil. 25, 67: at laudat, et saepe, virtutem, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 48; cf.: id. et facile, effici posse, Nep. Mil. 3, 4: errabas, Verres, et vehementer errabas, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121; so with a repetition of the same word: hostis et hostis, id. ib. 2, 21, § 51: tenetur, iudices, et manifeste tenetur, id. ib. 2, 3, 65, § 152; id. Cat. 3, 10; id. Deiot. 3; id. Mil. 23, 61 al.; Liv. 26, 13; Sen. de Clem. 15 et saep.: haec nostra ut exigua et minima contemnimus, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 127; cf. id. ib. 2, 10, 32: nulla enim nobis societas cum tyrannis, et potius summa distractio est, id. Off. 3, 6, 32; cf.: cur eo non estis contenti? et cur id potius contenditis, quod?

etc., id. Ac. 2, 17, 74: si te ipse et tuas cogitationes et studia perspexeris, id. Fin. 2, 21, 69: omitto illa, quae relicta jam videntur, et Herillum, qui in cognitione et scientia summum bonum ponit, id. Ac. 2, 42: Romani, quibus Poeni et Hannibal in cervicibus erat, Just. 29, 3, 7: studiosae ab his siderum magnitudines, intervalla, cursus anquirebantur et cuncta caelestia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10: valde a Xenocrate et Aristotele et ab illa Platonis familia discreparet, id. Leg. 1, 21, 55 et saep.: et appendendi et refugiendi et omnino rerum gerendarum initia proficiscuntur aut a voluptate aut a dolore, Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 42. — **B.** To connect things similar or dissimilar after the words *aeque*, *par*, *idem*, *similis*, *alius*, etc. (more commonly *atque*, *v. atque*, *L. 2*), *as*, *than*, *and*: nisi *aeque* amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67, *v. aeque*: omnia fuisse in Themistocle paria et in Coriolano, Cic. Brut. 11, 43; cf.: nunc tu mihi es germanus pariter corpore et animo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 34: Clodius eadem hora Interamnia fuerat et Romae, Cic. Mil. 17 *fin.*; cf. Sall. C. 58, 11: haec eodem tempore Caesari referebantur, et legati veniebant, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 37, 1: similem sibi videri vitam hominum et mercatum eum, qui, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 9; cf.: neu simili forma et quom, etc., Lucr. 2, 416 and 420: nec ratione alia et cum, id. 1, 280: non enim alia causa est acquitatis in uno servo et in pluribus, *than*, Cic. Caecin. 20, 57; id. Off. 2, 18; id. de Or. 3, 18, 66; id. Cael. 28 *fin.*; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 3: aliter doctos (loqui) et indoctos? Cic. Fin. 5, 29 *fin.* — **C.** To connect two immediately successive points of time (only in poets and historians, esp. since the Aug. per.; cf. *atque*, *II. C.*), often to be rendered in English by *when*, *and then*: adventi, et navibu' complevit litora, Poeta ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31 *fin.*: dixit, et extemplo... sensit medios delapsus in hostes, Verg. A. 2, 376: dixit (dixerat), et, id. ib. 1, 402; 2, 705; 3, 258; Val. Fl. 1, 569; Stat. Th. 2, 120 al.; cf.: nec plura effatus est, Verg. A. 8, 443: sic fatus est, Stat. Th. 12, 773: nec longum tempus et ingens exiit arbor, Verg. G. 2, 80; cf. Stat. Th. 7, 300; Plin. Ep. 5, 14, 8; Tac. H. 2, 95: vix prima inceperat aestas, Et pater Anchises dare fatis vela jubebat, Verg. A. 3, 9; so, vix... et, id. ib. 5, 858; 6, 498; Stat. Th. 2, 293; cf.: vixdum... et, Liv. 43, 4, 10; cf. also: simul haec effatur, et, etc., Luc. 6, 246. — **D.** After an imperative, to subjoin the consequence of an action (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), and then: dic quibus in terris, et eris mihi magnus Apollo, Verg. E. 3, 104; Ov. Am. 2, 14, 44; Phaedr. 3, 5, 7; Luc. 4, 487; 2, 515; Sen. de Clem. 1, 16; Plin. Pan. 43, 3; 45, 6: sit mihi, quod nunc est, etiam minus; et mihi vivam Quod superest aevi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 107. — **E.** To subjoin the minor proposition (assumptio or propositio minor) in a syllogism, *now*, *but* (cf. *atque*, *II.*): eorum, qui videntur, alia vera sunt, alia falsa: et quod falsum, id percipi non potest: nullum igitur est, etc., id. C. 2, 13, 40; id. Tusc. 3, 4, 9; 5, 17; id. N. D. 3, 13, 33 al. — **F.** With an accessory affirmative notion, and in fact, and indeed, and truly, and so: multa me sollicitant... et sexcenta sunt, Cic. Att. 2, 19: et sunt illa sapientis, id. Tusc. 3, 8 *fin.*; id. Leg. 2, 3, 7: et erat, ut retuli, clementior, Tac. A. 2, 57: jam pridem a me illos abducere Thestylis erat; Et faciet, quoniam sordent tibi munera nostra, Verg. E. 2, 44: et saep.: estne ille noster Parmeno? et certe ipsus est, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 4; with certe, id. Ad. 1, 1, 53; with hercle, Cic. Brut. 72; id. Fin. 2, 8; id. Fam. 2, 18, 2. — **G.** To subjoin an emphatic apposition or exclamation: et sunt qui de via Appia querantur, taceant de curia? Cic. Mil. 33, 91; id. Sest. 39, 80; id. Clu. 40, 111; id. Phil. 1, 8 et saep.; Verg. G. 2, 433; id. A. 1, 48; Ov. M. 13, 338 al.: et his tot criminibus testimonisque convictis in eorum tabella spem sibi aliquam proponit, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16 *fin.*; id. Mil. 12 *fin.*; Plin. Pan. 28, 6; Flor. 4, 2, 89. — **H.** With *quisquam*: et quisquam dubitabit quin, etc., Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 14, 42 Matthiae; Ov. Am. 3, 8, 1 al. — **I.** To connect an idea as either homogeneous or complementary to that which precedes, and so too, and also, and moreover, and at the same time; too, also, likewise

(hence, often in Liv., Curt., and late Lat., rarely in Cic., — etiam; cf. Anton. Stud. pp. 26–69; Krebs, Antibar. p. 420): Terentia te maxime diligit salutemque tibi plurimam ascribit, et Tulliola, deliciae nostrae, Cic. Att. 1, 5 *fin.*; Ge. Salvus sis. *Di.* Et tu salve, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 44; id. Trin. 1, 2, 11; id. Mil. 4, 8, 42; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 122; for which: salve et tu, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 42; v. the foll.: haec ipsa mihi sunt voluptati: et erant illa Torquatis, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25: ubi tunc eras? Romae. Verum quid ad rem? et alii multi, id. Rosc. Am. 33, 92; cf. ib. § 94: et illud videndum quanto magis homines mala fugiant, id. Part. 26: et mihi sunt vires, et mihi facta tuba! Tib. 2, 6, 10; cf. Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 83: nihil verius. Probe et ille, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73; so, et ille, id. ib. 3, 13 *fin.*: et ipse, id. Caecin. 20 *fin.*; so id. de Or. 1, 46, 202; Liv. 1, 12; 6, 3; 41, 24 et saep.; cf.: simul et ille, Cic. Clu. 4, 10; 17, 48; 57, 155; id. Verr. 2, 5, 1: simul et iste, id. ib. 2, 1, 41; Sall. J. 20, 1 et saep.: et nunc ego amore pereor, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 14; so, et nunc, id. Curc. 4, 2, 7; Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40; id. Fam. 13, 54, 2; Caes. B. G. 6, 13 *fin.*; for which: nunc et, Hor. C. 1, 4, 11; cf.: nonnumquam et, Caes. B. G. 1, 15, 3: sunt et, Cic. Top. 6; Verg. A. 9, 136: meruit et, Suet. Caes. 3 et saep.: quoniam formam cepi huius in me et statum, Decet et facta moresque huius habere me similes item, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 111: nam et qui parat pecus, necesse est constituat numerum, etc., Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 24: so, nam et, Cic. Leg. 1, 11; 2, 25, 63; id. de Or. 1, 25; id. Off. 1, 40, 142; Liv. 6, 19 al.; cf.: at et, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3: sed et, id. Att. 5, 10 *fin.*; Quint. 10, 1, 107; and with a preceding non modo or non solum (post-Aug.), Tac. G. 15, 35; id. A. 14, 39; Suet. Aug. 89 et saep.; cf.: et... non = ne... quidem, ego vero et in ipsa suffocatione non desii, etc., Sen. Ep. 54, 3: ergo et, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 27; id. Leg. 1, 12, 33; id. Div. 1, 50, 114: itaque et, id. Tusc. 3, 26, 63 et saep. — **I.** When repeated, et... et, it serves, like the Gr. *καὶ... καὶ* or *καὶ... καὶ*, to connect two ideas partitively, both... and, as well... as, not only... but also: hoc etiam ad malum accersebatur malum, Et discipulus et magister perhibebantur improbi, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 23; 4, 8, 45: et audax et malus, id. ib. 4, 9, 25: eloquere utrumque nobis, et quid tibi est, et quid velis nostram operam, id. Cist. 1, 1, 59: ut et severitas adhibeatur et contumelia repellatur, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: dimitto (puerum), et ut a magistris ne abducam et quod mater discedit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9 *fin.*: non et legatum argentum est et non est legata numerata pecunia, id. Top. 13 et saep. More than twice: quo facilius et huius hominis innocentissimi miseria et illorum audaciam cognoscere possitis et rei publicae calamitatem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5 *fin.*; so three times, id. Att. 12, 4, 2; id. Q. Fr. 3, 9 *fin.* et saep.; six times, Cic. Fam. 13, 25; ten times, id. de Or. 1, 20, 90. — With a subordinate *que* or *atque*: nam et semper me coluit diligentissimeque observavit et a studiis nostris non abhorret, Cic. Fam. 13, 22; with *atque*, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95. — **Et...** que are sometimes used for *et...* et (rarely in Cic.; freq. in Liv. and post-Aug. writers): quis est quin intellegat et eos immemores fuisse, nosque honestate duci? Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 64; id. Brut. 88, 302: id et singulis universisque semper honori fuisse, Liv. 4, 2; 5, 46 *fin.*; 24, 2 *fin.*; 32, 32 *fin.*; Tac. Agr. 2 *fin.*; Suet. Ner. 33 al. — Sometimes the second et subjoins a more weighty assertion; in which case *et...* = *cum...* tum, *not only... but also*: homo et in aliis causis exercitatus et in hac multum et saepe versatus, Cic. Quint. 1, 3; id. Fat. 1, 2; id. de Or. 1, 9, 38; id. Off. 2, 11, 38. — **2.** Et... neque or neque... et, when one clause is a negative (but *et...* et non, et non... et, when only one word is negatived): ego vero et expectabo ea quae polliceris neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, Cic. Brut. 4 *fin.*: ego si et Silius si fuerit, quem tu putas nec Drusus facilem se praeberit, Damasippum velim aggrediari, id. Att. 12, 33: cui quidem ita sunt Stoici assensu, ut et, quicquid honestum esset, id utile esse censerent, nec utile quicquam, quod non honestum, id. Off. 3, 3, 11: pueris nobis Cn. Aufidius praetorius et in senatu sententiam dicebat nec amicis deliberanti-

bus deerat et Graecam scribebat historiam et videbat in litteris, id. Tusc. 5, 38 *fin.*: quia et consul aberat... nec, etc., Liv. 22, 8 et saep.: nec miror et gaudeo, Cic. Fam. 10, 1 *fin.*: nam nec in eo ius cognationis servavit, cui ademittit regnum, et eum, cui dedit, etc., Just. 8, 6 *fin.*: id et nobis erit pericundum et tibi non sane devium, Cic. Att. 2, 4 *fin.*: locus is melior, quem et non coquit sol et tangit ros, Varr. R. R. 3, 14. — Rarely neque... et = non quidem... sed: amicitias neque facile admisit et constantissime retinuit, Suet. Aug. 66. — **K.** Less freq., tum... et, et... tum, in the same sense: omnis ejus oratio tum in virtute laudanda et in hominibus ad virtutis studium cohortandis consumebatur, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 16: et in ceteris eloquentiae partibus, tum maxime in celeritate et continuatione verborum adhaerescens, etc., id. Brut. 93, 320. See Hand Turs. II. pp. 467–540.

ēta, *n.*, indecl., the seventh letter of the Greek alphabet, Ter. Maur. Litt. 43; Aus. Idyll. 12, 12, 3.

ēt-enim, *conj.*, subjoins a corroborative clause, or one which contains the reason of a preceding statement, *for*, *truly*, and *indeed*, because that, since (not freq. till class. times, esp. in Cic.): verum profecto hoc petere me precario a vobis jussit... Etenim ille, etc., Plaut. Am. prol. 26; Ter. And. 2, 6, 9; id. Eun. 5, 9, 44: praeclare quidem dicis; etenim video jam, quo pergat oratio, Cic. Rep. 3, 32; id. de Sen. 5 *fin.* et saep.: quippe etenim, Lucr. 1, 104; 2, 547; 3, 800; 5, 1062 al.: tutus bos etenim rura perambulat, Hor. C. 4, 5, 17. — **II.** Esp., introducing parenthetical clauses (cf. *enim*, *II. A.*): ejus autem legationis princeps est Hejus (etenim est primus civitatis), ne forte, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 7; id. Att. 10, 17 *fin.*; id. Lael. 17, 62; id. Ac. 2, 31, 99; Liv. 3, 24 *fin.* (etenim always begins the clause, Krebs, Antibar. p. 423; Madvig, Opusc. Acad. 1, 390). See Hand Turs. II. pp. 540–545.

Etēocles, *is* and *ēos*, *m.*, = Ἐτεόκλης, son of Oedipus and Jocasta, brother of Polymices; he was the cause of the Theban war, described by the Roman poet Statius in the Thebais, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 82; Hyg. Fab. 76; *gen.* Etēocles, Stat. Th. 3, 214: Etēocleos, id. ib. 12, 421; *acc.* Etēoclea, id. ib. 7, 688. — Hence, **II. Etēoclēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of Etēocles: contentiones, App. M. 10, p. 245, 30.

Eterēus, *i*, *m.*, a freedman of the Roman knight Corellius, Plin. 17, 17, 26, § 122. — Hence, **Eterēianus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of Eterēus: nux, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 94; 17, 17, 26, § 122.

ētēsīacus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = ἐτησιακός, of the trade-winds: vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.

ētēsīae, *arum*, *m.*, = ἐτησιαί (sc. ἀνεμοί), the winds that blow annually during the dog-days for forty days, Etesian winds, trade-winds, Sen. Q. N. 5, 10 sq.; Col. 11, 2, 56; 58; Lucr. 6, 716; Cic. N. D. 2, 53; id. Fam. 2, 15 *fin.*; id. poet. Or. 45; Caes. B. C. 3, 107; Liv. 37, 23 et saep. — In sing.: **etēsias**, *ae*, *m.*, = ὁ ἐτησιας, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 335.

ētēsīus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = ἐτήσιος, yearly. **I.** Prop.: flabra aquilonum = etēsīae, Lucr. 5, 742; 6, 730 Munro ad loc.; cf. id. 6, 715 sqq. — **II.** Transf.: lapis, a kind of stone, Plin. 36, 22, 43, § 157.

ethēcae, *arum*, *f.*, = ἐθῆκαι, a gallery or portico, Vulg. Ezech. 41, 15.

ēthice, *ēs*, *f.*, = ἠθική, moral philosophy, ethics, Quint. 2, 21, 3; 12, 2, 15; also **ēthica**, *ae*, *f.*, Lact. 3, 13.

ēthicus, *a*, *um* (scanned ēthīcus, Prud. Hamart. 583), *adj.*, = ἠθικός, moral, ethic (post-class.): res, ethics, Gell. 1, 2, 4: dictio, which shows the character, Sid. Ep. 8, 11. — Hence adv.: **ēthicos** = ἠθικώς, morally: dicere, Sen. Contr. 2, 12, 8.

ethnēcalis, *e*, *adj.*, heathenish, pagan: litterae, Tert. Spect. 5.

ethnice, *adv.*, v. the foll. *fin.*

ēthnicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = ἐθνικός, heathenish, pagan; and subst.: **ethnicus**, *i*, *m.*, a heathen, Tert. Pud. 9; Vulg. Matt. 5, 47; 18, 17. — Adv.: **ethnice**, heathenishly: vivere, Tert. Pud. 9.

† **ēthōlōgīa**, ae, f., = ἠθολογία, the art of depicting or imitating character, Quint. 1, 9, 3; Sen. Ep. 95, 66; Suet. Gramm. 4.

† **ēthōlōgus**, i, m., = ἠθολόγος, one who jestingly imitates the manners, actions, gestures, etc., of others, a mimic: mimus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242; 2, 60, 244.

† **ēthōpoeia**, ae, f., = ἠθοποιία, rhet. t. t., an expression of character, Rutil. Lup. de Fig. 1, 21, p. 66 al.; cf. the foll. art., II.

† **ēthos**, eos, n., = ἦθος. *I. Manners, morals, Sid. Carm. 15, 101.—*II. A depicting of character.—In acc. plur.: ēthē, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 93; in abl. plur.: in ethesin Terentius poscit palmam, Varr. ap. Non. 374, 9.

etiam, conj. [cf. Gr. ἐτι; with ending -am, as in quoniam, nunciam, etc.; cf. Brix ad Plaut. Trin. prol. 3], annexes a fact or thought to that which has already been said, and also, and furthermore, also, likewise, besides (syn. quoque). I. In gen.: hoc etiam ad malum accersebatur malum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 22; cf. Ter. And. 1, 3, 10; Cic. de Sen. 6, 16; id. N. D. 2, 52, 130: tute istic (dixisti) etiam astante hoc Sosia, Plaut. Am. 2, 3, 115: sed etiam est, paucis vos quod monitos voluerim, id. Capt. prol. 53; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 6, 17; Cic. Ac. 2, 12, 38: atque alias etiam dicendi quasi virtutes sequetur, id. Or. 40 fin.: unum etiam vos oro, ut, etc., one thing more, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 54; cf. id. Heaut. 5, 1, 22; id. Phorm. 5, 5, 3; Verg. A. 11, 352; Suet. Caes. 24 al.: etiamne hoc negabis? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 128; cf. id. Bacch. 2, 3, 40: mihi quidem etiam Appii Caeci carmen... Pythagoreorum videtur. Multa etiam sunt in nostris institutis ducta ab illis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 4; cf. id. N. D. 2, 58: hei mihi! Etiam de sorte nunc venio in dubium miser?... Etiam insuper defrudet? Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 38; cf. Suet. Caes. 10 fin.: caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis: caret ergo etiam vinolentia et cruditate et insomniis, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44: etiam tu quoque assentaris huic? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 70; so, etiam quoque, id. As. 2, 4, 95; id. Ps. 1, 1, 120; 1, 3, 113; Lucr. 3, 292; 5, 517 al.; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 3; Geil. 18, 12, 9; cf.: quoque etiam, Plaut. Am. prol. 30; 2, 2, 85; 121; id. Ep. 4, 2, 19; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 28; 5, 1, 7; Cic. Fam. 4, 8; id. Verr. 2, 3, 88 fin.; v. quoque.—Esp. freq. in the connection: non modo (or solum)... sed (or verum) etiam: tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37: inveteratas non solum familiaritates exstingui solere, sed odia etiam gigni sempiterna, id. Lael. 10 fin.: neque solum ut quieto, sed etiam ut magno animo simus hortantur, neque auxilium modo defensionis meae, verum etiam silentium pollicentur, id. Mil. 1 fin. Conversely: tantum... non etiam: si vultum tantum, non etiam animum accommodavimus, Quint. 6, 2, 26: periculum tantum, non etiam offensiva vitatur, id. 9, 2, 67; 7, 4, 35 al.; cf.: quasi vero oratio rhetorum solum, non etiam philosophorum sit, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17.

II. In partic. A. To annex a more important idea, and even, nay, even: quae omnes docti atque sapientes summa, quidam etiam sola bona esse dixerunt, Cic. Deiot. 13, 37: nos enim defendimus, etiam insipientem multa comprehendere, id. Ac. 2, 47, 144: si infantes pueri, mutae etiam bestiae paene loquuntur, id. Fin. 1, 21: quis mortalium tolerare potest, illis divitias superare, nobis rem familiarem etiam ad necessaria deesse? Sall. C. 20, 11: illiterata, iners ac paene etiam turpe est non putare, etc., Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 8 et saep.—Freq. after negative sentences, for immo, potius, nay, rather, even: Mamertina civitas improba antea non erat; etiam erat inimica improborum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10; id. Deiot. 11, 31: hoc idem nostris saepius non tulissent, quod Graeci laudare etiam solent, id. Or. 45, 153: quid, si ne dives quidem? quid, si pauper etiam? id. Par. 6, 1, 42 et saep.: tantum abesse dicebat, ut id consentaneum esset, ut maxime etiam repugnaret, id. Ac. 2, 9, 28; cf. Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2; Cic. Fin. 2, 17; 5, 20 fin.: immo etiam, hoc qui occultari facilius credas, dabo, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 29: quin etiam insuper vestem omnem miserae discidis, id. Eun. 4, 3, 4; v. immo and quin.—Freq. with comparatives

for the sake of intensity, yet, still (in later Lat. replaced by adhuc): He. Mane, nondum audisti, Demea, Quod est gravissimum. De. An quid est etiam amplius? He. Vero amplius, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 22: ut enim in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt: sic in animis existunt majores etiam varietates, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: sunt autem etiam clariora vel plane perspicua, id. Fin. 5, 20: dic, dic etiam clarius, id. Verr. 2, 3, 75 fin.: plusculum etiam quam concedet veritas, id. Fam. 5, 12, 3; Quint. 9, 4, 36: Athos mons est adeo elatus, ut credatur altius etiam quam unde imbres cadunt surgere, Mel. 2, 2, 10.—Rarely with a comp. in contrast with its own posit.: qui magno in aere alieno majores etiam possessiones habent, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18; id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; id. Cat. 4, 7, 14: ad Alesiam magna inopia, multo etiam major ad Avaricum, Caes. B. C. 3, 47, 5.—B. With the demonstrative notion of the jam predominating, used as an affirmative, certainly, granted, by all means, yes indeed, yes: ut sequens probabiliter, ubicumque haec aut occurat aut deficiat, aut etiam, aut non respondere possit, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 104; cf. id. ib. 2, 30, 97; id. N. D. 1, 25, 70; id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: Jupp. Numquid vis? At. Etiam; ut actutum advenias, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 46: Th. Numquid processit ad forum hodie novi? St. Etiam. Th. Quid tandem? id. Most. 4, 3, 8; Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 13: misericordia commotus ne sis. Etiam, Cic. Mur. 31, 65; Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 9: Zeno in una virtute positam beatam vitam putat. Quid Antiochus? Etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 134; id. Planc. 26 fin.: quid? etiam, id. Att. 4, 5; cf. id. ib. 1, 13, 6; 2, 6 fin.; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 24: An. Num quid patri subolet? Ge. Nihil etiam, nothing at all, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 10: nihil etiam audio, id. Heaut. 5, 5, 13.—C. With the idea of time predominating, yet, as yet, even yet, still, even now: etsi admodum In ambiguo est etiam, nunc quid de hac re fiat, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 193; cf. Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 8: olim fano consumebatur omne quod profanum erat, ut etiam fit, Varr. L. 6, § 54 Müll.: cum iste etiam cubaret, in cubiculo introductus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23: invalidus etiamque tremens, etiam inscius aevi, Verg. G. 3, 189; cf. id. A. 6, 485; Sall. C. 61, 4: sed tu etiamne astas? Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 89; cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 55; id. Hec. 3, 4, 16; id. Heaut. 4, 4, 20: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? how much longer? Cic. Cat. 1, 1.—With negatives: quia tibi minas viginti pro amica etiam non dedit, not yet, never yet, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 46: non satis pernosti me etiam, qualis sim, Ter. And. 3, 2, 23: non dico fortasse etiam quod sentio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: nec plane etiam abisse ex conspectu, Caes. B. G. 6, 43, 4: improbum facinus, sed fortasse adhuc in nullo etiam vindicatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84: nihil suspicans etiam mali, Ter. And. 1, 1, 89: hunc ego numquam videram etiam, id. Eun. 5, 8, 6; 5, 9, 62: quid egerint inter se, nondum etiam scio, id. Hec. 1, 2, 117; 5, 1, 18; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 35; id. And. 1, 2, 30: haec ego omnia, vixdum etiam coetu vestro dimisso, comperi, Cic. Cat. 1, 4 fin.—D. In familiar lang., in interrogations, esp. when made indignantly, like our what? pray? etc.: etiam caves, ne videat forte hinc te a patre aliquis exiens? are you on your guard, pray? Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 6: etiam tu, here, istinc amoves abs te? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 124: etiam clamas, carnufex? what? do you dawd? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 220; cf. id. ib. 225; 2, 1, 21; id. Most. 2, 1, 30; Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 16; Petr. 21 fin. al.: is mihi etiam gloriabitur se omnes magistratus sine repulsa assecutum? what? and will he boast to me? etc., Cic. Pis. 1, 2; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 59; 2, 2, 42 fin.—E. In familiar lang., with imperatives, again, once more: Tr. Circumspice dum, numquis est, Sermonem nostrum qui accupet. Th. Tutum probe est. Tr. Circumspice etiam, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 43; 4, 2, 3: etiam tu, homo nihili, quod di dant boni, cave culpa tua amissis, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 70; cf. Ter. And. 5, 2, 8; id. Hec. 5, 4, 1.—In impatient questions: scelerate, etiam respicis? are you going to look round? Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 4: etiam vigilas? at once, immediately, id. Most. 2, 1,

35: etiam aperis? id. ib. 4, 2, 28: etiam tu taces? id. Trin. 2, 4, 113; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 11: etiam tu hinc abis? id. Phorm. 3, 3, 9; cf.: etiamne abis? Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 22: etiamne ambulas? id. As. 1, 1, 95.—F. Etiam atque etiam denotes that an action is done uninterruptedly, incessantly; whence it also conveys the idea of intensity, constantly, perpetually; repeatedly, again and again, over and over; pressingly, urgently: temo superat cogens sublime etiam atque etiam noctis iter, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 73 Müll. (Trag. v. 246 ed. Vahlen): etiam atque etiam argumenta cum argumentis comparare, Cic. Div. 1, 4; cf. id. Fam. 16, 15: optimus quisque confitetur, multa se ignorare et multa sibi etiam atque etiam esse discenda, id. Tusc. 3, 28, 69: dicere, id. Fam. 13, 28: commonefacere, id. ib. 13, 72: affirmare promissa, Liv. 22, 13: curare, ut, etc., id. 41, 19: consulere, id. 38, 9: se avertere, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15, A. 2: queri, Cat. 63, 61 et saep.: te moneo, hoc etiam atque etiam ut reputes, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 48: cogitare, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 11: considerare, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19 fin.; Liv. 3, 45 fin. Drak.: reputare, Sall. J. 85, 28: videre, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12; id. Ac. 2, 19, 62; Liv. 36, 28: aspicere, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 76 et saep.: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic. Fam. 13, 5 fin.; 13, 28 fin.; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 72: haec quamquam nihilo meliora sunt, nunc etiam atque etiam multo desperatio, constantly more desperate from day to day, id. Fam. 6, 22 (B. and K. read nunc atque): quare etiam atque etiam sunt venti corpora caeca, i. e. most positively, Lucr. 1, 295. Vid. Hand Turs. II. pp. 545-578.

etiamdum (also written separately), hitherto, even till now, still, yet (rare; usually after a negative; cf.: etiamtum, etiamnum): dissimulabo, hos quasi non videam neque esse hic etiamdum sciam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 2: nihil etiamdum harpagavit, id. Ps. 4, 2, 2; id. Truc. 1, 2, 72; id. Rud. 5, 3, 25: neque etiamdum scit pater, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 17: cum poteris igitur (veni), quoniam etiamdum abes, Cic. Att. 13, 31, 1 (cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 322 sq.; Krebs, Antibar. p. 425 sq.).

etiam-num and (more freq., always in Cic. and Caes.) **etiam-nunc** (also written separately, etiam num... nunc), conj., yet, till now, still, even now, even to this time, even at this time. I. In gen. (in all periods): Ev. Etiamnunc mulier intus? Sy. Etiam, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 14; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 3; Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 16; Varr. ap. Non. 11, 15; Sen. Contr. 4, 26: de materia loquor orationis etiamnunc, non ipso de genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 34, 119: ut mihi permirum videatur quemquam extare, qui etiamnunc credat, etc., id. Div. 2, 47 fin.: vos cunctamini etiamnunc, quid intra moenia deprehensis hostibus faciat? Sall. C. 52, 25; cf. id. J. 31, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 38; id. Rosc. Am. 28, 78; Val. Fl. 7, 454 et saep.—With negations: neque quicquam cum ea facit etiamnum stupri, not as yet, Plaut. Poen. prol. 99; cf. Cic. Mur. 12 fin.: nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quicquam Audet, Ov. M. 13, 231: quo de homine nihil etiamnunc dicere nobis est necesse, nothing further, Cic. Clu. 59, 163.—B. In respect to past time, i. q. etiamtum, till that time, till then, still: Athenis in Lyceo cum etiamnum platanus novella esset, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 5; Cic. Fam. 10, 10, 1: dixisti, paululum tibi esse etiamnunc morae, quod ego viverem, id. Cat. 1, 4, 9: nullo etiamnunc usu rei militaris percepto, Caes. B. G. 6, 42, 6; cf. id. ib. 7, 62, 6: cum Balbus etiamnunc in provincia esset, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32 fin.; cf.: cum tristis hiems etiamnum frigore saxa Rumperet, etc., Verg. G. 4, 135; Ov. F. 3, 155; Plin. 35, 3, 5, § 16 et saep.—II. Sometimes for etiam (post-Aug.), also, besides, moreover: his addemus etiamnum unam Graecae inventionis sententiam, Plin. 6, 33, 39, § 211; cf. id. 32, 5, 18, § 49: alia etiamnum generibus ipsis in sexu differentia, id. 16, 10, 19, § 47; cf. id. 22, 25, 64, § 133; Cels. 5, 26, 20; 7, 29 fin.: duas etiamnunc formulas praepositis adiciam, Col. 5, 3, 1: in quibus etiamnunc hodie, etc., Plin. 25, 8, 47, § 85; Sen. Ep. 113 et saep.: si plus est, quod tolli opus est, adhibenda sunt etiamnum vehementiora, Cels. 5, 26, 30; so with comparatives (cf. etiam, II. A.), Cels. 5, 28,

17; 8, 20; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 177; Sen. Ep. 87; 102 al. Vid. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 580-587.

etiā-m-si (also written separately), a concessive conditional particle, = *kai ei*, more emphatic than *etsi*, *even if*, *although*, *albeit*. (a) With *indic.*: etiāmsi alterum tantum perdendum est, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 81: etiāmsi dudum fuerat ambiguum hoc mihi: Nunc non est, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 26: ista veritas etiāmsi jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, Cic. Att. 3, 24 *fin.*; so opp. tamen, id. Brut. 84, 290; Quint. 5, 10, 13; opp. certe, Cic. de Or. 1, 17 *fin.*; id. Opt. Gen. 2, 6; Liv. 40, 15, 15: eundem igitur esse creditote, etiāmsi nullum videbitis, id. de Sen. 22, 79 et saep.—(β) With *subj.*: etiāmsi vetet, Edim, etc., Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 73: quae etiāmsi essent, quae nulla sunt, pelere se ipsa fortasse possent, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110; id. Cat. 1, 7, 18; 2, 10, 23; id. Off. 1, 43, 154: quod, etiāmsi nobilitatum non sit, tamen honestum est, quodque vere dicimus, etiāmsi a nullo laudetur, natura esse laudabile, id. Off. 1, 4 *fin.*; id. Mil. 8, 21; cf. id. Lael. 27, 100 et saep.; opp. certe, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 1, 1; Treb. ad Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 11; opp. nihilominus, Liv. 26, 48, 11; Dig. 23, 3, 19; 47, 2, 63.—(γ) Without a verb: hunc librum etiāmsi minus nostra commendatione, tuo tamen nomine divulgari necesse sit, Cic. Or. 31 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 5, 12, 5; opp. at, Cic. Cael. 3, 8; cf.: quae mihi omnia etiāmsi non prius, attamen clarius fulsisse in Scipione Aemiliano videntur, Plin. 7, 27, 28, § 100 et saep. Vid. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 588-596.

etiā-m-tum and (more rarely) **etiā-m-tunc**, *conj.*, *even then, till that time, till then, still*. **I.** With *imperf. tense* (so usually): omnes etiāmsi retinebant illum Pericli sucum; sed erant paulo uberiore filo, Cic. de Or. 2, 22 *fin.*: etiāmsi vita hominum sine cupiditate agitata, Sall. C. 2, 1; id. J. 63, 6: manebant etiāmsi vestigia momentis libertatis, Tac. A. 1, 74: nam etiāmsi Agricola Britanniam obtinebat, id. Agr. 39; Suet. Tib. 42; so with cum, *while... still*: cum isti etiāmsi de Stenio in integro tota res esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 39 *fin.*; cum etiāmsi, id. ib. 2, 5, 34; Sall. J. 51, 2.—**B.** The *imperf.* is sometimes represented by **1.** A *part. or adj.*: trepidam etiāmsi civitate, Sall. J. 40, 4; cf. id. ib. 21, 2; Tac. A. 1, 49: quam defunctam praetextatus etiāmsi tunc pro rostris laudavit, Suet. Calig. 10: cum viderem, ne vobis quidem omnibus re etiāmsi probata, si, etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 4.—**2.** By the *praes. histor.*: narrat, ut virgo ab se integra etiāmsi siet, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 70.—**3.** By the *pluperf.*: neque is deductus etiāmsi ad eam (erat), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 22.—**II.** With other tenses (very rare): illi qui etiāmsi, cum misereri mei debent, non desinunt videre, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 1; cf. App. M. 3, p. 134, 1. Vid. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 596-600.

Etruria (Het-), *ae, f.*, a country of central Italy, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50; Cic. Div. 1, 41, 92; id. Cat. 2, 3 *fin.*; Varr. L. L. 5, § 32 Müll.; Liv. 1, 35, 9; Verg. A. 3, 494; 12, 232 et saep.—**Deriv.** **II.** **Etruscus**, *a, um, adj.*, of Etruria, *Etruscan*: litus, Mel. 2, 7, 19; Hor. C. 1, 2, 14; id. C. Sec. 38; id. Epod. 16, 40: mare, id. C. 3, 29, 35: juga, Verg. A. 8, 480: duces, id. ib. 11, 598: manus Porsenae, Hor. Epod. 16, 4: disciplina, the Etruscan religion, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 3; Plin. 2, 83, 85, § 199; 10, 15, 17, § 37; cf. haruspices, Gell. 4, 5, 5: litterae, Liv. 9, 36: coronae, made of gold and precious stones, and worn by those who triumphed, Plin. 21, 3, 4, § 6.—**Sing.** Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 11; Tert. de Coron. 13: aurum, a golden amulet worn by Roman boys of noble birth, Juv. 5, 164 et saep.—**Subst.** **Etrusci**, *grum, m.*, the Etruscans, Cic. Div. 1, 42; Liv. 1, 34; 2, 7 et saepiss.

et-si, *conj.* [et, II. H.], like etiāmsi, a concessive conditional particle, *though, although, albeit*. **I.** Prop. (a) With *indic.*: gaudeo, etsi nihil scio, quod gaudeam, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 62: etsi scio ego, Philomena, meum jus esse... ego tamen, etc., Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 1: etsi abest maturitas aetatis, jam tamen personare aures ejus, etc., Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 3: ergo, etsi conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat, Obiciunt por-

tas tamen, Verg. A. 9, 44 et saep.: vapulo hercle ego invitus tamen, Etsi malum merui, Plaut. Cas. 5, 3, 16; cf. id. Rud. 5, 2, 63; so often followed by certe, saltem, verumtamen, etc.: etsi aliqua culpa tenemur, a scelere certe liberati sumus, Cic. Marcell. 5, 13; Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 60 al.—(β) With *subj.*: etsi taceas, palam id quidem est, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 7; cf. id. Truc. 4, 3, 41: etsi cupidissime expetitur a me sit, tamen, etc., Cic. Att. 7, 3: etsi nihil aliud Sullae nisi consulatum abstulissetis, tamen eo vos contentos esse oportebat, id. Sull. 32, 90; Liv. 3, 8 *fin.* et saep.—(γ) Ellipt., without a verb: ei, etsi nequaquam parem illius ingenio, ut meritam gratiam referamus, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14: superbiae crudelitique etsi seras, non leves tamen venire poenas, Liv. 3, 56; cf. id. 38, 41 (twice): etsi non iniquum certe triste senatus consultum factum est, id. 26, 6, 2; cf. Suet. Calig. 12; Tac. Or. 19.—**II.** **Transf.**, sometimes like quamquam, to restrict or correct a preceding proposition, *although, and yet, but, kai-περ, καίτοι*: vale atque salve: etsi aliter ut dicam meres, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 86: utram (conditionem) malis vide: etsi hoc consilium rectum esse scio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 85: habet enim res deliberationem: etsi ex parte magna tibi assentior, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 3; ib. 13, 41: do, do poenas temeritatis meae. Etsi quae fuit illa temeritas? id. ib. 9, 10, 2; cf. id. ib. 16, 7, 3: lectis tuis literis admiratus equidem sum, te, etc.: etsi, quamvis non fueris suavor et impulsor protectionis meae, approbator certe fuisti, id. ib. § 2; cf.: quamquam, etsi, Liv. 21, 19, 4. Vid. Hand. Turs. II. pp. 600-609.

etymologia, *ae, f.*, = *ἐτυμολογία*, *etymology*, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 32; Quint. 1, 6, 1; 28; 7, 3, 25 et saep. (Cic. Top. 8, 35, written as Greek, and transl. by veriloquium).

etymologicē, *ēs, f.*, = *ἐτυμολογική*, *etymology*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 4 Müll. (ib. 7, § 109, written as Greek).

etymologicus, *a, um, adj.*, = *ἐτυμολογικός*, *etymological*: ratio, Gell. 1, 18, 1.

etymologos, *i, m.*, = *ἐτυμολόγος*, *an etymologist*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 39 Müll.

etymon, *i, n.*, = *ἔτυμον*, *the origin of a word: etymon habere, to be derived*, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2: etyma (with origines), Gell. 18, 4, 11 al.

eu, *interj.*, = *εὐ*, *well! well done! bravo!* an exclamation of joy or approbation, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 26; Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 14; Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 10; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 74; Hor. A. P. 328.—**Esp.**: Eu Heracle! Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 31; id. Rud. 3, 5, 41; id. Most. 3, 1, 58 al. Cf. Hand. Turs. II. p. 609 sq.; and see euge.

Eudæne (Euhadne, Evadne), *ēs, f.*, = *Εὐδώνη*, *wife of Capaneus, one of the Seven before Thebes*; "when her husband's body was burned, she threw herself on the pile, Prop. 3, 13, 24 (4, 12, 24 M.); 1, 15, 21; Verg. A. 6, 447; Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 64; Mart. 4, 75; Hyg. Fab. 243.—**II.** *a nymph, daughter of Asopus*, Ov. Am. 2, 21, 52.

Euan, *v. Euhan*.

Euander (Gr. nom. **-drus**, Verg. A. 8, 100, 185 al.; *voc. -dre*, id. ib. 11, 55. Less correctly, **Evander**), *dri, m.*, = *Εὐάνδρος*. **I.** Son of Carmentis (v. Carmentis), born at Pallantium, in Arcadia; he emigrated to Italy sixty years before the Trojan war, and there founded the city Pallanteum, Liv. 1, 5; Ov. F. 1, 471; 497, 583; 2, 279; 4, 65; 5, 91; Verg. A. 8, 52; 119, 9, 9; 10, 515; Hor. S. 1, 3, 91.—**Hence**, **Euandrius**, *a, um, adj.*, *Evandrian*: ensis, i. e. of Pallas, the son of Euander, Verg. A. 10, 394: regna, i. e. Roman, Sil. 7, 18: collis, i. e. the Palatine, Stat. S. 4, 1, 7; also, mons, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 1, 1.—**II.** *a Greek artist in metals, brought from Alexandria to Rome by M. Antony*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 91 Schol.; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 32.—**III.** *An Academic philosopher*, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 16.

eua, *interj.* [only Plautine], expressive of delight at some tidings or event, *hail! joy! good!* Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 13; 4, 4, 72; Cassiod. 4, 4, 13.

Euboea, *ae, f.*, = *Εὐβοία*, *an island in the Aegean Sea, separated from Boeotia by Euripus, now Negroponte*, Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 63; Ov. M. 13, 660 al.—**II.**

Derivv. **A.** **Euboeicus**, *a, um, adj.*, *Euboean*: litus, Prop. 2, 26, 38 (3, 22, 18 M.); cf. cautes, i. e. the promontory *Caphareus*, Verg. A. 11, 260: sinus, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 114: undae, Ov. M. 9, 218: Anthedon, in Boeotia, opposite Euboea, id. 7, 232; 13, 905; cf.: cultor aquarum, i. e. *Glaucus*, from Anthedon, id. ib. 14, 4: urbs, i. e. *Cumae*, as a colony of Euboean Chalcidians, id. ib. 14, 155; cf.: orae Cumarum, Verg. A. 6, 2; hence, Sibylla, the Cumaeen Sibyl, Mart. 9, 30: carmen, of the Cumaeen Sibyl, Ov. F. 4, 237: pulveris anni, the great age of the Sibyl, Stat. S. 1, 4, 126; cf. Ov. M. 14, 136: talentum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 78, 14 Müll.—**B.** **Euboeus**, *a, um, adj.*, *Euboean*: plebes, Stat. S. 5, 3, 137.—**C.** **Eubois**, *i, n.*, *i. q. dictamnus*, the plant dittany, App. Herb. 62.

Eubuleus, *ei, m.*, one of the Anaces or Dioscuri, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53.

Eubulidas, *ae, m.*, a Greek proper name, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23 al.

Euchadia, *ae, f.*, a Greek proper name, Cic. Pis. 36, 89.

euchāris, *is, adj.*, = *εὐχαρίς*, *agreeable, grateful*, Vulg. Sir. 6, 5.

eucharistia, *ae, f.*, = *εὐχαριστία*. **I.** A thanksgiving, Tert. adv. Haer. 47.—**II.** The Lord's supper in the Christian Church, the *eucharist*, Cypr. Ep. 10.

euchāristicon, *i, n.*, = *εὐχαριστικόν*, *thanksgiving*, Tert. Praescr. Haer. 47: the name of a poem of thanks addressed by Statius to the Emperor Domitian, Stat. S. 4, 2.

Euclides, *is, m.*, = *Εὐκλείδης*, a Greek proper name, *Euclid*. **I.** A philosopher of Megara, a disciple of Socrates and founder of the Megaric sect, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 129; Gell. 6, 10, 10; Sid. Carm. 2, 176.—**II.** A mathematician in Alexandria under Ptolemy Philadelphus, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 132.

eucnēmos, *on*, = *εὐκνήμιος*, *with beautiful legs*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 82.

Eudaemon, *ōnis, com.*, = *Εὐδαιμόν* (fortunate), the Greek appellation of the southern part of Arabia (Arabia Felix), Mel. 3, 8, 6; Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 138; Sol. 33, 4; and of its inhabitants, Vop. Aurel. 33; Capitol. Macr. 12.

Eudēmus, *i, m.*, = *Εὐδήμιος*, a Greek proper name, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53.—Also a Greek physician, Tac. A. 4, 3 al.

eudiaeon, *lineum flum.*, quod medici extremo in clysterio relinquunt, per quod κλυσμός emittitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 78, 13 Müll.

Eudoses, *um*, a tribe of Germany, mentioned only by Tac. G. 40.

Eudoxus, *i, m.*, = *Εὐδόξος*, a Greek astrologer, a disciple of Plato, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 87; id. Rep. 1, 14 al.

Euēnus (-nos, also Evēnus), *i, m.*, = *Εὐνός*, a king of Etolia, father of Marpessa; in despair at the loss of whom he threw himself into the river Lycormas, Hyg. Fab. 242; Prop. 1, 2, 18.—**II.** The river formerly called Lycormas, now the Fidiari, Ov. H. 9, 141; id. M. 9, 104; Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11.—**Deriv.** **Euēninus**, *a, um, adj.*, of the river Evēnus, Ov. M. 8, 528.

euergāneus, *a, um, adj.* [εὐεργός], *well-wrought, well-joined*: trabes, Vitr. 5, 1, 9.

euēthes, *is, adj.*, = *εὐήθης* (good-natured, hence), *simple, silly* (pure Lat. stultus), Amm. 22, 8, 33.

eugālacton, *i, n.*, = *εὐγάλακτον*, another name of the plant *glauca*, Plin. 27, 9, 58, § 82.

Eugānei, *drum, m.*, a people of northern Italy, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130 sq.; Liv. 1, 1.—**Hence**, **II.** **Euganeus**, *a, um, adj.*, of the Euganei, *Euganean*: gentes, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 133: lacus, Mart. 4, 25, 4: agna, Juv. 8, 15.

eugē (eugē or eugae, Ter. And. 2, 2, 8), *interj.*, = *εὐγε*, an exclamation of joy, applause, admiration, etc., *well done! good! bravo!* (cf. eu; freq. in Plaut. and Ter., and

in the Vulg.). **I.** In gen.: euge, euge, perbene, Ab saxo avortit fluctus ad litus scapham, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 75; id. Aul. 4, 6, 11; id. Ep. 3, 2, 21; id. Stich. 5, 6, 5; id. Mil. 4, 1, 20 et saep.; Ter. And. 2, 2, 8; id. Heaut. 4, 2, 10; Pers. 5, 167, 1, 75; as an indecl. subst., n.: euge tuum, id. 1, 50; Mart. 2, 27, 3: euge well done, Vulg. Psa. 34, 21; id. Matt. 25, 21.—So, **eugepae** (contracted from euge papae), Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 41; id. Capt. 2, 2, 24; id. Ep. 1, 1, 7; id. Ps. 2, 4, 53; id. Rud. 1, 2, 81; 2, 4, 24.—**II.** Esp., with an ironical signif. superadded, excellent! admirable! euge, optime, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 170; id. Pers. 1, 3, 10; Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 13. V. Hand, Turs. II. p. 610 sq.

† **eugēneus** or **-ius**, a, um, adj., = εὐγενής, well-born, i. e. noble, generous; applied to wine of good quality: (vinum), Cato R. R. 6, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 25: (uvae), Col. 3, 2, 16.

eugepae, v. euge, I.

Euhan (cf. Lach. ad Lucr. 5, 743; also, **Euan**, Prisc. 1, 29; not **Evan**, as in many edd.), m., = Εὐάν, a surname of Bacchus, Lucr. 5, 742; Ov. M. 4, 15; Mart. Cap. 8, § 804.—Hence, **euhanes**, antis (cf. Gr. εὐάντων), adj., crying **Euhan!** an epithet of the Bacchantes, Cat. 64, 391; Sil. 1, 101; Prop. 2, 3, 18.—Poet. with acc.: euhanes orgia, celebrating the rites of Bacchus with the cry **Euhan!** Verg. A. 6, 517.

Euhēmerus, i, m., = Εὐήμερος, a Greek poet and philosopher, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 119; Varr. R. R. 1, 43, 2; Lact. 1, 11, 33 al.

Euhius (cf. Lach. ad Lucr. 5, 743; also, **Euius**; less correctly, as in some edd., **Euius**), ii, m., a surname of Bacchus, Lucr. 5, 742; Cic. Fl. 25, 60; Hor. C. 1, 18, 9; 2, 11, 17; Col. poet. 10, 424.—Acc. **Euhio**, Pers. 1, 102; Ov. A. A. 1, 563; voc. **Euhie**, Stat. Th. 2, 72; Col. poet. 10, 224.—Hence,

A. Euhius (Euius), a, um, adj., of or belonging to Bacchus, Bacchic: terga, i. e. tympana, Stat. Ach. 2, 15.—**B. Euhias**, ādis, f., a Bacchantes, Hor. C. 3, 25, 9.

euhoē (dissyl.), also, **euoe**; less correctly, **ēvoe**; cf. Lach. ad Lucr. 5, 743), interj., = εὐοί, a shout of joy at the festivals of Bacchus: euhoē Bacchoe, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 82; Ov. A. A. 1, 563; Cat. 64, 255; Verg. A. 7, 389; Hor. C. 2, 19, 5 and 7; cf.: euhan euhoē euhoē euius, Enn. Tr. 150.

Euhydrium, ii, n., a city of Thessaly, Liv. 32, 13, 9.

Euias, ādis, v. Euius.

Eumaeus, i, m., = Εὐμαῖος, the swineherd of Ulysses in Homer, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 1; Hyg. Fab. 126.

† **eumēces**, is, n., = εὐμήκες (very long). **I.** A kind of balsam-tree, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 114.—**II.** An unknown gem, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 160.

Eumēdes, is, m., = Εὐμήδης, a Trojan herald, father of Dolon, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 27; Verg. A. 12, 346.

Eumēlus, i, m., = Εὐμήλος. **I.** A king of Patrae, Ov. M. 7, 390.—**II.** A companion of Aeneas, Verg. A. 5, 665.

Eumēnes, is, m., = Εὐμένης, a famous general under Alexander the Great, and after his death governor of Cappadocia, Nep. Eum.; Just. 13, 4 sq.; Curt. 10, 4, 3.

Eumēnides, um, f., = Εὐμενίδες (the benevolent, the gracious ones), a euphemistic name for the Furies, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46; Hor. C. 2, 13, 36; Verg. G. 1, 278; 4, 483; id. A. 4, 469 al.—In the sing.: **Eumenis**, a Fury, Sil. 2, 559; Stat. Th. 12, 423.

† **eumētria**, ae, f., = εὐμετρία, symmetry, Veg. Vet. 4, 2, 21.

† **eumitres**, ae, m., an unknown precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 160.

Eumolpus, i, m., = Εὐμόλπος, a fabulous Thracian singer and priest of Ceres, who brought the Eleusinian mysteries and the culture of the vine to Attica, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 199.—His descendant of the same name, the son of Musaeus, Ov. M. 11, 93.—A sacerdotal family in Athens also bore, after him, the name **Eumolpidae**, ārum, m., Εὐμόλπιδαι, Cic. Leg. 2, 14, 35; Nep. Alc. 4 al. (**euneos**, false reading for eueuos, q. v.).

eunūchus, a, um, adj. [eunuchus],

of or belonging to a eunuch: facies, Hier. Ep. 22, 27.

† **eunūchion**, ii, n., = εὐνούχιον, a kind of lettuce that subdues amatory desires, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 127.

† **eunūchismus**, i, m., = εὐνουχισμός, an unmaning, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 118.

† **eunūchizatus**, a, um, Part. [εὐνουχίζω], made a eunuch, mutilated, Hier. contr. Jov. 1, 7.

* **eunūcho**, āre, v. a. [eunuchus], to make a eunuch of, to unman: se, Varr. ap. Non. 106, 8.

† **eunūchus**, i, m., = εὐνούχος, a eunuch. **I.** Prop., Cic. Or. 70, 232; Mart. 3, 82; Juv. 6, 366; 378; 12, 35; Vulg. Gen. 37, 36 et saep.—**II.** (Sc. fabula.) Fem., the name of one of Terence's comedies.

euoe or **euhoē**, interj., v. euhoē.

† **euōnūmos**, i, f., = εὐωνυμος (of good, prosperous name), name of a tree (spindle-tree) in Lesbos, Plin. 13, 22, 38, § 118.

Eupālium, ii, n., = Εὐπάλιον, a city of western Locris, Liv. 28, 8.—The same called **Eupalia**, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7.

Eupātor, ōris, m., = Εὐπάτωρ, a surname of Mithridates, king of Pontus, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 151.

† **eupātoria**, ae, f., = εὐπατορία, a plant, called also agrimonia, agrimony, Plin. 25, 6, 29, § 56.

† **eupēlios**, i, f., = εὐπέλιος, a plant, called also daphnoides, App. Herb. 58; see the foll. art.

† **eupētālos**, i, f., = εὐπέταλος, an unknown precious stone, perh. the opal, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 161.

† **euphōnia**, ae, f., = εὐφωνία, euphony, Donat. p. 1751 P.

euphorbea, ae, f., an African plant, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 16; 25, 7, 38, § 77; and **-eum**, i, n., id. 25, 12, 91, § 143; 26, 11, 72, § 118.

Euphorbus, i, m., = Εὐφώβος. **I.** Son of Panthus, a brave Trojan, whose soul Pythagoras asserted had descended to himself, through the process of transmigration, Ov. M. 15, 161; Gell. 4, 11 fin.—**II.** A celebrated Greek physician, after whom was named the plant euphorbea; cf. Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 16.

Euphōrio and **-on**, ōnis, m., = Εὐφώριον, a grammarian and poet, born at Chalcis, in Euboea, who flourished in the time of Ptolemy Evergetes, Varr. R. R. 41, 9; Cic. Div. 2, 64, 132; id. Tusc. 3, 19, 45; Quint. 10, 1, 56; Suet. Tib. 70 al.

Euphrānor, ōris, m., = Εὐφράνωρ. **I.** A celebrated painter and sculptor, a contemporary of Praziteles, Quint. 12, 10, 6; 12; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 50; 35, 11, 40, § 128; Juv. 3, 217.—**II.** An architect, Vitruv. 7, 14.

Euphrātes (in Inscr. also EVFRATES), is, m., = Εὐφράτης, פָּרַת. **I.** A well-known river in Syria, which rises in Armenia, and after its junction with the Tigris, empties into the Persian Gulf, now Frāt, Mel. 1, 11, 2; 3, 8, 5; Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 83 sqq.; Prud. Ham. 562; Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130; Plin. Pan. 14; abl. Euphratē, Luc. 8, 358.—**2.** Meton., the dwellers on its banks, Verg. G. 1, 509.—Hence, **A. Euphrātaeus**, a, um, = Εὐφραταῖος, of the Euphrates, i. e. Armenian: diademata, Stat. S. 2, 2, 122.—**B. Euphrātis**, idis, f., adj., of the Euphrates: ripa, Sid. Ep. 8, 9.

—**II.** A philosopher in the time of the younger Pliny, Plin. Ep. 1, 10.—† **III.** A rare Roman surname: M. IVNIVS EVFRATES, Inscr. in Bull. dell. Inst. 1844, p. 90.

† **euphrōne**, es, f., = εὐφρόνη (the propitious), euphemism for night: ut eue then Graeci dicimus stultum, et noctem euphronem, et furias Eumenidas, Amm. 22, 8, 33; cf. Lidd. and Scott, s. v. εὐφρόνη.

Euphrōsyne, es, f., = Εὐφροσύνη, one of the graces, Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 6.

† **euphrōsynum** or **-on**, i, n., = εὐφρόσυνον, a plant, called also buglossos, Plin. 25, 8, 40, § 81.

† **euplia**, ae, f., an unknown plant, Plin. 25, 10, 81, § 130.

† **euplōcāmus**, i, m., = εὐπλόκαμος, having beautiful locks, Lucil. ap. Non. 35, 31.

Eupolēmus, i, m., = Εὐπόλεμος, a Greek proper name, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22.

Eupōlis, idis, m., = Εὐπόλις, a celebrated comic poet in Athens, contemporary with Aristophanes, Hor. S. 1, 4, 1; Vell. 1, 16; Quint. 1, 10, 18; 10, 1, 66; 12, 10, 65 al.; acc. Eupolin, Hor. S. 2, 3, 12; Eupolidem, Pers. 1, 124; Cic. Brut. 9, 15.

† **eupteron**, i, n., = εὐπτερον, a plant, called also polytrichon, App. Herb. 51.

eurēos, i, m., an unknown precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 161.

eurinus, i, m., = εὐρινος: ventus, an east wind, Col. 11, 2, 14.

† **euripice**, es, f., = εὐριπική, a kind of rush, Plin. 21, 18, 71, § 119.

Euripides, is, m., = Εὐριπίδης, a celebrated Athenian tragic poet, Quint. 10, 1, 67 sq.; Gell. 15, 20; dat. Euripidae, id. 7, 3 med.; Cic. Tusc. 1, 26 fin.; 1, 48; 3, 14 et saep.—Hence, **II. Euripideus**, a, um, adj., of Euripides: carmen, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25.

euripus (-os), i, m., = εὐρίπος, a narrow channel, strait. **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen., Cic. Mur. 17; Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99; 2, 97, 100, § 219.—**B.** In partic.: **Euripus**, i, m., = Εὐρίπος, the channel between Boeotia and Euboea, now Egrippo, Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 63; Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24; Liv. 28, 6; 31, 24; Luc. 5, 235 al.—**II.** Transf., a canal, conduit, aqueduct. **A.** In gen.: ductus aquarum, quos isti nilos et euripos vocant, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 2; Vitruv. 7, 5; Front. Aquaed. 84; Sen. Ep. 83; Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 63; 36, 15, 24, § 123; Plin. Ep. 1, 3 al.—**B.** In partic., the trench that ran round the Roman circus, Suet. Caes. 39; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21; Lampr. Heliog. 23; cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 53 a.

eurō-āquilo, ōnis, m., the northeast wind, Vulg. Act. Apost. 27, 14; cf. the foll. two articles.

† **eurō-auster** dictus, quod ex una parte habeat Eurum, ab altera Austrum, Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 6.

† **eurō-notus**, i, m., = εὐρόνοτος, the south-southeast wind, that which is between eurum and notus, Col. 11, 2, 42; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120; Vitruv. 1, 6.

Eurōpa, ae, and **Europē**, es, f., = Εὐρώπη. **I.** Daughter of the Phoenician king Agenor, sister of Cadmus, and mother of Sarpedon and Minos by Jupiter, who, under the form of a bull, carried her off to Crete, Ov. M. 2, 836 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 155; 178; nom. Europe, Hor. C. 3, 27, 25; 57; Prop. 2, 28, 52; gen. Europae, Mel. 2, 7, 12; acc. European, Ov. A. A. 1, 323; Juv. 8, 34; Europam, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5; Ov. H. 4, 55.—**2.** Poet. transf., the portico in the Field of Mars, which was adorned with a painting representing the rape of Europa, Mart. 2, 14; 3, 20; cf. id. 11, 1.—**B.** Hence, **Eurōpaeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Europa: dux, i. e. Minos, Ov. M. 8, 23.—**II.** The continent of Europe, named after her; usual form Europa, Mel. 1, 3, 1 et saep.; Mart. Cap. 6, § 662; Plin. 3 prooem. § 3; 3, 1, 1, § 5; 4, 23, 37, § 121 et saepiss.: Europe, Mel. 1, 2, 1; 2, 1, 1; acc. European, id. 1, 1, 6; 2, 6, 9; Hor. C. 3, 3, 47.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Eurōpaeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Europe, European: adversarii, Nep. Eum. 3; Scythi, Curt. 7, 7, 2.—**2. Eurōpensis**, e, adj., the same: exercitus, Vop. Prob. 13: res, id. Arel. 31.

Eurōtas, ae, m., = Εὐρώτας, the principal river of Laconia, on the banks of which Sparta stood, now Basilipotamo, Mel. 2, 3, 9; Plin. 4, 5, 8, § 16; Cic. Inv. 2, 21, 96; id. Tusc. 5, 34, 98; Ov. M. 2, 247; id. Am. 2, 17, 32 et saep.; nom. Eurōta, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 15 fin.; acc. Eurotan, Ov. M. 10, 169.

† **eurōtiās**, ae, m., = εὐρωτίας, an unknown precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 161.

eurōus, a, um, adj. [eurus; cf. arctous, Lesbous], eastern, orient: fluctus, Verg. A. 3, 533.

† **eurus**, i, m., = εὐρος, the southeast wind (pure Lat. Vulturnus), Col. 11, 2, 65; 5, 15; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119; Gell. 2, 22, 7 sq.; Vitruv. 1, 6; Hor. C.

1, 28, 25; 2, 16, 24 al.—In plur., Verg. G. 2, 339; 441; Ov. H. 11, 9 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The east wind, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 27 (opp. Zephyrus); id. M. 1, 61; Manil. 4, 539.—Hence, **2.** Poet., the east, Val. Fl. 1, 539; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 417.—**B.** Wind, in gen., Verg. G. 3, 382.

1. Euryalus, i, m., = Εὐρύαλος, a hill near Syracuse, Liv. 25, 25.

2. Euryalus, i, m., = Εὐρύαλος. **I.** A friend of Nisus, Verg. A. 5, 294; 9, 179 sq.; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 23.—**II.** A king of Thesaly, Ov. Ib. 289.

Eurydamas, antis, m., = Εὐρυδάμας (the wide-ruling), a surname of Hector, Ov. H. 329.

Eurydica, ae, f., = Εὐρυδική, the name of a slave of Rhœ Sylvia; Euridica, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20.

Eurydice, es, f., = Εὐρυδική. **I.** The wife of Orpheus, who died of the bite of a serpent. Orpheus obtained from Pluto permission to bring her back from the Lower World, under promise that he would not look back at her on the way. But, as he did not keep this promise, she returned to the Lower World, Ov. M. 10, 31 sq.; Verg. G. 4, 486 sqq.; Hyg. Fab. 164.—**II.** Daughter of Danaüs, Hyg. Fab. 170.

Eurylochus, i, m., = Εὐρύλοχος, the only one of the companions of Ulysses who withstood Circe's magic cup, Ov. M. 14, 252; 287.

Eurymedon, ontis, m., = Εὐρυσμέδων. **I.** A river of Pamphylia, Liv. 33, 41; 37, 23; Mel. 1, 14, 1; Avien. Descr. Orb. 1015.—**II.** An Athenian general in the Peloponnesian war, Just. 4, 4, 11; 4, 5, 7.—**III.** A son of Faunus, Stat. Th. 11, 32.

Eurymenae, arum, f., = Εὐρυσμεναί, a city of Thessaly, Liv. 39, 25 al.; Val. Fl. 2, 14.

Eurymus, i, m., = Εὐρυμος, a seer, father of the seer Telemus, Hyg. Fab. 125 and 128.—Whence, **Eurymides**, ae, m., the surname of Telemus, Ov. M. 13, 771.

Eurynome, es, f., = Εὐρυνόμη, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, mother of Leucothoe, Ov. M. 4, 210 sq.

Eurypylus, i, m., = Εὐρύπυλος. **I.** Son of Hercules and king of the island of Cos, Ov. M. 7, 363.—Hence, **B. Eurypylis**, idis, f., adj., Eurypylan, poet. i. q. Coan: textura, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 23.—**II.** Son of Euacmon of Thessaly, and leader of a body of troops before Troy, Ov. M. 13, 357; Verg. A. 2, 114; Hyg. Fab. 97; Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38.

Eurysthènes, is, m., = Εὐρυσθένης, son of Aristodemus, king of Sparta, brother of Procles, Nep. Ages. 1, 2; Cic. Div. 2, 43, 191.

Eurystheus (trisy.), ei, m., = Εὐρυσθέως, son of Sthenelus and grandson of Perseus, a king of Mycenae, who, at the command of Juno, imposed upon Hercules his famous twelve labors, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20; Ov. H. 9, 7; 45; id. M. 9, 203; 274; Hyg. Fab. 30; acc. Eurysthea, Verg. G. 3, 4.—Hence, **Eurystheus**, a, um, adj., Eurysthean, Stat. Th. 4, 304.

† **eurythmia**, ae, f., = Εὐρυθμία, in architect., beautiful arrangement, proportion, harmony of the parts, Vitruv. 1, 2; 6, 2.

Eurytus, i, m., = Εὐρύτος. **I.** King of Oechalia and father of Iole, Ov. M. 9, 356.—Whence Iole is called **Eurytis**, idis, f., Ov. M. 9, 395; id. H. 9, 133.—**II.** A centaur, Ov. M. 12, 220.—Also called **Eurytion**, onis, m., Ov. A. A. 1, 593 (cf. Hom. Od. 21, 285).—**III.** An Argonaut, Val. Fl. 1, 439 al.

† **euschēmē**, adv., = Εὐσχήμως, becomingly, gracefully, handsomely, Plaut. Mil. 2, 58; id. Trin. 3, 1, 24.

† **1. eusebes**, is, n., = Εὐσεβής, an unknown precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 161.

2. Eusebes, is, n., = Εὐσεβής, a surname of Ariobarzanes, Cic. Fam. 15, 2.

Eusebius, ii, m., a Latin rhetorician, Rufin. p. 191 Bait.

† **eustomachus**, a, um, adj., = Εὐστό-

μαχος, good for digesting, Gargil. 1, 3; Theod. Prisc. 7.

† **eustylos**, on, adj., = Εὐστυλος, with pillars evenly arranged, Vitruv. 3, 2.

Euterpe, es, f., = Εὐτέρπη, the muse of music, Hor. C. 1, 1, 33; Aus. Idyll. 20, 4. **euthalos**, i, f., a kind of laurel, also called daphnoides, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 132 (al. eupetalos).

† **euthériston**, i, n., = Εὐθέριστον, a balsam-tree, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 114.

† **euthia**, ae, f., = Εὐθεία, a straight line, Mart. Cap. 9, § 958.

† **euthygrammum**, i, n., = Εὐθύγραμμον, an architect's rule, Vitruv. 1, 1.

Eutræpelus, i, m., = Εὐτράπελος (witty), a surname given to P. Volturnius, a friend of Marc Antony, Cic. Att. 15, 8, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 31 al.

Eutropius, ii, m., Flavius, a Roman historian in the middle of the fourth century of the Christian era, contemporary with the Emperor Julian, and author of a Breviarium Historiae Romanae, Amm. 29, 1, 36; Greg. Naz. Ep. 137 sq.; Symm. Ep. 3, 46 sqq.; cf. Teuffel, Roem. Liter. 936.

Euxinus, a, um, adj., = Εὐξείνιος (hospitable), an epithet of the Black Sea. Usually connected with Pontus. In Ovid also freq.: Euxinum mare, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 42; 4, 10, 97; 5, 10, 2; id. Pont. 4, 6, 46; cf. aequor, id. Tr. 5, 2, 63; aquae, id. Pont. 2, 6, 2; fretum, id. ib. 2, 2, 2; undae, id. ib. 4, 8, 1; vada, id. ib. 4, 9, 2; litus, id. Tr. 5, 10, 13; id. Pont. 4, 3, 51.—And absol.: **Euxinus**, i, m. (sc. Pontus), Ov. Tr. 2, 197; 4, 1, 60.

† **euzōmon**, i, n., = Εὐζωμον, a sort of cabbage (pure Lat. eruca), Plin. 20, 13, 49, § 126.

Èva (Hēva), vulg. Gen. 4, 1; id. 2 Cor. 11, 3 al.), ae, f., Eve, the first woman, Tert. Virg. vel. 5; Prud. Hamort. 741.

* **evacuatio**, onis, f. [evacuio], an evacuating; trop., a weakening: fidei, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24.

ē-vacūo, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to empty out, evacuate (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: alvum, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 52; 32, 9, 33, § 104.

II. Trop. **1.** To rid one's self of, lay aside: quae pueruli erant, Vulg. 1 Cor. 13, 11.—**2.** To make void, cancel: obligationem, Cod. Just. 8, 43, 4; Vulg. 1 Cor. 1, 17.

Evadne, v. Euadne.

ē-vādo, si, sum, 3 (perf. sync. evasti, Hor. S. 2, 7, 68; Sil. 15, 796; perf. evadi, Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyr. 5, 6), v. n. and a. **I.** Neutr., to go or come out, go forth (freq. and class.). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: si (apes) ex alvo minus ferientibus evadunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 36; ex aqua, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 86; ex balneis, Cic. Cael. 27, 65; oppido, Sall. J. 56, 5; undis, Verg. A. 9, 99; puteo, Phaedr. 4, 9, 11: abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: per praeruptum saxum in Capitolium, Liv. 5, 46: in terram, to disembark, to land, id. 29, 27 fin.—**b.** In an upward direction: ex additis sedibus evadere atque exire, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, mount up, ascend, Verg. A. 2, 458: ad parietem, Suet. Ner. 48: in murum, muros, moenia, Liv. 2, 17; 4, 34; 10, 17: in jugum, id. 33, 8: in cacumen, Curt. 7, 11: super capita hostium, id. 5, 3 et saep.—**2.** In partic., to get away, escape: aut e morbo evasurum aegrotum, aut e periculo navem, aut ex insidiis exercitum, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 13: ex fuga, *Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 4: e manibus hostium, Liv. 22, 49: ex judicio, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5: e tanto periculo, Liv. 42, 18: periculo, id. 21, 33: adverso colle, sicuti praeruptum fuerat, evadunt, Sall. J. 52, 3; cf. id. ib. 50 fin.; Liv. 1, 12 fin.; 10, 1 et saep.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., to go or come out, pass out, escape: accedit, ut eo facilius animus evadat ex hoc aere eumque perumpat, quod, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 19; cf. e corpore (animus), id. de Sen. 22, 80; and: cum ab iis ... evaserit, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 98: ad conjecturam, to arrive at, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 20: ne in infinitum quaestio evadat, Quint. 2, 17, 16.

2. In an upward direction: nitamur semper ad optima: quod facientes aut evademus in summum, aut certe multos infra nos videbimus, Quint. 12, 11, 30.—**2.** In partic., to turn out, fall out, end in some

manner, to have an issue of some kind, to result, to turn to or become something: ex communibus proprii, ex fucosis firmi suffragatores evadunt, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 9, 35; cf. Cic. Or. 27, 95; id. Fin. 4, 25, 69: quos judicabat non posse oratores evadere, id. de Or. 1, 28, 126: fuit autem Athenis adulescens, perfectus Epicureus evaserat, id. Brut. 35, 131; 87, 299; id. Fin. 4, 28, 78: ita molles mentes evadunt civium, id. Rep. 1, 43, 67; cf.: juvenis evasit vere indolis regiae, Liv. 1, 39: quod tu ejusmodi evasisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69: nimis saepe secus videamus evadere, id. Leg. 2, 17, 43.—Of abstract subjects: ut ita fastidiosae mollesque mentes evadant civium, ut, etc., id. Rep. 1, 43 fin.: si quando aliquod somnium verum evaserit, id. Div. 2, 53: vereor ne haec quoque laetitia vana evadat, Liv. 23, 12: quoniam primum vanum inceptum evasisset, id. 35, 47 et saep.: intellego hercle: sed quo evadas nescio, what you are driving at, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 44: quam timeo, quorum evadas, where you are coming out in your story, Ter. And. 1, 1, 100; 1, 2, 5: nimia illa licentia Profecto evadet in aliquod magnum malum, id. Ad. 3, 4, 64: demiror quid sit, et quo evadat, sum in metu, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 68; cf. Cic. Att. 14, 19 fin.: videamus, hoc quorsum evadat, id. ib. 9, 18, 4; Nep. Dion. 8, 1: hucine (beneficia), to end in this, Sall. J. 14, 9: in morbos longos, Liv. 27, 33, 6.—**b.** Pregn., to come to pass, be fulfilled: aliquando id, quod somnariimus, evadere, Cic. Div. 2, 59; for which: si somnium verum evasit aliquod, id. ib. 2, 71, 146.

II. Act. (mostly poet. and post-Aug.; not in Cic.), to pass over or pass a thing, to get over, pass beyond, leave behind. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: omnem videbare evasisse viam, Verg. A. 2, 730: tot urbes, id. ib. 3, 282: vada, arva, Ov. M. 3, 19: amnem, Tac. A. 12, 35: limen harae, Col. 7, 9, 13: vestibulum (apes), id. 9, 12, 1 et saep.—**b.** In an upward direction: sic fata gradus evaserat altos, had mounted the steps, Verg. A. 4, 685: ardua, to climb, ascend, Liv. 2, 65.

2. In partic., to get away, flee, escape from, = effugere: alicujus manus, Verg. A. 9, 560: loca mortis, Ov. M. 14, 126: flammam, Verg. A. 5, 689: angustias, Liv. 21, 32; 38, 2: nocturnas insidias, Suet. Caes. 74: alique, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 61.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen.: vitam, to depart from, i. e. to die, App. M. 4, p. 140.—**b.** In an upward direction: si haec quoque jam lenius supina perseverantibus studiis evaseris, hast climbed, ascended, Quint. 12, 10, 79.—**2.** In partic., to escape, get rid of: aegritudinem, Lucil. ap. Non. 294, 7: necem, Phaedr. 4, 6, 4: gravem casum, Tac. A. 14, 6: sermones malignorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 3 et saep.

* **evagatio**, onis, f. [evagor], a wandering, straying: stellarum, Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 72; Sen. Ep. 65, 17.

* **ē-vāginatio**, onis, f. [evagino], a spreading out, extending, Arn. 1, 50 Orell.

ē-vāgino, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [vagina], to draw out of the scabbard, to unsheath (post-class.): gladio sua sponte evaginato, Just. 1, 9, 8; Hyg. Fab. 164; Vulg. Exod. 15, 10: pugionem, id. Judith, 13, 9.

ē-vāgo, 1, v. n. [collat. form of depōn. evagor, q. v.]: Famae nam nobilitas late ex stirpe praeclara evagat, Att. ap. Non. 467, 28 (Rib. Fragm. Trag. p. 219).

ē-vāgor, ātus, 1, v. dep. n. and a. **I.** Neutr., to wander forth, to roam about; to scatter or spread about, to extend (class.). **A.** Lit.: ne longius evagatae (incubantes gallinae) refrigerent ova, Col. 8, 5, 14: capari evagatur per agros, Plin. 19, 8, 48, § 163: Nilus, id. 10, 33, 49, § 94: ignis ulterris, Dig. 9, 2, 30, § 3.—**B.** In milit. lang., to march to and fro, make evolutions, manoeuvre: nullo ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. 22, 47, 3; 23, 47, 5.—**C.** Trop., to spread, extend, digress: qui appetitus longius evagantur, *Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102: late evagata est vis morbi, Liv. 3, 7 fin.: latissime evagandi sibi viam facere (exempla), Vell. 2, 3, 4: ne Demostheni permittant evagari, Quint. 3, 6, 3; so of wandering, digressing in speaking, id. 2, 4, 32; 3, 11, 25; of overstepping the limits of duty: procuratores, Spart. Hadr. 3 § 9.—**II.** Act., to stray be-

pond, to overstep any thing: ordinem, Hor. C. 4, 15, 10.

e-valesco, *lūi*, 3, *v. inch. n.*, to become strong, increase in strength, to increase, grow (cf.: *vix illa, quae παρὰ δύμειν vocant, nobis permittimus, sed hoc feliciter, evaluit*, Quint. 8, 6, 32; not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: cum evaluisse flagella pedes binos, Plin. 17, 15, 25, § 116; cf. *rami*, id. 16, 30, 54, § 125. **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: adjuta cura natura magis evalescit, Quint. 2, 8, 5; Tac. A. 14, 58 *fin.*: affectatio quietis in tumultum evaluit, *strengthened into*, etc., id. H. 1, 80: indoles naturalis, adjuta praeceptis, evalescit, Sen. Ep. 94, 31. **2.** Transf. **a.** In the temp. perf., to have power or ability for any thing, to be able: ut ne ipsa quidem natura in hoc ita evaluerit, ut non, etc., Quint. 10, 2, 10: sed non Dardaniae medicari cupiditas ictum Evaluit, *Verg. A. 7, 757; so with a subject-clause, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 201; Stat. S. 5, 2, 79; Claud. Cons. Honor. 303; Rapt. Pros. 3, 92. **b.** To be worth in price, Macr. S. 2, 13 *fin.* **B.** In partic., of a word or expression, to prevail, get into vogue: ita nationis nomen, non gentis evaluisse paulatim, Tac. G. 2 *fin.*; so Quint. 9, 3, 13.

1. e-vallo, *āvi*, 1, *v. a.* [vallum], to cast out (only in the foll. passages): nos foras, Varr. ap. Non. 102, 6: aliquem, Titin. ib. 5 (Rib. Com. Fragn. p. 144).

2. e-vallo, *cre*, *v. a.* [2. vallus], to winnow out, to cleanse from the husks, to husk, to hull, Plin. 18, 10, 23, §§ 97 and 99.

Evān, *v. Euhān*.

Evander, *dri*, *m.*, *v. Euander*.

e-vānesco, *nūi*, 3 (*part. fut.* evaniturus, Lact. 5, 4 *fin.*), *v. inch. n.*, to vanish or pass away, to die away, to disappear (class.). **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: Bacchi cum flos evanuit (with diffugere in auras), Lucr. 3, 222: evanescere paulatim et decrescere pondus, id. 5, 536: evanescere stinguique colorem, id. 2, 828: pruna, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 6: aquae, to evaporate, Sen. Q. N. 3, 24; cf.: vinum et salsamentum vetustate, i. e. to lose its strength, become vapid, Cic. Div. 2, 57: cornuque extremae velut evanescere lunae, Ov. M. 2, 117 et saep.: et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram, Verg. A. 9, 658; Ov. M. 14, 432; id. F. 2, 509. **2.** Of persons who flee or hide themselves through fear, Flor. 3, 3, 18; Amm. 16, 6, 3. **II.** Trop.: ne cum poëta scriptura evanesceret, to die away, sink into oblivion, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 5; cf.: omnis eorum memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 95: orationes, id. Brut. 27 *fin.*: Hortensius, id. ib. 94: sententiae Aristonis, Pyrrhonis (opp. stabilitatem habere), id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85 et saep.: postea quam extenuari spem nostram et evanescere vidi, id. Att. 3, 13: rumor, Liv. 28, 25; 44, 31: fama, id. 33, 8: ingenium, id. 2, 48: omnis vis herbarum, Ov. M. 14, 356: bella per taedia et moras (opp. valida impetu), Tac. H. 2, 32: donatio, i. e. to lose its effect (opp. valere), Dig. 24, 1, 11, § 7; cf.: actio dotis, ib. 24, 3, 21: evanescunt haec atque emoriuntur comparatione meliorum, Quint. 12, 10, 75.

† e-vāngēlicus (eua-), *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = *εὐαγγελικός*, *evangelical*: scriptura, Tert. adv. Marc. 39: vox, Prud. Apoth. 495 et saep.

† e-vāngēlista (eua-), *ae*, *m.*, = *εὐαγγελιστής*, *an evangelist*, Prud. Cathem. 6, 77 et saep.; Vulg. Act. 21, 8.

† e-vāngēlium (eua-), *ii*, *n.*, = *εὐαγγέλιον*. **I.** Good news, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 1, written as Greek, *εὐαγγέλιον*. **II.** The Gospel (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Matt. 4, 23 et saep.

e-vāngēlizator (eua-), *ōris*, *m.* [evangelium], a preacher of the Gospel, Tert. Cor. Mil. 9; id. Praescr. 4.

e-vāngēlizo (eua-), *āvi*, *ātum*, 1, *v. a.* and *n.*, = *εὐαγγελίζω* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Act., to preach, declare, proclaim, always with the accessory notion of bringing good tidings, proclaiming the Gospel: vobis gaudium magnum, Vulg. Luc. 2, 10: Christum Iesum, id. Act. 5, 42. **Pass.**, Vulg. Luc. 16, 16; id. Gal. 1, 11. **B.** To evangelize, to win to the Gospel by preaching, to preach to: Sion, Vulg. Isa. 40, 9. **Pass.**: pauperes evangelizantur, Vulg. Matt. 11, 5 al. **II.**

Neutr., to preach, proclaim the Gospel, Vulg. Ps. 67, 12; id. Rom. 1, 15 et saep.

evānidus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [evanesco], *vanishing, passing away* (not ante-Aug., and very rare). **I.** Lit.: pectora, Ov. M. 5, 435: oleae, i. e. *frail, without strength*, Col. Arb. 17, 3; cf. *arbores*, Vitr. 2, 10: materia vetustate, id. 2, 8: evanida et siticulosa calx, id. 7, 2; and, *viriditas*, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 70. **II.** Trop.: amor, Ov. R. Am. 653: gaudium (with leve), Sen. Ep. 35.

e-vanno, *cre*, *v. a.* [vannus], to cast out the chaff of grain from the fan, to winnow. **I.** Lit.: acus, Varr. R. R. 1, 52 *fin.*. **II.** Transf., to cast out: aliquem, Pompon. ap. Non. 19, 23 (Rib. Com. Fragn. p. 239).

evans, *antis*, *v. euhān*.

evaporatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [evaporo], an evaporating, evaporation: terrae, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 6; 6, 13, 1: nivis, Gell. 19, 5, 6.

evaporativus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.], evaporating, apt to evaporate: virtus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 83.

e-vāporo, *āre*, *v. a.*, to disperse in vapor, to evaporate (post-class.), Gell. 19, 5, 7 and 8; Tert. Pall. 6 *fin.*

evāsio, *ōnis*, *f.* [evado], a going out, Vulg. Judith, 12, 20.

e-vasto, *āvi*, *ātum*, 1, *v. a.*, to lay utterly waste, to devastate (a favorite word of Livy; elsewh. very rare): omnia, Liv. 10, 15; 5, 5; 8, 37; 28, 44; 32, 33, 14 Drak. et saep.; Vop. Aurel. 15; Sil. 15, 185.

evax, *interj.*, *v. euax*.

evectio, *ōnis*, *f.* [eveho]. **I.** A going upwards, flying up, flight: sublimis, App. M. 5, p. 169. **II.** In jurid. lang., a permit to travel by the public post, a post-warrant, Cod. Just. 12, 51, 3 sq.; Symm. Ep. 4, 6; Aug. Ep. 55.

1. evectus, *a*, *um*, *Part.*, *v. eveho*.

2. evectus, *ūs*, *m.* [eveho], a carrying out, exporting of goods from a place, Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 2 Schneid. N. cr.; Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 28.

e-vēho, *xi*, *ctum*, 3, *v. a.*, to carry out or forth, to convey out, lead forth (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: omnia (signa) ex fanis, ex locis publicis palam plaustri evecta exportataque esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20: aquas ex planis locis, Liv. 1, 38 *fin.*; cf. Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224: stercus (with exportare), Cato R. R. 5, 8: merces (opp. inveho), Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 6; Dig. 10, 4, 5 et saep.: incaute se evehentes Masinissa excipiebat, throwing themselves out, rushing out, Liv. 29, 34: naves in altum, id. 25, 27. **In an upward direction:** palmaque nobilis Terrarum dominos evehit ad deos, raises aloft, elevates, *Hor. C. 1, 1, 6; cf.: aliquem ad aethera, Verg. A. 6, 130: ad auras, Ov. M. 14, 127: in caelum, Juv. 1, 38. **b.** Reflex., to ride out or forth, to move out, move forth, proceed, advance, go, spread: evectus effreno equo, springing forwards, Liv. 4, 33; cf. longius, Tac. A. 12, 14: de nocte, Suet. Aug. 97 *fin.*: evecti Aegeo mari Delum trajecerunt, Liv. 44, 28 *fin.*; cf. id. 28, 30: ad portum, id. 37, 15 *fin.*: in altum, id. 21, 50: ratibus ad regem, Just. 2, 6 et saep.: in ancoras evehi, to run foul of the anchors, Liv. 22, 19. **With the acc. of the place:** evectus os amnis, Curt. 9, 9 *fin.*. **B.** To carry up, to convey upwards: ut in collem Esquilium eveheretur, Liv. 1, 48. **II.** Trop. **A.** To carry forth, take out, spread abroad: ut semel e Piraeo eloquentia evecta est, omnes peragravit insulas, went forth, Cic. Brut. 13, 51; cf.: fama ejus evecta insulas, Tac. A. 12, 36: spe vana evectus, carried forwards, Liv. 42, 62; cf. inconsultus, id. 35, 31; and, longius, Quint. 9, 3, 87: magicae vanitates in tantum evectae, ut, etc., Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 18: evectus sum longius, I have made too long a digression, Amm. 15, 12, 6. **B.** In an upward direction, to raise or lift up, to elevate: quem usque in tertium consulatum amicitia Principis evexerat, Vell. 2, 90; cf.: aliquos ad consulatus, Tac. Or. 13; and: imperium ad summum fastigium, Curt. 4, 14, 20; cf.: ad magnum culmen, Amm. 16, 6. **In the part. perf., advanced, promoted:** consilarii in summum evecti fastigium, Vell. 2, 56, 3; cf. id. 2, 53, 3: privatum supra modum evectae opes, increased, Tac. A. 14, 52. **With dat.:** aliquem evehere summis honoribus, Spart. Hadr. 15.

† evelatum eventilatum, unde velabra, quibus frumenta ventilantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 77, 15 Müll.

e-vello, *velli* (Cic. Sest. 28; id. de Or. 1, 53 *fin.*), post-class., *vulsi* (Flor. 4, 12, 38; Sen. ad Marc. Consol. 16, 7 al.), *vulsum*, 3, *v. a.*, to tear, pull, or pluck out (class.). **I.** Lit.: linguam se evellisse M. Catoni, Cic. Sest. 28: ferrum, *Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 3: arborem, Liv. 33, 5: dentes, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 25 et saep.: spinas agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 5; cf.: ebulum, cicutam e segete, Plin. 17, 9, 6 § 55: clavos sepulchris, id. 34, 15, 44, § 151: statuam de monumento, Dig. 47, 12, 2. **Poet.:** odorem e turis glebis (with divellere), Lucr. 3, 327: castra obsessa (sc. ex obsidione), i. e. to relieve, Sil. 7, 335. **B.** To drag away, tear away: ab altari eum, Vulg. Exod. 21, 14; cf.: lucos tui de medio tui, id. Micah, 5, 13. **II.** Trop., to tear out, root out, eradicate, erase (a favorite word of Cicero): radicibus mala, Lucr. 3, 310: consules non modo ex memoria sed etiam ex fastis evellendi, Cic. Sest. 14 *fin.*: scrupulum ex animo, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6; cf.: aculeum severitatis, id. Clu. 55, 152: omnem eorum importunitatem ex intimis mentibus, id. de Or. 1, 53, 230; cf. id. Clu. 1 *fin.*: iras (e pectore), Sil. 14, 183.

Evēninus, *a*, *um*, *v. Eūēnus*. **e-vēnio**, *vēni*, *ventum*, 4 (*praes. subj.* evenat, Enn. ap. Non. 507, 20; Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 3; id. Mil. 4, 1, 19: evenat, id. Ep. 3, 1, 2), *v. n.*, to come out, come forth. **I.** Lit. (very rare): menses profundo: pulchrior evenit, Hor. C. 4, 4, 65: tota arundo serius praedicto tempore evenit, comes up, grows up, Col. 4, 32, 2: sine modo rus eveniat, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 1: Capuam, id. Rud. 3, 2, 17; cf.: evenit sermo Samuelis Israeli, Vulg. 1 Reg. 3, 21. **Far more freq. and class. II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to fall out, come to pass, happen; and with aliquid, to befall, happen to, betide one (v. 2. accidit, II., and 1. contingit, II. B. 3. b.): in hominum aetate multa eveniunt hujusmodi, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 57 sq.; cf.: maxime id in rebus publicis evenit, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: timebam, ne evenirent ea, quae acciderunt, id. Fam. 6, 21; cf. id. Planc. 6, 15; Sall. C. 51, 26: quid homini potest turpius, quid viro miserius aut acerbius usu venire? quod tantum evenire dedecus? Cic. Quint. 15, 49: quem (sc. tyrannum) si optimates oppresserunt, quod ferme evenit, habet, etc., id. Rep. 1, 42; cf.: quod evenit saepius, id. ib.: quod plerumque evenit, id. ib.; 2, 28 *fin.*: hoc in hac conformatione rei publicae non sine magnis principum vitis evenit, id. ib. 1, 45 *fin.*: ut alia Tusculi, alia Romae eveniat saepe tempestas, id. Div. 2, 45: quata enim quaeque res evenit praedicta ab istis? aut si evenit quippiam: quid afferri potest, cur non casu id evenit? id. ib. 2, 24, 52: ubi pax evenerat, had been concluded, Sall. C. 9, 3 et saep.: veror, ne idem eveniat in meas litteras, that the same thing will happen to my letter, Cic. Fam. 2, 10. **Impers.** it happens (cf.: accidit, incidit, contingit, obtingit, fit), with ut: evenit, senibus ambobus simul iter ut esset, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 15; so Cic. Inv. 1, 35; Brutus ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224; Quint. 1, 5, 28; 2, 12, 5 et saep.; with quod, Enn. ap. Non. 507, 20 (cf. 2. accidit): ob id, quod furtum fecit servus, evenit, quod minus eum habere domino liceat, Dig. 30, 1, 45. **With dat.:** illi divitiae evenerunt maxumae, Plaut. Men. prol. 67; cf.: damna evenerunt maxuma misero mihi, id. Stich. 1, 3, 56: merito sibi ea evenerunt a me, id. Capt. 2, 3, 55: cum mihi nihil improviso evenisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: quibus (improvis) utinam ipsis evenissent ea, quae tum homines precabantur! id. Sest. 33; cf. id. Fin. 1, 16, 53 et saep.: L. Genucio consuli ea provincia sorte evenit, fell to, Liv. 7, 6; in the same sense without sorte, Sall. J. 35, 3; Liv. 2, 40 *fin.*; 9, 41 et saep.: si quid sibi eveniret, if any thing should happen to himself, euphemist. for if he should die, Suet. Caes. 86 Ruhnck.; Vop. Probd. 6 *fin.*; cf.: si in Pompeio quid humani evenisset, Sall. H. Fragn. 5, 8, p. 244 ed. Gerl. (v. 2. accidit, II.). **B.** In partic., to proceed, follow, result (as a consequence) from any thing; to turn out, issue, end in any way (cf. evado, I. B. 2.; evado is used both of

persons and things, but evenio only of things): *eventus* est aliquis exitus negotii, in quo quaeri solet, quid ex quaque re evenierit, eveniat, eventurum sit, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42: ut nobis haec habitatio bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 3: quae (auspicia) sibi secunda evenierint, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27 (al. secunde); cf. Suet. Vit. 9: cuncta prospera eventura, Sall. J. 63, 1; cf. Liv. 21, 21; 37, 47: quoniam quae occulte tentaverat, aspera foedaque evenierant (opp. prospere cessere), Sall. C. 26 fin. Kritiz.; cf.: si adversa pugna evenisset, Liv. 8, 31: ut ea res mihi magistratuique bene atque feliciter eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1; so, bene ac feliciter, Liv. 31, 5; cf. feliciter, *Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 3: prospere, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 2 (with cadere); so, prospere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 1; Cic. N. D. 2, 66 fin.; Liv. 9, 19: bene, Sall. J. 92, 3; cf.: male istis eveniat, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 39: vides omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, Cic. Div. 2, 24 fin.; cf.: quod si fors aliter quam voles evenierit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 37: si quid praeter spem evenit, Ter. And. 2, 6, 5; id. Ad. 5, 3, 29; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 16; 21: quoniam haec evenierunt nostra ex sententia, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 89; cf. Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 17; id. Hec. 5, 4, 32: istaec blandia dicta quo eveniant, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 48; so, quo, id. ib. 1, 2, 52; id. Bacch. 1, 2, 36; cf. quorsum, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 118.—Hence, **eventum**, *n.* (acc. to evenio, II.). **A.** An occurrence, chance, event. **1.** In gen. (rare): semper me causae eventorum magis movent quam ipsa eventa, Cic. Att. 9, 5, 2: plurimorum seculorum et eventorum memoria, id. Rep. 3, 9, 14: si cujusque facti et eventus causa ponetur, id. Part. Or. 9, 32.—**2.** In Lucr. opp. conjunctum, of the external conditions, or accidents, of persons and things (as poverty, riches, freedom, etc.), Lucr. 1, 450; 458; 467; 470 al.—**3.** *The issue, consequence, result, effect of an action* (cf.: exitus, eventus, successus, obitus, occasus), freq. in Cic., usually plur.: consilia eventus ponderare, Cic. Rab. Post. 1; so opp. facta, id. Pis. 41; Fragm. ap. Non. 204, 6; opp. causae, id. Div. 1, 6 fin.; id. Top. 18: quorum praedicta quotidie videat re et eventus refelli, id. Div. 2, 47 fin.—In sing., Cic. Att. 3, 8, 4.

ē-ventilo, *no perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to set in motion (the air), to fan (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: (aërem graviorem) emendant assiduo linteorum jactatu eventilando, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 49; cf. Just. 44, 1 fin.: frumenta, to winnow, i. e. to purify by winnowing, Col. 1, 6, 23.—***II.** Trop.: opes eventillatae, i. e. scattered, dissipated, Sid. Ep. 1, 9.

eventum, *n.*, *v.* evenio fin.

ēventus, ūs, *m.* [evenio, II.]. **I.** An occurrence, accident, event; fortune, fate, lot (rare but class.): mihi a peritis in Asia praedictum est, fore eos eventus rerum qui acciderunt, Cic. Div. 1, 28: in incerto reliqui temporis eventu, id. Quint. 26, 83; Tac. Agr. 22; id. A. 2, 26: maerere hoc ejus (sc. Scipionis) eventu, vereor ne invidi magis quam amici sit, Cic. Lael. 4, 14: militum, Liv. 7, 26; cf. id. 7, 8; 8, 7 al.: navium suarum, Caes. B. G. 4, 31: patriae, Liv. 33, 48 et saep.: quid reliquis acciderit, qui quoque eventus exciperent, Caes. B. C. 1, 21 fin.; cf. id. ib. 2, 5 fin.—Far more freq., **II.** *The (lucky or unlucky) issue, consequence, result of an action* (for syn. cf.: eventum, exitus, successus), in sing. and plur.: eventus est aliquis exitus negotii, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42: in rebus magnis memoriae dignis consilia primum, deinde acta, postea eventus expectantur, id. de Or. 2, 15, 63: etiam amplissimorum virorum consilia ex eventu, non ex voluntate a plerisque probari solent, Balbus et Oppius ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7 A: sceleris est poena tristis, et praeter eos eventus, qui sequuntur, per se ipsa maxima est, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 43 et saep.: semper ad eventum festinat (poeta), to the end, issue,

event, Hor. A. P. 148: interim rei eventum experiri, Caes. B. G. 3, 3 fin.; so with gen.: belli, id. ib. 6, 42, 1; id. B. C. 1, 53 fin.; 2, 32, 10: pugnae, id. B. G. 7, 49 fin.: ejus diei, id. B. C. 3, 96, 1: orationis, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 120: dicendi, id. ib. 1, 27, 123 et saep.—Prov.: eventus docet... stultorum iste magister est, Liv. 22, 39.—**B.** Esp., good fortune, success: egi ego pro Vareno non sine eventu, Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 2: atque illi modo cauti prompti post eventum ac magniloqui erant, Tac. Agr. 27: cf.: satis jam eventuum, satis casuum, id. A. 2, 26.—**C.** Personified: Bonus Eventus, Good Success, a guardian deity of the Roman husbandmen, Varr. R. 1, 1, 6; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 77; Inscr. Orell. 1780 sq.; in the dat. also: BONO EVENTO, ib. 1783; cf.: DEO SANCTO EVENTO, ib. 1785.

Ēvenus, *v.* Euenus.

ē-verbero, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to strike violently, to beat (rare and not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: os oculosque hostis, Quint. 2, 4, 18; cf. pectus suis armis, Val. Fl. 6, 737: clipeum alis, Verg. A. 12, 866; cf.: cineres alis, Ov. M. 14, 578: mare, fluctus remis, Curt. 4, 3, 18; 9, 4, 13: spiritum cursu parum libero, Sen. Q. N. 5, 12.—**II.** Trop.: cum haec taliaque sollicitas ejus aures everberarent, kept striking, besieged, Amm. 14, 11, 4: animum alicujus ad inquirendum, i. e. to stimulate, excite, Gell. 1, 23, 7 (also ap. Macr. S. 1, 6, § 20).

***ē-vergo**, ēre, *v. a.*, to send out, send forth: montes nullos apertos evergunt rivos, send forth, pour forth, Liv. 44, 33, 2.

†**everriator** vocatur, qui jure accepta hereditate justa facere defuncto debet, quae si non fecerit, seu quid in ea re turbaverit, suo capite luat. Id nomen ductum a verendo. Nam exverrae sunt purgatio quaedam domus, ex qua mortuus ad sepulcrum ferendus est, quae fit per everriatorem certo genere scoparum adhibito, ab extra verendo dictarum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 77, 18 sq. Müll.

everriculum, *n.* [everro], a sweep-net, drag-net. **I.** Prop., for taking a large number of fishes, Varr. R. 3, 17, 7; App. Mag. p. 294; cf. Non. p. 34; and: everriculum, quod Graece *σαγηνή* dicitur, Dig. 47, 10, 13, § 7.—**II.** Trop.: everriculum malitiarum omnium, the drag-net, i. e. the sweep-away of all basenesses, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: quod umquam hujuscemodi everriculum ulla in provincia fuit? i. e. a plunderer, sarcastically applied to Verres, id. Verr. 2, 4, 24, 53; cf. everro, II.

ē-verro, verri, versum, 3, *v. a.*, to sweep out (class.). **I.** Lit.: stercus ex aede Vestae, Varr. L. L. 6, § 32 Müll.; cf.: purgamenta salsamentorum officinis, Col. 8, 17, 12: aedes, Titin. ap. Non. 192, 11: solum stabuli, Varr. R. 2, 2, 7: everrere et purgare stabula, Col. 7, 4, 5: domum, Vulg. Luc. 15, 8.—Poet.: aequor retibus, Manil. 4, 285, *v. verro*.—**B.** Transf., of cleansing a wound: egestis vel eversis omnibus, quae tumorem moverant, Veg. Vet. 3, 30 fin.—**II.** Trop., to clean out, plunder completely, Plaut. Truc. prol. 21; so in a sarcastic pun applied to Verres: o Verria praeclara!... quod fanum non eversum atque exterum reliqueris? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21 fin.; cf. everriculum, II.

eversio, ōnis, *f.* [everto, I. B.]. **I.** Lit. **A.** An overthrowing. **1.** In gen.: columnae, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5.—In plur.: eversiones vehiculorum, Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 43.—**2.** Esp., a destructive overthrow, subversion, destruction: templorum, Quint. 5, 10, 97: urbis, Flor. 1, 12, 7; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 69.—In plur.: eversiones urbium, Flor. 2, 16, 1.—**B.** A turning out, expulsion from one's possession: possidentium, Flor. 3, 13, 9.—**C.** A turning out, expulsion: matricis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 28.—**II.** Trop. (acc. to I. A. 2.), subversion, destruction: hinc rerum publicarum eversiones, Cic. de Sen. 12: rei familiaris, Tac. A. 6, 17: omnis vitae, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 99; id. Fin. 5, 10, 28.

ēversor, ōris, *m.* [everto], a subverter, destroyer. **I.** Prop.: Carthagini et Numantiae, Quint. 8, 6, 30; cf.: regnorum Priami (Achilles), Verg. A. 12, 545: regnorum cometes, i. e. presaging their destruction, Sil. 8, 639.—**II.** Trop.: civitatis, Cic. Part. 30 fin.: hujus imperii, id. Sest. 7, 17:

juris humani, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 6: pecuniae (with interceptor), i. e. who squanders it, Cod. Th. 12, 6, 1.

ēversus, *a. um.* **1.** Swept out, v. everro.—**2.** Overthrown, v. everto.

ē-vertō or **-vorto**, ti, sum, 3, *v. a.*, to overturn, turn upside down (syn. demolior, destruo, extinguo, diruo, deleo, etc.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (very rare): aequora ventis, to upturn, agitate, Verg. A. 1, 43; cf. aquas, Ov. H. 7, 42: mare, Sen. Ep. 4: campum, i. e. to plough, Val. Fl. 7, 75: cervices, to twist, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 131 Ruhnke.—More freq. and class. (not in Caes.), **B.** In partic. **1.** To overturn any thing from its position, to overthrow, upset, throw down: naviculam, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 174; id. Par. 3, 1, 20; id. Fin. 4, 27 fin.; cf. id. Rep. 1, 34: pinum, Verg. G. 1, 256; Plin. 16, 31, 56 § 130; cf. poet.: Ismara, i. e. the trees of Ismarus, Stat. Th. 6, 107: currum, Curt. 4, 15; cf. equum, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 8.—Transf., of persons: eversus, thrown down, Plin. 21, 19, 77, § 132; 26, 13, 85, § 137.—Designating the term ad quem: si quia Athon Pindumve revulsos Sede sua, totos in apertum everteret aequor, Ov. M. 11, 555; cf.: tecta in dominum, id. ib. 1, 231.—**B.** Transf., to overthrow, subvert, destroy: urbes (with diripere), Cic. Off. 1, 24: Carthaginem, id. Rep. 6, 11: Trojam, Ov. M. 13, 169: castellum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 34: funditus arces, Sil. 17, 376.—**2.** To turn out, drive out, expel a man from his possession: ut agro evortat Lesbionicum, quando evortit aedibus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 15; so, adolescentem bonis, id. ib. 1, 2, 177: pupillum fortunis patriis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51: eos fortunis omnibus, id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21; id. Fl. 5: hunc funditus bonis, id. Rosc. Am. 39 fin.—**II.** Trop. (Acc. to I. B.). **A.** To overturn, overthrow: ab imo summa, Lucr. 5, 163: aliquid non judicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impressione evertere, to ruin, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 8: aliquid fortunis omnibus, id. Div. in Caec. 6, 21.—**B.** To overthrow completely, to subvert, ruin, destroy: funditus aratores, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18 fin.: funditus civitates, id. Pis. 35, 86: eversa per te et perdita civitas, id. ib. 24, 57; id. Lael. 7, 23; cf. Quint. 2, 16, 4; Verg. G. 1, 500: funditus amicitiam, Cic. Fin. 2, 25; cf.: penitus virtutem, id. ib. 3, 3: totum genus hoc regiae civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 29: leges, testamenta, id. Verr. 2, 2, 19; cf. id. Cat. 1, 7 fin.: constitutum philosophiam, id. Ac. 2, 5, 15; cf. definitionem, id. 2, 6 fin.: finitionem, Quint. 7, 3, 23: opus, id. 2, 17, 34: majestatem dictatorem et disciplinam militarem, Liv. 8, 30 fin.: patrimonium, to waste, squander, Dig. 47, 6, 1: pietatem, Lucr. 3, 84: spem, Ov. M. 13, 623: Crassos, Pompeios, to ruin, Juv. 10, 108: titulum, to erase, Capit. Gord. Tert. 34.

ē-vestigātus, *a. um, Part.* [vestigio], traced out, found out, discovered, investigated (very rare), Ov. M. 15, 146; Sen. Contr. 9.

***ēvexus**, *a. um, adj.* [eveho], rounded off at the top, rounding upwards: mundus, Mart. Cap. 8, § 816.

Evias, ādis, *v.* Evius, II.

ē-vibro, āre, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., to swing forwards, to hurl, throw: scorpiones rotundos lapides, Amm. 24, 4, 16.—**II.** Trop., to set in motion, to move, excite: animos, Gell. 1, 11, 1: eum ad rabiem, Amm. 14, 1, 10.

ēvictio, ōnis, *f.* [evinco, II. A. 2.], jurid. t. l., a recovering of one's property by a judicial decision, a recovery, eviction, Dig. 21, tit. 2; Cod. Just. 8, 45, De evictionibus.

ēvictus, *a. um, Part.*, from evinco.

ē-videns, entis, *adj.* [video], of things (like perspicuus), apparent, visible, evident, manifest, plain, clear (good prose; most freq. since the Aug. per.; syn. perspicuus, manifestus, apertus, dilucidus): flos (lappae) non evidens, sed intus occultus, Plin. 21, 17, 64, § 104: si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 4; cf. id. Ac. 2, 6, 18: perspicuae et evidentes res, id. ib. 2, 15; cf. res (opp. dubia), Liv. 39, 34: causae (opp. obscurae), Cels. praef. fin.: expositio, Quint. 4, 2, 64: probatio, id. 5, 10, 7: argumentum, Plin. 2, 52, 53, § 138: signum, Suet. Ner. 6: prodigia, id. Caes. 81; cf. portenta, id. Ner. 46: signum, Vulg. 2

667

Macc. 15, 35 et saep.—*Comp.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5; id. Lael. 8, 27; Liv. 44, 41; Quint. 9, 2, 52 al.—*Sup.*, Liv. 8, 9; Quint. 4, 2, 65; Suet. Caes. 54; id. Aug. 97: sapor, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 43 al.; cf. of persons: auctores, i. e. the most trustworthy, most credible, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 41.—*Adv.*: **evidenter**, *evidently, manifestly*, etc., Liv. 6, 26; 34, 54; 42, 29 fin.; Quint. 8, 3, 86 al.—*Comp.*, Dig. 18, 5, 5.—*Sup.*, Suet. Tib. 45; Dig. 23, 3, 57 et saep.

evidentiā, ae, f. [evidens], *clearness, distinctness*.—In rhet. lang., *clearness, perspicuity*; used by Cicero along with perspicuitas, as a transl. of ἐνάργεια, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 17; cf. Quint. 6, 2, 32; 4, 2, 63; 9, 2, 40.—**II**. A proof: magna suae ostensionis, of his own manifestation, Vulg. 2 Macc. 3, 24.

e-videor, eri, 2, v. pass. [ex+video], to appear completely or plainly, with nom. and inf., Arn. 2, 54.

* **e-vigescō**, ēre, 3, v. inch. n., to lose liveliness or vigor, Tert. Anim. 38.

* **evigiliatio**, ōnis, f. [evigilo], a waking up, awakening, Aug. Solil. 1, 1; id. Civ. D. 17, 18, 1.

e-vigilo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. **I**. Neutr. **A**. To wake up, awake, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 8; 9, 36, 1; Quint. 9, 4, 12; Suet. Aug. 78; Stat. S. 5, 3, 128; Vulg. Gen. 28, 16.—**B**. To be wakeful, vigilant.—Trop.: in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae, si? etc., Cic. Par. 2, 17; Vulg. 1 Cor. 15, 34.—**II**. Act., to watch through, pass without sleeping: nox evigilanda, Tib. 1, 8, 64.—**B**. Transf., to elaborate carefully, to compose, prepare (cf. elucubro). **1**. Lit.: libros, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 108; cf. Gell. 1, 7, 4.—**2**. Trop.: consilia evigilata cogitationibus, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 1.—*Pass. impers.*: etsi nobis, qui id aetatis sumus, evigilatum ferest, tamen, etc., we have nearly done with watching or caring for ourselves, Cic. Rep. 3, 29, 41.

e-vigoratus, a, um, Part. [vigor], deprived of vigor or liveliness (post-class.), Tert. Pall. 4; id. Apol. 17.

e-vilesco, lūi, 3, v. inch. n., to become vile, worthless, despicable (post-Aug. and very rare): nullis sordibus pretium carae pietatis evilesce, Val. Max. 5, 4, 7: pericula, Tac. H. 3, 53: propter quae usque eo evilit, ut passim ac propalam contemptui esset, Suet. Claud. 15.

e-vincio, nxi, nctum, 4, v. a., to bind up, to bind or wind round with something (not ante-Aug., and mostly poet.): simul diademat caput Tiridatis evinxit, Tac. A. 15, 2; cf. id. ib. 6, 43.—More freq. in the part. perf.: viridi Mnesteus evinctus oliva, Verg. A. 5, 494; cf. palmae, i. e. wound round with the cestus, id. ib. 5, 364: comae (sc. vittā), Ov. Am. 3, 6, 56: evincta pudica Fronde manus, crowned with laurel, Stat. Th. 1, 554.—With acc. respectu: puniceo stabis suras evincta cothurno, Verg. E. 7, 32; id. A. 5, 269; 774; 8, 286; Ov. M. 15, 676.—**II**. To bind: evincta lacerandum traditi dextra, Sil. 2, 48 (dub.; al. victa).

e-vinco, vici, victum, 3, v. a. (not ante-Aug.). **I**. To overcome completely, to conquer, vanquish: evicit omnia assuetus praedae miles, Liv. 10, 17 fin.: imbelles, Aeduos, Tac. A. 3, 46.—**B**. Transf. beyond the milit. sphere (freq.): lacrimis evicta, overcome, Verg. A. 4, 548: dolore, to induce, id. ib. 4, 474: precibus, Ov. F. 3, 688; Tac. A. 4, 57 fin.: blandimentis vitae, id. ib. 15, 64: donis, i. e. to bribe, id. ib. 12, 49 et saep.: in gaudium evicta domus, moved, Tac. H. 2, 64 fin.; cf. ad miserationem, id. A. 11, 37: oppositas moles gurgite (amnis), Verg. A. 2, 497.—Of dangerous places, to pass by in safety: Charybdis remis (rates), Ov. M. 14, 76: fretum, id. ib. 15, 706: aequora, id. H. 18, 155: litora (Ponti), id. Tr. 1, 10, 33: os Ponti, Plin. 9, 31, 51; § 98: nubes (solis imago), Ov. M. 14, 769: somnos, id. ib. 1, 685: morbos, Col. 6, 5, 2: dolorem (with perferre), Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 36: superbiam (misericordiam), Liv. 9, 6: luridage evictos effugit umbra rogos, vanquished, i. e. from which it has struggled free, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 2: platanus caelebs Evinctet ulmos, i. e. will supplant them, Hor. C. 2, 15, 5; cf.: evincit herbas lupinum, Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 185.—Less freq., **II**. To carry one's point,

to prevail, succeed in a thing. **A**. In gen., with ut: evincunt instando, ut, etc., Liv. 2, 4, 3; 38, 9, 7; so, id. 3, 41; 5, 26; Suet. Tib. 37.—With rel.-clause, Val. Fl. 1, 248.—**2**. In partic., jurid. t. t., to recover one's property by judicial decision: sive tota res evincatur sive pars, etc., Dig. 21, 2, 1 sq.; cf. Cod. Just. 8, 45, and v. evictio.—* **B**. Transf., for convinco (2. β), to succeed in proving, to demonstrate, evince: si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, will evince, Hor. S. 2, 3, 250.

evinctus, a, um, Part., from evincio.

e-violo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to violate, Prop. 1, 7, 16 (dub.; v. evolvo, B. 2.).

* **eviratio**, ōnis, f. [eviro], a depriving of manhood: pilorum, i. e. a removing, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 26.

eviratus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from eviro.

* **e-viresco**, ēre, v. inch. n., to fade, become pale, Varr. ap. Non. 101, 32.

e-viro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [vir], to deprive of virility, to emasculate, unman, (rare): omnes pueros, Varr. ap. Non. 46, 12: corpus, Cat. 63, 57; Arn. 5, p. 187.—**II**. Transf., to weaken, make faint, deprive of strength: corpore evirato animae substantia turbatur, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 178: emissus (sanguis) rationabiliter relevat, enormiter ablatu evirat vel turbat, Veg. 1, 36, 2; 1, 38, 12.—Hence, **eviratus**, a, um, P. a., unmanly, effeminate: evirator spadone, Mart. 5, 41, 1 (with mollior).

e-viscero, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. (poet. and in post-class. prose). **1**. To deprive of the entrails, to disembowel. **A**. Lit., Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 413 ed. Vahl.); Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64 fin.—Hence, **2**. In gen., to tear to pieces, lacerate: columbam (accipiter), Verg. A. 11, 723.—**B**. Trop.: opes, i. e. to dissipate, squander, exhaust, Cod. Just. 3, 29, 7: fidem, Ambros. Luc. 4, § 26; cf.: cum ceteri amnes abluant terras et eviscerent, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 10.—* **II**. To take out of the bowels or interior part.—Transf.: unio e concha evisceratus, Sol. 53 fin.

evitabilis, e, adj. [I. evito], avoidable. **I**. Prop.: telum, Ov. M. 6, 234.—**II**. Trop.: mala (opp. inevitabilia), Sen. Q. N. 2, 50, 2.

evitatio, ōnis, f. [id.], an avoiding (post-Aug.): malorum, Quint. 5, 10, 33: periculi, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39: fastidii, Vop. Aur. 22.

1. e-vito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to shun, avoid (class.; most freq. since the Aug. per.): tela amictu, Cat. 116, 7: metaque fervidis Evitata rotis, Hor. C. 1, 1, 5: fraxinum, Ov. M. 12, 123: bidental, Pers. 2, 27 et saep.—Of abstract objects: causas suspicionum offensioque, Cic. Lael. 24: dolorem, id. Fin. 5, 7 fin.: continuatos pedes, id. Or. 57, 194; cf. asperitatem, Quint. 1, 5, 42: ejusmodi verba, id. 9, 4, 145: expositionem, id. 4, 2, 75; 4, 1, 71 et saep.

2. e-vito, āre, āvi, v. a. [vita], to deprive of life, to kill (ante- and post-class.): vidi Priamo vi vitam evitari, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85 (Trag. v. 129 ed. Vahl.): evitat vitam regi, Att. ap. Non. 449, 32 (Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 181): tres juvenes, App. M. 3, p. 133 (al. enecasse); cf. ἔναπιω, evito, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

Evius, v. Euhius.

evōcāti, ōrum, m., v. evoco, B. 2. fin.

evōcatio, ōnis, f. [evoco], a calling out, calling forth (very rare). **I**. In gen.: inferorum, an evoking, Plin. 30, 1, 2, § 6: deorum ex uribus obsessis, Macr. S. 3, 9.—**II**. In partic. **A**. A summoning of a debtor, Hirt. B. Alex. 56 fin.—**B**. A calling out, summoning of soldiers on an occasion of sudden danger, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3: militiae, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 2, 7; cf. Don. Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 2; Serv. Verg. A. 7, 614.

* **evōcātivus**, a, um, adj. [id.], pertaining to summoning: stipendia, Inscr. Orell. 3460; 4968.

* **evōcator**, ōris, m. [id.], one who calls to arms: servorum et civium perditorem, Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 27.

evōcatorius, a, um, adj. [id.], citing, summoning (late Lat.): epistola, Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

e-voco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to call out, call forth; to bring out, draw forth (class.—syn. invito, cito, etc.). **I**. Lit. **A**. In gen.: (Tullia) evocavit virum e curia, Liv. 1, 48: gubernatorem a navi huc, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 12: aliquem huc foras, id. Cas. 2, 3, 54; id. Bacch. 5, 1, 29; id. Poen. 1, 2, 46: hinc foras, id. Rud. 2, 5, 22: intus foras, id. Men. 1, 3, 35; id. Ps. 2, 2, 10: aliquem ante ostium, id. Men. 4, 2, 111: mercatores undique ad se, to call together, summon, Caes. B. G. 4, 20, 4; cf.: aliquem litteris, Cic. Att. 2, 24: nostros ad pugnam, to call out, challenge, Caes. B. G. 5, 58, 2.—**2**. Transf., of inanimate things (mostly post-Aug.): sucum quasi per siphonem, Col. 9, 14, 15; cf.: materiam ad extremas partes fricatione, Cels. 4, 14: abortum, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 251: ut in longitudinem potius quam in latitudinem evocetur (salix), Col. 4, 31, 2; cf.: vitis evocata ad fructum, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182.—**B**. In partic. **1**. Relig. t. t.: deum, to call a deity out of a besieged city, Liv. 1, 55, 4; 5, 21, 5; cf. Macr. S. 3, 9, 2; Dig. 1, 8, 9.—**2**. In civil and milit. lang., to call out, summon to appear, sc. soldiers to military service: (Metellus) evocat ad se Centuripinorum magistratus et decemprimos, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 67; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 28: senatum omnem ad se Decetiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: principes ejusque civitatis ad se, id. ib. 5, 54, 1; cf. id. B. C. 1, 35, 1: omnes (senatores), id. ib. 1, 3, 1: centuriones, id. ib. 1, 3, 4 et saep.: nominatim nobilissimum et fortissimum quemque ex omnibus civitatibus, id. ib. 1, 39, 2.—**3**. Id. B. G. 3, 20, 2; 5, 4, 2; 7, 39, 1: reliquas legiones ex hibernis, id. B. C. 1, 8, 1: equites ex municipiis, id. ib. 1, 23, 2: hanc (legionem) initio tumultus, id. ib. 1, 7 fin.: magnam partem oppidanorum ad bellum, id. B. G. 7, 58, 4; cf. id. ib. 7, 44 fin.: multos undique spe praemiorum, id. B. C. 1, 3, 2; cf. id. B. G. 6, 34, 8; Liv. 4, 9 al.—**II**. Trop.: probitas non praemiorum mercedibus evocata, called forth, elicited, Cic. Fin. 2, 31; cf. Quint. 1, 1, 20: misericordia nullius oratione evocata, called forth, produced, Cic. Deiot. 14, 40; cf. indicium, Plin. 28, 4, 12, § 47: iram, Sen. de Ira, 3, 8: risum lugentibus, id. Ep. 29: ad aliquem honorem evocatus, Caes. B. G. 7, 57, 3: eas (tacitas cogitationes) evocat in medium, Liv. 9, 17: aliquem in saevitiam ac violentiam, Sen. de Ira, 3, 5; cf.: aliquem in laetitiam, id. ib. 2, 21 al.; cf. Gron. Sen. Ep. 47, 17.—Hence, Part.: **evōcatus**, a, um; as subst. (cf. evoco, B. 2.):

evōcāti, ōrum, m., soldiers who, having served out their time, were called upon to do military duty as volunteers, veterans, Caes. B. G. 7, 65 fin.; Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 5; Sall. C. 59, 3; Suet. Aug. 56 al.

evocē, v. euhocē.

evōlatio, ōnis, f. [evolvo], an escaping, rising out of: mortis, Hier. in Ps. 54.

* **e-volito**, āre, v. freq. n., to fly out frequently, Col. 8, 8, 1.

e-volo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to fly out or forth, to fly away, to fly up (class.). **I**. Lit.: ex quercu (aquila), Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: extra septa, Varr. R. 3, 9, 15.—**Absol.**: evolandi potestas, Col. 8, 15, 1: longius, Dig. 41, 1, 5, § 6: aut saepe ex humili sede sublimia evolat, Att. ap. Non. 489, 5 (Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 211): evolare ubi nec Pelopidarum facta neque famam audiam, Poet. ap. Cic. Att. 15, 11, 3; id. Fam. 7, 30, 1; cf. id. ib. 7, 28; id. Att. 14, 12, 2; and Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 252: evolaverunt nebulae sicut aves, Vulg. Sir. 43, 15: longius (of geese), Dig. 41, 1, 5, § 6.—**2**. Transf., to come forth quickly, to rush or spring forth: ex corporum vinculis, tamquam e carcere, Cic. Rep. 6, 14; cf. id. Lael. 4, 14: (hostes) subito ex omnibus partibus silvae evolaverunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 28, 3; 7, 27 fin.; cf.: exanimatus evolat e senatu, Cic. Sest. 12, 28: rus ex urbe, tamquam e vinculis, id. de Or. 2, 6; e conspectu, id. Verr. 2, 5, 34: per medias vias, Ov. A. A. 3, 710: ut, lapidem ferro cum caedimus, evolat ignis, Lucr. 6, 314.—**II**. Trop.: (almost exclusively in Cic.): ii, quorum animi, spretis corporibus, evolant atque excurrunt foras, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114: quaestiones omnium perumpat, evolent ex vestra severitate, id. Verr. 2, 1, 5; cf. id. Mur. 82: ex poena,

id. Prov. Cons. 6, 14: quem illi esse in principibus facile sunt passi, evolare altius certe noluerunt, *to ascend*, id. Fam. 1, 7, 8: illos dolent evolasse, id. de Or. 2, 52, 209: sic evolavit oratio, ut, etc., *rose*, id. ib. 1, 35, 161: tantos processus (Piso) effiebat, ut evolare, non excurrere videretur, id. Brut. 78, 272.

* **evolutio**, ōnis, *f.* [evolvo, I. B. 1.], *an unrolling or opening of a book; hence, a reading: quid poetarum evolutio voluptatis affert?* Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25.

evolutus, a, um, *Part.*, from evolvo.

e-volvo, volvi, vólutum, 3 (*per diaeresin* evólum, Cat. 66, 74: evóluisse, Ov. H. 12, 4), *v. a.*, *to roll out, roll forth; to unroll, unfold* (class.). I. Lit.: (vis venti) Arbusta evolvens radicibus haurit ab imis, Lucr. 6, 141; cf. silvas, Ov. M. 12, 519: cadavera turribus, Luc. 6, 171: montes corpore, Ov. M. 5, 355: saxa nudis lacertis, Luc. 3, 481: intestina, Cels. 7, 16 et saep.: vestes, *to open, unfold*, Ov. M. 6, 581: volumen epistolarum, *to open*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 4: panicum furfure, i. e. *to cleanse, purge*, Col. 2, 9 *fin.*: quae postquam evolvit, *unfolds, evolves*, Ov. M. 1, 24 et saep.: amnis prorutam in mare evolvendo terram praealtas voragine facit, Liv. 44, 8; cf. aquas (Araxes), Curt. 5, 4, 7.—b. Evolvere se, or mid. evolvi, *to roll out, roll forth, glide away: evolvere posset in mare se Xanthus, discharge itself*, Verg. A. 5, 807; cf. Danubius in Pontum vastis sex fluminibus evolvitur, *empties*, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 79: species (anguis) evoluta repente, Liv. 26, 19, 7: per humum evolvuntur, *roll themselves along*, Tac. G. 39.—B. Transf. 1. *To unroll and read a book: evolve diligenter ejus eum librum qui est de animo*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: volumina, Quint. 2, 15, 24: fastos, Hor. S. 1, 3, 112; Ov. F. 1, 657: versus, id. Tr. 2, 307: jocos, id. ib. 2, 238; cf. transf.: poetas, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72; cf. auctores, Suet. Aug. 89: auctores penitus, Quint. 12, 2, 8: antiquitatem, Tac. Or. 29 *fin.*—2. *To draw out a thread, i. e. to spin, said of the Fates: quae seriem fatorum pollice ducunt Longaque ferratis evolvunt saecula pensis*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 53; and pregn., *to spin out, i. e. to spin to an end*, said of the Fates: tunc, quae dispensant mortalia fata, sorores Debuerant fusos evoluisse meos, Ov. H. 12, 4.—3. *To obtain, raise: in hoc triduo Aut terra aut mari alicunde aliqua evolvam argentum tibi*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 83.—II. Trop. A. In gen.: si qui voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere, *to unroll, i. e. to clear up* (the figure being taken from a book), Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76; cf.: exitum criminis, id. Cael. 23: promissa evolvit somni, i. e. *turns over, revolves*, Sil. 3, 216; cf.: secum femineos dolos, Sen. Agam. 116: evolutus integumentis dissimulationis (with nudatus), *unwrapped, stripped*, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 350: evolutus bonis, *robbed*, Sen. Ep. 74; cf.: sede patria rebusque summis, Tac. A. 13, 15: ex praeda clandestina, *driven away*, Liv. 6, 15: nullo possum remedio me evolvere ex his turbis, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 5: se omni turba, id. Eun. 4, 4, 56.—B. In partic., *to unfold, disclose, narrate: naturam rerum omnium*, Cic. Ac. 2, 36: oras belli, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 178 ed. Vahl): totam deliberationem accuratius, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 7: rem propositam, Quint. 1, 1, 20: condita pectoris, Cat. 66, 74: seriem fati, Ov. M. 15, 152: haec, Verg. G. 4, 509 et saep.; cf. with a *rel.-clause*, Lucr. 1, 954.—C. *To roll away, of time, i. e. to pass, elapse: evolutis multis diebus*, Vulg. Gen. 38, 12: cum evolutus esset annus, id. 2 Par. 24, 23: evolutio tempore, id. Esth. 2, 15.

e-vómo, ūi, itum, 3, *v. a.*, *to spew out, vomit forth* (class.). I. Lit.: (haec avis scribitur) conchas cum concoxerit, evomere, Cic. N. D. 2, 49; Suet. Claud. 44; id. Ner. 2; Tac. A. 12, 67; Vulg. Jonah, 2, 11 al.—B. Transf.: quod (urbs) tantam pestem evomerit forasque eiecerit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1 *fin.*: herbas, *to put forth*, Col. 8, 15, 3: ignes (Vesubius), Sil. 17, 594: pecuniam devoratum, *to disgorge, give up*, Cic. Pis. 37: Nilus in Aegyptium mare se evomit, *discharges itself, empties*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54.—II. Trop.: virus acerbissimum suae apud aliquem, Cic. Lael. 23, 87: in aliquem orationem ex ore impurissimo, id. Phil. 5, 7, 20: iram in ali-

quem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 14; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 65; id. Hec. 3, 5, 65.

evonymos, i, f., *v. euonymos*.

e-vulgo (evolgo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bring out among the people, to publish, divulge* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): civile jus repositum in penetralibus pontificum evulgavit, Liv. 9, 46: arcanum, Tac. H. 1, 4: injurias, id. A. 13, 19: pudorem, id. ib. 14, 14.—With an *object-sentence* in direct discourse: sic evulgari jussit, Tac. A. 13, 9.

evulsio, ōnis, *f.* [evello], *a pulling out: dentis*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57.—II. *Eradication, utter destruction*, Vulg. Jerem. 12, 17.

evulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from evello.

ex or **e** (ex always before vowels, and elsewh. more freq. than e; e.g. in Cic. Rep. e occurs 19 times, but ex 61 times, before consonants—but no rule can be given for the usage; cf. e, g., ex and e together: qui ex corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 14. But certain expressions have almost constantly the same form, as ex parte, ex sententia, ex senatus consulto, ex lege, ex tempore, etc.; but e regione, e re nata, e vestigio, e medio, and e republica used adverbially: *ex re nata* Forment. 2, 756 sq.), *praep. with abbl.* [kindr. with Gr. ἐκ, ἐξ], denotes *out from the interior of a thing, in opposition to in* (cf. ab and de init.), *out of, from*. I. In space. A. Prop.: interea e portu nostra navis solvitur, *Ubi portu exitimus, etc.*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 54: quam (sphaeram) M. Marcelli avus captis Syracusis ex urbe locupletissima atque ornatissima sustulisset, cum aliud nihil ex tanta praeda domum suam deportavisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: influxit non tenuis quidam e Graecia rivulus in hanc urbem, id. ib. 2, 19: visam, e qua ex adventu In portum ex Epheso navis mercatoria, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 2; cf. id. ib. 3, 2, 5; 3, 6, 32 al.: magno de flumine malim quam ex hoc fonticulo tantundem sumere, Hor. S. 1, 1, 56; cf.: nec vos de paupere mensa Dona nec e puris spernite ficitilibus, Tib. 1, 1, 38: clanculum ex aedibus me edidi foras, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 9; so freq. with verbs compounded with ex; also with verbs compounded with ab and de, v. abeo, abscedo, amoveo, aveho, etc.; decedo, deduco, defero, deicio, etc.—2. In a downward direction, *from, down from, from off: ex spelunca saxum in crura ejus incidisse*, Cic. Fat. 3, 6; cf. Liv. 35, 21: picis e caelo demissum flumen, Lucr. 6, 257: equestribus proeliis saepe ex equis desiliunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 2, 3; cf.: cecidisse ex equo dicitur, Cic. Clu. 62 *fin.*: e curru trahitur, id. Rep. 2, 41: e curru desiliit, Ov. A. A. 1, 559 et saep., v. cado, decido, decurro, deduco, delabor, elabor, etc.—3. In an upward direction, *from, above: collis paululum ex planitie editus*, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 3: globum terrae eminentem e mari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28; and trop.: consilia erigendae ex tam gravi casu rei publicae, Liv. 6, 2.—B. Transf. 1. To indicate the country, and, in gen., the place *from or out of* which any person or thing comes, *from: ex Aethiopia est usque haec*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 18: quod erat ex eodem municipio, Cic. Clu. 17, 49; cf. id. ib. 5, 11.—Freq. without a verb: Philocrates ex Alide, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 10: ex Aethiopia ancillula, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 85 Ruhnck.: negotiator ex Africa, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5: Epicurei e Graecia, id. N. D. 1, 21, 58: Q. Junius ex Hispania quidam, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: ex India elephantii, Liv. 35, 32: civis Romanus e conventu Panhormitano, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54 Zumpt; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 59 *fin.*: meretrix e proximo, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 38; cf. id. Aul. 2, 4, 11: puer ex aula (sc. regis barbari), Hor. C. 1, 29, 7: ex spelunca saxum, Cic. Fat. 3, 6: saxum ex capitolio, Liv. 35, 21, 6: ex equo cadere, Cic. Clu. 32, 175; cf. id. Fat. 3, 6; Auct. B. Hisp. 15 et saep.—2. To indicate the place *from* which any thing is done or takes place, *from, down from: ibi tum repente ex alto in altum despe-*

xit mare, Enn. ap. Non. 518, 6 (for which: a summo caelo despicere, Ov. A. A. 2, 87; and: de vertice montis despicere, id. M. 11, 508); cf.: T. Labienus... ex loco superiore conspicatus, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 26, 4: ex qua (villa) jam audieram fremitum clientium meorum, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 3: ex hoc ipso loco permulta contra legem eam verba fecisti, id. de Imp. Pomp. 17, 52; so id. ib. 8

fin.; cf.: iudices aut e plano aut e quaesitoris tribunali admonerent, Suet. Tib. 33: ex equo, ex prora, ex puppi pugnare, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202 and 209; cf. Caes. B. G. 2, 27, 3: ex vinculis causam dicere, id. ib. 1, 4, 1; Liv. 29, 19.—Hence the adverbial expressions, ex adverso, ex diverso, ex contrario, e regione, ex parte, e vestigio, etc.; v. the words adversus, diversus, etc.—Also, ex itinere, *during or on a journey, on the march, without halting*, Cic. Fam. 3, 9; Sall. C. 34, 2; Liv. 35, 24; Caes. B. G. 2, 6, 1; 3, 21, 2; id. B. C. 1, 24, 4; Sall. J. 56, 3 al.; cf. also: ex fuga, *during the flight*, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 6; id. B. C. 3, 95; 96 *fin.*; Sall. J. 54, 4 Kritiz.; Liv. 6, 29; 28, 23 al.

II. In time. A. From a certain point of time, i. e. *immediately after, directly after, after* (in this sense more freq. than ab): Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, Cic. Brut. 92, 318; so, ex consulatu, Liv. 4, 31 Drak.; 40, 1 *fin.*; 22, 49; 27, 34; Vell. 2, 33, 1 al.: ex praetura, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53; id. Mur. 7, 15; Caes. B. C. 1, 22, 4; 1, 31, 2: ex dictatura, Liv. 10, 5 *fin.*: ex eo magistratu, Vell. 2, 31 et saep.; cf.: Agrippa ex Asia (pro consule eam provinciam annuo imperio tenerat) Moesiae praepositus est, Tac. H. 3, 46 *fin.*: statim e somno lavantur, id. G. 22: tanta repente vilitas annonae ex summa inopia et caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 15, 44; cf. Liv. 21, 39: ex aliquo graviore actu personam deponere, Quint. 6, 2, 35: mulier ex partu si, etc., Cels. 2, 8: ex magnis rupibus nactus plantanem, Caes. B. C. 1, 70, 3; cf.: ex maximo bello tantum otium totae insulae conciliavit, ut, etc., Nep. Timol. 3, 2; and: ex magna desperatione tandem salutem reddidit, Just. 12, 10, 1 et saep.: ex quo obses Romae fuit, *since he was a hostage in Rome*, Liv. 40, 5 *fin.*—So the phrase, aliud ex alio, *one thing after another: me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit*, Cic. Fam. 9, 19 *fin.*; Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14 (cf. also, aliud, D.): aliam rem ex alia cogitare, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 3: alia ex aliis iniquiora postulando, Liv. 4, 2.—So, too, diem ex die expectabam, *one day after another, from day to day*, Cic. Att. 7, 26 *fin.*; cf.: diem ex die ducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 5 (v. dies, I. A. b.).—2. With names of office or calling, to denote one who has completed his term of office, or has relinquished his vocation. So in class. Lat. very dub.; for the passage, Caes. B. C. 1, 46, 4, belongs more correctly under III. B. It is, however, very common in post-class. Lat., esp. in inscriptions—ex consule, ex comite, ex duce, ex equite, ex praefecto, etc.—*an ex-consul*, etc. (for which, without good MS. authority, the nominatives exconsul, excomes, exdux, etc., are sometimes assumed, in analogy with proconsul, and subvillicus; cf. Schneid. Gram. 1, p. 562, note, and the authors there cited): vir ex-celsus ex quaestore et ex consule Tribonianus, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2, § 9: Pupienus et Balbinus, ambo ex consulibus, Capitol. Gord. 22: duo ante ipsam aram a Gallicano ex consulibus et Maecenate ex ducibus interempti sunt, id. ib.: mandabat Domitiano, ex comite largitionum, praefecto, ut, etc., Amm. 14, 7, 9: Serenianus ex duce, id. 14, 7, 7: INVSTRIS EX PRAEFECTO PRAETORIO ET EX PRAEFECTO VRBIS, Inscr. Orell. 2355 al., v. Inscr. Orell. in Indice, p. 525.—And of a period of life: quem si Constans Imperator olim ex adulto jamque maturum audiret, etc., i. e. *who had outgrown the period of youth, and was now a man*, Amm. 16, 7.—B. From and after a given time, *from... onward, from, since* (cf. ab, II. A. 2.): bonus volo jam ex hoc die esse, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 10: itaque ex eo tempore res esse in vadimonium coepit, Cic. Quint. 5 *fin.*: nec vero usquam discedebam, nec a republica deiciebam oculos, ex eo die, quo, etc., id. Phil. 1, 1: ex aeterno tempore, id. Fin. 1, 6, 17: ex hoc die, id. Rep. 1, 16: motum ex Metello consule civium tractas, *from the consulship of Metellus*, Hor. C. 2, 1, 1: C. Pompeius Diogenes ex Kalendis Iulius cenaculum locat, Petr. 38, 10; so usually in forms of hiring; cf. Garaton. Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 100: ex ea die ad hanc diem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12 *fin.*: memoria tenent, me ex Kalendis Januariis ad hanc horam invigilasse rei publicae, id. Phil. 14, 7, 20.—Esp.: ex quo (sc. tempore), *since*:

octavus annus est, ex quo, etc., Tac. Agr. 33; id. A. 14, 53: sextus decimus dies agitur, ex quo, id. H. 1, 29: sextus mensis est, ex quo, Curt. 10, 6, 9; Hor. Ep. 11, 5; so, ex eo, Tac. A. 12, 7; Suet. Caes. 22: ex illo, Ov. F. 5, 670; Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 81.—**C.** Less freq. in specifying a future date (after which something is to be done), *from, after*: Romae vereor ne ex Kal. Jan. magni tumultus sint, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 3: hunc judicem ex Kal. Jan. non habemus... ex Kal. Jan. non judicabunt, id. Verr. 1, 10: ex Idibus Mart. ... ex Idibus Mai., id. Att. 5, 21, 9.

III. In other relations, and in gen. where a going out or forth, a coming or springing out of any thing is conceivable.

A. With verbs of taking out, or, in gen., of taking, receiving, deriving (both physically and mentally; so of perceiving, comprehending, inquiring, learning, hoping, etc.), *away from, from, out of*: solem a mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vita tollunt, Cic. Lael. 13, 47: ex omni populo deligendi potestas, id. Agr. 2, 9, 23: agro ex hoste capto, Liv. 41, 14, 3: cui cum liceret majores ex otio fructus capere, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: ex populo Romano bona accipere, Sall. J. 102: majorem laetitiam ex desiderio bonorum percipimus, quam ex laetitia improborum dolorem, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: quaeviserit ex me Scipio, id. ib. 1, 13: ex te requirunt, id. ib. 2, 38: de quo studeo ex te audire, quid sentias, id. ib. 1, 11 *fin.*; 1, 30; 1, 46; 2, 38; cf.: intellexi ex tuis litteris te ex Turanno audisse, etc., id. Att. 6, 9, 3: ex eo cum ab ineunte ejus aetate bene speravisse, id. Fam. 13, 16 et saep.; cf.: ex aliqua re aliquid nominare, id. N. D. 2, 20, 51: vocare, Tac. G. 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 4, 55; Sall. J. 5, 4.—**B.** In specifying a multitude from which something is taken, or of which it forms a part, *out of*: qui ex civitate in senatum, ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3 *fin.*: e vectoribus sorte ductus, id. Rep. 1, 34: equis est ex tanto populo, qui? etc., id. Rab. Post. 17: homo ex numero disertorum postulabat, ut, etc., id. de Or. 1, 37, 168: Q. Fulgentius, ex primo hastato (sc. ordine) legionis XIV., i. e. a soldier of the first division of the 14th legion, Caes. B. C. 1, 46; v. hastatus: e barbaris ipsis nulli erant maritimi, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: unus ex illis decemviris, id. ib. 2, 37: ex omnibus seculis vix tria aut quatuor nominant paria amicorum, id. Lael. 4, 15: aliquis ex vobis, id. Cael. 3, 7; id. Fam. 13, 1 *fin.*: id enim ei ex ovo videbatur aurum declarasse; reliquum, argentum, *this of the egg*, id. Div. 2, 65: quo e collegio (sc. decemviro), id. Rep. 2, 36: virginis ex sacerdotio Vestae, Flor. 1, 13, 12: alia ex hoc quaestu, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 29 Ruhnk.; cf.: fuit eodem ex studio vir eruditus apud patres nostros, Cic. Mur. 36; Ov. Am. 2, 5, 54; Sen. Ben. 3, 9; id. Ep. 52, 3: qui sibi detulerat ex latronibus suis principatum, Cic. Phil. 2, 3: est tibi ex his, qui assunt, bella copia, id. Rep. 2, 40: Batavi non multum ex ripa, sed insulam Rheni amnis colunt, Tac. G. 29: acerrimum autem ex omnibus nostris sensibus esse sensum videndi, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357: ex tribus istis modis rerum publicarum velim scire quod optimum iudices, id. Rep. 1, 30; cf. id. ib. 1, 35 et saep.—**2.** Sometimes a circumlocution for the *subject, gen., of* (cf. de): has (turres) altitudo puppium ex barbaris navibus superabat, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 4: album ex ovo cum rosa mixtum, Cels. 4, 20: ex fraxino frondes, ex leguminibus paleae, Col. 7, 3, 21 sq.—**C.** To indicate the material of which any thing is made or consists, *of*: fenestrae e viminibus factae, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6; cf.: statua ex aere facta, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21; and: ex eo auro buculam curasse faciendam, id. Div. 1, 24: substramen e palea, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 4: pocula ex auro, vas vinarium ex una gemma pergrandi, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27: monilia e gemmis, Suet. Calig. 56: farina ex faba, Cels. 5, 28: potiones ex absinthio, id. ib. et saep.: Ennius (i. e. statua ejus) constitutus ex marmore, Cic. Arch. 9 *fin.*; cf. id. Ac. 2, 31, 100: (homo) qui ex animo constet et corpore caduco et infirmo, id. N. D. 1, 35, 98: natura concreta ex pluribus naturis, id. ib. 3, 14; id. Rep. 1, 45; id. Ac. 1, 2, 6: cum Epicuro autem hoc est plus negotii, quod e duplici genere voluptatis conjunctus est,

id. Fin. 2, 14, 44 et saep.—**D.** To denote technically the material, *out of*, i. e. *with* which any thing to eat or drink, etc., is mixed or prepared (esp. freq. of medical preparations): resina ex melle Aegyptiam, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 28: quo pacto ex jure hesterno panem atrum vorent, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17: bibat jejunos ex aqua castoreum, Cels. 3, 23: aqua ex lauro decocta, id. 4, 2; cf.: farina tritici ex aceto cocta, Plin. 22, 25, 57, § 120: pullum hircundinis servatum ex sale, Cels. 4, 4: nuclei pinei ex melle, panis vel elota alica ex aqua mulsa (danda est), id. 4, 7 et saep.—So of the mixing of colors or flavors: bacae e viridi rubentes, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 127: frutex ramosus, bacis e nigro rufis, id. ib. § 132: id solum e rubro lacteum traditur, id. 12, 14, 30, § 52: e viridi pallens, id. 37, 8, 33, § 110: apes ex aureolo variae, Col. 9, 3, 2: sucus ex austero dulcis, Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62; 21, 8, 26, § 50: ex dulci acre, id. 11, 15, 15, § 39; cf. trop.: erat totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Cic. Clu. 26.—**E.** To indicate the cause or reason of any thing, *from, through, by, by reason of, on account of*: cum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas, Cic. Rep. 2, 33: ex doctrina nobilis et clarus, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23: ex vulnere aeger, id. Rep. 2, 21; cf.: ex renibus laborare, id. Tusc. 2, 25: ex gravitate loci vulgari morbos, Liv. 25, 26: ex vino vacillantes, hesterni ex potatione oscitantes, Quint. 8, 33, 66: gravida e Pamphilo est, Ter. And. 1, 3, 11: credon' tibi hoc, nunc peperisse hanc e Pamphilo? id. ib. 3, 2, 17: ex se nati, Cic. Rep. 1, 35: ex quodam conceptus, id. ib. 2, 21: ex nimia potentia principum oritur interitus principum, id. ib. 1, 44: ex hac maxima libertate tyrannis gignitur, id. ib. et saep.: ex te duplex nos afficit sollicitudo, Cic. Brut. 97, 332; cf.: quoniam tum ex me doluisti, nunc ut duplicetur tuum ex me gaudium, praestabo, id. Fam. 16, 21, 3: in spem victoriae adductus ex opportunitate loci, Sall. J. 48, 2: veritus ex anni tempore et inopia aquae, ne siti conficeretur exercitus, id. ib. 50, 1 et saep.: ex Transalpinis gentibus triumphare, Cic. Phil. 8, 6, 18; id. Off. 2, 8, 28; cf. id. Fam. 3, 10, 1: gens Fabia saepe ex opulentissima Etrusca civitate victoriam tulit, Liv. 2, 50: ex tam propinquis stativis parum tuta frumentatio erat, i. e. *on account of the proximity of the two camps*, Liv. 31, 36: qua ex causa cum bellum Romanis Sabini intulissent, Cic. Rep. 2, 7: hic mihi (credo) equidem ex hoc, quod eram locuti) Africanus se ostendit, id. ib. 6, 10: quod ex eo scribi potest, quia, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 18 *fin.*; cf. id. Leg. 1, 15, 43: causa... fuit ex eo, quod, etc., id. Phil. 6, 1: ex eo fieri, ut, etc., id. Lael. 13, 46: ex quo fit, ut, etc., id. Rep. 1, 43: e quo efficitur, non ut, etc., id. Fin. 2, 5, 15 et saep.—**Some-times** between two substantives without a verb: non minor ex aqua postea quam ab hostibus clades, Flor. 4, 10, 8: ex nausea vomitus, Cels. 4, 5: ex hac clade atrox ira, Liv. 2, 51, 6: metus ex imperatore, contemptio ex barbaris, Tac. A. 11, 20: ex legato timor, id. Agr. 16 et saep.—**2.** In part ic., to indicate that *from* which any thing derives its name, *from, after, on account of*: cui postea Africano cognomen ex virtute fuit, Sall. J. 5, 4; cf. Flor. 2, 6, 11: cui (sc. Tarquinio) cognomen Superbo ex moribus datum, id. 1, 7, 1: nomen ex vitio positum, Ov. F. 2, 601: quarum ex disparibus motionibus magnum annum mathematici nominaverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 20; id. Leg. 1, 8; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 12; Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 123: holosteon sine duritia est, herba ex adverso appellata a Graecis, id. 27, 10, 65, § 91: quam urbem e suo nomine Romam jussit nominari, Cic. Rep. 2, 7: e nomine (nominibus), id. ib. 2, 20; Tac. A. 4, 55; id. G. 2; Just. 15, 4, 8; 20, 5, 9 et saep.—**F.** To indicate a transition, i. e. a change, alteration, *from* one state or condition to another, *from, out of*: si possum tranquillum facere ex irato mihi, Plaut. Cist. 3, 21: fient juvenes subito ex infantibus parvis, Lucr. 1, 186: dii ex hominibus facti, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: ut existat ex rege dominus, ex optimatibus factio, ex populo turba et confusio, id. ib. 1, 45: nihil est tam miserabile quam ex beato miser, id. Part. 17; cf.: ex exsule consul, id. Manil. 4, 46: ex perpetuo annuo placuit, ex singulari duplex, Flor. 1, 9, 2: tua virtute nobis Romanos ex ami-

cis amicissimos fecisti, Sall. J. 10: ex alto sapore excitati, Curt. 7, 11, 18.—**G.** Ex (e) re, ex usu or ex injuria, *to or for the advantage or injury of* any one: ex tua re non est, ut ego emoriar, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 102; 104; cf. Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 76: Cervius haec inter vicinus garrit aniles Ex re fabellas, i. e. *fitting, suitable, pertinent* (= pro comodo, quae cum re proposita conveniant), Hor. S. 2, 6, 78: aliquid facere bene et e re publica, *for the good, the safety of the state*, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 25: e (not ex) re publica, id. ib. 3, 12, 30; 8, 4, 13; id. de Or. 2, 23, 124; id. Fam. 13, 8, 2; Liv. 23, 24; Suet. Caes. 19 et saep.: ex re publica, Cic. Phil. 3, 15, 38; 5, 13, 36: non ex usu nostro est, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 60; Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 10; Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 2; 1, 50 *fin.*; 5, 6 *fin.* al.; cf.: ex utilitate, Plin. Pan. 67, 4; Tac. A. 15, 43: ex nullius injuria, Liv. 45, 44, 11.—

H. To designate the measure or rule, *according to, after, in conformity with* which any thing is done: (majores) primum jurare ex svi animi sententia quemque voverunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 47 *fin.* (cf. Beier, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108, and the references): ex omnium sententia constitutum est, etc., id. Clu. 63, 177; cf.: ex senatus sententia, id. Fam. 12, 4: ex collegii sententia, Liv. 4, 53: ex amicorum sententia, id. 40, 29: ex consili sententia, id. 45, 29 et saep.; cf. also: ex sententia, i. q. ex voluntate, *according to one's wish*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 96: Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 32; Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 2; id. Att. 5, 21 al.; and, in a like sense: ex mea sententia, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 1; id. Merc. 2, 3, 36: ex senatus consulto, Cic. Rep. 3, 18; Sall. C. 42 *fin.*: ex edicto, ex decreto, Cic. Fam. 13, 56 *fin.*; id. Quint. 8, 30: ex lege, id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19; id. Clu. 37, 103; id. Inv. 1, 38, 68: ex jure, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10, 4 (Ann. v. 276 ed. Vahl.); Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll.; Cic. Mur. 12, 26; id. de Or. 1, 10, 41: ex foedere, Liv. 1, 23 et saep.: huncine erat aequum ex illius more, an illum ex hujus vivere? Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 29; so, ex more, Sall. J. 61, 3; Verg. A. 5, 244; 8, 186; Ov. M. 14, 156; 15, 593; Plin. Ep. 3, 18; Flor. 4, 2, 79 al.; cf.: ex consuetudine, Cic. Clu. 13, 38; Caes. B. G. 1, 52, 4; 4, 32, 1; Sall. J. 71, 4; Quint. 2, 7, 1 al.: quod esse volunt e virtute, id est honeste vivere, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34: ex sua libidine moderantur, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 4; cf. Sall. C. 8, 1: ut magis ex animo rogare nihil possim, Cic. Fam. 13, 8: eorum ex ingenio ingenium horum probant, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 42; cf. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 118; Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A.: leges ex utilitate communi, non ex scripture, quae in litteris est, interpretari, Cic. Inv. 1, 38; cf. id. Lael. 6, 21: nemo enim illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, sed ex artificio comico aestimabat, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 28; cf. Sall. C. 10, 5; Caes. B. G. 3, 20, 1; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 2 al.: ex tuis verbis meum futurum corium pulcrum praedicat, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 19; cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 17; id. Att. 1, 3: nunc quae scribo, scribo ex opinione hominum atque fama, id. Fam. 12, 4 *fin.*: scripsit Tiberio, non ut profugus aut supplex, sed ex memoria prioris fortunae, Tac. A. 2, 63: quamquam haec quidem res non solum ex domestica est ratione; attingit etiam bellam, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76; cf. id. Quint. 11; 15 et saep.—**E** re rata, v. ratus.—**I.** To form adverbial expressions, such as: ex aequo, ex commodo, ex contrario, ex composito, ex confesso, ex destinato, ex diverso, ex facili, etc., ex affluenti, ex continenti; ex improviso, ex inopinato, etc., v. the words aequus, commodus, etc.

Ex placed after its noun: variis ex, Lucr. 2, 791: terris ex, id. 6, 788: quibus e sumus uniter apti, id. 3, 839; 5, 949.—**E** joined with quae: equae sacra quercu, Verg. E. 7, 13.

IV. In composition, ex (cf. dis) before vowels and h, and before c, p, q, t (exagito, exeo, exigo, exoro, exuro, exhaurio; excedo, expello, exquo, extrahio); ef (sometimes ec) before f (effero, effluo, effringo; also in good MSS. ecfero, ecfari, ecfodio), elsewhere e (eblandior, educo, egredior, eicio, eligo, emitto, enitor, evado, eveho). A few exceptions are found, viz., in *ex*: epoto and epotus as well as expotus, and escendo as well as exscendo; in *e*: exhibo as well as ebibo; exballisto, exbola; exdorso; exfututa as well as effutuo; exfubulo; exlex, etc. After ex in compounds s is

often elided in MSS. and edd. Both forms are correct, but the best usage and analogy favor the retaining of the *s*; so, *exsaevio*, *exsanguis*, *exscensio*, *exscindo*, *exscribo*, *exsculpo*, *exseco*, *exsecror*, *exsequiae*, *exsequor*, *exsero*, *exsicco*, *exsilio*, *exsilium*, *exsisto*, *exsolvo*, *exsomnia*, *exsorbeo*, *exsors*, *exspecto*, *exspes*, *exspiro*, *exspolio*, *exspuo*, *exsterno*, *exstimulo*, *exstinguo*, *exstirpo*, *exsto*, *exstruo*, *exsudo*, *exsugo*, *exsul*, *exsulto*, *exsupero*, *exsurgo*, *exsusulto*, and some others, with their derivv.; cf. Ribbeck, *Prolog. Verg.* p. 445 sq. Only in *exscendere* and *exscensio* is the elision of *x* before *s* sustained by preponderant usage; cf. Neue, *Formenl.* 2, p. 766.—**B.** Signification. **1.** Primarily and most freq. of place, *out* or *forth*: *exeo*, *elaboro*, *educo*, *evado*, etc.; and in an upward direction: *emineo*, *effervescio*, *effero*, *erigo*, *exsurgo*, *exsulto*, *extollo*, *everto*, etc.—Hence also, *trop.*, *out of* (a former nature), as in *effeminare*, *qs.* to change out of his own nature into that of a woman: *effero*, *are*, to render wild; thus *ex* comes to denote privation or negation, *Engl. um*: *exanimare*, *excusare*, *enodare*, *exonerare*, *effrenare*, *egedulus*, *L.*, *elinguis*, *elumbis*, etc.—**2.** Throughout, *to the end*: *effervescio*, *effero*, *elugeo*; so in the neuter verbs which in composition (esp. since the Aug. per.) become active: *egredior*, *enavigo*, *eno*, *enitor*, *excedo*, etc.—Hence, *thoroughly*, *utterly*, *completely*: *elaudare*, *emori*, *enecare*, *evastare*, *evincere* (but *eminari* and *eminatio* are false readings for *minari* and *minatio*; *q. v.*); and hence a simple enhancing of the principal idea: *edurus*, *effusus*, *elamentabilis*, *egedulus*, *exacerbo*, *exaugeo*, *excolo*, *edisco*, *elaboro*, etc. In many compounds, however, of post-Aug. and especially of post-class. Latinity this force of *ex* is no longer distinct; so in appellations of color: *exalbidus*, *exaluminatus*, etc.; so in *exabus*, *exambire*, *exancillatus*, etc. Vid. *Hand Turs.* II. pp. 613–662.

ex-abundo, *äre*, to abound exceeding-ly (late Lat.): *immensarum divitiarum copias*, *Salv. adv. Avar.* 4, 6.

ex-abusus, *a, um, Part.* [abutor], abusing greatly, *Amm.* 25, 7, 8.

exacerbatio, *önis, f.* [exacerbo], an exasperation, *Rufin. de Schem.* 11, p. 274: peccatorum, *i. e.* because of, *Salv. Gub. Dei*, 4, 7.—**II.** *Esp.* of the stirring of divine anger by the Jews in the wilderness, the provocation, *Vulg. Hebr.* 3, 8; 15.

exacerbatrix, *icis, f.* [id.], she who exasperates, *Salv. Gub. Dei*, 3, 9.

ex-acerbesco, *äre, v. inchoat. n.*, to become exasperated, irritated, angry: *quis est tam mitis quin exacerbescat*, *App. Mag.* p. 327, 28.

ex-acerbo, *ävi, ätum, 1, v. a.* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** To exasperate, irritate, provoke, make angry; to grieve, afflict: *ut recenti aliqua ira exacerbaretur animi*, *Liv.* 2, 35 *fin.*; 46; 6, 18; 8, 33; *Suet. Tib.* 62; 75; *Plin. Ep.* 8, 5, 2; *Vulg. Psal.* 9, 24 al.—**II.** In jurid. Lat., to aggravate, increase a punishment: *supplicia*, *Dig.* 48, 19, 16 *fin.*; cf. *crimen verbis impiis*, *Paul. Sent.* 5, 29, 1; *pass. impers.*: *crimine majestatis facto maxime exacerbat in milites*, *ib.* 48, 4, 7, § 4.

ex-acervans, *antis, Part.* [acervo], heaping up exceedingly: *tela*, *Amm.* 23, 5, 3.

ex-acesco, *äcui, 3, v. inchoat. n.*, to become sour (rare): *ficus*, *Col.* 12, 17, 1.

†† **exäcon** (-cum), *i, n.*, the Gallic name of the herb centaureum (centaury), *Plin.* 25, 6, 31, § 68.

exacte, *adv.*, exactly, precisely, accurately, *v. exigo, P. a. fin.*

exactio, *önis, f.* [exigo]. **I.** A driving out, expelling: (regum), *Cic. de Or.* 1, 9, 37 (perh. only on account of the preceding *exactis* regibus).—**II.** A demanding, exacting, requisition. **A.** In gen.: in exhibendis operariis, *Lact. Mort. Pers.* 7, 8; quotidiana, *operis*, *Col.* 11, 1, 26.—Hence, the supervision, conduct of a public work; cf. *exactor*, *II.* **A.**: *operum publicorum*, *Cic. Dom.* 20, 51.—Far more freq., **B.** In part., a calling in, collecting of debts, *Cic. Att.* 5, 1; *id. Leg.* 2, 20, 51; *Liv.* 38, 38; *Dig.* 42, 8, 24: *vectigalium*, *Vulg. 2 Macc.* 4,

28 et saep.—**2.** *Transf.*, a tax, tribute, impost: *acerbissima capitum atque ostiorum, poll and hearth tax*, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 8, 5; *publicae*, *Asin. Pol. ap. Cic. Fam.* 10, 32; cf. *illicitae*, *Tac. A.* 13, 51; and: *exactionum coactor* (pater Horatii), *Suet. Vita Hor.*—**III.** A finishing, completion, *Vitr.* 3, 1; 6, 11; *Aus. Idyll.* 11, 5.

exactor, *öris, m.* [id.; cf. also *exactio*].

I. A driver-out, expeller: *regum* (Junii Valerique), *Liv.* 9, 17, 11.—**II.** A demander, exactor (cf.: *redemptor*, *manceps*, *magister*; also: *publicanus*, *portitor*). **A.** In gen.: *operis, i. e. an overseer, superintendent, enforcer* of any kind of labor, *Col.* 3, 13, 10; cf. *Liv.* 45, 37; so, *assiduus studiorum*, *Quint.* 1, 3, 14; cf.: *asper recte loquendi*, *id.* 1, 7, 34: *molestissimus sermonis Latini*, *Suet. Gramm.* 22: *supplicii, an executioner*, *Liv.* 2, 5; cf. *Tac. A.* 11, 37, and 3, 14 *fin.*; cf. *Vulg. Luc.* 12, 58.—**B.** In part., a collector of taxes, a tax gatherer, **Caes. B. C.* 3, 32, 4; *Liv.* 28, 25, 9; *Firm.* 4, 3 al.; *Dig.* 50, 4, 18, § 8; or of other debts due the state, *ib.* 22, 1, 33. (Not in *Cic.*; but cf. *exactio*.)

exactrix, *icis, f.* [exactor], she who demands: *rescriptorum*, *Aug. Ep.* 135.

1. exactus, *a, um, Part.* and *P. a.*, from *exigo*.

2. exactus, *üs, m.* [exigo], a sending off or away: *mercis, i. e. disposal, sale*, *Quint. Decl.* 12, 19.

ex-äcio, *ii, ütum, 3, v. a.*, to make very sharp, to sharpen, make pointed (class.). **I.** Lit.: *ferramenta cote*, *Plin.* 28, 4, 12, § 47; 34, 14, 41, § 146: *ridicula*, *Col.* 11, 2, 12: *vallos furcasque bicornes*, *Verg. G.* 1, 264: *spicula*, *id. ib.* 4, 74: *dentes*, *id. ib.* 3, 255: *metas in angustissimas vertices*, *Col.* 2, 18, 2: *cornua in leve fastigium*, *Plin.* 11, 37, 45, § 124 et saep.—**B.** *Transf.*, of taste: *ace* to *exacuendo*, *for making pungent*, *Plin.* 19, 5, 30, § 93; of the sight: *aciem oculorum*, *id.* 24, 11, 59, § 99; cf. *visum*, *id.* 29, 6, 38, § 132.—**II.** *Trop.* **A.** In gen.: *nisi mucronem aliquem tribunalium exacuisset in nos*, *Cic. Leg.* 3, 9, 21: (cum animus) *exacuerit illam ut oculorum sic ingenii aciem ad bona diligenda*, *id. ib.* 1, 23, 60; cf. *animum*, *Plin.* 20, 13, 50, § 127: *morbos, i. e. to aggravate*, *Col. post.* 10, 392.—**B.** In part., to sharpen or quicken mentally, to incite, encourage, stimulate, inflame: *velim cohorrere et exacuas Cluätium*, *Cic. Att.* 12, 36 *fin.*: *aliquem (opp. deterrere)*, *id. de Or.* 1, 29: *aliquem irä*, *Nep. Phoc.* 4: *se ad amorem immortalitatis*, *Plin. Ep.* 3, 7 *fin.*: *animos in bella*, *Hor. A. P.* 403: *mentem varia ad conamina*, *Sil.* 7, 142.—*Poet.*: *palatum (sapor)*, *Ov. Pont.* 1, 10, 13.

exäcütio, *önis, f.* [exacuo], a sharpening, pointing: *calami*, *Plin.* 17, 14, 24, § 106.

ex-adversum (-vors-) and **ex-adversus** (-vors-), *adv.* and *praep.* Lit. from opposite; hence, *over against*, *opposite, vis-ä-vis*. **I.** *Adv.*: *apud ipsum lacum est pistrina, et exadversum fabrica*, *Ter. Ad.* 4, 2, 44: *video exadvorsum Pistoclerum*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 4, 7, 37: *ea sita erat exadvorsum*, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 47: *inque carum locum bina castra exadvorsum constituta erant*, *Suet. Caes.* 40 Roth; *App. Flor.* p. 353; *Amm.* 23, 6, 72.—With *dat.*: *exadvorsum ei loco Tonstrina erat quaedam*, *Ter. Phorm.* 1, 2, 38: *Samos est exadvorsum Mileto*, *App. Flor.* p. 350, 23; *id. Mag.* p. 284, 2.—**II.** *Praep.* with *acc.*: *ara Aio Loquenti exadversus eum locum consecrata est*, **Cic. Div.* 1, 45, 101: *exadversum Athenas classem suam constituerunt*, *Nep. Them.* 3 *fin.*; *id. Thras.* 2 *fin.*; *Plin.* 6, 16, 18, § 48. Cf. *Hand, Turs.* II. pp. 662–664.

ex-advocatus, *i, m.*, one who has been an advocate, an ex-advocate, *Aug. Civ. D.* 22, 8.

ex-aedificatio, *önis, f.* [exaedifico], a building, erecting, completion of an edifice; *trop.* of an oration: *ipsa autem exaedificatio posita est in rebus et verbis*, *Cic. de Or.* 2, 15, 63; *Ambros.* in *Psa.* 118, *Serm.* 4, § 15.

ex-aedifico, *ävi, ätum, 1, v. a.* **I.** To finish building, to build up, erect, construct (rare but class.). **A.** Lit.: *oppidum*, **Caes. B. C.* 1, 15, 2: cf. *Liv.* 30, 1 *fin.*:

Capitolium (with *efficere*), *Cic. Verr.* 2, 5, 19: *domos et villas*, *Sall. C.* 12, 3: *templadeum*, *Liv.* 1, 56: *hibernacula*, *id. ib.* 30, 3: *navem*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 5, 18: *hunc mundum*, *id. Ac.* 2, 40 *fin.*—**B.** *Trop.*, to finish, complete: *ne graveris exaedificari id opus, quod institui*, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 35, 164; cf.: *suam incohatam ignaviam*, *Plaut. Trin.* 1, 2, 95.—**II.** To turn out of doors: *me ex his aedibus*, *Plaut. Trin.* 5, 2, 3.

exaequatio, *önis, f.* [exaequo], an equalizing. **I.** Lit., a levelling: *agrorum*, *Serv. Verg. G.* 1, 95; *concr.*, a level, a plane, *Vitr.* 5, 12, 4.—**II.** *Trop.*, a levelling, an equality: *hanc ipsam exaequationem non fero* (cf., shortly before: *aequato omnium cultu*), *Liv.* 34, 4, 14.

ex-aequo, *ävi, ätum, 1, v. a.* **I.** To make even or level with any thing. **A.** Lit. (very rarely): *inferior pars* (ex transillis) *sub aqua exaequanda*, *etc.*, *Vitr.* 5, 12, 3: *tumulus tumulis exaequabant*, *Auct. B. Hisp.* 5 *fin.*—**2.** *Transf.*: *aurum auro expenditur, argentum argento exaequabitur, shall be balanced, compensated*, *Plaut. Rud.* 4, 4, 43.—Freq. and class., **B.** *Trop.*, to place on a level, regard as equal, to equal: *ii, qui sunt in amicitiae conjunctionis necessestidine superiores, exaequare se cum inferioribus debent*, *Cic. Lael.* 20, 71; cf.: *neminem secum dignitate*, **Caes. B. C.* 1, 4, 4; *Auct. Her.* 4, 18, 25; cf.: *vetus miles tironi liber voloni sese exaequari sineret*, *Liv.* 23, 35, 7; so, *aliquem alicui*, *id.* 34, 3; 45, 33: *nos caelo* (victoria), *Lucr.* 1, 79: *facta dictis, i. e. to relate the events with historic accuracy just as they occurred*, *Sall. C.* 3, 2 *Kritz.*: *uti militibus exaequatus cum imperatore labos volentibus esset*, *id. J.* 100, 4: *ad hanc regulam omnem vitam tuam exaequa, conforma*, *Sen. Ep.* 20: *qui omnia jura pretio exaequasset*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 2, 50; cf.: *certaina belli ferro*, *Lucr.* 5, 1296: *libertatem*, *Liv.* 3, 39 *fin.*: *periculum*, *Sall. C.* 59, 1.—**II.** To equal, be equal to any one; with *acc.* (cf. *aequo*): *ut longitudo aut plenitudo harum (syllabarum) multitudinem alterius assequatur et exaequet*, *Auct. Her.* 4, 20, 28: *tetricas Sabinas*, *Ov. Am.* 3, 8, 61.

exaeresimus, *a, um, adj.*, = *ἐξαιρέσιμος*, that may be omitted, taken out: *quod suos dies mensisque congruere volunt... non numquam eximant unum aliquem diem ex mense*: *quos illi exaeresimos dies nominant*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 2, 52, § 129.

exaestuatio, *önis, f.* [exaestuo], a boiling up, a fermentation (post-class.). **I.** Lit., *Sol.* 5, 17.—**II.** *Trop.*: *animi*, *Non.* 464, 10.

ex-aestuo, *ävi, ätum, 1, v. n.* and *a.*, to boil up, foam up, ferment (not freq. till after the Aug. period; in *Cic.* and *Caes.* not at all). **I.** *Neut.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: *exaestuat mare*, *Liv.* 26, 42 *fin.*; *Curt.* 6, 4: *fretum*, *id.* 4, 2: *unda imo verticibus*, *Verg. G.* 3, 240: *Aetna fundo imo*, *id. A.* 3, 577: *bitumen e terra*, *Just.* 1, 2, 7: *Nilus in fossas*, *Suet. Aug.* 18.—**2.** In part., to effervesce, to glow with heat: *Aegyptus torrenti calore solis exaestuat*, *Just.* 2, 1, 16.—*Absol.*: *ut exaestuat, had overheated himself*, *Suet. Tib.* 72 *med.*—**B.** *Trop.*: *mens exaestuat irä*, *Verg. A.* 9, 798; so, *irä*, *Ov. M.* 6, 623; 13, 559; *Stat. Th.* 11, 297: *dolor exaestuat intus*, *Ov. Tr.* 5, 1, 63; cf. *ignis* (amoris), *id. M.* 13, 867; *poet.*: *vates magno igni*, *Luc.* 5, 173.—**II.** *Act.*, to boil up with, to give forth, exhale (very rarely): *hos igitur tellus omnes exaestuat aestus*, *Lucr.* 6, 816; so, *aestus*, *id.* 2, 1137.

exaggeranter, *adv.*, copiously, v. *exaggero fin.* *1.

exaggeratio, *önis, f.* [exaggero], a heaping or raising up. **I.** Lit. *concr.*, in plur., *Just.* 2, 1 *fin.* (al. *aggregationes*).—**II.** *Trop.*, elevation, exaltation (very seldom); *amplitudinem et quasi quandam exaggerationem quam altissimam animi*, **Cic. Tusc.* 2, 26, 64: *aliqua speciosa orationis, cumulation, exaggeration*, *Gell.* 13, 24, 9; cf. *ib.* § 16.

***exaggerator**, *öris, m.* [id.], one who increases, an enlarger: *famae*, *Hier. Ep.* 22, 8; *id. ad Eustoch.* 28.

ex-aggero, *ävi, ätum, 1, v. a.*, to raise a mound, dam, or dike; to heap up (class.; cf.: *acervo*, *coacervo*, *cumulo*, *aggero*). **I.**

Lit.: aggesta humo planitiem, Curt. 6, 5; terram, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 139: clivum super capita columnarum, id. 36, 14, 21, § 96: locum operibus, to surround with ramparts, Vitruv. 10, 22: pluribus stramentis exaggerandum esse aviarium, to be abundantly filled, supplied, Col. 8, 11, 9.—**B.** Transf., to enlarge, increase by heaping up: rem familiarem, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92; so, magnas opes, Phaedr. 3, prol. 25.—**II.** Trop.: hic alteri alteris mortem mortis exaggerabant, they mutually heaped up death upon death, Auct. B. Hisp. 5 fin.—Far more freq., **B.** Transf., to exalt, amplify, heighten, magnify, exaggerate: nihil est ad exaggerandam et amplificandam orationem accommodatius, quam, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 27; cf.: oratio nimis alta et exaggerata (opp. humilis et abjecta), id. Or. 59, 192: quasi exaggerata altius oratio (with elatio et altitudo orationis), id. Brut. 17, 66: artem oratione, id. de Or. 1, 55; cf. beneficium verbis, id. Planc. 29, 71: immanitatem parricidii vi orationis, Quint. 9, 2, 53: injuriam nostram, id. 6, 2, 23: animus excelsus et altus et virtutibus exaggeratus, Cic. Par. 5 fin.: Xenocrates exaggerans tanto opere virtutem, extenuans cetera et abiciens, id. Tusc. 5, 18, 51: auctae exaggerataeque fortunae, id. Cat. 4, 9 fin.: juventam alicujus honoribus, Vell. 2, 129, 2. Hence, ***1.** **exaggeranter**, adv., with many words, Tert. de Carn. Chr. 19.—**2.** **exaggeratus**, a, um, *P. a.*, cumulated, heightened, elevated (very seldom): exaggerata verborum volubilitate, Petr. 124, 3.—*Comp.*, Gell. 13, 24, 25; cf. ib. § 9.

exagitatio, ōnis, *f.* [exagito], a disturbance (late Lat.): mentis, Acr. ad Hor. S. 2, 3, 208.

***exagitator**, ōris, *m.* [exagito, II. B. 1.], one who severely blames, a censurer: omnium rhetorum, Cic. Or. 13, 42.

ex-āgito, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.*, to drive out of its position or place; to stir up, rouse up, disturb. **I.** Lit. (very seldom): ut quicquid faecis subsederit exagitet, et in summum reducat, Col. 12, 19, 4: vis (venti) exagitata foras erumpitur, Lucr. 6, 533.—*Poet.*: lustra ferarum Venatu, to disturb, Sil. 16, 553: lepus hic aliis exagitandus erit, to rouse, start, Ov. A. A. 3, 662; cf. Petr. 131, 7.—**II.** Trop., to rouse up (qs. like a wild beast), to disquiet, harass, persecute, disturb, torment. **A.** In gen.: insectandis exagitandisque nummaris judicibus, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8; cf. Prop. 2, 8, 19: permulti sedes suas patrias, istius injuriis exagitati, reliquerant, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18: ab Suevis complures annos exagitati bello premebantur et agricultura prohibebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 2; cf. id. ib. 2, 29 fin.: at omnes di exagitant me, si, etc., Hor. S. 2, 6, 54; cf. Ov. F. 5, 141: exagitari verberibus Furiarum, Suet. Ner. 34: quos flagitium, egestas, conscius animus exagitabat, Sall. C. 14, 3: senatus vulgi rumoribus exagitatus, id. ib. 29, 1: rem publicam seditionibus, id. ib. 51, 32.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To scold, rail at, to attack violently, to censure, criticize, satirize, rally (cf.: objurgo, improbo, increpo, vitupero, calumniar, reprehendo; peto, incuso, etc.): hi omnes convicio L. Lentuli consulis correpti exagitantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 2, 4: cum etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut putidus, Cic. Or. 8 fin.; cf. Suet. Aug. 86: inventi sunt, qui hanc dicendi exercitationem exagitant atque contemnerent, Cic. de Or. 3, 16: in rebus palam a consularibus exagitat et in summam invidiam adductis, id. Fam. 1, 1 fin.; cf. Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 3: exagitantur omnes ejus fraudes atque fallaciae, Cic. Clu. 36, 101; cf. id. Sull. 21: quod apud Lucillum scite exagitat in Albucio Scaevola, quam lepide lexis compostae, etc., id. Or. 44, 149.—**2.** To stir up, irritate, excite: coepere (tribuni) senatum criminando plebem exagitare, Sall. C. 38, 1; cf. vulgum, id. J. 73, 5.—In a good sense: hujus disputationibus et exagitat maxime orator est et adjutus, incited, urged onwards, Cic. Or. 3, 12.—Of abstract objects: in tali tempore tanta vis hominis leniunda quam exagitanda videbatur, Sall. C. 48, 5; Tac. A. 4, 12.—**B.** Transf., to stir up, excite the passions themselves: ne et meum maerorem exagitem et te in eundem luc-

tum vocem, Cic. Att. 3, 7, 2; tristes curas, Luc. 8, 44: furores imitari corde, Cat. 64, 94.

exāgium, ii, *n.* [ex-ago; cf. examen, II.], a weighing, weight; a balance (late Lat.), Theod. et Val. Nov. 25; Inscr. Orell. 3166; cf. ἔξαγιον pensatio; ἔξαγιζω examinatio, Gloss. Philox.

† **exāgōgā**, ae, *f.*, = ἔξαγωγή (pure Lat. evectio), an exportation of goods, export, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 17; id. Truc. 4, 2, 6: bonorum exagoga, id. ib. 2, 7, 2; cf.: Exagogen evectioem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 80, 15 Müll.

ex-ālāpo, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, to box on the ears: exalapandus et flagellandus, August. in Psal. 49, 6.

ex-albesco, būi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, to become white. **I.** Lit. (very rarely), Gell. 12, 1, 12.—More freq., **II.** Trop., to grow white, turn pale from fright, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218; and in Fin. 5, 11, 31; Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 48; id. de Or. 1, 26, 121.

ex-albidus, a, um, *adj.*, whitish, white (repeatedly in Pliny): rami (arboris), Plin. 12, 17, 39, § 78: folia urticae, id. 24, 19, 112, § 172: vina, id. 23, 1, 22, § 40.

ex-albo, no perf., ātum, 1, *v. a.* [albus], to make white, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 10; 4, 8.

ex-alburnatus, a, um, *adj.* [alburnum], deprived of the alburnum: robur, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 204.

exaltatio, ōnis, *f.* [exalto]. **I.** Exaltation, elevation (eccl. Lat.): ab exaltatione tua dispersae sunt gentes, Vulg. Isa. 33, 3.—**II.** Trop., pride, haughtiness: non congruit professoribus humilitatis, Tert. Cult. Fem. 3; cf. oculorum, Vulg. Prov. 21, 4: stultorum, id. ib. 3, 35.

exaltative, adv. [id.], in an exalted state, under inspiration: propheta se convertit, Cassiod. in Psal. 9, 33.

ex-alto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [altus] (post-Aug.; mostly eccl. Lat.). **I.** To raise, elevate, exalt: deus alia exaltat, alia submittit, Sen. Q. N. 3 proem.: TERMINOS VERTVSTATE COLLAPPOS, Inscr. Fabr. p. 748, no. 555: solium, Vulg. Isa. 14, 13.—**B.** Trop.: exaltare, Deus, be praised, Vulg. Psal. 56, 5: vocem, id. Isa. 13, 2 et saep.—**II.** To deepen: fodiunt (sulcos) et exaltant in tres pedes, Col. 3, 13, 4: sulcum, id. 3, 13, 9: orbem ablaqueationis, id. 4, 4, 2.

***ex-alūminatus**, a, um, *adj.* [alumen], of the color of alum: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 113.

ex-āmārico, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, to imbitter exceedingly: doloribus [Hilar.] Anon. in Job, 2, p. 137.

ex-āmbio, ii, ātum, 4, *v. n.* and *a.* (late Lat.). **I.** Neut., to go round asking, soliciting: ad Martyras, Cypr. Ep. 20.—**II.** Act., to ask, solicit a person: viros, mulieres, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 19: suffragium tui favoris, Symm. Ep. 7, 49: exambita regia, Amm. 26, 7.

ex-āmen, inis, *n.* [for ex-agmen, from ex and ago; cf. contaminio and contagies, flamen and flare]. **I.** A multitude issuing forth or flying out, a swarm. Primarily and class. of a swarm of bees: res rusticae laetae sunt tum pecudum pastu, apium examiniibus, florum omnium varietate, Cic. de Sen. 15 fin.; so, apium, id. Off. 1, 44, 157; id. Div. 1, 33 fin.; Liv. 4, 33 et saep.; cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 29; Col. 9, 3 fin.; 9, 4 fin. et saep.; Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 23; Verg. G. 2, 452; 4, 21; 103 et saep.—**B.** Transf., a multitude, crowd, shoal, swarm (freq. only after the Aug. per.): locustarum, Liv. 42, 10: piscium, Plin. 31, 1, 1, § 2: pullorum (arboris), Lucr. 5, 1364: juvenum, Hor. C. 1, 35, 31: infantium, Plin. Pan. 26, 1; cf. Just. 25, 2 fin.: vernarum, Hor. Epod. 2, 65; cf. servorum, Cic. Harusp. Resp. 12, 25: Graium vatium, Stat. S. 5, 3, 284: stuprorum (i. e. feminarum stupratarum), Prop. 2, 32, 41 (30, 41 M.) et saep.—In late Lat. even of abstract things: malorum, Arn. 2, p. 46: maerorum, id. fin.: actuum, Amm. 21, 5: dilationum, id. 30, 4 et saep.—**II.** A means of examining; hence, the tongue of a balance (very rare): examen est ligula vel lignum, quod mediam hastam ad pondera adaequanda tenet, Schol. Pers. 1, 6; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 80, 14:

Juppiter ipse duas aequato examine lances Sustinet, Verg. A. 12, 725; Cod. Theod. 12, 7, 1.—**B.** Trop., a weighing, consideration, examination: examenve improbum in illa Castiges trutina, Pers. 1, 6: legum, Ov. M. 9, 552; cf. vitae, Stat. S. 3, 3, 203.

exāmināte, adv., carefully, considerately, *v.* examino, *P. a. fin.*

exāminatio, ōnis, *f.* [examino]. **I.** Lit., i. q. libratio, an equipoise, equilibrium, Vitruv. 10, 8.—**II.** Trop., a weighing, examination (post-class.), Dig. 3, 5, 8; 47, 14, 1 fin.

exāminātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. ***I.** Lit., a weigher, Cassiod. Var. 6, 18 fin.—**II.** Trop., an examiner (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 9; Aug. contr. Cresc. 3, 73.

***exāminātorius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], belonging to an examination: martyria fidei, Tert. adv. Gnost. 7.

exāminātrix, icis, *f.* [id.], she that tests or tries: tentatio, August. Sanct. Virg. 46.

exāminātus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from examino.

exāmīno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [examen]. ***I.** (acc. to examen, I.).—*Neut.*, to form swarms, to swarm: examinant alvi, Col. 9, 14, 5.—**II.** (acc. to examen, II.). **A.** Lit. **1.** Act., to weigh (class.): (aer) tamquam paribus examinatus ponderibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43; cf.: ad certum pondus, *Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 4.—**2.** *Neut.*: alicui, to be in equilibrium with a thing, to counterbalance, counterpoise, Vitruv. 10, 8.—**B.** Trop., act., to weigh, ponder, consider, examine, try, test (class.): non aurificis statera, sed quadam populari trutina examinari, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159; cf.: omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus, id. Rep. 3, 8; so, aliquid suis ponderibus, id. Planc. 32 fin.: diligenter verborum omnium pondera, id. Or. 8, 26; Quint. 10, 3, 5: emendatam loquendi regulam, id. 1, 5, 1; juncturam syllabarum longarum et brevium aurium mensura, Gell. 16, 18, 3: (Parrhasius) examinasse subtilius lineas traditur (shortly after: circumscriptum omnia), Quint. 12, 10, 4 Spald.: male verum examinat omnis Corruptus iudex, *Hor. S. 2, 2, 8; cf. of judicial examination, Quint. 12, 3, 6; Dig. 30, 58; 33, 7, 12, § 43.—Hence, **exāmīnatus**, a, um, *P. a.*, tried, i. e. careful, thoughtful (late Lat.): examinatissima diligentia, Aug. Conf. 7, 6.—*Adv.*: **exāmīnate**, carefully, considerately: credere, Tert. Praescr. 33.—*Comp.*: examinatus deliberare, Amm. 25, 7.

***ex-amplexor**, āri, *v. dep. a.*, to clasp, embrace, Auct. Her. 4, 52 fin.

***ex-āmurco**, āre, *v. a.* [amurca].—*Prop.*, to cleanse from dregs.—*Transf.*, to deprive of moisture, to dry, App. M. 4, p. 149, 14.

ex-āmussim, adv. [amussis, by the rule, i. e.], exactly, precisely, perfectly (=ad amussim, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 26; Gell. 1, 4, 1; 20, 1, 34); cf. Sisenn. ap. Charis. p. 178; Non. 9, 6 sq.; p. 80, 19 Müll. (ante- and post-class.): aedes Factae probe, examussim, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 19: rem examussim disputare, id. Men. prol. 50; App. M. 2, p. 128, 13: nae ista edepol... examussim est optima, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 213; App. M. 4, p. 150, 33; id. ib. 11, p. 271; cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 664.

***ex-ancillātus**, a, um, *Part.* [ancillor], serving like a slave: anima falsis dis, Tert. Apol. 17 fin.

ex-ānclo (less accurately -antlo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (an archaic word; mostly ante-class.; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 40), to draw or bring out as a servant. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: clavum, Pac. ap. Non. 29, 2, 7.—**B.** In partic., to draw out a liquid=exhaurio: vinum poculo pauxillulo saepe, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 116.—*Poet.*: nisi patrem materno sanguine exanclando ulciscer, i. e. spilling, shedding=effundendo, Enn. ap. Non. 292, 16 (Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 32), exanciare, effundere, Non. ib.—**II.** Trop., to go through, suffer, endure something (esp. a misfortune, grievance): clades impatibiles, Att. ap. Non. 292, 12 (Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 147): aerumnas, labores, Lucil. ib. 14: quantis cum aerumnis illum exancilavi diem, Enn. ap. Non. p. 292, 9 (Rib.

Trag. Fragm. p. 26); cf.: tot belli annos, Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30, 64 (as a translation of Hom. Il. 2, 328): o multa dictu gravia, perperu aspera, quae corpore exanclata atque animo pertuli id. poet. Tusc. 2, 8, 20 (translation of Soph. Trach. 1048).—In prose in Cicero (perh. only as a poet. reminiscence): Herculi quendam laborem exanclatum a Carneade, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 34.—Hence, **B**, *To endure to the end, exhaust*: cum exanclavisset omnes labores, tum, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: fere exanclavimus Tyranni saevom ingenium, Att. ap. Non. 292, 10 (Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 171 sq.).

exanguis, v. exsanguis.

* **ex-animābilit̄er**, adv. [exanimō], half dead with fear or horror, Nov. ap. Non. 376, 12.

ex-animālis, e, adj. pass. (perh. only in Plaut.), *lifeless, dead*: ni illum exanimalem faxo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 7.—**Act.**, *deadly*: curae exanimales, id. Rud. 1, 4, 2.

exanimatio, ōnis, f. [exanimō]. **I**. *A depriving of breath, suffocating*: volvarum, i. e. hysterical passion, Plin. 32, 3, 13, § 28 (for which suffocatio, id. 20, 5, 15, § 30, and strangulatus, id. 26, 15, 90, § 153).—**II**. *Trop.*, *terror, fright*: exanimatio metus subsequens et quasi comes pavoris, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19; cf. id. ib. 4, 6, 13: si cavebimus, ne in perturbationes atque exanimaciones incidamus, id. Off. 1, 36, 131.

ex-animis, e, and **ex-animus**, a, um (cf. Wagner ad Verg. A. 4, 8; the latter form common in the plur., of which the former has only exanimēs, nom. and acc.), adj. [anima], *lifeless, dead* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. and Caes.; cf.: inanimis, exanimatus, mortuus). **I**. Lit. (a) *Form exanimis*: (columba) Decidit exanimis, Verg. A. 5, 517; cf. id. ib. 5, 481: ut exanimem labentem ex equo Scipionem vidit, Liv. 25, 34 fin.: aliquamdiu jacuit, Suet. Caes. 82 et saep.: corpus, Ov. M. 14, 728; 10, 721; 13, 433; Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 2; Curt. 8, 11, 16; 9, 5, 8; Plin. 9, 21, 38, § 74: caro, id. 11, 33, 39, § 114; Quint. 4, 2, 13; cf. artus, Ov. M. 2, 336.—**Poet.**: gelidae exanimaeque favillae, i. e. dead, extinguished, Stat. Th. 12, 418: hiems, i. e. calm, without wind, id. ib. 7, 88.—(β) *Form exanimus*: pueri, Lucr. 6, 1256: nos juvenem exanimum... vano maestri comitatur honore, Verg. A. 11, 51: pacem me exanimis et Martis sorte peremptis Oratis? id. ib. 11, 110: partim exanimos ante vallum aut in amnem Rhenum proiciunt, Tac. A. 1, 32: corpus exanimum, Lucr. 6, 705; so, corpus (corpora), id. 6, 1273; Col. 12, 45, 4; Curt. 10, 10, 12; Verg. A. 1, 484; 6, 149; 9, 444; Liv. 25, 26; Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 8.—**As subst.**: **exanima**, ōrum, n., *lifeless things*, Lact. 2, 2, 17; id. Epit. 25, 15.—**II**. *Transf.*, half dead with fear, terrified, dismayed (very rare; only in form exanimis): audiit exanimis, Verg. A. 4, 672; cf. Hor. S. 1, 1, 76; 2, 6, 114; Liv. 1, 25, 6.

ex-animō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I**. *To deprive of air or wind*. **A**. Lit.: folles, i. e. to press together, so as to force out the air, Auct. Aetnae, 560.—**B**. *Transf.* (in pass.), *to be out of breath, weakened, exhausted*: simul fore ut duplicato cursu Caesaris milites exanimarentur et lassitudine conficerentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 2: milites cursu ac lassitudine exanimati, id. B. G. 2, 23, 1; 3, 19, 1; Plaut. As. 2, 1, 17; id. Cas. 3, 5, 8; 3, 3, 10.—**b**. *Of impers. or abstr. things, to be weakened*: (vini faex) celerime exanimatur loco non incluso condita, loses its strength, Plin. 23, 2, 31, § 64: nolo verba exilliter exanimata exire, with feeble breath, i. e. lifeless, tame, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41.—**II**. *To deprive of life, to kill* (freq. and class.). **A**. Lit.: telum saepe nocentes Praeterit exanimatque indignos, Lucr. 2, 1104: aliquem, id. 6, 243; Suet. Aug. 29; Curt. 7, 3; Hor. C. 2, 17, 1; cf.: se taxo, Caes. B. G. 6, 31 fin.—**b**. *In pass.*, *to be deprived of life, be killed, to die*: (Epaminondas) cum gravi vulnere exanimari se videret, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97; cf. Nep. Epam. 9 fin.; so Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 47; Caes. B. G. 6, 16, 4; Suet. Caes. 39 fin. al.; cf. in the part. perf.: exanimatus, killed, dead, Lucr. 6, 1256 (with exanimis); Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 6; 7, 25, 2 and 3; Liv. 9, 1, 25, 7; 22, 7 fin. al.—**B**. *Trop.*, *to deprive of life or spirit, to*

alarm or terrify greatly, to put out of one's senses with fright, horror, etc.; to agitate, trouble: vorsor in amoris rota miser, Exanimor, feror, differor, distrahor, diripior, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5: oratio haec me miseram exanimavit metu, Ter. And. 1, 5, 16; cf.: te metus exanimant iudiciorum atque legum, Cic. Par. 2, 18: Decius torpidos somno insuper pavore exanimat, Liv. 7, 36: adolescentulus sic initio accusationis exanimatus sum, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: me exanimant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, id. Mil. 34, 93: Tulliae meae morbus et imbecillitas corporis me exanimat, id. Att. 11, 6, 4: cur me querelis exanimas (= conturbas, summo maerore afficis) tuis? Hor. C. 2, 17, 1; cf. id. S. 1, 4, 127; id. Ep. 2, 1, 178 et saep.—*In the part. perf.*: exanimata metu, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 32; cf. Cic. Mil. 23; id. Verr. 2, 2, 77; id. Cat. 4, 2: non me fefellit, sensi; eo exanimatus fui, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 4, 64; id. Ps. 1, 1, 7; Ter. And. 1, 1, 104; id. Phorm. 5, 1, 5; Verg. A. 5, 805; Stat. Th. 4, 760 al.

exanimus, a, um, v. exanimis.

† **exanthēma**, ātis, n., = ἐξάνθημα, *an eruption on the skin, exanthema*, Marc. Emp. 19 (in Cels. 5, 28, 15, written as Greek).

exantlo, v. exantlo.

ex-āpēriō, ire, v. a., *to open wide, throw open* (very rare): exapertae repente delubri fores, et audita major humana vox, Tac. H. 5, 13: implicatissimam nodositatem, to undo, unloose, Aug. Conf. 10.

ex-āporiō, āri, v. dep., *to be in utter perplexity*: nec aporiat exaporiantur, Ruf. Aquil. Orig. in Cant. p. 305.

* **ex-āpto**, āre, v. a., *to fit, adjust*: Dco coronas, App. M. 11, p. 271, 19.

ex-āptus, a, um, adj., *fastened* (very rare): exaptum pendere onus ingens, Lucil. ap. Non. 235, 7; cf.: ex quo orbe pendeant exapta catenis tintinabula, Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 92; so Fronto Fer. Als. p. 213 Mai.

* **ex-āquesco**, escēre, v. n., *to turn to water*: mundus tum exignescere, tum exaquesco videtur, Censor. 18, 11.

exaratio, ōnis, f. [exarō] (late Lat.).

* **I**. *A ploughing up*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 637.—*** II**. *Transf.*, *a writing, composition*, Sid. Carm. 9, 335.

† **exarchus**, i, m., = ἐξάρχος, *a superintendant, overseer*: monasteriorum, Just. Nov. 133, 4.

ex-ardēo, ēre, 2, v. a. (eccl. Lat.). **I**. *Prop.*, *to burn*: ignis, Vulg. Sir. 16, 7; cf. ib. 28, 14; 27.—**II**. *Trop.*, of the feelings, *to be inflamed, blaze out*: in brevi ira, Vulg. Ps. 2, 13: in desideris suis, id. Rom. 1, 27.

ex-ardesco, arsi, arsum, 3, v. inch. n., *qs. to blaze out, i. e. to kindle, take fire* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense and in Cic.; cf.: ardeo, ferveo, caleo, flagro, candeo, uro, etc., incendior, inflammor, etc.). **I**. Lit.: nulla materies tam facilis ad exardescendum est, quae, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 45 fin.: sulphur exardescens, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 175.—**B**. *Transf.*, of the sun's heat: exarsit dies, Mart. 3, 67, 6.—*And of a fiery color*: fulgor carbunculi exardescens, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 94.—**II**. *Trop.*, *to be kindled, inflamed, to break out* (in a good and bad sense). **A**. *Of personal subjects*: exarsit iracundia ac stomacho, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20; cf. id. de Or. 3, 1, 4: (Induciomarus) multo gravius hoc dolore exarsit, *Caes. B. G. 5, 4, 5: infestius Papirum exarsurum, Liv. 8, 33; cf. gravior, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 4: hand secus exarsit quam Circo taurus aperto, Ov. M. 12, 102: adeo exarserant animi, Liv. 3, 30; so, animis, Tac. A. 1, 51 fin.: libidinibus indomitis, id. ib. 6, 1: in omni genere amplificatiois, Cic. Or. 29, 102: hodierno die ad spem libertatis exarsimus, id. Phil. 4, 6 fin.: ad cupiditatem libertatis recuperandae, id. ib. 11, 2; id. Verr. 2, 1, 25: ad bellum, Liv. 41, 27, 3; Tac. A. 12, 38: plebes ad id maxime indignatione exarsit, Liv. 4, 6; cf.: ad quod exarsit adeo, ut, etc., Tac. A. 1, 74: milites in perniciosam seditionem exarsuri, Liv. 40, 35, 7; cf.: in iras, Verg. A. 7, 445; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 32: in proelium, Tac. H. 1, 64.—*Of the passion of love*: in C. Silium ita exarserat (Messalina),

Tac. A. 11, 12.—**2**. *Of impersonal and abstract subjects*: immane quantum animi exarsere, Sall. H. Fragm. 2, 53 (p. 229 ed. Gerl.): ex quo exardescit sive amor, sive amicitia, Cic. Lael. 27, 100; cf.: novum atque atrox proelium, Liv. 27, 2: admirabilis quaedam benevolentiae magnitudo, Cic. Lael. 9, 29: ira, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58; cf.: iracundia exercitus in eum, Tac. H. 1, 58: ambitio, Liv. 3, 35; 35, 10: violentia Turni, Verg. A. 11, 376: dolor Alcidae, id. ib. 8, 220 et saep.: injuria, Cic. Lael. 21, 76: bellum, id. Lig. 1, 3; Liv. 40, 58; 41, 25; cf.: certamina inter patres plebemque, Tac. H. 2, 38: seditio, id. ib. 2, 27: tanta ista importunitas inauditi sceleris, Cic. Sull. 27, 75: fames auri, Plin. 33, 3, 14, § 48 et saep.: tum propter multorum delicta etiam ad innocentium periculum tempus illud exarserat, Cic. Sull. 6: altercatio ex iracundia muliebri in contentione animorum exarsit, Liv. 10, 23; cf.: studia in proelium, Tac. H. 1, 64: Corinthiorum vasorum pretia in immensum exarsisse, i. e. had risen, Suet. Tib. 34; cf.: quibus initis in tantum admirationi haec exarserit, Plin. 37 prooem. § 2: ira, Vulg. Ps. 88, 45 al. (See also exandefacio and incendio.)

* **Part. perf.**: exarsus, a, um, *burned up*: res vestras incendio exarsas esse, Cod. Just. 9, 1, 11.

* **ex-ārefiō**, ēri, v. pass. [arefacio], *to dry up, become completely dry*: fucus marinus, Plin. 26, 10, 66, § 103.

ex-areno, v. exhareno.

ex-āresco, rūi, 3, v. inch. n., *to dry up, become completely dry* (rare, but class.).

I. Lit.: vestimenta uvida, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 20: frumentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 32: silva omnis radicitus, Suet. Galb. 1: amnes, Cic. Pis. 33, 82; id. Div. 1, 19 fin.; cf. fontes, *Caes. B. C. 3, 49, 5: lacus et stagna, Dig. 41, 1, 12: lacrimae, to dry up, Cic. Att. 10, 14.—**II**. *Trop.*: neque dum exarui ex amoenis rebus et voluptatibus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 46: sic omnis fetus repressus, exustusque flos siti veteris ubertatis exaruit, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: cum vetustate exaruit opinio, dried up, extinguished, id. Tusc. 3, 31, 75; cf.: vetus urbanitas, id. Fam. 7, 31: facultas orationis, id. ib. 9, 18, 3.

* **ex-āridus**, a, um, adj., *dried up, quite dry*.—*Trop.*: status Judaeorum (with emortuus), Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

ex-armatio, ōnis, f. [exarmo], *a weakening, lessening*: fluxurarum, Cypr. Sing. Cler. 39.

ex-armo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to deprive of arms, to disarm* (post-Aug.). **I**. Lit.: cohortes, Tac. H. 2, 76 fin.: dextras, Luc. 5, 356: Medos, id. 8, 387; Col. 7, 3, 5; cf. Lampr. Hel. 21.—**B**. *Transf.* **1**. *Navem*, i. e. to unrig, dismantle. Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 17, 6; id. Contr. 3, 15, 9.—**Absol.**, *to lose the rigging of a ship*: et si exarmavit, tamen reliquias navigii aptat ad cursum, Sen. Ep. 30, 3; cf. Dig. 14, 2, 2.—**2**. (Causa pro effectu.) *To deprive of strength, to weaken*: serpentem diro veneno, i. e. to render harmless, Sil. 1, 411; so, taurum, Val. Fl. 7, 597: tigres, Manil. 4, 235: aequor (terrae cingentes), Claud. Epigr. 35, 4: Romani exarmati, weakened, Vell. 2, 17 Ruhnck.—**II**. *Trop.*, *to disarm*: filium mater Veturia lacrimis suis exarmavit, Flor. 1, 22, 3 Duker.; cf.: nautas mirabili forma, Petr. 105, 7: accusationem, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 29.

ex-aro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to plough or dig up* (class.). **I**. Lit.: radices, Cato. R. R. 61; id. ap. Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 127; Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 46: sepulcra, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: terminos (with deicere), Dig. 10, 1, 4, § 4: deum, puerum, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 51; 2, 38, 80.—**II**. *Transf.* **A**. *To raise, produce by tillage*: tantum frumenti, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 6, 38; cf. Zumpt, ib. 2, 3, 47.—**B**. *In gen.*, *to plough, till, cultivate*, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 1; Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 9: locum de integro, Col. 2, 18, 3: agrum, Pall. Aug. 1: viam publicam, Dig. 43, 10, 4; with effodere mala, i. e. to dig up the earth about them, Pall. Febr. 25, 14.—**Poet.**: cum rugis vetus frontem senectus exaret, furrows, wrinkles, *Hor. Epod. 8, 4 (cf. aro).—**C**. *To write, note, set down something on tablets* (used by Cic. only in his letters): undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, hoc literula-

rum exaravi, Cic. Att. 12, 1; cf. id. ib. 13, 38; id. Fam. 12, 20 *fin.*: novum proemium, id. Att. 16, 6 *fin.*: ad te harum exemplum in codicillis, id. Fam. 9, 26; cf.: binos codicillos, Suet. Oth. 10: id ipsum his versibus exaravi, etc., Plin. Ep. 7, 4, 5; cf.: librum tertium Aesopii stilo, Phaedr. 3, prol. 29: versus, Suet. Ner. 52; Vulg. Job, 19, 23.—**D.** Latera, to flog severely, Amm. 15, 7, 5.

* **ex-articulātus**, a, um, *adj.*, inarticulate, irregular: sonus tinnitusque, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 8.

* **ex-asciātus**, a, um, *Part.* [ascio], *heven out*; hence, in gen., properly prepared: opus, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 93.

exasperatio, ōnis, *f.* [exaspero], a roughness, Scrib. Comp. 222; Veg. Vet. 5, 61, 1.—**II.** Bitterness, exasperation, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16; Macr. S. 7, 12, 38.

* **exasperātrix**, icis, *f.* [id.], she who irritates or exasperates, Vulg. Ezech. 2, 8.

ex-aspero, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to make rough, to roughen (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: fauces, Cels. 1, 3; cf.: summam cutem, id. 3, 27: arterias, Plin. 22, 23, 48; § 100: corpus, id. 31, 6, 34, § 67: tussim, id. 23, 4, 51, § 97: faucium vitio exasperatur vox, Quint. 11, 3, 20: undas, to roughen, stir up, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 27: mare fluctibus, Liv. 37, 12 *fin.* (cf. aspero).—**Poet.**: aegida innumeris signis, i. e. to adorn with raised sculptures, Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 193: ense saxo, to sharpen, whet, Sil. 4, 19.—**II.** Trop., to irritate, provoke, exasperate: durati (Gallograeci) tot malis exasperatique, made savage, Liv. 38, 17, 17: exasperavit animos ferocia nimia Harpali, id. 42, 14; so, animos, id. 28, 25; 33, 39; Cels. 3, 5 *fin.*; cf.: animum hoc criminum genere, Liv. 40, 20 *fin.*: Ligures exasperati, id. 42, 26: majorem civitatis partem, Val. Max. 6, 5, 3: canes, i. e. to incite, set on, App. M. 4, p. 143; cf. apes, Col. 9, 15, 4 et saep.: rem verbis exasperavit, exasperated, made worse, Quint. 4, 2, 75.

* **exauctoritas**, ātis, *f.* [exauctoror], a discharge from military service, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 35.

ex-auctōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* Milit. t. t., to discharge from service (after sixteen years of service, before the end of the usual term of twenty years, i. e. before the regular missio; see missio). This discharge was either an honorable one or a punishment. The honorably discharged soldiers remained four years in the army as a separate corps under a vexillum, with peculiar privileges; cf. mitto, dimitto). **I.** Prop. **A.** Of an honorable discharge (not ante-Aug.): omnes milites exauctorati domum dimitterentur, Liv. 32, 1; 25, 20; 29, 1; 36, 40 *fin.*; 41, 5 *fin.*; Suet. Tib. 30; Tac. A. 1, 36 *fin.*: milites licentia sola se, ubi velint, exauctorant, Liv. 8, 34, 9.—**B.** In a bad sense, to dismiss, cashier on account of a crime = dimittere ignominiae causa, Dig. 3, 2, 2, § 2; Suet. Aug. 24; id. Vitell. 10; id. Vesp. 8; Tac. H. 1, 20; Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 5; cf. Dict. of Antiq. p. 638 a.—**II.** Trop.: verba exauctorata a sequenti aetate repudiataque, discarded, obsolete, Macr. S. 1, 5.

exaudibilis, e, *adj.* [exaudio], that may be heard or listened to, Aug. Sol. 1, 1.—**II.** Giving ear to requests, listening, Schol. Juv. 13, 248.

ex-audio, īvi or īi, ītum, 4, *v. a.* **I.** To hear or perceive clearly (class.): Nec satis exaudiebam, nec sermonis fallebar tamen, Quae loquerentur, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 55; cf. id. Merc. 4, 3, 8; id. Men. 3, 2, 13; id. Trin. 3, 3, 25: cum aequilantum progressus esset, subito exaudivit hinnitus, Cic. Div. 1, 33 *fin.*; cf. id. Att. 13, 48; Caes. B. G. 6, 39, 1; 7, 61, 3; id. B. C. 1, 66, 1; 3, 105, 3; Liv. 1, 29; 2, 27; 5, 52; 8, 33 et saep.: maxima voce, ut omnes exaudire possint, dico semperque dicam, Cic. Sull. 1, 33; cf. id. ib. 12, 34; id. Leg. 3; Caes. B. G. 5, 30, 1; id. B. C. 3, 94, 6; Liv. 1, 27.—With acc. and *inf.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 87, 4.—**II.** Less freq. in the signif. of audio. **A.** To hear, perceive by hearing: quam multa, quae nos fugiunt in cantu, exaudiunt in eo genere exercitatu, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20: exaudi, vultusque attolle jacentes, Ov. M. 4, 144: tum denique saxa non exauditi ruberunt sanguine vatis, id. ib. 11, 19: Haec vix proximis exaudientibus dixerat, Curt. 7, 7: fingere cinctutis non

exaudita Cethegis, Hor. A. P. 50.—**Poet.**: licet has exaudiat herbas (i. e. hos cantus), Luc. 6, 715.—**B.** To hearken, listen to; to regard, grant: tantum miserere precesque Supplicis exaudi, Ov. M. 13, 856; so, preces, Luc. 6, 706; Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 13: dirae exaudita ab omnibus diis, Liv. 40, 5, 1: vota precesque, Verg. A. 11, 157; Stat. Th. 11, 616: vota populi, Sen. Contr. 1, 3, 10: quae optamus, Plin. Pan. 94, 2.—**Abso.**, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 51; Lact. 7, 16, 12; 7, 17, 11; Vulg. Ps. 142, 1 et saep.—**C.** To give heed to, to obey: ridebit monitor non exauditus, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 14: exaudi, Ov. M. 9, 122.—**D.** To understand, comprehend = intellegere: nomina, Dig. 33, 10, 7; cf. verba, ib. 45, 1, 99.

exauditiō, ōnis, *f.* [exaudio, II. B.], a hearkening to, granting: oratio exauditione dei dignior, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 24; Vulg. 2 Chron. 33, 19.

exauditor, ōris, *m.* [id.], one who hearkens to, grants, Vulg. Sirach. 35, 19.

ex-augeo, ēre, *v. a.*, to increase exceedingly (rare): amplius, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 193 Müll. (Ann. v. 270 ed. Vahlen): benefacta majorum tuorum exauge, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 9; ib. 32: opinionem, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 3.

* **exauguratio**, ōnis, *f.* [exauguro], a desecrating, profaning: omnium sacellorum exaugurationes, Liv. 1, 55, 3.

ex-augūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to apply to profane uses a thing which has been consecrated, to desecrate, profane (very rare): fana, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. nequiritum, p. 162, 32 Müll.; cf. Liv. 1, 55: vestalem, Gell. 6, 7, 14: sacerdotes, Capitol. M. Aurel. 4.

* **ex-auspicio**, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, to take an augury from any thing: ex vinculis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 108.

* **ex-ballisto**, āre, *v. a.* [ballista], a comically formed word, to put an end to, to finish or conquer with the ballista: Ballionem exballistabo lepide, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 10.

* **ex-bibo**, ēre, = ebibo, to drink out, drink up: neque illic calidum exhibit in prandium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 19 (Ritschl. bibit).

† **exbōla**, ae, *f.*, = ἐξβολή, a kind of missile, weapon, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 108 (Com. Rel. p. 24 Rib.).

‡ **exbures** exinteratas, sive exburae, quae exhiberunt, quasi epotae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 79, 11 Müll.

* **excaecator**, ōris, *m.* [excaeco], one who blinds, Aug. Serm. 43 ex Homil. 50.

ex-caeco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to blind, make blind (rare). **I.** Lit.: num ergo is excaecat nos aut orbat sensibus? etc., *Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74; Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 200; Flor. 2, 20, 5.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To deprive a plant of the eyes or buds, Col. 11, 3, 45; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 175.—**2.** To stop up a river, a channel, etc., Ov. M. 15, 272; id. Pont. 4, 2, 17; Cels. 7, 1 *fin.*—**3.** To darken or dull a bright color: fulgor (argenti) excaecatus, Plin. 33, 9, 46, § 131.—**II.** Trop.: oculos animosque (fama), Petr. 141, 5: formam, i. e. to render uncomely, to disfigure, id. 128, 3: nec accipies munera quae excaecat prudentes, Vulg. Exod. 23, 8.

ex-calcēo (-calcio), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (the deponent form, v. below), to take off the shoes. **I.** In gen.: petiit, ut sibi pedes praeberet excalcandos, Suet. Vit. 2.—More freq. with a personal object and in the *part. perf.*: excalcatus cursitare, unshod, barefoot, Suet. Vesp. 8; Mart. 12, 88; cf. mid. in the *verb. finit.*: neque unquam aut nocte aut die excalcaretur aut discingeretur, Vell. 2, 41 *fin.*; and as a *verb. dep.*: ut nemo se excalcet, Varr. ap. Non. 478, 16.—**II.** In partic., of tragedians, to relieve of the cothurni, Sen. Ep. 76, 23.—Hence, **excalceati**, ōrum, *m.*, pantomimists (opp. to the tragic actors, who wore cothurni, and the comic, who wore socci), Sen. Ep. 8, 7.

ex-caldatio, ōnis, *f.* [excaldo], a washing or bathing in warm water (late Lat.), Capitol. Albin. 5 al.

ex-caldo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [caldus], to wash or bathe in warm water (late Lat.), Marc. Empir. 26; Apic. 4, 2 al.

ex-cālesco, ēre, *v. inch. n.*, to become warm, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1 *med.*

ex-calfacio, no perf., factum, 3, *v. a.*,

to warm, to heat (post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Pliny the Elder): excalcifici, Plin. 21, 20, 82, § 139; 21, 21, 89, § 155: excalciferi, id. 24, 7, 28, § 42; Scrib. Comp. 158: lacus sole excalcatus, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 37; 37, 10, 54, § 148: ad excalcificandos nervos, id. 21, 22, 93, § 163.

* **excalcificatio**, ōnis, *f.* [excalcifico], a warming, heating, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 105.

excalcificōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], warming, heating (a Plinian word), Plin. 21, 18, 72, § 120; 24, 11, 64, § 105; 25, 13, 95, § 152.

excalcio, pass. of excalcifico, q. v.

ex-candefacio, fēci, 3, *v. a.*, to heat, inflame (perh.: only in the foll. passages), trop.: excande me fecerunt cupiditate (tmesis), Varr. R. R. 3, 4, 1: annonam macelli, i. e. to enhance, raise, id. ib. 3, 2, 16; cf. exardesco and incendo.

ex-candēo, ēre, 2, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act., to make bright, whiten: cutem, Schol. Juv. 2, 107.—**II.** Neut., to gleam, glisten, be bright: lapides, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 22.

excandescencia, ae, *f.* [excandesco], nascent anger, passionateness, irascibility, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21; cf. App. Dogm. Plat. 1 *fin.*

excandescō, dūi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, to grow hot, to take fire, kindle, to glow (class.). **I.** Lit.: cum bitumen et sulphur additum est, excandescet, Cato R. R. 95; Col. 7, 5, 16.—**II.** Trop., to glow, to burn, esp. with anger: haec nullam habent vim, nisi ira excanduit fortitudo, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: id postquam rescit, excanduit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2; cf. Petr. 53, 8; 57, 1; Suet. Claud. 40; id. Ner. 40: in aliquem, id. Vesp. 14; cf.: in exteros, Col. 7, 12, 5: in ultionem, Flor. 2, 18, 8: excandescet in illos aqua maris, Vulg. Sap. 5, 23.

excantator, ōris, *m.* [excanto], a charmer, one who removes by enchantment: venatorum morsum, Hier. in Joel Prol.

ex-canto, āvi, ātum (excantassit = excantaverit, Tab. XII. ap. Sen. Q. N. 4, 7, 2), 1, *v. a.*, to charm out or forth, to bring out by enchantment (not in Cic. or Caes.), Varr. ap. Non. 102, 11; Lucil. and Plaut. ib.; *Prop. 3, 3, 49 (4, 2, 49 M.); *Hor. Epod. 5, 45; Luc. 6, 686; 9, 931: QUI FRIGES EXCANTASSIT, i. e. had removed them by enchantment into another field, Tab. XII. ap. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 17; cf. Sen. Q. N. 4, 7, 2; Serv. Verg. E. 8, 99; Aug. C. D. 8, 19.

ex-carnifico, no perf., ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to cut or tear any one to pieces (a rare word). **I.** Lit.: aliquem, Cic. N. D. 3, 33 *fin.*; Suet. Vit. 17; Sen. Ep. 24.—**II.** Trop., to torment, torture: aliquem, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 9: excarnificatus animus, Sen. de Ira, 3, 4: comitem, Amm. 14, 5, 1; 14, 9, 6.

ex-castratus, a, um, *Part.* [castror], emasculated. **I.** Lit., Gell. 9, 9, 10.—**II.** Transf., shelled, husked: sinapi, Scrib. Comp. 9.

ex-caudico (-código), āre, *v. a.* [caudex], to weed out, root up = extirpare. **I.** Prop., Lex ap. Front. Aquaed. 129.—**B.** Transf., to dig round, i. q. ablaqueare: ablaqueandae sunt vites, quod Itali excodicare appellant, Pall. Jan. 1.—**II.** Trop., to extirpate, root out: silvam libidinum eradicare et excaudicare, Tert. Pudic. 16.

* **excavatio**, ōnis, *f.* [excavo], a hollowing out: lapidis, Sen. Q. N. 4, 3, 3.

ex-cavo, no perf., ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to hollow out. **I.** Lit.: trullam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27 *fin.*: cavernam sibi rostro, Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82: ripas, id. 10, 33, 49, § 95: terram, id. 33 proem.: lapides excavant aquae, Vulg. Job, 14, 19.—**II.** Transf., in mal. part., Auct. Priap. 51, 4.

ex-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*subj. perf.* sync. excessis, Ter. And. 4, 4, 21), *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Neut., to go out, go forth or away, to depart, retire, withdraw (freq. and class.; cf.: discedo, deficio, destituo, desero, linquo, relinquo). **A.** Lit. **I.** In gen., with *ex* and *abl.* with *abl.* alone, or *abso.*: ex istoc loco, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 18: e medio, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 14: ex civitate, Caes. B. G. 6, 8, 8: ex Italia, Cic. Phil. 12, 6, 14: e templo, Liv. 29, 19; for which, templo, id. 39, 5: ex finibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 33, 2; for which, finibus, id. ib. 4, 18 *fin.*; 7, 77, 14; Liv. 30, 42; 41, 19 al.: ex illa cir-

cumscriptione, Cic. Phil. 8, 8: ex itinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 79 *fin.*; cf. ex via, id. B. G. 5, 19, 1; for which, via, Liv. 24, 20: ex pugna, ex proelio, Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 3; 4, 33, 2; for which, more freq., pugna, id. B. G. 5, 36, 3; id. B. C. 2, 7, 1; Liv. 44, 42; Verg. A. 9, 789 *al.*; and, proelio, Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1; 3, 4, 3; 4, 12 *fin.*; 7, 80, 3; cf. acie, id. B. C. 2, 41, 7; 3, 94, 5; Liv. 31, 17: loco, Caes. B. C. 1, 44, 2; 3, 45, 4; Liv. 36, 10, 15; so, locis, id. 38, 27, 9; 27, 1, 5; and bello, Sall. C. 9, 4: domo, Caes. B. G. 4, 14 *fin.*: oppido, id. ib. 7, 78, 1; cf. urbe, Liv. 26, 24; 30, 7; 31, 17 et saep.: Arimino, Caes. B. C. 1, 10, 3; 1, 11, 1: Gallia, id. B. G. 7, 66, 4: provinciis, id. B. C. 1, 85 *fin.*: patria, Verg. A. 1, 357: sceleratâ terrâ, id. ib. 3, 60 et saep.—With *de* (very rare): de utero matris, i. e. to be born, Dig. 1, 5, 15.—*Absol.*: abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: excedere deos, simul ingens motus excedentium, Tac. H. 5, 13: primi omnium Macedones metu excesserant, Liv. 42, 67 *fin.*—Designating the terminus: cave quoquam ex istoc excessis loco, Ter. And. 4, 4, 21: agro hostium in Boeotiam, Liv. 31, 26 *fin.*: ex his tenebris in lucem illam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30 *fin.*; cf. ad deos, Vell. 1, 2: invictum fore donec excederet ad deos, Curt. 4, 7, § 27: in exsilium, Dig. 48, 19, 4; in which sense also simply excedere, ib. 48, 22, 7, § 17.—**2.** In partic. **a.** To go beyond, overstep, rise above, overtop a certain boundary.—Of personal subjects very rarely: alter in Pontum, alter usque Aegyptum excessit, Just. 1, 1, 6.—More freq. of inanimate subjects: ut nulla (pars) excederet extra, Cic. Univ. 5; Cels. 8, 9 *fin.*; cf. with eminere, id. 8, 25 *fin.*: montes et excedentia in nubes juga, Plin. 27, 1, 1, § 3.—**b.** To depart from life, to decess, to die (cf. decedo): sic ille cum undequadragesimo annos regnavisset, excessit e vita, Cic. Rep. 2, 14 *fin.*; so, e vita, id. Fin. 3, 18, 60; id. Brut. 20 *fin.*; id. Lael. 3 *fin.*; id. Off. 1, 43, 153: vitâ, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 29; id. Brut. 75, 262; id. N. D. 3, 16, 41; Val. Max. 2, 6, 8; 5, 5, 3; Curt. 3, 1, 21; 9, 6, 6; Tac. H. 4, 75: e medio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 74 Ruhnck.; and simply excedere (post-Aug.; but v. decedo excessus, I.), Plin. 7, 13, 11, § 58; Tac. A. 1, 5 *fin.*; 1, 33; Suet. Aug. 5; id. Claud. 45; id. Vesp. 2; id. Tit. 11; Val. Fl. 1, 826; Curt. 10, 5, 2; Sen. Ep. 77, 10.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen. (very rarely): cum animus Eudemi e corpore excesserit, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53; id. Tusc. 1, 11, 24; 1, 32, 78; id. Lael. 4, 13 *al.*: corpore excedere, id. Div. 1, 30, 63: ex pristina belandi consuetudine, Auct. B. Afr. 73: palmâ, to recede from victory, to yield the victory (= decedere alicui de victoria), Verg. A. 5, 380.—Far more freq., **2.** In partic. **a.** (Acc. to A. 2. a.) To go beyond a certain boundary or a certain measure, to advance, proceed, to transgress, digress (= procedere, progredi): mihi aetas ex magisterio tuo: Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 40: is postquam excessit ex ephebis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 24 (quoted in Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 327); cf. ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, Cic. Arch. 3: ad patres etiam et ad publicum querimoniam excessit res, Liv. 25, 1; cf. Val. Max. 5, 6, 4: haec eo anno in Africa gesta. Insequentia excedunt in eum annum, quo, etc., Liv. 30, 26; cf. id. 21, 15: paululum ad enarrandum, etc., to digress, Liv. 29, 29, 5; cf. in fabellam, Sen. Ep. 77: in aliquid, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 44 *fin.*: res parva dictu, sed quae studiis in magnum certamen excesserit, Liv. 34, 1; cf. id. 33, 35 *fin.*; 8, 33; cf. id. 3, 41: eo laudis excedere, quo, etc., to attain that height of fame, Tac. Agr. 42 *fin.*: tantum illa clades novitate et magnitudine excessit, i. e. exceeded, went beyond = eminebat, Tac. A. 2, 24.—**b.** (Acc. to A. 2. b.) To depart, disappear: cura ex corde excessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 12: cum cupiditatum dominatus excessit, Cic. Par. 5, 3, 40: jam e memoria excessit, quo tempore? etc., Liv. 26, 13; for which, memoriâ, id. 7, 32 *fin.*: ubi reverentia excessit animis, Curt. 8, 8.—Poet.: Cannae tibi graviorque palude Maeonius Stygia lacus excessere Padusque? i. e. have they slipped from your memory? Sil. 15, 35.

II. Act. (post-Aug.). **A.** Lit., to depart from, to leave a place: urbem, Liv. 2, 37, 8; 1, 29, 6; 3, 57, 10; 23, 1: curiam, id. 45, 20; cf. pass. impers.: Cratonem excessum est, id. 24, 3 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., to go beyond,

surpass, exceed a certain limit, to overtop, tower above (cf. above, I. A. 2. a., and B. 2. a.): nubes excedit Olympus, Luc. 2, 271: statura, quae iustam excederet, Suet. Tib. 68: summam octoginta milium, Liv. 39, 5; so of numbers, very freq., Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 22; 13, 3, 4, § 20; Quint. 9, 4, 79; Tac. A. 1, 14; Suet. Aug. 77 *al.*; cf. also of age, Col. 6, 21: triennium vitae, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166: annum aetatis centesimum, id. 25, 2, 5, § 9; Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 4; 3, 7, 9; Suet. Gramm. 7; of measure: laborum periculorumque modum, Vell. 2, 122 *fin.*; so, modum, Liv. 26, 19, 28, 25; Quint. 3, 6, 62; 8, 3, 48 *al.*: eloquentia aut aequavit praestantissimorum gloriam aut excessit, Suet. Caes. 55; cf. praeturae gradum, id. Oth. 1: principum fastigium, id. Calig. 22: fastigium equestre, Tac. A. 4, 40: excedente humanam fidem temeritate, Vell. 2, 51, 3; so, fidem, Plin. 7, 21, 21, § 85; Ov. M. 7, 166: excessisse Priscum immanitate et saevitia crimina, quibus, etc., Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 2: nemine tantum ceteros excedente, ut ei aliquis se summitteret, Just. 13, 2.—With simple acc.: decretum, ne vasa auro solida ministrandis cibis fierent, etc. . . . Excessit Fronto ac postulavit modum argento, went beyond the proposal, Tac. A. 2, 33 (cf. egredi relationem, id. ib. 2, 38).—*Pass.*: duo enim multitudo, unione jam excessâ, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 5.

excellens, Part. and P. a., from ex-cello.

excellenter, adv., excellently; v. ex-cello, P. a. 1. *fin.*

excellentia, ae, f. [ex-cello, P. a. 1.], superiority, excellence, perfection (abstr. and rel.): magna cum excellentia praestantiaque animantium reliquarum, Cic. Off. 1, 28; cf. id. ib. 1, 27 *fin.*: animi excellentia magnitudoque, id. ib. 1, 5, 17; so, picturae, Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 173: crurum, id. 34, 8, 19, § 82; Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 52: propter excellentiam, pre-eminence, Gr. κατ' ἐξοχήν, ut Homerus propter excellentiam commune poetarum nomen efficit apud Graecos sum, Cic. Top. 13, 55; cf. per excellentiam, Sen. Ep. 58, 17.—*Plur.*: saepe excellentiae quaedam sunt, qualis erat Scipionis in nostro grege, Cic. Lael. 19, 69.

ex-cello, cellû, celsum, 3 (also acc. to the 2d conj., praes. indic. excellet, Aem. Mac. ap. Diom. p. 371 P., and subj. excellet, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 838 and 896 P.), v. a. and n. [cello]. **I.** Act., to raise up, elevate; only: recellere reclinare, et excellere in altum extollere, Fest. p. 274, 31; and Paul. ib. 275, 11 Müll.; cf. the P. a. excelsus, below.—**II.** Neut., to rise, elevate itself (cf. antecello, praesto, antecedo, emineo, flore, vigeo). **A.** Lit., only in the P. a. excellens, q. v. A.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., to exult, be elated: animus excellit rebus secundis, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14; 13, 24, 14.—Far more freq. (but not in Plaut. and Ter.; and in the verb. finit. not in Aug. poets), **2.** In partic., to be eminent, to distinguish one's self for any quality above others: to surpass, excel, in a good or (less freq.) in a bad sense: ut is, qui dignitate principibus excellit facilitate infimis par esse videatur, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 14, 41: ut inter quos posset excellere, cum iis, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 2 *fin.*: inter omnes, id. Or. 2, 6: super ceteros, Liv. 28, 43: ante ceteros, App. Flor. 16.—With dat.: qui longe ceteris excellere pictoribus existimabatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1: quae una ceteris excelebat, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 43; id. Fin. 3, 2, 8; id. de Or. 2, 54, 216; id. de Imp. Pomp. 13, 39 *al.*: ceteris, Quint. 2, 20, 9.—With abl.: bonâ famâ, Lucr. 6, 13: ingenio scientiaque, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 4: animi magnitudine, id. Off. 1, 18 *fin.*: actione, id. Brut. 59, 215: hoc genere virtutis, id. Fam. 11, 21, 4: dignitate, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 9: altitudine, Plin. 16, 6, 18, § 24: candore, id. 37, 6, 23, § 88 et saep.—With in and abl.: in arte, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: in aliqua arte et facultate, id. de Or. 1, 50, 217: in alia parte orationis, id. Brut. 59, 215: maxime in amicitia expetendis colendisque, id. Lael. 9, 30; id. de Or. 2, 54, 217 et saep.—*Absol.*: excellit atque eminet vis, potestas nomenque regium, Cic. Rep. 2, 28; 2, 23; 1, 22; id. Div. 1, 19, 38; 1, 41, 91; id. Fam. 4, 3 *fin.*; Tac. Or. 32 (with eminere) et saep.—In a bad sense: vitis, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51: cum haec (flagitia), quae excellunt, me nosse videas, id. Pis. 38 *fin.*—Hence, **1.**

excellens, entis, P. a., rising, overtopping. **A.** Lit., high, lofty (very rare; not in Cic.): oppida excellentibus locis constituta, Auct. B. Hisp. 8, 4: corpore excellens, Vell. 2, 197.—Far more freq. and class., **B.** Trop., distinguishing himself, distinguished, superior, surpassing, excellent: deos rerum omnium praestantia excellentes, Cic. Div. 2, 63: Brutus noster excellens omni genere laudis, id. Ac. 1, 3 *fin.*; for which also: in omni genere, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; id. de Or. 2, 54, 220: cuius excellens in re militari gloria, id. Rep. 2, 17: Gaiba fuit inter tot aequales unus excellens, id. Brut. 97, 333: natura excellens atque praestans, id. N. D. 1, 20 *fin.*: scientia excellens atque singularis, id. Fam. 4, 3 *fin.*: vir excellenti providentia, id. Rep. 2, 3; for which: eccellente ingenii magnitudine, id. Off. 1, 33 (al. excellenti et excellentis, v. Orell. ad h. l.): studium, Caes. B. C. 3, 34 *fin.*: pulchritudo muliebris formae, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1: cygnus, *Verg. A. 12, 250 et saep.—*Subst.*: **excellentia**, ōrum, n., exceptional instances: nec excellentia, sed quotidiana tractabo, Aus. Grat. Act. § 62.—*Comp.*: ova excellentiora, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 50: nihil illo (sc. Alcibiade) fuisse excellentius, vel in vitiis, vel in virtutibus, Nep. Alcib. 1.—*Sup.*: excellentissima virtus, Caes. B. C. 3, 99, 2; Sen. Vit. Beat. 14: cultus, Suet. Ner. 20: triumphus, id. Caes. 37: aurum, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 56 et saep.—*Adv.*: **excellenter**, excellently, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; Nep. Att. 1, 3.—*Comp.*, Cic. Sest. 45.—*Sup.*: excellentissime, Aug. Civ. D. 17, 8.—**2.** **excelsus**, a, um, P. a., elevated, lofty, high (freq. and class.; cf. celsus, editus, altus, sublimis, procerus, arduus). **A.** Lit.: mons, Caes. B. C. 1, 80, 2; cf. vertex montis, *Verg. A. 5, 35: locus, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: porticus, id. Att. 4, 16, 14: basis (statuae), id. Verr. 2, 4, 34; cf. signum, id. ib.: statura, Suet. Caes. 45: aves (ibes), Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: altitudo vineae, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 184 et saep.—*Comp.*: in excelsiore loco, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: cornu (bovis), Caes. B. G. 6, 26, 1; cf. crura chamaeleonis, Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 120.—*Sup.*: mons, Caes. B. C. 1, 70, 4; cf. locus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33 *fin.*: rupes, Plin. 10, 6, 7, § 19: aegilops, id. 16, 6, 8, § 22; 17, 39, § 135.—**B.** *Subst.* **1.** **excelsum**, i, n., a height: simulacrum Jovis in excelso collocare, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20; id. Att. 6, 1, 17: Phoebus ab excelsis, quantum patet, aspiciat aequor, Ov. H. 15, 165; so, ab excelsis, id. F. 2, 369: prohibebit in excelsum emicare (vitam), Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 184.—**2.** **Excelsus**, i, m., the Highest, the Most High, i. e. God (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Psa. 72, 11 *al.*—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., high, lofty, distinguished, excellent, noble: te natura excelsum quendam videlicet et altum et humana despicentem genuit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11; cf. magnus homo et excelsus, id. Mur. 29: animus excelsus magnificentisque, id. Off. 1, 23; cf. id. Opt. Gen. 4, 12: excelsio et illustri loco sita est laus tua, id. Fam. 2, 5; cf. te in excelsissimo humani generis fastigio positum, Plin. H. N. praef. § 11: species magnae excelsaeque gloriae, Tac. Agr. 4 *fin.* et saep.—*Comp.*: (orator) grandior et quodammodo excelsior, Cic. Or. 34; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 23; Plin. Pan. 94, 3: quo tua in me humanitas fuerit excelsior quam in te mea, Cic. Att. 3, 20 *fin.*—*Sup.*: excelsissimae victoriae, Vell. 2, 96 *fin.*: duces, id. 2, 114 *fin.*—*Subst.* (a), m. plur.: **excelsi**, ōrum, the lofty; prov.: excelsis multo facilius casus nocet, Pub. Syr. 162 (Rib.).—(β) Neut.: **excelsus**, i, an elevated station or position: in excelsio aetatem agere, i. e. in a high station, Sall. C. 51, 12.—Esp. (eccl. Lat.): in excelsis, in the highest, in ascriptions of praise, Vulg. Psa. 148, 1 *al.*—**2.** Esp., in the later period of the empire, a title of high official dignitaries, e. g. of the praefectus praetorio, etc.—*Adv.*: **excelsè**, highly, on high, loftily. **1.** Lit.: si vitis scandit excelsius, Col. 4, 1, 5.—**2.** Trop., in an elevated manner, highly: ornat excelsè, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 3: excelsius magnificentiusque et dicet et sentiet, Cic. Or. 34, 119: excelsissime floruit (Sparta), exceedingly, Vell. 1, 6, 3.

excelsè, adv., v. ex-cello, P. a. 2. *fin.*

excelsitas, atis, f. [excelsus], loftiness, 675

height. **I.** Lit.: montium, Plin. 2, 64, 64, § 160: harundinis, id. 16, 36, 66, § 167: lili, id. 21, 5, 11, § 23.—**II.** Trop.: excelsitas animi et magnitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 24.

excelsus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. excello *fin.* 2.
excensio, ōnis, *f.* [escendo], a climbing, ascent, Curt. 9, 4, 4; Liv. 44, 10, 11 (Madvig al. escensio).

* **exceptaculum**, i, n. [excepto], a receptacle: malloquii, Tert. Spect. 2 *med.*

* **excepticius** or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [excipio], caught up, intercepted: alica, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115.

exceptio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], an exception, restriction, limitation (good prose and very freq., esp. in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: consiliorum, voluntatum sine ulla exceptione communis, Cic. Lael. 17; so, sine (ulla) or cum exceptione, id. Fam. 6, 5, 1; id. Caecin. 8 *fin.*; id. Verr. 2, 5, 31; id. Att. 8, 4, 2; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13; id. Inv. 2, 57, 172; Quint. 7, 1, 50; Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5 et saep.; cf. in *plur.*: unus imperitat nullis jam exceptionibus, Tac. G. 44: quod si exceptio facit, ne liceat, ibi. necesse est licere, ubi non est exceptum, etc., Cic. Balb. 14: sunt in tota lege exceptiones duae, id. Agr. 1, 4 et saep.—**II.** Esp., in iurid. Lat., the exception of the defendant to the plaintiff's statements, inserted in the praetor's edict, Gai. Inst. 4, 116 sq.; Just. Inst. 4, 13; Dig. 44, 1; Cod. Just. 8, 36; Cic. Inv. 2, 19; id. de Or. 1, 37; cf. Rein's Röm. Privatr. p. 448 sq.

* **exceptiuncula**, ae, *f. dim.* [exceptio], a small limitation or exception, Sen. Ep. 20, 5.

excepto, āvi, ātum, i, v. *freq. a.* [excipio], to take out, to take up, catch (very rare): barbarulos nullos exceptans de piscina, *Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38; so, aliquem, *Caes. B. G. 7, 47 *fin.*: (equae) exceptant leves auras, catch up, i. e. snuff up, *Verg. G. 3, 274; cf. poet.: per pectora saevas Exceptat mortes, *Sil. 9, 369.

exceptor, ōris, m. [id.], one who catches up anything said, i. e. who writes it down, an amanuensis, short-hand writer, scribe (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen., Dig. 12, 19 *fin.*; Firm. 3, 6 *med.* and 12.—**II.** Esp., in the later period of the empire, an officer in the court of chancery, Cod. Just. 12, 19, 5; 12; Inscr. Orell. 995; 2831 al.

exceptorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], serviceable for receiving (post-Aug.): quali, Dig. 33, 7, 8; cf. *subst.*: exceptorium excipulum, conceptaculum, ἐκδοχείον, Gloss.—**Subst.**: **exceptorium**, i, n., a receptacle, reservoir; *plur.*, Vulg. Sir. 39, 22.

exceptus, a, um, *Part.*, from excipio.

ex-cerebro, āre [cerebrum], to deprive of brains, i. q. to make senseless: canem, Vulg. Isa. 66, 3.—**Part.**: **ex-cerebrātus**, a, um, deprived of brains, i. q. rendered senseless, stupefied: excerebratus es novo vino, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 11.

ex-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, v. a., to sift out, to separate (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: furfures a farina, Col. 8, 4, 1; frumenta, i. e. to cleanse, id. 2, 20, 5; cf.: caementa cribris, Vitruv. 7, 6: ex captorum numero excretos Saguntinos in patriam remisit, Liv. 28, 39, 10; cf.: excernere parvos, Grat. Cynege. 289: omnem forenssem turba excretam in quatuor tribus coniecit, Liv. 9, 46 *fin.*—**Part. perf. subst.**: excreta tritici, what is sifted out, the chaff, Col. 8, 4, 1; 8, 8, 6.—**II.** In *partic.* **A.** To keep apart, keep away: multi jam excretos prohibent a matribus haedos, Verg. G. 3, 398 Heyne and Forbig, ad loc.—**B.** To carry off, discharge (from the body): venter excernit molia, Cels. 2, 8: quae excreturi sumus, id. 4, 1 al.

ex-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3, v. a. [carpo], to pick or take out. ***I.** Lit.: semina pomis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 272.—**II.** Trop. (class.). **A.** To pick out, choose, select, gather: non solum ex malis eligere minima oportere, sed etiam excerpere ex ipsis, si quid inesset boni, Cic. de Off. 3, 1, 3: quod quisque (scriptorum) commodissime praecipere videbatur, excerpimus, made extracts, selections, id. Inv. 2, 2, 4; so, verba ex Origini-bus Catonis, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 86: nihil utraquam legit, quod non excerptet, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 10; cf. id. ib. 6, 20, 5; Sen. Ep. 33,

2; Quint. 9, 1, 24; 10, 2, 13: ex libris qui chronici appellantur... easque excerptio-nes digerere, Gell. 17, 21, 1 et saep.: paucos enim, qui sunt eminentissimi, excerpere in animo est, to single out, make prominent, Quint. 10, 1, 45; 7, 1, 29.—Hence, *subst.*: **excerptum**, i, n., an extract, selection, excerpt from a book or writing: ex Gorgia Platonis, Quint. 2, 15, 24: Coelianum, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 9.—**Plur.**, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 5; Sen. Ep. 33, 3.—**B.** To take out, strike or leave out, except, omit: non enim, si est facilius, eo de numero quoque est excerpendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 47; cf.: me illorum excerptam numero, Hor. S. 1, 4, 40: tu id, quod boni est, excerpis: dicis, quod mali est, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 18.—**C.** To withdraw one's self: se consuetudini hominum, Sen. Ep. 5: se vulgo, id. Brev. Vit. 18; and simply se, id. Ep. 18.

* **excerptio**, ōnis, *f.* [excerpo, II. A.], an extract selected from a composition, an excerpt, Gell. 17, 21, 1.

excerptus, a, um, *Part.*, from excerpo.

* **ex-cervicatio**, ōnis, *f.* [cervicatus], obstinacy, stubbornness, Hier. in Naum, 3; cf. cervicositas.

excessio, ōnis, *f.* [excedo], departure, death: ante excessionis diem, Hier. Orig. in Jerem. Hom. 13 *fin.*; Lutat. Schol. ad Stat. Th. 4, 599.

excessus, ūs, m. [excedo, I. A. 2. and B. 2.]. **I.** A departure. **A.** In gen.: excessus ejus, Vell. 1, 15, 1.—Esp., a departure from life: in his esse et excessum e vita et in vita mansionem, Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 60; Val. Max. 9, 13 prooem.; Sen. Ep. 26, 4; for which also, vitae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27; Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 1: post obitum, vel potius excessum Romuli, Cic. Rep. 2, 30; cf. so. of Romulus, id. ib. 2, 12; once in Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 3; and freq. in post-Aug. prose excessus alone, death, Tac. A. 1, 7, 14; Suet. Tib. 22; 70; id. Calig. 1; 9; 48; id. Ner. 5; id. Vesp. 3 al.—**B.** Trop., a leaving of the mental powers, loss of self-possession, = ἐκστασις: in excessu mentis, Vulg. Act. 11, 5; id. Psa. 30, 22.—Without mentis: ego dixi in excessu meo, Vulg. Psa. 115, 2.—**II.** A standing out, projecting beyond a certain limit. **A.** Lit.: os calcis quadam parte sinuatur, quadam excessus habet, projections, Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*: montani excessus, Sol. 9, 2; Amm. 18, 6, 15: flexuosi excessus, id. 24, 4, 10.—**B.** Trop. **1.** A departing from the subject, digression (post-Aug.): egressio vel (quod usitatus esse coepit) excessus, sive est extra causam, etc., Quint. 3, 9, 4; cf. ib. § 1; Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 9; and in *plur.*, Plin. H. N. praef. § 12.—**2.** A deviation, aberration from anything: minuti a pudore excessus, Val. Max. 8, 2, 4: moderaminis, Prud. in Symm. 2, 990.

excētra, ae, *f.* [perh. corrupted from ἐξείτρα], a snake, serpent (very rare). **I.** Prop., Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 3 sq.; *Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.—**II.** Transf., a reproachful epithet for a bad, intriguing woman, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 19; id. Ps. 1, 2, 82; Liv. 39, 11.

excidio, ōnis, *f.* [excindo, v. 1. excidium], a destroying, destruction: oppidi, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 2; cf.: excidionem urbis a caedendo dictam manifestum est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 80, 9 Müll.

1. excidium (sometimes written **excidium**, as if from excindo), ii, n. [usually referred to ex-cido], overthrow, demolition, subversion, ruin (especially of cities, buildings, etc.), destruction (not freq. till the Aug. per.; not in Caes. and Cic.): urbis, Liv. 27, 39 *fin.*; Tac. H. 1, 80, 3, 76; Verg. A. 5, 626.—In *plur.*: petit urbem excidiis, Verg. G. 2, 505; id. A. 2, 643; 10, 46; Liv. 9, 45; 29, 1 al.: castellorum, Tac. H. 4, 15: arcium, Verg. A. 12, 655: Libyae, id. ib. 1, 22: gentium, Vell. 2, 98, 2; Tac. H. 5, 25; cf. Cretensium, Sall. H. Fragm. p. 290 ed. Gerl.: legionum, Tac. H. 4, 61: meorum, Verg. A. 8, 386 et saep.

2. excidium, ii, n. [excido], a going down, setting: solis, Prud. Apoth. 694.

1. ex-cido, cidi, 3, v. n. [cado], to fall out or down, to fall from (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.:

quod (animal) cum ex utero elapsus excidit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: sol excidisse mihi e mundo videtur, id. Att. 9, 10, 3: gladii de manibus exciderunt, id. Pis. 9 *fin.*; cf. id. Phil. 12, 3, 8; id. Cat. 1, 6 *fin.*; for which also: inter manus (urna), Prop. 4 (5), 4, 22; and: a digitis (ansa), Ov. H. 16, 252: Palli-nurus exciderat puppi, Verg. A. 6, 339; cf. arce, Ov. F. 5, 34: equis, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1164: num qui nummi exciderunt, here, tibi, quod sic terram Obtueret? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 17; cf. id. Cist. 4, 2, 8; id. Merc. 3, 1, 44; id. Poen. 1, 2, 48: volvae excidunt, Plin. 36, 21, 39, § 151.—Poet.: ita vinclis Excidet aut in aquas tenues dilapsus abibit, will slip out of the fetters, Verg. G. 4, 410: in flumen (elephantis, sc. e rate), Liv. 21, 28 *fin.*: cum Herculis pertractanti arma sagitta excidisset in pedem, Plin. 25, 6, 30, § 66: ante pedes (lingua resecta), Ov. Ib. 536.—**B.** In *partic.*, of a lot, to fall of come out (very rare): ut cuiusque sors exciderat, Liv. 21, 42, 3; and hence, transf.: nomini-bus in urnam coniectis, citari quod primum sorte nomen excidit, id. 23, 3, 7.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., to fall out involuntarily, fall from, slip out, escape: verbum ex ore alicujus, Cic. Sull. 26; cf.: vox excidit ore: Venisti tandem, etc., Verg. A. 6, 686: tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore? id. ib. 2, 658; cf.: scelus ore tuo, Ov. M. 7, 172: quod verbum tibi non excidit, ut saepe fit, fortuito, Cic. Phil. 10, 2 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 23; 7, 2, 52; 9, 4, 41 al.: libellus me imprudente et invito excidit, escaped me without my knowledge or desire, Cic. de Or. 1, 21; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 5: vox horrenda per auras excidit, Verg. A. 9, 113: et pariter vultusque deo plectrumque colorque Excidit, Ov. M. 2, 602; cf. id. ib. 4, 176: ut quodammodo victoria e manibus excideret, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 10, 2: (versus) qui in breves excidit, i. e. which close, terminate, Quint. 9, 4, 106.—Poet.: in vitium libertas excidit, qs. falls away, sinks, = delabitur, Hor. A. P. 282.—**B.** In *partic.* **1.** To dissent, differ from any one's opinion: ego ab Archilochio excido, Lucil. ap. Non. 301, 18.—**2.** To pass away, be lost, perish, disappear: neque enim verendum est, he quid excidat aut ne quid in terram defluat, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: primo miser excidit aevo, Prop. 3, 7, 7 (4, 6, 7 M.); nec vera virtus, cum semel excidit, etc., Hor. C. 3, 5, 30: at non ingenio quaestium nomen ab aevo Excidet, Prop. 3, 2, 24 (4, 1, 64 M.): excidit omnis luctus, Ov. M. 8, 448: ne Tarentinae quidem arcis excidit memoria, Liv. 27, 3 *fin.*; cf. the foll.—Esp. **b.** To fail, faint, swoon, lose one's self: excidit illa metu, rupitque novissima verba, Ov. A. A. 1, 5, 39; cf.: ut scias quemadmodum nunquam excidam mihi, lose control of myself (through drink), Sen. de Ira, 3, 14, 1: quis me dolori reddit? quam bene excideram mihi! Sen. Hippol. 589 sq.—**c.** To slip out, escape from the memory: excidere de memoria, Liv. 29, 19 *fin.*: exciderat pacis mentio ex omnium animis, id. 34, 37; cf. animo, Verg. A. 1, 26; Ov. H. 20, 188; and pectore, id. Pont. 2, 4, 24: o miram memoriam, Pomponi, tuam! at mihi ista exciderant, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 46; so with *dat.*: quae cogitatio, cum mihi non omnino excidisset, etc., id. Fam. 5, 13, 2; id. Att. 6, 1, 7; Quint. 4, 5, 4; 10, 1, 75; Prop. 3 (4), 24, 20; 4 (5), 7, 15 et saep.; cf. with a *subject-clause*: non excidit mihi, scripsisse me, etc., Quint. 2, 3, 10.—**Absol.** quid? non haec varietas mira est, excidere proxima, vetera inhaerere? hesternorum immemores acta pueritiae recordari, id. 11, 2, 6; 1, 2, 6; 4, 2, 91; 4, 5, 2; cf. with *inf. clause*: si calore dicendi vitare id excidisset, id. 11, 3, 130; and with *ut*: excidit, ut peterem, etc., i. e. I forgot to beg, Ov. M. 14, 139.—Rarely transf. to the person: excidens, who forgets, forgetful, Quint. 11, 2, 19: palam moneri excidentis est, id. 11, 3, 132.—**3.** (Ex) aliqua re, of persons, to be deprived of, to lose, miss, forfeit (esp. freq. since the Aug. per.; in Cic. not at all): ex familia, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 104: uxore, to be disappointed of, Ter. And. 2, 5, 12: regno, Curt. 10, 5: quem si non tenuit, magnis tamen excidit ausis, failed in a great attempt, Ov. M. 2, 328; cf.: fine medicinae, Quint. 2, 17, 25: genere, id. 1, 5, 16: qui apud privatos iudices plus petendo formula excidissent, i. e. who lost their suits (for the usual cadere formula or

causâ; v. cado, II.), Suet. Claud. 14; Sen. Clem. 2, 3.

2. ex-cido, idi, isum, 3, v. a. [caedo], to cut out or off, to hew out, to cut or hew down (class.). **I.** Lit.: lapides e terra, Cic. Off. 2, 3 fin.: omnes arbores longe lateque, Caes. B. C. 2, 15, 1; cf.: excisa enim est arbor, non evulsa, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 2: exciditur illex (with percellunt magnas querques), Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. 194 ed. Vahl.); arborem e stirpe, Dig. 43, 27, 1: ericium, Caes. B. C. 3, 67 fin.: radicem, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 82: columnas rupibus, Verg. A. 1, 423; cf.: rubos arvis, Quint. 9, 4, 5: linguam alicui, Crassus ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 1 fin.: partum mulieri, Dig. 11, 8, 2: os, Cels. 8, 3: virilitatem, i. e. to castrate, geld, Quint. 5, 12, 17; for which also, se, Ov. F. 4, 361; cf. Dig. 43, 8, 4 fin.: vias per montes, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 125: latus rupis in antrum, Verg. A. 6, 42; cf.: vasa anaglypta in asperitatem, i. e. wrought with raised figures, Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 139: exciderat cum (sc. obeliscum) rex, majusque opus in devehendo statuendove multo quam in excidendo, i. e. cut out in the quarry, Plin. 36, 8, 14, § 67; absol., id. ib. § 65.—**B.** Transf., in gen., to raze, demolish, lay waste, destroy: qui domos inimicorum suorum oppugnavit, excidit, incendit, Cic. de Sen. 44: Numantiam, id. Off. 1, 22, 76; cf. Trojam, Verg. A. 2, 637: urbem, id. ib. 12, 762: oppida, Lact. 1, 18, 8: Germaniam, Vell. 2, 123 fin.: agrum, id. 2, 115: exercitum, i. e. to cut to pieces, annihilate, id. 2, 120, 3.—**II.** Trop., to extirpate, remove, banish: aliquid ex animo, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 43; cf.: iram animis, Sen. de Ira, 3, 1: aliquem numero civium, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 6.

ex-cício, ere, v. excio init.

ex-cício, ivi or ii, itum (long and short equally freq.; cf. excitus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40; Lucr. 4, 1207; Cat. 61, 11; 63, 42; 64, 56; Verg. A. 4, 301; 7, 376; 12, 445; Ov. M. 2, 779 al.: excitus, Lucr. 4, 1215; Verg. A. 3, 675; 7, 642; 10, 38; Ov. M. 8, 338; 11, 384; Sil. 7, 635; Lucr. 1, 239 al.; also acc. to cieo, ere: excies, Att. Trag. 300 (Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 175): exciet, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 1; inf. exciere, Liv. 7, 11, 11; imperf. excibat, id. 32, 13: excibant, Sil. 9, 182), 4, v. a., to call out or forth, to bring out: exciet, excutiet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 80, 4 Müll. (freq. in the ante-class. and post-Aug. periods; perhaps not in Cic., for in Phil. 12, 7, 16, the better reading is excussimus; v. excutio; and for excita, Cic. Mur. 17 fin. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 80, both the MSS. and editions of Cic. have excitata). **I.** Lit.: auxilia e Germania Britanniaque excivit segniter, Tac. H. 2, 97: consulem ab urbe, Liv. 3, 2: homines sedibus, id. 32, 13: sellulari exciti (ad militiam) dicuntur, id. 8, 20 init.: animas imis sepulcris, Verg. E. 8, 98: suem latebris, Ov. M. 10, 711: Urgulianiam domo principis, Tac. A. 4, 3: quid est quod me excivisti ante aedes? Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 1; so, aliquem foras, id. Trin. 5, 2, 52: hostem ad dimicandum acie, Liv. 2, 30: Volscos ad expugnandam secum Ardeam, id. 4, 9, 11: auxilia, id. 45, 4, 3: juventutem Celtiberorum, id. 28, 24, 4; cf.: in pugnam, Luc. 6, 12: in arma, Stat. Th. 4, 145: in proelia, Luc. 7, 361: principibus coloniae Romae excitis, Liv. 3, 4, 5.—**Absol.**: exciente bucina Tritone, Suet. Claud. 21 fin.—**B.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. objects, to bring out or forth; to call forth, produce: semina per artus, Lucr. 4, 1215: lacrimas alicui, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 114; Tac. A. 11, 2: crepitum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 16: sonitum pedibus, Lucr. 2, 327: molem (i. e. tempestatem) in undis, Verg. A. 5, 790: vim morbi, Lucr. 4, 665 et saep.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To rouse, excite; to frighten, terrify any one: sopore, Lucr. 4, 37; cf.: excita anus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 36 ed. Vahl.); cf. also: clamor subito ortus dictatorem quoque ex somno excivit, Liv. 4, 27, 6: somno excitus, Sall. J. 72 fin.: Mauri atque Gaetuli, ignoto et horribili sonitu repente exciti, id. ib. 99, 2: inter cetera, quae ad exciendum in Graeciam Antiochum dicere est solitus, Liv. 36, 7: excivit ea caedes Bruteros, etc., Tac. A. 1, 51: qualis commotis excita sacris Thyias, Verg. A. 4, 301; esp. freq. in the part. perf.; see the passages quoted init.; cf. also: (juventus) privatis atque publicis largitionibus exci-

ta, Sall. C. 37, 7: ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, id. ib. 15, 4: Evander concursu pastorum, excitus, Liv. 1, 7, 9: Britannii omnium civitatum vires exciverant, Tac. Agr. 29.—**Poet.**: pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus, *frightened, quaking*, Verg. A. 7, 722; 12, 445.—**B.** To stir up, excite any passion (very rare): terrorem, Liv. 10, 4; cf. tumultum, id. 3, 39; 7, 11 fin.

ex-cípio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, v. a. [capio]. **I.** (With the notion of the *ex* predominating.) To take or draw out. **A.** Lit. (rarely): aliquem e mari, to draw out, fish out, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 293, 26 (Rep. 4, 8, 8 Baiter): vidulum (e mari), Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 140 sq.: dens manu, forcipe, Cels. 7, 12, 1: telum (e vulnere), id. 7, 5, 1: clipeum cristasque rubentes Excipiam sorti, to withdraw, exempt, Verg. A. 9, 271.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen.: servitutē exceptus, withdrawn, i. e. rescued from slavery, Liv. 33, 23, 2: nihil jam cupiditati, nihil libidini exceptum, exempt, Tac. Agr. 15.—**2.** In part. **a.** To except, make an exception of (freq. and class.): hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: qui (Democritus) ita sit ausus ordiri: Haec loquor de universis. Nihil excipit, de quo non profiteatur, id. Ac. 2, 23, 73; cf. id. ib. 2, 9, 23: Lacedaemonii ipsi, cum omnia concedunt in amore juvenum praeter stuprum, tenui sane muro dissaepiunt id, quod excipiunt, id. Rep. 4, 4: senex talos elidi jussit conservis meis: sed me except, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 13.—**With ne**: Licinia lex, quae non modo eum, qui, etc. . . sed etiam collegas ejus, cognatos, affines excipit, ne eis ea potestas curatiove mandetur, Cic. Agr. 2, 8, 21; so in legal limitations, id. ib. 2, 9, 24; id. Balb. 14, 32; see also exceptio.—**With ut**, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, 26: excepti de antiquis praeter Xenophanem neminem, id. Div. 1, 39, 87: ut in summis tuis laudibus excipiant unam iracundiam, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, 37: dolia, in horreis defossa, si non sint nominatim in venditione excepta, etc., Dig. 18, 1, 76; so ib. 77.—**In the abl. absol.**: omnium mihi videor, exceptis, Crasse, vobis duobus, eloquentissimos audisse Ti. et C. Senpronios, you two excepted, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38; cf.: vos hortor, ut ita virtutem locetis, ut eā exceptā nihil amicitia praestabilius esse putetis, id. Lael. 27 fin.: exceptā sapientiā, id. ib. 6, 20.—**Neutr. absol.**: excepto, quod non simul esses, cetera laetus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 50: excepto, si obscena nudis nominibus enuntientur, Quint. 8, 3, 38; Pers. 5, 90; Aug. Serm. 17, 3; 46, 2.—**Hence**, (β) Jurid. t. t., said of the defendant, to except, to make a legal exception to the plaintiff's statement: verum est, quod qui excipit, probare debeat, quod excipitur, Dig. 22, 3, 9; so ib. 18: adversus aliquem, ib. 16, 1, 17 et saep.; cf. exceptio and the authorities there cited.—**b.** In an oration, a law, etc., to express by name, to make particular mention of, to state expressly (rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.): cum Graecos Italia pellerent, excepisse medicos, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 16: vites in tantum sublimes, ut vindemitor auctoratus rogum ac tumulum excipiat, expressly stipulates for (in case he should fall and break his neck), id. 14, 1, 3, § 10.

II. (With the notion of the verb predominating.) To take a thing to one's self (in a good or bad sense), to catch, capture, take, receive. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: sanguinem patērā, Cic. Brut. 11, 43; cf. Col. 9, 15, 9: e longinquo, sucum, Plin. 25, 7, 38, § 78: labentem exceptit, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43: se in pedes, to take to one's feet, i. e. spring to the ground, Liv. 4, 19, 4: filiorum extremum spiritum ore, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 118; cf.: tunicis fluentibus auras, Ov. A. 3, 301: omnium tela, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 177; so, tela, Caes. B. G. 3, 5, 3: vulnera, Cic. Sest. 10, 23; cf.: vulnus ore, Quint. 6, 3, 75; and: plagae genus in se, Lucr. 2, 810: o terram illam beatam, quae hunc virum exceperit! Cic. Mil. 38, 105; cf.: hunc (Mithridatem) in timore et fuga Tigranes exceptit, id. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 23: aliquem benigno vultu, Liv. 30, 14, 3; cf. also: hic te polenta excipiet, Sen. Ep. 21 med.: aliquem epulis, Tac. G. 21: multos ex fuga dispersos excipiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 6: alios vagos per hiberna milites exciebant, Liv. 33, 29, 2: speculator, exceptus a juvenibus

mulcatur, id. 40, 7, 4: cf. Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 5: servos in pabulatione, Caes. B. G. 7, 20, 9: incautum, Verg. A. 3, 332: (uri) mansuefieri ne parvuli quidem excepti possunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 28, 4: aprum latitantem, Hor. C. 3, 12, 10: caprum insidiis, Verg. E. 3, 18: fugientes feras, Phaedr. 1, 11, 6: aprum, feram venabulo, Quint. 4, 2, 17; Sen. Prov. 2 et saep.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: postero die patenti itinere Priaticus campus eos exceptit, received them, Liv. 38, 41, 8: silva tum exceptit ferum, Phaedr. 1, 12, 9; Quint. 2, 12, 2.—**2.** In part. **a.** To come next to, to follow after, succeed a thing: linguam ad radices ejus haerens excipit stomachus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: quinque milia passuum proxima intercedere itineris campistris; inde excipere loca aspera et montuosa, Caes. B. C. 1, 66 fin.: alios alii deinceps, id. B. G. 5, 16 fin.—**Poet.**: porticus excipiebat Arcton, i. e. was turned to the north, looked towards the north, Hor. C. 2, 15, 16.—**b.** In medic. lang.: aliquid aliqua re, to take something in something, i. e. mixed with something: quae (medicamenta) excipiuntur cerato ex rosa facto, Cels. 5, 18, 20; 5, 25, 5; 6; 12 et saep.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., to take or catch up, to intercept: genus divinationis naturale, quod animus arripit aut excipit extrinsecus ex divinitate, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 26; cf.: posteaquam vidit, illum excepisse laudem ex eo, quod, i. e. obtained, id. Att. 1, 14, 3: subire coegit et excipere pericula, to take upon one's self, to receive, support, sustain (the figure being taken from the reception of an enemy's blows or shots), Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 23; cf.: Germani celeriter phalange facta impetus gladiatorum exceperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 52, 4; so, impetus, id. B. C. 1, 58, 1: vim frigorū hiememque, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42: labores magnos, id. Brut. 69, 243 et saep.: excipimus nova illa cum favore et sollicitudine, receive, Quint. 10, 1, 15: verba risu, id. 1, 2, 7: praeccepta ad excipiendas hominum voluntates, for taking captive, Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 32: invidiam, to draw upon one's self, Nep. Dat. 5, 2.—**b.** Of inanim. or abstr. subjects: quae (sublimae) cum omni opere conjunctae vim fluminis exciperent, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 9; 3, 13, 1: quid reliquis accideret, qui quosque eventus exciperent, i. e. would befall, overtake them, Caes. B. C. 1, 21 fin.; Verg. A. 3, 318; Liv. 1, 53, 4.—**2.** In part. **a.** To catch with the ear, esp. eagerly or secretly, to catch up, listen to, overhear: maledicto nihil facilius emittitur, nihil citius excipitur, Cic. Planc. 23; 57; id. Sest. 48, 102: assensu populi excepta vox consulis, Liv. 8, 6, 7: ad has excipiendas voces speculator missus, id. 40, 7, 4; 2, 4, 5; 4, 30, 3: laudem avidissimis auribus excipit, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 3: notis quoque excipere velocissime solitum, i. e. to write down in shorthand, Suet. Tit. 3: rumores, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25; cf. voces, Liv. 40, 7, 4: sermonem eorum, id. 2, 4, 5: furtivas notas, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 18.—**b.** To follow after, to succeed a thing in time or the order of succession (cf. above, A. 2. a.): tristem hiemem pestilens aestas exceptit, Liv. 5, 13, 4: Herculis vitam et virtutem immortalitas excepisse dicitur, Cic. Sest. 68, 143: violis succedit rosa: rosam cyanus excipit, cyanum amarantus, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 68: excipit Pompilius Numam Tullus Hostilius, Flor. 1, 3, 1: hunc (locutum) Labienus exceptit, Caes. B. C. 3, 87, 1.—**Absol.**: turbulentior inde annus excipit, succeeded, followed, Liv. 2, 61, 1; Caes. B. G. 7, 88, 2: re cognita tantus luctus excipit, ut, etc., id. B. C. 2, 7, 3.—**Hence**, (β) Transf.: aliquid, to continue, prolong a thing: memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni consequentes, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19; Liv. 38, 22, 3: vices alicujus, Just. 11, 5.—**Poet.** with inf., Sil. 13, 687.

excipula, ōrum (sc. vasa), n. [excipio], vessels for receiving liquids, receivers, receptacles, Plin. 25, 7, 38, § 78: in excipulis ejus fluminis, i. e. cavities, basins, id. 9, 22, 38, § 75.

† **excipiūm** quod excipitur, ut praecipuum quod ante capitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 80, 3 Müll.

* **excisatus**, a, um, adj. [excisus, from excido], cut out or off: excisatis auribus, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 103, 17.

excisio, ōnis, f. [excido], a cutting out,

excision. **I.** Prop.: plagae, Pall. 3, 30.—*Plur. concr., the parts cut out*, Vitr. 10, 12, 1.—**II.** *A destroying*, Cic. Dom. 58; id. Harusp. Resp. 2, 3.

excisōrius, a, um, *adj.* [excido], *that serves for cutting out*: scalper, Cels. 8, 3, § 15.

excisūra, ae, f. [ex-cido], *the cutting out*, Edic. Diocl. 7, no. 42.

excisus, a, um, *Part.*, from excido.

***excitābilis**, e, *adj.* [excito], *inciting, animating*: modulatio (with jucunda), Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5 *fin.*

excitāte, adv., v. excito, *P. a. fin.*
excitatio, ōnis, f. [excito], *a rousing up, wakening* (post-class.), Arn. 7, 237.

excitator, ōris, m. [id.], *one who rouses or animates* (post-class.): mentium, Prud. Cath. 1, 3.

excitatus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from excito.

excito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. *freq. a.* [excio], *to call out or forth, to bring or send out, to wake or rouse up* (freq. and class.; cf.: provoco, evoco; irrito, laceo, invito).

I. Lit.: unde (Acherunte) animae excitantur obscura umbra. Poeta ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: aliquem a portu, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 10: aliquem huc foras, id. Rud. 1, 5, 2: si excitatus fuerit de spectaculis, *turned out, expelled*, Quint. 3, 6, 19: dormientes spectatores e somno, *to wake up*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 48; cf.: quaeos, ne me e somno excitetis, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: velut dormitantes eos excitari, Quint. 4, 1, 73: patre excitato (opp. dormiente), id. 4, 2, 72: scuto offenso excitatus vigil, Liv. 7, 36, 2: aliquem ab inferis, *to summon up*, Cic. Font. 12, 26; id. Cat. 2, 10, 20; id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, 129: aliquem a mortuis, id. de Or. 1, 57, 245: non dubitavit excitare reum consularem, *to call upon to stand up, to call up*, id. ib. 2, 28, 124: reos, id. ib. 2, 47, 195; Quint. 11, 3, 174; cf. Liv. 9, 8, 3: testes, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 47: iudicem, Cels. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 104 et saep.: feras, *to rouse or scare up*, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: cervum memorosis latibulis, Phaedr. 2, 8, 1.—Prov.: aliis leporem, Petr. 1, 31, 7.—**B.** Transf. of inanim. and abstr. things, *to raise, erect*: vapores, qui a sole ex aquis excitantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: caput altius, Cels. 8, 4 *med.*—**2.** In partic., with the accessory notion of making, forming, *to raise, erect, build, construct*: exstrui vetat (Plato) sepulcrum altius, quam, etc. . . nec e lapide excitari amplius, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68: turres, Caes. B. G. 5, 40, 2; id. B. C. 1, 25 *fin.*: tumulum alicui, Suet. Claud. 1: aedificium, Sen. Ep. 52: urbem, Flor. 1, 1: nova sarmata cultura excitantur, *are produced*, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88: pascua in novalibus, Pall. Nov. 13, 3: ignem, *to kindle up, excite*, Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 4; Lucr. 6, 303: incendium, Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 3: invalidas flammam admoto fomite, Lucr. 8, 776.—**Poet. transf.**: aras, Verg. G. 4, 549: foculum buccae, Juv. 3, 262: siser stomachum, Plin. 20, 5, 17, § 34: uvae os, stomachum, id. 23, 1, 7, § 12.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to raise up, comfort; to arouse, awaken, excite, incite, stimulate, enliven*: qui ab excitata fortuna ad inclinatum et prope jacentem desciscerem, *erected, established*, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 1; cf.: amici jacentem animum excitare, id. Lael. 16, 59; and with this cf. id. Att. 1, 16, 8; and: animos excitare atque inflammare ad persequendi studium, id. de Imp. Pomp. 2, 5: animos omnium ad laetitiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 79, 3: aliquem ad laborem et ad laudem, Cic. Planc. 24, 59; cf. id. Top. 2, 5: languentem labentemque populum ad decus, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: aliquem ad bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 10, 3: aliquem ad virtutem, id. ib. 6, 14, 5: aliquem ad audiendum, Quint. 4, 1, 34: gallos alacritate ad canendum, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 56 et saep.: alicujus memoriam alicui excitans, *reviving, renewing*, Cic. Or. 10, 35: hominum studia ad utilitates nostras allicere atque excitare, id. Off. 2, 6, 20: hominum studia, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 1: salsum excitat et a taedio defendit orationem, *enlivens*, Quint. 6, 3, 19: fictiones personarum mire orationem excitant, id. 9, 2, 29; cf. id. 6, 1, 2: hi soni cum augenda intentione excitandi (opp. temperandi), *to sharpen, pronounce strongly*, id. 11, 3, 42: syllabam acutam, id. 12, 10, 33.

—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To appeal to, call upon, cite*: ut nos ex annuallum monimentis testis excitamus eos, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 67: multos testis liberalitatis tuae, id. Rab. Post. 17, 47.—**2.** With the accessory idea of producing (acc. to L. B. 2.), *to found, cause, occasion, excite, kindle*: priusquam docuero, quibus initiis ac fundamentis hae tantae summis in rebus laudes excitatae sint, Cic. Sest. 2, 5; cf. id. Fin. 4, 7, 18: in animis hominum motum dicendo vel excitare vel sedare, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: risus, id. Phil. 3, 9, 21: plausum, id. Sest. 58, 124: fletum etiam inimicis, id. ib. 57, 121: amores, id. Off. 1, 5, 14: iras, Verg. A. 2, 594: suspicionem alicui, Cic. Sest. 18, 41: varios sermones, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 2: quantas tragoedias, Cic. Mil. 7, 18: vim ac dolorem bonorum omnium, id. Planc. 18, 45 et saep.—Hence, **excitatus**, a, um, *P. a.* (lit. excited, kindled; hence), *animated, lively, vigorous, vehement, strong, loud* (rare but class.): acutus et excitatus sonus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18.—**Comp.**: clamor, Liv. 4, 37, 9: haec lumina, Quint. 12, 10, 49: schema, id. 9, 3, 10.—**Sup.**: odor, Plin. 20, 17, 71, § 182.—**Adv.**: **excitāte**, *vigorously, briskly, brightly, vehemently*.—In the *comp.*: fulgent gemmae, Plin. 37, 7, 31, § 106: clamitantes, Amm. 18, 8.

1. excitus, a, um, *Part.*, from excio.

(2. excitus), ūs, *false reading* in App. M. 6, p. 184 *fin.*, for exitus.)

exclamatio, ōnis, f. [exclamo], *a loud calling or crying out* (very rare). **I.** In gen.: acuta atque attenuata nimis, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21: acutas vocis exclamations vitare debemus, id. ib.; Quint. 11, 3, 179; Vulg. Sirach. 35, 13.—**II.** In partic., as a figure of rhetoric, *an exclamation*, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 22; Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; id. Or. 39, 135; Quint. 9, 1, 34; 9, 2, 27; 9, 3, 97; Tac. Dial. 26; 31.

ex-clāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. *n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neut.*, *to call or cry aloud, to call or cry out, to exclaim*: cum exclamasset Laelius, Cic. Rep. 6, 12 *fin.*: in stadio cursores exclamant quam maxime possunt, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 56; cf. Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 57: majus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 56: contiones saepe exclamare vidi, cum apte verba cecidissent, i. e. *to applaud loudly*, id. Or. 50, 168; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 45.—**Pass. impers.**: quoties exclamandum erit, lateris conatus sit ille, non capitis, Quint. 1, 11, 8; 3, 8, 59.—**B.** Transf.

1. Of inanim. and abstr. things (post-Aug.): apud hunc (oratore) patria ipsa exclamabit, Quint. 12, 10, 61: ignis exclamat, i. e. *crackles aloud, makes a noise*, Stat. Th. 6, 202: dominae femur exclamare coëgit, Juv. 6, 423: quae (verba) aut maxime exclamant, aut sono sunt jucundissima, Quint. 8, 3, 17: minus exclamantes syllabae, id. 9, 4, 137.—**2.** Of a sound made with musical instruments: sacris tubis, Vulg. 1 Macc. 16, 8; cf. 3, 54; 4, 40.—**II.** *Act.*, *to call out, say aloud, exclaim*. **A.** With inanim. objects. (a) With an *object-clause*, in oratio recta: ibi nescio quis maxima Voce exclamat: Alcumena, adest auxilium, ne time, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 12: cf.: non possum quin exclamem: Euge, euge, etc., id. Trin. 3, 2, 79 (quoted Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 39): mihi libet exclamare, Pro deum, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 13; Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 11; id. Ad. 4, 4, 10; Quint. 6, 3, 81; Hor. S. 1, 7, 33; Ov. M. 5, 13 al.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: hic exclamat, eum sibi esse sodalem, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 11; Ter. Eun. prol. 23.—(β) With *ut*: quas (geometricas formas) ut vidisset, exclamavisse, ut bono essent animo, videre enim se hominum vestigia, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 17: ut equites desilirent, Liv. 4, 38, 2.—(γ) With *acc.*: quaedam, *to utter*, Quint. 6, 2, 26: multa memoria digna, id. 2, 11, 2.—**B.** With personal objects, *to call upon*: voce clara exclamat uxorem tuam, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 68: M. Brutus cruentum pugionem tenens Ciceronem exclamavit, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: aliquem suo nomine, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 6.

***ex-clāro**, āre, v. *a.*, *to light up, illumine* (opp. obscurare), Vitr. 1, 2, 7.

ex-clūdo, si, sum, 3 (*perf. sync.* excludi for exclusisti, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 18) [*clūdo, claudio*], *to shut out, exclude; to cut off, remove, separate from* any thing (class.). **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: aliquem a portu et

perfugio, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 3: aliquem ab re frumentaria, Caes. B. G. 7, 55, 9: aliquem ab acie, id. B. C. 2, 41, 6: Gaditani Poenios moenibus excluderunt, Cic. Balb. 17, 39: nulla exclusura dolentes Janua, Tib. 2, 3, 73.—With inanimate objects: spissa ramis laurea fervidos Excludet ictus (solis), Hor. C. 2, 15, 10: aquam quae exundante palude in agrum refluere solet, Dig. 39, 3, 1: excludere diem telis, *shut out, obscured*, Stat. Th. 8, 412: Euphrates Armeniae regiones a Cappadocia excludens, *separating*, Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 83.—**2.** Esp., *to shut out, refuse to receive a visitor*: quo pacto excludi, quae so, potis est planius, quam exclusus nunc sum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 5: ego excludor, ille recipitur, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 79; id. ib. 1, 1, 4: aliquem foras, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 30; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 18: quae me non excludet ab se, sed apud se occludet domi, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 108; cf.: ut ab illa excludar, huc concludar, Ter. And. 2, 3, 12; Hor. S. 2, 3, 260; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 78; cf.: priusquam Caesar me abs te excludere posset, Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12 B. 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To drive out, to put, press, thrust, or take out*: excludito mihi hercle oculus, si dederō, i. e. *to knock out*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 95: vultu oculum excludere, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 96: gemmam, Dig. 10, 4, 6: liquorem, Scrib. Comp. 84: pallio caput, Petr. 32, 2.—**2.** In partic. of birds, *to hatch their young*: volucres Ova relinquebant, exclusae tempore verno, Lucr. 5, 802; cf.: gallinae avesque reliquae, cum ex ovis pullos excluderint, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: pullos, id. ib. 2, 48, 124; Col. 8, 5, 7; 8, 14, 11; Suet. Tib. 14 al.—And transf. by way of pun, to the pupils of the rhetorician Corax (raven): Coracem istum patiamur pullos suos excludere in nido, qui evolent, clamatores odiosi ac molesti, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81.—**2.** *To make prominent* (eccl. Lat.), = *eminere*, Aug. in Ps. 67, § 39; Vulg. Ps. 67, 31; cf. Aug. Spir. et Litt. § 17.—**3.** *To close, complete*: volumen, Stat. S. 2 praef. *fin.*

II. Trop., *to exclude, except, remove, hinder, prevent*: Crassus tres legatos decernit, nec excludit Pompeium, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3: excludi ab omni doctrina, id. de Or. 1, 11, 46; cf.: exclusit illum a re publica, id. Phil. 5, 11, 29: ab hereditate fraterna excludi, id. Clu. 11, 31; cf. also: ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, Caes. B. G. 5, 23, 5: ut reditu in Asiam excluderetur, Nep. Them. 5, 1: exceptione excludi, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168: multas actiones praetoris exceptionibus, id. Inv. 1, 19, 57: angustis temporis excluduntur omnes, id. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 148: tempore exclusus, *hindered, prevented*, Caes. B. G. 6, 31, 1: diei tempore exclusus, id. ib. 7, 11, 5: si qui se in hoc iudicium forte proiecierint, excluditote eorum cupiditatem, Cic. Cael. 9, 22: servitutem, Lucil. ap. Non. 301, 14: consuetudinem libere dicendi, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19.—Hence, ***exclusus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *shut out, locked out*: nunc ego sum exclusissimus, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 24.

exclusio, ōnis, f. [excludo], *a shutting out, exclusion* (very rare; not in Cic.): de exclusionis verbum nullum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 8: ventorum, Vitr. 1, 6: exceptio est quasi quaedam exclusio, etc., Dig. 44, 1, 2.

exclūsor, ōris, m. [excludo, I. B.], *one who shuts or drives out*: daemoniorum, Aug. Ser. 37, 2; id. de Verb. Dom. 2.—**II.** Esp., *a maker of silver vessels*: qui de confusione massae noverunt formam vasis exprimere, Aug. in Ps. 67, § 39; id. Spir. et Litt. § 17.

exclūsōrius, a, um, *adj.* [excludo], *exclusionary* (post-class.): exceptio, replicatio, Dig. 44, 1, 2, § 2.

exclūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from excludo.

excocōtio, ōnis, f. [excoquo], *a boiling or baking thoroughly* (post-class.): calcis, *a burning*, Cod. Just. 12, 16, 3: panis, *a baking*, ib. 12, 39, 1.

excocutus, a, um, *Part.*, from excoquo.

excōdico, āre, v. excaudico.

excōgitatio, ōnis, f. [excogito], *a thinking out, a contriving, devising, inventing* (syn. inventio): quid? illa vis quae tandem est, quae investigat occulta, quae inventio atque excogitatio dicitur? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: excogitationem non habent difficile, *may be thought out without diffi-*

culty, id. de Or 2, 27, 120: hominum malae artis, Vulg. Sap. 15, 4.

excogitator, ōris, m. [id.], a contriv-
er, inventor (post-class.): verborum et no-
minum, Arn. 3, 119.

1. excogitatus, a, um, Part. and
P. a., from excogito.

(2. excogitatus, ūs, false reading in
Gell. 5, 10 fin., instead of excogitatae.)

excogito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to find
out by thinking, to contrive, devise, invent
(freq. and class.; cf.: comminiscor, simulo,
confinco, fingo, etc.): quid enim mali aut
sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod
non ille conceperit? Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: ad
haec igitur cogita, mi Attice, vel potius
excogita, id. Att. 9, 6, 7: quid igitur causae
excogitari potest, cur? etc., id. Deiot. 7, 20:
novam interregni ineundi rationem, id.
Rep. 2, 12: aliquid dignum dono deorum
aut efficere aut excogitare, id. ib. 3, 3, 4:
multa praeterea generatim ad avaritiam
excogitabantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 1: aliquid
ad ornatum portarum, etc., Hirt. B. G. 8,
51, 2: o callidos homines! o rem excogi-
tatum! Cic. Or. 67, 225: quicquid omnino
excogitari contra potest, Quint. 12, 8, 10:
res ab illis dicta, non a nobis excogitata,
id. 5, 13, 49: in rebus excogitandis (opp.
gerendis), Nep. Them. 1 fin.—Impers. with
ut: excogitatum est a quibusdam ut, etc.,
Nep. Att. 8, 3; cf. with a subject-sentence:
cum recenti fico salis vice caseo vesci nu-
per excogitatum est, Plin. 15, 19, 21, § 82.—
II. Transf., to name: Alpes Poeninas,
Amm. 15, 10, 9.—Hence, ***excogitatus**,
a, um, P. a., sought out, choice: excogita-
tissimae hostiae, Suet. Calig. 22.

1. ex-colo, cōlūi, cultum, 3, v. a., to
work carefully, to tend, cultivate. **I. Lit.**
(very rare, and mostly post-Aug.): vineas,
Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 48; cf. rura, Claud. ap. Eutr.
2, 196: victum hominum (boves), Plin. 8,
47, 72, § 187: lanas rudes, i. e. to spin fine,
Ov. A. A. 2, 220.—**B. Transf., in gen., to**
improve, polish, adorn, perfect: marmora,
quibus solum, quibus parietes excolantur,
Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 3; Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 118; cf.:
praetoria xystris et nemoribus, Suet. Aug.
72: urbem adeo, ut iure sit gloriatus mar-
moream se relinquere, id. ib. 23: aedifici-
um, Dig. 7, 1, 41: fructuarius excolere quod
invenit potest, qualitate aedium non im-
mutata, ib. 7, 1, 13, § 7: vagos rescare
capillos Doctus et hirsutas excoluisse ge-
nas, Mart. 6, 52, 4: triumphum, Plin. 35, 11,
40, § 135: tumulum in tropaei modum,
Flor. 4, 12: legionarii injecere flammae
arma sua, quibus exculiti funus celebra-
bant, Suet. Caes. 84.—**II. Trop. A. To**
improve, ennoble, refine, perfect (the class.
signif. of the word): nihil tam horridum,
tam incultum, quod non splendescat ora-
tione et tamquam excolatur, Cic. Parad.
proem. § 3: C. Tuditanus omni vita atque
victu excolutus atque expolitus, id. Brut. 25,
95; cf.: mansuetus et excolutus, id. Tusc.
1, 25, 62: ex agresti immanique vita excul-
ti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus, id. Leg.
2, 14, 36: excolutus doctrina, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4;
cf. id. ib. 4, 38, 84; Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 15: animos
doctrina, Cic. Arch. 6, 12: ingenia disciplina
excolta, id. Or. 15, 48: aetas excolta, id.
Rep. 2, 10: quibus rebus excolta hominum
vita tantum distat a victu et cultu bestia-
rum, id. Off. 2, 4, 15: inventas aut qui vitam
excoluere per artes, Verg. A. 6, 663: an vic-
tus hominum Atheniensium beneficio ex-
coli potuit, oratio non potuit? Cic. Or. 9,
31; so, mores aut studia, Quint. 4 praef.
§ 3: mores studiis, id. 12, 2, 1; 12, 3, 1;
Gell. 13, 5, 2: orationem, Quint. 8, 3, 86;
Tac. Or. 22: excoltae cujusdam elegantiae,
Quint. 6, 3, 20.—**B. Of persons, to honor**
(poet., and very rare for the class. colere):
deos, Phaedr. 4, 11, 10: aliquem, Ov. Pont.
1, 7, 59.

2. ex-colo, āre, v. a., to strain out
(post-class.): acetum, Pall. Jun. 8, 1: culi-
cem, Vulg. Matt. 23, 24.

*** ex-comēdo**, ēre, v. a., to eat up, con-
sume, App. Herb. 8.

excommunicatio, ōnis, f. [excom-
municō], ban of the Church, excommunica-
tion, Aug. de Fide, 3 et saep.

ex-communico, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.
(lit., to put out of the community; hence,

in eccl. Lat.), to lay under the ban of the
Church, to excommunicate, Hier. adv. Ruf.
2, 18: aliquem excommunicatum habere,
Hilar. Op. Hist. Fragm. 11, 4.

ex-condo, ōre, v. a., to form, exhibit
(post-class.): aliquem, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 18.

ex-congruus, a, um, adj., not agree-
ing, not harmonious: laus, Symm. Or. pro
Syn. 5 ed. Mai.

† ex-consulāris, is, m., one who has
been a consul, an ex-consul, Inscr. Grut.
151, 6.

ex-coquo, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., to boil out,
melt out, dry up. **I. Lit.:** usque coquito,
dum dimidium excoquas, i. e. you boil
away, Cato, R. R. 107, 2: mustum ad dimi-
dium, Col. 12, 19, 1: testudinem vino, to
boil thoroughly, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 38: glebas
melle, id. 37, 12, 74, § 194: ferrum (ignis),
i. e. to harden, Ov. M. 14, 712: harenas ad-
mixto nitro in vitrum, Tac. H. 5, 7: lapide
cremato in caminis donec excoquatur in
rubricam, Plin. 34, 13, 37, § 135: ignis viti-
um metallis excoquit, Ov. F. 4, 786: omne
per ignes vitium, Verg. G. 1, 88; hence, ex-
coctum argentum, i. e. purified, Gell. 6, 5,
9; cf.: excoxi te, non quasi argentum, Vulg.
Isa. 48, 10: imagines excoctae flammis,
melted down, Plin. Pan. 52, 5: excoctum
parum habet suci, Varr. L. L. 5, § 109
Müll.: terram sol excoquit et facit are,
dries up, Lucr. 6, 962; cf.: tam excoctam
(ancillam) reddam atque atram quam carbo
est, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63.—With an abstr. ob-
ject: crudritatem Laconicis, qs. to boil out,
i. e. to drive out by steam-baths, Col. 1 praef.
§ 16: excocta maturitas hordet, i. e. over-
ripe, Plin. 18, 7, 18, § 80.—**II. Trop.:** ma-
lum alicui, to devise, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 53 (cf.
coquo): mentem, to plague, vex, Sen. Herc.
Fur. 105 (cf. coquo).

ex-cōrio, āre, v. a. [corium], to strip of
its skin or covering, to skin, strip, Cassiod.
Hist. Eccl. 10, 30; Vulg. Micah 3, 3.—**II. In**
mal. part., App. M. 10, p. 717 Oud. dub.; cf.
Hildebr. ed. min. p. 137, note 3.

*** ex-cornis**, e, adj. [cornu], without
horns: bestia, Tert. Pall. 5.

ex-cors, cordis, adj. [cor, the heart, as
the seat of intelligence; v. cor], without in-
telligence, without understanding, senseless,
silly, stupid (class.); cf.: amens, demens,
vecors, insanus, vesanus, delirius: aliis cor
ipsum animus videtur: ex quo excordes,
vecordes, concordisque dicuntur, Cic. Tusc.
1, 9, 18; cf.: an quod aspexit (taurus) ve-
stiti purpureo excordem Caesarem, ipse
corde privatus est? id. Div. 2, 16, 36: ex-
cors, caecus, incogitabilis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6,
63: quae anus tam excors inveniri potest,
quae illa extimescat? Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5; cf.:
hoc qui non videt, excors est, id. Phil. 5, 2,
5; and: aperte adulantem nemo non videt,
nisi qui admodum est excors, id. Lael. 26,
99: turpis et excors, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 25: tune
insanus eris, si acceperis? an magis excors
Rejecta praeda? id. S. 2, 3, 67.

1. excrēmentum, i, n. [excerno].

I. What is sifted out, the refuse, Col. 3, 5,
25; Pall. Febr. 26, 3; id. Nov. 20, 4.—More
freq. **II. What passes from the body, excre-
ment, ordure**, Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 94; 9, 45, 68,
§ 147: oris, spittle, Tac. H. 4, 81: narium,
mucus of the nose, id. A. 16, 4.

2. excrementum, i, n. [excreco],
an elevation, prominence: humilior inter
excrementa costarum spina, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.—
II. Transf., of numbers which increase
regularly in series: sic decem milia cetera-
que excrementa, Mart. Cap. 7, § 734.

ex-crēmo, āre, v. a., to burn (post-
class.), Tert. Cult. Fem. 6.

ex-creo, āre, v. excreo.

excrecentia, ium, n., v. excreco,
B. 2.

ex-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3, v. inch. n.,
to grow out or forth, to grow up, rise up (not
ante-Aug.). **I. Lit. A. In gen.:** quae
si satis excreverint (palmae), Col. 4, 21, 3:
abies, larix, palma in longitudinem, Plin.
16, 30, 54, § 125: lactucae ad semipedem,
id. 19, 8, 39, § 131: in omni domo nudi ac
sordidi in hos artus, in haec corpora quae
miramur excrecunt, Tac. G. 20; Aug.
Serm. 216, 7: colles sensim excreverant
rudere, Front. Aequa. 18: solum tumulo
in altum, Luc. 4, 11: si quando flumen im-

bribus ad tempus excrevit, is swollen, Dig.
43, 11, 1.—**B. In partic., of morbid ex-
crescences on the body:** excreverat in dex-
teriore latere ejus caro, Suet. Galb. 21: car-
nis excrecences, Plin. 23, 6, 59, § 111: ar-
senicum tollit quicquid excrecit, id. 34,
18, 56; § 178.—Hence, **2. Subst.:** **excre-
scentia**, ium, n., in medic. lang., morbid
excrescences on the body, Plin. 20, 9, 36,
§ 93; 22, 21, 29, § 61; 24, 4, 5, § 9; 24, 5, 11,
§ 19; 34, 18, 50, § 169 al.—**II. Trop., to**
grow immoderately, to increase, enlarge:
nec minus evitanda est immodica ejus pro-
oemii longitudo, ne in caput excrevisse vi-
deatur, Quint. 4, 1, 62: fructus in tantum
excrevit, ut, etc., Dig. 36, 1, 27, § 16 fin.:
litium series, Suet. Vesp. 10.—Hence, **ex-
cretus**, a, um, P. a., grown up, full-
grown: animalia, Lact. 2, 11 med. al. (so,
haedi, Verg. G. 3, 398, acc. to Serv., but v.
exerno, II. A.).

1. excretus, a, um, separated; Part.,
from exerno.

2. excretus, a, um, grown up; P. a.,
from excreco.

excruciābilis, e, adj. [excrucio]. *** I.**
Pass., deserving of torture: anus, Plaut.
Cist. 4, 1, 1.—*** II. Act., tormenting, tortur-
ing:** exitium, Prud. στέφ. 3, 114.

excruciatio, ōnis, f. [id.], torment,
torture, = cruciatus (late Lat.), Aug. Tract.
in Joann. 27 fin.

excruciātor, ōris, m. [id.], a torment-
or: cordis, corporis, August. cont. Gaudent.
1, 21.

excruciātus, ūs, m. [id.], torment,
torture, = cruciatus (post-class.): duri cor-
poris, Prud. στέφ. 14, 19.

ex-crūcio, āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic inf.
praes. excruciarier, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 4),
v. a., to torment greatly, to torture, rack,
plague (class.). **I. Physically:** perii!
excruciabit me herus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 45:
servos flame vinculisque, Caes. B. G. 7, 19,
9; cf.: (uxores) igni atque omnibus tor-
mentis excruciatas, id. ib. 6, 19, 3: aliquem
vinculis ac verberibus atque omni suppli-
cio excruciatum necare, Cic. de Imp. Pomp.
5, 11; cf. also: hominem ingenium fumo
excruciatum semivivum reliquit, Cic. Verr.
2, 1, 17, § 45: excruciatum inopia, Plaut.
Bacch. 3, 4, 24: ipsos crudeliter excruciatos
interfici, Caes. B. G. 7, 33, 9: frigus nudos
excruciabat, Lucr. 5, 1426 et saep.—Comic.
Ep. Hunc tibi dedo diem. St. Meam cul-
pam habeto, nisi probe excruciavero, qs.
thoroughly torture it, i. e. use it up, make
the most of it, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 32.—**B.**
**Transf., to force out by torturing, to ex-
tort:** re excruciatā, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 5 fin.
—**II. Mentally, to afflict, distress, har-
ass, vex, torment:** conficior maerore, mea
Terentia; nec meae me miseriae magis ex-
cruciant quam tuae, Cic. Fam. 14, 3, 1; cf.:
non loquor plura, ne te quoque excruciem,
id. Att. 10, 18, 3: haec sunt, quae me ex-
cruciant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 9.—In imprecations:
di deaque te excrucient, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2,
50: temeritas et libido et ignavia semper
animum excruciant et semper sollicitant,
Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: se, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 14:
quid illam miseram animi excrucias? id.
Mil. 4, 2, 76; cf.: se animi, id. Rud. 2, 3, 68:
tum Antipho me excruciat animi, Ter.
Phorm. 1, 4, 10; v. also in the foll.—In
the pass.: excrucior, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 61;
id. Trin. 1, 2, 66: id ego excrucior, id. Ep. 2,
2, 8; cf.: hoc sese excruciat animi, Quia,
etc., id. Rud. 2, 3, 57.

excubatio, ōnis, f. [excubo], a watch-
ing, keeping watch. *** I. Lit.:** ab excuba-
tione desistere, Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 6.—*** II.**
Trop.: perpetua pro dignitate et salute
amicorum, Val. Max. 4, 7, 7.

excubiae, ārum, f. [id.], a lying out
of the house. **I. In gen.,** Plaut. Cas. prol.
54.—Far more freq. and class., **II. In**
partic., a lying out on guard, a watching,
keeping watch (cf.: custodia, vigiliae, in-
somnia): si haec arma, si Capitolinae co-
hortes, si excubiae, si vigiliae, etc., Cic.
Mil. 25, 67; id. Phil. 7, 9, 24; id. Planc. 42,
101; Tac. A. 13, 18; id. H. 4, 11; Suet. Aug.
23; 30; Verg. A. 9, 159 et saep.: tristes (i. e.
severae) vigiliam canum, Hor. C. 3, 16, 3:
grues excubias habent nocturnis temporibus,
Plin. 10, 23, 30, § 59.—Poet.: centum

aras posuit vigilemque sacraverat ignem, Excubias divum aeternas, Verg. A. 4, 200. — **B.** Transf., concr., persons keeping watch, a watch, guard: num excubias transiret, Tac. A. 14, 44: inter excubias militum pernoctavit, Suet. Claud. 10.

ex-cubiculārius, ii, m., an ex-chamberlain (post-class.), Cod. Just. 10, 47, 12.

excūbitor, ōris, m. [excubo], one who keeps guard, a watchman, guard, sentinel: haec eadem (castella) noctu excubitoribus ac firmis praesidiis tenebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 69 fin.: tribunus excubitor, the captain of the guard, Suet. Claud. 42: id. Ner. 8.—Of a dog: quis excubitor inveniri potest vigilantior? Col. 7, 12, 1.—Of a cock: excubitor ales, Verg. M. 2.

excūbitorium, ii, n. [id.], a post where guards were stationed, P. Victor. de Reg. Urb. Rom. sub fin.

* **excūbitus**, ūs, m. [id.], a watching, keeping watch: in excubitu, Auct. B. Hisp. 6, 4.

ex-cūbo, būi, bitum, 1, v. n., to lie or sleep out of doors. **I.** In gen. (rare but class.): moniti Lacedaemonii, ut urbem et tecta linq̄uerent armatique in agro excubarent, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 112: apes noctu deprehensae in expeditione excubant supinae, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 19.—**B.** Trop.: Graeciam alienis sedibus, Just. 8, 4, 7, v. Pittbogen ad h. l.—Far more freq., **II.** In partic., to lie out on guard, to keep watch, to watch. **A.** Lit.: duae semper legiones pro castris excubabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 5: legiones in armis, id. ib. 7, 11, 6: legiones ad mare, id. B. C. 3, 63, 6: cohortes ad munitionem, id. ib. 3, 50, 1: legio per muros, Verg. A. 9, 175: excubitu in porta cohortes mittere, Sall. J. 100, 4: Cerberus excubat ante fores, Tib. 1, 3, 72: quae (naves) ad portum excubant, kept watch, Caes. B. C. 2, 22, 3 et saep.—**Poet.**: (Cupido Chiaie) Pulchris excubat in genis, sits on the watch, turks, Hor. C. 4, 13, 8.—Of things as subjects: alni contra erumpentium annuum impetus riparum muro in tutela ruris excubant, Plin. 16, 37, 67, § 173: laurus ante limina excubat, id. 15, 30, 39, § 127.—**B.** Trop., to watch, be watchful or vigilant, to be on the alert: cum Caesar ad opus consuetudine excubaret, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 2: in navibus, id. B. C. 3, 8 fin.: excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: sapiens semper animo sic excubat, ut nihil ei improvisum accidere possit, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: curam rei publicae summam defendundae iam pridem apud vos excubare, is watchful, active, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 5: omnis eorum ars urbibus excubabat, i. e. was concerned, labored for the cities, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 118.—**Pass. impers.**: rerum, non animi pretiis excubatur, care is exercised, Plin. 35, 7, 32, § 50.

ex-cūdo, di, sum, 3, v. a., to strike, beat or hammer out. **I.** Lit.: silici scintillam, Verg. A. 1, 174: ignem, Plin. 16, 40, 77, § 208.—**II.** Transf., to hatch out: pullos ex ovis, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129; cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 2; 10; 13: anseres aliena ova non excudunt, i. e. do not hatch them, id. ib. 3, 10, 3; § 4; 3, 9, 2; Col. 8, 14, 7.—**B.** To forge, mould: excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, Verg. A. 6, 848.—**C.** In gen., to prepare, make any thing: ceras, Verg. G. 4, 57.—**D.** Trop., of a writing, to compose: excudam aliquid Ἡρακλείδου, Cic. Att. 15, 27, 2; Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 4; Tac. de Or. 9.

excūcātor, ōris, m. [excūco], milit. t. t., a skirmisher, scout, Veg. Mil. 2, 15.

excūcātus, a, um, P. a., from excūco.

ex-culco, āvi, ātum, 1 [calco], to tread or beat out (very rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: ex dominis meis pugnis furfures, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 30.—**II.** Transf., to tread down, to stamp firm or close: singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra excubabantur, rammed down, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 7 Oud.—Hence, * **excūcātus**, a, um, P. a. (trod-den out, worn out by treading; trop.), worn out: verba nimis obsoleta excūcataque, Gell. 11, 7, 1.

excultor, ōris, m. [i. excolo], a cultivator, rearer (post-class.): florum, Tert. Monog. 16: tyrannicae crudelitatis, Casiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 22.

excultus, a, um, Part., from 1. excolo.

* **ex-cūcēātus**, a, um, adj. [cuneus], crowded out of the seats in the theatre; that can not get a seat, App. Flor. p. 353, 37.

ex-cūrātus, a, um, Part. [curo], carefully attended to, taken good care of: lepidē excuratus incessisti, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 6: victus, carefully provided, exquisite, choice, id. Ps. 5, 1, 8.

ex-cūrō, āre, v. a. [curia], to eject from the curia or from the senate (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 36, 30; 465, 27 ex conject.

ex-curro, cūcurri (Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 12; Liv. 1, 15 et saep.; less freq. curri, Liv. 25, 30), cursum, 3, v. n. and a. **I.** Neut., to run out or forth, to hasten forwards. **A.** Lit.: cum se excucurrisset illic frustra scriberet, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 125: excurrat aliquis, qui hoc tantum mali filio suo nuntiet, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67: mandavi utrique eorum, ut ante ad me excurrerent, ut tibi obviam prodire possem, id. Fam. 3, 7, 4: excurristi a Neapoli, Caes. ap. Prisc. p. 901 P.: dum panes et cetera in navem parantur, excurro in Pompeianum, make an excursion, Cic. Att. 10, 15, 4; so of a long journey: in Graeciam, id. ib. 14, 16, 3; of eagerness in applauding a speaker: proni atque succincti ad omnem clausulam non exsurgunt modo, verum etiam excurrunt, Quint. 2, 2, 12: in cruce, to go to destruction, go to the devil, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 12: ad hominem Dei, Vulg. 4 Reg. 4, 22.—**B.** In partic., milit. t. t., to sally forth, to make an excursion or irruption: sine signis omnibus portis, Liv. 29, 34, 11: in fines Romanos excucurrerunt populandi magis quam iusti more belli, id. 1, 15, 1 Drak. N. cr.: Carthago excurrere ex Africa videbatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: excursum cum valida manu fuerat, Just. 13, 5.—**2.** Transf., of inanim. or abstr. things. **A.** In gen., to go forth, issue forth: fons ex summo montis cacumine excurrrens, Curt. 3, 1, 3; Pall. Nov. 15, 1: nec recisus qui a lateribus excurrant pampinis, shoot forth, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 212: quorum animi spretis corporibus evolvant atque excurrunt foras, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114.—**B.** In partic. (a) Of localities, to run out, project, extend: ab intimo sinu paeninsula excurrit, Liv. 26, 42, 8: Sicania tribus excurrit in aquora linguas, Ov. M. 13, 724: promontorium in altum, Liv. 32, 23, 10 Drak.: dorsum montis in Persidem, Curt. 5, 3: promontorium per Creticum mare, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 32.—(β) In specifications of measure, to be over and above, to exceed (late Lat.; cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 435): decem (auri pondo) et quod excurrit, and something over, Dig. 16, 3, 26: viginti et quod excurrit annorum pax, of twenty years and upwards, Veg. Mil. 1, 28.—**B.** Trop., to run or spread out, to extend, display itself: campus, in quo excurrere virtus posset, Cic. Mur. 8, 18: quid est, cur insistere orationem malint quam cum sententia pariter excurrere? qs. to keep pace with, id. Or. 51, 170: ne oratio excurrat longius, to run out to too great length, be prolix, id. de Or. 3, 49, 190: extra ordinem excurrrens tractatio, Quint. 4, 3, 14: paeone dochmiocque, quorum prior in quatuor, secundus in quinque (syllabas) excurrit, id. 9, 4, 79: praecoces germinationes, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 16: in hos quoque studiorum recessus excurrit, qs. makes excursions, Quint. 10, 5, 16: in pericula, Sen. Ben. 2, 34 fin.: quia in hoc tempus excurrit donationalis eventus, quo, extends, Dig. 24, 1, 10: quaedam (in periodo) quasi decurtata... productiona alia et quasi immoderatus excurrentia, running out, stretched out (the figure being taken from places which run out or project, v. above), Cic. Or. 53, 178.—(γ) To run out, end, terminate, of verses: in quatuor syllabas, Quint. 9, 4, 79.—**II.** Act. (very rare). **A.** To run through a place; trop.: prope jam excurso spatio, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 6; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 210.—**B.** To pass over, omit something in speaking: a quo multa improbe sed venuste dicta, ne modum excedam, excurro, Sen. Contr. 5, 34 med., p. 374 Bip.

ex-cursio, ōnis, f. [excurso], a sally, onset: crebrae, Val. Max. 2, 3, 3.

ex-cursōr, ōris, m. [id.]. In milit. lang., a skirmisher, scout, Amm. 24, 1, 1.

excursio, ōnis, f. [excurso], a running out or forth. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: status (oratoris) erectus et celsus: excursio moderata eaque rara, a stepping forwards, Cic. Or. 18, 59; so, nec vultu nec manu nec excursionibus nimis, Quint. 1, 11, 3: an intentione rei familiaris obundae crebris excursionibus avocaris? excursions, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 2: longinquae aut breves, Dig. 33, 1, 13 fin.—**B.** In partic., milit. t. t., a sally, onset, attack; an excursion, inroad, invasion: crebras ex oppido excursions faciebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 30, 1: copiae, quibus fines suos ab excursionibus hostium et latrociniiis tueretur, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22: equitatus, id. de Imp. Pomp. 6, 16: via excursionibus barbarorum infesta, id. Prov. Cons. 2, 4; cf. oram maris infestam regiae naves excursionibus crebris faciebant, Liv. 37, 14, 3; 30, 11, 6; 30, 8, 4; 37, 38, 9 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: relinquendae erunt vacuae tabellae, in quibus libera addi-ciendo sit excursio, free room or play for insertions, Quint. 10, 3, 32: ne qua ex ea narratione fiat excursio, digression, id. 4, 2, 103.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to I. B.), outset, commencement of a speech: sed haec fuerit nobis, tamquam levis armaturae, prima orationis excursio, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26: prooemium, proxima huic narratio: propositio post hanc, vel ut quibusdam placuit, excursio, Quint. 2, 13, 1.

excursus, āre, 1, v. n. [freq. of excurro], to break forth repeatedly, to make frequent sallies or incursions: ubi plures innumeris videt excursare latebris, Stat. Th. 2, 550.

excursus, ōris, m. [excurso], I. A. b. j.

I. A skirmisher, scout, spy: paratissimus pro nobis, Val. Max. 7, 3, 7: istius excursor et emissarius, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 22.—**B.** Transf.: excursus venti habentur, qui directo spiritu proflant, App. de Mundo, p. 62, 20 (p. 259 Bip.).—**II.** In gen., i. q. cursor, Inscr. ap. Don. 315, 7.

1. excursus, a, um, Part., from ex-curro.

2. excursus, ūs, m. [excurso], a running out or forth (rare; not in Cic.; cf. excursio). **I.** Lit.: excursusque breves tentant (apes), excursions, Verg. G. 4, 194: avium, Sol. 20, 3; cf. the outflow of water, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 8.—**2.** In partic., in milit. lang. (like excursio, I. B.), a sally, charge, onset, attack; an inroad, invasion: excursus militum, *Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 2: rari, Tac. G. 30: subiti, id. Agr. 20: navigiorum, Auct. B. Alex. 19, 2.—**B.** Transf., of localities, a projecting, projection: promontorium vastus excursus, Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 6: de Pyrenaei montis excursum, id. 4, 17, 31, § 105.—**II.** Trop., a digression in speaking: hae (egressiones) per totam causam varios habent excursus, ut laus hominum locorumque, etc., Quint. 4, 3, 12; opp. opus ipsum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 43.

excūsābilis (excuss-), e, adj. [excuso], that may be excused, excusable (very rare; not in Cic.): delicti pars, Ov. P. 1, 7, 41.—**Comp.**: error, Val. Max. 8, 11, 4.—**Adv.**: excūsābiliter, excusably, Alcim. Avit. Homil. Fragm. 2.—**Comp.**: excūsābilis peccat, Aug. Trin. 17, 15 fin.

* **excūsābundus** (excuss-), a, um, adj. [id.], excusing himself, App. Mag. p. 324, 14.

* **excūsāmentum**, i, n. [id.], an excuse: admissi, Mart. Cap. 8, § 807.

excūsātē (excuss-), adv., without blame; v. excuso, P. a. fin.

excūsatio (excuss-), ōnis, f. [excuso], an excusing, excuse (freq. and class.); constr. with obj. or subj. gen., absol., with cur, quominus, etc. (a) With gen. obj.: peccati, Cic. Lael. 11, 37: intermissionis litterarum, id. Fam. 16, 25: valent apud me excusationes injuriae tuae, id. Sull. 16, 47.—(β) With gen. subj.: pauci ejusdem generis addit cum excusatione Pompeii conjuncta (shortly before: velle Pompeium se Caesari purgatum), Caes. B. C. 1, 8, 4.—With both constructions: excusatio Ser. Sulpicii legationis obundae, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 8.—(γ) With a causal gen. (freq.): hic dies summa est apud me inopiae excusatio, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 31: excusatio vel pietatis, vel necessitatis, vel aetatis, Cic. Cael. 1, 2; cf. adolescentiae, id. ib. 18, 43: me neque honoris nec aetatis excusatio vindicat a labore, id. Sull. 9, 26: aetatis, Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 9: valetudinis, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: oculorum, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275.

excursio, ōnis, f. [excurso], a running out or forth. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: status (oratoris) erectus et celsus: excursio moderata eaque rara, a stepping forwards, Cic. Or. 18, 59; so, nec vultu nec manu nec excursionibus nimis, Quint. 1, 11, 3: an intentione rei familiaris obundae crebris excursionibus avocaris? excursions, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 2: longinquae aut breves, Dig. 33, 1, 13 fin.—**B.** In partic., milit. t. t., a sally, onset, attack; an excursion, inroad, invasion: crebras ex oppido excursions faciebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 30, 1: copiae, quibus fines suos ab excursionibus hostium et latrociniiis tueretur, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22: equitatus, id. de Imp. Pomp. 6, 16: via excursionibus barbarorum infesta, id. Prov. Cons. 2, 4; cf. oram maris infestam regiae naves excursionibus crebris faciebant, Liv. 37, 14, 3; 30, 11, 6; 30, 8, 4; 37, 38, 9 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: relinquendae erunt vacuae tabellae, in quibus libera addi-ciendo sit excursio, free room or play for insertions, Quint. 10, 3, 32: ne qua ex ea narratione fiat excursio, digression, id. 4, 2, 103.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to I. B.), outset, commencement of a speech: sed haec fuerit nobis, tamquam levis armaturae, prima orationis excursio, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26: prooemium, proxima huic narratio: propositio post hanc, vel ut quibusdam placuit, excursio, Quint. 2, 13, 1.

excursus, āre, 1, v. n. [freq. of excurro], to break forth repeatedly, to make frequent sallies or incursions: ubi plures innumeris videt excursare latebris, Stat. Th. 2, 550.

excursus, ōris, m. [excurso], I. A. b. j.

I. A skirmisher, scout, spy: paratissimus pro nobis, Val. Max. 7, 3, 7: istius excursor et emissarius, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 22.—**B.** Transf.: excursus venti habentur, qui directo spiritu proflant, App. de Mundo, p. 62, 20 (p. 259 Bip.).—**II.** In gen., i. q. cursor, Inscr. ap. Don. 315, 7.

1. excursus, a, um, Part., from ex-curro.

2. excursus, ūs, m. [excurso], a running out or forth (rare; not in Cic.; cf. excursio). **I.** Lit.: excursusque breves tentant (apes), excursions, Verg. G. 4, 194: avium, Sol. 20, 3; cf. the outflow of water, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 8.—**2.** In partic., in milit. lang. (like excursio, I. B.), a sally, charge, onset, attack; an inroad, invasion: excursus militum, *Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 2: rari, Tac. G. 30: subiti, id. Agr. 20: navigiorum, Auct. B. Alex. 19, 2.—**B.** Transf., of localities, a projecting, projection: promontorium vastus excursus, Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 6: de Pyrenaei montis excursum, id. 4, 17, 31, § 105.—**II.** Trop., a digression in speaking: hae (egressiones) per totam causam varios habent excursus, ut laus hominum locorumque, etc., Quint. 4, 3, 12; opp. opus ipsum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 43.

excūsābilis (excuss-), e, adj. [excuso], that may be excused, excusable (very rare; not in Cic.): delicti pars, Ov. P. 1, 7, 41.—**Comp.**: error, Val. Max. 8, 11, 4.—**Adv.**: excūsābiliter, excusably, Alcim. Avit. Homil. Fragm. 2.—**Comp.**: excūsābilis peccat, Aug. Trin. 17, 15 fin.

* **excūsābundus** (excuss-), a, um, adj. [id.], excusing himself, App. Mag. p. 324, 14.

* **excūsāmentum**, i, n. [id.], an excuse: admissi, Mart. Cap. 8, § 807.

excūsātē (excuss-), adv., without blame; v. excuso, P. a. fin.

excūsatio (excuss-), ōnis, f. [excuso], an excusing, excuse (freq. and class.); constr. with obj. or subj. gen., absol., with cur, quominus, etc. (a) With gen. obj.: peccati, Cic. Lael. 11, 37: intermissionis litterarum, id. Fam. 16, 25: valent apud me excusationes injuriae tuae, id. Sull. 16, 47.—(β) With gen. subj.: pauci ejusdem generis addit cum excusatione Pompeii conjuncta (shortly before: velle Pompeium se Caesari purgatum), Caes. B. C. 1, 8, 4.—With both constructions: excusatio Ser. Sulpicii legationis obundae, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 8.—(γ) With a causal gen. (freq.): hic dies summa est apud me inopiae excusatio, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 31: excusatio vel pietatis, vel necessitatis, vel aetatis, Cic. Cael. 1, 2; cf. adolescentiae, id. ib. 18, 43: me neque honoris nec aetatis excusatio vindicat a labore, id. Sull. 9, 26: aetatis, Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 9: valetudinis, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: oculorum, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275.

familiaris funeris, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8: amicitiae, id. Lael. 12, 43: necessitatis, id. Rab. Post. 10, 27: summae stultitiae, id. Caecin. 11, 30 et saep.—(a) *Absol.*: turpis enim excusatio est si quis contra rem publicam se amici causa fecisse fateatur, Cic. Lael. 12, 40: illa perfugia, quae sumunt sibi ad excusationem, id. Rep. 1, 5: (Sappho) dat tibi justam excusationem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 126: libenter Caesar petentibus Aeduis dat veniam excusationemque accipit, Caes. B. G. 6, 4, 3: triduum disputationibus excusationibusque extrahitur, id. B. C. 1, 33, 3 et saep.—(e) With *cur* and *quominus*: accipio excusationem tuam, qua usus es, cur, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 1: nemini civi ullam, quominus adesset, satis justam excusationem esse visam, id. Pis. 15, 36.—(f) With *acc.* and *inf.*: habent excusationem legitimam, exsilii causa solum vertisse nec esse postea restitutos, id. Phil. 5, 5, 14.—(n) With *kinder*. *accus.*: ad excusandas excusationes in peccatis, Vulg. Psal. 140, 4.—II. Transf., a *being excused*, a *release*, *discharge* from any thing (post-class.): tria onera tutelaram dant excusationem, Dig. 27, 1 (De excusationibus), 3; cf.: omnibus excusatio a tutela competit, ib. 5 et saep. (vid. the whole title).

excūsātiuncula, ae, f. [*dim.* of excusatio], a trifling excuse, Salv. adv. Avar. 5, 2.

excūsātor (excuss-), ōris, m. [excuso], one who excuses (late Lat.): deorum, Aug. Civ. D. 3, 20: tuus, id. Serm. 3, 3 al.

excūsātus (excuss-), a, um, Part. and P. a., from excuso.

ex-cūso (excuss-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [causa; cf. accuso, from ad-causa; qs. to release from a charge, to free from blame; hence], to excuse a person or thing. I. Lit. (a) With a personal object, aliquem alicui: Atticae meae velim me ita excuses, ut omnem culpam in te transferas, Cic. Att. 15, 28; cf.: aliquem alicui per litteras, id. Fam. 11, 15, 1; and: his omnibus me vehementer excusatum volo, id. Verr. 2, 1, 40, § 103.—With *quod*: Titium excusavit Vespas Terentius, quod eum brachium fregisse diceret, id. de Or. 2, 62, 253: Libo excusat Bibulum, quod is, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 16, 3: primum me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1: se de aliqua re, Caes. B. G. 4, 22, 1: de me excusando apud Apuleium, dederam ad te litteras, Cic. Att. 12, 14, 1: se alicui, Plaut. As. 4, 2, 4; Quint. 4, 1, 75 et saep.—In *pass.*: cura, ut excuser morbi causa in dies singulos, Cic. Att. 12, 13, 2: si citatus iudex non responderit excuseturque Areopagites esse, etc., *excuses himself as being*, etc., id. Phil. 5, 5, 14: dixi, cur excusatus abirem, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 7: apud Appuleium in dies ut excuser videbis, Cic. Att. 12, 15, 1: me excusatum esse apud Appuleium a Laterense, id. ib. 12, 17, 1.—(b) With *in a n. m.* or *abstr.* objects, to excuse, apologize for: Varroni memineris excusare tarditatem litterarum mearum, Cic. Att. 15, 26 *fin.*: habitum permutatum, Quint. 3, 7, 6: palliolum, fascias, etc. (sola valetudo), id. 11, 3, 144: commentarios, id. 10, 7, 31: missos ignes, Ov. M. 2, 397: dolorem, id. ib. 4, 256: toros, Stat. Th. 2, 256: reditum Agrippinae ob imminens partum et hiemem, *her not returning*, Tac. A. 1, 44.

II. Transf. A. Aliquid (alicui), i. q. se propter aliquid, to allege in excuse, to plead as an excuse, to excuse one's self with. (a) With *acc.*: propinquitatem excusavit, Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 1: morbum, id. ib. 9, 4, 8: inopiam (with calamitatem queri), Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 3: valetudinem, Liv. 6, 22 *fin.*: imbecillitatem, Suet. Tib. 6: vires, Ov. M. 14, 492: diversa, Tac. A. 3, 11 et saep.: ille Philippo Excusare laborem et mercenaria vincla, Quod non mane domum venisset, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 67: dictatorem se apud patres excusare solitum, Liv. 6, 39, 4: aliquid apud aliquem, Curt. 5, 10, 8; Suet. Tib. 68.—*Pass.*: quae apud Vitellium excusanda erant, Tac. H. 2, 85: excusata necessitas praesentium, id. ib. 1, 78: excusata rei familiaris mediocritate, Suet. Aug. 101: excusatus languor faucium, propter quem non adesset, id. Ner. 41 et saep.—(b) With an *object-clause*: si prehensi sumus, excusamus, ebrios Nos fecisse, etc., Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 19 (but in id. Merc. 2, 3, 126, the correct reading is incusato, v. Ritschl ad h. l.):

excusanti, minus datum ad occultandam facinoris invidiam, Suet. Ner. 33; id. Aug. 69.—B. Aliquem ab aliqua re, aliqua re, or alicui rei, to excuse, absolve one from any thing; to discharge, dispense with one (post-Aug.): a coepa (tutela) excusari, Dig. 27, 1, 11: collegarum filiorum tutela excusari, ib. 9; cf. Ambros. in Psa. 1, § 46: cui excusari mallet, Tac. A. 1, 12; Vulg. Luc. 14, 19. But (class.): se de aliqua re: legati venerunt, qui se de superioris temporis consilio excusarent, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 22, 1.—C. Se ab aliqua re, to shelter, protect one's self from any thing (post-class.): ut invicem se a calore excusent (plantae), Pall. Nov. 7, 2.—Hence, D. Aliquid aliqua re, to compensate, atone for any thing (post-Aug. and rare): nefas armis, Claud. de Bell. Get. 562; Stat. Th. 6, 44; Plin. Pan. 32, 4.—Hence, **excūsatus**, a, um, P. a., excused (post-Aug. and rare): hoc et ego excusator, si forte sum lapsus, et tu dignior laude, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 11; 4, 5, 4: excusatissimus essem, etiamsi, etc., Sen. Const. Sap. 29.—Adv.: **excūsate**, without blame, excusably: fieri id videtur excusate, Quint. 2, 1, 13.—Comp.: quod exoratus excusatus facies, Plin. Ep. 9, 21, 3; Tac. A. 3, 68; Just. 32, 2.

* **excūsor**, ōris, m. [excudo], a copper-smith, a smith, the Gr. χαλκουργός, Quint. 2, 21, 10.

excūsābilis, etc., v. excusabilis, etc.

* **excusse**, adv., v. excutio, P. a. *fin.*

excussio, ōnis, f. [excutio], a shaking down: oleae, Vulg. Isa. 17, 6.

excussōrius, a, um, adj. [id.], that serves for shaking out: cribra e lino, *bolt-ing-sieves*, Plin. 18, 11, 28, § 108.

1. **excussus**, a, um, Part. and P. a., from excutio.

* 2. **excussus**, ūs, m. [excutio], a beating out, beating, Prud. *στέφ.* 5, 226.

excūsus, a, um, Part., from excudo.

ex-cūtio, cussi, cussum, 3 (archaic perf. subj. excussit, for excusserit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 16), v. a. [quatio], to shake out or off, to cast out, drive out, to send forth (class., esp. in the trop. sense). I. Lit. A. In gen.: posse ex his (litteris) in terram excussis annales Ennii, ut deinceps legi possint, effici, shaken out, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 94: equus excussit equitem, threw off, Liv. 8, 7, 10: excussus equo, Verg. A. 11, 640: excussus curru, id. ib. 10, 590; Suet. Caes. 37; Curt. 3, 11; cf.: lectis excussit utrumque, Hor. S. 2, 6, 112: gubernatorem in mare e puppi, Curt. 4, 4 med.; cf. also: ancora ictu ipso excussa e nave sua, Liv. 37, 30, 9: lapide clavum, to knock off, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 10: pulvis digitis excutiendus erit, Ov. A. A. 1, 150: poculum e manibus, Pers. 3, 101: ignem de crinibus, to shake off, Ov. M. 12, 281: rem de manu alicujus, to strike out, Dig. 47, 2, 53, § 13: Pelion subjecta Ossā (Juppiter), Ov. M. 1, 155: poma venti, to cast down, shake down, id. ib. 14, 764 et saep.: ne nuci-frangibula (i. e. dentes) excussit ex malis meis, to knock out, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 16; cf.: cerebrum alicui, id. Capt. 3, 4, 69; id. Aul. 2, 1, 29: oculum alicui cyatho, verberibus, id. Pers. 5, 2, 16; Suet. Tib. 53; cf.: oculo excusso, id. Caes. 68: ipso cum domino calce omnes excutiamus, to drive out or forth, Lucil. ap. Non. 298, 33: Teucros vallo, Verg. A. 9, 68: hostem oppidis et regionibus, Flor. 2, 6, 42: ab obsidione Nolae urbis (with pellere a Campaniā), id. ib. 29: feras cubilibus, to scare, rouse up, Plin. Pan. 81, 1: si flava excutitur Chloë, be shaken off, cast off, Hor. C. 3, 9, 19: (viros) excussos patriā infesta sequi, Verg. A. 7, 299: ut me excutiam atque egrediar domo, take myself off, decamp, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 20: quantas, to drive away, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 56 et saep.: (leo) gaudet comantes Excutiens cervice toros, shaking about, shaking, Verg. A. 12, 7; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 71: caesariem, Ov. M. 4, 492: pennas, id. ib. 6, 703: habenas, id. ib. 5, 404; cf.: nares inflare et movere... et pulso subito spiritu excutere, etc., to blow up, dilate, Quint. 11, 3, 80: se (gallinae edito ovo), Plin. 10, 41, 57, § 116: tela, to hurt, discharge, Tac. A. 2, 20; cf. Curt. 8, 13: fulmen in Thebas, Stat. Th. 10, 69: excusaeque brachia jacto, tossed, Ov. M. 5, 596; id. H. 18, 189: (aër) Excussit calidum flammis velocibus ignem, sends out, produces, Lucr. 6, 688; cf. id. 6, 161: largum imbrem

(procellae), Curt. 4, 7: lacrimas alicui, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 59; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15: vomitum alicui, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 15: sudorem, Nep. Eum. 5 et saep.—Transf.: excutior somno, I am roused from sleep, Verg. A. 2, 302; Ov. H. 13, 111; Hor. S. 2, 6, 112.—B. In partic., to shake out, shake. 1. Esp. a garment, to free it from dust: vexatam solo vestem, Petr. 128, 4; Vulg. Act. 18, 6; cf.: excutere de pulvere, shake yourself, Vulg. Isa. 52, 2; and: pulverem de pedibus, id. Matt. 10, 14.—2. To stir, move any thing to see under it; and hence, to search, examine a person: St. Di me perdat, si ego tui quicquam abstuli. Eu. Agedum, excutendum pallium, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 19; so, culcitisque et stragulis praetentatis et excussis, Suet. Claud. 35.—With personal objects: excutiuntur tabellarii, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 4; cf.: verum (porcellum) ut subesse pallio contenderent Et excuti juberent, Phaedr. 5, 5, 19: non excutio te, si quid forte ferri habuisti: non scrutor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97.

II. Trop. A. In gen., to shake out or off, force away, etc.: omnes istorum delicias, omnes ineptias, to shake off, discard, Cic. Cael. 28, 67: noli aculeos orationis meae, qui reconditi sunt, excussos arbitrari, plucked out, removed, id. Sull. 16, 47: omnia ista nobis studia de manibus excutiuntur, are torn, wrested from our hands, id. Mur. 14, 30; cf.: hanc excutere opinionem mihi metum volui radicatus, id. Tusc. 1, 48, 111: severitatem veterem, id. Fam. 9, 10, 2; cf. also: excutient tibi istam verborum jactationem, id. Sull. 8, 24: excute corde metum, remove, banish, Ov. M. 3, 689: diros amores, id. ib. 10, 426: orbem paci excutere, to banish peace from the world, Luc. 1, 69: omnis quae erat conceptae mentis intentio mora et interdum iracundia excutitur, Quint. 10, 3, 20: quem (Senecam) non equidem omnino conabar excutere, id. 10, 1, 126: aliena negotia curo, excussus propriis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 20: dummodo risum excutiat sibi, can raise, produce, id. ib. 1, 4, 35.—B. In partic. (acc. to I. B.), to search, examine, inspect, investigate: explicando excutiendoque verbo, Cic. Part. Or. 36, 134; cf.: pervulgata atque in manibus jactata et excussa, qs. shaken out, i. e. examined, id. Mur. 12, 26: illud excutiendum est, ut sciatur quid sit carere, id. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: quae fere omnia Cicero in crimine veneficii excutit, Quint. 5, 7, 37; 12, 8, 13: totum locum, id. 5, 7, 6: aut conjecturā excutiuntur, an vera sint, etc., id. 5, 13, 19 et saep.—Hence, **excussus**, a, um, P. a., stretched out, extended, stiff (post-Aug. and rare): interest, utrum tela excusso lacerto torqueant, an remissa manu effluant, Sen. Ben. 2, 6; so, lacerto, Ov. H. 4, 43: palma excussissima, Petr. 95.—Adv.: **excussē**, strongly, violently: mittere pilam (with rigide, opp. languidius), Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 4.

† **exdecimāta**, v. edecimo.

Erdemeticus, i, m., the title of a satire by Varro, Gell. 18, 17.

† **exdico**, ēre, v. edico init.

ex-dorsūo or **-dorso**, āre, v. a. [dorsum; lit., to deprive of the back; hence, in partic., of fishes, to take out the backbone, to bone (ante- and post-class.): congrum, muraenam exdorsua, quantum potes, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 2: pisces (with desquamare), App. Mag. p. 301, 3; cf.: exdorsuare, dorso nudare, Non. 17, 29: exdorsua dorsum confringere; alii, exime, Paul. ex Fest. p. 79, 12 Müll.

† **exdūtāe** exuviae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 80, 2 Müll.

ex-dūmvr̄, iri, m., one who has been a duumvir, August. Ep. 88.

exēbēnus, i, f., = ἐξέβενος, a precious stone of a shining white, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 159.

exēco, **exēcror**, **exēcutio**, **exēquor**, etc., v. exsec., exsequ., etc.

ex-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum (exessum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5), 3 (archaic praes. subj. exedint, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 32. Post-class. form of the praes. ind. exedit, for exest, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 10; Seren. Sammon. 7), v. a., to eat up, devour, consume (class.). I. Lit.: intestina, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 32: frumentum quod curculiones exesse incipiunt, Varr. R. R. 1,

63, 1; Col. 1, 6, 16: serpens, qui jecur ejus excesset, Hyg. Fab. 55.—Proverb.: tute hoc intristi; tibi omne est exedendum, as you have cooked, so you must eat, Ter. Ph. 2, 4; cf.: tibi quod intristi, exedendum est, Aus. Idyll. Proem. 5.—**B.** Transf. in gen., to eat up, consume, destroy: deus id eripiet, vis aliqua conficiet aut exedet, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: exesa scabra rubigine pila, Verg. G. 1, 495: flammeus ardor Silvas exederat, Lucr. 5, 1253: molem (undae), Curt. 4, 2: apparebat epigramma exesis posterioribus partibus versiculorum, dimidiatis fere, effaced by time, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: multa monumenta vetustas exederat, Curt. 3, 4: exesa arboris antrum, rotten, hollow, Verg. G. 4, 44: dens exesus, Cels. 7, 12: exesa vis luminis, consumed, Tac. H. 4, 81: urbem nefandis odiis, to destroy, Verg. A. 5, 785: rem publicam, Tac. A. 2, 27: quid te futurum censes, quem assidue exedent, i. e. devour, consume thy property, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 53.—**II.** Trop., to consume, prey upon, corrode: aegritudo exest animum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27; cf.: accedunt aegritudines, molestiae, maerores, qui exedunt animos, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59; 1, 16, 51: illi beati, quos nulla aegritudines exedunt, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: maestus exedit cura medullas, Cat. 66, 23 et saep.: expectando exedor miser atque extenter, Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 1.

† **exēdra**, ae, f., = ἐξέδρα, a hall furnished with seats, a hall for conversing or disputing in. **I.** Prop.: exedrae spatiosae, habentes sedes, in quibus philosophi, rhetores, reliquae... sedentes disputare possint, Vitr. 5, 11, 2; 7, 9; Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17; id. N. D. 1, 6, 15; id. Fin. 5, 2, 4; Quint. 10, 1, 89; Dig. 9, 3, 5; Vulg. Jer. 35, 2 al. (v. Becker's Gallus, London ed. p. 262).—**II.** Transf., an aviary, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8.

† **exēdrium**, ii, n., = ἐξέδριον, a sitting-room, parlor, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3.

exēdum, i, n., a plant otherwise unknown, Plin. 24, 19, 115, § 175.

* **ex-ēdūratūs**, a, um, Part. [edurus], deprived of hardness: exuviae (with mollitiae and evigoratae), Tert. Pall. 4.

exēgētica, es, f., = ἐξηγητική, the art of interpretation, exegesis, Diom. 2, p. 421 P.

exemplar, āris, (exemplare, is, Lucr. 2, 124, v. Lachm. ad h. l.), n. [exemplum]. **I.** A transcript, copy. **A.** Prop.: tibi eorum (litterarum) exemplar misi, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 6; Cic. Att. 4, 5, 1: liber in exemplaria transcriptus mille, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 2; Gell. 7, 20, 6: testamenti, Plin. Ep. 10, 75, 4: tabulae exemplar, quod apographon vocant, a copy, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 125: epistolae, Vulg. 1 Esdr. 4, 11 al.—**B.** Trop., an image, likeness, impression: verum amicum qui intuetur, tamquam exemplar aliquod intuetur sui, Cic. Lael. 7, 23: sunt et alia ingenii ejus exemplaria, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 74.—**II.** A pattern, model, exemplar, original, an example (class.): eam speciem, quae semper est eadem, intuebitur, atque id sibi proponet exemplar... videndum, utrum sit imitatus exemplar, etc. (corresp. to exemplum), Cic. Univ. 2; cf.: ad imitandum mihi propositum exemplar illud est (corresp. to exemplum), id. Mur. 31, 66: utile proposuit nobis exemplar Ulixen, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 18: reliqui disseruerunt, sine ullo certo exemplari formaque rei publicae, Cic. Rep. 2, 11: M. Catoni, quo omnes, qui hisdem rebus studemus, quasi exemplari ad industriam virtutemque ducimur, id. ib. 1, 1: Falculae exemplar antiquae religionis, id. Caecin. 10, 28; so, vitae prioris, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 7; cf.: Cornutio quid in omni genere ad exemplar antiquitatis expressius? id. ib. 5, 15, 3: dumtaxat, rerum magnarum parva potest res Exemplare dare, Lucr. 2, 124: respicere exemplar vitae morumque, Hor. A. P. 317: decipit exemplar vitii imitabile, etc., id. Ep. 1, 19, 17: Plautus ad exemplar Siculi properare Epicharmi, id. ib. 2, 1, 58: si ad exemplar primi libri bellum Siculum perscripsisset, Quint. 10, 1, 89; Tac. A. 15, 23: adulatorii dedecoris apud posteros, id. ib. 6, 32: quas (epulas) a Tigellino paratas ut exemplar referam, ne, etc., example, id. ib. 15, 37: fac secundum exemplar, Vulg. Exod. 25, 40: juxta exemplar, id. ib. 26, 30.—In plur.: vos exemplaria Graeca Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna, models, Hor. A. P. 268.

exemplāre, is, v. exemplar init.

exemplāris, e, adj. [exemplum]. **I.** That serves as a pattern or example, exemplary (late Lat.): virtutes, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8, 5.—**II.** Subst.: **exemplāres**, ium, m. (i. e. libri), copies (for the usual exemplaria), Tac. H. 4, 25; Fronto Ep. ad Anton. 2, 5.

exemplārium, ii, n. [exemplar], post-class for exemplar (cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 82). **I.** A copy: binae tabulae testamenti eodem tempore exemplarii causa scriptae, Dig. 31, 47; Hier. adv. Helv. 8.—**II.** A model, pattern, original, Arn. 6, 198; Schol. Lucan. 9, 563.

* **exemplātus**, a, um, adj. [exemplum], copied, transcribed: libellus, Sid. Ep. 4, 16.

exemplo, āvi, 1, v. a. [id.], to adduce as an example, August. Ep. 149.

exemplum, i, n. [eximo], orig., what is taken out as a sample (cf. eximius, from eximo), a sample. **I.** Prop. (cf. exemplar, specimen): purpurae, tritici, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** An imitation, image, portrait taken from something; a draught, transcript, copy. **1.** Hic quoque exemplum reliquit, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 56; cf.: o Apella, o Zeuxis pictor, Cur numero estis mortui? hinc exemplum ut pingeretis: Nam alios pictores nihil moror hujusmodi tractare exempla, id. Poen. 5, 4, 102 sq.; and in a pun with the follg. signif. under B.: Th. Exempla edepol faciam ego in te. Tr. Quia placeo, exemplum expetis, id. Most. 5, 1, 67: aedes probant: sibi quisque inde exemplum expetunt, a sketch, draught, id. ib. 1, 2, 21; cf. id. ib. 3, 2, 75 sq.: Pompeii litterarum ad consulium exemplum attulit: Litterae mihi a L. Domitio allatae sunt: earum exemplum infra scripsi... Deinde suppositum exemplum epistolae Domitii, quod ego ad te pridie miseram, a transcript, copy, Cic. Att. 8, 6, 1 sq.; 8, 11, 6; 7, 23, 3; id. Fam. 9, 26, 3; Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 23 al.—**2.** An equal, parallel: clarissimum Homeri inlucit ingenium, sine exemplo maximum, Vell. 1, 5, 1.—**B.** A sample for imitation, instruction, proof, a pattern, model, original, example, precedent, case (the predominant meaning of the word). **1.** In gen.: ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritas transferatur, from a living model, original, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 2; cf.: feruntur enim ex optimis naturae et veritatis exemplis, id. Off. 3, 17, 69: propones illi exempla ad imitandum, id. Phil. 10, 2, 5; cf.: habere exemplum ad imitandum (corresp. to exemplar), id. Mur. 31, 66; and: nostris exemplo fuit ad imitandum, Suet. Gramm. 2: exposita ad exemplum nostra re publica, Cic. Rep. 1, 46 fin.; cf. id. ib. 2, 31 fin.: loquimur de iis amicis, qui ante oculos sunt... Ex hoc numero nobis exempla sumenda sunt, id. Lael. 11, 38: aliquid ex barbatis illis exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis, id. Sest. 8, 19: a sapiente petitur exemplum, id. Off. 3, 4, 16: exemplum a me petere, Liv. 7, 32, 12: ab eodem Pompeio omnium rerum egregiarum exempla sumantur, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 15, 44: ab se ipso exemplum capi posse, Liv. 1, 49, 2; cf.: cum et ipse sis quasi unicum exemplum antiquae probitatis et fidei, Cic. Rep. 3, 5: quod in juventute habemus illustrius exemplum veteris sanctitatis? id. Phil. 3, 6, 15: innocentiae, id. de Or. 1, 53, 229: qua in muliere etiam nunc quasi exempli causa vestigia antiqui officii remanent, as a pattern, example, id. Rosc. Am. 10, 27 (cf. infra, 2.): eum virum, unde pudoris pudicitiae quae exempla peteretur, id. Deiot. 10, 28: firmare animum constantibus exemplis (for constantiae), Tac. A. 16, 35; cf.: exemplum modestum, id. H. 2, 64: vitiosi principes plus exemplo quam peccato nocent, by their example, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: (Tullius Hostilius) de imperio suo, exemplo Pompeii, populum consuluit curiatim, id. Rep. 2, 17: quod autem exemplo nostrae civitatis usus sum, etc., id. ib. 2, 39: atrox videbatur Appi sententia; rursus Vergini Larciae exemplo haud salubres, i. e. judged by the precedent, Liv. 2, 30 init.: divinare morientes etiam illo exemplo confirmat Posidonius, quo affert, etc., by that example, that case, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 64; id. Inv. 1,

30, 49; cf.: hinc illa et apud Graecos exempla... levitatis Atheniensium crudelitatisque in amplissimos cives exempla, id. Rep. 1, 3: datum in omnes provincias exemplum, Tac. A. 1, 78; so, dare exemplum, to set the example, id. ib. 4, 50: tertia legio exemplum ceteris praebuit, id. H. 2, 85; 4, 52; Val. Max. 3, 6, 5.—**2.** Esp. in phrase: exempli causa or gratia, for instance, for an example (cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 437): exempli causa paucos nominavi, for example's sake, Cic. Phil. 13, 2, 2; cf.: quia in alicujus libris exempli causa id nomen invenerant, putarunt, etc., id. Mur. 12, 27; id. Inv. 1, 37, 66: haec exempli gratia sufficient, Quint. 9, 2, 56; cf.: pauca exempli gratia ponam, id. 6, 5, 6; 5, 10, 110; cf.: ex quibus in exemplum pauca subjeci, Suet. Tib. 21 et saep.: venit in exemplum furor, teaches, Ov. F. 4, 243; cf. Just. 23, 3.—**3.** In partic., a warning example, an example, warning, punishment (rare): exemplum statuere in me, ut adolescentuli vobis placere studeant potius quam sibi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 51; cf.: quibus liberi sunt, statuere exemplum, quantae poenae in civitate sint hominibus istiusmodi comparatae, Auct. Her. 4, 35, 47: simile in superiore parte provinciae edere exemplum severitatis tuae, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5; cf. Tac. A. 3, 36 fin.; so, edere exempla in aliquem, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 21; Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 12; Liv. 29, 27, 4: ut ne viderem, quae futura exempla dicunt in eum indigna, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 24: habet aliquid ex iniquo omne magnum exemplum, Tac. A. 14, 44: meritum quidem novissima exempla Mithridatem, i. e. the punishment of death, id. ib. 12, 20: esse in exemplo, to serve as a warning, Ov. M. 9, 454; cf. Vulg. Judae, 7 al.: exemplo supplicii reliquos detertere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 44, 1.—**4.** Law t. t., a precedent: ad exemplum trahere, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 6: alicui sine exemplo subvenire, id. ib.—**C.** A way, manner, kind, nature: multi more isto atque exemplo vivunt, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 11; cf.: negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 8, 3: uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 132: istoc exemplo, id. ib. 2, 4, 6: quot me exemplis ludificastis, id. Ep. 5, 2, 6: eodem exemplo, quo, Liv. 31, 12, 3: ad hoc exemplum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 6: quod ad exemplum, id. Trin. 4, 2, 76 et saep.—Hence often of methods or examples of punishment (cf. 3. supra): quando ego te exemplis pessumus cruciaveram, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 33: omnibus exemplis crucior, id. Bacch. 5, 1, 6; cf. id. Most. 1, 3, 35; 55; 5, 1, 67.—Freq. of the tenor, purport, contents of a letter, etc.: litterae uno exemplo, i. e. of the same tenor, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 1; 10, 5, 1: scribere bis eodem exemplo, id. ib. 9, 16, 1: testamentum duplex... sed eodem exemplo, Suet. Tib. 76: Capua litterae sunt allatae hoc exemplo: Pompeius mare transit, etc., Cic. Att. 9, 6, 3: (litterarum) exemplum componere, id. Agr. 2, 20, 53; Suet. Calig. 55.

exemplitis, e, adj. [eximo], that may be taken out, removable (post-Aug. and very rare): perticae, Col. 8, 11, 4: margarita, lapides, Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 11.

exemptio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** In gen., a taking out, removing (not in Cic. or Caes.): alvi (apiarii), Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 34; cf. favorum, Col. 3, 18, 5: cretae, Dig. 19, 5, 16.—**II.** In jurid. Lat., a detention of a person summoned before court, Dig. 2, 7, 5; cf. ib. 4.

* **exemptor**, ōris, m. [id.], one who takes out any thing, esp. stone, a quarryman, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 125.

1. exemptus, a, um, Part., from eximo.

* **2. exemptus**, ūs, m. [eximo], a taking out or away: cuneorum (opp. adjectus), Vitr. 9, 8, 6.

exēnia, ōrum, n. [collat. form of xenia, with e prosth.]; cf. xenium; v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 286 fin.: munera non solum pecunia est... non solum xenia sunt, August. in Psa. 25; Enarr. 2, 13; P. Diac. Vit. Greg. 24.

† **exentēro**, v. exintēro.

ex-ēo, īi (rarely īvi, Gell. 12, 12, 3; Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 50; perf. exit, for exiit, id. Ps. 2, 4, 40; Verg. A. 2, 497), itum, ire (fut.

exibo, but exies, exiet, Sen. Ep. 113, 20; id. Apocol. 3, 1 al.; exiet for exhibit, Tert. adv. Jud. 13; Vulg. Matt. 2, 6; 5, 26 al.; perh. also in Hor. C. 4, 4, 65; acc. to some MSS. al. evenit; v. Orell. ad h. l.), v. n. and a. **I. Neutr., to go out or forth, to go away, depart.** **A. Lit.** **1.** In gen.: dum intro eo atque exeo, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 43: jam ad te exeo, id. Bacch. 4, 6, 24; 4, 9, 129: foras, id. Cas. 5, 2, 51; cf. id. Rud. 2, 2, 2: ex urbe, id. Am. 1, 3, 35: ex urbe, oppido, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2; Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 1: e patria, Cic. Pis. 14, 33: e finibus suis, Caes. B. G. 1, 5, 1: clam ex castris, id. ib. 7, 20, 10: ab aliquo, *from one's house*, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 7 (v. ab. l. a.): ab urbe, *away from*, Liv. 10, 37, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.; 21, 13, 7; 23, 18, 14; al. a villa sua, Quint. 6, 3, 49: de trichinio, de cubiculo, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 263: de balneis, id. de Or. 2, 55, 223: de navi, id. Att. 2, 7, 4: (cornix) a cauda de ovo, *tail first*, Plin. 10, 16, 18, § 38: porta, Plaut. Mil. 5, 39: domo, Cic. Rep. 1, 12; cf.: erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, i. e. *withdraw from, leave their country*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6, 1; so, domo, id. ib. 1, 12, 5; 1, 29, 1: castris, id. B. C. 1, 69, 3: in solitudinem, *to withdraw*, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: in alias domos tamquam in colonias, id. ib. 1, 17, 54: in provinciam, Caes. B. G. 1, 33, 4: in terram, i. e. *to land*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 433: in luminis oras, i. e. *to be born*, Lucr. 1, 170: ad aliquem, i. e. *to go from home to visit a person*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 6 et saep.—**Prov.**: exeat aula, qui vult esse pius, Lucr. 8, 493.—**Poet.**: with *inf.*: exierant dare veris opes, Stat. Ach. 1, 288.—**Of inanim.** or abstr. subjects: cum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 3; so, sors, Hor. C. 2, 3, 27; cf.: culjus nomen exisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 127: nummi, qui per simulationem ab isto exierant, id. ib. 2, 2, 25, § 61: per septem portus in maris exit aquas (Nilus), *flows out, empties*, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 10: septem aquis (Ister), Val. Fl. 8, 187: populo albae folia vetustiora in angulos exeunt, *terminate*, Plin. 16, 23, 35, § 86: color in florem heliotropii, id. 37, 6, 22, § 83; cf.: masculina nomina in A. atque S. litteras, *to end, terminate*, Quint. 1, 5, 61.—**Pass. impers.**: ut inde exiri possit, Cato, R. R. 1, 2: crepuit ostium: exitur foras, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 15: in Velabro, qua in Novam viam exitur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 24 Müll.—**2.** In partic. **a.** In milit. lang., *to move out, march out*: milites, qui de tertia vigilia exissent, Caes. B. C. 1, 64 fin.: ut paludati (praetores) exeant, *depart for the battle-field*, id. ib. 1, 6, 6: ad pugnam, Liv. 44, 39, 2; Verg. G. 4, 67: ex Italia ad bellum civile, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 3 et saep.—**Pass. impers.**: non posse clam exiri, Caes. B. C. 1, 67, 2: postquam exitum est maximā copiā, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 64.—**b.** In jurid. Lat.: potestate, de or a potestate alicujus, *to get out of any one's power* (potestas), *to be emancipated, become free*, Dig. 37, 4, 1, § 6; 62; 28, 6, 3 et saep. (cf. B. I. infra).—**c.** De vita, *to depart from life, de cease, die* (for the usual excedere or decedere de vita): quem (me) fuerat aequius ut prius introieram, sic prius exire de vita, Cic. Cacl. 4, 15; so, de vita, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 5; cf.: e vita tamquam e theatro, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: vitā exire, Val. Max. 9, 12, ext. 1.—**d.** *To go out or forth in any manner, to issue, escape* (very rare): cujus (Isocratis) e ludo tamquam ex equo Trojano meri principes exierunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 94: hanc tamen Antonius fugam suam, quia vivus exierat, victoriam vocabat, Vell. 2, 82, 3.—**Of inanimate subjects**: currente rota cur urceus exit? Hor. A. P. 22: libri quidem ita exierunt, ut, etc., *turned out* (the figure being borrowed from works of art which are cast and turned out of the mould), Cic. Att. 13, 13, 1.—**e.** Of plants, *to come up, spring forth, sprout out*: plerumque e terra exit hordeum diebus VII., Varr. R. R. 1, 45, 1: ne semina in frugem exeant e terra, Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 109: folia a radice, id. 25, 4, 9, § 28: lupinus agro limoso, Col. 2, 10, 3: fabae in folia, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 57; and *absol.*: ut vix ulla herba exeat, Col. 2, 11, 3; so, lens sata (with grandescere), Pall. Febr. 4; and, messis, Val. Fl. 7, 549.—**f.** *To mount upwards, ascend, rise* (poet. and post-Aug. prose): in auras (ignis), Lucr. 6, 886: ad caelum (arbor), Verg. G. 2, 81: in altitudinem (comae palmarum), Plin. 13, 4, 8,

§ 37.—**B. Trop.** **1.** In gen.: exisse ex potestate dicimus eos, qui effrenati feruntur aut libidine aut iracundia, etc. . . . Qui igitur exisse ex potestate dicuntur, idcirco dicuntur, quia non sunt in potestate mentis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11; cf.: itaque iratos proprie dicimus exisse de potestate, id est de consilio, de ratione, de mente, id. ib. 4, 36, 77; for which: a se, Petr. 90: ex hac aerumna, Lucil. ap. Non. 296, 16; cf.: exire aere alieno, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 13 (dub. al. se exserere): quam nihil non consideratum exibat ex ore! id. Brut. 76, 265; id. de Or. 2, 22 fin.: nequaquam similiter oratio mea exire atque in vulgus emanare poterit, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 3; Plin. Pan. 75, 3: ea res prodita est et in vulgus exivit, Gell. 12, 12, 3; cf. with *object-clause*: exiit opinio, descensurum eum ad Olympia inter athletas, Suet. Ner. 53; for which also with a *subject-clause*: quod ante paucos dies exierat in vulgus, laudanti cuidam formam suam, respondisse eum, etc., id. Galb. 20: ob hoc exivit proverbium, etc., *became current*, Vulg. Gen. 10, 9.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Of time, *to run out, end, expire*: quinto anno exeunte, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53: indutiarum dies exierat, Liv. 4, 30, 14; 30, 25, 1; 42, 47, 10: dies censurae, stipendii, id. 9, 34, 22; 22, 33, 5: nullus mihi per otium dies exit, Sen. Ep. 8; Plin. Pan. 68, 2 et saep.—**b.** *To extend beyond a certain measure or limit* (mostly post-Aug.): extra aliquid, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 25: vestra vita, licet supra mille annos exeat, *run out, extend*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 6: probationes in tertium diem exierunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 18: digressus in laudes Castoris ac Pollucis exierat, Quint. 11, 2, 11; cf.: continuus (translationis usus) in allegorias et aenigmata exit, id. 8, 6, 14: in longum exierit ordo rerum, id. 4, 2, 51.—**c.** *To pass away, perish*: opus laudabile, nunquam a memoria hominum exiturum, Sen. Ben. 3, 38; so with a *subject-clause*: an jam memoria exisse, neminem ex plebe tribunum militum creatum esse? Liv. 6, 37, 5.—**II. Act.** (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), *to go or pass beyond a thing.* **A. Lit.** **1.** In gen.: limen, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 18: Avernas valles, Ov. M. 10, 52: flumen, Val. Fl. 4, 698: quantum diurni itineris miliariorum numero in reda possit exiri, Vitr. 10, 9, 3: donec minor filius lubricum juventae exiret, Tac. A. 6, 49 (55) fin.—**2.** *Pregn., to avoid, evade, ward off*: corpore tela atque oculis vigilantibus exit, *avoids the blows*, Verg. A. 5, 438; cf.: feros exhibant dentis adactus (jumenta), Lucr. 5, 1330; Stat. Th. 6, 802: procul absiliebat, ut acrem exiret odorem, Lucr. 6, 1217: profluvium sanguinis, id. 6, 1206: vim viribus, Verg. A. 11, 750 et saep.—**B. Trop.** **1.** *To exceed*: modum, Ov. M. 9, 632.—**2.** Of time: ad exitam aetatem = ad ultimam aetatem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28, 5 Müll.

exequiae, exequor, etc., v. exsequ. **exerceo**, *ui, itum, 2 v. a. [arceo], to drive on, keep busy, keep at work; to oversee, superintend*; with an inanimate object, *to work, work at, employ one's self about a thing.* **I. Lit.** (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quod in opere faciundo operae consumis tuae, Si sumas in illis (servis) exercendis, plus agas, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 22; cf.: homines qui agrum colunt, et qui eos exercent praepositive sunt his, quorum in numero sunt villici et monitores, *who oversee them*, Dig. 33, 7, 8: exercete, viri, tauros, Verg. G. 1, 210: i sane, ego te exercebo hodie, ut dignus es, *keep going, exercise*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 48: corpora assiduo varioque exercita motu, etc., *driven, impelled*, Lucr. 2, 97; cf. id. 4, 862; 2, 120; and: exercita cursu Flumina (with fontes liquidi), Verg. G. 3, 529 Wagn.: Incertas exercet aquas, Ov. M. 8, 165: exercere feras, *to drive, hunt*, Dig. 7, 1, 62: M. Gestium pugni mihi. So Si in me exerciturus, quaeso in parietem ut primum domes, *let loose, set them at me*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 168: litus arant Rutulosque exercent vomere colles, *work, till*, Verg. A. 7, 798: solum presso sub vomere, id. G. 2, 356: rura bubus, Hor. Epod. 2, 3: humum in messem, Verg. G. 1, 219: vineas, arbusta, campos (with curare), Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 16: agrum multis arationibus, Pall. Jan. 13, 2: pingula culta, Verg. A. 10, 142: ferrum vasto in antro (Cyclopes), id. ib. 8, 424: telas (aranea), Ov. M. 6, 145 al.; cf.: neque arva nobis aut

metalla aut portus sunt, quibus exercendis reservemur, Tac. Agr. 31.—**Poet.**: ut possint (aratores), sole reducto, Exercere diem, i. e. *employ the day in labor, perform their day's work*, Verg. A. 10, 808.

II. Trop. (freq. and class.). **A. To engage busily, to occupy, employ, exercise a person or thing in some action.** (a) *Aliquem or aliquid (in aliqua re, ad aliquid, aliqua re, etc.): me adolescentem multos annos in studio ejusdem laudis (Hortensius) exercuit*, Cic. Brut. 64, 230: quod genus belli esse potest, in quo illum non exercuerit fortuna rei publicae, id. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: a Diodoto studiosissime in dialectica exercebar, id. Brut. 90, 309; cf. id. de Or. 1, 57, 244: hanc (animi vim) tu exerce in optimis rebus, id. Rep. 6, 26: haec aetas (juvenum) exercenda in labore patientiaeque et animi et corporis, id. Off. 1, 34, 122: animos in armis, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 41: in gramineis exercent membra palaestris, Verg. A. 6, 642: vocem et vires in hoc, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 149 et saep.: Aristoteles adolescentes . . . ad copiam rhetorum in utramque partem exercuit, id. Or. 14, 46: ad hanc te amentiam natura peperit, voluntas exercuit, id. Cat. 1, 10, 25: facultatem dicendi his exercuerunt, Quint. 2, 4, 41: ingenium multiplici variaeque materia, id. 2, 4, 20: linguas litibus, Ov. M. 6, 375 et saep.—**With simple acc.**: quid te exercuit Pammenes? Cic. Brut. 97, 332: Induciomarus copias cogere, exercere coepit, *to exercise, drill*, Caes. B. G. 5, 55, 3: juvenutis exercendae causa, id. ib. 6, 23, 6: ingenium nostrum, Auct. Her. 3, 21, 34: corpus, Cic. de Off. 1, 23, 79: exercendae memoriae gratia, id. de Sen. 11, 38: exercendi stili, Quint. 10, 5, 15: exercendus est spiritus, id. 11, 3, 54 et saep.—**(β)** *With se, or pass. in m. d. force; and in part. praes. and gerund., to exercise or train one's self, to practise*: si ad hoc unum est natus aut in hoc solo se exercuit, etc., Cic. Or. 28, 99: se vehementissime in his subitis dictionibus, id. de Or. 1, 33, 152: se in consultationibus, id. Att. 9, 4, 3: sese ad cursum, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 5: sese ad velitationem, id. Rud. 2, 6, 41: sese quotidianis commentationibus, Cic. Brut. 71, 249: se genere pugnae, Caes. B. G. 1, 48, 4: se genere venationis, id. ib. 6, 28, 3: sese ad saltum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 25: cur non in utrumque protinus locum se exerceant? Quint. 4, 2, 29 Zumpt N. cr.: Jovem Olympium, eum ipsum, cui se exercebit, implebit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: cum athletas se exercentes in curriculo videret, id. de Sen. 9, 27; so, ad virtutem, Vulg. 1 Tim. 4, 7.—**M. d.**: ut exerceamur in venando, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: ut in utrumque locum simul exerceamur, Quint. 5, 13, 50: faciunt idem, cum exerceatur, athletae, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 56: Ciceronis pueri amant inter se, discunt, exercentur, id. Att. 6, 1, 12: ne aliter exerceri velint, Quint. 3, 8, 70: in mandatis tuis exercebor, Vulg. Psal. 118, 15.—**Act. part.** in m. d. force: cum, ceteris in campo exercentibus, in herba ipse recubisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287; so, ipsique dictata exercentibus darent, Suet. Caes. 26: spectavit assidue et exercentes ephebos, id. Aug. 98; cf.: si ludica exercendi aut venandi consuetudine adamare solemus, *of exercising ourselves*, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 69, v. Madv. ad h. l.—**B. To practise, follow, exercise any employment; to employ one's self about, to make use of any thing: medicinae exercendae causa, Cic. Clu. 63, 178: hoc civile quod vocant eatenus exerceverunt, quoad populum praestare voluerunt, id. Leg. 1, 4, 14: rhetorice, Quint. 2, 1, 3; 2, 15, 27: eloquentiam, id. 1, 4, 6: artem, id. 3, 6, 18; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44: exercere atque exigere vectigalia, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 6, 16: cauponam vel stabulum, Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 5: navem, id. 14, 1, 1: auri, argenti, sulphuris, etc. . . . fodinas, ib. 7, 1, 13, § 5: negotiationem per liberos, ib. 26, 7, 58: commercium turis, Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 54: arma, Verg. A. 4, 87: arma contra patriam, Tac. A. 11, 16: gymnasia et otia et turpes amores, id. ib. 6, 1: acies pueriles, *battles in sport*, Juv. 15, 60: pharetram et arcum, Val. Fl. 3, 161: vocem (with clamare), Plaut. Poen. prol. 13.—**2.** *To follow up, follow out, prosecute, carry into effect, practise, administer*: iudicium, Cic. Arch. 12, 32: latam legem, Liv. 4, 51, 4: Tiberius exercendas leges esse respondit, Tac. A. 1, 72:**

legem praecipue sumptuariam, Suet. Caes. 43; id. Tib. 58: quæstionem inter sicarios, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 54: regnum, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 47; cf. imperia, Verg. G. 2, 370: crudelitatem non solum in vivo sed etiam in mortuo, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 8: inimicitias, id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 13; cf.: graves inimicitias cum aliquo, Sall. C. 49, 2: gratiam aut inimicitias in tanta re, id. ib. 51, 16: jurgia, discordia, simultates cum hostibus, id. ib. 9, 2: cui exercita cum Pisope amicitia, Tac. A. 1, 14: licentiam, id. ib. 13, 47: amicitiam, id. ib. 15, 60: odium, id. ib. 13, 37: odium in aliquo, Ov. M. 9, 275 et saep.: facilitatem et lenitudinem animi, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: juris aequabilitatem, id. ib.: cf. justitiam, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 10: scelus, libidinem, avaritiam in socios, Liv. 29, 17, 13; cf.: avaritiam (juvenes) exercere jubentur, Juv. 14, 103: foede victoriam in captis, Liv. 6, 22, 4: acerrime victoriam nobilitatis in plebem, Sall. J. 16, 2: foede et crudeliter victoriam, id. C. 38: amores ad aliquem, Cat. 68, 69: pacem et hymenaeos, to celebrate, solemnize, Verg. A. 4, 99: nomen patris, to bear his name, Plin. Pan. 21, 4 et saep.—**C.** Pregn., to disturb, disquiet, vex, plague (the figure being taken from the baiting of wild beasts): meos casus, in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: nunc me reliquiae vestrae exercent, id. Fam. 12, 4, 1: non te nullius exercent numinis irae, Verg. G. 4, 453: aliquem odiis, id. A. 4, 622 et saep.: te de praedio Oviae exerceri, moleste fero, Cic. Att. 13, 22, 4: ergo exercentur poenis, Verg. A. 6, 739: hominum vitam curis, Lucr. 5, 1424: ambitio animos hominum exercet, Sall. C. 11, 1: simultates nimio plures et exercuerunt eum et ipse exercuit eas, Liv. 39, 40, 9.—In the part. perf.: nate, Iliacis exercite fati, Verg. A. 3, 182: Venus exercita curis, id. ib. 5, 779; cf.: curis exercita corpora, Ov. M. 7, 634: adversis probitas exercita rebus, id. Tr. 5, 5, 49: habere aliquem exercitum, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 6, 4.—Hence, **exercitus**, a, um, P. a. (acc. to II. C.). **A.** Vexed, harassed: scito nihil tam exercitum esse nunc Romae quam candidatos omnibus iniquitatibus, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 2: Tiberius tantis rebus, Tac. A. 4, 11.—Hence, **B.** Vexatious, severe: quid magis sollicitum, magis exercitum dici potest? Cic. Mil. 2, 5: finem tam exercitae militiae orabant, Tac. A. 1, 35: dura hiems, exercita aestas, id. ib. 1, 17: aestas (with inquietas), Plin. Ep. 7, 2: infantiam pueritiamque habuit laboriosam et exercitam, Suet. Tib. 6 init.—**C.** Disciplined: (miles) exercitatus et vetus ob eam rem fortior (opp. rudis et inexercitatus), Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38: mirum in modum juvenus, Flor. 1, 3, 2: proprio in metu, qui exercitam quoque eloquentiam debilitat, Tac. A. 3, 67: militia, id. ib. 3, 20: ad omne flagitium, id. ib. 14, 2: ingenium adulatione, id. H. 4, 4: Graeca doctrina ore tenuis, id. A. 15, 45.—**Comp.** and **sup.**: exercitiorem, exercitissimum (dicebant antiqui), Paul. ex Fest. p. 81, 8 Müll.—**Adv.**: **exercitè**, in a practised manner; in comp.: cogitare, App. M. 11, p. 272, 6.

exercibilis, e, adj. [exerceo], practicable: regula, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 3, 8; 151.

* **exercio** (ex-ser-), ire, 4, v. a. [exsarcio]; only trop., to make up for, earn: sumptum suum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 91.

* **exercitamentum**, i, n. [exercito], exercise: corporum, App. Flor. p. 351, 39.

exercitate, adv., v. exercito, P. a. fin.

exercitatio, ōnis, f. [exercito]. **I.** A moving, agitating, setting in motion: per aëris exercitationem (aqua) percolata tempestatibus liquescens pervenit ad terram, Vitruv. 8, 2, 1.—**II.** Exercise, practice: corpora nostra motu atque exercitatione recalescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: ut exercitatione ludoque campestri tunicati uteremur, id. Cael. 5, 11; cf.: juventutis in gymnasiis, id. Rep. 4, 4: esse incredibili virtute atque exercitatione in armis, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; cf.: superiorum pugnarum, id. ib. 3, 19, 3: usu forensi atque exercitatione tiro, Cic. Div. ap. Caecil. 15, 47; cf.: juris civilis, id. Or. 1, 57, 243: ususque dicendi, id. Cael. 22, 54: dicendi, id. Brut. 97, 331; id. Off. 1, 1, 1; Quint. 2, 12, 11; 2, 17, 12: linguae, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 94; cf.: vir

egregia exercitatione in dialecticis, id. Fin. 3, 12, 41; and, rhetoricae, id. N. D. 2, 67, 168: magnum opus est, egetque exercitatione non parva, id. Lael. 5, 17: hic exercitationem virtutis perdidit, id. Mil. 13, 35; Crotoniensibus nulla virtutis exercitatio fuit, Just. 20, 4, 1: artes exercitationesque virtutum, Cic. de Sen. 3, 9: ingenii, id. ib. 11, 38: corporalis, Vulg. 1 Tim. 4, 8 et saep.

exercitator, ōris, m. [id.], an exerciser, trainer (post-Aug.), Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 121: agilitatis, id. 35, 11, 40, § 136: EQVITVM, Inscr. Orell. 3498 sq.; cf. ib. 3413.

exercitatorius, a, um, adj. [exercitor], diligent, active: labores, August. Epist. 26, 2.

* **exercitatrix**, icis, f. [id.], that which exercises the body, gymnastics: duas partes civilitatis corpori assignat (Plato), medicinam et quam interpretantur exercitatricem, Quint. 2, 15, 25.

exercitatus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from exercito.

exercite, adv., v. exerceo, P. a. fin.

exercitio, ōnis, f. [exerceo], practice, exercise, management, administration (ante- and post-class., for the class. exercitatio): inertia plus detrimenti facit quam exercitio, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 6: navium, Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 20: publici iudicii exercitio, ib. 1, 21, 1 (al. exercitatio): publica, ib. 50, 16, 200 (al. executio).

exercitium, ii, n. [id.], exercise (post-Aug.; not in Cic. and Caes.): frequentibus exercitiis praeparare milites ad proelia, Sall. Fragm. ap. Veg. Mil. 1, 9 fin.: equitum, Tac. A. 2, 55; cf. Vell. 2, 109: aliarum quoque rerum vel studio vel exercitio eum teneri, Gell. 3, 1, 12: in exercitiis disci, i. e. plays, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 14.

exercito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [exerceo, II.], to exercise diligently or frequently, practise (in the verb. finit. rare, but very freq. and class. as P. a.): Achilles ibi se ac suos cursu exercitavisse memoratur, Mel. 2, 1, 5: corpus atque ingenium patriae, Sall. Or. de Rep. Ordin. 18: quamlibet per alia in scholis exercitati sumus, Quint. 2, 10, 9.—**II.** Pregn., to vex, agitate, disturb, disquiet.—**Pass.** in mid. force: exercitabar, Vulg. Psa. 76, 6; cf. v. 3.—Hence, **exercitatus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** Well exercised, practised, versed, trained: in aliqua re versatus exercitatusque, Cic. A. 2, 34, 110; cf.: homo et in aliis causis exercitatus et in hac multum et saepe versatus, id. Quint. 1, 3: homo in arithmetica satis exercitatus, id. Att. 14, 12 fin.: homines in armis, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: in re militari, Cic. Font. 14, 31: in illo genere, id. Rep. 1, 6: in propagandis, in regendis finibus, id. Mur. 9, 22: in uxoriis necandis, id. Clu. 19, 52: curis agitatus et exercitatus animus, id. Rep. 6, 26: milites superioribus proeliis exercitati, Caes. B. G. 2, 20, 3: glaebris subigendis exercitati, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84: animi studio exercitata velocitas, Quint. 5, 10, 123.—**Comp.**: paratiores erunt et tamquam exercitiores ad bene de multis promerendum, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53: (an sum) rudis in re publica? quis exercitatio? id. Phil. 6, 17.—**Sup.**: in maritimis rebus exercitatisimi paratissimique, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 18, 55: in armis, Caes. B. G. 1, 36 fin.: ad aliquam rem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: Etrusci ostentorum exercitatisimi interpretes, id. Div. 1, 42, 93: scripturarum, Tert. adv. Haer. 17.—**B.** (Acc. to exerceo, II. C.) Greatly vexed, tossed, agitated (very rare): Syrtis exercitatae Noto, Hor. Epod. 9, 31: senex exercitati vultus, disquieted, troubled, Petr. 83; cf. Vulg. Psa. 76, 3.—**Comp.**: non sane alias exercitator magisque in ambiguo Britannia fuit, Tac. Agr. 5.—**Adv.**: **exercitate** (acc. to A.), with practice, in a practised manner: exercitatus, Sen. Ep. 90 med.: exercitatisissime, Arn. 3, 113.

exercitor, ōris, m. [exerceo, II.], an exerciser, trainer (ante- and post-class.) **I.** Prop.: huic Gurgulio'st exercitor, is hunc hominem cursuram docet, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 9; 2, 1, 4, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14 med.—**II.** Transf., one who exercises or practises any profession, business, calling: cauponae aut stabuli, an innkeeper, Dig. 44, 7, 4 fin.: navis, ratiū, a ship-master, captain, ib. 14, 1, 4, 9, 1; Inscr. Grut. 492, 5.

exercitorius, a, um, adj. [exercitor]

(post-class.). **I.** Of or belonging to exercise: jacula, Tert. Poenit. 12.—**II.** Of or belonging to trade or business: actio, Dig. 14 tit. 1; ib. 1, 7.

exercitūalis, e, adj. [2. exercitus], belonging to an army (late Lat.): vir, Cassiod. Var. 11, 1: libri, i. e. books of military divination, Amm. 23, 5, 10.

1. exercitus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from exerceo.

2. exercitus, ūs (gen. sing. exerciti, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 103 P.; Att. Trag. Fragm. 150, 311 (Rib. p. 155, 177); Varr. ap. Non. 485, 16 sq. EXERCITVS, acc. to Non. ib. 11, without example. EXERCITVVS, Inscr. Orell. 4922.—**Dat.**: exercitu, Caes. B. C. 3, 96; Liv. 9, 5; 9, 41; 22, 1 al.), m. [exerceo]. **I.** Lit., exercise: pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico, etc., Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 7.—**B.** Transf., concr., in milit. lang., an exercised, disciplined body of men, an army (syn.: agmen, acies, phalanx, caterva, manus, legiones): exercitum non unam cohortem neque unam alam dicimus, sed numeros multos militum. Nam exercitui praeesse dicimus eum, qui legionem vel legiones administrat, Dig. 3, 2, 2: horrescit telis exercitus asper utrimque, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 385, ed. Vahl.); Enn. Ann. 14, 13: exercitum comparare, Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 6: abire in exercitum, Plaut. Am. prol. 102; 125: venire ab exercitu, id. ib. 140: adesse ad exercitum, id. ib. 1, 3, 6: e castris educere exercitum, id. ib. 1, 1, 61 (cf.: ex oppido legiones educere, id. ib. v. 63); cf.: exercitum conscribere, comparare, id. ib. 5, 13, 36: parare, Sall. C. 29, 3: scribere, Liv. 2, 43, 5: conficere, Cic. Phil. 5, 16, 43; id. de Imp. Pomp. 21, 61: facere, id. Phil. 5, 8, 23: conflare, id. ib. 4, 6, 15: contrahere, Caes. B. G. 1, 34, 3: cogere, id. ib. 3, 17, 2; Sall. J. 10, 4: ducere, Cic. Mur. 9, 20: ducere, Sall. C. 11, 5; 17, 7: transducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 1 et saep.—As a land army, in opposition to a naval army or fleet: eodem tempore et exercitus ostendebatur et classis intrabat portum, Liv. 26, 42, 2. As infantry, in opposition to cavalry: (Caesar) exercitum equitatumque castris continuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 11, 2; 7, 61, 2; 1, 48, 4; Liv. 30, 36, 8; 40, 52, 6; cf. Drak. id. 28, 1, 5.—**2.** Transf. (a) The assembly of the people in the Centuria Comitata, as being a military organization, Varr. L. L. 6, 9, § 88; cf. Gell. 15, 27 fin.; Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 50; 52.—(3) Poet., in gen., a multitude, host, swarm, flock: corvorum, Verg. G. 1, 382; id. A. 5, 824; Sil. 11, 413.—(γ) A troop, body of attendants, etc.: huic illud dolet, quia remissus est edundi exercitus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 50: remissum imperare exercitum, id. ib. v. 52.—**II.** (Acc. to exerceo, II. C.) Trouble, affliction: Noli, obsecro, lacrimis tuis mihi exercitum imperare, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 60.

exēro, ēre, v. exsero.

ex-erro, āre, v. n., to wander away (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: dexterque exerrat Arion (equus), Stat. Th. 6, 444; Anthol. Lat. 5, 172, 1; 6, 17, 22.—**II.** Trop., to deviate, err: a via veritatis, Cypr. Ep. 1, 12; Vulg. Sap. 12, 12: mentibus, id. 2 Macc. 2, 2.

exertus, a, um, v. exertus under exsero.

* **exēsor**, ōris, m. [exedo], that which eats away any thing: murorum (aestas), i. e. an underminer, Lucr. 4, 220; 6, 926.

* **exesto**, extra esto. Sic enim licet in quibusdam sacris clamitabat: HOSTIS, VINCTVS, MVLER, VIRGO EXESTO; scilicet interesse prohibebatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 8 Müll.

exesus, a, um, Part., from exedo.

* **ex-fibulo**, āre, v. a., to unclasp, loosen: ilia, Prud. Psych. 633.

exfilo, āvi, 1, v. a. [ex-filum], to deprive of threads, unravel: sericum, Cassiod. in Psa. 38, 13; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 83.

* **exfir**, purgamentum, unde adhuc manet suffitio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 79, 13 Müll. N. cr.

* **ex-fōlio**, āre, v. a. [folium], to strip of leaves: rosas, Apic. 4, 2, § 129.

ex-fornicatus, a, um, Part. [fornicor], having committed fornication, Vulg. Ep. Jud. 7.

***ex-fundātus**, a, um, *Part.* [fundus], *razed to the ground*: oppidum, Cael. Antipater ap. Non. 103, 10.

†**exfuti**, effusi, ut MERTAT pro mersat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 81, 10 Müll. *N. cr.*

ex-fūtutus, a, um, *Part.* [futuo], *worn out by debauchery*, Cat. 6, 13; cf. effutuo.

ex-gurgito, v. egurgito.

exhaeresimus, v. exaeresimus.

exhalatio, ōnis, *f.* [exhalo], *an exhalation, vapor* (class.): exhalationes terrae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43; Sen. Q. N. 2, 10; Plin. 31, 3, 27, § 44; Pall. 1, 7, 4.

ex-halo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. *I. Act.*, to breathe out, exhale, evaporate (class.): exhalantque lacus nebulam, Lucr. 5, 463; nebulam, fumos, Verg. G. 2, 217; Ov. M. 11, 597; caliginem, Plin. 2, 42, 42, § 111: mortiferum spiritum, id. 2, 93, 95, § 208; cf.: pruina jam exhalata, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 12: edormi crapulam et exhalare, *let the fumes pass off*, i. e. get sober, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: crapulam, id. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 28; cf. id. Phil. 2, 17, 42; Lucil. ap. Non. 164, 33; cf. Amm. 14, 9, 1: odores (ara), Lucr. 2, 417: flammam (Aetna), Ov. M. 15, 343: animam (i. e. vitam), to die, id. ib. 5, 62; 6, 247; 7, 861; 11, 43: omni bello impa pompa animam exhalare opimam, Juv. 10, 281; so, vitam, Verg. A. 2, 562: supremam lucem, Sil. 10, 154: animas, Vulg. Thren. 2, 12. — *II. Neutr. A.* To breathe out, i. e. expire: hic illic, ubi mors deprnderat, exhalantes, Ov. M. 7, 581: invenitur aliquis qui velit perire membratim quam semel exhalare? Sen. Ep. 101, 14. — *B.* Transf., to steam (poet. and very rarely): vapore altaria, Lucr. 3, 432: exhalant vestes, Stat. Th. 10, 108.

ex-hārēno, 1, v. a. [harena], to cleanse from sand: aes, Plin. 33, 3, 20, § 65.

ex-haurio, hausi, haustum, 4, v. a. (*ful. part. act.* exhausurus, Sen. Ep. 51, 6), to draw out, to empty by drawing, to exhaust (class., esp. in the transf. and trop. senses). *I. Lit.*, of liquids: cum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursant, alii sentinam exhauriant, *pump out*, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17; cf. id. Cat. 1, 5, 12: vinum, i. e. to drink up, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63: exhausto jam flumine, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 63; cf.: exhaustum poculum, *emptied*, Cic. Clu. 11, 31: exhaustus repente perennis exaruit fons, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43, 5; cf.: tacent exhausti solibus amnes, Stat. Th. 3, 259. — *B.* Transf., of things not liquid, to take out, empty out, to make empty, to exhaust: terram manibus sagulisque, Caes. B. G. 5, 42, 3: humum lignibus, Hor. Epod. 5, 31: pecuniam ex aerario, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 98; cf. aerarium, i. e. to empty, exhaust, id. Vat. 2, 5; id. Verr. 2, 3, 70, § 164: praedam ex agris urbisque sociorum, id. Pis. 21, 43; cf.: oppidum diripiendum militi dedit: exhaustis deinde tectis ignem iniecit, *completely pillaged*, Liv. 10, 44, 2 Drak.: reliquum spiritum, Cic. Sest. 37, 80; cf. id. ib. 21, 48 infra, and Halm ad loc.: exhauriri, *drained of money impoverished*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2 *fin.*: provinciam sumptibus et jacturis, id. Att. 6, 1, 2: plebem impensis (aedificandi), Liv. 6, 5, 5: socios commatibus, id. 37, 19, 4: heredem legatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 9: facultates patriae, Nep. Hann. 6; cf. vires, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 6: genas, i. e. to make bloodless, *pale*, Stat. Th. 10, 168: velut exhausta pululet arca nummus, Juv. 6, 363.

II. Trop. (according as the notion of taking away or of leaving empty predominates). *A.* To take away, remove: libentius omnes meas laudes ad te transfuderim, quam aliquam partem exhauserim ex tuis, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 4: alicui dolorem, id. ib. 5, 16, 4: sibi manu vitam, id. Sest. 21, 43; cf. id. ib. 37, 80: exhausta vis ingens aeris alieni est, *cleared off*, Liv. 7, 21, 8: Scurra exhausto rubore (i. e. pudore), Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: ad multorum exhaurenda peccata, Vulg. Hebr. 9, 28. — *B.* To exhaust, bring to an end: tantus fuit amor, ut exhauriri nulla posset injuria, *be exhausted*, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 4; cf.: amicorum benignitas exhausta est in ea re, id. ib. 4, 2, 7: unius ambulationis sermone exhaurire (quae sollicitant anguntque), to exhaust in speaking, i. e. to discuss thoroughly, id. ib. 1, 18, 1; cf. id. de Or. 3, 26, 102: exhaustus est sermo hominum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: deinde exhauriri mea mandata, to be accomplished, fulfilled, id. Att. 5,

13, 3; cf.: mandavi omnia, quae quidem tu, ut polliceris, exhaures, id. ib. 5, 6, 2: labores, to endure, undergo, Liv. 21, 21, 8: laborem, periculum, id. 21, 30, 9 Drak.; 25, 31, 7; 26, 31, 7; Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 1; Stat. Th. 6, 236 al.: bella, Verg. A. 4, 14: vastae pericula terrae, id. ib. 10, 57; cf.: dura et aspera belli, Liv. 33, 11, 6: poenarum exhaustum satis est, *executed, inflicted*, Verg. A. 9, 356: exhausta nocte, *spent*, Tac. H. 4, 29: exhaustus cliens, *worn out*, Juv. 9, 59.

exhaustus, a, um, *Part.*, from exhaurio.

ex-herbo, āre, v. a. [herba], to free from grass or woods: locum, Col. 11, 3, 11: salicem, id. 4, 31, 2.

exheredatio, ōnis, *f.* [exheredo], a disinheriting, Quint. 7, 1, 53; Dig. 37, 9, 1, § 3.

exheredator, ōris, *m.* [exheredo], a disinheritor, Cassiod. de Amic. 9, § 5.

exheredito, āre (for the class. exheredo), to disinherit (late Lat.), Salv. Contra Avar. 3, p. 113.

exheredo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [exheres], to disinherit. *I. Prop.*: fratrem exheredans te faciebat heredem, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41: aliquem, id. Clu. 4, 135; id. Rosc. Am. 18, 52; Auct. Her. 4, 23, 33; Quint. 5, 13, 32; 7, 4, 20: liberis bonis, Q. Met. ap. Gell. 1, 6, 8 et saep. — *II. Transf.*, to deprive the heir of any thing: ut mensam ejus exheredaret, Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 20.

ex-hēres, edis, *adj.* disinherited. — *Subst.*, a disinherited person: paternorum bonorum exheres filius, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 77; Quint. 5, 10, 107; 7, 1, 42 sq. al. — *Comically*: nive exheredem fecero vitae suae, i. e. deprive him of life, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 8.

ex-hibeo (ex-ibeo, v. Brix. ad Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 37), āvi, ātum, 2, v. a. [habeo; lit.], to hold out, reach out; hence, *I.* To hold forth, tender, present; to deliver, give up, produce (class.; syn.: praebere, porrigere, praesto, tribuo, ministro, do, dono, dedo, etc.). *A. Lit.*: ait Praetor: QVEM HOMINEM DOLO MALO RETINES, EXHIBEAS... Exhibere est in publicum producere, et videndi tangendique hominis facultatem praebere; proprie autem exhibere est extra secretum habere, Dig. 43, 29, 1 and 3; § 8: jam periculum est ne cogantur ad exhibendum formulam accipere, i. e. to acknowledge legal notice, etc. Sen. Ep. 50, 1: alicui omnia integra, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 63: exhibe librum illud legum vestrarum, id. Mil. 12, 33: pallium, Petr. 15: tabulas testamenti, Suet. Vit. 14: rationes, Dig. 40, 5, 41 *fin.*: fratres exhibe, Cic. Fl. 15, 35; so, fugitivos apud magistratus, Dig. 11, 4, 1: aliquem apud acta, ib. 2, 4, 17: debitorem in iudicium, ib. 12, 2, 28: quadringentos senatores ad ferrum, Suet. Ner. 12 et saep.: vias tutas, i. e. to make safe, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 34: toros, i. e. to furnish, allow, id. H. 17, 194: exhibuit querulos ore gemente sonos, uttered, id. Tr. 3, 11, 54. — *B. Transf.* *1.* To show, to display, to exhibit: exhibuit gemino praesignia tempora cornu, Ov. M. 15, 611: notam linguae, id. ib. 14, 526: exhibuit linguam paternam, displayed, i. e. used the language of her father, id. ib. 6, 213: faciem sucumque, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 41: malui me tribunum omnibus exhibere quam paucis advocatum, Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 4: se ministratorem alicui, Suet. Vit. 17: se adorandum adeuntibus, id. Calig. 22 (but not in Cic. Sest. 50, 107, where the right reading is praebuit, v. Halm ad h. l.). — In the latter (reflexive) sense sometimes without se: quid me putas populo nostro exhibiturum? how I shall exhibit, show myself, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 18; cf.: qui vere civilem virum exhibeat, shows, proves himself, Quint. 12, 2, 7 Spald.; Ov. M. 6, 44: pro fratre hostem exhibuit, Just. 27, 2. — *(β)* To show, confer (late Lat.): alicui honorem, Aug. Sermon. 46, 7. — *2.* To maintain, support, sustain (post-class.; esp. freq. in jurid. Lat.): si quis a liberis ali desideret, vel liberi, ut a parente exhibeantur, Dig. 25, 3, 5; so, aliquem, ib. 1, 12, 1; 3, 5, 33 al.; cf.: Scythas alimentis, Just. 9, 2: vitam, id. 11, 10; 22, 1.

II. To show, exhibit, employ; to procure, occasion, cause: rem salvam exhibebo, I will set it all right, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 51: quorum virtus exhibet solidum decus, Phaedr.

4, 23, 24: vocis fidem, id. 3, 19 Epil. 9: munificentiam, Suet. Tib. 48: liberalitatem, clementiam, comitatem, id. Ner. 10; cf.: liberalitatem et iustitiam, Plin. Pan. 33, 2: vicem spodii, i. e. to supply the place of, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 125; cf.: vicem testamenti, Dig. 29, 6, 16: humanitatem, to exercise, exhibit, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 2: diligentiam, Dig. 18, 6, 2: imperium, to exercise, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 57: alicui molestiam, to cause, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 2; Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 3; id. Capt. 4, 2, 37: negotium hominibus, to produce, occasion, id. Poen. 1, 2, 30; cf.: qui deum nihil habere ipsum negotii (dicunt), nihil exhibere alteri, Cic. Off. 3, 28, 102; id. ib. 3, 31, 112: negotium alicui, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 14; id. Most. 3, 1, 38; id. Men. 5, 9, 13; id. Pers. 2, 5, 14; and once reflexively: jam se exhibebit hic mihi negotium, will present itself, id. Rud. 2, 6, 72: argutias mihi, id. Most. 1, 1, 2: difficilem laborem alicui, Col. 5, 5, 17: curam alicui, Tib. 2, 1, 61 et saep.

exhibitio, ōnis, *f.* [exhibeo] (post-class.). *I.* A handing out, giving up, producing, delivering: tabularum testamenti, Dig. 29, 3, 2 *fin.*: chirographi, Gell. 14, 2, 7. — *II.* (Acc. to exhibeo, I. B. 2.) Sustenance, maintenance, Dig. 26, 2, 26 *fin.*; 27, 2, 3; Tert. Idol. 6, al.

exhibitor, ōris, *m.* [id.], one who presents or gives, a giver (post-class.): ludorum, Arn. 7, 297: convivii, Non. 281, 20.

exhibitorius, a, um, *adj.* [exhibitor], relating to handing over or giving up (jurid. Lat.): interdictum, Dig. 43, 5, 3; cf. ib. 43, 29, 3.

exhibitus, a, um, *Part.*, from exhibeo.

exhilaratio, ōnis, *f.* [exhilaro], a gladdening, rejoicing (late Lat.): voluntatis, Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 8, 8.

ex-hilāro, āvi, ātum, 1; v. a., to gladden, cheer, to make merry or joyous, to rejoice, delight, exhilarate. *I. Prop.* (rare but class.): miraris tam exhilaratam esse servitutem nostram? Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 1; Mart. 8, 50, 6; Col. 6, 24, 2. — *II. Transf.*, of things: neque ilex, picea, larix, pinus ullo flore exhilarantur, *are refreshed, enlivened*, Plin. 16, 25, 40, § 95: colore hominis frequentiores in cibo lupini exhilarant, *freshen, brighten*, id. 22, 25, 74, § 154; cf.: species mulieris exhilarat faciem viri sui, Vulg. Sirach, 36, 24.

ex-hinc, *adv.*, hereupon, after this, then (post-class. and very rare, for exinde, exin), App. M. 11, p. 269, 19.

exhonoratio, ōnis, *f.* [exhonorō], a dishonoring, Aug. Civ. D. 5, 18, 2.

ex-honorō, āre, v. a., to dishonor (late Lat.): Aug. Tract. in Joann. 36, 4; id. Ep. 118, 3; Vulg. Sirach, 10, 16: pauperem, despise, id. Job, 2, 6.

ex-horreo, ēre, v. a., to tremble or shudder exceedingly at any thing, to be terrified at, to dread (very rare): aestus, Col. poet. 10, 154: mortem sic quisquam exhorruit, ut, etc., Juv. 8, 196.

exhorresco, rūi, 3, v. *inch. n.* and a. [exhorreo]. *I. Neutr.*, to tremble or shudder exceedingly, to be terrified (class.): non possum non exhorrescere, si quid intra cutem subest vulneris, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: in quo igitur homines exhorrescunt? Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53: metu, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43: oraque buxo Pallidiora gerens exhorruit aequoris instar, Ov. M. 4, 135: omnis spiris exhorruit arbor, Val. Fl. 7, 527. — *II. Act.*, to tremble or shudder at any thing, to be terrified at, to dread (poet.): vultus amicos, Verg. A. 7, 265: furores, Sil. 3, 146: verbere candentes armos, Val. Fl. 4, 380; Vulg. Job, 19, 17.

exhortatio, ōnis, *f.* [exhortor], an exhorting, exhortation, encouraging (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): quae tua exhortatione excepi, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 1; Quint. 12, 2, 6: strepere cuncta clamoribus et tumultu et exhortatione mutua, Tac. H. 1, 36; Vulg. Act. 13, 15 al. et saep. — In plur., Quint. 10, 1, 47; Col. 11, 1, 17; Just. 38, 3 *fin.* — With obj. gen.: studiorum, Quint. 12, 11, 25.

exhortativus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], belonging to exhortation or encouragement, exhortative: status (a transl. of the Gr. προτροπική παρορμητική στάσις), Quint. 685

3, 6, 47; Macr. de Diff. 16, 4; Isid. 2, 21, 20; 25.

exhortator, ōris, m. [id.], an *exhorter*, *encourager* (post-class.): omnium tolerantiarum, Tert. de Fuga in Persec. fin.

exhortatorius, a, um, adj. [exhortator], belonging to or containing *exhortation*, *hortatory* (late Lat.): epistula, Hier. Ep. 2, 1; Aug. Ep. 209.

exhortor, ātus, 1, v. *dep. a.* (act.: exhortavit, Petr. 76, 10; pass.: exhortantur, August. Ep. 228: exhortatus est, App. de Deo Soc. 1, 7), to *exhort*, *encourage* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Prop.: trepidosque obitumque timentes, Ov. M. 15, 152; cf.: trepidos cives in hostem, id. ib. 13, 234: tauros in illum, id. ib. 7, 35: se in ambos, id. ib. 10, 685: sese in arma, Verg. A. 7, 472; cf. Quint. 10, 7, 19: Graeco sermone ad spem, Val. Max. 5, 1, 8: milites ad ultionem, Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 241.—With *ut*, Quint. 12, 8, 7; Petr. 140; Tac. Or. 14; cf. with simple subj.: juvenes nostros exhortatus es, consulatum circumirent, Plin. Pan. 69, 2.—With *inf.*: semetipsos hortantur vel aliquas partes earum addiscere, Col. 11, 1, 11.—*Absol.*: in alloquendo exhortandoque, Suet. Caes. 33.—**II.** Transf. with abstr. objects, to *stimulate*, *excite* anything: virtutes exhortabor, Sen. Ep. 121, 4: parsimoniam, Gell. 13, 23, 2; cf.: haec exhortare, Vulg. Tit. 2, 15.

* **ex-hūmōro**, āre, v. a. [humor], to *free from* (injurious) *humors*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1, 12.

† **exhūdrīae**, ārum, m. (venti) = *ἐξυδρίαι ἀνεμοί*, winds accompanied by rain, App. de Mundo, p. 62, 3.

exibilo, **exicco**, v. *exsib.*, *exsiccc.*

* **ex-ignesco**, ēre, v. *incoh.* n., to *become ignited*, *turn to fire*: mundus tum ignescere, tum exaquescere videtur, Censor. de Die Nat. 18.

ex-igo, ēgi, actum, 3, v. a. [ago], to *drive out* or *forth*, to *thrust out*, to *take* or *turn out*.

I. Lit. **A.** In gen.: reges ex civitate, to *expel*, Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 199: hostem e campo, Liv. 3, 61, 8: exigor patria, Naev. ap. Non. 291, 4: aliquem domo, Liv. 39, 11, 2: aliquem campo, id. 37, 41, 12: omnes foras, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 7: adcolas ultra famam, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 175: exacti reges, *driven away*, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37; cf.: Tarquinio exacto, id. Rep. 1, 40: anno post Tarquinius exactos, Tac. A. 11, 22: Orestes exactus furiis, *driven, tormented*, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 70: virum a se, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 62: uxorem, to *put away, divorce*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 45; Suet. Caes. 50; id. Claud. 26; cf.: illam suam (uxorem) suas res sibi habere jussit ex duodecim tabulis; claves ademit; exegit, *turned her out of the house*, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 69: aliquem vitā, i. e. to *kill*, Sen. de Ira, 1, 6: corpus e stratis, to *raise up* or *out*, Sil. 16, 234: maculam, to *take out*, Suet. Aug. 94: et sacer admissas exigit Hebrus aquas, *pours out into the sea*, Ov. H. 2, 114; of weapons, to *thrust from one, thrust, drive*: non circumspicis exactum viribus ensenm Fregit, *thrust, impelled*, Ov. M. 5, 171; so, ensenm, Luc. 8, 656; cf.: ensenm per medium juvenem, *plunges through the middle*, Verg. A. 10, 815: gladium per viscera, Flor. 4, 2, 68: tela in aliquem, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 16; hence: aliquem hastā, i. e. to *thrust through, transfix*, Val. Fl. 6, 572.—Mid.: quae (hastā) cervice exacta est, *passed out, passed through*, Ov. M. 5, 138: prope sub conatu adversarii manus exigenda, to *be put forth, raised* (for a blow), Quint. 6, 4, 8 Spald.: (capellas) a grege in campos, hircos in caprilia, to *drive out*, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 8: sues pastum, id. ib. 2, 4, 6: radices altius, to *send out*, Cels. 5, 28, 14; cf.: vitis uvas, Col. 3, 2, 10; 3, 6, 2; Cels. 8, 1 med.—

B. In partic. **1.** A scenic t. t., to *drive off*, i. e. *hiss off* a piece or a player from the stage (rare): spectandae (fabulae) an exigendae sint vobis prius, Ter. And. prol. 27 Ruhnk.; so, fabulas, id. Hec. prol. alt. 4; id. ib. 7.—**2.** To *demand*, *require*, *enforce*, exact payment of a debt, taxes, etc., or the performance of any other duty (very freq.; syn.: posco, postulo, flagito, contendo, etc.): ad eas pecunias exigendas legatos misimus, Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1: pecunias a civitatibus, id. Div. ap. Caecil. 10, 33: acerbissime pecunias imperatas, Caes. B. C. 3,

32; cf. id. ib. 1, 6 fin.; Cic. Pis. 16, 38; id. N. D. 3, 34, 84: quaternos denarios, id. Font. 5, 9: tributa, id. Fam. 3, 7, 3: pensionem, id. ib. 6, 18, 5: nomina sua, id. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 28: mercedem, id. Lael. 21, 80 et saep.: equitum peditumque certum numerum a civitatibus Siciliae, Caes. B. C. 1, 30, 4: obsides ab Apolloniatis, id. ib. 3, 12, 1: viam, to *demand the construction of a road*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154; Liv. 42, 3, 7: a quoquam ne pejeret, Juv. 13, 36.—Esp.: rationem, to *exact an account*: ut Athenienses rationibus exigendis non vacarent, Val. Max. 3, 1, ext. 1; Plin. Ep. 10, 81, 1: libertorum nomina a quibus ratio exigere posset, Suet. Aug. 101 fin.—(β) In pass.: exigor aliquid, to *be solicited, dunned* for money, etc. (post-class.): exigor portorium, id. est, *exigitor de me portorium*, Caecil. ap. Gell. 15, 14, 5; id. ap. Non. 106, 24: (Rib. Com. Fragm. p. 51): sese pecunias maximas exactos esse, Q. Metell. Numid. ap. Gell. 15, 14, 2; Dig. 23, 4, 32.—**3.** To *examine, inquire into* (post-Aug.): nec illae (conjuges) numerare aut exigere plagas pavent, Tac. G. 7 fin. (so Ritter, Halm, with all MSS., cf. Holzmann ad loc.; al. *exugere*, said to have been the read of a lost codex, the Arundellianus; cf. *exsugo*); cf.: exactum et a Titidio Labeone, cur omisisset, etc., id. A. 2, 85.—**4.** Of places, to *go or pass beyond, to pass by, leave behind* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cum primus equis exegit anhelis Phoebeus Athon, Val. Fl. 2, 75; cf. Prop. 3, 20, 11 (4, 20, 3 C.) : Truglodytae hibernum mare exigit circa brumam, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 87.—**5.** In mercant. lang., to *dispose of, sell*: agrorum exigere fructus, Liv. 34, 9, 9 Drak.: mercibus exactis, Col. poet. 10, 317.—**6.** Mathemat. t. t., to *apply to a standard* or *measure*, i. e. to *examine, try, measure, weigh* by anything: ad perpendicularum columnas, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51, § 133: materiam ad regulam et libellam, Plin. 36, 25, 63, § 188: pondus margaritarum sua manu, Suet. Caes. 47; cf.: aliquid mensura, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 159.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., to *drive out, expel* (very rare): locus, Ubi labore lassitudo exigunda ex corpore, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 4: frigus atque horrorem vestimentis, Lucil. ap. Non. 291, 8.—Far more freq. and class., **B.** In partic. **1.** (Acc. to I. B. 2.) To *require, demand, claim* any thing due: ego vero et expectabo ea quae polliceris, neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, Cic. Brut. 4, 17: aliquid exigere magis quam rogare, id. Fam. 2, 6, 1: longiores litteras expectabo vel potius exigam, id. ib. 15, 16, 1: omnibus ex rebus voluptatem quasi mercedem, id. Fin. 2, 22, 73: ab hoc acerbius exegit natura quod dederat, *demanded back, reclaimed*, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93 Klotz.: non ut a poeta, sed ut a teste veritatem exigunt, id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: has toties optata exegit gloria poetas, *has cost*, Juv. 10, 187: poenas, to *take vengeance*, id. 10, 84: de vulnere poenas, Ov. M. 14, 478: poenam (aliqui), Sen. de Ira, 2, 22 fin.; Ov. F. 4, 230: gravia piacula ab aliquo, Liv. 29, 18, 18 et saep.—With *ut*: exigerem ex te cogereque, ut responderes, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 119; 4, 28, 80; cf.: Calypso exigit fata ducis, *questions, inquires into*, Ov. A. A. 2, 130: exactum a marito, cur, etc., Tac. A. 2, 85: exigit ut mores seu pollice ducat, Juv. 7, 237 sq.—With an object-clause: exigimus potuisse eum eo tempore testamentum facere, Dig. 29, 7, 8; 24, 3, 2.—*Absol.*: in exigendo non acerbum, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: cum res exigit, Quint. 5, 11, 5; 10, 3, 3; cf.: ut res exigit, id. 12, 10, 69: si communis utilitas exegerit, id. 12, 1, 37.—Esp.: rationem, to *require an account*: rerum gestarum, Just. 19, 2, 6: numquid rationem exiges, cum tibi aliquis hos dixerit versus? an *explanation*, Sen. Ep. 94, 28; Plin. Ep. 19, 9.—**2.** Of time, life, etc., to *lead, spend, pass, complete, finish*: non novisse quicum aetatem exegerim, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 111; id. Capt. 3, 5, 62: tecum aetatem, id. Mil. 4, 2, 48; 4, 6, 60; id. Cas. 2, 5, 12: ut te dignam mala malam aetatem exigas, id. Aul. 1, 1, 4: vitam taetere, Cat. Or. inc. 15; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 39: cum maiore graviore vitam, Sall. J. 14, 15; 85, 49; Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 139; Vitruv. 2, 1, 4; Val. Max. 3, 5, 4 al.: vitae tempus, Sen. Ep. 2, 2; Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 6: jam ad parandum temporibus exactis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 48: qui exacta aetate moriuntur, at the

close of the vigorous period of life, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 93; id. Verr. 2, 5, 8, § 21; Sall. J. 6, 2; Liv. 2, 40, 11 al.: mediam dies exegerat horam, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 1: aevum, Lucr. 4, 1235; Verg. A. 7, 777; Ov. M. 12, 209: tristissimam noctem, Petr. 115: diem supremum noctemque, Tac. A. 3, 16: ullum tempus jucundum, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 1: jam aetatem exactam esse, Sall. J. 61, 1: per exactos annos, at the end of every year, Hor. C. 3, 22, 6: exacto per scelera die, Tac. H. 1, 47; id. A. 3, 16; so, exacto quadriennio, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 130; Verg. G. 3, 190; Stat. S. 2, 47.—**3.** To *conduct, urge forward, superintend, drive*: opus, Ov. M. 14, 218; Col. 3, 13, 11.—**4.** To *bring to an end, to conclude, finish, complete* a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): exegi monumentum aere perennius, Hor. C. 3, 30, 1: opus, Ov. R. Am. 811; id. M. 15, 871: exactus tenui pumice versus eat, Prop. 3, 1, 8; Verg. A. 6, 637: commentarii ita sunt exacti, ut, etc., Quint. 10, 7, 30: eandem gratitatem stilo exigere condiscant, to *reach, attain to*, id. 1, 9, 2.—**5.** To *determine, ascertain, find out*: sociisque exacta referre, his *discoveries*, Verg. A. 1, 309: non prius exacta tenui ratione saporum, before he has ascertained, Hor. S. 2, 4, 36.—*Pass. impers.*: non tamen exactum, quid agat, Ov. F. 3, 637; cf. id. Am. 3, 7, 16.—**6.** (Acc. to I. B. 3.) To *weigh, try, prove, measure, examine, adjust, estimate, consider*, = *examinare, ponderare* (class. but perh. not in Cic.): si ad illam summam veritatem legitimum jus exegeris, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1; cf.: nolite ad vestras leges atque instituta exigere ea, quae Lacedaemone fiunt, to *estimate by the standard of*, etc., Liv. 34, 31, 17; so, opus ad vires suas, Ov. A. A. 2, 502: si omnia argumenta ad obrusam coeperimus exigere, Sen. Q. N. 4, 5, 1; cf.: principatus tuus ad obrusam exigitur, id. de Clem. 1, 1, 6; se ad aliquem, id. Ep. 11 fin.: regulam emendate loquendi, Quint. 1, 5, 2: illa non nisi aure exiguntur, quae fiunt per sonos, are judged of, id. 1, 5, 19; cf. id. 1, 4, 7.—**7.** To *treat, consult, deliberate* respecting something, = *considerare, deliberare* (class. but not in Cic.): de his rebus ut exigeret cum eo, Furnio mandavi, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 7: cum aliquo, Plin. Ep. 6, 12, 3; cf.: secum aliquid, Verg. A. 4, 476; Ov. M. 10, 587; Sen. Ep. 27: de aliqua re coram, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 13: haec exigentes hostes oppressere, Liv. 22, 49, 12: quid dicendum, quid tacendum, quid differendum sit, exigere consilii est, Quint. 6, 5, 5.—**8.** To *endure, undergo*: aerumnas, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 12.—Hence, **exactus**, a, um, P. a. (acc. to I. B. 5., measured; hence), *precise, accurate, exact* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): difficile est, quot ceciderint, exacto affirmare numero, Liv. 3, 5, 12: acies falcis, Plin. 17, 27, 42, § 251: fides, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 46.—*Comp.*: cura, Suet. Tib. 18; Mart. 4, 87, 4.—*Sup.*: diligentia, Front. Aequed. 89: vir, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 5.—With *gen.*: Mamurris, morum fabraene exactior artis, Difficile est dicere, Ov. F. 3, 383.—*Adv.*: **exacte**, *exactly, precisely, accurately*: ut exacte perorantibus mos est, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.—*Comp.*: dicere, disserere, Mel. Proem. § 2; Gell. 1, 3, 21.—*Sup.*: pascere, Sid. Ep. 5, 11.

exiguē, adv., *briefly, sparingly*, v. *exiguus fin.*

exiguitas, ātis, f. [exiguus], *scantiness* in measure or number, *smallness, littleness, shortness, scarcity* (class.). (a) With *gen.*: cum paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, Caes. B. G. 4, 30, 1: pellium, id. ib. 4, 1 fin.: itaque in quibus (voluptatibus) propter earum exiguitatem obscuratio consequitur, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 29: copiarum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1; cf. in the foll.: congiariorum, Quint. 6, 3, 52: cibi, Col. 7, 5, 5: fisci, Suet. Claud. 28: fructuum, Dig. 19, 2, 15, § 5: temporis tanta fuit exiguitas, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 21, 5; 2, 33, 2; Liv. 24, 17, 4 al.—(β) *Absol.*: ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, Caes. B. G. 3, 23, 7.

exiguus, a, um, adj. [exigo, II. B. 5.; cf. *contiguus*, from *contingo*; lit., weighed, exact; hence opp. to abundant, beyond measure; cf.: parvus, pusillus, minutus], *scanty* in measure or number, *small, little, petty, short, poor, mean*. **I.** Adj. (freq.

and class.): exile et exiguum et vietum cor et dissimile cordis fuisse, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37; cf.: me corporis exigui, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 24; and, mus, Verg. G. 1, 181: oratorem ex immenso campo in exiguum sane gymrum compellitis, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 70; cf.: quoniam exiguis quibusdam finibus totum oratoris munus circumdedit, id. ib. 1, 62, 264: finis, Hor. C. 1, 18, 10: alteram partem nimis exiguum atque angustam esse voluisti, Cic. Rab. Perd. 3, 9: litterae tuae exiguum significationem tuae erga me voluntatis habebant, id. Fam. 5, 7, 2; exigua et infirma civitas, Caes. B. G. 7, 17, 2; cf.: pars terrae, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: campi, Hor. C. 2, 9, 24: castra, Caes. B. G. 5, 49, 7: aedificia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5, 1: locus eloquentiae, Quint. 2, 17, 28: toga, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13; cf.: torques, id. C. 3, 6, 12: elegi, id. A. P. 77 et saep.: numerus oratorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 4, 16; cf.: copiae amicorum, id. Quint. 1, 2: malorum particula, Juv. 13, 13: copiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 39, 3: fructus, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: cibus, Juv. 14, 301: animus, id. 13, 190: facultates, Caes. B. C. 1, 78, 2: census, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: pulvis, id. C. 1, 28, 3: tempus, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 92; cf.: pars unius anni, id. Rep. 6, 23: pars aestatis, Caes. B. G. 4, 20, 1: laus, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 5: grandis aut exigua (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 15; so, vox, Suet. Ner. 20.—With *gen.*: abundans corporis exiguisque animi, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 381.—*Comp.*: aqua exigui facta, Dig. 43, 11, 1, § 15; ib. 29, 5, 1, § 27; Front. Aquaed. 32: cytisum aridum si dabis, exiguius dato, Col. Arb. 28; Dig. 30, 1, 14 *fin.*—*Sup.*: pars exiguisima, Ov. H. 14, 115: legata, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 7.

II. Subst. A. exiguum, *i. n.*, a little, a trifle (post-Aug.).—With *gen.*: exiguum campi ante castra erat, Liv. 27, 27, 13: exiguum spatii, id. 22, 24, 8: aquae, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 20: mellis, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 139: temporis, id. Ep. 7, 27, 13: salutis, Sil. 4, 248: exiguum de naturae patriacque veneno, Juv. 3, 123: exiguo (sc. tempore) post obitum ipsius, a short time after, etc., Plin. 31, 2, 3, § 7; cf.: perquam exiguum sapere, Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 1.—*Plur.*: res hodie minor est here quam fuit, atque eadem cras Deteret exiguis aliquid, Juv. 3, 23 sq.—**B. exiguus**, *i. m.*, a poor man: exiguo conceditur misericordia, Vulg. Sap. 6, 7.—*Adv.*, shortly, briefly; slightly, scantily, sparingly. (a) Form **exiguo** (class.): hoc quidem est nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare amicitiam, too narrowly, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: exigue sumptum praebent (parentes), Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 33; cf.: ratione inita frumentum se exigue dierum XXX habere, hardly, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 4: celeriter exigueque dicere, slightly, briefly, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 144; cf.: epistola exigue scripta, id. Att. 11, 16, 1: exigue atque frigide laudari, Gell. 13, 1: Vergilius hunc Homeri versum exigue secutus est, to a slight degree, i. e. not closely, id. 9, 9, 16.—(β) Form **exiguum** (post-Aug.): dormire, Plin. 10, 77, 97, § 209: sapere, Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 1: tument vela, Luc. 5, 431.—* (γ) Form **exiguo**: tangere aliquid, Scrib. Comp. 240.

exilica causa, quae adversus exsulem agitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 81, 5 Müll.

exilio, *ire*, v. exsilio.

exilis, *e*, *adj.* [ex and ile, ilia; hence, without entrails, i. e. thin, lank, Corss. Ausspr. 2, 1003], small, thin, slender, lank, meagre, poor, feeble (class.; syn.: tenuis, gracilis, macer): exile et exiguum et vietum cor, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37; cf.: jecur horridum et exile, id. ib. 2, 13, 30: femur (opp. tumentes surae), Hor. Epod. 8, 10: artus, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 27: folia, Plin. 24, 6, 20, § 29: quod solum tam exile et macrum est, quod, etc., thin, poor, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 67: ager, Col. 1, 4, 3; cf.: Arisbe glebis, Luc. 3, 204: exilis domus est, ubi non et multa supersunt, etc., poor, wretched, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 45: domus Plutonia, i. e. cheerless, id. C. 1, 4, 17 (cf.: domus plena, id. ib. 2, 12, 24): hereditas (with parva), Plin. Pan. 40, 1: via, short, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 86.—**II. Transf. A.** In *gen.*, meagre, dry, inadequate, etc.: genus sermonis exile, aridum, concisum ac minutum, meagre, dry, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 169; so of speech, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7; id. de Or. 2, 77, 315; 1, 18, 83; Quint. 8, 3, 56 (opp. tu-

mida); cf. of speech: pro pressis exiles, id. 10, 2, 16: vox (opp. plena), id. 11, 3, 15; ib. 13: argumentis admodum exilibus niti, Gell. 14, 2, 4.—**B. Void, free.**—With *gen.*: exilis atque inanis aegritudinum, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 21.—*Comp.*: caro prunorum, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 43: vox feminis quam maribus (opp. gravior), id. 11, 51, 112, § 269: vox in senecta, id. § 270.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.—Hence, *adv.*: **exiliter**, thinly, meagrely, feebly, dryly: nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, feebly, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41: annales sane exiliter scripti, id. Brut. 27, 106: disputare (with jejune), id. de Or. 1, 11, 50.—*Comp.*: exiliter dicere de aliqua re, more sparingly, briefly, Varr. L. L. 5, § 2 Müll.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

exilitas, *ātis*, *f.* [exilis], thinness, meagreness, weakness, poorness (class.): aculei apum, Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 3: foliorum, id. 24, 19, 118, § 178: soli, Col. 18, 16, 6: femineae vocis, Quint. 1, 11, 1; cf. id. 11, 3, 19: quarundam litterarum (opp. pinguitudo), id. 1, 11, 4.—**II. Transf.**, of speech, etc.: in dicendo (opp. ubertatem et copiam), Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 50; cf. id. Brut. 82, 284.

exiliter, *adv.*, v. exilis *fin.*

exilium, *ii*, *n.*, v. exsilium.

exim, *v.* exinde *init.*

eximie, *adv.*, v. eximius *fin.*

eximietas, *ātis*, *f.* [eximius], excellence, eminence (late Lat.), Symm. Ep. 3, 3; Aug. Ep. 32, 231; 237.

eximius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [eximo]. **I.** Taken out from the mass, i. e. excepted, exempt (rare but class. = exemptus, exceptus): eximium neminem habere, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 9: neque esset veri simile, cum omnibus Siculis faceret injurias, te illi unum eximium, cui consuleret, fuisse, you should be the only excepted one, Cic. Div. ap. Caecil. 16, 52: tu unus eximius es, in quo hoc praecipuum valet, Liv. 9, 34, 11.—Far more freq. and class., **II. Select, choice, distinguished, extraordinary, uncommon, excellent** (syn.: egregius, praeclarus, divinus, laetus, magnificus): ea quae eximia plerisque et praeclara videntur, parva ducere, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 67; cf.: haec ipsa semper in te eximia et praestantia fuere, id. de Or. 2, 28, 126: Pompei singularis eximiaque virtus, id. de Imp. Pomp. 1, 3: mulier facie eximia, id. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 82; cf.: pulchritudine eximia femina, id. Div. 1, 25, 52: eximii forma pueri, Plin. 7, 12, 10: eximii praestanti corpore tauri, Verg. G. 4, 538 et saep.: ingenium, Cic. Fam. 6, 8, 3: gloria belli, id. Rep. 1, 12; cf.: gloria virtutis, id. ib. 2, 10: opinio virtutis, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 1; cf. also: virtus, id. B. C. 1, 46, 4: quo e collegio laus est illa eximia C. Julii, qui, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 36: herba eximii usus ad vulnera, Plin. 24, 16, 95, § 152: ignes Aetnae, Lucr. 2, 594 et saep.—*P. o. t.* with *partitive gen.*: eximii regum, Stat. Th. 6, 15.—And with *inf.*: eximius animam servare sub undis, exceedingly, skilful, expert, Luc. 3, 697.—Hence *adv.*: **eximie** (acc. to II.), exceedingly, very much, uncommonly, excellently (syn.: egregie, unice): C. Marius I. Plocium eximie dilexit, Cic. Arch. 9, 20: eximie et unice delectare, Gell. 11, 3, 4: e. atque verissime opinari, id. 13, 8, 1: cenare, Juv. 11, 1: polliceri omnia, Liv. 42, 29, 6: prodesse, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 126: mederi, id. ib.; cf.: curari, id. 27, 12, 104, § 127: ornatum templum, Liv. 25, 40, 2: utilis, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 241: optimum stagnum, Col. 8, 17, 1.

ex-imo, *ēmi*, *emptum*, 3, *v. a.* [emo; cf. adimo and demo], to take out, take away, remove (class.; syn.: demo, adimo, eripio, furor, etc.). **I. Lit. A.** In *gen.* (with *de*, *ex*, or simple *abl.*; rare with *dat.*): eximito (acina) de dolio, Cato R. R. 112, 3: oleas, ulmos bene cum radicibus, id. ib. 28, 1: medullam e caule, Plin. 26, 11, 71, § 116: dentem alicui, Cels. 6, 9; Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 181; cf.: lienem cani viventi, id. 30, 6, 17, § 51; and: lapillos ventre crocodili, id. 28, 8, 28, § 107: telum, Quint. 9, 2, 75: gladium, Vulg. Matt. 26, 51; cf.: quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una? Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 212: eximi jubet non diem ex mense, sed ex anno unum mensem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 139: ne tu ex reis eximerere, id. ib. 2, 2, 40, § 99; for which: aliquem de reis,

id. ib. 2, 4, 19, § 41: cf.: ut auctores alios omnino exemerint numero, Quint. 1, 4, 3; with which cf.: Phraaten numero beatorum Eximit virtus, Hor. C. 2, 2, 19: qui turbae quamvis bonorum auctorum eximatur, Quint. 10, 1, 74.—**B.** In *partic.*, pregn., to free, release, deliver: eum tamquam e vinculis eximamus, Cic. Or. 23, 77: aliquos ex obsidione, id. Fam. 5, 6, 2; for which: aliquos (urbem) obsidione, Liv. 38, 15, 5: ibi circumsessus adventu fratris obsidione eximitur, id. 24, 41, 6; 36, 13, 1; 37, 22, 3.

II. Trop. A. In *gen.*, to take away, remove, banish: quod si exemeris ex rerum natura benevolentiae conjunctionem, Cic. Lael. 7, 23: alicui lassitudinem, Plaut. Merc. 1, 17; cf.: illud, quod me angebat, non eximis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 29: hic dies vere mihi festus atras Eximet curas, Hor. C. 3, 14, 14: onus sollicitis animis, id. Ep. 1, 5, 18: eam religionem (augures), Liv. 4, 31, 4: dubitationem hujus utilitatis, Quint. 1, 10, 28: quamquam res adversae consilium eximerent, Tac. A. 11, 32; 1, 32; 13, 15: aliquid memoriae, Suet. Claud. 11 et saep.: exempta fine patere, i. e. without end, Lucr. 1, 976; 1, 1007.—*Pass. impers.*: plurimis mortalium non eximitur, quin primo cujusque ortu ventura destinatur, the idea is not taken from them, i. e. they cannot be convinced but that, etc., Tac. A. 6, 22.—**B.** In *partic.* **1.** To free, release, deliver from any thing; constr. with *ex*, the *abl.*, since the Aug. per. freq. with *dat.*, rarely with *de*: aliquem metu, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 13: ita me exemisti Philocratem fallacis, id. Capt. 3, 5, 16; cf.: iis (rationibus) accusator ad alios ex culpa eximendos abutetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 7, 24: ex miseris plurimis me, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 3: se ex catenis, id. Men. 1, 1, 8: ex servitute, Liv. 37, 56, 7; Sen. Ep. 104, 16: aliquem crimine, Liv. 6, 24, 8: cf.: qui servitute exempti fuerant, id. 34, 52 *fin.*: civis servitio, id. 28, 39, 18; 27, 22, 3; 33, 23, 2; Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 3: non noxae (al. noxa) eximitur C. Fabius, qui, etc., Liv. 8, 35, 5 Drak. N. cr.; cf.: supplicio magis quam crimini exemptus est, Curt. 7, 1, 6: servitio, id. 6, 3, 3: aliquem sceleris, Val. Fl. 2, 256: morti, Tac. A. 14, 48: infamiae, id. ib. 1, 48: legiones adversae pugnae, id. ib. 1, 64: Pisonem ignominiae, id. ib. 3, 18: ut morte honesta contumeliis captivitatis eximeretur, id. ib. 12, 51: querelae, Sen. Ben. 6, 9, 1: notae jam destinatae, Gell. 4, 20, 9: poenae, Dig. 48, 10, 22, § 4: opinionionis vulgi, Quint. 12, 2, 28 et saep.: exime hunc mihi scrupulum, Plin. Ep. 3, 17, 2, 6, 8, 7: Romanis dubitationem, Liv. 34, 37, 6: de proscriptorum numero, Nep. Att. 10, 4: agrum de vectigalibus, to exempt, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101.—*Absol.*: nec sorte (opus fuisse) nisi quod se quisque eximi voverit, Quint. 4, 2, 74.—**2.** Of time, to consume, waste: Clodius rogatus diem dicendo eximere coepit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3; cf.: Metellus calumniam dicendi tempus exemit, id. Att. 4, 3, 3: diem, Liv. 1, 50, 8; so, tempus, Suet. Oth. 6: diem, Plin. Ep. 5, 21, 2: male aetatem, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1: anno exempto, Pall. 3, 17 *fin.*: horam eximere illam in tali cave liberando sine seelere non possumus, lose, waste, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 7 B. and K.—**3.** To exempt, leave out of consideration: leges, si majestatis quaestio eximeretur, bono in usu, Tac. A. 4, 6.—**4.** Law t. t., to detain, prevent from appearing in court: eum qui in jus vocatur, Gai Inst. 4, 46.

exin, *adv.*, v. exinde.

ex-inānio, *īvi* or *īi*, *ītum*, 4, *v. a.*, to empty, make empty (rare but class.): Siciliam provinciam C. Verres per triennium depopulatus esse, Siculorum civitates vastasse, domos exinanisse, fana spoliassse dicitur, to make desolate, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: agros (with vastare), id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119: navem, id. ib. 2, 5, 25, § 64; ib. 40, § 104: castra, Sisenn. ap. Non. 107, 22; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 48, 5: regibus atque omnibus gentibus exinanitis, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 72; cf. also: amarem tuam: hunc (amatorem) exinani, clean out, i. e. strip, fleece, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 2: patrimonium suum donationibus, i. e. to consume, waste, Dig. 31, 1, 89 *fin.*: apes relinquunt exinanitas alvos, emptied, empty, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 28: onusta vehicula, to unload, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 82: alvum, bilem, uitam, to void, discharge, id. 26, 8, 36, § 57: lienem, to consume, id. 25, 5, 20, § 45:

hydropicos, to tap, id. 24, 8, 35, § 52: multiplī partu exinanitur ubertas, is exhausted, weakened, id. 18, 22, 51, § 189: faex non est exinanita, drained out, Vulg. Ps. 74, 9.—Trop.: exinanita est fides, made powerless, Vulg. Rom. 4, 14: semet ipsum exinanivit, i. e. laid aside his glory, id. Philip. 2, 7.—Absol.: exinanite, destroy, Vulg. Ps. 136, 10.

exinānīō, ōnis, f. [exinānīo], an emptying, evacuation (post-Aug.): alvi, Plin. 13, 22, 38, § 118: florescendi, i. e. an exhausting, enfeebling, id. 17, 2, § 12.

ex-indē, and apocopated **exin** (like dein, proin, from deinde, proinde; cf. also: dein etiam saepe et exin pro deinde et exinde dicimus, Cic. Or. 45, 154; also **exim**, like him, illum, istum; acc. to the best MSS. in Enn. ap. Fest. p. 356, 4; Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 9; Lucr. 3, 160; Verg. A. 7, 341; 8, 306; 12, 92; Tac. A. 14, 48 al.; M. Aurel. ad Fronto, p. 54; cf. exsim, ἐξέσις, Gloss. Philox.; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 148; Wagn. ad Verg. A. 7, 341, and tom. 5, p. 437; v. Ritschl. Rhein. Mus. 7, 472 sqq.; Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. 218), adv., from there, from that place, thence (freq., but not in Ter., Caes., or Quint.). **I.** In space (very rare; not in Cic.): utcumque in alto ventus est, Epidice, exin velum vortitur, from there, thence, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 47; id. Poen. 3, 6, 9: si servus cujusquam in ecclesiam altariarum armatus... irruserit, exinde protinus abstrahatur, Cod. Just. 1, 12, 4: regionem Comagenam, exim Cappadociam, inde Armenios petivit, Tac. A. 15, 12.—**B.** Transf., in (local) succession, after that, next in order, next: at vero quanta maris est pulchritudo!... exin mari finitimus aer, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: hinc Equus summum contigit caput alvo... exin contortis Arias cum cornibus haeret, id. poet. ib. 2, 43, 111: auxiliares Galli Germanique in fronte, post quos pedites sagittarii, dein quatuor legiones... exin totidem aliae legiones, Tac. A. 2, 16.

II. In time, after that, thereafter, then: exin compellare pater me voce videtur, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 45, ed. Vahl): POPULI PARTES IN TRIBUS DISTRIBUTUUNTO; EXIN PECUNIAS, AEVITATES, ORDINES PARTIUNTO, Cic. Leg. 3, 7: exin cuidam rustico Romano dormienti visus est venire qui diceret, etc... exin filium ejus esse mortuum, etc., id. Div. 1, 23, 55: quisque suos patimur Manes; exinde per amplum Mittimur Elysium, Verg. A. 6, 743: ad Mundam exinde castra Punica mota, Liv. 24, 42, 1.—**B.** After ubi or postquam (cf. deinde, II. d.): ostium ubi conplexi, exinde me ilico protinam dedi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 84: postquam alium reperit... me exinde amovit loco, id. Truc. 1, 1, 63.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In an enumeration or succession of events, after that, then, next, furthermore (cf. deinde, II. A. b.): pone petunt, exim referunt ad pectora tonsas, Enn. s. v. tonsam, p. 356 Müll. (Ann. v. 236, ed. Vahl.): incenditque animo famae venientis amore; Exin bella viro memorat, quae, etc., Verg. A. 6, 891: exin se cuncti divinis rebus ad urbem Perfectis referunt, id. ib. 8, 306; Liv. 31, 4, 4; 31, 6, 2; 37, 47, 8; 40, 35, 2; 42, 9, 8: Suillio corruptionem militum... exin adulterium Poppaeae, ac postremum mollitiam corporis objectante, Tac. A. 11, 2; cf. id. ib. 15, 41.—**2.** In late Lat., i. q. ex illo tempore, from that time, since then: quem morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet, Just. 1, 2: cum post motam et omissam quaestionem res ad nova dominia bona fide transferent, et exinde novi viginti anni interceserint, etc., Cod. Just. 7, 33; Dig. 10, 1, 4; 41, 6, 4; 49, 15, 12.—With ut, cum, ex quo: exinde, ut curiam participare coepi, App. Mag. p. 289; so, exinde ut, id. M. 2, p. 120: exinde cum ex astu a magistro digressi sumus, id. ib. 1, p. 113: videri legatum habere jurisdictionem non exinde, ex quo mandata est, sed, etc., Dig. 1, 16, 4, § 6; 5, 1, 67; Cod. Just. 2, 22; 4, 32.—**III.** In other relations, in which a going out or forth takes place. **A.** (Acc. to ex, III. E.) To indicate the origin or occasion of an event (post-class.), thence: nec quicquam idonei lucri exinde cepimus, sed vulnera, App. M. 6, p. 184; Cod. Just. 1, 3, 35: quodcumque exinde incommodum eccle-

siae contigerit, ib. 1, 2, 14.—**B.** (Acc. to ex, III. H.) To indicate a rule, measure, or standard, hence, accordingly (ante-class.): proinde ut quisque fortuna utiliter, ita praecellet; atque exinde sapere eum omnes dicimus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 14; cf.: ut fama 'st homini, exin solet pecuniam invenire, id. Most. 1, 3, 71; id. Truc. 1, 1, 64; id. Poen. 3, 5, 9; id. Ep. 1, 1, 47: ad molas alii asellis, alii vaccis ac mulis utuntur, exinde ut pabuli facultas est, according as, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 4.

† exinfulabat = exserebat: infulas enim sacerdotum filamenta vocabant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 81, 18 Müll.

† exintēro (exen-, exten-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [ἐξεντέρω]. **I.** Prop., to disembowel, draw (ante- and post-class.), Plin. 30, 5, 14, § 42; 30, 10, 27, § 88; 32, 8, 29, § 92: porcum, Petr. 54, 3: hydram, Hyg. Fab. 30: exinteratus lepus, Just. 1, 5 fin. (exentera hunc piscem, Vulg. Tob. 6, 5): aves per guttur, Apic. 6, § 236.—**II.** Fig., to torture, torment a person: expectando exedor miser atque exintēro, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 1.—**III.** Com. meton., to empty, exhaust a thing: marsupium alicujus, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 3; so, id. ib. 3, 4, 74: opes argentarias mihi, id. ib. 5, 2, 7; id. Truc. prol. 21.

existimābilis, e, adj. [existimo], supposable, probable, likely (late Latin), Caes. Aur. Acut. 2, 5; 35; 3, 17 fin.

existimatio (existum-), ōnis, f. [id.], a judging, judgment, opinion, supposition (class.; in sing. and plur. equally common). **I.** Prop.: re et existimatione jam, lege et pronuntiatione nondum condemnata, Cic. Clu. 20, 56: non est tibi his solis utendum existimationibus ac judiciis, qui nunc sunt, hominum, sed, etc., id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43: quod de pietate dixistis, est quidem ista vestra existimatio, sed iudicium certe parentis, i. e. that is your opinion, but the father is the proper judge, id. Caes. 2, 4: ne respereris clandestinas existimationes, Plin. Pan. 62 fin.: in hoc genere facilius est existimatio quam reprehensio, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82, § 190: tacitorum existimatione reprehendi, id. Prov. Cons. 17, 40; cf.: militis de imperatore, Liv. 4, 41, 2 Drak.: communis omnibus, id. 4, 20, 8 Drak.: nec illum ante tibi satis facere, quam tu omnium existimationi satis fecisses, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 53, § 133; cf.: vir optimus omnium existimatione, id. Rep. 3, 17.—**II.** Transf., objectively (cf. rumor, B.), reputation, good name, honor, character. credit: existimatio est dignitatis illaesae status, legibus ac moribus comprobatus, qui ex delicto nostro auctoritate legum aut minuitur aut consumitur, etc., Dig. 50, 13, 5: nihil eum fecisse scientem, quod esset contra aut rem aut existimationem tuam, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 1: homo egens, sordidus, sine honore, sine existimatione, sine censu, id. Flacc. 22, 52; cf.: homo fortunā egens, vitā turpis, existimatione damnatus, id. ib. 15, 35: iudicia summae existimationis et paene dicam capitis, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16; cf. id. Att. 1, 1, 4: nisi quid existimas in ea revolari existimationem tuam, id. Fam. 13, 73, 2: existimationem offendere, id. Planc. 2, 6; id. Fam. 3, 8, 7: oppugnare, id. ib. 3, 10, 8: lacerare, Suet. Caes. 75: perdere, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: existimationi alicujus consulere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15: ad debitorum tuendam existimationem, i. e. credit, Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 3.

existimātor (existum-), ōris, m. [id.], a judge of any thing, a critic (rare but class.): ut existimatores videamur loqui, non magistri, Cic. Or. 31, 112: doctus et intellegens, id. Brut. 93, 320; cf.: intellegens dicendi, id. ib. 54, 200: stultus alieni artificii, id. de Or. 3, 22, 83: non levis, Gell. 20, 1, 10: existimator metuendus (opp. admirandus orator), Cic. Brut. 39, 146.

ex-istimo or **existūmo**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [aestimo]. **I.** = aestimo, to value, estimate, reckon, esteem, with gen. of value (rare): satin abiit neque quod dixi flocci existumatur? Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 73: dum ne ob malefacta peream, parvi existumo, id. Capt. 3, 5, 24: omnia minoris, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 2: magni operam, Nep. Cat. 1, 2: minoris aliquid, id. ib. 1, 4; Suet. Aug. 40.—With interrog. clause: nunc si dico ut res est, quem ad modum existumet me? Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 18 Ritschl.

—**II.** In gen., to judge, consider, suppose, think, esteem.—Constr. with the acc., an object-clause, a rel.-clause, with de, or absol. (a) With acc.: si improbum Cressphontem existimaveras, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38 (Trag. v. 156, ed. Vahl, where the reading is existimas); cf.: quod eum, qui hoc facit, avarum possumus existimare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82, § 190; Quint. 5, 12, 21: quod ego nullo modo existimo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: cottidianae vitae consuetudinem, pass judgment upon, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 41.—In pass.: M. Fulcinus domi suae honestus existimatus est, Cic. Caecin. 4, 10; cf.: P. Cornellius, homo, ut existimabatur, avarus et furax, id. de Or. 2, 66, 268: qua (fama) diu princeps oratorum... existimandus est, Quint. 11, 3, 8: popularitas signum affectati regni est existimatum, id. 5, 9, 13: assimilata sunt schemata existimanda, id. 9, 1, 27: utcumque (haec) animadversa aut existimata erunt, Liv. praef. § 8.—(β) With acc. and inf. as object (so most freq.): tu me amas, ego te amo; merito id fieri uterque existimat, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 147: ne id quidem me dignum esse existimat, Quem adeat, etc., id. As. 1, 2, 23; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 19: si majores nostri existimavissent, quemquam Rulli similem futurum, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 89: non possum existimare, plus quemquam a se ipso quam me a te amari, id. Fam. 15, 21, 4: ego sic existimo, hos oratores fuisse maximos, id. Brut. 36, 138 et saep.—In pass. with an inf. clause as subject: fuit hoc in utroque eorum, ut Crassus non tam existimari vellet non didicisse, quam illa despicere, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 4: disciplina in Britannia reperta, atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 13 fin.: Themistocles suasisse existimatur Atheniensibus, ut, etc., Quint. 9, 2, 92 et saep.—Pass. impers.: huic (insulae) milia DCCC. in longitudinem esse existimatur, Caes. B. G. 5, 13 fin.; Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 81.—(γ) With a rel. or interrog. clause: haud existimas, quanto labore partum, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 11: nunc vos existimate, facta an dicta pluris sint, Judge. Sall. J. 85, 14 Cort.; cf.: utrum avertendae suspitionis causa, an, etc., existimari non poterat, be judged, decided, Caes. B. C. 3, 102, 3: qui (Pyrrhus) utrum avarior an crudelior sit, vix existimari potest, Liv. 22, 59, 14: existimari a medicis jubet, an talis caecitas ac debilitas superabiles forent, Tac. H. 4, 81.—(δ) With de: de scriptoribus, qui nondum ediderunt, existimare non possumus, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 7: ex eventu homines de tuo consilio existimatos videamus, id. Fam. 1, 7, 5: male de aliquo, to have a bad opinion of any one, id. Off. 2, 10, 36; cf.: tu ipse quem ad modum existimas vide, id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 37; id. Att. 6, 2, 3.—Pass. impers.: exstant orationes, ex quibus existimari de ingentis eorum potest, Cic. Brut. 21, 82.—(e) With in and abl.: in hostium numero existimari, to be regarded as an enemy, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 13.—(z) Absol.: ut Cicero existimat, Quint. 9, 1, 29: sicut multi existimarunt, id. 8, 6, 67.—Pass. impers.: ita intellegimus vulgo existimari, Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 28.—As subst.: **existimantes**, ium, m., critics, critical judges: si in existimantium arbitrium sua scripta non venerint, Cic. Brut. 24, 92.

existo, ēre, v. exsisto.

exitiābilis, e, adj. [exitum], destructive, fatal, deadly (rare but class.): exitabilem illi faciam diem, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 36: bellum suis civibus, *Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3; so, bellum, Eutr. 9, 7: tyrannus, Liv. 29, 17, 19: clades, Suet. Aug. 23: discordiae, id. Claud. 25: reipublicae, Tac. H. 2, 69: morbus, id. A. 16, 5: fames, Vell. 2, 112, 3: telum, Ov. M. 6, 257: animus in suos, Tac. A. 6, 24: superstitio, id. ib. 15, 44.—Adv.: **exitialiter**, perniciously, fatally, August. Civ. D. 1, 17.

exitialis, e, adj. [id.], destructive, fatal, deadly (rare but class.): exitus exitiales habere, *Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6, § 12: donum, Verg. A. 2, 31: scelus, id. ib. 6, 511: animalia venenata magis exitialia, si, etc., Plin. 10, 72, 93, § 198: crinosum et exitiale habebatur, Suet. Calig. 50.—Adv. **exitialiter**, perniciously, amare, Aug. Conf. 6, 7.

exitio, ōnis, f. [exeo], a going or coming out (ante-class. and late Lat.): ex utero,

Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 30 : a Deo, Hilar. Trin. 6, 31.

exitiosē, *adv.*, v. exitiosus *fin.*

exitiosus, a, um, *adj.* [exitium], *destructive, pernicious, deadly* (rare but class.): conjuratio, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 6: quibus a servis caedem fieri senatus et bonorum rei publicae exitiosum fuisset, id. Planc. 36, 87; cf.: quod exitiosum fore, si evenisset, videbam, id. Fam. 6, 1, 5.—Of persons (post-Aug.): rex, Tac. A. 6, 36; id. H. 1, 68.—*Comp.*: Otho luxu, saevitia, audacia reipublicae exitiosior ducebatur, Tac. H. 2, 31.—*Sup.*, Tert. Anim. 34.—*Adv.*: **exitiosē**, *perniciously*.—*Sup.*, Aug. Ep. 8, 3.

exitium, ii (*gen. plur.* exitium, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67, and Or. 46, 155), n. [exeo].

I. Lit., a going out, egress (ante-class.): exitium antiqui ponebant pro exitu; nunc exitum pessimum exitum dicimus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 81, 6 Müll.: quid illi ex utero exitiost, priusquam poterat ire in proelium? Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 30 (but for exitum exitio est, id. Capt. 3, 3, 4, the true reading is auxilium mist, etc., Fleck. Lorenz).

II. In partic., destruction, ruin, hurt, mischief (freq. and class., *sing.* and *plur.*; *syn.*: perniciēs, interitus, ruina, infortunium, casus, clades, calamitas, malum). (a) *Sing.*: satius est mihi Quovis exitio interire, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 11: pultando foribus exitum adferre, id. Capt. 4, 2, 52; cf.: qui de meo nostrumque omnium interitu, qui de hujus urbis atque adeo orbis terrarum exitio cogitent, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9; Suet. Aug. 94; cf. also: (Lentulus) dignum moribus factis suis exitium vitae invenit, *end*, Sall. C. 55 *fin.*: nullius patitur natura, Lucr. 1, 224; cf.: caeli terraeque, id. 5, 98; 344: cum de perniciē populi Romani, exitio hujus urbis tam acerbe tamque crudeliter cogitarit, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: me miserum! ego omnibus meis exitio fuero, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4: exitio esse (alicui), Suet. Caes. 1; Hor. C. 1, 28, 18; cf. Suet. Calig. 11: usque adeo flagitatus est, donec ad exitum dederetur, Tac. A. 1, 32: concidit auguris Argivi domus ob lucrum Demersa exitio, Hor. C. 3, 16, 13 et saep.—(β) *Plur.*: omnibus exitiis interii, *ways or methods of destruction*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 7; cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 10: civitatum afflictarum perditis jam rebus extremi exitiorum exitus, Cic. Agr. 2, 4, 10; cf. Val. Fl. 1, 809: exitium examen rapit, Enn. i. l. (Trag. v. 88, ed. Vahl.): quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis pavit, Cic. Mil. 2, 8: metu crudelissimorum exitiorum carere non possumus, id. ib. 2, 5: id querebatur caput esse exitiorum omnium, id. Leg. 1, 12, 34: haec res suprema manebat Exitiis positura modum, Verg. A. 7, 129.

1. exitus, a, um, *Part.*, from exeo, II.

2. exitus, ūs, m. [exeo], a going out or forth, egress, departure (class., esp. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: reditum mihi gloriosum injuria tua dedit, non exitum calamitosum, Cic. Par. 4, 29: omni exitu et pabulatione interclusi, Caes. B. G. 7, 44 *fin.*: exitum sibi parere, id. B. C. 3, 69, 3.—In *plur.*: singulorum hominum occultos exitus asservare, Caes. B. C. 1, 21, 4; 1, 25, 4.—Of things: introitusque elementis redditus exstat, Lucr. 6, 494: exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur, a setting sail, departure, id. 1, 100: amnis, a flowing out, discharge, id. 6, 727: animai (i.e. venti), a bursting or rushing out, id. 6, 586; cf. Quint. 1, 11, 7.—**B.** Transf., *concr.*, way of egress, outlet, passage: exitum non habent, ac pervium non est, Varr. L. L. 5, § 145 Müll.: cum angusto portarum exitu se ipsi premerent, Caes. B. G. 7, 28, 3: in exitu paludis, mouth, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 226: cibi, vent, id. 11, 34, 40, § 116 et saep.: si de multis nullus placet exitus, Juv. 6, 33.—In *plur.*: insula undique exitus maritimos habet, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75, § 185: septem exitus e domo fecerat, Liv. 39, 51, 5; Col. 6, 30, 8: alvorum, Plin. 21, 14, 48, § 82 et saep.

II. Trop. **A.** A way out, an end, close, conclusion, termination (*syn.*: eventus, eventum). **1.** In *gen.*: hujus orationis difficilis est exitum quam principium invenire, *end, close*, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 1, 3; cf.: quemadmodum expedit exitum hujus institutae orationis, non reperio, id.

Fam. 3, 12, 2: exitus fuit orationis, Caes. B. G. 4, 8, 1: ut tragici poetae, cum explicare argumenti exitum non potestis, confugitis ad deum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 53: adducta ad exitum quaestio est, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 15; cf.: ad exitum pervenire, id. Fam. 10, 22, 2; id. Or. 33, 116: ita magnarum initia rerum celerem et facilem exitum habuerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 22 *fin.*: verba quae casus habent in exitu similes, at the end, Cic. Or. 49, 164; cf. in the foll.: fugam quaerebamus omnes, quae ipsa exitum non habebat, *end, aim*, id. Phil. 5, 16, 42: hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum, Hor. C. 3, 6, 6 et saep.: in exitu est meus consulatus, Cic. Mur. 37, 80; cf.: in exitu jam annus erat Liv. 35, 10, 1: superioris anni, id. 30, 26, 2: veris, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 170: oppugnationis, Caes. B. C. 3, 9, 8: mimi, fabulae, the catastrophe, conclusion, Cic. Cael. 27, 65: vitae, end of life, latter end, Nep. Eum. 13; cf.: vitae mortisque, Vell. 2, 7, 1.—In *plur.*: tristes exitus habuit consulatus, Cic. Brut. 34, 128: eae causae sunt plenissimae, quae plurimos exitus dant ad ejusmodi degenerationem, outlets, i. e. opportunities, id. de Or. 2, 77, 312: habent exitus aut in a aut in e, etc., Varr. L. L. 10, § 62 Müll.—**2.** In partic., end of life, end, death: natura ad humanum exitum (Romulum) abripuit, Cic. Rep. 1, 16 *fin.*: duravere usque ad Sejani exitum, Plin. 8, 58, 74, § 197; Amm. 14, 11: exitus in dubio est, Ov. M. 12, 522: Thrasy-machi, Juv. 7, 204: saevus et illum exitus eripuit, id. 10, 127; 271.—In *plur.*: nonnumquam bonos exitus habent boni, Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89: non igitur fatales exitus habuerunt, id. Div. 2, 9, 24.—**3.** A means, method, way, device, solution of a difficulty: cum autem exitus ab utroque datur conturbato errantique regi, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 63: non solum viam quaestus invenerunt, verum etiam exitum ac rationem defensionis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 82, § 190: jam nullum fortunis communibus exitum reperietis, id. Dom. 47, 123.—**B.** Issue, result, event, i. q. eventus: si mihi alterutrum de eventu atque exitu rerum promittendum est, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 5: in unum exitum spectare, id. de Or. 1, 20, 92: videtur ad exitum venisse quaestio, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 18; id. Fin. 2, 1, 3: neque exitum legis esse in meretrice publicanda, i. e. the law would be without proper effect, id. Inv. 2, 40, 118, v. the context: de exitu rerum sentire, Caes. B. G. 7, 52 *fin.*: incerto etiam nunc exitu victoriae, id. ib. 7, 62, 6: de exitu fortunarum suarum consultabant, id. ib. 7, 77, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 8, 3; and: prudens futuri temporis exitum Calligosa nocte premit deus, events, Hor. C. 3, 29, 29: ut quae rei publicae polliceremur, exitu praestarem, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 3: exitum rei imponere, Liv. 37, 19, 1: quaestiones ad exitum perductae, id. 40, 19, 10: ad exitum spei pervenire, accomplishment, id. 5, 12, 4; so, serae exitum spei expectare, id. 5, 6, 2: sine exitu esse, without result, id. 32, 40, 3.—In *plur.*: fortasse haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 6: quae (responsa haruspicum) aut nullos habuerint exitus aut contrarios, id. Div. 2, 24, 52: Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus, Hor. C. 4, 8, 34; cf.: (fortuna) Belli secundos reddidit exitus, id. ib. 4, 14, 38.—Prov.: exitus acta probat, the event justifies the deed, Ov. H. 2, 85.

* **ex-jūro**, āvi, i, v. a., to swear solemnly, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 105, 22. (The line, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 18, found in some edd. is spurious.)

exlēcēbra, ae, v. elecebra.

ex-lex, ēgis, *adj.*, beyond the law, bound by no law, lawless (only *nom.* and *acc.*; rare but class.): postremo quaero, parebis legibus an non? anne exlex solus vives? Varr. ap. Non. 10, 19; cf. Lucil. ib. 22; Liv. 9, 34, 8 Drak. N. cr.: non quod illi exlegem esse Sullam putarent, *Cic. Clu. 34, 94: spectator potus et exlex, Hor. A. P. 224.

exmōvēō, ēre, v. emoveo *imit.*

† **ex-mucco**, āre, in mal. part., Inscr. Pompei in Bullet. Napol. i. p. 68, b.

* **ex-obrūtus**, a, um, *Part.* [obruo], scraped out, cleared out: dolium, App. M. 9, p. 219, 34, p. 194 Bip.

* **ex-obscro**, āre, v. n., to entreat earnestly: supplicabo, exobsecro, ut, etc., Plaut. As. 1, 3, 93.

ex-occūpo, āvi, i, v. a., to discharge of employment, free from occupation: sensus, Petr. Chrysol. Serm. 65 *init.*

† **exochādium**, ii, n., = ἐξοχάδιον, external piles, Marc. Emp. 31.—Called also **exōchas**, ādis, f., = ἐξοχάς, Aug. Ep. 149.

† **exocoetus**, i, m., = ἐξώκοιτος, a fish that sleeps on the shore, Plin. 9, 19, 34, § 76.

ex-ocūlo, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [oculus], to deprive of the eyes or sight (ante- and post-class.): ni ei caput exoculassitis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 26: caecam et prorsus exoculatam esse fortunam, eyeless, sightless, App. M. 7, p. 188, 24; id. ib. 207, § 8.

exodiārius, ii, m. [exodium], a player in the exodium, Inscr. Orell. 2591 (of the year A. D. 167); Amm. 28, 4, 33; cf. Schol. Juv. 3, 175.

† **exōdium**, ii, n., = ἐξόδιον. **I.** Prop., a piece of a comic description (a kind of dramatized satira), for the most part attached to the Atellanae, but given, under the emperors, as a separate performance after tragedies, Liv. 7, 2, 11; Juv. 3, 175 Schol.; 6, 71; Suet. Tib. 45; id. Dom. 10; cf. Bernhardy Röm. Lit. 2 ed. p. 341.—**II.** Transf. beyond the scenic lang., a conclusion, end (ante- and post-class.): exodium est finis... in exodio vitae... ad exodium adducere or ducere, Varr. ap. Non. 27, 14 sq.; cf.: exodium exitum, Fest. p. 80 Müll. N. cr.; Hier. Ep. 128, 1.

exōdorātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex-odor], deprived of its smell; Tert. Pall. 4.

† **Exodus**, i, f., = Ἔξοδος (a going out), the name of the second book of Moses (so called from its narrative of the departure from Egypt), Tert. adv. Jud. 11 et saep.

ex-olesco, olēvi, ētum, 3, v. *inch. n.* **I.** To grow out, to attain its full size, grow up.

A. In *gen.*, so only in the *part. perf.* **exoletus**, a, um, grown up, full grown, mature: exoletus qui excessit ollescendi id est crescendi modum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 5, 7 Müll.; cf.: exoletus qui adolescere (ollescere?) id est crescere desit, id. p. 80, 12 Müll.: exoleta virgo, Plaut. Fragm. in Prisc. p. 872 P.—**B.** In partic., to denote an abandoned youth of ripe age: scortum exoletum, Plaut. Poen. prol. 17; cf.: Clodius, qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas duceret, etc., Cic. Mil. 21, 53; so Mart. 3, 82, 8; Suet. Caes. 49; 76; id. Tib. 43; id. Calig. 24; id. Galb. 22; id. Tit. 7: remiges, Tac. A. 15, 37.—**II.** To grow to an end, to stop growing (mostly ante-Aug.; perh. not in Cic.). **A.** Prop.: multa sunt quae negligentia exoleant et fiunt sterilia, Col. 2, 18, 3; App. M. 9, p. 232, 17.—**B.** Transf., in *gen.*, to grow out of use, out of date, to become obsolete, to pass away, cease: exolescentes litterae, disappearing, i. e. rubbed off, Suet. Aug. 7: ne vestustissima Italiae disciplina per desidiam exolesceret, Tac. A. 11, 15: rumor validus adeo ut nondum exolescat, id. ib. 4, 10: antiquitus instituta, id. H. 4, 8: gratia pascui usu continuo, Col. 7, 3, 20: cum patris favor haud dum exolevisset, Liv. 2, 52, 4; cf.: nondum is dolor exoleverat, Tac. A. 6, 25: prima positio vetustate, Quint. 1, 6, 11: exolevit fundendi aeris ratio, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 5: Calchedonii in totum, id. 37, 5, 18, § 72.—In the *part. perf.*: scorta, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 12: exoletum jam vetustate odium, Liv. 2, 35, 8; cf. id. 27, 8, 9: mos civitatis (with vetus), Suet. Galb. 4: et reconditae voces, id. Aug. 86: auctores, Quint. 8, 2, 12: historio, Vell. 2, 28, 3.—*Absol.*: exoleta revocavit, ut etiam nova instituit, Suet. Claud. 22.

exōlētus, a, um, *Part.*, v. exolesco.

exolvō, ēre, v. exsolvo.

† **exōmides** sunt comici vestitus exsertis humeris, Fest. p. 81 Müll.; cf. Gell. 7, 12, 3 (= ἐξωμίδες).

† **exomōlogēsis**, is, f., = ἐξομολόγησις, a confession (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Poen. 9; id. de Orat. 7 al.

exōnērātio, ōnis, f. [exonero], an unloading, lightening, discharge (post-class.): mercedis, Dig. 19, 2, 15, § 7.

† **exōnērātor**, ōris, m. [id.], an unloader, discharger, Inscr. Grut. 1117, 5.

ex-ōnēro, āvi, ātum, i, v. a., to free from a burden, to disburden, unload, dis-

charge (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; in Cic. and Caes. not at all). **I.** Lit.: *navem*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 26; Auct. Afr. 8, 1; cf.: *navigia jactu*, Sen. Contr. 4, 4; *alvum*, Plin. 10, 44, 61, § 126; cf. *ventrem*, Suet. Vesp. 2; Mart. 10, 48, 7; *stomachum nauseae gravem*, Petr. 103; *vesicam*, id. 27; *morbidum corpus* (*profluvio sanguinis*), Plin. 8, 26, 40, § 96; *velut exoneratus sentina* (*nautilus*), id. 9, 29, 47, § 88; *nec amnes tantum sed lacus quoque in Padum sese exonerantes*, id. 3, 16, 20, § 118; *plenas exonerare colos*, *to empty, spin off*, Ov. F. 3, 818; *ut eam ex hoc exoneret agros*, i. e. *to send off*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 34; cf.: *exonerata plebe colonis deductis*, Liv. 10, 6, 3; *multitudo proximas in terras exonerata*, Tac. H. 5, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to relieve, free*: *exonera civitatem vano forsitan metu*, Liv. 2, 2, 7; cf.: *parte curae senatum*, id. 10, 21, 5; *animum sollicitudine*, Curt. 4, 13; *exonerata fide mea*, quid ultra facere possum, quam uti? etc., *exonerated*, Liv. 42, 13 fin.; *conscientiam suam*, Curt. 6, 8; *se, id. 6, 9*; *aliquid in quasilibet aures*, *to confide*, Sen. Ep. 3; cf.: *exonerari laborum meorum partem fateor*, *is discharged, removed*, Tac. A. 3, 54; *dolorem convicio*, *to vent*, Petr. 123; *aes alienum*, *to clear off, pay off*, Dig. 23, 3, 5, § 10.

exonýchôn, *n.*, = *ἐξόνυχον*, *a plant, the lithospermum*, Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 98.

ex-ôpinisso, *êre*, 3, *v. n.*, *to think*: *viderint alii quid de hoc exopinissent*, Petr. 62 fin.

exoptâbilis, *e*, *adj.* [*exopto*], *desirable, desired* (rare): *nuntius*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 67; *tempus*, Sil. 11, 387; *amico*, Lucil. Sat. 26, 5.

exoptâtus, *a, um, Part. and P. a.*, *from exopto*.

ex-opto, *âvi, âtum, 1, v. a.*, *to wish or desire greatly, to long for a thing* (class.). (a) With *acc.*: *quae majori parti pulcherri- ma videntur, ea maxime exoptant*, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118; *Samnitium adventum*, Liv. 9, 25, 5; *illum exoptavit potius*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 3; *aliquid*, id. As. 3, 3, 133; *omnes te ode- runt, tibi pestem exoptant, wish you*, Cic. Pis. 40, 96.—(b) With *inf.*-clause as *object*: *multis de causis te exopto quam primum videre*, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 3; *aemulari negle- gentiam alicuius*, Ter. And. prol. 20 (but not in Enn. Ann., where the better read. is *laud- dier optans*, v. Vahl. p. 80).—(c) With *ut*: *omnium hominum exopto ut fiam misero- rum miserrimus*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 65; *ut sempiternae laudi tibi sit iste tribunatus exopto*, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 1.—(d) *Absol.*: *neque nobis cupientibus atque exoptantibus fruc- tus otii datus est*, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2.—Hence,

exoptâtus, *a, um, P. a.*, *greatly wished or desired, longed for*: *edepol me uxori exoptatum credo adventum domum*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 22; *id. Truc. 2, 6, 33*; *id. Capt. 5, 4, 9*; *id. Curc. 2, 3, 27*; *Antiphila, maxime animo exoptata meo*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 28; *ut exoptatum inimico nuntium primus adfer- ret*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 19; *erit et tibi exoptatum optinget*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 20; *id. As. 3, 3, 136*.—Comp.: *nihil exoptatius adventu meo*, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 1.—*Sup.*: *o mi ere exoptatissime*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 65; *gratulatio*, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 2.—*Adv.* seems not to occur.

exorâbilis, *e, adj.* [*exoro*]. **I.** Pass., *easily entreated or moved, exorable* (class.), Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 26; *si implacabiles ira- cundiae sunt, summa est acerbitas*; *sin autem exorabiles, summa levitas*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13 fin.; *in aliquem*, id. Att. 1, 3 fin.; *(Orcus) non exorabilis auro*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 179; cf.: *nulli exorabilis*, Sil. 5, 131; *initium vitii*, Sen. Ep. 116; *et exora- bile numen fortasse experiar*, Juv. 13, 102.—Comp.: *in suis quam in alienis exorabilior injuriis*, Sen. Clem. 1, 20.—**II.** Act., *easily moving, persuasive*: *carmen*, Val. Fl. 1, 782.

exorâbula, *ôrûm, n.* [*id.*], *means of entreaty or convincing, enticements, argu- ments* (ante- and post-class.): *quotque exo- retur exorabulis*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 6; *judi- cantium*, App. Flor. p. 360.

exorâtio, *ônis, f.* [*id.*], *a moving by en- treaty, effectual entreaty*, Vulg. Sir. 16, 12; *manium paternorum, an appeasing*, Quint. Decl. 8.

exorâtivus, *a, um, adj.* [*id.*], *prayer- ful*: *dicere nescio quid exorativum*, Cas- siod. in Psa. 17, 32.

* **exorâtor**, *ôris, m.* [*id.*], *one who ob-*

tains by entreaty, a successful suppliant, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 2.

* **exorâtrix**, *icis, f.* [*exorator*], *she who obtains by entreaty*, Salvian. Gub. D. p. 93 Rittersh.

ex-orbâtus, *a, um, adj.* [*ex-orbo*], *ut- terly orphaned, bereaved*, Rénier, Inscr. Afr. 3981.

exorbitatio, *ônis, f.* [*exorbito*], *a devi- ation, transgression* (post-class.): *discipli- nae*, Tert. Idol. 14.

exorbitâtor, *ôris, m.* [*id.*], *a deviator from any thing, a transgressor* (post-class.): *exorbitator et destructor Judaismi*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6 fin.

ex-orbito, *âvi, âtum, 1, v. n. and a.* [*orbita*] (post-class.). **I.** Neutr., *to go out of the track, to deviate*. **A.** Lit.: *exorbi- tantes boves, qui vehiculum trahebant*, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8 med.; *stellis exorbitare a praestitutis itineribus non licet*, Lact. 2, 5, 12.—**B.** Trop.: *a regula*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 2; *a catholicae fidei regulis*, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 fin.—**II.** Act., *to turn out of the track, turn aside*; trop.: *animum a tramite*, Sid. Ep. 5, 16.

† **exorcismus**, *i, m.*, = *ἐξορκισμός*, *an exorcism* (post-class.): *exorcismis fugare daemones*, Ter. Cor. Mil. 11.

† **exorcista**, *ae, m.*, = *ἐξορκιστής*, *an exorcist* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 1, 3, 6; Firm. Math. 3, 5; 9 fin.; Vulg. Act. 19, 13 al.

† **exorcizo**, *âvi, 1, v. a.*, = *ἐξορκίζω*, *to drive away evil spirits by adjuration, to exorcise* (post-class.), Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 3; Aug. Civ. D. 10, 22.

ex-orrior, *orsus, 4, v. dep. a.*, *to begin a web, to lay the warp, to weave* (class.). **I.** Lit.: *funem longum pedes LXXII*, Cato R. R. 135, 4; cf. trop.: *neque exordiri pri- mum, unde occipias, habes*, Neque detex- undam ad telam certos terminos, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 7; and: *pertexe modo, Antoni, quod exorsus es*, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 145.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to begin, commence*, esp. a speech; constr. with the *acc.*, an *inf.*, with *ab* or *absol.* (a) With *acc.* (so perh. not in Cic.): *consilia*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 102; *argutias adversus aliquem*, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 19; *facinus*, id. ib. 4, 4, 71; *hanc rem facete et callide*, id. Pers. 4, 1, 7; *bellum ab causa tam nefanda*, Liv. 4, 17, 6; *classicum ingen- ti spiritu*, Suet. Caes. 32; *tragoediam magno impetu*, id. Aug. 85; *causam*, Quint. 4, 1, 2; *preces*, Ov. M. 10, 483; *parricidia et cae- des a Claudio*, Suet. Ner. 33 et saep.—(b) With *inf.* (Ciceronian): *imitabor ergo Ara- tum, qui magnis de rebus dicere exordiens, a Jove incipiendum putat*, Cic. Rep. 1, 36; *tunc dicere exorsus est*, id. Fin. 1, 8 fin.; cf. id. Div. 2, 49, 101; and Nep. Pelop. 1 fin.—(c) With *ab* (class.): *aut ab adversarii dicto exordiemur, aut, etc.*, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 10; *ab ipsa re*, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 320; *a veri- tate, a dignitate*, id. ib. 2, 8, 31.—(d) *Absol.* (class.): *ancilla hoc pacto exordiri coepit*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 31; *jubent exordiri ita, ut eum, qui audiat, benevolum nobis facia- mus, etc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80; *so, ita, quasi, etc.*, Quint. proem. § 4; *in hunc modum*, Tac. A. 3, 50; *his verbis*, id. ib. 6, 6; *cla- more*, Cic. Cael. 15, 38.

† **exorsus**, *a, um, in pass. signif., be- gun, commenced*: *exorsa tela*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 4, 116; Visell. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.; cf.: *re- periant ea, quibus ante exorsa et potius detexta prope retextantur*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158.—In the plur. subst.: **exorsa**, *ôrûm, n.*, *a beginning, commencement*: *per amba- ges et longa exorsa aliquem tenere, a long preamble*, Verg. G. 2, 45; *sua cuique exorsa labore Fortunamque ferent, beginning, undertaking*, id. A. 10, 111 (opp. *exitus*), Amm. 14, 11, 26.

exordium, *ii, n.* [*exordior, I.*]. **I.** Prop., *the beginning, the warp of a web* (rare): *non possum togam praetextam sperare, cum ex- ordium pullum videam*, Quint. 5, 10, 71.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a beginning, commence- ment* (the usual meaning; syn.: *initium, principium, primordium*): *neve inde navis inchoandae exordium Coepisset, quae, etc.*, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34 (Trag. v. 282 ed. Vahl.); *hujus quoque exordium mali, quo- niam principium boni diximus, explicue- mus*, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 3; cf.: *institutae rei pu- blicae clarum ac tam omnibus notum*, id.

Rep. 2, 2; *a qua totius vitae ducat exor- dium*, id. Fin. 5, 7, 18; cf.: *a quibus tempo- ribus scribendi capiat exordium*, id. Leg. 1, 3, 8; *paene ab exordio Urbis*, Suet. Vesp. 8; *id. Tib. 42*; *tertius (annus) a prima vigilia sumens exordium*, Amm. 26, 1, 9.—In plur.: *rerum*, Lucr. 2, 333; 3, 31; 4, 114; cf. Verg. E. 6, 33; *priva animai*, Lucr. 3, 380; *solis lunaeque*, id. 5, 471; *rationis*, id. 1, 149; *prae- mae pugnae*, Verg. A. 7, 40 et saep.—**B.** In partic., of speech: *saepae animadverti, summos oratores in dicendi exordio per- moveri*, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 122; *ergo ita nas- cetur exordium*, id. Tusc. 1, 4 fin.—As part of a speech or writing, *the introduction, ex- ordium, proem, preface* (syn.: *prooemium, praefatio, prologus*): *exordium est princi- pium orationis, per quod animus auditoris aut judicis constituitur vel apparatur ad audiendum*, Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4; cf. Quint. 4, 1, 1 sq.; *tum denique id, quod primum est dicendum, postremum soleo cogitare, quo utar exordio*, Cic. de Or. 2, 77 fin.; *proxi- mus liber a prima parte, id est exordio in- cipiet*, Quint. 3, 11, 28; 1, 12, 19; *in exordio pro Milone*, id. 9, 4, 133; 9, 4, 74 et saep.—In plur., Quint. 11, 3, 161; *quae prima ex- ordia sumat*? Verg. A. 4, 284.—**2.** Transf., *a writing, treatise*, in gen., Col. 5, 11, 13; 7, 5, 1; 7, 12, 1 al.

exoriens, *entis, m.*, *v. exorior*, I. A. b.

ex-ôrior, *ortus, 3 and 4 (part. fut. act.* *exorturus*, Aug. Civ. D. 17, 14 fin.—The *praes. incip.* and *imperf. subj. acc.* to the third conj.: *exoritur*, Lucr. 1, 23; Verg. A. 2, 313; Ov. F. 4, 904 al.; *exoreretur*, Lucr. 2, 507; cf. id. 1, 103; Liv. 27, 27, 3.—*Imper.*: *exorere*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 16—*v. orior*). *v. dep. n.*, *to come out or forth, to spring up* (esp. suddenly, unexpectedly), *to rise* (class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: *post solstitium Canicula exoritur*, Cic. Div. 2, 44, 93; *exoriens sol*, Verg. G. 1, 438; cf.: *jubare exorto*, id. A. 4, 130; *tu sola exore- re, quae, etc., spring up, start up*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 16; cf. Lucr. 1, 124; and Cic. Deiot. 1, 3.—**B.** Part. praes. subst., *exoriens* (sc. sol), *the rising sun, the morning* (very rare): *qua venit exoriens, qua deficit*, Prop. 3, 5, 27 (4, 4, 27 M.).—To designate a cardinal point, *the orient, east*: *plantaria facito ab exoriente*, Col. Arb. 3, 3.—**B.** Trop.: *exoritur Antipatri ratio ex altera parte, springs, arises*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 52; *lex Julia de vi ad- versus eos exoritur, qui vim commiserint*, Just. Inst. 4, 18, 8; *ego nunc paulum ex- orior, et maxime quidem iis litteris, etc., recover myself*, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1.—**II.** In partic., *to arise, proceed, originate, begin, appear, become*. **A.** Lit.: (Nilus) *exoriens penitus media ab regione diei, arising, pro- ceeding*, Lucr. 6, 723; *e terraque exorta re- pente arbusta salirent*, id. 1, 187; cf. id. 180; *ipse novas assignationes instituit et repen- tinus Sulla nobis exoritur, arises, appears*, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 10; cf.: *sic repente anuli be- neficio rex exortus est Lydiae (Gyges), be- came*, id. Off. 3, 9, 38; *exoriare aliquis nos- tris ex ossibus ultor*, Verg. A. 4, 625.—**B.** Trop.: *honestum, quod ex virtutibus ex- oritur*, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 64; cf.: *horum (de- cemvirum) ex injustitia subito exorta est maxima perturbatio*, id. Rep. 2, 37; *tot bella repente aliis ex locis exorta sunt, started up, arose*, Liv. 31, 40, 7 Drak.; *a Myrrhina haec sunt exorta omnia, proceeded from, are owing to*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 10; *exorti utero dolores*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 40; *subito exorta est nefaria Catonis promulgatio*, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, 2; Caes. B. C. 2, 12, 4; *id cum contin- git, amor exoritur necesse est*, Cic. Lael. 14, 48; *amicitias exorta aliqua offensione dirumpimus*, id. ib. 22, 85; *exoritur trepi- dos inter discordia cives*, Verg. A. 12, 583; cf. id. ib. 2, 313, 3, 128; *de Praenestorum defectione fama*, Liv. 6, 21, 9 al.

† **exormiston**, *i, n.*, = *ἐξορμιστόν*, *a fish*, perh. a kind of muraena, Cassiod. Var. 12, 14.

exornatio, *ônis, f.* [*exorno*], *an adorn- ing, decorating, embellishing*. **I.** Lit.: *quae ad lavationem, quae ad orationem per- tinentur, to the toilet*, Col. (Cic. Oecon.) 12, 3, 2.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *embellishment*. **A.** In gen.: *ipsa inventa exponitur simplici- ter sine ulla exornatione* (corresp. to *expolitio*), Cic. Inv. 2, 3 fin.; *verborum et sententiarum*, Auct. Her. 4, 13, 18.—**B.** In partic., *as a figure of speech*, Auct. Her.

4, 8, 11; ib. 16, 24; ib. 22, 32 sq.; Cic. Part. Or. 3, 10 al.

* **exornātor**, ōris, m. [id.], *an adorn-er, embellisher*.—Trop., of speech: ceteri non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores fuerunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 54.

exornātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exorno.

ex-orno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to fit out, equip, furnish, supply with any thing*. I. In gen. (rare; not in Cic.): nullae magis res duae plus negotii habent (sc. quam navis et mulier) forte si occiperis exornare, *to give them an outfit*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 3 sq.: dum vicinitatem armis exornat, Sall. C. 36, 1; so, classem, Just. 5, 6: aliquem veste, nummis, familia, Phaedr. 4, 22, 23; cf.: is homo exornetur graphice in peregrinum modum, *be fitted out, dressed*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 38: rebus paratis atque exornatis nuptiis, *set out, arranged*, id. Aul. 4, 10, 54: convivium omni opulentia, Sall. J. 85, 39: aciem, id. ib. 52, 5.—*Absol.*: consul omnibus exploratis, credo dis fretus... tamen pro rei copia satis providenter exornat, *provides*, Sall. J. 90, 1 Kritz.—*Transf.*: hominem exornavit, mulierem qui abduceret, *has employed, fitted out*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 110 Ritschl N. cr.; cf.: utrum aliquem exornari oportuit, qui istaec prohiberet, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 22 fin.—II. *Pregn.*, *to deck out, adorn, embellish* (the class. signif. of the word). A. Lit.: ea signa emere soleo, quae ad similitudinem gymnasiolorum exornent mihi in palaestra locum, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2; cf.: domum ejus exornatam atque instructam iste reddiderat nudam atque inanem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 84: triclinium ample magnificeque, id. ib. 2, 4, 27, § 62: aliquem veste regia, Curt. 8, 13 fin.: tibi me exorno ut placeam, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 135; cf. id. Stich. 5, 4, 3; id. Trin. 4, 2, 15.—*Transf.*, comically: adeo exornatum dabo, adeo depexum, ut dum vivat, meminerit mei, *I'll give him such a dressing, i. e. beating*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 77.—B. Trop.: quin tu te exornas moribus lepidis? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 12: Pythagoras exornavit eam Graeciam, quae magna dicta est, praestantissimis artibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10; cf.: philosophiam falsa gloria, id. ib. 2, 5, 12; and: L. Fulvius eodem honore (i. e. consulatione) exornatus, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 136: ad illustrandam atque exornandam orationem, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 152; cf.: mea ratio in dicendo haec esse solet, ut boni quod habeat, id amplectar, exornem, exaggerem, etc., id. ib. 2, 72, 292: quid exornamus philosophiam? aut quid ejus nomine gloriosi sumus? *set off with praises, extol*, id. Tusc. 2, 14, 33.—III. *To despoil of ornament*, Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 9.—Hence, **exornātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *decked out, adorned* (rare): candide vestitus, laute exornatusque, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 10: cithara exornatissima, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: ornatu nullo potest exornatio esse, Poët. in Anth. Lat. 1, 692 Burm.

ex-ōro, āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic inf. praes. pass. exorari, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 167), v. a., *to move, prevail upon, persuade by entreaty; to gain or obtain by entreaty* (class.): quem ego, ut mentiat, inducere possum; ut pejeret, exorare facile potero, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46; cf.: nunc te exoremus necesse est, ut, etc., id. de Or. 1, 29, 132: Brutus et Cassius utinam... per te exorentur, ne, etc., Hirt. ap. Cic. Att. 15, 6, 2: ego patrem exoravi... tibi ne noceat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 39: restat Chremes, qui mihi exorandus est, Ter. And. 1, 1, 140: Ba. Sine te exorem. Nī. Exores tu me? So. Ego quidem ab hoc certe exorabo, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 57; Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 6; cf.: sine te exorari, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 167: exorant magnos carmina saepe deos, i. e. soften, appease, Ov. Tr. 2, 22: divos (tura), id. ib. 3, 13, 23: Lares farre, Juv. 9, 138: populum toties, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 6; cf.: filiae patrem frequentibus litte-
ris, *to reconcile the father to the daughter*, Suet. Tib. 11: aliquem a filii caede precibus, *to dissuade*, Just. 9, 7, 4: gnatam ut det, oro, vixque id exoro, *I obtain it, prevail*, Ter. And. 3, 4, 13; cf.: res quaedam ist, quam volo Ego me abs te exorare, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 44: quae vicinos concidere loris exorata solet, i. e. although implored, in spite of entreaties, Juv. 6, 415: pacem divum, Verg. A. 3, 370: amorem, Ov. Am. 3,

11, 43: exoratae arae, id. M. 7, 591.—With *quin*: numquam edepol quisquam me exorabit, quin eloquar, etc., Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 51.—With double acc.: hanc veniam illis sine te exorem, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 82; cf.: unum exorare vos sinite nos, id. Capt. 2, 1, 17: unum diem deos, Stat. S. 2, 5, 122; cf. in the pass.: opem exorata fero, Ov. M. 9, 700.—*Absol.*: exorando, haud advorsando sumendam operam censeo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 22; Tac. H. 1, 66.

exors, ortis, v. exorsus.

1. **exorsus**, a, um, *Part.*, from exordior.

* 2. **exorsus**, ūs, m. [exordior], *a beginning, commencement*: orationis, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 4, 11.

exortivus, a, um, *adj.* [2. exortus]. I. *Of or belonging to the rising of the heavenly bodies, ascendant* (post-Aug.): mensura, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 160.—II. *Transf.*, *towards the sunrise, eastern*: pars, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 338: Oceanus, id. 37, 2, 11, § 39.—In the neutr. plur. subst.: Narbonensis Galliae exortiva, the eastern part, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 215.

1. **exortus**, a, um, *Part.*, from exorior.

2. **exortus**, ūs, m. [exorior], *a coming forth, rising*: solis, Auct. Her. 3, 22, 36; Suet. Aug. 5; Plin. 12, 11, 23, § 40: cum ab occasu solis ad exortus intenderent iter, Liv. 21, 30, 4: stellarum, id. 2, 15, 12: aequinotiales, Varr. R. 1, 12, 1: Aquilonis, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 10: aquae, id. 31, 6, 31, § 57: lucis, Front. Strat. 2, 12, 1.

ex-ōs, ossis, *adj.*, *without bones, boneless*, Lucr. 3, 721.

exosculatio, ōnis, f. [exosculor], *a fond or mutual kissing*: columbarum, bill-
ing, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104; 10, 12, 15, § 33.

ex-osculor, ātus, 1, v. dep. a., *to kiss eagerly, kiss fondly* (post-Aug.). I. Lit.: multum ac diu exosculatus adolescentem, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 4: aliquem, Suet. Vit. 7 fin.: collum uxoris, id. Calig. 33: manus cum fletu, id. Oth. 12; Tac. H. 2, 49, 1, 45; id. A. 1, 34.—II. Trop., *to praise greatly, to approve, admire* a thing: scientiam rerum, Gell. 2, 26, 20; cf. Sen. Contr. 1, 2, 17 B.

exosculātus, a, um, in pass. signif., *kissed*: vestigia deae, App. M. 11, p. 265, 24: manus ejus, id. ib. 4, p. 154, 8: homo, Amm. 22, 7.

exossis, e, and **exossus**, a, um, *adj.* [ex-ōs], *without bones, boneless* (post-class.).

I. Lit.: cum sit (lepus marinus) cetera exossis, App. Mag. p. 300, 13.—II. *Transf.* (a) *Pliant, limber, supple, yielding*: exossis plane et enervis, App. Mag. p. 322, 1: enervam et exossam saltationem explicat, id. Met. 1, p. 104, 3.—(B) *Loose, negligent*: dictio, Sid. Ep. 6, 18.

exosso, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], *to deprive of the bones, to bone*: mirum ni hic me quasi muraenam exossare cogitat, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 163: congrum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 24; cf.: congrum, muraenam exdorsua... exossata fac sient, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 3; id. Am. 1, 1, 162.—Hence, trop., *to break the power of, to make helpless*, Vulg. Jer. 50, 17.—Poet.: exossato pectore, boneless, i. e. flexible (cf. exos), Lucr. 4, 1271: exossatus ager, i. e. without stones, cleared, Pers. 6, 51.

† **exōstra**, ae, f., = ἐξώστρα. I. *A machine in the theatre, by which the back part of the stage was turned towards the spectators*; transf. of any thing public: quibuscum jam in exostra helluatur, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14.—II. *A hanging bridge, applied by besiegers to the walls of a besieged city*, Veg. Mil. 4, 21.

ex-ōsus, a, um, *Part.* [odī]. I. *Act.*, *hating exceedingly, detesting* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, Verg. A. 5, 687: pugnas, id. ib. 12, 818: bella, id. ib. 12, 517: terras, Ov. M. 7, 524: arma, Flor. 4, 11, 1: patrios mores exosus es, Curt. 8, 7, 12: fortunam, Sen. ad Marc. 2, 5.—With gen. (late Lat.): vitae hujus exosa, Boëth. Cons. Phil. 2, 4.—II. *Pass.*, *hated exceedingly, hateful, odious* (post-class.): diis exosus esse, Macr. Sat. 1, 11, 45: eo digna omnium ordinum detestatione exoso, Amm. 14, 11, 3; 18, 3, 6; 27, 9, 2: ob scelera universis exosus, Eutr. 7, 23: exosum habere, Vulg. 2 Reg. 13, 15 al.

† **exōtēricus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐξωτερι-
κός, *external, exotic*: libri (opp. acroatici), Gell. 20, 5, 2 (in Cic. Fin. 5, 5, written as Greek).

† **exōtīcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐξωτικός, *foreign, exotic* (ante- and post-class.). I. *Adj.*: unguenta, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 41: vinum, Gell. 13, 5, 5: jus (piscium), App. M. 10, p. 246, 28: pulvis, id. Mag. p. 278, 4: sermo, id. Met. 1 init.—Comically: Graecia, i. q. magna, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 11.—* II. *Subst.*: **exōticum**, i, n., *a foreign garment*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 48.

ex-pallesco, lūi, 3, v. inch. n., *to grow or turn very pale* (perh. occurring only in the perf.): viden? ut expalluit! Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 32; Ov. M. 6, 602; Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13; Luc. 1, 539 al.: erubuisse, expalluisse, titubasse... signa conscientiae sunt, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8.—Poet., act., with acc.: Pindarici fontis: ai non expalluit haustus, who feared not to drink, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 10; Sil. 12, 146.

* **ex-palliātus**, a, um, *adj.* [pallium], *robbed of his cloak*: Plaut. Cas. 5, 3, 6.

ex-pallidus, a, um, *adj.*, *exceedingly pale or wan* (post-Aug. and very rare): colore, Suet. Calig. 50 (al. pallido): corpus frigidum et expallidum, Tert. Res. Carn. 57.

ex-palmo, āvi, 1, v. a., *to slap, box, strike*, πανίω, ex-palmo, Gloss.: manibus, August. in Psa. 56, 13.

expalpo, āre, v. a., and **expalpor**, āri, v. dep. a., *to obtain by coaxing or flattery* (ante-class.): exora, blandire, expalpa, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 144: si quid expalpares possim ab illo, Pompon. ap. Non. 104, 12: nunc servus argentum a patre expalpabitur, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. ib., and 476, 24.

expalponides, ae, m., v. nummosexpalponides.

expalpor, āri, v. expalpo.

ex-pando, pandi, pansum or passum (the former, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 228; 9, 33, 52, § 103; 31, 6, 37, § 70; the latter, Caecil. ap. Gell. 15, 15, 2; but in Tac. H. 5, 13, very dub., the more prob. reading being exaper-
tae, v. Orell. ad h. l.), 3, v. a., *to spread out, spread apart, to expand* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.). I. Lit.: haec nuntiasset et flammeum expassum domi, Caecil. ap. Gell. 15, 15, 2: vestes supra fontem frigidum, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 228: vellera circa navim, id. 31, 6, 37, § 70: alas (grues), id. 10, 38, 54, § 111: ficus in sole, Col. 12, 15, 3: herbas sub umbra, id. 12, 13, 2 et saep.—Mid.: vagus ille, cum expanditur, amnis (Nilus), Plin. Pan. 30, 4.—* II. Trop.: rerum naturam dictis, *to lay open, unfold, explain*, Lucr. 1, 126.

expansio, ōnis, f. [expando], *a spreading out, expansion* (late Lat.): corporis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 139.

expansus, a, um, *Part.*, from expando.

* **ex-pāpillātus**, a, um, *adj.* [papilla], *bared to the breast*: expapillato brachio, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 44 (quasi usque ad papillam renudato, Non. 103, 4); v. Ritschl ad h. l.

* **ex-partus**, a, um, *adj.* [pario], of female animals, *past bearing*: pecudes, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 7, p. 181 Bip.

expassus, a, um, *Part.*, from expando.

† **expatare** in locum patenter se dare, sive in spatium se conferre, Paul. ex Fest. p. 80, 5 Müll. N. cr.

expātor, ti, v. expatior.

ex-pātricius, ii, m., *one who has ceased to be a patrician, an ex-patrician*, Cod. Just. 3, 24, 3.

* **ex-pātro**, āvi, 1, v. a., *to finish, bring to an end, to squander in voluptuousness*, Cat. 29, 17.

* **ex-pausātus**, a, um, *Part.* [pauza], *rested, refreshed* (late Lat.): jumentum, Veg. Vet. 5, 38.

ex-pāvēfācio, feci, factum, 3, v. a., *to terrify, frighten, make afraid* (post-Aug. and very rare): mugitu tauri equi expavefacti, Hyg. Fab. 47 (in Sen. Ep. 85, 41, read expavescentia).

ex-pāvēō, ēre, v. a., *to be sorely afraid of any thing*: hanc audaciam stili nostri, Stat. S. 3 praef.; Mart. Cap. 1, § 84.

ex-pāvesco, pāvī, 3, v. inch. n. and a., *to be or become greatly terrified, to be very*

much afraid; to be greatly frightened at or afraid of, to fear greatly (perh. not ante-Aug.). (a) *Absol.*: expavescentibus repente, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 49.—With *ad.*: ad tumultum aliquem, Plin. 10, 75, 97, § 209; cf.: cum ad id expavisset, Liv. 6, 34, 6.—With *ab.*: anseres a primo conspectu ejus expavescent, Plin. 21, 11, 36, § 62; Vulg. Gen. 27, 33 al.—(β) With *acc.*: tonitrua praeter modum, Suet. Aug. 90; id. Tib. 69: muliebriter ensem, Hor. C. 1, 37, 23: speciem adulantis, Tac. H. 2, 76: insidias, Suet. Claud. 36: mortem, id. Ner. 2: frigusque famemque, Juv. 6, 361: acres moles (Rhodanus), Sil. 3, 464: id, ut crimen ingens, expavescentum est, Quint. 9, 3, 35.

* **ex-pavidus**, a, um, *adj.*, *terrified greatly*: pecuniae magnitudine ictus expavidusque, Gell. 1, 8, 6.

expectatio, expecto, etc., v. expect-

ex-pectōrō, āre, 1, v. a. [pectus], *to drive from the breast; to expel, banish from the mind* (ante-class.): tum pavor sapientiam omnem mi exanimato expectorat, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19 (Trag. Fragm. ed. Rib. p. 17): pavorem hunc meum expectora, Att. ap. Non. 16, 6; 16, 8 (Trag. Fragm. ed. Rib. p. 175 and 213).

* **ex-pecūliātus**, a, um, *adj.* [peculium], *stripped of property*: servi, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 21.

ex-pediō, īvi or īi, itum, 4 (archaic fut. expedito, Enn., Pac., Att., and Pompon. ap. Non. 505, 15 sq.; 477, 2; Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 36), v. a. [pes], *orig.*, *to free the feet*, i. e. from a snare; hence, in gen., *to extricate, disentangle, let loose, set free, liberate* any thing entangled, involved (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.; syn.: extrico, enodo, enucleo, explicio, expono, interpretor, etc.). **I.** Lit.: videte, in quot se laqueos induerit, quorum ex nullo se umquam expedit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 102; cf. id. ib. 43, § 106: mortis laqueis caput, Hor. C. 3, 24, 8; cf. also: vix illigatum te trifurmi Pegasus expedit Chimæra, id. ib. 1, 27, 24: flammam inter et hostes expedit, *make my way through*, Verg. A. 2, 633: errantem nemori, Ov. F. 4, 669 et saep.—With *in a n. m.* and *abstr.* objects: aditus expediunt, *open a passage*, Caes. B. G. 7, 86 fin.: sibi locum, id. B. C. 2, 9, 6: iter fugae per invias rupes, Liv. 33, 2, 14: agrum saxosum lectione lapidum, Col. 2, 2, 12: capillus pectine quotidie expediendus est, *disentangled*, Fronto de Eloquent. init.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *to fetch out, bring forward, procure, make ready, prepare* any thing folded up, put away, etc.: funes expediunt, Sisenn. ap. Non. 297, 1: vela, Ov. H. 17, 200: hominem nudari et virgas expediti jubet, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 161: cererem canistris, Verg. A. 1, 702: convivia mediis tectis (famulae), Val. Fl. 2, 341; cf.: cibaria pastoribus, *to provide*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 6: merces suas (institor), Ov. A. A. 1, 422: pecuniam, *to procure*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 298, 22; Suet. Caes. 1: arma, *to hold in readiness*, Caes. B. G. 7, 18 fin.; Tac. A. 2, 79; Verg. A. 4, 592: tela equosque, Liv. 38, 25, 14: ferrum, id. 24, 26, 10: naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 4 fin.: vineas in occulto, id. B. G. 7, 27, 2: copias, Tac. A. 13, 7: se celeriter (Galli equites), Caes. B. C. 1, 51, 4: se, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 52; Liv. 38, 21, 2; cf. mid.: exercitum expediti ad bellum jubet, Tac. H. 2, 99.—**2.** *To send away, despatch* (poet.): me ex suis locis pulcre ornatum expedit, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 3: saepe disco, saepe trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito, *despatched*, i. e. *hurled*, Hor. C. 1, 8, 12.—**3.** *Absol.*, *for expedire* se, *to arm one's self for battle* (only in Tac.), Tac. H. 1, 10: multos secum expedire jubet, id. ib. 1, 88; 2, 99.

II. Trop., *to bring out, extricate, release, free* from any evil, obstacle, etc.: impeditum animum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 17; cf.: sapientis est, cum stultitia sua impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit, se expedire, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 24: haerere, nisi tu me expedis, id. Pis. 30, 74: ex servitute filium, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 94; cf.: se ex turba, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 5: se ab omni occupatione, Cic. Att. 3, 20, 2: aliquem omni molestia, id. ib. 2, 25, 2; so, se aerumnis, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 8: se crimine, id. ib. 5, 1, 28: se cura, id. Phorm. 5, 4, 4: civitatem malis obsidionalibus, Amm. 16, 4, 3: amor Lycisci me

tenet, Unde expedire non queant amicos, consilia, Hor. Epod. 11, 25: curae sagaces Expediunt (Claudia manus) per acuta belli, *bring or help through*, id. C. 4, 4, 76; cf.: per quot discrimina rerum Expedior? *escape*, Val. Fl. 1, 217: me multa impederunt quae ne nunc quidem expedita sunt, Cic. Fam. 14, 19: si vita nostra in aliquas insidias incidisset, omnis honesta ratio esset expediendae salutis, *of obtaining safety*, id. Mil. 4, 10.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To put in order, arrange, set right*: cum Antonio loquere velim, et rem, ut poteris, expeditas, Cic. Att. 11, 18, 2: expedire et conficere res, id. Brut. 42, 154: rem frumentariam, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 1; id. B. C. 1, 54 fin.: negotia (with explicare), Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 1: nomina mea, per deos, expedi, *exsolve, settle, pay*, id. Att. 16, 6, 3: nomen, id. ib. 13, 29, 3: Faberianum, id. ib. 12, 29, 2; cf. in a pun respecting a scholar unable to pay his debts: omnes solvere posse quaestiones, Unum difficile expedire nomen, Bibacul. ap. Suet. Gram. 11: quemadmodum expeditam exitum hujus institutae orationis, non reperio, *settle, arrange*, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 2; cf.: expediti quae restant vix poterunt, si hoc relinqueris, id. Rep. 1, 35, 55: consilia sua, Tac. H. 3, 73: docte hanc fallaciam, *put into operation*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 40.—**2.** *Of speech, to disclose, unfold, explain, relate, narrate* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic., Caes., or Quint.): qui tu misera's? mi expedi, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 50 (639 Ritschl): id ego aequum ac jus fecisse expedito atque eloqui, *will show*, Enn. ap. Non. 505, 19; Pac., Att., Pompon. ib. 15 sq.: aegidum, hoc mihi expedi, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 27: altius omnem Expeditam prima repetens ab origine famam, Verg. G. 4, 286: pauca tibi e multis... expeditam dictis, id. A. 3, 379: priusquam hujuscemodi rei initium expeditio, Sall. J. 5, 2: nunc originem, mores, et quo facinore dominationem raptum irerit, expeditam, Tac. A. 4, 1: me non tantum praevia, sed subita expedire docuisti, id. ib. 14, 55: ea de caede quam verissime expeditam, id. H. 4, 48: promptius expeditam quot, etc., i. e. *it will take me a shorter time to recount*, Juv. 10, 220.—**3.** *Reflex.* of events, *to develop, run their course, proceed*: amoris arteis eloqui quem ad modum se expedit, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 10; cf.: ut res vestrarum omnium bene expedire voltis, *to make favorable progress*, id. Am. prol. 5 (Lorenz ad Plaut. Trin. 2, 36; but Using reads me expedire, *benefit me*).—**4.** *Absol.*, *res expedit, or impers.* expedit (alicui)—lit., *it helps out, furthers, promotes; hence, it is serviceable, profitable, advantageous, useful, expedient* (class.): nequiter paene expediti prima parasitatio, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 23: non igitur faciat, dixerit quis, quod utile sit, quod expedit? Immo intelligat, nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76; cf.: quid intersit sua, quid expedit, id. Agr. 2, 25, 66: ex utilitatis varietatibus, cum aliis aliud expedit, nasci discordias, id. Rep. 1, 32; cf.: ut non idem expediret, incidere saepe, id. Lael. 10, 33: quidquam Caesari ad diuturnitatem victoriae et dominationis, id. Att. 7, 22, 1: non idem ipsis expedire et multitudini, Nep. Milt. 3, 5 al.—With *an inf. clause* as subject: expedit bonas esse vobis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 8; cf.: omnibus bonis expedit salvam esse rem publicam, Cic. Phil. 13, 8, 16: cui (reo) damnari expedit, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3 fin.: cum eam (pecuniam) in praediis collocari maxime expedit, id. Caecin. 6, 16: ubi vinci necesse est, expedit cedere, Quint. 6, 4, 16; Hor. C. 2, 8, 9 et saep.—With *subj. clause* as subject after *ut* or *ne* (post-class.): expedire omnibus dicunt, ut singulae civitates suas leges habeant, Just. 34, 1, 7 Bencke ad loc.: expedit rei publicae, ne sua re quis male utatur, Just. Inst. 1, 8, 2: neque expedire ut ambitione aliena trahatur, Tac. A. 3, 69.—*Absol.*: tu si ita expedit, velim quamprimum consendas, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 4: sic magis expedit, Quint. 4, 2, 67: ut expedit causae, id. 7, 3, 18.—Hence, **expeditus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *unimpeded, unincumbered, disentangled, free, easy, ready, at hand*. **A.** Of persons: cum ceteris quae habebat vadimonia differt, ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset, Cic. Quint. 6, 23: inermes armati, impeditos expediti interficiunt, i. e. *without baggage*, Sisenn. ap. Non. 58, 8; cf.: eo circiter hominum numero XVI. milia expedita cum omni equitatu Ariovistus misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 49, 3: legiones expeditae, id. B. C. 1, 42, 1; so of soldiers without baggage, id. ib. 2, 19, 2; 6, 25, 1; 1, 27 fin. et saep.—As *subst.*: **expeditus**, i, m., *a soldier lightly burdened, a swiftly marching soldier*: latitudo (silvae) novem dierum iter expedito patet, Caes. B. G. 6, 25, 1: obviam fit ei Clodius expeditus in equo, Cic. Mil. 10, 28; cf. Sagana, *tucked up*, Hor. Epod. 5, 25: expedito nobis homine et parato opus est, *ready, at hand*, prompt, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 26; cf.: expeditus ad caedem, id. Agr. 2, 30, 82: ad pronuntiandum, id. de Or. 2, 30, 131; cf.: facilis et expeditus ad dicendum, id. Brut. 48 fin.—**B.** Of inanim. or abstr. things. *convenient, at hand*: iis expedito loco actuaria navigia relinquit, *commodious*, Caes. B. C. 1, 27; cf.: via expeditior ad honores, Cic. Fl. 41, 104: redditum in caelum patere optimo et justissimo cuique expeditissimum, id. Lael. 4, 13: pecunia expeditissima quae erat, tibi decreta est, *the readiest, the nearest at hand*, id. Fam. 11, 24, 2; cf. rationes, id. ib. 10, 25, 2: cena (with parca), Plin. Ep. 3, 12, 1: expeditissimum unguentorum, Plin. 13, 1, 2 § 8: probabili expedito, soluto, libero, nullā re implicato, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105: expedita erat et perfacile currens oratio, id. Brut. 63, 227; cf.: expedita ac profuens dicendi celeritas, id. ib. 61, 220: inops ad ornandum, sed ad inveniendum expedita Hermagorae disciplina, id. ib. 76, 263: prope jam expeditam Caesaris victoriam interpellaverunt, *achieved*, Caes. B. C. 3, 70 fin.—**b.** In the *neutr. absol.*: in expedito esse, habere, etc., *to be or have in readiness or at hand*: quaedam sunt quidem in animo, sed parum prompta: quae incipiunt in expedito esse, quum dicta sunt, Sen. Ep. 94 med.; cf.: promptum hoc et in expedito positum, Quint. 10, 7, 24: in expedito habentem integras copias ad opem ferendam, *ready for action*, Liv. 36, 16, 10.—Hence, *adv.*: **expedite**, *without impediment, without difficulty, readily, promptly, quickly*: in iis rebus celeriter expediteque percipiendis, quae, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 12 fin.: expedite explicans quod proposuerat, id. Brut. 67, 237: fabulatus, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 63: loqui, Suet. Aug. 89.—*Comp.*: non implicite et abscondite, sed patentius et expeditius, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69: navigare, id. Att. 6, 8, 4: fit putatio, Col. Arb. 11, 1.—*Sup.*: ex quo te, quocumque opus erit, facillime et expeditissime conferas, Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 2.

expeditē, *adv.*, v. expedito, *P. a. fin.*
expeditio, ōnis, f. [expedito]. **I.** Milit. t. t., *an enterprise against the enemy, an expedition, campaign*: tripartito milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, *Caes. B. G. 5, 10, 1; cf.: in expeditionem exercitum educere, *Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; Hirt. B. G. 8, 34, 3; Suet. Caes. 46; id. Aug. 8; 25 et saep.; Curt. 7, 9; Plin. 12, 6, 12, § 24 al.—**B.** Transf., of bees: apes noctu deprehensae in expeditione, excubant supinae, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 19.—**II.** In rhetoric. **A.** *An unfolding, developing, settling, determining*: habet paucis comprehensa brevis multarum rerum expeditionem, Auct. Her. 4, 54, 68.—**B.** A figure of speech, *a despatching, removing*, Auct. Her. 4, 29, 40.—**III.** In architect., *an arranging, preparing of buildings*, Vitruv. 6, 5, 3; 8, 6, 5 Schneid.

expeditionalis, e, *adj.* [expeditio, I.], *of or belonging to a military expedition* (post-class.): usus, Spart. Nigr. 10: res, Amm. 31, 16, 5: portus, Cod. Th. 8, 10, 11.

expeditus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from expedito.

expējūro, āvi, v. n., *to swear falsely, perjure one's self*: expejurabant, execrabant se ac suos, Afran. ap. Non. 473, 24 (Rib. Com. Fragm. p. 188).

ex-pello, pūli, pulsum, 3, v. a., *to drive out or away, thrust out or away, to eject, expel* (class.). **I.** Lit.: haec tanta virtus ex hac urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, procietur? Cic. Mil. 37, 101: me ex re publica, id. Fam. 6, 6, 2: expulsus atque ejectus et praedio Quinctius, id. Quint. 7, 28; cf.: exturbari et expelli plebem ex agris, id. Agr. 2, 31, 84: a patria, id. Sest.

13, 30: naves ab litore in altum, Liv. 41, 3, 2: me domo mea expulsi, Pompeium domum suam compulsi, Cic. Pis. 7, 16: aliquos agris, Caes. B. G. 4, 4, 2: humiliores possessionibus, id. ib. 6, 22, 3: hostes finibus, id. ib. 4, 3 *fin.*; cf. finibus expulsus patriis, Verg. A. 1, 620: me civitate, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 1: aliiquum regno, Caes. B. C. 3, 110, 5; cf. potestate expulsi, Nep. Milt. 3, 5 et saep.: nostri majores et Collatinum expulerunt, et reliquos Tarquinius, Cic. Rep. 2, 31; cf. expulso Tarquinio (shortly after, pulso Tarquinio), id. ib. 2, 30: me in pace patriâ meâ expulsi, Liv. 35, 19, 4; so, aliquam patriâ, Nep. Thras. 1, 5; id. Epam. 6, 3; cf. also: in exsilium expulsus, Cic. Lael. 12, 42: Hannibalem in exsilium (Carthago), Liv. 38, 50, 7: expulsa atque exturbata filia, *rejected, repudiated* (as a wife), Cic. Clu. 5, 14; so, uxorem, Just. 9, 5: edicit suis, postero die porta Esquilina expellerent pecus, *drive out*, Liv. 2, 11, 5: sagittam arcu, *to let fly, shoot*, Ov. M. 3, 381; cf.: expulsi tela nervos retro tendimus, Quint. 10, 3, 6: se in auras (pondus), *forced itself out*, i. e. *came forth*, Ov. M. 9, 705: ad componendum Orientis statum expulsus, *forced to hurry away*, Suet. Calig. 1: naturam expellat furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24.

II. Trop., *to force out, drive out or away, expel, remove*: aliiquem vita, Cic. Mur. 16, 34; cf. aevo, Lucr. 3, 358: me periculo, *delivered myself*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 41: haec (superbiam, luxum, desidias, etc.) ex animo dictis, Lucr. 5, 50: laetitia ex omni pectore, Cat. 76, 22: corde desidiam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 24: curas pectore, Luc. 3, 53: per vulnera mille Sontem animam, Ov. M. 6, 617: vitam, Tac. A. 16, 19: morbum bilemque helleboro meraco, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 137: somnos (haec dicta), Ov. H. 14, 72; cf. quietem, id. M. 8, 830: quae res omnem dubitationem adventus legionum expulsi, *removed*, Caes. B. G. 5, 48 *fin.*: beneficiorum memoriam, id. B. C. 1, 34, 3; Quint. 6, 8, 16: spem metus expulerat, Ov. F. 6, 245: sententia expulsa, *rejected*, Plin. Ep. 8, 14 *fin.*: dedititio per constitutionem, *to abolish* as a class, i. e. *to remove the legal disabilities of*, Just. Inst. 1, 5, 3.

ex-pendo, di, sum, 3, v. a., *to weigh out, weigh*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (very rare): aliiquem, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 34: ut jam expendantur, non numerentur pecuniae, Cic. Phil. 2, 33, 97: bacam, nucem, Cels. 5, 19, 12.—With *abl.* of that *against* which any thing is weighed: hunc hominem dect auro expendi, i. e. *is worth his weight in gold*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 1.—**P. o. t.**: ibat et expenso planta morata gradu, *measured*, Prop. 2, 4, 6 (16).—**B.** In partic., *to weigh out money in payment, to pay out, pay; to lay out, expend* (class.); syn.: pendo, impendo, pondo, solvo, luo): ante pedes praetoris in foro expensum est auri pondo centum, Cic. Fl. 28, 68: nummos nominibus certis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105: usuras gravissimas, Dig. 19, 1, 47: viginti milia talenta in hos sumptus, Just. 12, 11.—With *abl.*: aurum auro expenditur, argentum argento exaequabitur, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 43.

2. In the part. perf. as a *neutr. subst.*: **expensum**, i, money paid, a payment: bene igitur ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, *of debt and credit*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 146; id. Truc. 1, 1, 54: in codicem expensum et receptum referre, Cic. Rosc. Com. 3: probari debere pecuniam datam consuetis modis, expensi latione, mensae rationibus, chirographi exhibitione, etc., Gell. 14, 2, 7.—Esp. freq.: ferre alicui expensum or pecuniam expensam, *to set down, enter, charge, reckon, account a sum as paid* (opp. accipio): quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit quam Verres illi expensum tulit... quid proderat tibi te expensum illis non tulisse? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, §§ 100 and 102: haec pecunia necesse est aut data aut expensa lata aut stipulata sit, id. Rosc. Com. 5, 14: pecunias ferre (opp. acceptas referre), Auct. B. Alex. 56, 3: homines prope quadringentos produxisse dicitur, quibus sine fenore pecunias expensas tulisset, *had set down*, i. e. *lent*, Liv. 5, 20, 6.—Rarely transf., of other things: legio, quam expensam tulit C. Caesari Pompeius, i. e. *transferred*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 4; for which also: expenso

ferre vestem supellectilis nomine, Dig. 33, 10, 19.

II. Trop. **A.** (Acc. to I. A.) *To weigh mentally, to ponder, estimate, consider, judge, decide* (class.): equidem cum colligo argumenta causarum, non tam ea numerare soleo quam expendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 76 *fin.*; cf.: in dissensione civili... expendendos cives non numerandos puto, id. Rep. 6, 1: omnia expendet ac seliget, id. Or. 15, 47: vos in privatis minimarum rerum iudiciis testem diligenter expenditis, id. Fl. 5, 12: singula animo suo, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 34: haec arte aliqua, Cic. Brut. 50, 186; cf.: verba arte, Tac. A. 13, 3: omnes casus, Verg. A. 12, 21: belli consilia, Tac. H. 1, 87: causam meritis, *to decide*, Ov. M. 13, 150 et saep.: quae contemplantes expendere oportebit, quid quisque habeat sui, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113: Hannibalem, Juv. 10, 147: quid conveniat nobis, id. 10, 347.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) *To pay a penalty, suffer a punishment* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): poenas Jovi expendisse (shortly after, in prose, poenas pendens), Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; cf.: infanda per orbem Supplicia et scelorum poenas expendimus omnes, Verg. A. 11, 258: dignas poenas pro talibus ausis, Sil. 13, 698: poenas capite, Tac. A. 12, 19: dura supplicia, Sil. 6, 588.—Hence, *to pay for, expiate*: scelus, Verg. A. 2, 229: dignum pretium Poeno, Sil. 7, 713.—**C.** (Cf. I. B. 2.) Ipsam facilitati suae expensum ferre debere, i. e. *have to ascribe to*, Dig. 36, 4, 3: creditores suae negligentiae expensum ferre debeant, ib. 42, 8, 24.—* **expense**, adv., largely, very much (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. de Di-aeta, 13.

expensa, ae, f. (sc. pecunia) [expendo], a disbursement, *expense* (post-class.): neque tempus neque finem expensarum habet, Dig. 27, 10, 1: non indecores aeraria lasant expensae, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 145.

expensē, adv., v. expendo *fin.*

expensio, ōnis, f. [expendo], an *expense, expenditure* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 6, 4, 24; Symm. Ep. 5, 74.

expenso, avi, i, v. freq. a. [id.]. **I.** *To pay out, pay* (ante- and post-class.): argentum accepto, expenso, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 31: nummos, Dig. 40, 5, 41, § 10.—* **II.** *To equalize, distribute equally*: dies intercalares intercalationibus quatuor, Macr. S. 1, 13.

expensum, i, n., v. expendo, I. B. 2.

expensus, a, um, Part., from expendo.

expergē-facio, feci, factum, 3, v. a. [expergo], *to awaken, rouse*. **I.** Lit.: expergefactus e somno, Suet. Calig. 6, 38; id. Aug. 94: repente, id. Claud. 8; Vulg. Gen. 41, 4 al.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to arouse, stir up, excite*: si forte expergefacerē te posses, *Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 38: Italiam terrore subito, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45: Musaeae mele per chordas digitis expergefata, *awoke*, i. e. *produced*, Lucr. 2, 413: flagitium, i. e. *to commit*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 42.

* **expergefactio**, ōnis, f. [expergefacio], an *awakening, rousing*: a somno, Aug. de Vera Relig. 50.

expergefio, factus, v. expergefacio.

* **expergifico**, are, v. a. [expergificus], *to awaken, arouse, excite*: ingenium, Gell. 17, 12, 1.

* **expergificus**, a, um, adj. [expergificio], *that awakens or excites*: carmen, App. Flor. p. 349, 21.

* **expergisco**, ere, v. expergiscor *init.*

expergiscor, perrectus, 3 (archaic inf. praes. expergiscier, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 1), v. dep. (act. form in the imperf. subj. expergisceret, Pompon. ap. Non. 473, 6), n. [expergo], *to be awakened, to awake* (class.). **I.** Lit.: si dormis, expergiscere, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 3: itaque simul ut experrecti sumus, visa illa contemnimus, id. Ac. 2, 16, 51; id. Div. 1, 28, 59; id. Att. 13, 38, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 33.—**II.** Transf., *to awake, to rouse or bestir one's self*, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 21; Plaut. As. 2, 1, 1: experrecta nobilitas armis atque ferro rem publicam recuperavit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 141: quin igitur expergiscimini? Sall. C. 20, 14; Vulg. Joel, 1, 5.—Hence, * **experrectus**, a, um, P. a., *awakened, aroused, vigilant*: ut sint apae experrectiores, Col. 9, 7, 5; id. 1 praef. 12.

expergitē, v. dep. v. expergo, P. a. *fin.*

expergitus, a, um, Part., from expergo.

expergo, gi, gitum, v. a., *to awaken, rouse up* (cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 80 Müll.; ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: omnes vocis expergit sono, Santra ap. Non. 104, 16 (Com. 4 Rib. p. 228): expergite pectora tarda sopore, Att. ib.: nec quisquam expergitus exstat, *awakens* (from death), Lucr. 3, 929; Arn. 5, 1.—**II.** Transf.: ista re juvenum animos expergebat, Gell. 6, 10, 1: animus expergitus, App. Mag. p. 302.—Hence, **expergitē**, adv., *vigilantly, watchfully, actively*: auscultare, App. M. 8 *fin.*: obire munus, id. ib. 2, p. 125, 6.

experiens, entis, Part. and P. a., from experior.

experientia, ae, f. [experior], a trial, proof, experiment (class.). **I.** Prop.: experientia tentare quaedam, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 8; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: patrimonii amplificandi, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43: belli, Vell. 2, 78, 2: veri, Ov. M. 1, 225: fide (i. e. fidei), id. ib. 7, 737.—**B.** Effort, endeavor: quis id approbare possit, aegritudinem suscipere pro experientia, si quid habere velis? i. e. *instead of trying to acquire it*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56: experientia patrimonii amplificandi labi, id. Rab. Post. 16, 43.—**II.** Transf., *the knowledge gained by repeated trials, experimental knowledge, practice, experience* (post-Aug.): ad curandi rationem nihil plus confert quam experientia, Cels. praef. med.: Agrippa non aetate neque rerum experientia tantae molis par, Tac. A. 1, 4: vir longa experientia, id. ib. 1, 46; 13, 6; 14, 36; id. H. 2, 76; Col. 10, 338: qui cultus habendo sit pecori; apibus quanta experientia parvis, Verg. G. 1, 4; cf.: nova hominum, id. ib. 4, 316.

experimentum, i, n. [id.], a proof, test, trial, experiment (mostly post-Aug.; cf.: documentum periculum): nimirum hoc maximum est experimentum, cum constet aegritudinem vetustate tolli, etc., *Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 74: Metello experientis cognitum erat, genus Numidarum infidum esse, Sall. J. 46, 3; cf. Tac. A. 13, 24: lenitatis, id. ib. 15, 24: virtutis, Vell. 2, 116, 1; Just. 15, 3, 1: in omnibus fere minus valent praecpta quam experientia, Quint. 2, 5, 15: medici experimenta per mortis agunt, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 18; 13, 2, 3, § 19: experimento probare, Vulg. Esth. 3, 5.—**II.** Experience (post-Aug.; cf. experientia): experimento meo ac natura ipsa duce, Quint. 6, 2, 25: longo experimento testata gloria, Val. Max. 3, 7, 6 *fin.*: Africa contenta qualicumque principe post experimentum domini minoris, Tac. H. 1, 11: sed experimentum contra fuit, the event, result, id. A. 2, 97 *fin.*—**Plur.**: haec autem cognosci experimentis, Cels. 1 prooem. pp. 9, 10 Milligan: Trebellius signior et nullis castrorum experimentis provinciam tenuit, Tac. Agr. 16.

ex-pērior, pertus (act. experiero, Varr. L. L. 8, 9, 24 dub.), 4, v. dep. a. [ex- and root per-; Sanscr. par-, pi-pari, conduct; Gr. πέρω, pass through; πῶρος, passage; περ- pa, experience; Lat. porta, portus, peritus, periculum; Germ. fahren, erfahren; Eng. fare, ferry], *to try a thing; viz., either by way of testing or of attempting it*. **I.** *To try, prove, put to the test*. **A.** In temp. praes. constr. with the acc., a *rel. clause*, or *absol.* (a) With acc.: habuisse aiunt domi (venenum), vique ejus esse expertum in servo quodam ad eam rem ipsam parato, Cic. Brut. 24, 58: taciturnitatem nostram, id. Crat. 65, 231: amorem alicujus, id. Att. 16, 16, C, 1: his persuaserant, uti eandem belli fortunam experirentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 16, 3: iudicium discipulorum, Quint. 2, 5, 12: in quo totas vires suas eloquentia experiretur, id. 10, 1, 109: imperium, Liv. 2, 59, 4: cervi cornua ad arbores subinde experientes, Plin. 8, 32, 60, § 117 et saep.—With a personal object: vin' me experiri? *make trial of me*, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 29: hanc experiamur, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 12 Ruhnck.: tum se denique errasse sentiant, cum eos (amicos) gravis aliquis casus experiri cogit, Cic. Lael. 22, 84: in periclitandis experientisdisque pueris, id. Div. 2, 46, 97.—So with se, reflex., *to make trial of one's powers in any thing*: se heroo (versu), Plin. Ep. 7, 4, 3:

variis se studiorum generibus, id. ib. 9, 29, 1: se in foro, Quint. 12, 11, 16.—(β) With a *rel.-clause*, *ut*, etc.: vosne velit an me regnare quidve ferat Fors, Virtute experiamur, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 204, ed. Vahl.): lubet experiri, quo evasuru'st denique, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 93: experiri libet, quantum audeatis, Liv. 25, 38, 11; cf. Nep. Alcib. 1, 1: in me ipso experior, ut exalbescam, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121; cf. with *si*: expertique simul, si tela artusque sequantur, Val. Fl. 5, 562.—(γ) *Absol.*: experiendo magis quam discendo cognovi, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 10: judicare difficile est sane nisi expertum: experiendum autem est in ipsa amicitia: ita praecurrit amicitia iudicium tollitque experiendi potestatem, id. Lael. 17, 62.—**B.** In the *temp. perf.*, to have tried, tested, experienced, i. e. to find or know by experience: benignitatem tuam me experio praedicat, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 18: omnia quae dico de Plancio, dico expertus in nobis, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: experti scire debemus, etc., id. Mil. 26, 69: illud tibi expertus promitto, id. Fam. 13, 9, 3: dicam tibi, Catule, non tam doctus, quam, id. quod est majus, expertus, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: puellae jam virum expertae, Hor. C. 3, 14, 11; 4, 4, 3; cf. Quint. 6, 5, 7: mala captivitatibus, Sulp. Sev. 2, 22, 5: id opera expertus sum esse ita, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 3: expertus sum prodesse, Quint. 2, 4, 13: expertus, juvenem praelongos habuisse sermones, id. 10, 3, 32: ut frequenter experti sumus, id. 1, 12, 11.—Rarely in other tenses: et exorabile nomen Fortasse experiri, *may find*, Juv. 13, 103.—**C.** To make trial of, in a hostile sense, to measure strength with, to contend with: ut interire quam Romanos non experiri mallet, Nep. Ham. 4, 3: maritimis moribus mecum experitur, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 11: ipsi duces cominus invicem experti, Flor. 3, 21, 7; 4, 10, 1; cf. hos cum Suevi, multis saepe bellis experti, finibus expellere non potuissent, Caes. B. G. 4, 3, 4: Turnum in armis, Verg. A. 7, 434.

II. To undertake, to attempt, to make trial of, undergo, experience a thing. **A.** In *gen.*: qui desperatione debilitati experiri id nolent, quod se assequi posse diffident. Sed par est omnes omnia experiri, qui, etc., Cic. Or. 1, 4; cf. istuc primum experiar, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 47: omnia experiri certum est, priusquam peream, Ter. And. 2, 1, 11: omnia prius quam, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 78, 1: extrema omnia, Sall. C. 26, 5; cf. also: sese omnia de pace expertum, Caes. B. C. 3, 57, 2: libertatem, i. e. to make use of, enjoy, Sall. J. 31, 5: late fuscum opus est et multiplex, etc. . . dicere experiar, Quint. 2, 13, 17: quod quoniam me saepius rogas, aggrediar, non tam perficiendi spe quam experiendi voluntate, Cic. Or. 1, 2.—With *ut* and *subj.*: nunc si vel periculose experiendum erit, experiar certe, ut hinc avolem, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3: experiri, ut sine armis propinquum ad officium reduceret, Nep. Dat. 2, 3.—**B.** In *partic.*, *jurid. t. t.*, to try or test by law, to go to law: aut intra parietes aut summo iure experietur, Cic. Quint. 11, 38; cf. in ius vocare est iuris experiendi causa vocare, Dig. 2, 4, 1; 47, 8, 4: a me diem petivit: ego experiri non potui: latitavit, Cic. Quint. 23, 75; Liv. 40, 29, 11: sua propria bona malaque, cum causae dicendae data facultas sit, tum se experturum, Liv. 3, 56, 10: postulare ut iudicium populi Romani experiri (liceat), id. ib.—Hence, **1.** **expēriens**, *entis*, *P. a.* (acc. to **II.**), *experienced, enterprising, active, industrious* (class.): homo gnarus et industrius, experientissimus ac diligentissimus arator, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 21, § 53: promptus homo et experiens, id. ib. 2, 4, 17, § 37: vir fortis et experiens, id. Clu. 8, 23: vir acer et experiens, Liv. 6, 34, 4: comes experientis Ulixei, Ov. M. 14, 159: ingenium, id. Am. 1, 9, 32.—With *gen.*: genus experientis laborum, *inured to, patient of*, Ov. M. 1, 414: rei militaris experientissimi duces, Arn. 2, 38 *init.*; cf. Vulg. 2 Macc. 8, 9.—*Comp.* appears not to occur.—**2.** **expertus**, *a, um, P. a.* (acc. to **I.**), in *pass. signif.*, *tried, proved, known by experience* (freq. after the Aug. per.): vir acer et pro causa plebis expertae virtutis, Liv. 3, 44, 3: per omnia expertus, id. 1, 34, 12: indignitates homines expertos, id. 24, 22, 2: dulcedo libertatis, id. 1, 17, 3: industria, Suet. Vesp. 4: artes, Tac. A. 3, 17:

saevitia, Prop. 1, 3, 18: confidens ostento sibi expertissimo, Suet. Tib. 19.—With *gen.*: expertos belli juvenes, Verg. A. 10, 173; cf. Tac. H. 4, 76.—*Comp.* and *adv.* appear not to occur.

3. **expēritos** imperitos, Paul. ex Fest. p. 79, 15 Müll.; cf.: experitus non peritus, id. est extra peritiam positus, Placid. p. 461.

experrectus, *a, um, Part.*, from *expergiscor*.

ex-pers, *tis, adj.* [pars], *having no part in, not sharing in, not privy to. **I.** Prop. (rare but class.).—*Constr.* with *gen.*: ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 39: communis juris et consilii (opp. particeps libertatis), Cic. Rep. 1, 27, 43: sunt expertes imperii, consilii publici, iudicii delectorum iudicium, id. ib. 1, 31, 47 Mos.: tanti tam inusitati consilii, id. Att. 8, 8, 1; cf.: animum advorte nunc jam, Quapropter te expertem amoris nati habuerim, i. e. *left ignorant of his amour*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 83.—**II.** Transf., in *gen.*, *destitute or devoid of, free from, without* (freq. and class.).—*Constr.* in *class. lang.* with *gen.*; ante-class. and in *Sall.* also with *abl.* (a) With *gen.*: omnium vitium expers, Titin. ap. Non. 495, 13: laboris, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 16: omnis eruditionis expers atque ignarus, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 1: veritatis, id. ib. 2, 19, 81: negotii publici, id. Rep. 1, 2: humanitatis, id. Div. 2, 38, 81: nuptiarum, Hor. C. 3, 11, 11: viri, Ov. M. 1, 479: ferae rationis et orationis expertes, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 50: Chium (vinum) maris expers, *without sea-water*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 15: sui, Cic. Lael. 23, 87; cf.: ut nulla ejus vitae pars summae turpitudinis esset expers, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 191: vis consilii expers, Hor. C. 3, 4, 65 et saep.: expers matris imperii, *free from*, i. e. *neglectful of, disobedient to*, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 2.—(β) With *abl.*: ea res me domo expertem facit, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 40: eo more, id. Am. 2, 2, 81: metu, id. As. 1, 1, 31: malitiis, Turp. ap. Non. 501, 7: omnes famā atque fortunis expertes sumus, Sall. C. 33, 1.*

***expertio**, *ōnis, f.* [experior], *a trial, proof*; in *plur.*, *Vitr.* 8, 5.

expertus, *a, um, Part.* and *P. a.*, from *experior*.

expētens, *-entis, P. a.* [expeto], *desirous, eager*: expetenti et libidinoso in voluptatibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 41, 68.

expētesso (*-isso*), *ēre, v. intens. a.* [id.], *to desire, long for* (a Plautinian word): quae te amat tuamque expetessit pulcrum pulcritudinem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 13: cf. id. ib. 4, 6, 14: artem, id. Trin. 2, 1, 6; id. Rud. 1, 5, 1: ultro amas, ultro expetessis, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 23.

expētibilis, *e, adj.* [id.], *desirable*: expetendum est, inquit, quod bonum est: expetibile, quod nobis contingit, cum bonum consecuti sumus, Sen. Ep. 117, 4: potentia, Boeth. Consol. 2, 6.

expētisso, *ēre, v. expetesso*.

expētitor, *ōris, m.* [expeto], *one who desires or longs for* (late Lat.): vestri, Symm. Ep. 8, 45.

expētitus, *a, um, Part.*, from *expeto*.

ex-pēto, *īvi* or *īi, itum*, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Act. **A.** To long for, seek after, aspire to, desire, covet, wish a thing (freq. and class.; syn.: appeto, affecto, cupio, concupisco, aveo, gestio, volo, opto, desidero, requiro). (a) With *acc.*: assunt, me expetunt, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 49, ed. Vahl.): nihil hominem, nisi quod honestum sit, aut admirari aut optare aut expetere debere, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 66: unum ab omnibus ad id bellum imperatorem deponci atque expeti, id. de Imp. Pomp. 2, 5: Italia ab hoc auxilium absente expetivit, id. ib. 11, 30; cf.: Apollo unde sibi populi et reges consilium expetunt, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199 (Trag. v. 186, ed. Vahl.): nunc a Flacco Lentuli poenae per vos expetuntur, *are demanded*, Cic. Fl. 38, 95: poenas ab aliquo, id. Pis. 7, 16; Liv. 1, 23, 4; cf.: jus ab invitis, id. 3, 40, 4: facinora ab aliquo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 25: Plautinas fabulas, id. Cas. prol. 12: pecunia tantopere expetitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 172; cf.: expetuntur divitiae ad usus vitae necessarios, id. Off. 1, 8, 25: mortem pro vita civium, id. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: ea vita expetitur, quae sit

animi corporisque expleta virtutibus, id. Fin. 5, 13, 37: in qua (societate) omnia insunt, quae putant homines expetenda, honestas, gloria, etc., id. Lael. 22, 84: non ficto crimine insectari, non expetere vitam, non capitis arcescere, *to attempt one's life*, id. Deiot. 11, 30: stulta sibi consilia, *to seek out, contrive*, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 4.—Of an inanimate subject: mare medium terrae locum expetens, *striving or tending towards*, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116.—(β) With an *object-clause* (mostly poet.): quem quisque odit, periisse expetit, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23 (Trag. v. 403, ed. Vahl.); cf.: audire expetis? Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 25: aliquid facere, id. Trin. 3, 2, 48: periisse expetunt, Liv. 40, 10, 5: dum nostram gloriam tua virtute augeri expeto, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: di me etsi perdunt, tamen esse adiutum expetunt, Pac. ap. Non. 104, 7: videre expeto te, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 20; cf.: hoc prius scire expeto, quid perdidideris, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 17; id. Hec. 5, 1, 1; Hor. Epod. 11, 3; Ov. M. 7, 476; 9, 550 al.: quod et scire expeto et quaerere pudet, Curt. 4, 10, 32; 9, 3, 8; Plin. praef. 14.—(γ) With *ut* and *subj.*: fatebor et fuisse me et Sejano amicum et ut essem expetisse, Tac. A. 6, 8.—(δ) *Absol.*: ne legaretur A. Gabinius Cn. Pompeio expetenti ac postulanti, *requesting*, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 57.—**B.** To reach, attain to any thing; with respect to time, to outlast: malo si quid bene facias, id. beneficium interit: Bono si quid male facias, aetatem expetit, Plaut. Poen. 3, 23.—Hence, **expētendus**, *a, um, P. a.*, *desirable, excellent*: forma expetunda mulier, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 60.

II. *Intr.* (perh. only ante-class.; cf. Liv. 1, 22, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.). **A.** To light upon, fall upon, befall a person. **1.** With *in aliquid*: delictum suum suamque culpam expetere in mortalem, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 33: illius ira et maledicta in hanc, id. ib. 3, 2, 15: omnes clades hujus belli in eum, Tullius ap. Liv. 1, 22, 7: quojus ego hodie in tergum faxo ista expetant mendacia, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 42.—**2.** With *alicui*: mea sit culpa, si id Alcumenae innocentem expetat, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 12.—**B.** *Absol.*, to fall out, happen, occur, result: nequiter paene expetivit prima parasitatio, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 22 Lamb. (al. expeditiv): in servitute expetunt multa iniqua, befall, id. ib. 1, 1, 20; so, eadem in vigilantem expetunt, id. Mil. 2, 4, 40 (not vigilantes, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).

expiatio, *ōnis, f.* [expio], *satisfaction, atonement, expiation* (rare but class.): at vero scelorum in homines atque impietatum nulla expiatio est, *Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40: foederis rupti, Liv. 9, 1, 4; Vulg. Exod. 29, 36 al.

expīator, *ōris, m.* [id.], *an atoner, expiator* (post-class.): impunitatis, Tert. Pudic. 15 *fin.*

expīatorius, *a, um, adj.* [expiator], *atonings, expiatory* (late Lat.): poenae, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 13.

expīatrix, *icis, f.* [expiator], *an atoning or expiating priestess*: piatrix dicebatur sacerdos, quae expiare erat solita, quam quidam . . . sagam, alii expiatricem vocant, Fest. s. v. piatrix, p. 213 Müll.

expīatus, *ūs, m.* [expio], *atonement, expiation* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Val. 13.

expictus, *a, um, Part.*, from *expingo*.

expilatio, *ōnis, f.* [expilo], *a pillaging, plundering* (rare but class.): expilatio direptione sociorum, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75; cf.: expilationes direptionesque sociorum et civium, id. ib. 3, 8, 36.

expilator, *ōris, m.* [id.], *a pillager, plunderer*: quem domus hospitem, non expilatorem recepisse videatur, *Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 9: expilatores, qui sunt atrociores fures, hoc est *λωποδύται*, in opus publicum dari solent, etc., Dig. 47, 18 (De effractoribus et expilatoribus), 1, § 1.

ex-pilo, *āvi, ātum*, 1, *v. a.*, *to pillage, rob, plunder* (class.; syn.: privo, orbo, compilo, spolio, diripio, populor, vasto, praedor). **1.** Lit.: si socios spoliās, aerarium expilas, Cic. Par. 6, 1, 43; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 27: ad expilandos socios diripiendasque provincias, id. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 57: fana, id. Off. 3, 23: armarium, id. Clu. 64, 181: thesauros, Liv. 31, 12, 3: rem heredi-

tariam, Dig. 29, 2, 21; cf. expilatae hereditatis, Dig. 47, tit. 19.—***II.** Trop.: sumenda sunt nobis ab iis ipsis, a quibus expilati sumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 123.

ex-pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3, v. a., to paint, depict; to paint, paint over. **I.** Lit.: quoniam et pericula expingimus, ne quis miretur et rogos pingi, Plin. 35, 7, 31, § 49: genas, to paint, rouge, Mart. 7, 83, 2: cutem, id. 8, 52, 8: se (Thamar), Tert. Cult. Fem. 12.—***II.** Trop., of speech, to picture, depict, describe to the life: qui motus hominum, qui ferarum non ita expictus est, ut quae ipse non viderit, nos ut videremus, effecerit? *Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114 (see the passage in connection).

***ex-pingo**, ēre, v. a., to bruise to pieces, grind: far, Cato, R. R. 2, 4.

ex-pio, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to make satisfaction, amend, atone for a crime or a criminal; to purify any thing defiled with crime; to atone for, to expiate, purge by sacrifice (freq. and class.; syn.: pio, lustrum, placare, paco). **I.** Relig. t. t. **A.** Lit.: SACRVM COMMISSVM QVOD NEQVE EXPIARI POTERIT, IMPIE COMMISSVM ESTO: QVOD EXPIARI POTERIT, PVBLICI SACERDOTES EXPIANTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: scelus, Hor. C. 1, 2, 29; cf. tua scelera di immortales in nostros milites expiaverunt, i. e. have avenged, Cic. Pis. 35, 85: in iis sine illius suffragiis expiati sumus, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40; cf. imperatum patri, ut filium expiaret pecunia publica, Liv. 1, 26, 12: aliquem, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 34: puerum lustralibus salvis, Pers. 2, 33: quae violata sunt, expiabantur, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 7; cf. expiandum forum Romanum a nefarii sceleris vestigiis, id. Rab. Perd. 4, 11; id. Phil. 1, 12, 30.—***B.** To avert an omen or sign, i. e. to prevent the evil indicated by it: quae di significant, quemadmodum ea procurantur atque expiuntur, Cic. Div. 2, 63, 139: prodigia quae neque hostiis neque votis piare fas habet gens superstitioni obnoxia, Tac. H. 5, 13 init.: arma nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus, Hor. C. 2, 1, 5: dira detestatio nulla expiatur victima, id. Epod. 5, 90 et saep.—***II.** Transf., beyond the relig. sphere. **A.** To atone for, make amends for, repair, make good: haec superioris aetatis exempla expiata Saturni atque Gracchorum casibus docet, Caes. B. C. 1, 7, 5: malam potentiam servili supplicio, Tac. H. 4, 11: legatorum injurias regisque caedem, Liv. 1, 14, 3: errorem, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 1 et saep.: incommodum virtute, Caes. B. G. 5, 52 fin.: cladem victoris, Flor. 1, 12.—***B.** To appease (very rare): a me etiam poenas expetistis, quibus conjurato manes mortuorum expiaretis, Cic. Pis. 7, 16: tutelam navis, Petr. 105: iram, Sen. Oct. 857.

expiro, āre, v. expiro.

ex-piscor, ātus, 1, v. dep. a. (lit., to fish out; hence, trop.), to search out, find out (perh. only vulg.; syn.: rimor, perscrutor, scrutor, indago, investigo, quaero): proinde expiscare, quasi non nosset, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 35: nescis me ab illo omnia expiscatum? Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1: simul atque audit, a philosopho voluptatem tantopere laudari, nihil expiscatus est, he asked, inquired no further, id. Pis. 28, 69.

***explanābilis**, e, adj. [explanō],

clear, intelligible: vox, Sen. de Ira, 1, 3, 5.

explanāte, adv., v. explanō fin.

explanātio, ōnis, f. [explanō]. **I.** An explanation, interpretation (class.): somniis, vaticinationibus, oraculis quod erant multa obscura, explanationes adhibitae sunt interpretum, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116; cf. aequitatis, id. Rep. 5, 2: unius cujusque propositionis, Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23: illustris sententiae suae (with propositio), Quint. 9, 2, 2: res arduae explanationis, Plin. 10, 68, 87, § 190.—***B.** In partic., as a fig. of speech, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17; Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202; Quint. 9, 1, 27.—***II.** A distinct articulation, pronunciation: dentes, cum defuere, explanationem omnem adimentes, Plin. 7, 16, 13, § 70: emendata cum suavitate vocum explanatio, Quint. 1, 5, 33: verborum (shortly before: dilucida pronuntiatio), id. 11, 3, 33.

explanator, ōris, m. [id.], an explainer, interpreter: sunt enim explanatores, ut grammatici poetarum, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116: explanator aut interpret ejus legis, Lact. (C. c. ap. Lact. ?) 6, 8.

explanātorius, a, um, adj. [explanō], explanatory (late Lat.): liber, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 1, 5.

explanātus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from explanō.

ex-plāno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. ***I.** Lit., to flatten or spread out: suberi cortex in denos pedes undique explanatus, Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34.—***II.** Trop., of speech, to make plain or clear, to explain (class.; syn.: explico, expono, interpretor): qualis differentia sit honesti et decori, facilius intelligi quam explanari potest, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 4: rem latentem explicare definiendo, obscuram explanare interpretando, etc., Cic. Brut. 42, 152: explanare apertiusque dicere aliquid, id. Fin. 2, 19, 60: docere et explanare, id. Off. 1, 28, 101: aliquid conjecturā, id. de Or. 2, 69, 280: rem, id. Or. 24, 80: quem amicum tuum ais fuisse istum, explana mihi, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 33: de cuius hominis moribus pauca prius explananda sunt, quam initium narrandi faciam, Sall. C. 4, 5.—***Pass. impers.**: iuxta quod flumen, aut ubi fuerit, non satis explanatur, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 97.—***2.** To utter distinctly: et ille juravit, expressit, explanavitque verba, quibus, etc., Plin. Pan. 64, 3.—Hence, **explanātus**, a, um, P. a. (acc. to II.), plain, distinct (rare): claritas in voce, in lingua etiam explanata vocum impressio, i. e. an articulate pronunciation, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19: parum explanatis vocibus sermo praeruptus, Sen. de Ira, 1, 1, 4.—***Adv. explanāte**, plainly, clearly, distinctly: scriptum, Gell. 16, 8, 3.—***Comp.**: ut definire rem cum explanatus, tum etiam uberior (opp. presse et anguste), Cic. Or. 33, 117.

ex-planto, āre, v. a., to pull up, root out a plant (post-Aug.): pampinos, Col. 4, 14, 1; cf. id. 4, 29, 11; 11, 2, 33 al.

explaudo, ēre, v. explodo.

explementum, i, n. [expleo], that which fills up. **I.** Lit., of food, a filling, stuffing: inanimentis explementum quærto, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 19: cacumina arborum explementum esse ventris, Sen. Ep. 110, 12.—***II.** Trop., of speech, a complement, supplement: quod sequitur... explementum esse, Sen. Suas. 2, 20.

explendescō, ēre, v. exsplendescō.

ex-plēo, ēvi, ētum, 2 (archaic form explanent, for explanent, acc. to Fest. p. 80; cf. solinunt, nequunt, daneunt, for solent, nequeunt, dant; v. do, redeo and soleo init.; inf. praes. experier, Lucr. 6, 21.—Contracted form experis, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205; Verg. A. 7, 766: explessent, Liv. 23, 22, 1; 37, 47, 7; inf. explesse, Verg. A. 2, 536 al.), v. a. [PLEO, whence plenus, compleo, suppleo]. **I.** To fill up, fill full, fill (class.). **A.** Lit.: fossam aggere, Caes. B. G. 7, 79 fin.: fossas, id. ib. 82, 3; Dig. 39, 3, 24; cf. paludem cratibus atque aggere, Caes. B. G. 7, 53, 1: neque inferiens verba, quasi rimas expleat, Cic. Or. 69, 231: vulnera, Plin. 35, 6, 21, § 38: cicatrices, id. 36, 21, 42, § 156: alopecias, id. 34, 18, 53, § 177: bovem strictis frondibus, i. e. to give him his fill, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28: se, to fill, cram one's self, Plaut. Curc. 3, 16; Cels. 1, 2 fin.; cf. edim atque ambabus malis expletis vorem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 74: ut milites contingant inter se atque omnem munitionem expleant, Caes. B. C. 1, 21, 3: locum (cohortes), i. e. to occupy completely, id. ib. 1, 45, 4: explevi totas ceras quattuor, have filled, written full, Plaut. Curc. 3, 40: deum bonis omnibus explere mundum, Cic. Univ. 3: expleti (voce) oris janua raditur, filled up, Lucr. 4, 532, v. Lachm. ad h. l.: aliquem numerum, Caes. B. C. 3, 4 fin.: numerum, Liv. 5, 10, 10; 24, 11, 4; Verg. A. 6, 545: centurias, to have the full number of votes, Liv. 37, 47, 7: tribus, id. 3, 64, 8: justam muri altitudinem, Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 4: His rebus celeriter id, quod Avarici deperierat, expletur, is filled up, made good, id. ib. 7, 31, 4; Liv. 23, 22, 1: sic explevit, quod utrique defuit, Cic. Brut. 42, 154.—***B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., to fill up, complete, finish: id autem ejusmodi est, ut additum ad virtutem auctoritatem videatur habiturum et expleturum cumulate vitam beatam, make quite complete, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 42; cf. damnationem, id. Caecin. 10, 29: partem relictam, id. Off. 3, 7, 34: damna, Liv.

3, 68, 3; cf. id. 30, 5, 5: explet concluditque sententias, Cic. Or. 69, 230; cf.: sententias mollioribus numeris, id. ib. 13, 40: animum gaudio, Ter. And. 2, 2, 2.—***2.** In partic. **a.** To satisfy, sate, glut, appease a longing, or one who longs (the fig. being that of filling or stuffing with food): quas (litteras Graecas) sic avidae arripui quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: famem, Phaedr. 4, 18, 5; cf.: jejunam cupidinem, Lucr. 4, 876: libidines (with satiare), Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 424, 30 (Rep. 6, 1); cf.: explere cupiditates, satiare odium, id. Part. Or. 27, 96: libidinem, id. Cael. 20, 49: odium factis dictisque, Liv. 4, 32, 12; Tac. A. 15, 52: desiderium, Liv. 1, 9, 15: iram, id. 7, 30, 15; cf.: omnem expectationem diuturni desiderii nostri, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205: avaritiam pecuniae, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 150; Tac. H. 2, 13: spem omnium, Just. 22, 8; Liv. 35, 44, 4; Suet. Aug. 75 fin. et saep.: me, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 67; cf.: non enim vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 1: se caede diu optata, Liv. 31, 24, 11: tantum regem (divitiis), Just. 9, 2: aliquem muneribus, Sall. J. 13, 6; 20, 1; Cic. Phil. 2, 20, 50: omnis suos divitiis, Sall. C. 51, 34: animum suum (amore), Ter. And. 1, 2, 17: animum gaudio, id. ib. 2, 2, 2; cf. id. Hec. 5, 1, 28; 5, 2, 19: corda tuendo, Verg. A. 8, 265; cf.: expleri mentem nequit ardescitque tuendo Phoenissa, id. ib. 1, 713: expletur lacrimis dolor, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 33: alicujus crudelitatem sanguine, Crassus ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 225.—***And reflex.**: ut eorum agris expleti atque saturati cum hoc cumulo quaestus decederent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 42 fin.—***Poet.**: aliquem alicujus rei (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 463, and v. impleo): animumque explesse juvabit ulticris flammae, to have sated the mind with the fire of revenge, Verg. A. 2, 536.—***b.** To fulfil, discharge, execute, perform a duty: amicitiae munus, Cic. Lael. 19, 67: susceptum rei publicae munus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: excusatione officium scribendi, id. Fam. 16, 25: mandatum, Dig. 17, 1, 27.—***c.** Of time, to complete, finish, bring to a close: tum signis omnibus ad idem principium stellisque revocatis, expletum annum habeto, Cic. Rep. 6, 22 fin.: fatales annos, Tib. 1, 3, 53: quosdam in Aetolia ducentos annos explere, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154: explebat annum trigesimum, Tac. H. 1, 48.

II.** (Ex in privative signif.; v. ex, III. A.). To unload: navibus explebant sese terrasque replebant, i. e. disembarked, exonerabant se, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 545 (Ann. v. 310 ed. Vahl).—Hence, **ex-plētus**, a, um, P. a., full, complete, perfect: quod undique perfectum expletumque sit omnibus suis numeris ac partibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 37: undique expleta et perfecta forma honestatis, id. Fin. 2, 15, 48: ea, quae natura desiderat, expleta cumulateque habere, id. Off. 2, 5, 18: expletum omnibus suis partibus, id. Fin. 3, 9, 32: vita animi corporisque expleta virtutibus, id. ib. 5, 13, 37: expleta rerum comprehensio, id. Ac. 2, 7, 21.—Absol.**: parum expleta desiderant, Quint. 9, 4, 116.

***expletio**, ōnis, f. [expleo, I. B. 2. a.], a satisfying: in ea expletione naturae summi boni finem consistere, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40.

expletivus, a, um, adj. [expleo], serving to fill out, expletive; in the later grammarians, conjunctiones, such as quidem, equidem, autem, quoque, Don. p. 1763 P.; Charis. p. 199 lb. al.

expletōr, ōris, m. [id.], he who fills, completes, finishes, Hier. in Pelag. 1, 32 init.

expletus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from expleo.

explicābilis, e, adj. [explico], that may be explained, explicable (very rare): mensura, Plin. 4, 13, 23, § 98.—***Adv.**: **explicābiliter**, in an explicable manner, acc. to Diom. p. 401 P.; Mar. Plot. de Metr. p. 2623.

explicanter, adv. [id.], intelligibly, plainly, Pomp. Gram. Comm. Art. Don. p. 343, 2 Lindem.

explicāte, adv., v. explico, P. a. fin.

explicatio, ōnis, f. [explico], an unfolding, uncoiling (for the most part only in Cic.). ***I.** Lit.: est quasi rudentis explicatio, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127.—***II.** Trop.

of speech, an unfolding, expounding, an explication, exposition, explanation: multa ad ea, quae quaerimus, explicatio tua ista profecerit, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 14: naturae, id. Div. 2, 63, 129: explicatio fabularum et enodatio nominum, id. N. D. 3, 24, 62: illustris perpolitique, id. de Or. 2, 27, 120: mira in disserendo, id. Brut. 38, 143: difficilior, Quint. 1, 10, 49: inflata, Sen. Ep. 114.

explicātor, ōris, m. [id.], an expounder, explainer (Ciceron.): rerum explicator prudens, severus, gravis, Cic. Or. 9, 31; id. Inv. 2, 2, 6.

* **explicātrix**, icis, f. [id.], she that expounds or explains: orationis perpetuae ad persuadendum accommodatae, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 32.

1. explicātus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from explicō.

2. explicātus, ūs, m. [explico], an unfolding, stretching apart. * **I.** Lit.: alterno crurum explicatu, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166. — * **II.** Trop., of speech, an explication, exposition: (natura deorum) quam difficiles explicatus haberet, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 93.

explicit, v. explicō fin. **Explicit**.

explicitus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from explicō.

ex-plico, āvi and ūi (the latter first in Verg. G. 2, 280; afterwards freq.; Hor. C. 3, 29, 16; 4, 9, 44; id. S. 2, 125; Liv. 7, 23, 6 et saep.; cf. Gell. 1, 7, 20), ātum or itum (Cic. uses mostly ātum, Caes. ātum and itum; cf. explicatos, Caes. B. C. 1, 78, 4; with explicitis, id. ib. 3, 75, 2; and, explicitus, id. ib. 1, 73, 2; upon these forms v. Neue, Formenl. 2, pp. 479 sq., 550 sq.), 1, v. a., to unfold, uncoil, unroll, unfurl, spread out, loosen, undo (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense; syn.: expedio, extrico, enodo, unculo; explano, expono, interpreto). **I.** Lit.: velum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 7: non explicata veste neque proposito argenteo, etc., spread out, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: volumen, to open, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 101: suas pennas (ales), Ov. Am. 2, 6, 55: plenas plagas, Mart. 1, 56, 8: perturbatum et confusum agmen, to put in order, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14, 2: capillum pectine, Varr. L. L. 5, § 129 Müll.: fusos, to unwind, Mart. 4, 54, 10: frontem sollicitam, to free from wrinkles, to smooth, Hor. C. 3, 29, 16, for which: explicare seria contractae frontis, id. S. 2, 125; cf. mare, i. e. to calm, Sen. Herc. Oet. 455: si ex his te laqueis exueris ac te aliqua via ac ratione explicaris, hast extricatus, freed thyself, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 151: se (ex funibus ancorarum), Dig. 9, 2, 29: inimicae et oves, difficile se (apibus) e lanis earum explicantibus, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 62: se explicat angustum, Juv. 12, 55. — **B.** Transf., to spread out, stretch out, extend, deploy, display: aciem, Liv. 7, 23, 6; 40, 4, 40, 5, 26 al.; cf. ordinem, id. 2, 46, 3: agmen, id. 10, 20, 3: cohortes (longa legio), Verg. G. 2, 280: se turmatim (equites), Caes. B. C. 3, 93, 3; cf. mid.: priusquam plane legiones explicari et consistere possent, id. ib. 2, 26, 4; and: ut ordo omnium navium explicari posset, Liv. 37, 23, 10: per obstantis catervas Explicuit sua victor arma, Hor. C. 4, 9, 44: atria congestos satis explicatura clientes, Stat. Th. 1, 146: ut forum laxaremus et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicaremus, extend, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14; cf.: unde pons in oppidum pertinens explicatur, Sall. H. 3, 20: orbes (serpens), Ov. M. 15, 720: frondes omnes (pampinus), Verg. G. 2, 335: se (montes), Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 118: arida ligna in flammis (ignis), Lucr. 2, 882: convivium, i. e. to set out richly, to furnish, Mart. 1, 100, 13: explicavi meam rem post illa lucro, i. e. amplified, enlarged, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 5.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen. (very seldom): explicata atque excute intelligentiam tuam, ut videas quae sit, etc., display, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 81: Siciliam multis undique cinctam periculis explicavit, has set at large, set free (qs. released from toils, snares), id. de Imp. Pomp. 11, 30; cf.: quemadmodum se explicent dicendo, id. Fl. 4, 10: da operam, ut te explices, huc quam primum venias, Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, D. 2. — **B.** In partic. **1.** To disentangle, set in order, arrange, regulate, settle, adjust any thing complicated or difficult: pulcre ego hanc explicatam tibi rem dabo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1,

20: peto a te, ut ejus negotia explices et expedias, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 2: negotia, id. Att. 5, 12, 3; cf. id. ib. 16, 3, 5: belli rationem, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35; cf.: rationem salutis, id. Fam. 6, 1, 2: rem frumentariam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 4 fin.: si Faberius nobis nomen illud explicat, noli quaerere, quanti, settles, i. e. pays that item, Cic. Att. 13, 29, 2: Faberianum, id. ib. § 3; cf.: si qui debitores, quia non possint explicare pecuniam, differant solutionem, Dig. 42, 1, 31: consilium, Caes. B. C. 1, 78, 4; cf.: his explicitis rebus, id. ib. 3, 75, 2: subvenire tempestati quavis ratione sapientis est; coque magis, si plus adipiscare re explicatā boni, quam addubitātā mali, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: ea, quae per defunctum inchoata sunt, per heredem explicari debent, Dig. 27, 1, 1: transiit ad elegos: hos quoque feliciter explicui, Plin. Ep. 7, 4, 7 (cf. under **Explicit**): iter commodum explicui, excepto quod, etc., Plin. Ep. 8, 1, 1: fugam, Phaedr. 4, 7, 15: nihilo plus explicat ac si insanire pareat, etc., will make no more out of it, Hor. S. 2, 3, 270. — **2.** Of speech, to develop, unfold, set forth, exhibit, treat, state: vitam alterius totam explicare, Civ. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27: perfice, ut Crassus haec, quae coartavit et peranguste reiserit in oratione sua, dilatet nobis atque explicet, id. de Or. 1, 35, 163: explicando excutiendoque verbo, id. Part. Or. 36, 124: aliquid expedite, id. Brut. 67, 237: aliquid apertissime planissimeque, id. Verr. 2, 2, 64, § 156: aliquid definitione, id. Fin. 3, 10, 33: funera fando, Verg. A. 2, 362: philosophiam, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 6; cf.: philosophiam diligentissime Graecis litteris, id. Ac. 1, 2, 4: summorum oratorum Graecas orationes, id. de Or. 1, 34, 155: geometricum quiddam aut physicum aut dialecticum (corresp. to expedire), id. Div. 2, 59, 122: non de aegritudine solum, sed de omni animi perturbatione explicabo, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: de scorpionibus et catapultis, Vitr. 10, 22: ut explicemus, quae sint materiae, etc., Quint. 10, 5, 1. — **Pass. impers.**: quae vero auxilia sunt capitis, eo loco explicitum est, Cels. 4, 2. — Hence, **1. explicātus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** Lit., spread out: Capua planissimo in loco explicata, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: vallis, Pall. Aug. 11, 2. — **B.** Trop. **1.** Well ordered, regular: in causa facili atque explicata, Cic. Planc. 2, 5. — **2.** Plain, clear: nisi explicata solutione non sum discessurus, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 4. — **Comp.**: litterae tuae, quibus nihil potest esse explicatius, nihil perfectius, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 2. — **Sup.**: explicatissima responsa, Aug. Ep. 34 fin. — **3.** Assured, certain: nec habet explicatam aut exploratam rationem salutis suae, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 2. — * **Adv.**: **explicitē**, plainly, clearly: qui distincte, qui explicite, qui abundanter et rebus et verbis dicunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53. — **Comp.**: explicatius, August. Civ. D. 19, 4. — **2. explicītus**, a, um, P. a. (acc. to II. B. 1.), lit., disentangled, i. e. free from obstacles, easy: in his erat angustis res: sed ex propositis consiliis duobus explicitus videbatur, Ilerdam reverti, Caes. B. C. 1, 78, 2.

Explicit, in late Lat., at the end of a book, is prob. an abbreviation of explicitus (est liber), the book is ended (acc. to signif. II. B. 1.); cf.: explicitum nobis usque ad sua cornua librum refert, Mart. 11, 107, 1: solemus completis opusculis ad distinctionem rei alterius sequentis medium interponere *Explicit* aut *Feliciter* aut aliquid istius modi, Hier. Ep. 28, 4.

ex-plōdo (ex-plaudo), si, sum, 3, v. a., Gr. *πτεροκομῆν*, to drive out or off by clapping; orig. a scenic word said of a player, to hiss or hoot off, explode him. **I.** Prop.: histrio exsibilatur et exploditur, Cic. Par. 3, 26; cf.: Aesopum explodi video, id. de Or. 1, 61, 259: aliquem e scena non modo sibilis sed etiam convicio, id. Rosc. Com. 11, 30: nam satis est equitem mihi plaudere, ut audax Contemptis alis explosa Arbuseula (mima) dixit, Hor. S. 1, 10, 77; cf.: pars plaudite ergo, pars offensi explaudite, Aus. Sept. Sap. de Thal. fin. — **II.** Transf. beyond the scenic sphere, **A.** To drive out or away (rare; not in Cic.): aliquem in Arpinos, Afran. ap. Non. 186, 16: (alios) in arenam aut litus, to cast out, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10. — **Poet.**: noctem explaudentibus alis, to scare away, Lucr. 4,

710. — **B.** To reject, disapprove (Ciceron.): te illud idem, quod tum explosum et ejecutum est, nunc retulisse demoror, Cic. Clu. 31, 86; cf.: explosae ejectaeque sententiae, id. Fin. 5, 8, 31; and id. Off. 1, 2, 6: hoc genus divinationis vita exposcit, id. Div. 2, 41, 86: multa dixi in ignobilem regem, quibus totus est explosus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 3: fitione pristina explosa, abolished, Just. Inst. 1, 12, 6.

explorātē, adv., with certainty, etc., v. exploro, P. a. fin.

exploratio, ōnis, f. [exploro], an examination, exploration (post-Aug.): surculi, Col. 3, 9, 5: exploratione occulta fallere aliquem, Tac. H. 3, 54. — **II.** In partic., in milit. lang., a spying, Dig. 49, 16, 3.

explorator, ōris, m. [id.], a searcher out, examiner, explorer; a prying person, a spy (not in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: rerum, Lucil. ap. Non. 366, 31: suppositicius, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 71. — **B.** Adj., searching: ignes, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. praef. 11: foci, Mart. 8, 51, 4. — **II.** In partic. **A.** In milit. lang. (a) *A spy, scout*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12, 2; 2, 5, 4; 2, 11, 3; 2, 17, 1 et saep. — (β) *Plur., skirmishers*, Tac. H. 2, 17; cf. Inscr. Orell. 5877 sqq. — **B.** Explorator viae, one who ran before the emperor to clear the way, Suet. Tib. 60.

exploratorius, a, um, adj. [explorator, II.], of or belonging to searching out, exploratory (post-Aug.): coronae, a reward for scouts or those who sought out and pursued the enemy, Suet. Calig. 45: scaphae, spy-boats, Veg. Mil. 5, 7.

exploratus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from exploro.

ex-plōro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to search out, seek to discover, to examine, investigate, explore (class.; in Cic. esp. freq. in the part. perf. and P. a.; syn.: speculor, scitor, sciscitor, percontor, quaero, interrogo).

I. In gen. (a) With acc.: explora rem totam, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 5: fugam domini, id. Verr. 2, 5, 17, § 44: ambitum Africae, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 8: altera (manus) motu caecum iter explorat, Ov. M. 10, 456: vehiculorum onera, Suet. Tib. 18: glebas gustu, Col. 2, 2, 20: panis potionisque bonitatem gustu, Tac. A. 12, 66 et saep.: ad explorandum idoneum locum castris, for choosing out, Caes. B. C. 1, 81, 1: insidias, to seek out, Verg. G. 3, 537. — (β) With rel. clause: explorare, qui homines inhabitarent, Petr. 116: apud se explorare, an expediat sibi consilium, Dig. 17, 1, 2 fin.: exploratum est, ubi controversia incipiat, Quint. 7, 1, 8. — **b.** In the part. perf., examined, ascertained, known: exploratum et provisum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 110: jam explorata nobis sunt ea, quae, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 13: perspecta et explorata perscribere, id. Att. 3, 15, 8; cf.: res non incertis jactatae rumoribus, sed compertae et exploratae, Liv. 42, 13, 1: de numero eorum omnia se habere explorata Remi dicebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 4; id. B. C. 2, 31, 5. — In abl. neutr. absol.: explorato, if being ascertained, i. e. when he knew: explorato, jam profectos amicos, Tac. H. 2, 49.

II. In partic. **A.** In milit. lang., to spy out, reconnoitre: speculatoribus in omnes partes dimissis, explorat, quo commodissime itinere vallum transire possit, Caes. B. G. 5, 49 fin.; cf. id. ib. 5, 50, 3: itinera egressusque ejus, postremo loca atque tempora cuncta explorat, Sall. J. 35, 5: Siciliam adiit, Africam exploravit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 34: occulte explorare loca, Caes. B. C. 1, 66, 2: explorato hostium consilio, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18, 2. — In the neutr. absol.: ante explorato et subsidii positus, Liv. 23, 42, 9; so id. 23, 43, 7; 27, 2 fin. — **B.** To try, test, put to the proof (perh. not ante-Aug.): et suspensa foci explorat robora fumus, Verg. G. 1, 175: taurus in adversis explorat cornua truncis, Luc. 2, 603; cf.: hoc jugulo dextram explora, Sil. 11, 358: animos, Ov. A. 1, 456; Liv. 37, 7, 10: explorans quid hostes agerent, id. 37, 28, 6: haec exploranda per impigros juvenes esse, id. 22, 55: secundae res animos, Tac. H. 1, 15: tyranni fidem, Luc. 8, 582. — Hence, **exploratus**, a, um, P. a. Lit., ascertained; hence, established, confirmed, certain, sure: ut ei jam exploratus et domi conditus consulatus videatur, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: magna et prope ex-

plorata spes, id. Phil. 10, 10, 20; id. Off. 3, 33, 117; id. Tusc. 5, 9, 27: victoria, Caes. B. G. 7, 52, 2: ratio, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 64: litterae exploratae a timore, i. e. *affording certainty, confidence*, id. Att. 3, 17, 1 et saep.: de quo mihi exploratum est, ita esse, ut scribis, *I am certain, convinced*, id. Fam. 2, 16, 6; cf. id. Ac. 2, 17, 54: quis est tam stultus, cui sit exploratum, se ad vesperum esse victurum? id. de Sen. 19, 67: in qua (amicitia) nihil fidum, nihil exploratum habeam, id. Lael. 26, 97: exploratam habere pacem, id. Phil. 7, 6, 16: (Deus) habet exploratum, fore, etc., id. N. D. 1, 19, 51: pro explorato habebat, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 5, 3.—*Comp.*: facilius et explorator devotio legionum fore videtur, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4.—*Sup.*: exploratissima victoria, Vell. 84, 1.—*Adv.*: **explorātē**, with certainty, for a certainty, securely, surely (for the most part only in Cic.): haec ita sentio, iudico, ad te explorato scribo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, 3; cf. iudicare, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 6: satis explorato perceptum et cognitum, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 1: navigare, id. Fam. 16, 8, 1.—*Comp.*: exploratus promittere, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 5.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

* **explōsio**, ōnis, f. [explodo], a driving off by clapping, an exploding: ludorum explosiones et funerum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 4.

explōsus, a, um, *Part.*, from explodo.

expōlio, ōvi or ōi, itum, 4. v. a., to smooth off, make smooth, polish. **I.** Lit.: hac (i. e. herinacei) cute expoliuntur vestes, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 135: libellus arida pumice expolitus, Cat. 1, 2: aedes expolitae, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 18: expolitus paries, Vit. 7, 9; cf. under *P. a.*: signum, Quint. 2, 19, 3: scabritias unguium, Plin. 24, 4, 6, § 12.—*Pass.* in mid. force: nunquam concessavimus poliri, expoliri, pingi, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 11.—**II.** Trop., to polish, finish, accomplish, embellish, improve, refine, elaborate: parentes (liberos) expoliunt, docent litteras, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 45; cf.: Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus expolivit, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 139: vir omni vita atque victu excultus atque expolitus, id. Brut. 25, 95: illi te expoliendum limandumque permittas, Plin. Ep. 1, 10: Graeca doctrina expolitus, Gell. 15, 11, 3: nox te expolivit hominemque reddidit, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 40: nihil omnibus ex partibus perfectum natura expolivit, id. Inv. 2, 1, 3: inventum, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 27: eandem rem eodem modo dicere... id obtundere auditorem est, non rem expolire, id. 4, 42, 54: partiones, Cic. Inv. 1, 41, 76: orationem, Quint. 8, 3, 42: consilium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 60: opus, id. Mil. 4, 4, 38.—**B.** Com., to polish off, i. e. to ruin: qui amat, nequit quin nihili sit atque improbis artibus se expoliat, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 3.—Hence, **expolitus**, a, um, *P. a.*, polished, smooth, neat, clean: dens expolitor, Cat. 39, 20: frumentum expolitiora, Col. 2, 20, 6: villae expolitissimae, Scipio Afric. ap. Gell. 2, 20, 6.

expōlitio, ōnis, f. [expolio], a smoothing off, rubbing up, polishing, finishing. **I.** Lit.: parietum, pavimentorum, a plastering, Vit. 6 fin.; 7 praef. fin.: urbana, i. e. of a house in the city, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 6: miniacea, Vit. 7, 9.—**II.** Trop., of speech, an adorning, embellishing. **A.** In gen.: in verbis inest quasi materia quaedam: in numero autem expolitio, Cic. Or. 55, 185; id. de Or. 1, 12, 50; id. Inv. 1, 40, 74.—**B.** In partic., as a fig. of speech, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54 sq.

expōlitor, ōris, m. [id.], a polisher, August. in Psal. 85, 12.

expōlitus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from expolio.

expōno, pōsui, pōsitum, 3 (ante-class. perf. exposivit, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 27; sync. expostus, Verg. A. 10, 694; Stat. Th. 7, 197), v. a., to put or set out, to set forth, expose (class.; most freq. in the trop. signif.; cf.: expedio, explanare, explicare). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: stravit pelliculis haedinis lectulos et exposuit vasa Samia, set out, Cic. Mur. 36, 75: vasa, id. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 35: apparatus in porticibus, Suet. Caes. 10; cf.: aliquid in publico, Plin. 35, 7, 33, § 52; cf. id. 15, 5, 6, § 21: herbam in sole, Col. 12, 28, 1: aliquem ictu, to put out, turn out, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 14: cubito, id. Cas. 4, 4, 27.—**B.**

In partic. **1.** Of children, to expose: puellam ad necem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 18; id. Cas. prol. 41; Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37; Cic. Rep. 2, 2; Liv. 1, 4, 5; cf. id. 1, 6, 3: ad januam matris, Suet. Claud. 27 al.—**2.** Naut. t. t. **a.** To set on shore, to land, disembark: milites ex navibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 37, 1; for which: socios de puppibus, Verg. A. 10, 288: milites in terram, Caes. B. C. 3, 23, 2: expositis omnibus copiis, id. ib. 3, 29, 2; 1, 31 fin.; Liv. 24, 40, 9: ibi in terram, id. 34, 8, 7; Front. Strat. 2, 5, 44; cf.: in litora, Liv. 37, 28, 8: aegra mancipia in insulam, Suet. Claud. 25; but also with *abl.*: in Africa, Liv. 28, 44, 10 Drak. N. cr.: in terra, Vell. 2, 79, 4: in litore, Suet. Caes. 4; Just. 22, 5; Liv. 2, 22, 3; 26, 17, 2; Sen. Ep. 53, 2: in portu, Just. 18, 1, 3: ibi Themistoclem, Nep. Them. 8, 7: ad eum locum milites, Caes. B. C. 3, 6, 3: quibus regionibus exercitum exposuisset, id. ib. 3, 29 fin.: expositum peregrinis arenis os, Ov. M. 11, 56: quartā vix demum exponitur hora, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: advexi frumentum; exposui, vendo meum, etc., have unloaded, unpacked, opened, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: merces, Dig. 14, 2, 10.—**b.** To throw on the ground, throw down: paene exposivit cubito, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 34.—**c.** To throw overboard: si propter necessitatem adversae tempestatis expositum onus fuerit, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 8.—**3.** Mercant. t. t.: pecuniam, to offer a sum to one, place at one's disposal, to be ready to pay: de Oppio bene curasti, quod ei doct. exposuisti, Cic. Att. 5, 4, 3 (for which, aperuisti, id. ib. 5, 1, 2).—**4.** Pregn., to leave exposed or unprotected, to expose, lay open (not ante-Aug.): ad ictus, Liv. 9, 35, 6; Curt. 8, 14, 31: ille ad omnes ictus expositus, id. 9, 5, 9: ne inermes provinciae barbaris nationibus exponerentur, Tac. H. 3, 5: exercitum hosti, Flor. 3, 11; Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 67: ceteris animalibus imbecillitatem hominum, Lact. 3, 23, 10; id. Epit. 9, 1; Val. Max. 7, 1, ext. 2: piscibus beluisque, Petr. 115: exposito solibus loco, Plin. 15, 5, 6, § 21.—*Pass. absol.*: (iracundi) simplices videntur, quia expositi sunt, Sen. de Ira, 2, 16, 3.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen.: totam causam, iudices, explicemus atque ante oculos expositam consideremus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 12, 34; cf.: vitam alterius in oculis conspectuque omnium exponere, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27: disciplina puerilis publice exposita, id. Rep. 4, 3: orationem, to publish, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227; cf.: capita exposita nec explicata, id. Brut. 44, 164: erant huic studio maxima exposita praemia, id. de Or. 1, 4, 15: praemium, to set forth, propose, id. Quint. 23, 74: vitam suam exponere ad imitandum juventuti, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 104, 3: factum expositum ad imitandum, id. Phil. 2, 44, 114: exposita ad exemplum nostra re publica, id. Rep. 1, 46: opprobrio ad omnium convicia exposito, Suet. Caes. 49: expositum ad invidiam nomen, Tac. H. 2, 53: nomen Dei, to prostitute, dishonor, Lact. 1, 7.—**B.** In partic., of speech, to set forth, exhibit, relate, explain, expound; constr. with *acc.* and *inf.* or a *rel. clause* as object, or with *de*: coepit rationem huius operis scientissime Gallus exponere, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: talis coetus, qualem exposui, id. ib. 1, 26: quae adhuc exposui, id. ib. 2, 23: obscura dilucide, id. Fin. 4, 1, 1: rem pluribus verbis, id. ib. 3, 4, 15: rem breviter, id. Cat. 3, 1, 3: mandata in senatu, id. de Or. 2, 12, 49: narrationem, id. Or. 62, 210: sententias ejus disputationis hoc libro, id. Lael. 1, 3: artes rhetoricas, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: disputationem alicui, id. Rep. 1, 8: sermonem de amicitia alicui, id. Lael. 1, 3: eadem multitudini, Caes. B. G. 7, 38, 4: expone igitur primum animos remanere post mortem, tum docebis, etc., explain, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 26: apud eosdem (censores), qui magistratu abierint, edant et exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint, id. Leg. 3, 20, 47: ex memoria alicui quid senatus censuerit, id. Cat. 3, 6, 13: ab initio, res quemadmodum gesta sit, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 14; id. Rep. 1, 26; cf.: hoc de quo modo exposuit Antonius, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102; id. Fam. 1, 9, 10: expone nunc de reprehendendo, id. Part. Or. 12, 44.—In *abl. neutr. absol.*: Caesar contione advocata... exposito, quid iniquitas loci posset, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 52, 2 Oud.; so, exposito quod nuntiatur erat, Curt. 4, 13: quasi gesta bello expositurus, Tac. A. 15, 72: summum bonum exposuit

vacuitatem doloris, i. q. definivit, *be defined*, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 14 Madv.; cf. ib. 5, 8, 22; and, expositio, ib. § 21.—Hence, **expositus**, a, um, *P. a.*, qs. publicly set out; hence, open, free, accessible. **A.** Lit.: limen, Stat. S. 1, 2, 24: census, open to all, id. ib. 2, 2, 152: numen (with nulli negatum), Luc. 5, 103; cf.: (homo) obvis et expositus, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 2.—*As subst.*: **exposita**, grum, n., the open parts, those exposed to view: frontem ejus tantum novi et exposita, quae ostendit etiam transeuntibus, Sen. Ep. 55, 6.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Accessible, affable: mores, Stat. S. 5, 3, 246.—**2.** Of authors, intelligible, lucid: optimos quidem, sed tamen eorum candidissimum quemque et maxime expositum velim, Quint. 2, 5, 19.—**3.** In a bad sense, common, vulgar: qui nihil expositum solet deducere, etc., Juv. 7, 54.—*Adv.*: **expōsite**, plainly, clearly: non exposite et aperte ostendere, sed recondita significatione, Gell. 3, 2, 14.

exporrectus, a, um, *Part.*, from exporrigo.

ex-porrigo, rexi, rectum, 3 (contr. imper. exporger, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53), v. a., to stretch out, spread out, extend (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: equites in longitudinem, Auct. B. Afr. 78, 4: munitiones, id. 42 fin.: crura exporrigentia se, Plin. 11, 48, 108, § 216: se (polypti), id. 9, 30, 48, § 91: hinc orti montes longo se jugo exporrigunt, Mel. 1, 19, 13: sesamam in sole, Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 98: illic purpureo lato exporrecta cubili, stretched out, Prud. Hamart. 856: exporrecto labello, i. e. protruded, Pers. 3, 82: exporger frontem, i. e. unwrinkle, smooth, clear up, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53.—**II.** Trop.: menses et annos et longam seriem, Sen. Brev. Vit. 9: secundum vires tuas exporrigens da pauperi, Vulg. Sirach, 14, 13.

exportatio, ōnis, f. [exporto]. **I.** A carrying out, exportation: rerum, quibus abundaremus, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 13.—**II.** Banishment, deportation, Sen. Tranq. 11, 7.

ex-porto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to bear or carry out, to bring out, convey away, export (class.): per mare e Phoenice Europam (Juppiter), Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5: aurum quotannis ex Italia Hierosolymam, Cic. Fl. 28, 67: aurum argentumque inde, id. Vatin. 5, 12: frumentum in fame, id. Fl. 7, 17: magnum numerum frumenti, vim mellis, etc., Syracusis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 176; 2, 4, 10, § 23: corpora luce carentum tectis, Verg. G. 4, 256; Suet. Dom. 17: ne qui manus attulerit steriles intro ad nos, gravidas foras exportet, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 4: Sigambri finibus suis excesserant suaeque omnia exportaverant, *Caes. B. G. 4, 18 fin.: oportumentum in ultimis terras exportandum! to be sent away, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 40.

ex-posco, pōposci, 3, v. a., to ask earnestly, to beg, request, to entreat, implore (rare but class.). **I.** In gen.: quam (misericordiam) ipse non implorat, ego autem repugnante hoc et imploro et exposco, *Cic. Mil. 34, 92: signum proeli, Caes. B. G. 7, 19, 4; for which, *absol.*: exposcentibus militibus, id. B. C. 3, 90 fin.: pacem precibus, Liv. 1, 16, 3; 3, 5, 14; so, pacem deorum exposcentes, Just. 18, 6: ut acrius exposcerent quae sciebat negaturum, Tac. H. 4, 19: victoriam ab diis, Caes. B. C. 2, 5, 3; for which: quod deos immortales inter nuncupanda vota exposcosi, Liv. 7, 40, 5.—With *inf.*: Iliacos iterum audire labores Exposcit, Verg. A. 4, 79.—**II.** In partic., for the usual deprecare, to demand to be delivered up for punishment, as a prisoner, etc.: ad exposcendos eos legati exemplo Lacedaemone missi sunt, Liv. 38, 31, 3 (cf. of the same, ib. 33, 2, deprecandos): alique, Nep. Them. 8, 5; id. Hannib. 7, 6; cf.: Messene exposcentibus Achaes noxios dedit, Liv. 39, 50, 9.

expōsite, adv., plainly, clearly; v. expono, *P. a. fin.*

* **expōsiticius** or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [expono, I. B. 1.], exposed, founding: puella, Plaut. Cas. prol. 79.

expōitio, ōnis, f. [expono]. **I.** An exposing of an infant (post-class.), Justin. 1, 4, 9; 1, 5, 4.—**II.** Of speech. **A.** A setting

forth, exposition, an exhibiting, showing; a narration: cursum contentiones magis requirunt; expositiones rerum tarditatem, Cic. Or. 63, 212; Auct. Her. 1, 10, 17; 1, 3, 4; 2, 2, 3; Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; Quint. 4, 1, 35; 4, 2, 2 et saep. —**B.** A definition, explanation: duplices summi boni, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 21 (cf. exponere, id. ib. § 22 Madv.; and 5, 5, 14, p. 635).

expositiuncula, ae, f. dim. [expositio, II.], a brief exposition (late Lat.), Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 37.

expositor, ōris, m. [expono], an expounder, interpreter: somniorum, Firm. Math. 13, 5: juris, Cassiod. Var. 9, 21.

expositus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from expono.

expostulatio, ōnis, f. [expostulo], an expostulation, complaint (rare but class.): cum esset expostulatio facta, Cic. Clu. 59, 161: singulorum, Tac. A. 1, 13. —In plur.: fuerunt nonnulli aculei in C. Caesarem, contumeliae in Gellium, expostulationes cum absente Pompeio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: dum suas quisque nunc querelas nunc expostulationes inserit, Liv. 35, 17, 2.

expostulatus, ūs, m. [id.], a complaint (late Lat. for expostulatio), Symm. Ep. 9, 13.

ex-postūlo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. **I.** To demand vehemently or urgently, to demand, require (mostly post-Aug. for class. exposco; not in Cic., since in Rosc. Com. 17, 50, the true read. is: et postulare; cf. also: peto, exigo, flagito, postulo): aures meae auxilium expostulant, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 25: quae ne civillum quidem bellorum victores expostulaverint, Tac. A. 1, 19: primas sibi partes, id. ib. 15, 53: cum quid expostulabit usus, Col. 12, 2, 3: tarda sunt quae in commune expostulantur, Tac. A. 1, 28: Armeniam praesidiis vacuum fieri, expostulabat, id. ib. 15, 17: expostulat, ut, etc., id. ib. 12, 46: quibus clamoribus expostulatum est, ne, etc., Plin. Pan. 75, 4. —**Absol.** expostulate consensu populi, pax inita, Vell. 2, 77, 1. —**B.** In partic. (cf. exposco, II.), to require to be delivered up, to demand one for punishment: Marius Celsum ad supplicium expostulabant, Tac. H. 1, 45; cf. id. ib. 1, 73: auctores caedis ad poenam, Suet. Dom. 23. —**II.** Cum aliquo (de aliqua re or aliquo) or absol., to find fault, dispute, expostulate with one respecting something; to complain of one (class.; syn.: calumniari, reprehendo, vituperari, increpo, improbo, etc.). —With acc. rei, and cum with abl. pers.: lenis a te et facilis existimari debeo, qui nihil tecum de his ipsis rebus expostulem, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9; cf. id. ib. 3, 10, 6: cum illo injuriam, Ter. And. 4, 1, 15: ne illum quidem Juvenium tecum expostulasti? Cic. Planc. 24, 58. —With acc. alone: qui putant sibi fieri injuriam ultro, si quam fecere ipsi, expostules, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 4. —With acc. and inf. as object: tum obstetrix expostulavit mecum, parum missum sibi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 103: sed locus esse videtur tecum expostulandi, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 6. —With de and abl. rei: regna omnia de nostris cupiditatibus et injuriis expostulant, id. Verr. 2, 3, 89; § 207. —With quia or cur: expostulare, quia, etc., Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 88: mittebat oratores, qui suo nomine expostularent, cur, etc., Tac. A. 13, 37: cur non mecum questus es? aut... iracundius ac vehementius expostulasti? Cic. Sull. 15, 44; cf.: ne expostulent et querantur, se, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 5, 14: verecunde, Dig. 1, 12, 1, § 8.

expōtus, a, um, v. epotus, under epoto.

expressē, adv., with pressure; trop., expressly, etc.; v. exprimo, P. a. fin.

expressim, adv. [expressus, from exprimo], expressly, clearly, distinctly (post-class.), Dig. 46, 3, 98; 49, 1, 19.

expressio, ōnis, f. [exprimo] (post-Aug.), a pressing or squeezing out. **I.** In gen.: mellis, Pall. Jun. 7, 3: spiritus, Vitr. 9, 9. —**II.** In partic. **A.** In mechanics, a forcing apparatus to raise water, Vitr. 1, 1, 8, 7; cf. 2. expressus. —**B.** In architect., a projection, i. e. a fillet, listel, Vitr. 4, 4, fin. —**C.** Of lang., vividness: summā expressionē describere, Ambros. de Cain et Abel, 1, 2, 9.

expressor, ōris, m. [exprimo], one who presses out or brings forth (post-class.); trop.: veritatis (with integrator), Tert. Apol. 46.

1. expressus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from exprimo.

*** 2. expressus**, ūs, m. [exprimo], a forcing apparatus for raising water, Vitr. 8, 7; cf. expressio, II. A.

*** exprētus**, a, um [perh. for exspretus, from ex-sperno; acc. to Salmas. for expretus = expressus], spurned or pressed out, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 42 dub., v. Ritschl.

ex-primo, pressi, pressum, 3, v. a. [premo], to press or squeeze out, to force out (class.). **I.** Lit.: oleum ex malobathro, Plin. 12, 26, 59, § 129: sucum expresso semin. id. 20, 1, 2, § 3: sucum flore, id. 21, 19, 74, § 127: sucum radici, id. 27, 13, 109, § 136; cf.: vinum palmis, oleum sesamiae (dat.), id. 6, 28, 32, § 161: oleum amygdalis, id. 13, 1, 2, § 8: sudorem de corpore, Lucr. 5, 437: lacrimulam oculos terendo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 23: si nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emisit, id. esse fulmen, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: liquorem per densa foramina (cribri), Ov. M. 12, 438; cf.: aquam in altum, Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 39: aquam in altitudinem, Vitr. 8, 7: quantum has (turres) quotidianus agger expresserat, had carried up, raised, Caes. B. G. 7, 22, 4 Oud.: pecuniam alicui, Suet. Oth. 5; id. Vesp. 4. —**B.** Transf. **1.** With an object denoting that out of which something is pressed or squeezed, to press, squeeze, wring: spongiam ex oleo vel aceto, Cels. 5, 24 med.: lanam ex vino vel aceto, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 31; cf.: Venus madidas exprimit imbre comas, Ov. A. A. 3, 224: spongiae expressae inter duas tabulas, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 128: oleam, id. 12, 27, 60, § 130: folia rosae, id. 21, 18, 73, § 122: tuberculum, id. 11, 11, 12, § 29. —**2.** To form by pressure, to represent, form, model, portray, express (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; freq. in the elder Pliny): (faber) et ungues exprimet et molles imitabitur aere capillos, Hor. A. P. 33; cf.: alicujus furorem... verecundiae ruborem, Plin. 34, 14, 40, § 140: expressa in cera ex anulo imago, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 54: imaginem hominis gypso e facie ipsa, Plin. 35, 12, 44, § 153; cf.: effigiem de signis, id. ib.: optime Herculeum Delphis et Alexandrum, etc., id. 34, 8, 19, § 65 et saep.: vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens, exhibiting, showing, Tac. G. 17: pulcher aspectu sit athleta, cujus lacertos exercitatio expressit, has well developed, made muscular, Quint. 8, 3, 10.

II. Trop. **A.** To squeeze or wring out, to extort, wrest, elicit: lex, quam ex natura ipsa arripimus, hausimus, expressimus, qs. pressed out, Cic. Mil. 4, 10: utilitas expressit nomina rerum, has imposed, Lucr. 5, 1029; cf.: cum ab his saepius quaereret, neque ullam omnino vocem exprimere posset, Caes. B. G. 1, 32, 3: expressa est Romanae necessitas obsides dandi, Liv. 2, 13, 4: confessionem concessi maris hosti, id. 37, 31, 5: confessionem cruciatu, Suet. Galb. 10: deditionem ultimā necessitate, Liv. 8, 2, 6: pecunia vi expressa et coacta, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 165: tu si tuis blanditiis a Sicyoniis nummolorum aliquid expresseris, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 9: risum magis quam gemitum, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 7 et saep. —With ut: expressi, ut conficere se tabulas negaret, have constrained, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 112: expressi, ut polliceretur, Curt. 6, 7. —**B.** Transf. (acc. to I. B. 2.), to imitate, copy, represent, to portray, describe, express, esp. in words (cf. reddo): cum magnitudine animi tum liberalitate vitam patris et consuetudinem expresserit, i. e. imitated, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: lex expressa ad naturam, id. Leg. 2, 5, 13: vitia imitatione ex aliquo expressa, id. de Or. 3, 12, 47: rem ante oculos ponit, cum exprimit omnia perspicue, ut res prope dicam manu tentari possit, Auct. Her. 4, 40, 62; cf. id. ib. § 63: hanc speciem Pasiteles caelavit argento et noster expressit Archias versibus, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: mores alicujus oratione, id. de Or. 2, 43, 184: multas nobis imagines fortissimorum virorum expressas scriptores Graeci et Latini reliquerunt, id. Arch. 6, 14; cf. id. ib. 12, 30: in Platonis libris omnibus fere Socrates exprimitur, id. de Or. 3, 4, 15: Mithridaticum bellum mag-

num atque difficile totum ab hoc expressum est, depicted to the life, id. Arch. 9, 21; cf.: ut Euryalum exprimat infans, may resemble, Juv. 6, 81. —With rel.-clause as object: diligenter, quae vis subjecta sit vocibus, id. Fin. 2, 2, 6: exprimere non possum, quanto sim gaudio affectus, tell, express, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 2; Vell. 2, 124, 1: verbis exprimere quid quis sentiat, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 7: quod exprimere dicendo sensa possumus, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: mores in scriptis exprimere, Suet. Vit. Ter. 4. —Of translating into another language, to render, translate: si modo id exprimere Latine potuero, Cic. Rep. 1, 43; cf. id. ib. 1, 44: κατὰ λέξιν, verbum e verbo exprimentes comprehensionem dicemus, id. Ac. 2, 10, 31: nec tamen exprimi verbum e verbo necesse erit, id. Fin. 3, 4, 15; cf.: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11: fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; Plin. Ep. 4, 18, 1. —Of words, to pronounce, utter: nolo exprimi litteras putidius nolo obscuro negligenter, with affected distinctness, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41: verba, Quint. 1, 2, 6; 9, 4, 10; 40 al. —Rarely of a personal object: oratorem imitando effingere atque exprimere, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 90: moderatorem rei publicae nostris libris diligenter expressimus, id. Att. 8, 11, 1. —Hence, **expressus**, a, um, P. a., clearly exhibited, prominent, distinct, visible, manifest, clear, plain, express (syn. solidus, opp. adumbratus). **A.** Lit.: species decorum, quae nihil concreti habeant, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, nihil eminentis, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 75; cf.: litterae litteraeque omnes assimilatae, expressae, id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 189: corpora lacertis expressa, powerful, muscular, Quint. 8 praef. § 19: protinus omnibus membris, expressus infans, fully formed, id. 2, 4, 6. —**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen.: habuit Catilina per multa maximiaria non expressa signa, sed adumbrata virtutum, Cic. Cael. 5, 12; cf.: est gloria solida quadam res et expressa, non adumbrata, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3 (v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 62, p. 723 sq.): indicia solida et expressa, id. Planc. 12; cf.: veri juris germanaeque iustitiae solida et expressa effigies, id. Off. 3, 17, 69: expressa sceleris vestigia, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: expressiora et illustriora, id. Fam. 1, 7, 9; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 3; and: quid expressius atque signatius in hanc causam? Ter. Res. Carn. 3. —**2.** Expressa carmina Battidae, translated, Cat. 65, 16. —Of distinct pronunciation: vitia oris emendat, ut expressa sint verba, ut suis quaeque litterae sonis enuntientur, Quint. 1, 11, 4: expressior sermo, id. 1, 37: expressior loquacitas generi picarum est, Plin. 10, 42, 59, § 118. —In a bad sense, of a too emphatic, affected pronunciation: sonus erat dulcis: litterae neque expressae neque oppressae, ne aut obscurum esset aut putidum, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133. —Hence, adv.: **expressē**.

*** 1.** Lit., with pressure, strongly: artus expressius fricare, Scrib. Comp. 198. —**2.** Trop., expressly, distinctly, clearly: conscripta exempla, Auct. Her. 4, 7, 10: quod ipsum expressius Hesiodus hoc versu significavit, Col. 11, 1, 29. —Of pronunciation, distinctly: ut ea (R littera) a nullo expressius efferretur, Val. Max. 8, 7, 1 ext.

exprobrābilis, e, adj. [exprobro], worthy of reproach, Vulg. Prov. 18, 1; 25, 16 al.

exprobratio, ōnis, f. [id.], a reproaching, upbraiding, reproach (syn. opprobrium; not in Cic.; cf.: probrium, opprobrium, crimen; vituperatio, reprehensio, maledictum): cuiquam veteris fortunae, Liv. 23, 35, 7: istaec commemoratio quasi exprobratio est immemoris beneficii, Ter. And. 1, 1, 17: crudelitatis, Just. 1, 8: levitatis puerilis, id. 38, 9: in exprobratione esse, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 57.

exprobrator, ōris, m. [id.], one who reproaches, a reproacher, upbraider (post-Aug.), Sen. Contr. 3, 21 fin.; id. Ben. 1, 1, 4.

*** exprobratrix**, icis, f. [exprobrator], she that reproaches or upbraids: memoria, Sen. Ben. 7, 22, 2.

ex-probro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [probrum], to make a matter of reproach, to cast in the teeth, to accuse of any thing;

also to *charge, upbraid, reproach* a person with something (syn. *obicere*); constr. *aliquid in aliqua re* or *alicui* (class.): mos numquam fuit patri, ut exprobraret quod bonis faceret boni, Plaut. Am. prol. 47: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrant, etc., Cic. Lael. 20, 71: virtutem suam in Philippi bello, Liv. 37, 49, 2: suam quisque militiam, id. 2, 23, 11: vera, Tac. A. 1, 44: num casus bellicos tibi exprobrare aut obicere videor? to *charge you with*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50, § 132: vitia adversarii (al. in adversariis), id. de Or. 2, 75, 305: fugam trepido amico, Ov. M. 13, 69: alicui de muliere, Nep. Epam. 5.—With an *object-clause*: pergin' servum me exprobrare esse? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 59; so Liv. 2, 29, 6: quid exprobras bene quod fecisti, why make a fuss about, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 37.—*Absol.*: quor exprobras? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 143 sq.: eadem verba mutata pronuntiatione indicant, affirmant, exprobrant, Quint. 11, 3, 176: est gratus jocus, qui minus exprobrat, quam potest, id. 6, 3, 94; 11, 3, 92; cf. id. 11, 3, 94.

expromissor, ōris, m. [expromitto], one who promises to pay either for himself or for another (in jurid. Lat.), Dig. 18, 1, 53; 42, 1, 4 et saep.

ex-promitto, mīsi, 3, v. a., in mercant. lang., to promise or agree to pay for one's self or for another (not in Cic.): nummos, Varr. R. 2, 2, 5: pecuniam alicui, Dig. 23, 3, 36; 16, 1, 22.

ex-promo, mpsi (msi), mptum (mtum), 3, v. a., to take out or forth, to draw out, fetch out, bring forth (syn. *proferre*). **I.** Lit. (rare): heminas octo in urceum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 18: mox inde sensim ad mandendum manibus expromit, Plin. 10, 72, 93, § 199: maestas voces, Verg. A. 2, 280.—**II.** Trop., to show forth, discover, exert, practice, exhibit, display (class.; syn. *proferre*). **A.** In gen.: exprome benignum ex tete ingenium, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64; cf.: quidquid est incoctum non expromet, bene coctum dabit, id. ib. 2, 2, 53: supplicia in civis Romanos, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 53, § 139: in meo inimico crudelitatem exprompsisti tuam, id. Mil. 13, 33: vim eloquentiae in ea causa, id. Or. 36, 125: omnem industriam vitae et vigilandi laborem in antelucanis cenis, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: suum odium, id. Att. 2, 12, 2: sed quid ego vestram crudelitatem expromo, id. Dom. 23, 60: vel hilarissimum convivium hinc inde expromam tibi, I'll show myself to you, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 72. (In Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 9, promat, v. Ritschl ad h. l.)—**B.** In partic., of speech, to utter, disclose, declare, state (syn.: exponere, narrare, etc.): occulta apud amicum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 14: sed jam exprome, si placet, istas leges de religione, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 17: sententiam, Tac. A. 12, 9: multas mente querelas, Cat. 64, 223: causas, Ov. F. 3, 725 et saep.—With acc. and inf. or rel.-clause as object: expromit, reperit in agro suo specum altitudine immensa, Tac. A. 16, 1: quid in quamque sententiam dici possit, expromere, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: expromerent, quid sentirent, Liv. 29, 1, 7: indignationem expromens, Vell. 2, 19.—Hence, **expromptus**, a, um, P. a., ready, at hand: nunc opus est tua mihi exprompta malitia atque astutia, Ter. And. 4, 3, 8.

† **expropēratūs**, a, um, Part. [† ex + propeo], hastened, hurried: AQUILA FATIS, i. e. quickly overtaken, early cut off, Inscr. Grut. 669, 10.

* **ex-pudōrātūs**, a, um, adj. [pudor], shameless: frons, Petr. 39, 5.

ex-pugnābilis, e, adj. [expugno], that may be taken, carried, or reduced by assault; expugnable (very rare): urbs terrae marique expugnabilis est, Liv. 33, 17, 8: ne magnis quidem exercitibus, Tac. H. 3, 78: situ non expugnabile robur, Stat. Th. 6, 103: fluvius, i. e. exhaustible, id. ib. 4, 836.

expugnans, antis, Part. and P. a., from expugno.

expugnatio, ōnis, f. [expugno], the taking of a place by assault, carrying by storm, storming: urbis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 1: oppidi, Suet. Claud. 21: Mytilenarum, id. Caes. 2; cf.: ut ipsorum adventum in urbes sociorum non multum ab hostili expugnatione differant, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 5, 13:

castrorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 41, 1.—In plur.: nocturnae aedium, Cic. Att. 11, 23, 3: nunc acie, nunc expugnationibus, Vell. 2, 98, 1.

expugnator, ōris, m. [expugno], the taker, stormer, conqueror of a place. **I.** Prop. (rare but class.): urbis, Cic. Inv. 1, 50, 93: urbium, Vulg. Prov. 16, 32: rex Demetrius Expugnator cognominatus (transl. of Πολιορκητής), Plin. 7, 38, 39, § 126.—**B.** Transf.: pecoris opimi lupus, Stat. Th. 4, 363.—**II.** Trop.: pudicitiae, a violator, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 9.

expugnatorius, a, um, adj. [id.], conquering, overpowering (post-class.): dominatio, Tert. Anim. 57.

expugnax, ācis, adj. [id.], victorious, controlling, effectual: sive expugnacior herba est, Ov. M. 14, 21.

ex-pugno, āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic inf. fut. expugnassere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 55), v. a., to take by assault, to storm, capture, reduce, subdue (freq. and class.; syn.: obsideo, oppugno, capio). **I.** Lit., of places: id (oppidum Noviodunum) ex itinere oppugnare conatus, expugnare non potuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 12, 2: oppidum, id. ib. 2, 10, 4; 3, 14, 1 al.: nonnullas urbes per vim, id. B. C. 3, 55, 3: urbem, Liv. 2, 12, 1: Cirtam armis, Sall. J. 23, 1: castellum, Caes. B. G. 2, 9, 4; 3, 1, 4: loca multa, Nep. Ages. 3: moenia mundi, Lucr. 2, 1144 et saep.—**B.** Transf., of other objects (things or persons), to subdue, overcome, break down or through, sweep away: naves, Caes. B. G. 3, 15, 2 and 5: aedes, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 3; cf. villas, Sall. J. 44, 5: carcerem, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 76: Philippum et Nabin expugnatos, conquered, Liv. 37, 25, 6; cf.: inclusos moenibus expugnat, Curt. 9, 4: aliquos, id. 6, 6; Tac. Agr. 41; Flor. 2, 2, 16; Just. 3, 5: expugnavi amanti herili filio aurum ab suo patre, obtained by force, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 5.—Of inanimate subjects: flumina id oppidum expugnare, swept away, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 138: Euphrates Taurum expugnat, i. e. breaks through, id. 5, 24, 20, § 85: lacte equino venena et toxica expugnantur, are counteracted, id. 28, 10, 45, § 159.—**II.** Trop., to conquer, subdue, overcome: sapientis animus magnitudine consilii, tolerantia, virtutibus, etc., vincitur et expugnabitur, Cic. Par. 4, 1, 27: nihil tam munitum, quod non expugnari pecunia possit, id. Verr. 1, 2, 4: fortunae patrias, id. Clu. 13, 33: pudicitiam, to violate, id. Cael. 20, 50: aut enim expugnatur intentio aut adsumptio aut conclusio, nonnumquam omnia, i. e. is refuted, confuted, Quint. 5, 14, 20 sq.: pertinaciam legatorum, Liv. 37, 56, 9: paupertatem, Petr. 126: expugnatus precibus uxoris, Suet. Tib. 21: so simply expugnatus, id. Caes. 1; id. Vesp. 22: coepta, to fight through, to accomplish, Ov. M. 9, 619; cf.: sibi legationem expugnavit, extorted, wrung out, obtained (= extorsit), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 16, § 44.—With ut: aliqua ratione expugnasset iste, ut dies tollerentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 130: aegre expugnavit, ut, etc., Petr. 108.—Hence, ***expugnans**, antis, P. a., efficient, efficacious: expugnantiur herba, Ov. M. 14, 21 (so Jahn and Bach., Merkel, expugnacior).

expulsim, adv. [expulsus, from expello], by driving out or away from one's self: pilā expulsim ludere, Varr. ap. Non. 104, 29.

expulsio, ōnis, f. [expello], a driving out, expulsion: expulsiōes vicinorum, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46: Laenatis, id. Rep. 1, 3.

expulso, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [id.], to drive out, to expel (post-Aug. and very rare): si me (i. e. pilam) nobilibus scis expulsare sinistris, Sum. tua, to drive from one's self, drive back, Mart. 14, 46, 1; cf.: expulsim: Seleucia per duces expulsata, qs. driven out of its seat, i. e. overcome, subdued, Amm. 23, 6, 24.

expulsor, ōris, m. [id.], a driver out, expeller (very rare but class.): iste bonorum possessor, expulsor, ereptor, *Cic. Quint. 8, 30: tyranni, Nep. Dion. 10, 2.

expulsus, a, um, Part., from expello.

* **expultrix**, icis, f. [expello], she that drives out or expels: philosophia, expultrix vitiorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 5.

* **ex-pūmico**, āre, v. a., to rub off with pumice-stone; trop., to cleanse, Tert. adv. Val. 16.

expūmo, āre, v. expūmo.

expunctio, ōnis, f. [expungo, II. B. 2.], an execution, performance (post-class.): operae meae, Tert. Idol. 16.

expunctior, ōris, m. [expungo], a blotter-out, obliterator (post-class.), Tert. Or. 1.

expunctrix, icis, f. [id.], she who blots out: meritorium, Jul. ap. August. cont. Sec. Resp. Jul. 1, 37.

expunctus, a, um, Part., from expungo.

ex-pungo, unxi, unctum, 3, v. a. ***I.** Lit., to prick out: nates jam diu sunt saepe expunctae, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 67.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** To strike out, cross out, blot out, erase from a list by points (set above or below). **1.** Lit., to expunge a debt, to discharge a soldier (mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic.): ut expungatur nomen, ne quid debeam, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 41: miles pulchre centuriatus est expuncto in manipulo, discharged, disbanded, id. Curc. 4, 4, 29: decurias iudicum, Suet. Claud. 15: ex causa desertionis notatus temporis quo in desertione fuit, stipendiis expungitur, is struck off from the roll, deprived of his pay, Dig. 49, 16, 15.

—**2.** In gen. (a) To get out of the way, remove: pupillum, Pers. 2, 12.—(β) Esp. to blot out a score, remove an obligation (by returning the favor): munus munere, Sen. Ben. 4, 40, 4.—**B.** To settle or adjust an account, to reckon up any thing: rei publicae rationes subscriptae et expunctae, Dig. 44, 3, 4: ausus est annuenerae posteris stellae ac sidera ad nomen expungere, to reckon up, enumerate, Plin. 2, 26, 24, § 95: expungebantur milites laureati, were checked off, sc. as destined to be rewarded, Tert. Cor. Mil. 1.—**2.** Transf., in gen., to execute, accomplish, perform, fulfil: effectum, Tert. Apol. 35: adventum, id. ib. 21: vota et gaudia Caesarum, id. ib. 35.

expūo, āre, v. expūo.

expurgatio, ōnis, f. [expurgo, II.], a justification, vindication, excuse (a Plautin. word): habui expurgationem, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 10; id. Merc. 5, 3, 4 (Ritschl, expurgationem).

ex-purgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to purge, cleanse, purify (class.). **I.** Lit.: dolabella quicquid emortuum est (trunci aut vitis), Col. 4, 24, 5: capisterio quicquid exteretur, id. 2, 9, 1: lepras, psoras, lichenas, lentigines, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 126.—Poet.: quae poterunt umquam satis expurgare (me) cicuta? i. e. to cure of poetic ecstasy, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 53: vetus fermentum, remove by cleansing, Vulg. 1 Cor. 5, 7.—**B.** Trop.: expurgandus est sermo, *Cic. Brut. 74, 258.—**II.** In partic., to clear from censure, to exculpate, vindicate, justify, excuse: me expurgare tibi volo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 87; id. Mil. 2, 6, 17: sine me expurgem, Ter. And. 5, 3, 29; id. Hec. 5, 1, 16: non facile est expurgatu, id. ib. 2, 3, 4: sese parum expurgat, fails to vindicate, Sall. J. 69, 4: requirens objecta et expurgatum asseverans, Tac. A. 16, 24: fidem consiliumque publicum, Gell. 7, 3, 5.—Hence, P. a.: **expurgatus**, a, um, pure, clear; comp.: mens, Rufin. Orig. de Princ. 1, 1, 7.

* **ex-pūtesco**, āre, v. inch. n., to rot, putrefy: intestina tibi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 26.

ex-pūto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To lop off, to prune, to crop: veteranam vitem, Col. 3, 15, 3; 5, 6, 31: palos, id. 11, 2, 12.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To consider well, to examine: utramque rem simul, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 8: id exputando evolvere, Auct. Her. 2, 26, 42.—**B.** To fathom, comprehend: quae mens eum aut quorum consilia a tanta gloria avocarint, exputare non possum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 6.

exquaero, āre, v. exquiro in it.

Exquiliae, ārum, and its derivatives, v. Esquiliae.

ex-quīro (in Plautus also exquaero, Bacch. 4, 4, 70 al.), sivi, situm, 3, v. a., to search out diligently, to seek for; to make inquiry, to inquire, to ask (syn.: requiro, inquirō, investigo, perscrutor; freq. and class.): cum ex te causas divinationis exquirere, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 46: a te nihil-dum certi exquiro, id. Att. 7, 12, 4; cf.: sed haec non nimis exquiro a Graecis, to ask

699

of *expect from*, id. ib. 7, 18, 3: ancillas dedo, quolibet cruciatus exquire, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 7: exquiruntur se vel fiduculis de Caesonia sua, cur, etc., *that he would search out even by the rack*, Suet. Calig. 33: idem ego dicam, si me exquiret miles, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 91: secum et cum aliis, quid in eo peccatum sit, exquirunt, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147: ommissis auctoritatibus ipsa re ac ratione exquirere veritatem, id. de Imp. Pomp. 17, 51: sententias, Caes. B. G. 3, 3, 1: locum, Verg. G. 2, 266: sceleratum frigus, *to find out*, id. ib. 2, 256: verum, *to search into, investigate*, Cic. Div. 2, 12, 28; id. Off. 1, 36, 132: facta alicuius ad antiquae religionis rationem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 10; cf.: verba exquisita ad sonum, id. Or. 49, 163: rationes agitare et exquirere, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: itinere exquisito per Divitiacum, *having ascertained the route*, Caes. B. G. 1, 41, 4 et saep.: exquire de Blesamio, numquid ad regem contra dignitatem tuam scripserit, *inquire respecting Blesamius*, Cic. Deiot. 15, 42; cf.: de Varrone tam diligenter, id. Att. 13, 22, 1: eis senatus arbitrator singularis exquirendos honores, *to devise, invent*, id. Phil. 4, 2, 5.—*Pass. impers.*: istuc mihi exquisitum est, fuisse hunc, etc., *I am accurately informed*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 105: mi istuc primum exquisito est opus, *I must first inquire respecting this*, id. Am. 2, 2, 159; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 81; A. and S. Gr. § 243, R. 1: consilia exquirentes, Cic. Fat. 1.—Hence, **exquisitus**, a, um, P. a., *carefully sought out, ripely considered, choice, excellent, exquisite*: ipsi omnia, quorum negotium est, consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 250: reconditae exquisitaeque sententiae, id. Brut. 79, 274: exquisitum iudicium litterarum, id. Off. 1, 37, 133: exquisitis rationibus confirmare, id. Fin. 1, 9, 30: summis ingenii exquisitaeque doctrina philosophi, id. ib. 1, 1: ars, id. de Or. 2, 41, 175: supplicia, id. Off. 3, 27, 100: magistri, id. Brut. 27, 104: munditia non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, *too exquisite*, id. Off. 1, 36, 130: nihil elegans, nihil exquisitum, id. Pis. 27, 67: epulae, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 119.—*Comp.*: accuratius et exquisitius dicendi genus, id. Brut. 82, 283: verba, Quint. 11, 1, 33.—*Sup.*: laudantur exquisitissimis verbis legiones, Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 6: ad exquisitissimam consuetudinem Graecorum aliquid erudire, id. Rep. 2, 21: scientia exquisitissimae subtilitatis, Plin. 6, 33, 39, § 211.—**B.** *Sought out, ascertained, made certain*: sat in istuc mihi exquisitumst? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 105.—Hence, *adv.*: **exquisite**, *carefully, accurately, particularly, excellently, exquisitely*: cum de eo crimine accurate et exquisite disputavisset, Cic. Brut. 80, 277: eleganter atque exquisite dicere aliquid, Quint. 8, 2, 21.—*Comp.*, Cic. Brut. 93, 322; id. Tusc. 1, 48, 116; Quint. 12, 10, 75.—*Sup.*, Tiro Tull. ap. Gell. 10, 1, 7; Gell. 13, 7, 6.

* **exquisitum**, *adv.* [exquisitus, from exquiro], i. q. *exquisite, carefully, accurately, precisely*, Varr. ap. Non. 513, 29.

exquisitio, ōnis, f. [exquiro], *research, inquiry, investigation* (in jurid. Lat.), Cod. Just. 5, 9, 9 fin.; 7, 17, 1.—**II.** *A seeking for, devising*: idolorum, Vulg. Sap. 14, 12.

exquisitor, ōris, m. [id.], *an investigator*, Vulg. Baruch. 3, 23; cf. Cassiod. Var. 7, 5.

exquisitus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from exquiro.

extradicitus (ērad-), *adv.*, *from the very roots, climax after radicatus*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 63: subvertendam censo radicatus, immo vero Plautino irati verbo extradicitus, Front. p. 239, ed. II. Mai.

extradico, āre, v. eradico.

† **extrōgare** est ex lege vetere aliquid eximere per novam legem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 2 Müll. (usually abrogato).

* **ex-sacrificio** (exacr-), āre, v. n., *to sacrifice*: exsacrificabat hostiis balantibus, Poëta (Enn.) ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Enn. Fragm. p. 98 Vahl).

* **ex-saevio** (exaeuv-), īre, v. n., *to rage itself out, to cease raging*: stetit ibi, dum reliquum tempestatis exsaeviret, Liv. 30, 39, 2.

exsanguesco, ēre, 3, v. inch. [exsanguis], *to become pale, grow faint or feeble*: (mens) ad omnia exsanguescens dubia, Jul. ap. August. cont. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 14.

* **exsanguinatus** (exang-), a, um, *adj.* [exsanguis], *deprived of blood, bloodless*: exsan. et exsucta animalia, Vitr. 8 praef.

ex-sanguis (exang-), e, *adj.*, *deprived of blood, without blood, bloodless* (class.). **I.** Lit.: unde animantum copia tanta Exos et exsanguis, Lucr. 3, 721: jaccens et concisus plurimis vulneribus, extremo spiritu exsanguis et confectus, Cic. Sest. 37, 79; cf.: exsanguis et mortuus concidisti, id. Pis. 36, 88: hostes enervati atque exsanguis, id. Sest. 10, 24: exsanguia corpora mortuorum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 130: umbrae, Verg. A. 6, 401.—**B.** Transf., *pale, wan*: genae, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: exsanguis metu, Ov. M. 9, 224; cf.: diffugimus visu exsanguis, Verg. A. 2, 212: herbae, Ov. M. 4, 267.—*Act.*: cuminum, *making pale*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 18 (cf.: cuminum omne pallorem bibentibus gignit, Plin. 20, 14, 57, § 159): horror, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 130.—**II.** Trop., *powerless, feeble, weak*: aridum et exsanguie orationis genus, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16; cf.: exsanguis et attritus, Tac. Or. 18: vox nimis exilis et exsanguis, Gell. 13, 20, 5: exsanguis crudescunt luctibus anni (senectutis), Stat. Th. 11, 323: imperium, id. ib. 5, 325.

ex-sanio (exan-), āre, v. a. [sanies], *to free from matter or corruption, to cause to suppurate, to cleanse, dress a wound*, etc. (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: vulnus (sal aridus), Cels. 5, 27.—Transf.: pressam bacam, *to press out the juice*, Col. 12, 47, 10: sinapi, id. 12, 57, 2: salsuram carnis, id. 12, 55, 2: veterani, quamvis confossi, patienter et sine gemitu velut aliena corpora exsanari patiuntur, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 3, 1.—**II.** Trop.: amaritudinem et pallorem, i. e. *to extract, remove*, Col. 12, 55.

ex-sarcio (also **exarcio**, **exercio**, or **exercio**), no perf., sartum, 4, v. a.—*Lit.*, *to patch up, mend*; hence, *transf.*, *to amend, repair, restore* (very rare): exercirent sarcirent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 81 Müll. *IV. cr.*: aliis te id rebus exsarturum esse persuadeas, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11, 45: eos servos qui opere rustico faciundo facile sumptum exercirent suum, *who could repay their cost by their labor*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 91 Umpfenbach (Bentl. Fleck. al. exercere).

ex-satio (exat-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to satisfy, to satiate, glut, sate* (not ante-Aug.; cf. exsaturio). **I.** Lit.: exsatiati cibo vinoque, Liv. 40, 28, 2.—**II.** Trop.: enses multo cruore, Sil. 7, 535: tela, Stat. Th. 9, 14: clade exsatiata domus, Ov. M. 8, 542; cf.: Populum Romanum ne morte quidem P. Scipionis exsatiari, Liv. 38, 54, 10: patrum sanguine domus, Tac. A. 3, 17.

* **exsaturabilis**, e, *adj.* [exsaturio], *that may be satiated*: pectus, Verg. A. 5, 781.

ex-sāturo (exat-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to satisfy completely, to satiate, sate* (syn. explore; rare but class.): belua exsaturanda visceribus meis, Ov. M. 5, 19: quae exsaturata lubido hausit, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 101: cum ejus cruciatus atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare vellent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 65: odiis exsaturata quievi, Verg. A. 7, 298; Stat. Th. 6, 176; Amm. 14, 7, 15.

ex-scalpo, āre, v. a., *to cut out, shape*.—Trop., *to frame, prepare, of a passage in verse*: hunc locum nostra poetica scabies coepit exscalpare, Auson. Idyl. 11 praef.

exscendo, ēre, v. escendo.

exscensio (excens-), ōnis, f. [escendo, II.; cf. ex. IV. B. 2.], *a debarkation, landing*; usu. with facere (repeatedly in Liv.; elsewh. rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): quinquerebibus septem profectus ad Erythras exscensionem fecit, Liv. 28, 8, 8; 8, 17, 9 Drak.; 21, 51, 5; 22, 20, 4 et saep.—*In plur.*: priusquam in continentem exscensiones faceret, Liv. 22, 31, 2; 29, 28, 5.

ex-scindo (exc-), idi, issum, 3, v. a. (lit., *to tear out*; hence, in gen.), *to extirpate, destroy* (syn.: delere, evertere, vastare). **I.** Lit. (class.): templum sanctitatis, etc. . . inflammari, exscindi, funestari, Cic. Mil. 33, 90; cf. id. Plane. 41, 97; id. Phil. 4, 5, 13; id. Rep. 6, 11; Sall. H. 4, 61, 17; Liv. 28, 44, 2; 44, 27, 5: Pergama Argolicis telis, Verg. A. 2, 177: domos, id. ib. 12, 643: ferro sceleratam gentem, id. ib. 9, 137: hostem, Tac. A. 2, 25.—**II.** Trop., *to tear away*:

fortune animam hanc exscindere dextra indignum est visum? Sil. 4, 674. (In Plin. Pan. 34, 2, read excidisti).

exscreābilis (excr-), e, *adj.* [exscreo], *that may be hawked up or coughed out*: vitia pulmonum, Plin. 20, 14, 55, § 157.

exscreatio (excr-), ōnis, f. [id.], *a hawking or coughing up*: sanguinis, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113; 28, 12, 53, § 195.

exscreātus (excr-), ūs, m. [id.], *a hawking or coughing up*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11, 128; 5, 10, 119.

ex-screo (excr-), āre, v. a., *to hawk or cough up, to spit out by coughing*: pet tussim exscreatur, si tolerabilis morbus est, pituita; si gravis, sanguis, Cels. 4, 6: pura, Plin. 24, 16, 92, § 145.—*Absol.*: age, age, usque excrea, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 27: numquam exscreare ausus, Suet. Ner. 24; Ov. H. 21, 24.

ex-scribo (excr-), psi, ptum (btum), 3, v. a., *to write out, write off, copy*. **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): tabulas in foro summa hominum frequentia exscribo; adhibentur in exscribendo ex conventu viri primarii, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 139: complura exscripta de Magonis libris, Varr. R. 2, 5, 18: ex Plauti comoedia duos versus exscripsimus, Gell. 3, 3, 8.—**B.** Transf. ***I.** Of paintings, *to copy*: imagines exscribere et pingere, Plin. Ep. 4, 28, 1.—**2.** In gen., *to write or note down*: nomina exscripta, Plaut. Rud. prol. 15: bonos in aliis tabulis exscriptos habet, id. ib. 21.—***II.** Trop., *to copy or take after, to resemble*: filia totum patrem mira similitudine exscripserat, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 9.

exscriptus, a, um, *Part.*, from exscribo.

ex-sculpo (exculp-), psi, ptum, 3, v. a. **I.** *To dig out, cut out, chisel out, carve*. **A.** Lit.: terram unde exsculperant, fossam vocabant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 143 Müll.: foramina arborum exsculpta digitos sex, Cato, R. R. 18, 2: nescio quid e quercu exsculperam, quod videretur simile simulacri, Cic. Att. 13, 28, 2: signum ex molari lapide, Quint. 2, 19, 3; cf. id. 2, 4, 7.—**2.** Transf., *pro v.*: leoni esurienti ex ore exsculpere praedam, said of any thing exceedingly difficult or daring, Lucil. ap. Non. 102, 22.—**B.** Trop., *to get out, elicit, extort*: ex aliquo verum, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 45: in quaestione vix exsculpsi, ut diceret, obtained, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 6.—***II.** *To scratch out, erase*: hos versus Lacedaemonii exsculperunt, Nep. Paus. 1, 4.

exsculptio, ōnis, f. [exsculpo], *a chiselling out, finishing* (late Lat.), August. in Joan. Tr. 1, 9.

exsecatio, ōnis, f. [exseco], *another form of exsectio, a cutting out, excision* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 12, 28.

ex-seco (also **exēco** and **exico**, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 34), cūi, ctum, 1 (perf. subj. exsecaveris, Cato, R. R. 42), v. a., *to cut out or away*. **I.** Lit. (class.). **A.** In gen.: vitiosas partes, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 7: pestem aliquam tamquam strumam civitatis, id. Sest. 65, 135: linguam, id. Clu. 66: cornu (frontis), Hor. S. 1, 5, 59: varices, Sen. Ep. 78 med.: fetum ventri, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217: ventrem, Dig. 28, 2, 12: filium alicui mortuae, ib. 50, 16, 132: nervos, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91: fundum armarii, id. Clu. 64, 179.—**B.** In partic., *to cut, castrate, geld*: vetus haec opinio Graeciam opplevit exsectum Caelum a filio Saturno, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 63; Suet. Ner. 28; Mart. 6, 2, 2; and in a Greek construction: infelix ferro mollita juvenis Atque exsecta virum, Luc. 10, 134.—**II.** Trop.: exsectus et exemptus honoribus senatoriis, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 3.—*Poet.*, of interest: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat (=extorquet, extundit), *cuts out, deducts*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 14.

exsécrābilis (execr-), e, *adj.* [exsecro], *Pass.*, *execrable, accursed, detestable*: execer. ac dirum solum, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15: nihil execrabilius, Plin. 9, 48, 72, § 155; Vulg. Levit. 11, 23 al.—**II.** *Act.*, *execrating*: praeceuntibus execrabile carmen sacerdotibus, the song of cursing, of execration, Liv. 31, 17, 9: odium, i. e. *raging, fearful*, id. 9, 26, 4.—*Adv.*: **exsécrābiliter**, *execrably* (only in comp.): tanto execrabilius me oderam, Aug. Conf. 8, 7.

exsécrābilis (execr-), ātis, f. [id.], *execrable, execrable, execrable* (post

class.): vitia pariunt execrabilitatem, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 21.

execrabiliter, *adv.*, v. execrabilis *fin.*

execrāmentum (execr-), *ōnis, f.* [id.]. **I.** *Execration, malediction, curse*: Thyesteia ista execratio est: ut tu naufragio expul- sus, etc., Cic. Pis. 19, 43: exierunt malis omnibus atque execrationibus, id. Sest. 33, 71; Vell. 2, 22; Tac. H. 3, 25; Plin. H. N. 19 praef. § 6; Suet. Claud. 12; Vulg. Ps. 58, 13 al. — **II.** *Transf. A. A solemn oath with an imprecation (if broken):* aliquem execratione devincire, Cic. Sest. 7, 15: ubi fides? ubi execrationes? ubi dextrae complexusque? id. Verr. 2, 3, 40, § 104; id. Off. 3, 13, 55; Sall. C. 22, 2; Liv. 26, 25, 12; Tac. H. 4, 15; Vulg. 2 Par. 15, 15 al. — **B.** *An abomination, a thing to be execrated*, Vulg. Levit. 18, 27.

execrator (execr-), *ōris, m.* [id.], *an execrator, detester* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pud. 15; Aug. Ep. 166 *fin.*

execratus (execr-), *a, um, Part.* and *P. a.*, from *execror*.

ex-sēcor (execr-), *ātus, 1, v. dep. a.* and *n.* [sacer], *to curse, execrate*. **I.** *Prop. (class.; syn.: abominor, detestor, abhorreo, horreo, aversor, devoveo):* te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, te execrantur, Cic. Pis. 40, 96; (with male precari), id. ib. 14, 33: aliquem, id. Leg. 1, 12, 33; id. Off. 3, 3, 11: consilia Catilinae, Sall. C. 48, 1: severitatem nimiam et assidua belli pericula, Just. 13, 1: superbiam regis, id. 39, 1: litem, Dig. 4, 7, 4 et saep.: in se ac suum ipsius caput, Liv. 30, 20, 7: execratus deinde in caput regnumque Prusiae, id. 39, 51 *fin.*: execratur Thyestes, ut naufragio pereat Atreus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: verba execrantia, Ov. M. 5, 105 et saep. — **II.** *Transf., to take a solemn oath with imprecations* (against its infringement): eamus omnis execrata ci- vitas (= his votis cum execratione conce- ptis), Hor. Epod. 16, 36; cf. v. 18.

***I.** Also, *act.*: **execro**, *āre*: ex- secrabant se ac suos, Afran. ap. Non. 473, 24; cf. Prisc. p. 797 P. — **2. execratus**, *a, um, in pass. signif.* and as *P. a.*, *accursed, execrable, detestable*: non te execratum populo Romano, non detestabilem, etc. . . . scias, Cic. Phil. 2, 26 *fin.*: exsules duo, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.: columna, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5; Vulg. Apoc. 21, 8. — *Sup.*: execratissima auguria, Plin. 28, 2, § 27. — **3. exē- crandus**, *a, um, as P. a.*, *detestable* (late Lat.); Vulg. Levit. 11, 10: libido, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 4, 2 Huschke. — *Sup.*: ex- secrandissimum nefas, Salv. Gub. D. 7, 19.

executio (execut-), *ōnis, f.* [execocol], *a cutting out, excision*: illa conscelerata lin- gua, Cic. Clu. 67, 191: fundi in armario, id. ib. 64, 180. — *In plur.*: mammarum, Arn. 5, 165.

executor (execut-), *ōris, m.* [id. I. B.], *one who mutilates*, App. M. 8, p. 208, 2.

executus (execut-), *a, um, Part.*, from *executo*.

executio (exec-), *ōnis, f.* [exsequor], *an accomplishing, performance, execution* (post-Aug.). **I.** *In gen.*: instituti operis, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 53: legis, Front. Aquaed. *fin.* — **II.** *Esp.* **A.** *In jurid. lang., a judicial prosecution, indictment*: delictorum quorundam, Dig. 47, 1, 1: criminis, delicti, ib. 50, 16, 131 *fin.*; cf. ib. 178, § 2. — **B.** *Jurisdiction, official authority*: executionem ejus negotii libens suscepit (Corbulo), Tac. A. 3, 31: Syriae, i. e. administration, govern- ment, id. ib. 15, 25. — **C.** *Of speech, a dis- cussion, complete treatment*: differam hoc in praesenti: desiderat enim propriam et longam executionem, etc., Sen. Ep. 52 *fin.*; id. Contr. 3 praef.; Quint. 5, 13, 27; Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 6. — *Plur.*: executiones rerum vitare, Vulg. 2 Macc. 2, 32.

executor (exec-), *ōris, m.* [id.], *an accomplisher, performer, executor* (post- Aug.). **I.** *In gen.*: acerrimus malorum propositorum, Vell. 2, 45: sententiae, App. M. 7, p. 197; Dig. 49, 1, 4. — **II.** *In partic.*, *in jurid. lang.*, **A.** *A prosecutor, revenger*: offensarum inimicitiarumque, Suet. Vesp. 14. — **B.** *A collector*, Cod. Just. 8, 17, 7.

executorius, *a, um, adj.* [executor], *executive*: vel judiciaria vel executaria

potestate facere, August. Cont. Petil. 3, 25, 29.

exsecutus (exec-), *a, um, Part.*, from *exsequor*.

***ex-sensus** (exens-), *a, um, adj.*, *void of feeling, senseless*: mens, Naev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 3.

exsequens (exequ-), *entis, Part.* and *P. a.*, from *exsequor*.

exsequiae (exequ-), *ārum, f.* [exse- quor, I. B.]. **I.** *A funeral procession, fune- ral obsequies* (freq. and class.; syn.: funus, pompa, justa, inferiae, feralia): funus, quo amici conveniant ad exsequias cohone- standas, Cic. Quint. 15, 50; cf.: exsequias funeris prosequi, id. Clu. 71, 201; and: fu- nus innumeris exsequiis celebratum, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 122: Clodii cadaver spoliatum imaginibus, exsequiis, Cic. Mil. 13, 33: jus- tis exsequiarum, id. Leg. 2, 17, 42: fertur in exsequiis matrona, Ov. F. 2, 847: exsequiis rite solutis, Verg. A. 7, 5 et saep.: exsequias ire, to go to the funeral, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 37; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 2; Sil. 15, 395; Vulg. Gen. 50, 10 al. — **II.** *Transf., in late Lat., for reliquiae, the earthly remains, relics*: humiliter sepultae Neronis, Eutr. 7, 18; id. 9, 2; Sext. Ruf. Brev. 22.

exsequialis (exequ-), *e, adj.* [exse- quiae], *of or belonging to a funeral, fune- ral*: carmina, dirges, Ov. M. 14, 430. — *Subst.*: **exsequialia**, *ium, n. plur.*, *fun- eral rites*, Stat. Th. 11, 610.

exsequior (exequ-), *ātus, 1, v. dep.* [id.], *to perform the funeral rites, to bury* (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 107, 6: funus, id. ib. 48, 8.

ex-sequor or **exsequor**, *cātus, 3, v. dep. a.*, *to follow to the end, to pursue, fol- low*. **I.** *In partic.*, *to follow or accom- pany to the grave* (cf. the deriv. exsequiae): funus, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 10, 16, 25: aliquem omni laude et laetitia, Cic. poēta in Tusc. 1, 48, 115 (a transl. of ἐκτρέφειν, in Eurip.).

II. *Trop. (class.; most freq. in the spe- cial significations).* **A.** *In gen.*, *to fol- low, follow after, accompany; to go after, to pursue*: quae exanimata exsequitur as- pectum tuum, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 3: quid pe- tam praesidi aut exsequar? Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 112 ed. Vahl.): non igitur dubium, quin aeternitatem maluerit exsequi, etc., to follow after, take pattern after, Cic. Univ. 2 *fin.*: cur non omnes fa- tum illius (Pompei) una exsecuti sumus? followed, pursued, subjected ourselves to, id. Att. 9, 12, 1; cf. id. Phil. 2, 22, 54: sectam meam exsecutae comites, joined, Cat. 63, 15: suam quisque spem, sua consilia, com- munitus deploratis, exsequentes, Liv. 5, 40, 5: aerumnas, qs. to pursue, i. e. to un- dergo, suffer, endure, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 1: egestatem, id. Trin. 3, 2, 60: mortem, id. Ps. 4, 2, 38: probrum, id. Truc. 2, 5, 8. — **B.** *In partic.* **1.** *To follow up, prosecute, carry out; to perform, execute, accomplish, fulfil* (syn.: conficio, perficio, perago, con- summo, patro, perpetro, absolvo): nullam rem oportet dolose aggredi, nisi Astute accurateque exsequare, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 10; cf.: est difficile id non exsequi usque ad extremum, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 5: incep- tum hoc itiner perficere exsequar, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 72 and 88: incepta, Liv. 30, 4, 10: imperium, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 22: man- data vestra, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 9: omnia regis officia et munera, id. de Sen. 10, 34; cf.: munus officii (with tueri), id. ib. 20, 72: munus (with fungi), id. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: ne- gotia, id. Off. 1, 23, 79: obsidiones, Tac. A. 15, 4: scelus, Curt. 8, 6: sermonem cum aliquo, to converse, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 5: cum civitas armis jus suum exsequi conaretur, to assert, maintain, *Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 3: comptam et mitem orationem, Cic. de Sen. 9, 28. — *With a rel.-clause*: quem locum ipse capturus esset, cogitando aut quaerendo exsequabatur, Liv. 35, 28, 4: summa omnia cum cura inquirendo exsequabatur, id. 22, 3, 2. — *With ut*: mihi Exsequi certa res est, ut abeam Potius hinc ad forum, quam domi cubem, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 17. — **2.** *To go through with in speaking, to re- late, describe, say, tell* (freq. since the Aug. period): quae vix verbis exsequi possum, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 6: quidam exsecuti sunt verbosius, Quint. 5, 12, 15: si omnia exe-

qui velim, Liv. 27, 27, 12: haec omnia co- piosius, Quint. 9, 3, 89: quae diligenter, id. 10, 4, 6: quae divine in Oratore (Tulli- us), id. 1, 6, 18: caelestia dona aërii mellis, Verg. G. 4, 2; cf.: laudes brassicae, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 78: numerum subtiliter, Liv. 3, 5, 13: sententias, Tac. A. 3, 65: vetera fa- cunde, id. ib. 12, 58: vera, id. ib. 11, 21: ima- gines et elogia universi generis, Suet. Galb. 3 et saep. — **3.** *To pursue with punishment, to punish, avenge* (perh. not ante-Aug.): om- nia scire, non omnia exsequi, Tac. Agr. 19: deorum hominumque violata jura, Liv. 3, 25, 8: injurias accusationibus, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 5: delicta, Suet. Caes. 67: doloris exe- quendi jus, Liv. 5, 11, 5: justum dolorem, Dig. 29, 5, 33. — *Absol.*: pater caedetur? defendam: caesus est? exsequar, Sen. de Ira, 1, 12; Dig. 34, 9, 22. — *Once with a pers. object*: me L. Tarquinius Superbum cum scelerata coniuge, etc., ferro, igni executu- rum, to pursue, Liv. 1, 59, 1 (MSS.; Weis- senb. et al. exacturum). — Hence, **exse- quens** (exequ-), *entis, P. a.* (acc. to II.), *searching after, studious of*: memoriarum veterum exsequentissimus, Gell. 10, 12, 9.

exsequi as *pass.*: quaerebatur an prioris judicis sententia exsequi possit, could be carried out (cf. II. B. supra), Dig. 2, 1, 19. — Hence, **exsecutus** (exec-), *a, um, in pass. signif.*: executio regis im- perio, executed, Just. 7, 3, 2.

ex-sercio, v. *exercicio*.

ex-sēro or **exēro**, *rūi, rtum, 3, v. a.*; *to stretch out or forth, to thrust out, put forth, to take out* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** *Lit.*: Gallus linguam ab irrisu exserens, Liv. 7, 10, 5: linguam per os, Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82: manum subter togam ad mentum, Liv. 8, 9, 5: brachia aquis, Ov. M. 2, 271: caput ponto, id. ib. 13, 838; for which: ca- put ab Oceano, Luc. 5, 598; cf.: herba Ex- serit e tepida molle cacumen humo, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 12: enses, id. F. 3, 814: creverat infans Quaerebatque viam, qua se exsere- ret, might come forth, id. M. 10, 505: se do- micilio (cochleae), Plin. 9, 32, 51, § 101: ra- dicem ejus exserito, take out, tear up, Col. 12, 58, 1: vincula, i. e. to throw off, id. 8, 8, 12. — **B.** *In partic.*, *of parts of the body, exsertus, a, um, protruding from the dress, bare, uncovered*: dextris humeris exsertis, bared, *Caes. B. G. 7, 50, 2; cf. Verg. A. 1, 492; Stat. Ach. 1, 346; cf. transf. of the per- son: exsertus humero, Sil. 8, 587; and in Greek construction: exserti ingentes hu- meros, Stat. Th. 4, 235: unum exserta latus Camilla, Verg. A. 11, 649: truces exserta manus, Val. Fl. 2, 207; also *absol.*: exser- tique manus vesana Cethegi, tucked up, prepared for the fight, Luc. 2, 543: Latona, Stat. Th. 9, 681. — **II.** *Trop.* **A.** *In gen.*: exseram in librum tuum jus, quod dedisti, will avail myself of, make use of, Plin. Ep. 8, 7, 2: secreta mentis ore exserit, dis- closes, Sen. Herc. Oet. 255. — **B.** *In par- tic.*, *to reveal, show, with an object-clause*, Phaedr. 1, 12, 2: paulatim principem exseruit, i. e. showed himself as, Suet. Tib. 33. — Hence, **exsertus** (exert-), *a, um, P. a.* **A.** *Thrust forth, projecting*: dentes apro, elephanto, etc., Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160. — **B.** *Open, evident, conspicuous*: exserto bello, Stat. S. 5, 2, 39: cacinthus, i. e. unre- strained, loud, App. M. 1, p. 103, 15: exser- torior opera, Pacat. Paneg. ad Theod. 35. — *Adv.*: **exserte** (acc. to B.), *openly, clearly, loudly*: clamitans, App. M. 1, p. 109: jubet, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 1. — *Comp.*: consurgere, Amm. 16, 12. — *Sup.*: egit tri- bunatum (with severissime), very strictly, rigorously, Spart. Sev. 3.

exserte (exert-), *adv.*, v. *exsero*, *P. a. fin.*

exserto (exert-), *āre, v. freq. a.* [ex- sero]. **I.** *To stretch out, thrust forth*: Scyl- lam Ora exsertantem, Verg. A. 3, 425: lin- guam, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13: lacer- tos, Amm. 14, 2, 7: aurem per aulaeum, i. e. listening eagerly, id. 14, 9, 3. — **II.** (Acc. to exsero, I. B.) *To uncover, to bare*: humeros, Stat. Th. 1, 412.

exsertus (exert-), *a, um, Part.* and *P. a.*, from *exsero*.

ex-sibilo (exib-), *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.*; *to hiss out or forth*. **I.** *In gen.* (only post- Aug.): dirum quiddam, Sen. de Ira, 3, 4: nescio quid tetrum, Petr. 64: confestim praesentiam nostram efflari exsibilarique

jusserit, to be carried out by the wind, App. M. 5, p. 163, 20.—**B.** In partic., to hiss off an actor from the stage (class.): histrio exsiliatur et exploditur, Cic. Par. 3, 26; Suet. Aug. 45 *fin.*

exsiccatō, ōnis, *f.* [exsicco], a drying up (late Lat.), Ambros. de Fuga Saec. 6, 34.
exsiccatō, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exsicco.

***ex-siccesco (exicc-)**, ēre, *v. incho.* n., to dry up, become quite dry, Vitr. 2, 9, 3.

ex-sicco (exicc-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to dry up, make quite dry (class.). **I.** In gen.: arbores, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: sulcos, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 242.—**Transf.**, of an abstr. subject: ebrietas, donec exsiccat, is exhaled, passes off, Sen. Q. N. 3, 20 *fin.*—**Trop.**: spiritus tristis exsiccat ossa, Vulg. Prov. 17, 22.—**II.** In partic., to drain dry, to empty a bottle (= epotare, cum aliqua aviditatis significatione): lagenae furtim exsiccat, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 2; for which poet.: vina culullis, Hor. C. 1, 31, 11; cf. of the sea: mare, Vulg. Nahum, 1, 4 *al.*—**Hence**, ***exsiccatō** (**exicc-**), a, um, *P. a.*, dried up, dry, *je-june*: orationis genus, Cic. Brut. 84, 291.

exsiccō (exic-), āre, *v. exsiccō*.

ex-signo (exign-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to write out, note down, record (very rare): omnia istaec quae tu dixisti, scio, vel exsigna-vero, I could write it down exactly, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 29: pontifici sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque attribuit, Liv. 1, 20, 5.

ex-silio or **exilio**, ilii (exilivit, Poet. ap. Fest. p. 206 M.; v. Rib. Com. Fragm. p. 118; Sen. N. Q. 2, 49, 3: exsilii, id. Const. Sap. 4, 1; id. N. Q. 1, 14, 4; Stat. Th. 9, 353), 4, *v. n.* [salio], to spring out, spring or bound forth, to spring or leap up, to start up (freq. and class.): puer citus e cunis exsilit, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 63: properans de sella exsilit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30, § 75: domo levis exsilit, Hor. S. 2, 6, 98: stratis, Ov. M. 5, 35: gremio, id. ib. 10, 410: ut continuo exsilatis, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 17: impetu perturbatus exsiluisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64, § 165; cf.: exsilui gaudio, I leaped for joy, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 16, 1: protinus exsilui, Ov. H. 6, 27 et saep.: foras, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 8: ad te exsilui, I sprang to you, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 44: (anguis) exsilit in siccum, Verg. G. 3, 433: in obvia arma, Stat. Th. 9, 111: exsiluit parvus de vulnere matris, Mart. Spect. 12, 3.—**II.** Of inanimate subjects: Cicero noster, a quo Romana eloquentia exsiluit, took its rise, Sen. Ep. 40, 11: et magno imperatori cor exsilit, with eager expectation, id. de Ira, 2, 3, 3: tum quoque lumen exsilit, Lucr. 6, 163; cf. Ov. M. 6, 696: plus ut parte foras emergant exsiliantque (aquae), Lucr. 2, 200: crinis, Stat. Ach. 1, 522: exsiluere oculi, started out, Ov. M. 12, 252: exsiluere loco silvae, id. ib. 12, 406 et saep.

exsilium or **exilium**, ii, *n.* [exsul], banishment, exile. **I.** Prop.: exsilium non supplicium est, sed perfugium portusque supplicii... cum homines vincula, necesse, ignominiasque vitant, quae sunt legibus constitutae, confugiunt quasi ad aram in exsilium, Cic. Caecin. 34, 100: exsilium triplex est; aut certorum locorum interdictio, aut lata fuga, ut omnium locorum interdictum praeter certum locum, aut insulae vinculum, id est relegatio in insulam, Dig. 48, 22, 5: exsilio et relegatione civium ulciscens tribunos, Liv. 3, 10 *fin.*; so with relegatio, id. 4, 4, 6: exsilium iis (terribile est), quibus quasi circumscriptus est habitandi locus, etc., Cic. Par. 2, 18: exacti in exsilium innocentes, id. Rep. 1, 40: expulsi in exsilium, id. Lael. 12, 42: pulsus in exsilium, id. de Or. 2, 13, 56: eicere aliquem in exsilium, id. Cat. 2, 6, 14: ire, proficisci in exsilium, id. ib. 1, 8, 20; id. Mur. 41, 89: mittere in exsilium, Liv. 7, 13, 9; Val. Max. 3, 7, 6; 5, 3, 2; Sen. Tranq. An. 11, 12; id. Ep. 24, 3: esse in exsilio, Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 80: de exsilio reducere, id. Att. 9, 14, 2: revocare de exsilio, Liv. 27, 34, 14: ab exsilio reducere, Quint. 5, 11, 9: ab exsilio revocare, Tac. H. 1, 90; id. ib. 1, 77, 2, 92; Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 10: jam redii de exsilio, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 106 et saep.—**Prov.**: exilium patitur patriae qui se denegat, Pub. Syr. 168 (Rib.).—**II.** **Transf.** (mostly poet. and post-Aug.). **A.** A place of exile, a retreat: quodvis exsilium his est optatus quam patria, Cic. Lig. 11, 33: Octavianus et Antis-

tium egressos exsilium, in easdem insulas redegit, Tac. H. 4, 44: tutum orabant, id. A. 13, 55: diversa quaerere, Verg. A. 3, 4: multa patere fugienti, Curt. 6, 4: exsilium patria sede mutare, id. 3, 7.—**B.** (Abstr. pro concreto.) In plur.: exsilia, those who are banished, exiles: plenum exsiliis mare, Tac. H. 1, 2.

(**exsinceratus**, ex conjunct. Camerarii in Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 11, v. Ritsch. ad h. l.)

ex-sinuo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to unfold, spread out, extend (post-class.): amictus, Aus. Idyll. 14, 21: velum in contos suos, Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 3: seriem laterum, Prud. *σπεφ.* 11, 221.

ex-sisto or **existo**, stiti, stitum, 3, *v. n.* (act. August. Civ. D. 14, 13), to step out or forth, to come forth, emerge, appear (very freq. and class.). **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: e latebris, Liv. 25, 21, 3: ab inferis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37, § 94; Liv. 39, 37, 3: anguem ab ara exstitisse, Cic. Div. 2, 80 *fin.*; cf.: vocem ab aede Junonis ex arce exstitisse (shortly before: voces ex occulto missae; and: exaudita vox est a luo Vestae), id. ib. 1, 45, 101: est bos cervi figura, cujus a media fronte inter aures unum cornu existit excelsius, Caes. B. G. 6, 26, 1: submersus equus voraginibus non existit, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107: nympha gurgite medio, Ov. M. 5, 413: hoc vero occultum, intestinum ac domesticum malum, non modo non existit, verum, etc., does not come to light, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 39.—**B.** In partic., with the accessory notion of originating, to spring, proceed, arise, become: vermes de stercore, Lucr. 2, 871: quae a bruma sata sunt, quadragesimo die vix existunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 34, 1: ut si qui dentes et pubertatem natura dicat existere, ipsum autem hominem, cui ea existant, non constare natura, non intelligi, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 33 *fin.*: ex hac nimia licentia ait ille, ut ex stirpe quadam, existere et quasi nasci tyrannum, id. Rep. 1, 44; id. Off. 2, 23, 80; cf.: ex luxuria existat avaritia necesse est, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: ut existat ex rege dominus, ex optimatibus factio, ex populo turba et confusio, id. Rep. 1, 45: ut plerumque in calamitate ex amicis inimici existunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 104, 1; for which: videtisne igitur, ut de rege dominus exstiterit? etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 26: ex quo existit id civitatis genus, id. ib. 3, 14: hujus ex uberrimis sermonibus exstiterunt doctissimi viri, id. Brut. 8, 31; cf. id. Or. 3, 12: ex qua (disserendi ratione) summa utilitas existit, id. Tusc. 5, 25, 72: sermo admirantium, unde hoc philosophandi nobis subito studium exstitisset, id. N. D. 1, 3, 6: existit hoc loco quaestio subdificilis, id. Lael. 19, 67: magna inter eos existit controversia, Caes. B. G. 5, 28, 2: poetam bonum neminem sine inflammatione animorum existere posse, Cic. de Or. 2, 46 *fin.*: existit illud, ut, etc., it ensues, follows, that, etc., id. Fin. 5, 23, 87; cf.: ex quo existit, ut de nihilo quippiam fiat, id. Fat. 9, 18.

II. **Transf.**, to be visible or manifest in any manner, to exist, to be: ut in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt, sic in animis existunt majores etiam varietates, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: idque in maximis ingeniiis existit maxime et apparet facillime, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 33: si exstitisset in rege fides, id. Rab. Post. 1, 1: cuius magnae exstiterunt res bellicae, id. Rep. 2, 17: illa pars animi, in qua irarum existit ardor, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: si quando aliquod officium existit amici in periculis adeundis, id. Lael. 7, 24 et saep.: neque ullum ingenium tantum existitisse dicebat, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 1; cf.: talem vero existere eloquentiam, qualis fuit in Crasso, etc., id. de Or. 2, 2, 6: nisi Ilias illa exstitisset, id. Arch. 10, 24: cuius ego dignitatis ab adolescentia fautor, in praetura autem et in consulatu adiutor etiam existissem, id. Fam. 1, 9, 11; cf.: his de causis ego huic causae patronus exstiti, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 5: timeo, ne in eum existam crudelior, id. Att. 10, 11, 3: sic insulsi exstiterunt, ut, etc., id. de Or. 2, 54, 217.

ex-solesco (exol-), ēre, *v. incho.* n., to become disused to (post-class.): a disciplina, Tert. Verg. Vel. 17.

exsolūtio, ōnis, *f.* [exsolvo]. ***I.** A release, discharge, Capito ap. Fest. p. 238,

19 Mill. — **II.** In partic., a payment (post-class.): vectigalis, Dig. 20, 1, 31: totius debiti, ib. 32, 1, 33.

exsolūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from exsolvo.

ex-solvo, solvi, solūtum, 3 (*per diaeresin* exsolūtur, Lucr. 1, 811: exsolūsse, Ov. F. 4, 534; cf. solvo, *init.*), *v. a.*, to loose, unloose, to unbind, untie, undo (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: nexus, Lucr. 1, 220: Am. Agendum, eam solve cistulam. So. Quid ego istam exsolvam? undo, unseal, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 152: properans exsolvi restim, id. Rud. 2, 3, 37: catenas Caecinae, Tac. H. 3, 31: vincula, id. A. 3, 33; id. H. 3, 12: pugionem a latere, to ungird, id. H. 3, 68: venas praebere exsolvendas, to be opened, id. A. 4, 22; 11, 3; 16, 17: brachia ferro eodem ictu, id. ib. 15, 63: amictus, to pull off, Stat. S. 1, 5, 53: venenum exsoluta alvo transmisit, i. e. in a flux, diarrhoea, Tac. A. 13, 15.—**Of** an inanimate subject: (ignis) exsolvit glaciem, dissolves, melts, Lucr. 6, 878.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To set loose, release, deliver, free (mostly poet.): aliquem vinculis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 10; so, exsolutus vinculis, Suet. Ner. 49: jube sis me exsolvi cito, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 16 sq.: sese e nervis (animae), Lucr. 3, 696; cf. id. 1, 811: se paulatim corpore (said of one dying), Verg. A. 11, 829: quo (sanguine), Tac. H. 5, 6.—**2.** In mercant. lang. (qs. to free from obligation, v. solvo, to discharge, pay a debt): nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve (for which, shortly after: hoc quod debeo plane expedias et solutum relinuas), Cic. Att. 16, 6, 3: aes alienum, Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 2: pretium, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 26: multiplicem sortem, Liv. 6, 14, 7: dotem uxori, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 56: legata, Tac. A. 1, 36 *fin.* et saep.

II. **Trop.** **A.** In gen., to throw off, lay aside, rid one's self of a thing: legis nexus, Tac. A. 3, 28 *fin.*: metus, i. e. to lay aside, Luc. 5, 259: pudorem, Stat. Ach. 1, 565: robur peditum ad exsolvendum obsidium ducit, i. e. to raise, Tac. A. 3, 39.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To release, free from any thing: animum artis nodis religionum, Lucr. 1, 932; 4, 7: animos religione, Liv. 8, 9, 13: populum religione, id. 3, 20, 4: se occupationibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 5: aliquem errore, suspitione, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 26: aliquem aere alieno, Liv. 6, 14, 11: curis, Verg. A. 4, 652: sollicitudine, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11: contumelia, Tac. A. 13, 36: poena, id. ib. 14, 12: custode, id. ib. 12, 46 et saep.—**2.** To discharge, pay a debt or an obligation: de tertio genere se scripsit dicturum, nec exsolvit quod promiserat, but did not keep his promise, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 7: vota (deo), Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 67; Liv. 21, 9, 9 (opp. se obligare): jus jurandum, id. 24, 18, 5: fidem, to fulfil one's promise, id. 26, 31, 10: praemia, poenas alicui, to award, id. 26, 40, 15: gratiam recte factis, alicuius, id. 28, 25, 6; cf. grates, to render, give, Tac. A. 14, 13: beneficia, to repay, requite, id. ib. 11, 18; cf.: vicem beneficio, id. H. 4, 3: poenas morte, to suffer, id. A. 1, 10; cf. Vell. 2, 88 *fin.*—**3.** To solve, explain any thing enigmatical or obscure: per facile est parili ratione exsolvere nobis, quare, etc., Lucr. 2, 381.

ex-somnis (exomn-), e, *adj.* [sominus], sleepless, wakeful, watchful (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: insomnis, vigil, vigilans): vir, Vell. 2, 88, 2: (Tisiphone) Vestibulum exsomnis servat noctesque diesque, Verg. A. 6, 556; Sil. 9, 5: animo exsomnis, Vell. 2, 127 *fin.*

ex-sono, ōi, 1, *v. n.*, to resound (post-Aug. and very rare): ceteri conviviae ingenti clamore exsonabant, Petr. 73: navigium exsonat cantibus, id. 109: omnia rursus, id. 19.

ex-sorbēo or **exororbēo**, ūi (*perf.*: exsorpsi, Sen. ad Helv. 10, 9), 2, *v. a.*, to suck out, suck or sup up, suck in, drain (class.). **I.** Lit.: ova, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19: sucum, App. Mag. p. 276, 10; Ov. F. 6, 145: gustaras civilem sanguinem, vel potius exsorbueras, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71; cf. id. de Or. 1, 52, 225; id. poet. Tusc. 2, 8, 20.—**In mal. part.**: viros, to exhaust, Juv. 10, 223.—**II.** **Trop.**: animam amborum, to swallow up, to destroy, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 28: praedas, Cic. de Harusp. 27, 59: tristitiam alicui, to remove, Turp. ap. Non. 102, 32: multorum stultitiam perpressus est,

arrogantiam pertulit, difficultates exorbitavit, *qs. drained to the dregs*, Cic. Mur. 9, 19: tot conglaria principum et ingens Capitolii vectigal, Sen. Helv. Cons. 10, 3.

* **ex-sordesco (exord-)**, ēre, *v. inch.* *n.*, to become defiled, polluted; trop.: nomen philosophiae illustrissimum in hominibus deterrimis, Gell. 9, 2, 11.

ex-sors (exors), sortis, *adj.*, without lot, i. e. who has not cast a lot, who obtains a thing out of course; also, that for which a lot has not been cast, chosen, choice.

I. Prop. (poet.): te voluit rex magnus Olympi Talibus auspiciis exsortem ducere honorem, Verg. A. 5, 534: ducunt exsortem (equum) Aeneae, id. ib. 8, 552; Val. Fl. 4, 340. — **II.** Transf., in gen., having no share in, free from, deprived of. (a) With gen.: dulcis vitae, Verg. A. 6, 428: amicitiae et foederis, Liv. 23, 10, 3: culpae, id. 22, 44, 7: periculi, Tac. A. 6, 10: matrimoniorum, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 45: cos exsors secandi, incapable of cutting, Hor. A. P. 305. — (β) With dat.: hospes conflictui huic, Sid. Ep. 8, 12 *fin.*

exspargo, *v. exspargo*.

ex-spātor (exp-), ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.*, to wander from the course, go out of the way; to spread out, extend; to digress, *expatiate* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: expatiantur equi, Ov. M. 2, 202; cf. id. ib. 15, 454: expatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos, id. ib. 1, 285: ignes in auras, Sil. 17, 95: arbores latissima umbra expatiantes, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 124: tecta, id. 3, 5, 9: brachium in latus, Quint. 11, 3, 84. — **II.** Trop.: finis non erit, si expatiari parte in hac et indulgere voluptati velim, enlarge on this head, Quint. 2, 17, 1: (juvenes) ut expatiantur, id. 2, 10, 5: hoc expatiandi genus, id. 4, 3, 4.

expectabilis (expect-), ē, *adj.* [expecto], to be expected, expected (very rare): juvenalium ludicro parum expectabilem operam praebuerat, Tac. A. 16, 21; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16.

expectatio (expect-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], an awaiting, expecting, expectation (very freq. and class.; in *sing.* and *plur.*). (a) With gen. obj.: si spes est expectatione boni, mali expectationem esse necesse est meum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: harum rerum, id. Rab. Perd. 5, 16: acerbior reliquorum, id. Brut. 76, 266; cf. poenarum, Quint. 12, 1, 7: tanta vel animi vel ingenii tui, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 2; cf.: sustines non parvam expectationem imitandae industriae nostrae, id. Off. 3, 2, 6: majorem expectationem mei faciam quam, etc., id. Ac. 2, 4, 10; cf.: Varronis sermo facit expectationem Caesaris, id. Att. 3, 15, 3: quotidiana rerum novarum, id. ib. 3, 14, 2: maximi belli, id. Fam. 15, 4, 5: rerum, Caes. B. C. 1, 21 *fin.*: ejus rei, id. ib. 3, 19, 4: desiderii, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205: nostri consilii, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 1: audiendi, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 18 et saep. — In *plur.*: crebras expectationes nobis tui commoves, Cic. Att. 1, 4, 1. — (β) With *de*: quantum tu mihi moves expectationem de sermone Bibuli! Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1: plenus sum expectatione de Pompeio, id. ib. 3, 14, 1. — (γ) With a *rel.-clause*: eo me major expectatio tenet, quibusnam rationibus ea tanta vis comparetur, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 74. — In *plur.*: nunc has expectationes habemus duas: unam, etc., alteram, etc., Cic. Att. 7, 16, 2. — (δ) *Absol.*: ne sis in expectatione, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 64: pendeo animi expectatione Corfiniensi, in qua de salute rei publicae decernitur, Cic. Att. 3, 5, 2: nolo plebem Romanam obscura spe et caeca expectatione pendere, id. Agr. 2, 25, 66; cf.: omnia spe et expectatione laudata, id. Or. 30, 107: aliquid in summam expectationem adducere, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 39: permagnam expectationem imponere orationi, id. Rep. 1, 23 *fin.*: M. Curii causa nuper qua expectatione defensa est? id. de Or. 1, 39, 180: praeter expectationem, unexpectedly, id. de Or. 2, 70, 284: supra expectationem, Quint. 3, 7, 16: expectatione minor, id. 4, 1, 39: contra expectationem omnium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40, 1. — In *plur.*: expectationibus decipiendis, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289.

— **II.** The object of expectation or longing: gentium, Vulg. Gen. 49, 10: Israel, id. Jer. 17, 13: pistorum laetitia, id. Prov. 10, 28. **expectator (expect-)**, ōris, *m.*

[id.], a spectator (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Ep. 6, 3; 31, 5 *fin.* al.

expectatrix (expect-), icis, *f.* [expectator], she that expects or awaits (post-class.). Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16.

expectatus (expect-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from expecto.

ex-specto (expect-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to look out for a thing (syn.: pro spectro, opperiri, maneo, moror, praestolor). **I.** Objectively, to await, expect something that is to come or to take place, to be waiting for, etc. (very freq. and class.). — Constr. with the acc., with *rel.-clauses*, with *dum*, *si*, *ut*, *quin*, or *absol.*; very rarely with *object-clause*. **A.** In gen. **1.** With acc.: caritatem, Cato, R. R. 3, 2: alicujus mortem, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 23: cum ea Scipio dixisset silentioque omnium reliqua ejus expectaretur oratio, Cic. Rep. 2, 38: injurias, id. ib. 1, 5: transitum tempestatis, id. Att. 2, 21, 2: adventum alicujus, Caes. B. G. 1, 27, 2; 2, 16, 2: eventum pugnae, id. ib. 7, 49 *fin.*: scilicet ultima semper Expectanda dies homini est, Ov. M. 3, 136: cenantes haud animo aequo Expectantes comites, i. e. waiting till they have done eating, Hor. S. 1, 5, 9 et saep.; cf.: expectandus erit annus, I must wait a year, Juv. 16, 42. — **2.** With *relative* and *esp. interrogative clauses*: expectabat populus atque ora tenebat rebus, utri magni victoria sit data regni, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. s. 90, ed. Vahl.): expecto, quo pacto, etc., Plaut. Poen. 4, 1, 1: expecto, quid ad ista, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 46; id. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 92: quid hostes consilii caperent, expectabat, Caes. B. G. 3, 24, 1: expectante Antonio, quidnam esset actura, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 121: ne utile quidem, quam mox iudicium fiat, expectare, Cic. Inv. 2, 28, 85; so, quid expectas quam mox ego dicam, etc., id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: et, quam mox signis collatis dimicandum sit, in dies expectet, id. 34, 11, 4; 3, 37, 5: expectans, quando, etc., Quint. 11, 3, 159. — **3.** With *dum*, *si*, *ut*, etc.: ne expectetis meas pugnas dum praedicem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 1: ne expectemus quidem, dum rogemur, Cic. Lael. 13, 44: expectas fortasse, dum dicat, etc., id. Tusc. 2, 7, 17: expectare, dum hostium copiae augerentur, Caes. B. G. 4, 13, 2: nec dum repetatur, expectat, Quint. 4, 2, 45: Caesar non expectandum sibi statuit, dum, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 11 *fin.*; cf.: nec vero hoc loco expectandum est, dum, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 19: rusticus expectat, dum defuait amnis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 42: jam dudum expecto, si tuum officium scias, Plaut. Poen. prol. 12: expecto si quid dicas, id. Trin. 1, 2, 61: hanc (paludem) si nostri transirent, hostes expectabant, Caes. B. G. 2, 9, 1; id. B. C. 2, 34, 1: nisi expectare vis ut eam sine dote frater collocet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 7: mea lenitas hoc expectavit, ut id quod latebat, erumperet, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: nisi forte expectatis ut illa diluam, quae, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 29, 82: neque expectant, ut de eorum imperio ad populum feratur, Caes. ib. 1, 6, 6: quare nemo expectet, ut, etc., Quint. 7, 10, 14; Liv. 23, 31, 7; 26, 18, 5; 35, 8, 5 al. — *Pass. impers.*: nec ultra expectato, quam dum Claudius Ostiam proficisceretur, Tac. A. 11, 26 *fin.*: cum omnium voces audirentur, expectari diutius non oportere, quin ad castra iretur, Caes. B. G. 3, 24 *fin.* — **4.** *Absol.*: comites ad portam expectare dicunt, Cic. Fam. 15, 17, 1: diem ex die expectabam, ut statuerem, quid esset faciendum, id. Att. 7, 26, 3: expectant paullum et agi ordine sinant, Quint. 4, 5, 19. — **5.** With *object-clause*: cum expectaret effusus omnibus portis Aetolos in fidem suam venturos, Liv. 43, 22, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.: venturum istum, Aug. Conf. 5, 6. — **B.** Transf., of an abstract subject, like maneo, to await: seu me tranquilla senectus Expectat seu, etc., Hor. S. 2, 1, 58.

II. To look for with hope, fear, desire, expectation, to hope for, long for, expect, desire; to fear, dread, anticipate, apprehend. **1.** With acc.: reliquum est, ut tuam profectionem amore prosequar, reditum spe expectem, Cic. Fam. 15, 21 *fin.*; cf.: quod magna cum spe expectamus, id. Att. 16, 16 *E. fin.*: ego jam aut rem aut ne spem quidem expecto, id. ib. 3, 22 *fin.*: magnum inceptas, si id expectas, quod

nusquam'st, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 56: quam (rem) avidissime civitas expectat, Cic. Phil. 14, 1, 1: longiores (epistolas) expectabo vel potius exigam, id. Fam. 15, 16, 1: finem laborum omnium, Caes. B. G. 7, 85, 4: illum ut vivat, optant, meam autem mortem expectant scilicet, to wish, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 20: fama mortis meae non accepta solum sed etiam expectata est, Liv. 28, 27, 9; cf. in the pun with I.: cum Proculeius quereretur de filio, quod is mortem suam expectaret, et ille dixisset, se vero non expectare: Immo, inquit, rogo expectes, Quint. 9, 3, 68 Spald.: nescio quod magnum hoc nuntio expecto malum, dread, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 16: mortem, id. Hec. 3, 4, 8: multis de causis Caesar majorem Galliae motum expectans, Caes. B. G. 6, 1, 1: 7, 43 *fin.* — With a personal object: pater expectat aut me aut aliquid nuntium, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 22: ite intro, filii vos expectant intus, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 86: hic ego mendacem usque puellam Ad medium noctem expecto, Hor. S. 1, 5, 83; cf. Ov. M. 14, 418: video jam, illum, quem expectabam, virum, cui praeficias officio et muneri, Cic. Rep. 2, 42. — **2.** *Aliquid ab* (rarely *ex*) *aliquo* (a favorite expression of Cicero): a te hoc civitas vel omnes potius gentes non expectant solum, sed etiam postulant, Cic. Fam. 11, 5, 3; cf. id. ib. 3, 10, 1: dixi Servilio, ut omnia a me majora expectaret, id. ib. 3, 12, 4: alimenta a nobis, id. Rep. 1, 4: ab aliquo gloriam, id. ib. 6, 19 *fin.*: tristitem censuram ab laeso, Liv. 39, 41, 2: ut ex iis (proletariis) quasi proles civitatis expectari videretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40. — **3.** *Aliquid ab* or *ex aliqua re* (rare): aliquid ab liberalitate alicujus, Caes. B. C. 2, 28, 3: dedecus a philosopho, id. Tusc. 2, 12, 28: omnia ex sua amicitia, id. ib. 3, 60, 1. — **4.** *Aliquid aliquem* (very rare): ne quid expectes amicos, quod tute agere possies, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 23; Sat. v. 38 Vahl. — **5.** With *object-clause*: quid mihi hic adfers, quam ob rem expectem aut sperem porro non fore? Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 36: expecto cupioque te ita illud defendere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 64, § 151. — With *inf.* alone (cf. cupio), Front. ad Ver. Imp. p. 137, ed. Rom. — **6.** *Absol.* (very rare): cum mihi nihil improviso, nec gravius quam expectavissem pro tantis meis factis evenisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: aliquando ad verum, ubi minime expectavimus, pervenimus, Quint. 12, 8, 11. — **B.** Poet. transf., of an abstract subject, to have need of, require: silvarumque aliae pressos propaginis arcus Expectant, Verg. G. 2, 27: neque illae (oleae) procurvam expectant falcem rastrosque tenaces, id. ib. 2, 421; cf.: lenta remedia et segnes medicos non expectant tempora mea, Curt. 3, 5, 13. — Hence, **expectatus (expect-)**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), anxiously expected, longed for, desired, welcome (class.): carus omnibus expectatusque venies, Cic. Fam. 16, 7; cf.: venies expectatus omnibus, id. ib. 4, 10, 1; Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 11: quibus Hector ab oris expectate venis? Verg. A. 2, 282: sensi ego in expectatis ad amplissimam dignitatem fratribus tuis, who were expected to arrive at the highest dignities of the state, Cic. de Sen. 19, 68: ubi te expectatum ejecisset foras, i. e. whose death is waited, longed for, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 29 Ruhnck. — *Comp.*: nimis ille potuit expectatio venire, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 12. — *Sup.*: adventus suavisissimus expectatissimusque, Cic. Att. 4, 4 a: litterae, id. Fam. 10, 5, 1: triumphus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51 *fin.* — **b.** In the *neutr. absol.*: quis non diversa praesentibus contrariaque expectatis aut speret aut timeat? Veil. 2, 75, 2: hosti Ante expectatum positus stat in agmine castris, before it was expected, Verg. G. 3, 348; so, ante expectatum, Ov. M. 4, 790; 8, 5; Sen. Ep. 114: ille ad patrem patriae expectato revolavit maturius, than was expected, Veil. 2, 123, 1.

ex-spergo or **ex-spargo (expergo-)**, no perf., spersus, 3, *v. a.* [spargo], to sprinkle, scatter abroad, disperse (poet.). **I.** Lit.: exspargi quo possint moenia mundi, to be dispersed, diffused, Lucr. 5, 371. — **II.** Transf.: sanieque exspersa natarent limina, i. e. besprinkled, Verg. A. 3, 625 (Rib. aspersa).

exspersus (expers-), a, um, *Part.*, from exspargo.

ex-spes (expes), *adj.* (only in the *nom. sing.*), *without hope, hopeless* (poet. and in *Tac.*). (a) With *gen.*: *exspes liberum*, Att. ap. Non. 12, 7: *vitae*, Tac. A. 6, 24.—(b) *Absol.*: *solus, inops, expes*, Ov. M. 14, 217: *si fractis enatat exspes Navibus*, Hor. A. P. 20.

expiratio (expir-), *ōnis, f.* [*expiro*], *a breathing out, exhalation*: *terrae*, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83.

ex-spiro (expiro), *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.* and *n.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. and Caes.). **I.** *Act.*, *to breathe out, to emit, to blow out, to exhale, give out*: *animam pulmonibus*, Lucil. ap. Non. 38, 27: *animam medios in ignes*, Ov. M. 5, 106: *auras*, id. ib. 3, 121: *flumen sanguinis de pectore*, Lucr. 2, 354; cf.: *flammam pectore*, Verg. A. 1, 44: *odorem de corpore*, Lucr. 4, 124: *sonos per saxa (unda)*, Sil. 9, 285: *colorem (uniones)*, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 115.—**B.** *Poet. transf.*: *cadavera vermes, i. e. send forth, produce*, Lucr. 3, 720: *silva comas tollit fructumque expirat in umbras, i. e. spreads out into foliage*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 70.—**C.** *Exspirare animam, to expire, die*, Gell. 3, 15 *init.*—**II.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To rush forth, come forth, be exhaled*. **I.** *Lit.*: *per fauces montis ut Aetnae Exspirent ignes*, Lucr. 6, 640: *ignis foras (with exire in auras)*, id. 6, 886: *vis fera ventorum*, Ov. M. 15, 300: *halitus Avernii*, Val. Fl. 4, 493: *unguenta, evaporate*, Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 20: *vis*, Lucil. ap. Non. 38, 30.—***2.** *Trop.*: *irae pectoris expirantes*, Cat. 64, 194.—**B.** *To breathe one's last, to expire*. **I.** *Lit.*: *ut per singulos artus expiraret*, Sall. H. 1, 30 *Dietsch.*: *atram tundi humum expirans*, Verg. A. 10, 731: *ubi perire jussus expiravero*, Hor. Epod. 5, 91: *inter primam curationem expiravit*, Liv. 2, 20, 9: *inter verbera et vincula*, id. 28, 19, 12: *extremus expirantis hiatus*, Quint. 6, 2, 31; 9, 2, 73; *Sen. Ep.* 99, 27; *Curt.* 3, 5, 4; *Suet. Tib.* 21; *id. Claud.* 23; *Val. Max.* 4, 5, 6; *Plin.* 7, 36, 36, § 122.—**Pass. impers.**: *quoniam membrana cerebri incisa statim expiret*, Plin. 11, 37, 67, § 178: *expiravit aper dentibus apri*, Juv. 15, 162.—***2.** *Trop.*, *to expire, perish, come to an end, cease*: *si ego morerer, mecum expiratura res publica erat*, Liv. 28, 11: *libertate jam expirante*, Plin. Pan. 57, 4: *ne res publica expiraret*, Val. Max. 3, 2, 18: *criminis causa expirat, becomes extinct, ceases*, Dig. 48, 17, 1 *fin.*; 24, 3, 19: *prior obligatio*, ib. 45, 1, 58.

ex-splendesco (expl-), *dūi, 3, v. incho. n.*, *to shine forth, glitter* (rarely before the Aug. period). **I.** *Lit.*: *ignis*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 23: *Sirius*, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 30.—**II.** *Trop.*, *to shine forth, be eminent, distinguished*: *clarus explendescebat, quam condiscipuli animo aequo ferre possent*, Nep. Att. 1, 3: *corporis animique dotes explenderunt*, Suet. Tit. 3.

expoliatio (expol-), *ōnis, f.* [*exspolio*], *a spoiling, plundering* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. D. 20, 8 *fin.*: *hostis*, Isid. 18, 2, 1.

expoliator (expol-), *ōris, m.* [*id.*], *a pillager, plunderer*: *domorum*, Salv. Gub. D. 7, p. 288 *Rittersh.*

ex-spolio (expol-), *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.* (dep. form *expoliatur*, Poët. ap. Don. 1769 P.: *expoliabantur*, Quadrig. ap. Non. 480, 16), *to spoil, pillage, plunder* (class.). **I.** *Lit.*: *agrum Campanum*, Quadrig. l. l.: *ad expoliandum corpus, qui vulneraverat alacer gaudio accurrit*, Curt. 9, 5, 10.—**II.** *Trop.*: *exercitū et provincia Pompei*, Cic. Att. 10, 1, 3; cf.: *hos vestro auxilio*, Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 9: *virtutem rerum selectione*, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 43: *omnem honorem et dignitatem Caesaris, to deprive*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50, 4 *dub.* (al. *spoliare*): *improbis sese artibus*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 3.

ex-spretus, *v. expretus*.

***exspuio (exp-)**, *ōnis, f.* [*exspuo*], *a spitting out*: *sanguinis*, Plin. 23, 1, 14, § 20 (*dub.*; Jan. *expiationem*).

***ex-spūmo (expūm-)**, *āre, v. n.*, *to froth or foam out*: *donec inde humor expumet*, Cels. 6, 7, 8.

ex-spūo (expuo), *ūi, ātum, 3, v. n.* and *a.*, *to spit out, to spit* (not in Cic.). **I.** *Neutr.*: *cum ille gustasset et expuisset*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 9; *Plin.* 14, 22, 28, § 146: *in*

mare, id. 30, 2, 6, § 17.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** *Lit.*: *vina*, Juv. 13, 214: *sanguinem*, Plin. 35, 16, 53, § 191; *Scrib. Comp.* 194: *linguam in tyranni os*, Plin. 7, 23, 23, § 87.—***2.** *Transf.*, *to cast out, eject, expel, emit*: *quod mare (te) conceptum spumantibus expuit undis*? Cat. 64, 155: *argentum vivum optime purgat aurum, ceteras ejus sordes expuens crebro jactatu*, Plin. 33, 6, 32, § 99: *rorem*, id. 9, 36, 60, § 126: *carbonem*, id. 16, 10, 19, § 45: *in litus purgamenta*, id. 2, 98, 101, § 220: *lacrumam*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 74.—**B.** *Trop.*, *to expel, banish, remove*: *miseriam ex animo*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 16: *rationem ex animo*, Lucr. 2, 1041.

exstantia (ext-), *ae, f.* [*exsto*], *a standing out, prominence, projection* (post-Aug.), Col. 5, 5, 12: *ventris*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

extasis (ext-), *acc. in; abl. i, f.*, = *ἐκστασις*, *terror, amazement*, Vulg. Act. 3, 10 (= *stupor*, id. Luc. 5, 26); cf. id. Ps. 30, tit.

ex-sterno (ext-), *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.* [*sterno, ēre*; formed acc. to the analogy of *consterno, āre*], *to drive beside one's self, to terrify greatly, affright* (poet. and very rare): *aliquem assiduus luctibus*, Cat. 64, 71: *externata malo*, id. 64, 165; *Ov. M.* 1, 641 (corresp. to *exterrita*); 11, 77; *id. Ib.* 432: *animos nostros perinde laetitia et dolor externat*, Pacat. Paneg. 19. (Acc. to conject. of Jacobs, also in Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 11; and acc. to Lachm. also in Lucr. 4, 1022, v. ib. p. 266.)

ex-stillo (ext-), *āvi, 1, v. n.*, *to drop or trickle out* (very rare; not in Cic.): *amurca exstillat*, Col. 12, 50, 2: *sinapis, oculi ut exstillent, facit*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 29: *lacrumis*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 82.

exstimulator (ext-), *ōris, m.* [*exstimulo*], *an inciter, instigator*: *acerrimus rebellionis*, Tac. A. 3, 40: *Verginii*, id. H. 2, 71.

ex-stimūlo (ext-), *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.*, *to prick up, to goad* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). ***1.** *Lit.*: *aculeo*, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 132.—**II.** *Trop.*, *to goad on, excite, instigate, stimulate*: *aliquem dictis*, Ov. F. 6, 588: *corda furore bellandi*, Sil. 1, 38; cf.: *armentum libidinis furilis*, Col. 6, 27, 3: *tigrim fame*, Ov. M. 5, 165: *animum*, Tac. A. 15, 50: *libidinem*, Col. 8, 11, 8: *fata cessantia, i. e. to hasten death*, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 29.—**Pass.**: *exstimulatur a libertis, ut ostenderet*, Tac. A. 4, 59.

extinctio (ext-), *ōnis, f.* [*extinguo*], *Prop.*, *a putting out*; *trop.*, *extinction, annihilation* (very rare): *supremus ille dies non extinctionem sed commutationem affert loci*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: *vitae*, Cic. ap. Aug. de Trin. 4 *fin.* (Cic. Hortens. Fragm. 90).

ex-stinctor (ext-), *ōris, m.* [*id.*], *an extinguisher* (rare but class.). **I.** *Lit.*: *non extinctor sed auctor incendii*, Cic. Pis. 11, 26.—**B.** *Transf.*, *an annihilator, destroyer*: *ne extinctor patriae, ne proditor, ne hostis appetletur*, Cic. Sull. 31, 88: *regiae domus (Cassander)*, Just. 16, 1.—**II.** *Trop.*: *conjunctionis, suppressor* (opp. auctor et dux), Auct. Or. pro Domo, 38, 101: *belli*, Auct. Or. de Harusp. Resp. 23, 94.

1. extinctus (ext-), *a, um, Part.*, *from extinguo*.

***2. extinctus (ext-)**, *ūs, m.* [*extinguo*], *an extinguishing*: *lucernarum extinctu*, Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 43.

extinguibilis (ext-), *e, adj.* [*id.*], *extinguishable*; *trop.*, *destructible* (post-class.): *animae*, Lact. 7, 20, 9; *id. Epit.* 36, 6.

ex-stinguo (ext-), *nxi, nctum, 3* (archaic *perf. subj.* *extinxit*, for *extinxerit*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 43.—Contracted forms *extinxsti*, Verg. A. 4, 682; *Pac. ap. Cic. de Or.* 2, 46, 193; and *extinxem*, Verg. A. 4, 606), *v. a.*, *to put out what is burning, to quench, extinguish* (class.); *esp. freq.* in Cic. and in the *trop. signif.*. **I.** *Lit.*: *recens extinctum lumen*, Lucr. 6, 791: *extincta lumina*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2: *faces*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 228: *lucernam*, id. 31, 3, 28, § 49; cf.: *senes mori sic videntur ut sua sponte nulla adhibita vi consumptus ignis extinguitur, goes out*, Cic. de Sen. 19, 71: *ignem*, Ov. F. 2, 712: *incendium*, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 2: *sol extinguitur*, id. Rep. 6, 22: *extincto calore ipsi extingimur*, id. N. D.

2, 9, 23: *calx extincta, i. e. slaked*, Vitruv. 2, 5.—**B.** *Transf.*, *to deprive of life or strength, to kill, destroy*: *animam alicui*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 16: *nolite, hunc jam natura ipsa occidentem velle maturius extingui vulnere vestro*, Cic. Cael. 32, 79; cf. id. N. D. 2, 9, 23: *juvenem fortuna morbo extinxit*, Liv. 8, 3, 7: *vir egregius extinctus, cut off*, Cic. Brut. 1, 1; *id. Rep.* 6, 14; *Verg. E.* 5, 20; *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 14; *Plin.* 9, 8, 8, § 25; *Tac. A.* 3, 7 et *saep.*: *rapitur miser extingendus Messalinae oculis*, Juv. 10, 332: *vel modico tepore sucus extinguitur, i. e. is dried up*, Curt. 6, 4, 11: *mammam*, Plin. 23, 2, 32, § 67: *odorem alii, to destroy*, id. 19, 6, 34, § 113: *venena, to render powerless*, id. 20, 17, 69, § 179: *aquam Albanam dissipatam rivis, to consume, get rid of, an old prophecy in Liv.* 5, 16, 9.—**II.** *Trop.*, *to abolish, destroy, annihilate, annul* (syn.: *tollo, deleo, opprimo, diruo, everto, demolior, destruo; opp. inflammo*): *tyrannis institutis leges omnes extinguntur atque tolluntur*, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 5: *ea, quae antea scripserat, id. Verr.* 2, 70, § 172: *improbis extinguenta atque delenda est*, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 26: *potentiam extingueret atque opprimere*, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 36; but also distinguished from opprimere: *ut extinctae potius amicitiae quam oppressae esse videantur, extinct*, id. Lael. 21, 78: *ad sensus animorum atque motus vel inflammandos vel etiam extinguentes*, id. de Or. 1, 14, 60: *sermo omnis ille oblivione posteritatis extinguitur*, id. Rep. 6, 23 *fin.*; cf.: *extinctis rumoribus*, Caes. B. C. 1, 60 *fin.*: *ad ejus salutem extinguentam*, Cic. Mil. 2, 5: *nomen populi Romani*, id. Cat. 4, 4, 7: *superiorem gloriam rei militaris*, Caes. B. G. 5, 29, 4: *memoriam publicam*, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: *gratiam*, id. Fam. 1, 1, 4: *familiaritates*, id. Lael. 10, 35: *invidiam*, id. Balb. 6, 16: *infamiam*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 168: *causam nascentem dissensionis*, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2: *consuetudinem*, Cic. Cael. 25, 61: *reliquias belli*, id. Fam. 10, 25, 1: *bellum civile*, Plin. 7, 26, 27, § 96: *jus pignoris*, Dig. 20, 1, 9; cf. *fideicommissum*, ib. 32, 1, 11: *actionem*, ib. 47, 2, 42 *al.*

extirpatio (ext-), *ōnis, f.* [*extirpo*], *a rooting out, extirpation* (post-Aug.): *filicis*, Col. 2, 2, 13.

extirpator (ext-), *ōris, m.* [*id.*], *An uprooter*: *silvae*, August. in Joann. Epist. ad Parth. Fr. 2, 8; *id. in Ps. 95, 6*.—**II.** *Trop.*, *a destroyer, waster*: *substantiae monasterii*, Regul. Benedict. 31.

extirpatrix (ext-), *icis, f.* [*extirpator*], *she who destroys or wastes*: *substantiae*, Caesar. Regul. ad Virg. Recapit. 20.

ex-stirpo (ext-), *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.*, *to pluck up by the stem or root, to root out, extirpate*. **I.** *Lit.* (only post-Aug.): *arbores*, Curt. 7, 8, 7; cf. *lucos*, id. 7, 5, 17; and: *silva extirpata procellis*, Prud. Hamart. 241: *pilos de corpore toto*, Mart. 6, 56, 3.—**Transf.**: *silvestris ager decreescente luna utilissime extirpatur, is cleared from stubble*, Col. 11, 2, 52: *agros arboribus atque virgultis*, Pall. Jul. 1, 1.—**II.** *Trop.*, *to root out, eradicate, extirpate* (class.): *vitia et funditus tollere*, Cic. Fat. 5, 11: *ex animo humanitatem*, id. Lael. 13, 48: *perturbationes*, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: *nomina inimica libertati*, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16 *med.*: *virtutem Israel*, Vulg. 1 Macc. 3, 35.

ex-sto (ext-), *āre, v. n.* (part. fut. *extaturus*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 7; *Pand.* 47, 2, 78 *al.*), *to stand out or forth, to project, to stand above*. **I.** *Prop.* (militis) *cum capite solo ex aqua exstarent*, Caes. B. G. 5, 18, 5; for which: *super aequora celso collo*, Ov. M. 11, 358: *aquis (navis)*, id. Tr. 5, 11, 14; cf. *absol.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 62, 2: *ferrum de pectore*, Ov. M. 9, 128: *de arbore (surculus)*, Col. 5, 11, 5: *ossa sub incurvis lumbis*, Ov. M. 8, 807: *aedificia modice ab humo exstantia*, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 89: *paulum supra terram*, Gell. 19, 13, 3.—**Poet.** with *acc.*: *aliquem, to overtop*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 116.—**B.** *Trop.* (syn.: *emineo, eniteo*), *to be prominent, stand forth, be conspicuous*: *quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exstare atque eminere videatur*, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101: *haec enitere et exstare aliquatenus*, Quint. 8, 5, 29: *arma tubaeque sonent, vox et tua noctibus exstet, predominate, be heard above*, Val. Fl. 5, 252.—**II.** *Méton.* (causa pro effectu), *to be visible, show itself, ap-*

pear; to be extant, to exist, to be (most freq., esp. of inanim. and abstr. subjects): hominum nemo exstat, qui, etc., Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 142: auctor doctrinae ejus non exstat, Liv. 1, 18, 2: pecunia, cujus auctor non exstat, Quint. 7, 2, 57: Sarmienti domina exstat, still. lives, Hor. S. 1, 5, 55: exstant hujus fortitudinis impressa vestigia, Cic. Balb. 5, 13: exstant epistolae Philippi ad Alexandrum, id. Off. 2, 14, 48: litterae, id. Inv. 1, 39, 70: leges, id. Rep. 5, 2 fin.: orationes, Quint. 10, 7, 30: clarorum virorum non minus otii quam negotii rationem exstare oportere, Cato ap. Cic. Planc. 27, 66: sine oculis non potest exstare officium et munus oculorum, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 71; 2, 52, 107: video hoc in numero neminem, cujus non exstet in me suum meritum, id. Planc. 1, 2: studium nostrum, id. Fam. 1, 8, 7.—(3) *Impers.*, with a subject or rel. clause (very rare): quem vero exstet et de quo sit memoriae proditum eloquentem fuisse, etc., Cic. Brut. 15, 57: apparet atque exstat, utrum simus earum (artium) rudes an didicerimus, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72.—Hence, **ex-stans**, ntis, *P. a.*, projecting, prominent; comp. partes exstantiores, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 3.

exstructio (extr-), ōnis, *f.* [exstruo], a building up, erecting, structure. *I.* Prop. (rare but class.): tectorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: connecti ea exstructione, quae sit ad memoriam aeternitatis, id. Phil. 14, 13, 34.—With *gen.*: vallorum, Vulg. Ezech. 17, 17.—In plur.: fastigiorum, Vitruv. 7, 1 med.—**II.* Transf., an adorning, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 3.

exstructor (extr-), ōris, *m.* [exstruo], he who builds up, erects, Hier. Isa. 18, 6, 1.

exstructōrius (extr-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], that builds up (post-class.); trop.: verbum dei, Tert. Carn. Chr. 17.

exstructus (extr-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exstruo.

ex-struo (extr-), xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, to pile or heap up (class.); syn.: struo, aedifico, condo, fundo). *I.* Lit. *A.* In gen.: magnum acervum (librorum), Cic. Att. 2, 2, 2; cf.: stramenta in acervum exstrui debent, to be heaped up, Col. 6, 3, 1: mensae conquistissimis epulis exstruebantur, heaped, bountifully furnished, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: mensas, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 25: caret exstructis mensis, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44; id. Pis. 27, 67; Ov. M. 11, 120; cf. canistros, to heap full, Hor. S. 2, 6, 105: focum lignis, id. Epod. 2, 43: exstructis in altum divitiis, id. C. 2, 3, 19: divitiis, Petr. 84.—*B.* In partic. (acc. to struo, I. B. 1.), to build up, raise, rear, erect, construct: exstrui vetat (Plato) sepulcrum altius quam quod, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68: aedificium in alieno, id. Mil. 27, 74: monumentum, molem opere magnifico, id. Phil. 14, 12, 33: theatrum, Tac. A. 3, 72: tumulos, Caes. B. G. 6, 17, 4: aggerem in altitudinem pedum octoginta, id. B. C. 2, 1 fin.; id. B. G. 2, 30, 3; 7, 24, 1: turres, id. B. C. 3, 54, 1; 3, 112, 1; Sall. J. 23, 1: rogam, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 76; Ov. F. 3, 546: quas (divitias) profundant in exstruendo mari et montibus coaequantis, to build up, fill with buildings, Sall. C. 20, 11: aream sibi sumpsit, in qua civitatem exstrueret arbitrato suo, Cic. Rep. 2, 11.—*II.* Trop. *A.* In gen.: verba sint ad poeticum quandam numerum exstructa, put together, constructed, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44: poema, Petr. 118: crimen unum vocibus multis, to exaggerate, magnify, Gell. 13, 24, 12.—*B.* In partic. (acc. to I. B.): exstrue animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutum, build up, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71; cf.: non modo fundata sed etiam exstructa disciplina, id. ib. 4, 1, 1.—Hence, ***ex-structus (extr-)**, a, um, *P. a.*, high-built, lofty: exstructissimae species aedificiorum, App. de Deo Soc. p. 54, 20.

ex-sūcidus (exūcid-, exsuccid-), without juice, sapless (post-class.): arida et exsūcida, Tert. Anim. 32.

ex-sūco (exūco, exsucco), āre, *v. a.* [sucūs], to deprive of juice, extract the juice of: marrubium, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 106; 2, 29, 255: decoctus exsuccatusque, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Lit. 1.

exsuccus (exuct-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exsugo.

ex-sūcus (exūcus, exsuccus),

a, um, *adj.*, without juice, sapless (post-Aug.). *I.* Lit.: corporis substantia exsuscior, Tert. Anim. 51: juvenis membris exsuscior, Auct. Itin. Alex. 6.—*II.* Trop.: (oratores) aridi et exsucci et exsanguis, Quint. 12, 10, 15.

ex-sūdo (exūdo, ēsūdo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.* Neutr., to come out by sweating, to sweat out, exude: exsudat inutilis umor, Verg. G. 1, 88.—*II.* Act., to discharge by sweating, to sweat out, exude. *A.* Lit.: cum oliva, quicquid habuit amurcae, exsudavit, Col. 12, 50, 3: acidum liquorem (caseus), id. 7, 8, 4: sucum (arbor), Plin. 24, 9, 37, § 57: esudatus liquor, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 16, 97.—*B.* Trop., to perform with sweating or toil, to toil through, undergo (= agere, acquirere multo sudore): causas, Hor. S. 1, 10, 28; cf.: ingens certamen, Liv. 4, 13, 4: labores, Sil. 3, 531; Amm. 15, 5.

exsufflātor (exuf-), ōris, *m.* [exsuffio], one who blows at; trop., a despiser, mocker: Christi, August. in Joann. Tract. 11, 13.

ex-suffio (exuf-), āre, *v. a.* *I.* To blow away, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 57; Vulg. Agg. 1, 9.—*II.* To blow at or upon a person or thing (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Idol. 11 fin.: radios igneos, Vulg. Sir. 43, 4: infantes (as a charm against the devil), Aug. Ep. 105 fin.; so, quem (daemonem) eminus exsuffians, se exsufflari existimans, etc., Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 8.

ex-sūgeo (exūg-), ēre, *v.* exsugo init.

ex-sūgo (exūg-), xi, ctum, 3 (ante-class. forms of second conj., imper. exsuge-to, Cato, R. R. 156, 3; fut. exsugebo, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 5), *v. a.*, to suck out: umorem, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 15: liquorem de materia, Vitruv. 2, 8, 2: sanguinem alicui (alicujus), Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 37; id. Ep. 2, 2, 5: vulnus, Cels. 5, 27, 3; cf. venena, Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 57.—Hence, **exsuctus (exuct-)**, a, um, *P. a.*, sucked out, dried up: segetes exsuctiores, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 11: infirmum corpus et exsuctum, Sen. Ep. 30, 1.

ex-sul or exul, ūlis, *comm.* [usual referred to solum; one who is banished from his native soil; but prob. from root sal-, Sanscr. sar, to go; Lat. salire, saltare; cf.: praesul, consul, subsul, Corss. Auspr. 2, 71], a banished person, wanderer, exile. *I.* Prop.: omnes scelerati atque impii, quos leges exsilio affici volunt, exsules sunt, etiam si solum non mutarint, Cic. Par. 4, 2, 31: civitas exsulem regunt (Tarquinium) esse jussit, id. Rep. 2, 25 fin.: exsules damnati-que, Caes. B. G. 5, 55, 3; cf.: capitis damnati exsulesque, id. B. C. 3, 110, 4: cum Hannibal Carthagine expulsi Ephesum ad Antiochum venisset exsul, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75: cum vagus et exsul erraret atque undique exclusus, id. Clu. 62, 175: exsules restituti, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3; Suet. Claud. 12: reducere, Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 1; Auct. Her. 2, 28, 45: dives, inops, Romae, seu fors ita jussit, exsul, Hor. S. 2, 1, 69.—With *gen.* (mostly poet.): patriae quis exsul se quoque fugit? Hor. C. 2, 16, 19.—With *abl.*: nunc vero exsul patriā domo, Sall. J. 14, 17.—*P. r. v.*: exsuli ubest nusquam domus est, sine sepulchro mortuus, Publ. Syr. 155 (Speng.).—*B.* As *fem.*: exsul Hypermetra, Ov. H. 14, 129; Tac. A. 14, 63: (Latona) exsul erat mundi, Ov. M. 6, 189.—*P. o. t.*: exul adhuc jacet umbra ducit, Luc. 8, 837.—*II.* Transf. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): exsul mentisque domusque, deprived of reason, Ov. M. 9, 409: erret per urbem pontis exsul et clivi, Mart. 10, 5, 3: ciconia avis exsul hiemis, i. e. that leaves us in winter, Publ. Syr. ap. Petr. 55 (Com. Fragm. p. 304 Rib.).

exsulāris (exul-), e, *adj.* [exsul], of or belonging to exile or to exiles (late Lat.): poena, Amm. 15, 3: maeror, id. 14, 4.

***exsulatio (exul-)**, ōnis, *f.* [exsulo], banishment, exile: exsulatione multare, Flor. 1, 22, 3.

exsulātor (exul-), ōris, *m.* [id.], a banisher, expeller: primi hominis, Petr. Chrysol. p. 123.

***exsulātus (exul-)**, ūs, *m.* [id.], banishment, exile, M. Corvin. de Prog. Aug. 29.

exsulo or exūlo, also arch. **exsōlo**, exōlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [exsul]. *I.* Neutr., to be an exile or banished person, to

live in exile (class.): qui Romam in exsilio venisset, cui Romae exsulare jus esset, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 177: ut exsulares, id. Par. 4, 2, 32 sq.: aptissimus ad exulandum locus, id. Fam. 4, 8, 2: in Volscos exsulatum abiit, Liv. 2, 35, 6: exsularis atque egens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39: apud Prusiam exsularis, id. Div. 2, 24, 52; Mart. Spect. 4, 5 et saep.: alii exulatum abierant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 134; id. Ps. 4, 3, 18.—*B.* Transf.: perit, nam domo exulo nunc: metuo fratrem, Ne intus sit, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 62: cum omnes meo discessu exsulassem rem publicam putent, Cic. Par. 4, 2, 30: peculatus ex urbe et avaritia si exulant, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 7: etiam cum manent corpore, animo tamen exsulant, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 7: quousque in regno exsulabo, be a stranger in my own country, Curt. 5, 8, 11.—*II.* Act., to banish, exile a person (late Lat.): tunc iterum exulatur, Hyg. Fab. 26; Dict. Cretens. 4, 4 fin.

exsolor (exul-), āri, *v. dep. n.* and *a.*, = exsulo, Lact. 5, 21, 5; Hyg. Fab. 26 al.

exsultābundus (exult-), a, um, *adj.* [exsulto], leaping for joy, exulting (post-class.): maesta ac lugentia castra velut exsultabundus intrare, Just. 13, 7, 10; so Sol. 5, 20.

exsultans (exult-), antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exsulto.

exsultanter (exult-), adv., *v.* exsulto, *P. a. fin.*

exsultantia (exult-), ae, *f.* [exsulto], a springing up, an attack (post-class.): hostilis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 564; trop.: morbi dolorisque, Gell. 12, 5, 9.

exsultatio (exult-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], a springing up, leaping, frisking (post-Aug.). *I.* Lit.: puerilis nimia exsultatio, Col. 7, 3, 18; Quint. 2, 2, 12; Plin. 8, 54, 80, § 215.—*II.* Trop., excessive rejoicing, exultation: gaudium enim exsultatio, exultationem tumor et nimia aestimatio sui sequitur, Sen. de Ira. 2, 21; cf.: laetitia dicitur exsultatio quaedam animi gaudio efferventior, Gell. 2, 27, 31; Sen. Tranq. 15 fin.; Tac. H. 1, 72 al.

exsultativus (exult-), a, um, *adj.*, triumphant: conclusio, Cassiod. in Ps. 37.

***exsultium (exult-)**, adv. [exsilio], leaping about, friskingly: ludit exsultium, Hor. C. 3, 11, 10.

exsulto (exult-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* [id.], to spring vigorously, to leap or jump up (class.; esp. in the trop. signif.).

I. Lit.: equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: equi, Nep. Eun. 5: exsultantes loligines, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 145: pisciculi, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 66, 1: pecora exsultantia, Plin. 18, 35, 88, § 364: taurus in herba, Ov. M. 2, 864; cf. id. ib. 11, 79: (Curetes) in numerum exsultant, i. e. dance, Lucr. 2, 631.—*B.* Of inanimate subjects: sanguis emicat exsultans alte, Lucr. 2, 195: pila exsultat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 10 fin.: exsultant aestu latices, Verg. A. 7, 464; cf. Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 114: exsultant vada atque aestu miscentur harenae, Verg. A. 3, 557: glabrae, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179: densiores circa pampini exsultant, spring up, i. e. come up, grow up, id. 17, 22, 35, § 106: breves (syllabae) si continuantur, exsultant, to skip, hop, Quint. 9, 4, 91.—*II.* Trop. *A.* In gen., to gambol about, move freely, expatiate: hic (in pectore) exsultat pavor ac metus, riot, gambol, Lucr. 3, 141: cum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 112; cf.: in reliquis (orationibus) exsultavit audacius (Demosthenes), id. Or. 8, 26: assurgendi exsultandique in laudando licentia, Quint. 2, 2, 9: solidos novus exsultabis in actus, will undertake with alacrity, Stat. S. 4, 4, 38.—*B.* In partic., to exult, rejoice exceedingly; to run riot, to revel; to vaunt, boast: exsultantem te et praefidentem tibi reprimant legum habena, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 166; cf.: rex ille (Tarquinius) victoribus divitiisque subnixus, exsultabat insolentia, id. Rep. 2, 25; and: exsultasse populum insolentia libertatis, id. ib. 1, 40: exsultare eam (partem animi) in somno immoderateque jactari, id. Div. 1, 29, 60: exsultare voluptate, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 301, 7 (Rep. 3, 36 ed. Mos.).
Laetitia, id. Clu. 5, 14; id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16 (with temere gestiens); id. Att. 15, 21, 1; Liv. 27, 2, 2: gaudio, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 66: victoria, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16; cf. successus, Verg. A. 2, 386: gestis, Tac. Agr. 8: vana spe, Quint. 6, 4, 17 et saep.: in ruinis alicui

ius, Cic. Balb. 26, 58: in omni crudelitate, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 300, 26 (Rep. 2, 41 ed. Mos.): Graeci exsultant, quod, etc., id. Att. 6, 1, 15: dum histrio in cubiculum principis exsultaverit (= ἐξορῃσται, Gronov.), Tac. A. 11, 28 (al. insultaverit).—*Absol.*: illa theatra (i. e. spectatores) exsultant, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39 Mos. *N. cr.*: furorem exsultantem reprimere, id. Sest. 44, 95; cf.: exsultantem laetitiam comprimere, id. Top. 22, 86: laus in qua maxime ceterorum exsultat oratio, id. Fin. 1, 16, 54.—Hence, **exsultans** (**exult-**), *antis*, *P. a.* * **A.** (Acc. to I. B. *fin.*) Of short syllables, skipping, hopping: paululum morae damus inter ultimum ac proximum verbum... alioqui sit exsultantissimum et trimetri finis, Quint. 9, 4, 108.—**B.** (Acc. to II. B.) **1.** Boastful, vain-glorious: turbati aut exsultantis animi motus, Tac. H. 1, 17.—**2.** Of an orator or an oration, diffuse, prolix: fuit pro grandibus tumidi... laetis corrupti, compositis exsultantes, Quint. 10, 2, 16; cf. id. 12, 10, 12; 8, 3, 56; 9, 4, 69 (with remissae); 10, 4, 1: Cicero supra modum exsultans et superfluens, Tac. Dial. 18.—Hence, *Adv.*: **exsultanter**, *diffusely*, *at large*; only *comp.*: quae hilarius et quasi exsultantius scripsi, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 10.

exsuperabilis (**exup-**), *e*, *adj.* [exsupero]. **I.** Pass., that may be overcome, surmountable, superable (poet.): non exsuperabile saxum (Sisyphi), Verg. G. 3, 39: ingenium mortale, Stat. Th. 1, 214.—**II.** Act., that overcomes, overpowering, irresistible: opera, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 14.

exsuperans (**exup-**), *antis*, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exsupero.

exsuperantia (**exup-**), *ae*, *f.* [exsupero], *pre-eminence, superiority* (rare but class.): an hoc non ita fit omni in populo? nonne omnem exsuperantiam virtutis oderunt? * Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 105: ingens Scipionis (with fiducia), Gell. 4, 18, 2: splendoris vel altitudinis, id. 14, 1, 12.

exsuperatio (**exup-**), *ōnis*, *f.* [id.], *exaggeration* as a fig. of speech, the Gr. *ὑπερβολή*, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 67; 1, 6, 10.

exsuperator, *ōris*, *m.* [id.], *a conqueror*, Num. Constant. ap. Eckhel. D. N. V. 8, p. 83.

exsuperatōrius (**exup-**), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [exsuperator], *conquering, victorious*: mensis, the month of November, called after the conqueror (Commodus), Lampr. Commod. 11; so, Calendae, id. ib. 12.

ex-supero (**exup-**), *āvi*, *ātum* (*gen. plur. part. sync.* exsuperantem, Varr. L. 7, § 18 Müll.), *1*, *v. n.* and *a.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** *Neutr.*, to mount up, appear above (very rare). **A.** Lit.: exsuperant flammæ; furit aestus ad auras, Verg. A. 2, 759.—**B.** Trop., to get the upper hand, to overcome, prevail, excel: sol et vapor omnis, Lucr. 5, 385: arma capessant. Et si non poterunt exsuperare, cadant, Ov. F. 6, 372: praesens dolor, Lucr. 6, 1277: quantum ipse feroci Virtute exsuperas, Verg. A. 12, 20: Hannibal exsuperans astu, Sil. 1, 57.—**II.** Act., to project or tower above any thing, to surmount, rise above, exceed. **A.** Lit.: vites exsuperant ulmos, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 12: exsuperat jugum, passes over, Verg. A. 11, 905: clivum, Sen. Ep. 31: amnem, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 62: Nilus exsuperavit sedecim cubita, id. 18, 18, 47, § 168; cf.: binas libras ponderis, id. 9, 17, 30, § 64.—**B.** Trop. **1.** To surpass, exceed: quis homo te exsuperavit usquam gentium impudentia? Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 77: omnes Tarquinius superbi, Liv. 3, 11, 18: genus morum nobilitate, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 2: aliquid latitudine, Plin. 2, 11, 8, § 50: laudes aliequus, Liv. 28, 43, 7: cuncta exsuperans patrimonium census, Juv. 10, 13: tu vero, pater, vive et me quoque exsuperas, survive, outlive, Val. Max. 5, 9 *fin.*: aestatem, to outlast, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 33.—**2.** To be too much for, to overpower, overcome: id summum exsuperat Jovem, Poet. in Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25: materia vires exsuperante meas, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 56: caecum consilium, Verg. A. 7, 591: multitudo Gallorum, sensum omnem talis damni exsuperans, Liv. 7, 24, 2.—Hence, **exsuperans** (**exup-**), *antis*, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B.), *surpassing, excellent, supreme* (post-class.): mulier exsuperanti forma, Gell. 6, 8, 3.—*Comp.*: uter esset exsuperan-

tior, certabatur, Gell. 14, 3, 11.—*Sup.*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 8.

ex-surdo (**exurdo**), *āvi*, *ātum*, *1*, *v. a.* [surdus], to render deaf, to deafen (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: paniculae flos si aures intraverit, exsurdat, Plin. 32, 10, 52, § 141.—**II.** Transf. **1.** In gen., to stun, overcome with din: aures curiae, Val. Max. 2, 2, 3: turbida nec calamos exsurdant classica nostros, Calp. Ecl. 4, 131.—**2.** Esp., of the taste, to dull, blunt: vina palatum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38.

ex-surgo (**exurgo**), *surrexi*, *3*, *v. n.* (archaic *inf. pres. pass.* exsurger, Plaut. Ps. prol. *fin.*), to rise up, rise, to get up, stand up (class.). **I.** Lit.: a genibus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 22: ex insidiis, Liv. 27, 41, 7: in plantas, Sen. Ep. 111, 3: de nocte multa, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 10: ubi erit accubitus semel, Ne quoquam exsurget, donec, etc., id. Bacch. 4, 4, 105: foras, id. Mil. 2, 1, 3: cum exsurget, simul aridens, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 62, 265: tu autem, nisi molestum est, paulisper exsurge, id. Clu. 60, 168; cf.: exsurge queso, id. Planc. 42, 102: acies ita instructa, ut pars in colles exsurgeret, Tac. H. 2, 14: altior (to strike the more forcibly), Verg. A. 11, 697 et saep.—**B.** Transf., of things as subjects: ubi Taurus ab Indico mari exsurgit, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 97; cf. Sil. 7, 275: inde alii ramuli exsurgunt, Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 173: cum jam verigine tectum ambulat, et geminis exsurgat mensa lucernis, i. e. in the dizzy brain, Juv. 6, 305.—**II.** Trop., to rise up, rise, recover strength: ne quando recreata exsurgere atque erigere se possent, funditus sustulerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: (causa) numquam exsurgeret, id. Phil. 13, 18, 38: auctoritate vestra res publica exsurget, id. Fam. 12, 10 *fin.*: grandis oratio naturali pulchritudine exsurgit, Petr. 2, 6: dolor, Sen. Med. 49.

exsurrectio, *ōnis*, *f.* [exsurgo], *an arising*, Vulg. 4 Esdr. 16, 71.

exsuscitatio (**exusc-**), *ōnis*, *f.* [exsuscito], *an awakening, arousing*, as a fig. of speech, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 55; 4, 43, 56.

ex-suscito (**exusc-**), *āvi*, *ātum*, *1*, *v. a.*, to rouse from sleep, to awaken (class.). **I.** Lit.: exsuscitate vostram huc custodem mihi, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 91: te gallorum cantus exsuscitat, Cic. Mur. 9, 22.—**B.** Transf., of fire, to kindle: flammæ exsuscitat aurā, Ov. F. 5, 507: ne parvus ignis ingens incendium exsuscitet, Liv. 21, 3, 6.—**II.** Trop., to stir up, rouse up, excite: quae cura exsuscitat animos et majores ad rem gerendam facit, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12; so, animum omnibus dictis, id. Inv. 2, 15, 49; and: animum clamore, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 22: naturalem memoriam hac notatione, id. ib. 3, 21, 34; cf. ib. 3, 22, 36.

exta, *ōrum* (*gen. plur.* extām, Pac. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155.—Also *extae*, *ārum*, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. Tab. 41, 19; Tab. 42, 12; Tab. 43, 22), *1*, *sup. form* for ecista (exista); cf.: exterus, extra; prop., the most prominent of the internal organs, hence], the nobler internal organs of the body, the inwards, as the heart, lungs, liver, the organs from the appearance of which in the victim the haruspices drew their prognostications (but viscera, the entrails, in gen. includes also the stomach, intestines, etc.): alios enim alio more videmus exta interpretari, Cic. Div. 2, 12, 28 (v. the whole passage): exta homini ab inferiore viscerum parte separantur membrana, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 197; 28, 5, 14, § 56: *EXTA PORRICI-UNT*; diēs danto in altaria aramive focūve eove, quo exta dari debebunt, Veran. ap. Macr. S. 3, 2; cf. Varr. R. 1, 29 *fin.*: dare, Liv. 26, 23, 8; cf.: dare Jovi, Mart. 11, 57, 4; for which: reddere Marti, Verg. G. 2, 194: per exta inventa praesensio, Cic. Top. 20, 77 al.: exta consuluit, Vulg. Ezech. 21, 21: abducunt me ad exta, to the sacrificial meal, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 117.

ex-tāresco, *bui*, *3*, *v. incho. n.*, to pass away completely, to vanish, disappear. **I.** Lit.: refugere oculi: corpus macie extabuit, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: is fame extabuit, Suet. Galb. 7; Vulg. Thren. 4, 9.—**II.** Trop.: videmus ceteras opinionibus fictas atque vanas diuturnitate extabuisse, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5.

ex-taediatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [extaedio], *worn out, utterly wearied*, [Hilar.] Anon. in Job. 3, p. 232.

extalis, *is*, *m.* [exta], *the straight gut, rectum* (late Lat.), Veg. Vet. 5, 5; 5, 10; Vulg. 1 Reg. 5, 9 al.

extantia, *ae*, *f.*, *v.* exstantia.

extāris, *e*, *adj.* [exta], *of or belonging to the entrails* (very rare), aula (i. e. olla), for cooking entrails, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 47.

extasis, *v.* exstasis.

extemplō (original uncontracted form **extempulo**, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 15; id. Cist. 1, 1, 98; 2, 3, 30; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 44; id. Mil. 2, 5, 51; id. Poen. 1, 1, 55), *adv.* [from ex and tempulum, *dim.* of templum, in a moment, an instant; hence, like ex tempore], immediately, straightway, forthwith, quickly, without delay (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; in Plaut. more than sixty times; only once in Cic.; not in Caes. or Quint.; syn.: repente, subito, statim, continuo).

I. In gen.: verrunt extemplo placidum mare, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 26 (Ann. v. 377 ed. Vahl.): extemplo me necato et filiam, id. in Varr. L. L. 7, § 13 Müll.; Trag. v. 234 ed. Vahl.): quin occidisti extemplo? Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 3: erubescit: quid respondeat nescit: quid fingat extemplo non habet, * Cic. Rosc. Com. 3, 8: alii gerendum (bellum) extemplo, antequam, etc., Liv. 41, 1, 1: haec extemplo in invidiam, mox etiam in perniciem verterunt, id. 39, 48, 1; so with mox and postremo, id. 40, 48, 6: dixit et extemplo sensit, etc., Verg. A. 2, 376 et saep.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Corresp. to the temporal and conditional particles ubi, ut, cum, quando, postquam, si.—With *ubi*: eaque extemplo ubi, etc., Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 80; so id. Capt. 3, 4, 27; Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 13.—With *ut*: utque impulit (Turnus) arma: Extemplo turbati animi, etc., Verg. A. 8, 3; so Plin. Pan. 55, 9.—With *cum*: cum... extemplo, Curt. 4, 16, 8.—With *quando*, etc.: adambulabo ad ostium, ut, quando exeat, Extemplo, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 9: postquam introii, extemplo ejus morbum cognovi miser, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 13.—With *si*: si umquam... extemplo, etc., Naev. ap. Gell. 2, 19, 6; so Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 52; id. Rud. 2, 3, 74; id. Truc. 1, 1, 24 al.—**B.** In Plaut. repeatedly: quom (or quoniam) extemplo = ἐπει τὰχιστα, as soon as: aedes quom extemplo sunt paratae... laudant fabrum, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 18; cf. id. Merc. 2, 2, 24; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 70; id. Ps. 3, 2, 15: quom extemplo ad forum advenio, omnes loquentur, etc., id. Capt. 4, 2, 6; cf. id. Trin. 3, 2, 99.—**II.** At once, i. e. at first = primum (very rare), Liv. 22, 12, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.; Stat. Ach. 2, 88.—See Hand. Turs. II. pp. 669-674.

extemporālis, *e*, *adj.* [ex tempore, v. tempus, C.], on the spur of the moment, without preparation, extempore, extemporāry, extemporaneous (post-Aug.; in Cic.: subitus, fortuitus): oratio, Quint. 4, 1, 54; 11, 2, 3: dictiones, id. 2, 4, 27: actio, id. 10, 7, 16: garrulitas, id. 2, 4, 15: facilitas, id. 10, 7, 18: temeritas, id. 10, 6, 6: audacia, Tac. Or. 6: facultas, Suet. Aug. 84: color, Quint. 10, 6, 5: figurae, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 10: fortuna, Quint. 10, 6, 1: successus, id. 10, 7, 13: rhetor, Mart. 5, 54: contenti extemporali cibo, i. e. that easily provided, Lact. 1, 4, 6.—*Adv.*: **extemporāliter**, extemporaneously, on the moment: scribere, Sid. Ep. 9, 14.

* **extemporālitas**, *ātis*, *f.* [extemporālis], the faculty of extemporaneous speaking or versifying, Suet. Tit. 3 (for which: extemporālis facultas, id. Aug. 84: facultas ex tempore dicendi, Quint. 10, 7, 1).

extemporāliter, *adv.*, v. extemporālis *fin.*

extempulō, *adv.*, v. extemplo.

ex-tendo, *di*, *tum* (also *extensum*; Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 145; Ov. A. A. 3, 302; Stat. Th. 6, 902 al.; cf. the forms extensio, extensor, etc.), *3*, *v. a.*, to stretch out, spread out, extend (class.). **I.** Lit.: (vincla escaria) quam magis extendas, tanto astringunt artius, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 19: idem Crassus, Per tuas statuas cum dixit et extento brachio paululum etiam de gestu addidit, vehementius risimus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242; for which: (Zeno) cum extensis digitis adversam manum ostenderet, id. Ac. 2, 47, 145: manum, Quint. 11, 3, 119; cf. Cels. 7, 23 *fin.*: cervicem, Vell. 2, 70, 2: crura ad

longitudinem, Plin. 10, 64, 84, § 183: *cutem, to stretch out, smooth out*, id. 32, 6, 21, § 65: *chartam malleo*, id. 13, 12, 26, § 82: *lineam*, id. 9, 59, 85, § 182: *capita tignorum*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 1: *cornua aciei*, Curt. 4, 13 *fin.*; cf.: *agmen ad mare*, id. 3, 9 *fin.*: *maiores pennas nido*, Hor. Ep. 1, 30, 21: *extendit pectusque comas*, Juv. 6, 496: *labellum, to stretch as in pointing*, id. 14, 325: *gladios, to forge*, id. 15, 168. — *Mid.*: *jussit et extendi campos, subsidere valles, to extend themselves, spread out*, Ov. M. 1, 43: *ignis extenditur per campos, spreads*, Verg. A. 10, 407; and: *cum ad summum palum vitis extenta est*, Col. 4, 20, 3: *fusus humi totoque ingens extenditur antro, stretches himself out*, Verg. A. 6, 423. — *Prov.*: *ire per extentum funem, to walk on a tight rope*, i. e. *to perform a very difficult feat*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 210 (Gr. ἐν σχοινίῳ περπατεῖν).

II. Trop., *to extend, increase, enlarge, lengthen, spread*. **A.** In gen.: *epistolam*, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 20: *agros (populus Rom. victor), to extend*, Hor. A. P. 208: *verba (opp. corripere)*, Quint. 10, 1, 29: *perculit et multa moribundum extendit arenā, stretched out, extended*, Verg. A. 5, 374; 9, 589: *tam immodice epistolam extendi, ut, etc.*, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 16; 3, 5, 20; 5, 15, 7: *famam factis*, Verg. A. 10, 463; cf.: *nomen in ultimas oras*, Hor. C. 3, 3, 45: *cupiditatem gloriae*, Liv. 28, 43, 5: *spem in Africam quoque*, id. 24, 48, 1: *artem suam per hanc successionem*, Petr. 140: *pretia usque eo extendens, ut, etc.*, Suet. Calig. 38: *extensis itineribus, by forced marches*, Liv. 30, 19, 1: *cursum, to proceed*, Verg. A. 12, 909: *partitionem ultra tres propositiones*, Quint. 4, 5, 3: *voluntatem suam ad ultiores*, Dig. 32, 1, 33: *officium suum ad lapidum venditionem*, ib. 20, 4, 21: *cum se magnis itineribus extendere, i. e. was exerting himself*, Caes. B. C. 3, 77 *fin.*: *se supra vires*, Liv. 34, 4, 15: *magis ille extenditur, is excited*, Juv. 11, 169. — **B.** In partic., of time, *to extend, prolong, continue; to spend, pass*: *ab hora tertia cum ad noctem pugnam extendissent*, Liv. 27, 2, 6: *comissiones ad mediam noctem*, Suet. Tit. 7: *labores in horam quintam*, Mart. 4, 8, 3: *luctus suos*, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15: *curas venientem in annum, extends his thoughts to the coming year*, Verg. G. 2, 405: *tempus epularum*, Plin. Pan. 49, 5: *consulatum*, id. ib. 61, 6: *extento aëro vivere*, Hor. C. 2, 2, 5; Sil. 3, 95: *suam aetatem*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 26: *se ad centesimum annum, i. e. vitam*, Val. Max. 5, 2 ext. 4. — Hence, **1. extensus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *extended, extensive, wide*: *mare, fontes extentaque longe flumina*, Lucr. 1, 230 Lachm. N. cr. (al. externa): *stagna latius Lucrino lacu*, Hor. C. 2, 15, 3: *oculi, wide open*, Quint. 11, 3, 76: *sonus (luscinae), drawn out, prolonged*, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 82. — *Sup.*: *castra inter confragosa omnia praeruptaque quam extentissima potest valle locat*, Liv. 21, 32, 9 Drak. N. cr.: *spatia*, Sol. 52. — **Adv.**: **extente**, widely; only comp.: *quadratus eminet stilus extensus*, Amm. 23, 4, 2 (dub.); *perfecto extensus brachio*, id. 18, 6, 13. — **2. extense**, adv., *at length, extensively* (post-class.): *dominus extensus ista disponit*, Tert. Idol. 2.

extense, adv., v. *extendo fin. 2.*
extensio, ōnis, f. [*extendo*]. **I.** A *stretching out, extension*. **A.** Lit.: *chordarum*, Isid. 3, 15, 1. — *Esp.* of the body or limbs: *corporum*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 6, 63; id. Tard. 2, 1, 2; 3, 14; 16: *crurum*, id. ib. 2, 1, 44; so, *alarum, a spreading*, Vulg. Isa. 8, 8: *membranae (in a water-fowl's foot)*, Ambros. Hexaem. 5, 22, 74: *foliis nostri corporei*, Arn. in Psa. 149. — **B.** Transf. (a) *A swelling, tumor*: *extensiones et tubercula in dorso*, Veg. 3, 15, 2. — (β) *An extension, extended space*: *caelorum*, Hier. in Isa. 12, 44, § 24. — **II.** Trop., *a strain, stretching*: *mentis = ἐκτασις, i. e. fury*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 150.

* **extensipes**, pēdis, another name for molossus, Diom. p. 475 P.

extensivus, a, um, adj. [*extensus*, from *extendo*], *extensive or what may be extended* (post-class.): *cum verba extensiva sint, poenitentia ejus usque ad annum admittenda est*, Dig. 38, 17, 6.

extensor, ōris, m. [*extendo*], *he who*

stretches (i. e. upon the rack), *a torturer*, Ambros. de Jac. et Vit. Beat. 2, 10, 44.

extensus, a, um, *Part.*, from *extendo*.

extente, adv., widely; v. *extendo, P. a. fin. 1.*

extentio, ōnis, f. [*extendo*], *a stretching out, extension*: *capitis*, Theod. Prisc. 2, 1, 3; Vit. 7, praef. § 11. — *Plur.*, Vit. 9, 1, 13 al.

extento, āre, v. freq. a. [*id.*], *to stretch out, extend* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: *nervos*, Lucr. 3, 490: *humeros angustos*, Amm. 22, 14. — **II.** Trop.: *vires alieno ostio, i. e. to exert, try*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 3: *quid tu venisti huc te extantatum?* id. Most. 3, 1, 66, v. Ritschl ad h. l.

1. extensus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from *extendo*.

* **2. extensus**, ūs, m. [*extendo*], *a stretching out, extending, extent*: *laterum*, Sil. 4, 619.

extenuatio, ōnis, f. [*extenuo*], *a thinning, rarefaction*. **I.** Lit.: *vitium*, Plin. 17, 26, 39, § 246; Sen. Q. N. 2, 57, 3. — **II.** Trop., *a lessening, diminution, extenuation*, as a figure of speech, the Gr. *μείωσις* or *ἐλάττωσις*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202; Quint. 9, 1, 28; 9, 2, 3.

extenuatōrius, a, um, adj. [*id.*], *attenuating* (late Lat.): *virtus*, Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 15.

extenuatus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from *extenuo*.

ex-tēnūo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to make thin, fine, or small, to thin, reduce, diminish* (class.; syn.: *attenuo, minuo*; opp. *augeo, amplifico*). **I.** Lit.: *lignum falce*, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 6: *aër extenuatus sublimis fertur, rarefied*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: *dentibus extenuatur et molitur cibus*, id. ib. 2, 54, 134: *in pulverem extenuari*, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 148: *in aquas*, Ov. M. 5, 429: *mediam aciem*, Liv. 5, 38, 2; 31, 21, 14: *in Piceno lapidibus pluisse et Caere sortes extenuatas, diminished*, id. 21, 62, 5 Drak. (for which, shortly after: *attenuatae sortes*; cf. also id. 22, 1, 11). — **B.** In partic., in medic. lang., *to diminish, reduce, weaken, alleviate a disease*: *pituitam*, Cels. 6, 6, 8: *destillationes*, Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 155: *albugines*, id. 29, 6, 33, § 127: *raucitatem*, id. 20, 6, 23, § 50: *scabiem*, id. 32, 10, 51, § 140 et saep. — **II.** Trop., *to diminish, lessen, weaken*: *neque verbis augeat suum munus, sed etiam extenuat*, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: *locupletissimi cuiusque census extenuarant, tenuissimi auerant, had made too small*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 138: *spes nostra extenuatur et evanescit*, id. Att. 3, 13, 1: *quae cogitatio molestias extenuat et diluit*, id. Tusc. 3, 16, 34: *crimen*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 108: *famam belli*, Liv. 5, 37, 3: *extenua forti mala corde ferendo*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 57: *curas mora longa*, id. P. 1, 3, 26: *vires*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 14 et saep. — Hence, **extenuatus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *thinned, weakened, weak*. **A.** Lit.: *(copiolae meae) sunt extenuatissimae, very much thinned, reduced*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2. — **B.** Trop.: *ratio*, Auct. Her. 2, 24, 37.

exter or **extērus** (both forms only post-class. and very rare), tēra, tērum, adj. [*comp. form, from ex*], *on the outside, outward, of another country, family, etc., foreign, strange* (syn.: *extraneus*; *alienus*, *peregrinus*, *adventicius*). **I.** Pos. (in Cic. and Caes. used in the *plur.*): *quod exter heres praestare cogeretur, strange*, Dig. 31, 1, 69: *emancipatus vero aut exteris non aliter possunt hereditatem quaerere quam si, etc.*, ib. 29, 2, 84; cf. ib. 31, 1, 67, § 4: *tactus corporis est sensus, vel cum res externa sese insinuat, vel, etc.*, Lucr. 2, 435: *vis*, id. 2, 277: *haec lex socialis est, hoc jus nationum exterarum est*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 18: *exteriorum gentium multitudo*, Suet. Caes. 84: *non modo vestris civibus, verum etiam exteris nationibus*, Cic. Font. 11, 25; cf.: *apud exteras civitates*, Cic. Caecin. 34, 100: *apud exteras nationes*, Caes. B. C. 3, 43 *fin.*; *ad nationes exteras*, Quint. 11, 1, 89: *apud exteros*, Plin. 18, 3, 5, § 22 et saep.: *ab extero hoste atque longinquo*, Cic. Cat. 2, 13. — In *neutr. plur.* with *gen.*: *ad extera Europae noscenda missus Himilco*, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 169: *ad extera corporum*, id. 22, 23, 49, § 103. — **II.** Comp.: **exterior**, us (in signif. scarcely differing from its pos.), *out-*

ward, outer, exterior; opp. *interior* (rare but class.): *cum alterum fecisset exteriorē, interiore alterum amplexus orbem*, Cic. Univ. 7; cf.: *simul ex navibus milites in exteriorē vallum tela jaciebant... et legionarii, interioris munitionis defensores*, Caes. B. C. 3, 63, 6: *colle exteriorē occupato*, id. B. G. 7, 79, 1: *circumire exteriores mutationes jubet*, id. ib. 7, 87, 4: *pares munitiones contra exteriorē hostem perfecit*, id. ib. 7, 74: *comes exterior, i. e. on the left side*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 17. — **III.** *Sup.* in two forms, *extremus* and *extimus* or *extimius* [*sup. of ex*; cf. Gr. ἔσχατος, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 387]. **A. extremus**, a, um (which in post-class. lang. is itself compared; comp.: *extremior*, App. M. 1, p. 105; 7, p. 188; *sup.*: *extremissimus*, Tert. Apol. 19), *the outermost, utmost, extreme* (so most freq.; cf.: *ultimus*, *postremus*, *novissimus*, *supremus*, *imus*). **I.** Lit.: *extremum oppidum Allobrogum est Geneva*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6, 3: *flumen Axona, quod est in extremis Remorum finibus, on the farthest borders*, id. ib. 2, 5, 4: *finis*, Liv. 39, 28, 2; 45, 29, 14; cf.: *ad extremum finem provinciae Galliae venerunt*, id. 40, 16, 5: *impiger extremos currit mercator ad Indos, the remotest*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 45: *Tanais*, id. C. 3, 10, 1: *in extrema fere parte epistolae, near the end*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 20; cf. in codicis extrema cera, id. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 92; but to denote the *last part* of a thing it is used more freq. in immediate connection with the substantive denoting the whole: *quibus (litteris) in extremis, at its end*, id. Att. 14, 8, 1; cf.: *in qua (epistola) extrema*, id. ib. 13, 45, 1: *in extremo libro tertio, at the end of the third book*, id. Off. 3, 2, 9: *in extrema oratione*, id. de Or. 1, 10, 41: *in extremo ponte turrim constituit*, Caes. B. G. 6, 29, 3; cf.: *ad extremas fossas castella constituit*, id. ib. 2, 8, 3: *ab extremo agmine*, id. ib. 2, 11, 4: *in extrema Cappadocia*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 4: *extremis digitis aliquid attingere*, id. Cael. 12, 28 et saep. — In the *neutr. absol.* and as *subst.*: **extremum**, i, n., *an end, the end*: *divitias alii praeponunt, alii honores, multi etiam voluptates; beluorum hoc quidem extremum*, Cic. Lael. 6, 20: *quod finitum est, habet extremum*, id. Div. 2, 50, 103: *missile telum hastili abiegit et cetera tereti, praeterquam ad extremum, at the end*, Liv. 21, 8, 10: *in "Equo Trojano" scis esse in extremo "sero sapiunt"*, Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1; cf.: *quod erat in extremo*, id. Att. 6, 9, 1. — With *gen.*: *aliquid ad extremum causae reservatum*, Cic. Deiot. 13, 35 (cf. infra, 2, a. fin.); *caelum ipsum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est*, id. Div. 2, 43, 91: *ab Ocelo, quod est ceterioris provinciae extremum*, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 5: *summum gulae fauces vocantur, extremum stomachus*, Plin. 11, 37, 68, § 179: *in extremo montis*, Sall. J. 37, 4. — In *plur.*: *extrema agminis*, Liv. 6, 32, 11: *extrema Africae*, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 31: *extrema Galliae*, Flor. 3, 3, 1; 3, 20, 12; Tac. H. 5, 18; id. A. 4, 67; 4, 74. — **2.** Trop. **a.** In respect to time or the order of succession, the *latest, last*: *inter prioris mensis senescentis extremum diem et novam lunam*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 10 Müll.: *mensis anni Februarii*, Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 54: *tempore diei*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15, 6: *eam amicitiam ad extremum finem vitae perduxit*, Liv. 37, 53, 8: *matres ab extremo conspectu liberorum exclusae*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 118: *manus extrema non accessit operibus ejus, the finishing hand, the last touches*, id. Brut. 33, 126: *extremum illud est, ut te orem et obsecrem, it remains only*, id. Fam. 4, 13, 7; id. Att. 11, 16, 5. — To denote the *last part* of a thing (cf. above, 1.); *quod eo die potest videri extrema et prima luna, i. e. the end and the beginning*, Varr. L. L. 1, 1: *usque ad extremam aetatem ad adolescentiam*, Nep. Cato, 2, 4; id. Att. 10, 3; cf.: *ita tantum bellum Cn. Pompeius extrema hieme apparavit, ineunte vere suscepit, media aestate confecit*, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: *extremo anno*, Liv. 2, 64, 1: *extremo tempore, in the last time, at last*, Nep. Dat. 10; id. Epam. 9; id. Eum. 5, 3 al.: *extrema pueritia*, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: *extremo Peloponnesio bello*, Nep. Con. 1, 2: *extremus dies, the close of day, the evening*, Sil. 7, 172; 14, 8. — *Subst.*: *illum Praeteritum temēns extremos inter eūtem*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 116; cf.: *extremi primorum, extremis*

usque priores, id. Ep. 2, 2, 204: extremus dominorum, Tac. H. 4, 42 fin.: die extremum erat, Sall. J. 21, 2: extremum aestatis, id. ib. 90, 1: extremo anni, Liv. 35, 11, 1: sub extremum noctis, Sil. 4, 88 al.—Prov.: extrema semper de ante factis iudicant (cf. our wise after the event), Pub. Syr. 163 Rib.—Adv.: **extremum**, a. For the last time: alloquor extremum maestos abiturus amicos, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 15: cum diu occulte suspirasset, postea jam gemere, ad extremum vero loqui omnes et clamare coeperunt.—b. At last, finally, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2: extremum tenues liquefacta medullas Tabuit, Ov. M. 14, 431.—Adverb. phrase: ad extremum, id. Phil. 13, 20, 46; Caes. B. G. 4, 4, 2 et saep.; cf., strengthened by tum: invenire quod dicas... deinde... post... tum ad extremum agere ac pronuntiare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 79; and strengthened by denique: ad extremum ipsa denique necessitate excitantur, id. Sest. 47, 100: decimo loco testis expectatus et ad extremum reservatus dixit, etc., till the end, to the last, id. Caecin. 10, 28: ad extremum, Ov. P. 1, 9, 28; 3, 7, 20; for which: in extremum (durare), id. H. 7, 111: qui extremo mortuus est, at last, Dig. 32, 1, 81: extremo, Nep. Ham. 2, 3.—b. Extreme in quality or degree; used, like ultimus, to denote both the highest and the lowest grade. (a) The utmost, highest, greatest: cum extremum hoc sit (sentis enim, credo, me jam diu, quod τῆλος Graeci dicunt, id. dicere tum extremum, tum ultimum, tum summum: licebit etiam finem pro extremo aut ultimo dicere) cum igitur hoc sit extremum, congruenter naturae vivere, etc., Cic. Fin. 3, 26: extremam famem sustentare, Caes. B. G. 7, 17, 3: ad extrema et inimicissima jura tam cupide decurrebas, Cic. Quint. 15, 48; cf.: decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum S. C., Dent operam consules, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 3: extremam rationem belli sequens, id. ib. 3, 44, 1: neque aliud se fatigando nisi odium quaerere, extremae dementiae est, is the height of madness, Sall. J. 3, 3: in extremis suis rebus, in the utmost, greatest danger, Caes. B. G. 2, 25 fin.: res, Suet. Ner. 6 fin.; cf.: res jam ad extremum perducta casum, Caes. B. G. 3, 5, 1: necessitate extrema ad mortem agi, Tac. A. 13, 1.—Subst.: si nihil in Lepido spei sit, descensurum ad extrema, to desperate measures, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4: ad extrema perventum est, Curt. 4, 14, 14: ad extrema ventum foret, ni, etc., Liv. 2, 47, 8: compellere ad extrema deditionis, to surrender at discretion, Flor. 4, 5; cf.: famem, ferrum et extrema pati, Tac. H. 4, 59: plura de extremis loqui, id. ib. 2, 47 al.: res publica in extremo sita, Sall. C. 52, 11; Sen. de Ira, I, 11, 5.—Adverb.: improbus homo, sed non ad extremum perditus, utterly, Liv. 23, 2, 4.—(β) The lowest, vilest, meanest (perh. not ante-Aug.): mancipia, Sen. Ep. 70 fin.: latrones, App. M. 3, p. 131: quidam sortis extremae juvenis, Just. 15, 1: alimenta vitae, Tac. A. 6, 24: extremi ingenii est, Liv. 22, 29, 8.—B. extimus or extūmus, a, um, the outermost, farthest, most remote (rare but class.): novem orbes, quorum unus est caelestis, extimus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: circum caesura membrorum, Lucr. 3, 219; 4, 647: promontorium Oceani, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 1: gentes, id. 2, 78, 80, § 190: factus sum extimus a vobis, i. e. discarded, estranged, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 609 P.—Subst.: Apuliae extima, the borders, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 217.

ex-tēbreo, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a., to extract by boring, to bore out (very rare). I. Lit.: ex eo auro, quod exterebratum esset, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48.—II. Trop., to extort, obtain by force: numquam hercle istuc exterebrabis tu, ut, etc., Plaut. Pers. 2, 55.

ex-tergeo, si, sum, 2; also **ex-tergo**, 3 (inf. extergere, Vulg. Johan. 13, 5: praes. extergimus, id. Luc. 10, 11: extergunt, id. Baruch. 6, 12; praes. subj. pass. extergantur, Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 22), v. a., to wipe out or off, to wipe dry, wipe (mostly ante- and post-class.). I. Lit.: extergito spongia bene, Cato, R. R. 162, 3: columnas, pavimenta, podia spongiis, Dig. l. l.: coronas, Vitruv. 7, 3: baxeas, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 40; cf. id. Rud. 5, 2, 12; 14, 17: manus, id. Most. 1, 3, 110: aera extersa, rubiginem celerius

trahunt, Plin. 34, 9, 21, § 99.—* II. Transf., to strip clean, to plunder: o Verria praecleara!... quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21 fin.

exterior, us, v. exter, II.

exteriorius, I. Adj. n., v. exter, II.—II. Adv., v. extra, I. A. fin.

† **exterioriārium** = linteum quod teritur corpore, Varr. L. L. 5, § 21 Müll.

exterminābilis, e, adj. [extermino], that may be destroyed; hence, temporal, perishable: quaestiones, Cassiod. Hist. Trip. 9, 15.

exterminātio, ōnis, f. [id.], a destruction, Vulg. Sap. 18, 7.

exterminātor, ōris, m. [id.], an ejector, expeller, destroyer (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 108, 10 fin.; Vulg. 1 Cor. 10, 10.

exterminium, ii, n. [id.], a driving away, expulsion (eccl. Lat.): civitatis Jerusalem, destruction, Tert. adv. Jud. 8; Vulg. Judith, 4, 10 al.

ex-termino, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [terminus; qs. to drive beyond the boundaries; hence], to drive out or away, to expel, exile, banish (rare, save in Cic. and eccl. Lat.; syn.: expello, eicio, proicio, al.). I. Lit.: C. Marcellum exterminandum ex illa urbe curavit, Cic. Sest. 4, 9; cf.: haec tanta virtus (i. e. Milo) ex hac urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, proicietur? id. Mil. 37, 101: aliquem ex hominum communitate, id. Off. 3, 6, 32: aliquem de civitate, id. Balb. 22, 51: aliquem a suis diis penatibus (with expellere a patria), id. N. D. 1, 23, 63: peregrinos, id. Off. 3, 11, 47: aliquem, id. Rep. 3, 17: fucos in totum, Col. 9, 15, 2: herbam sulcis, id. poët. 10, 149.—Pass. in mid. force: cubiculum protinus exterminatur, App. M. 2, p. 125 fin.—II. Trop., to put away, put aside, remove: auctoritatem vestram e civitate, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 3: quaestiones physicorum, id. Ac. 2, 41, 127: sic exterminatus animi atque attonitus, deprived of senses, senseless, App. M. 3, p. 138, 37 Hildebr.—III. To abolish, extirpate, destroy (late Lat.; syn.: extirpo, deleo, etc.), Vulg. Sap. 16, 27; id. Apoc. 11, 18 et saep.

* **ex-terminus**, a, um, adj., taking one's self off: atque hinc exterminus ito, Tert. Carm. de Sodom. 3.

1. **externātus**, a, um, P. a., terrified; v. exsterno.

(2. **externātus**, a, um, false reading in App. M. 3, p. 138, 37, instead of exterminatus).

externo, v. exsterno.

externus, a, um, adj. [exter], outward, external (class.). I. In gen.: nec enim ille externus et adventicius habendus est tepor, sed ex intimis maris partibus agitatione excitatus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: externa et adventicia visio, id. Div. 2, 58, 120: corpus, id. N. D. 1, 11, 26: pulsus, id. Rep. 6, 26: domina rerum exteriarum, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 25: commoda vel incommoda, id. Top. 23, 89: bona, Ov. P. 2, 3, 35: vir rebus externis magis laudandus quam institutis domesticis, Cic. Phil. 2, 68, 69.—Subst.: externi ne quid, Hor. S. 2, 7, 87: nos autem illa externa cum multis: haec interiora cum paucis ex ipso saepe cognovimus, outward goods, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 4.—II. In partic., with respect to one's family or country, of or belonging to another country, foreign, strange (syn.: alienus, peregrinus; opp. noster, domesticus, oppidanus, etc.): auxilia (opp. domesticae opes), Caes. B. G. 2, 5 fin.: qui (dii) jam non procul ab externo hoste atque propinquo, sed hic praesentes sua templa defendunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 13, 29: hostis (opp. oppidani), Hirt. B. G. 8, 37, 2; cf. bella (opp. civilia), Quint. 8, 3, 78: neque haec externa vobis est religio neque aliena, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51, § 114: superstitiones, Tac. A. 11, 15: quam minime peregrina et externa verba, Quint. 8, 1, 2: verba (opp. nostra), id. 1, 5, 58: apud externos populos, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: gens, Verg. A. 7, 367: in externis locis, Cic. Fam. 4, 9 fin.: gratiae, Tac. A. 12, 15: mores, id. ib. 11, 16; cf.: mutatio morum, Curt. 8, 5: amor, i. e. for a foreigner, Ov. H. 5, 102: orbis, i. e. Asia and Africa, Plin. 22, 24, 56, § 118 et saep.—As subst. in masc. and neut.: canum tam amans dominorum adulatione tantumque odium in externos, towards strangers, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: externa li-

bentius quam domestica recordeo, id. Off. 2, 8, 26: externa armis falsis velare, hostile feelings or designs, Tac. H. 4, 32: moliri, id. ib. 3, 5.

ex-tēro, trivi, tritum, 3, to rub out, bring out by rubbing; to remove by rubbing, to rub off or away (rare; not in Cic.). I. Lit.: extritus viribus ignis, Lucr. 5, 1098: jumentorum ungulis e spica exteruntur grana, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2: messem, Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 298; Col. 2, 9, 11: littera extrita, elided, Varr. L. L. 5, § 96 Müll.; id. R. R. 2, 1, 7: gemma politur ex marmore, ut inutilia exterantur, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 172: opus poliat lima, non exterat, Quint. 10, 4, 4: rubiginem ferro, Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 66: congestas exteret ille nives, will tread down, crush, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 12; cf.: anima hominis magno pondere extriti, crushed, Sen. Ep. 57 med.—II. Trop., to wear out by use, to use up: tabes mercium aut fraus Seplassiae sic exterritur, Plin. 34, 11, 25, § 108 Sillig (Jan. taxetur).

† **exterrāneus**, ex alia terra. Exterraneus quoque dicitur, qui ante tempus natus vel potius ejectus est. Dictus autem exterraneus, quod eum mater exterrita alvo ejecit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 79, 1 sq. Müll.; cf.: exterraneus ἀλλόφυλος, Gloss. Labb.

† **exterrēnus**, ἀπόδημος, Gloss. Labb.

ex-terreo, ūi, itum, 2, v. a., to strike with terror, to frighten, affright (class.; in Cic. and Caes. only in the pass.): talia commemorat lacrimans, exterrita somno, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 37 ed. Vahl.); cf.: quo aspectu exterrita clamorem sustulit, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; and: improvisa simul species exterrēt utrumque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 11 (K. and H.; but acc. to Jacobs, exterrat, i. e. exterrat; see externo): repentino periculo exterriti, Caes. B. C. 1, 75, 3: repentino hostium incursu, id. ib. 1, 41, 4: vehementius exterreri, id. ib. 2, 4, 4: praeter modum exterreri, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37: legiones exterruit vultu, Tac. A. 1, 42: vi ac minis alares exterruit, id. ib. 15, 11: novitate, Lucr. 2, 1040: timuitque exterrita pennis Ales, Verg. A. 5, 505.—Poet.: (anguis) exterritus aestu, roused up, made wild, Verg. G. 3, 434; cf.: exterritus Aruns laetitia mixtoque metu, id. ib. 11, 806.

1. **extersus**, a, um, Part., from extergeo.

2. **extersus**, ūs, m. [extergeo], a rubbing dry, a rubbing down: linteum extersui, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 20.

exterus, a, um, v. exter.

* **ex-texo**, ēre, v. a.—Lit., to unweave; hence trop., to plunder, cheat of one's money: extexam ego illum pulcre jam, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 5.

extillo, v. exstillo.

ex-timesco, mūi, 3, v. inch. n. and a., to be greatly afraid of, to fear greatly; to await with fear, to dread (class.). I. Neutr.: equi ipsi gladiatorum repentinis sibilis extimescebant, Cic. Sest. 59, 126: extimui illico, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 26: de fortunis communibus, Cic. Deiot. 1, 3: ne id iure eveniret, id. Ac. 2, 38, 121; so with ne, Hor. S. 2, 3, 174.—Pass. impers.: si filius Arminii in regnum venisset, posse extimesci, Tac. A. 11, 16.—II. Act.: patrem, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 2: nihil est quod adventum nostrum extimescas, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 4: ceculas tuas miniatulas, id. Att. 16, 11, 1: nullam rem aliam, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2: magistrum, Hor. A. P. 415: nec ob eam causam fatum aut necessitas extimescenda est, Cic. Fat. 12, 28: periculum ab aliquo, id. Phil. 7, 1, 2.

extimūlo, āre, v. exstimulo.

extimus, a, um, v. exter, III. B.

extinctus, extinguo, etc., v. extinctus; extinguo, etc.

extirpo, v. exstirpo.

extispex, icis (also post-class. † extispicus, i. Inscr. Orell. 2302), m. [exta-specio], one who prophesies by inspecting the entrails of animals, a diviner, soothsayer (syn.: augur, auspex, haruspex, hariolus, vates), Cic. Div. 2, 11, 26; 2, 18, 42; Varr. ap. Non. 16, 14.—Gen. plur.: extispicium, Att. ap. Non. 16, 11 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 190): extispicum, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29 (Trag. Rel. p. 247).

extispicium, ii, n. [extispex], an in-

spection of the entrails for the purpose of prophesying, Suet. Ner. 56; v. l. in Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 203 (Jan. auspica).

† **extispicus**, i, v. extispex *init*.

exto, āre, v. exsto.

extollentia, ae, f. [extollo], *pride* (late Lat.): oculorum, Vulg. Sirach, 23, 5.

ex-tollo, ēre (*pluperf.* exsustulissent, Sen. Contr. 1, 6, 4), v. a., *to lift out or up, to raise up, elevate* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: (venti) fluctus extollere certant, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 425 ed. Vahl.): me in abiectione, Att. ap. Non. 467, 19 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 188): onera in iumenta, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 3: alte cruentum pugionem, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 23: iumbos surgite atque extollite, Plaut. Ep. grex 2: neve tu umquam in gremio extollas liberorum ex te genus, Enn. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155 (Trag. v. 347 ed. Vahl.).—**Abstr.**: quae sit scientia atque ars agriculturalum quae circumcidat, amputet, erigat, extollat, adminiculetur, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39.

—**2.** In part. c., *to erect a building* (ante and post-class.); without acc., *to build*, Dig. 8, 5, 5.—**So trop.**: parentes fabri liberum sunt, ei fundamentum supstruunt liberorum, extollunt, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 41.—**II.** Trop., *to raise, elevate, exalt*: ubi illa antiqua libertas, quae extollere jam caput debebat? Cic. Planc. 13, 33: fortunam (opp. deprimere), id. Pis. 18, 41 (v. de primo): inferiores (opp. summovere se), id. Lael. 20, 72: aliquid ad caelum, *to extol*, id. Fam. 12, 25, 7: aliquid supra ceteros, Tac. A. 6, 8: summam famam sibi, Enn. ap. Isid. Differ. 218 (Trag. v. 28 ed. Vahl.): adolescentium animos praematuris honoribus ad superbiam, Tac. A. 4, 17: ne paterna nobilitas nepoti animos extolleret, Just. 1, 4, 4; Sen. de Ira, 1, 7: meritum alicujus verbis, Cic. Planc. 40, 95: nostram causam laudando, Auct. Her. 1, 5 *fin.*: aliquid in majus, Liv. 28, 31; Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 1: an mavis virtuperari falso quam vero extolli? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 21: Hannibalis fortunam, *to praise*, Liv. 23, 43, 10: hostem verbis, id. 22, 25, 12: orationem amplificationibus, Quint. 12, 10, 62; cf. humilia (stilo), id. 10, 4, 1: animos, Cic. Part. Or. 23, 81; Luc. 8, 345: animus remissione sic urgetur, ut se nequeat extollere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 54: se supra modum, Quint. 11, 1, 16: vocem, *to begin to speak*, Vulg. Luc. 11, 27.—**B.** *To adorn, deck, beautify* (hortos) a Lucullo coeptos insigni magnificentia extollebat, Tac. A. 11, 1: Baiarum suarum piscinas, id. ib. 13, 21.—**C.** *To put off, defer* (only ante-class.): res serias ex hoc die in alium diem, Plaut. Poen. 2, 52: hoc malum in diem, id. Mil. 3, 2, 47: nuptias hodie, Caecil. ap. Non. 297, 28.

* **ex-torpesco**, pui, 3, v. *inch. n.*, *to grow numb or torpid*, Venat. Vit. Mart. 1, 240.

ex-torquēo, si, tum, 2, v. a., *to twist out, wrench out, wrest away* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ferrum e manibus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 2; id. Planc. 41, 98: arma e manibus, id. Brut. 2, 7; Cur. 8, 2, 4; for which: tibi sica de manibus extorta est, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 16: pedem mensulae, Petr. 136: ut inhaerentem atque incubantem Italiae extorqueret, Hannibalem, *tear away, force away*, Flor. 2, 6, 57.—**B.** In part. c. **1.** Of limbs, *to wrench out, put out of joint, dislocate* (syn. luxio): articulum, Sen. Ep. 104: omnibus membris extortus et fractus, *crippled*, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 9; cf. Sen. Ep. 66 *med.*; and: prava extortaque puella, Juv. 8, 33: in servilem modum lacerati atque extorti, i.e. *dislocated by torture, tortured*, Liv. 32, 38, 8; cf. *absol.*: extorque, nisi ita factum sit, *put me to the torture*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 37.—**2.** *To obtain by force, to extort* (syn.: eripio, ex-primo): ut pecunia omnis Stajeno extorta atque erepta sit, Cic. Clu. 28 *fin.*: nihil exprimere ab egentibus, nihil ulla vi a miseris extorquere potuit, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: vi et metu extortum, id. Pis. 35, 86: a Caesare per Herodem talenta Attica quinquaginta extorsistis, id. Att. 6, 1, 25: obsidibus summa cum contumelia extortis, Caes. B. G. 7, 54 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *to wrest out or away, obtain or take away by force, to tear away, to extort* (syn.: eripio, demo, aufero, etc.): hoc esse vim afferre, Torquate, sensibus: extorquere ex animis cognitiones

verborum, quibus imbuti sumus, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 16; cf.: sententias de manibus iudicum vi quadam orationis, id. de Or. 2, 18, 74: suffragium populi per vim, Liv. 25, 4, 4: extorquebat enim vitam vis morbida membris, Lucr. 6, 1225 Lachm.: opinionem veritas extorquebit, Cic. Clu. 2, 6: suam citius abiciet humanitatem quam extorquebit tuam, id. Lig. 5, 16: patientiam saepe tranquillissimis pectoribus, Sen. Clem. 1, 1; cf.: mihi hunc errorem, Cic. de Sen. 23, 85: cui sic extorta voluptas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 139; cf. ib. 57: cum extorta mihi veritas esset, Cic. Or. 48, 160.—With ut: quoniam extorsisti, ut faterer, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 14.

ex-torreo, ēre, v. a., *to parch up, to scorch* (very rare): si ardens febris extorret, Cels. 3, 7, 2.

extorris, e, adj. [ex and terra], *driven out of the country, exiled, banished* (class.; syn.: exsul, profugus, fugitivus, transfuga, desertor): hinc extorris profugerunt, *Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 51, § 120; cf.: agere aliquem extorrem ab solo patrio ac diis Penatibus in hostium urbem, Liv. 5, 30, 6: extorris agro Romano, id. 27, 37, 6: extorris patria, domo, Sall. J. 14, 11: agmen sedibus suis, Liv. 32, 13, 14: extorrem egentem perire, id. 2, 6, 2: Nursini oppido, Suet. Aug. 12: agris et focis, Flor. 3, 13, 2 et saep.: brevi extorre hinc omne Punicum nomen, Liv. 26, 41, 19: aliquid extorrem facere, Turp. ap. Non. 14, 31: is exsul extorrisque esto, Gell. 2, 12, 1.

extorsio, ōnis, f. [extorqueo], *an extortion*, Hier. Matt. 8, 30; 31.

extortor, ōris, m. [id. I. B. 2.], *an extorter*: bonorum, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 27; Cyp. Ep. 14, 1.

extortus, a, um, *Part.*, from extorqueo.

extrā (old form EXTRAD repeatedly in the S. C. de Bacchan.; v. below, and cf. the letter D.), *adv. and praep.* [contr. from extera, sc. parte, from exter]. **I.** *Adv.* (comp. exterius, see below), *on the outside, without* (syn.: extrinsecus, foris; opp. intra, intus, in). **A.** Lit.: vitiles (alvos apium) fimo bubulo oblinunt intus et extra, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 16; cf.: cum extra et intus hostem haberent, Caes. B. C. 3, 69, 4; Cels. 6, 18, 7; 9: maceries levigatur extra intraque, Col. 8, 15, 2; for which without a copula: extra intra, Plin. 6, 32, 38, § 205; cf.: nil intra est oieam, nil extra est in nuce duri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 31: et in corpore et extra esse quaedam bona, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68; cf.: aut in animis aut in corporibus aut extra esse possunt, id. Part. Or. 11, 37: ea, quae extra sunt, id. Rep. 6, 26; cf. id. N. D. 2, 59, 147; and: illa, quae sunt extra, *outward goods* (τὰ ἔξω), id. Fin. 5, 23 *fin.*: sint extra licet usus belli, *remain aloof*, Quint. 1, 10, 48 Spald.—With verbs of motion: ut nulla pars hujusce generis excederet extra, Cic. Univ. 5: ubi jam nihil tale extra fertur, Cels. 7, 27: cum extra fulgorem spargunt, Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 117: ad causam extra accessit, Quint. 5, 12, 4; cf.: extra petita, id. 5, 11, 44.—**Comp.** in nearly the sense of the positive: Exteriusque sitae (urbes) bimari spectantur ab Isthmo, *situated without*, Ov. M. 6, 420: vasa intrinsecus et exterius crasse picari (jubebat), *on the outside, externally*, Col. 12, 44, 5.—**B.** Transf., to indicate that which, being beyond or outside of a thing, forms an exception or addition to it, *except, besides*. **1.** So freq. in the expression *extra quam*, in conditional sentences usually *extra quam si*, like praeterquam, *except that, unless that, except in case* (orig. in the civil law lang.; elsewh. rare): VTEL EA. BACANALIA. SEI QVA. SVNT. EXTRAD. QVAM. SEI. QVID. IBEL. SACRI. EST, etc., S. C. de Bacchi. *fin.*; cf. respecting this senatusconsultum in Livy: ut omnia Bacchanalia diruerent: extra quam si qua ibi vetusta ara auy signum consecratum esset, Liv. 39, 18, 7: si addat exceptionem hanc: extra quam si quis, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 33, 56; cf. id. Att. 6, 1, 15; Liv. 38, 38, 9; Dig. 43, 12, 1, § 16: extra quam qui, etc., Liv. 26, 34, 6: postulat is, quicum agitur, a praetore exceptionem: extra quam in reum capitis praepudicium fiat, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 59.—**2.** Beyond the technical lang.: negant, sapientem suscepturum ullam rei publicae partem, extra quam si eum tempus et necessitas coegerit? *unless*, Cic. Rep. 1, 6: extra

quam si nolint fame perire, id. Inv. 2, 57, 172.—**2.** Additional, for the more usual praeterea, besides, extra, additional: quaedam, inquit, pluris sunt quam venierunt, et ob hoc aliquid mihi extra pro illis, quamvis empta sint, debes, Sen. Ben. 6, 15, 2.

II. *Praep.* with acc. (rarely following its case: urbem extra, Tac. A. 13, 47; in late Lat. sometimes also with abl., as extra fano, extra sanctuario, Hyg. de Lim.; cf. Salmas. ad Capitol. Ver. 9, p. 431), *outside of, without, beyond*. **A.** Lit.: aut intra muros aut extra, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 725 P. (Ann. v. 391 ed. Vahl.); imitated by Horace: Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 16: quid sic te extra aedes examinata eliminat? Enn. ap. Non. 39, 4 (Trag. v. 290 ed. Vahl.): NEVE EXTRAD VRBEM SACRA QVISQVAM FECISSE VELET, S. C. de Bacchan.: extra portam Collinam, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: extra Peloponnesum, id. Rep. 2, 4: extra provinciam, Caes. B. G. 1, 10 *fin.*: extra ostium limenque carceris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13; so, extra limen Apuliae, Hor. C. 3, 4, 10 et saep.—With abstract substantives: esse extra noxiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 57: extra noxiam, id. Hec. 2, 3, 3: extra noxam, extra famam noxae, Liv. 34, 61, 9; cf.: ut extra ruinam sint eam, quae impendet, beyond, apart from, Cic. Att. 11, 24, 2: extra causam esse, id. Caecin. 32, 94; so, extra hanc contentiorem certamenque nostrum, id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 37: extra ordinem, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19; id. Clu. 31, 85; id. Fam. 6, 5, 6: extra quotidianam consuetudinem, Caes. B. C. 3, 85, 3: extra numerum, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 1; Cic. Par. 3, 2, 26; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 59: extra modum, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41: extra jocum, *joking apart, seriously*, id. Fam. 7, 16, 2 et saep.: ne quo ad cenam exiret extra consilium meum, *without my advice*, Titin. ap. Non. 95, 2; cf.: ipsi medium ingenium, magis extra vitia quam cum virtutibus, Tac. H. 1, 49: extra honorem, Suet. Claud. 14; Plin. 2, 59, 60, § 150.—With verbs of motion: imperatores in medium exeunt extra turbam ordinem, beyond, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 68: extra portam deducere, id. Capt. 3, 5, 78; cf.: extra portam perire, id. Mil. 2, 4, 7: fines terminique, extra quos egredi non possim, Cic. Quint. 10, 35; cf.: extra cancellos egredi, id. ib. § 36: extra modum sumptu et magnificentia prodire, id. Off. 1, 39, 140: ut extra tabulam non emineat, Cels. 6, 7, 9 et saep.—**B.** Transf. (acc. to I. B.), in indicating an exception or addition (=praeter). **1.** *Excepting, except*: optumam progeniem Priamo peperisti extra me (=me excepta), Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66 (Trag. v. 83 ed. Vahl.): extra unum te, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 203; cf.: extra unum Palaestriem, id. Mil. 2, 2, 6: extra unam aniculam, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 48: extra duces paucosque praeterea reliqui primum in ipso bello rapaces, deinde, etc., Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2: vacationem militiae esse extra tumultum Gallicum, id. Phil. 5, 19, 53: ad haec, quae interrogatus es, responde: extra ea cave vocem mittas, Liv. 8, 32, 8.—**2.** Besides, in addition to: quod Cato si voluit, extra familiam debuit dicere vilicum et vilicam, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 3.

extrā-clūdo, ēre, v. a., *to exclude*, as syn. of excludo, Beda, 2334 P.—Hence, **extra-clūsus**, a, um, *P. a.* [clūdo, claudō], *shut out, excluded* (late Lat.): agger, locus, Front. ap. Goes. p. 39; Aggen. ib. p. 60: regio, Hyg. ib. p. 189.

extractorius, a, um, adj. [extraho], *drawing out, extractive* (very rare): vis arundinis, Plin. 24, 11, 50, § 87.

extractus, a, um, *Part.*, from extraho.

ex-trāho, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., *to draw out or forth, to drag out* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: rete ex aqua, Plaut. Rud. 4, 124: telum e corpore, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: gladium e vulnere, Quint. 4, 2, 13; for which: telum de vulnere, Ov. M. 12, 119: vivum puerum alvo, Hor. A. P. 340; cf.: filium exsecto ventre, Dig. 5, 2, 6: spinas, venena corpori, Plin. 28, 18, 76, § 245; 7, 2, 2, § 13; cf.: anulum sibi deficienti, Suet. Tit. 73: ut sine labore hanc (aquam) extraxi! Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 4: vires humerorum (natae) ad aratra extrahenda, *to draw forward, draw*, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159.—With personal objects: aliquid e latebra, Suet. Vit. 17; cf.: extrahitur domo latitans Oppi-

anicus a Manilio, Cic. Clu. 13, 39: rure in urbem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 11: senatores vi in publicum, Liv. 26, 13, 1: hostes invitos in aciem, id. 8, 29, 11: aliquid turba oppositis humeris, Hor. S. 2, 5, 94.—**B.** Esp., med. t. t. **1.** Dentis extrahere, i. e. by medicinal means, Plin. 32, 7, 26, § 79 (cf.: dentem eyellere, i. e. by force).—**2.** Of cupping-glasses: sanguinem extrahere, Cels. 2, 11 init.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to withdraw, extricate, release; to draw out, extract, eradicate: urbem ex periculis maximis, Cic. Sest. 4, 11; cf.: me inde, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 3: nescis, Parmeno, Quantum hodie profueris mihi et ex quanta aerumna extraxeris, id. Hec. 5, 4, 36: imbecilliores adjuvabit malisq. opinionibus extrahet, Sen. Ep. 95 med.: se rebus humanis, to take one's own life, Dig. 21, 1, 23, § 3: (scelerata ex occultis tenebris in lucem, Liv. 39, 16, 11: secreta mentis (verberum vis), Sen. Hippol. 884: Epicurus ex animis hominum extraxit radicis religionem, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 121; id. Ac. 2, 34, 108: cf.: hunc errorem, quasi radicem malorum omnium, stirpitibus philosophia se extracturam pollicetur, id. Tusc. 4, 38, 83.—**B.** In partic., of time, to draw out, protract, prolong: res varis columnis, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 1: se tergiversando in adventum ejus rem extracturum, Liv. 34, 46, 5: certamen usque ad noctem, id. 4, 41, 5: pugnam in posterum, Tac. A. 4, 73: bellum in tertium annum, Liv. 3, 2, 2: somnum plerumque in diem, Tac. G. 22: has materias in infinitum, Quint. 4, 1, 43: dicendi morā dies, Caes. B. C. 1, 32, 3: triduum disputationibus, id. ib. 1, 33, 3: diem de die, Sen. Ben. 2, 5 fin.: primum tempus noctis, Caes. B. C. 3, 23, 5: aestatem, id. B. G. 5, 22, 4; Liv. 32, 9, 10 et saep.: cludi atque extrahi se multitudo putare, Liv. 2, 23, 13; cf.: populumque ducesque incertis, Stat. Th. 3, 575: mentem, id. ib. 3, 23.

extrā-mundānus, a, um, adj., beyond the world, extramundane (late Lat.): intelligentia, Mart. Cap. 1, § 38: latitudines, id. 2, § 202.

extrā-mūrānus, a, um, adj. [murus], without the walls (post-class.): meretrices, Lampr. Heliog. 27: basilica, Ambros. Ep. 20, 1.

extrā-nātūralis, e, adj., beyond nature, not natural (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 43.

***extrānēo**, āvi, 1, v. a. [extraneus], to treat as a stranger, disown a child: extraneas eam (filiam), App. Mag. p. 335.

extrānēus, a, um, adj. [extra], that is without, external, extraneous, strange, foreign (mostly post-Aug.; syn.: peregrinus, alienus, adventicius, externus). **I.** In gen.: causa, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 2: cognomen, id. ib. 4, 31, 42.—**II.** In partic., with respect to one's family, strange, not related, foreign.—**Esp.** **A.** Leg. t. t.: heredes extranei, not of one's blood or household: ceteri, qui testatoris juri subjecti non sunt, extranei heredes appellantur, Gai. Inst. 2, 161; Dig. 45, 3, 11 et saep.—**B.** Subst.: **extrānēus**, 1, m., a stranger: ut non tam in extraneum translatus quam in familiam reversum videretur, Just. 1, 10: filiam extraneorum coetu prohibere, Suet. Aug. 69; id. Claud. 4 fin.: finis vitae ejus nobis luctuosus, amicis tristis, extraneis etiam ignotisque non sine cura fuit, Tac. Agr. 43; id. A. 4, 11; Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 39; Vulg. Ps. 68, 9 al.—Hence, adv.: **extrānēe**, strangely, impertinently: definire, Boeth. Arist. Top. 1, 14.

extrā-ordinārius, a, um, adj., out of the common order, extraordinary (class.): fructuum species, Varr. R. 2, 1, 28: hinc illae extraordinariae pecuniae, quas nullo duce investigamus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 100: id. ib. 2, 2, 70, § 170: pecunia, id. Rosc. Com. 1, 4: reus, one to be tried out of the usual order, id. Fam. 8, 8, 1: equites sinistrae alae, Liv. 40, 31, 3: cohortes, id. 40, 27, 3; 34, 47, 4: porta, id. 40, 27, 3: cura, id. 26, 18, 3: honor, *Caes. B. C. 1, 32, 2: petitio consulatus, Cic. Brut. 63, 226: imperium, praesidium, id. Phil. 11, 8, 20: munus, id. Att. 5, 9, 1: cupiditates, id. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 35: crimina, respecting which the law contains no enactments, Dig. 47, tit. 11: cognitiones, ib. 50, 13: coercitio, ib. 47, 20, 2.—

Hence, adv.: **extraordinariē**, with excessive frequency (late Lat.): ut eum quem diligebat, extraordinarie nominaret, Hier. in Eph. I. ad 2, 13.

extrārius, a, um, adj. [extra], outward, external, extrinsic (rare but class.). **I.** In gen.: lux, Lucr. 4, 277: utilitas aut in corpore posita est aut in extrariis rebus, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 168: res, id. ib. 2, 59, 177; cf.: aut in extrarium aut in ipsius qui perit voluntatem, Quint. 7, 2, 9: defensio, Auct. Her. 2, 13, 19.—**II.** In partic., as respects one's family, strange, unrelated; and subst., a stranger (cf. extraneus): hanc condicionem si cui tulero extrario, Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 13: extrarii (opp. mei), App. Flor. p. 359: sub extrario accusatore et legibus agente (opp. in domesticis disceptionibus), Quint. 7, 4, 9: extrarios reliquit heredes, Dig. 38, 2, 36 et saep.—Connected with *ab*: ut me esse in hac re ducat abs te extrarium? Afran. ap. Non. 103, 11.

extrēmītas, ātis (gen. plur. extrēmītatium, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 32; cf. infra), f. [extremus], the extremity, end of a thing (class.): infinitas regiones, quarum nulla est ora, nulla extrēmītas, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 102: mundus globosus est fabricatus, quod σφαίροειδής Graeci vocant: cujus omnis extrēmītas paribus in medio radiis attingitur, outer circumference, id. Univ. 6: circuli, Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 73; cf.: extrēmītatē et quasi libramētum (esse), in quo nulla omnino crassitudo sit (opp. punctum and lineamentum), superficies, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 116: picturae, the outer edge, outline, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 68.—In plur.: Aethiopiae, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 188: lacuum, id. 31, 7, 39, § 73: corporis, id. 28, 6, 17, § 61; cf. absol.: febrium accessiones cum frigore extrēmītatē, the extrēmities, id. 23, 1, 24, § 48.—As rhet. t. t.: extrēmītates, extremes, extreme opposites, Quint. 11, 3, 15.—As gram. t. t., the termination, Prisc. ad Julian. Ep. § 5, 6.

extrēmo, extrēmum, v. exter, III. A. 2, a.

extrēmūs, a, um, v. exter, III. A.

ex-trīco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (dep. form extrīcor, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 49; v. infra fin.) [tricae], to disentangle, extricate, to clear, free (rare; not in Cic.; syn.: explico, enodo, expedio, enucleo, explano). **I.** Lit.: extricata densis Cervae plagis, Hor. C. 3, 5, 31: margaritae extricatae, unstrung, loose, Dig. 9, 2, 27 fin.—**B.** Transf.: silvestris ager facile extrīcatur, is cleared, made arable, Col. 3, 11, 3: mercedem aut nummos unde unde extrīcat, procures with difficulty, hunts up, Hor. S. 1, 3, 88.—**II.** Trop.: putas eos non citius trīcas Atellanas quam id extrīcaturos, to unravel, clear up, Varr. ap. Non. 8, 29: de aliquo nihil, Vat. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 1: nihil, Phaedr. 4, 22, 4: omne genus daemoniorum, removes, drives out, Vulg. Tobiae, 6, 8.—In dep. form: extrīcabor aliqua ope, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 49.

extrīcor āri, v. extrīco init.

***extrīlidus**, a, um, adj., unterrified, dauntless: hominem conspicimus impavidum et extrīlidum, Gell. 19, 1, 6 Hertz. (al. extimidum).

I. extrīn-sēcus, adv. [extrinsecus], as an adverbial form of exter, from without, from abroad. **I.** Prop. (class.; syn.: extra, foris): si qui tremere vel ipsi per se motu mentis alioque vel objecta terribili re extrīnsecus, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 48; cf.: in dicendo aliquid extrīnsecus aliquid quaeere (opp. ex ipsis visceribus causae sumere), id. de Or. 2, 78, 318: assumptis extrīnsecus auxiliis, Quint. 7, 4, 7; cf. also Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 163: spiritum adducere, id. N. D. 2, 54, 136: humor allapsus, id. Div. 2, 27, 58: excipere genus divinum extrīnsecus ex divinitate, id. ib. 2, 11, 26: quod habet extrēmum, id. cernitur ex alio extrīnsecus, id. ib. 2, 50, 103: imminens bellum, Liv. 2, 32, 6: cum quid extrīnsecus laesit, ut in vulneribus (opp. intra se ipsum corruptum), Cels. 6, 26 et saep.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Without, on the outside (cf. foris): deinde eum (animum) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrīnsecus, Cic. Univ. 6; cf. Varr. R. 7, 1, 79; Suet. Vesp. 12: extrīnsecus aurata (columna), Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48: jecur intrīnsecus cavum, extrīnsecus gibberum est, Cels. 4, 1; so opp. introrsus, Sen. Tranq. 10; opp. intus, Col. 2, 9, 13: extrīnsecus

custodes erant, App. de Mundo, p. 69: quod eam tuetur, est id extrīnsecus, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: plerique extrīnsecus nesciunt, the uninitiated, Varr. L. L. 7, § 34 Müll.—**B.** Irrelevantly: haec etsi extrīnsecus, non tamen intempestive videor hoc loco retulisse, Col. 1, 6, 17.—**C.** Moreover = praeterea (late Lat.), Entr. 9, 25.

2. extrīn-sēcus, a, um, adj. (late Lat.), outer: habitus pallii, Tert. Pall. 1; Gregor. Mag. Ep. 8, 40.

extrītus, a, um, Part., from extero.

***extro**, āre, v. a. [extra, analog. to intro, āre], to go out from, to quit: simul limen intrabo, illi extrābunt ilico, Afran. ap. Non. 104, 21 (Rib. Com. Fragm. p. 165).

extrōrsus, adv. [extra + versus], in an outward direction, Diom. p. 168 P.

ex-trūdo, si, sum, 3, v. a., to thrust out or forth, to drive out, drive away (class.; syn. eicio). **I.** Lit.: me ex aedibus, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 5; for which: me aedibus, id. ib. 31: me foras, id. Truc. 1, 1, 68; Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 11: a latebris suis extrusi hostes, Tac. Agr. 33: te in viam, simulac perpaululum gustaris, extrudam et eiciam, will drive out, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 234; cf. id. Fam. 14, 6; id. Att. 16, 2, 4: is tamquam extruderetur a senatu in Macedoniam, id. Phil. 10, 5, 10.—**Absol.**: illum extrudet cum hanc ducet domum, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 63.—**B.** Transf., with inanimate objects: (ventus) extrudit saxa, Lucr. 6, 692: extruso mari aggere ac molibus, kept out, *Caes. B. G. 3, 12, 3: Euboea ad meridiem promontorium Geraeston et Capharea extrudit, sends out, shoots out, Mel. 2, 7, 9: merces, to put off, to sell, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 11.—**II.** Trop., to crowd out: rerum novitate extrusa vetustas, Lucr. 3, 964.

extrūo, ēre, v. extrūo.

extrūsus, a, um, Part., from extrudo.

extūberātio, ōnis, f. [extubero], a tumor, swelling (post-Aug.), Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 104.

ex-tūbēro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [tuber] (post-Aug.). **I.** Neutr., to swell out or up, to rise as a swelling: radice foliosa, ex qua media veluti malum extuberat, Plin. 21, 16, 56, § 96: gemma, id. 37, 8, 33, § 110.—**II.** Act., to cause to swell up, to raise: defert montes, surrigit plana, valles extuberat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4, 1: extuberatus venter, swollen, Amm. 12, 15, 23; 25, 10, 13; cf. Sol. 27 med.

***ex-tūmeo**, ēre, v. n., to swell up: utrum illi numquam extumere, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 97.

***ex-tūmidus**, a, um, adj., raised: area, Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 1.

extūmus, v. extūmus.

ex-tundo, tūdi, tūsum, 3, v. a., to beat out, strike out, force out (mostly poet. and post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Lit.: calcibus frontem extudit, Phaedr. 1, 21, 9; cf. Sen. Contr. 5, 33, 2: frequens tussis sanguinem quoque extundit, Cels. 4, 4, 5.—**II.** Trop.: priusquam id extudi, cum illi subdandebat, squeezed out, extorted, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 64; cf.: ea demum extudit magis convicio quam precibus vel auctoritate, Suet. Vesp. 2: quis nobis extudit hanc artem? struck out, found out, devised, Verg. G. 4, 315: eloquentiam, Gell. 17, 20, 4: vitae mortalis honorem, Verg. G. 4, 328: perseveranti postulatione extuderunt, ut, etc.; Val. Max. 5, 2, 10; so with ut, id. 1, 4, 4: alios (discentes) continuo extundit, in aliis plus impetus facit, hammers out, forms (the figure being taken from a sculptor), Quint. 1, 3, 6: hic exsultantis Salios... et lapsa ancilia caelo extuderat, embossed, fashioned in relief, Verg. A. 8, 665: cum labor extuderit fastidia, has driven off (= cum vi excuserit, removerit), Hor. S. 2, 2, 14: unum librum extudit et elucubravit, elaborated, Tac. Or. 9.

ex-turbo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to drive or thrust out, to drive away, thrust away (class.; syn.: expello, eicio, deicio, everto, etc.). **I.** Lit.: aliquid ex aedibus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 100: nos ex nostris aedibus, id. ib. 2, 4, 200: homines e possessionibus, Cic. Sull. 25, 71: hominem e civitate, id. Mur. 22, 45: plebem ex agris (with expellere), id. Agr. 2, 31, 84; cf. id. Clu. 5, 14: cunctos

aedibus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 76: aliquem focis patris disque penatibus praecipitem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23; cf.: Antiochus praepes provincia exturbatus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 30, § 67: extorris regno, exturbatus mari, Att. ap. Non. 14, 27: fortunis omnibus, Cic. Quint. 31, 95: aliquem foras, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 77: Marium urbe, Vell. 2, 19, 1: omnibus mala sterilitatis, Plin. Pan. 32.—**B.** Transf. of things as objects: alicui oculos atque dentes, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 169: pinus radicibus exturbata, Cat. 64, 108: radix ex vino pota calculos quoque exturbat, Plin. 20, 10, 42, § 109: nervo exturbante sagittas, Sil. 16, 482.—**C.** Esp. to put away a wife: exturbat Octaviam, sterilem dicitans, Tac. A. 14, 60 init.; cf.: in Silium ita exarserat, ut Silanum matrimonio ejus exturbaret, i. e. compelled him to divorce Silana, id. ib. 11, 12.—**II.** Trop.: aegritudinem ex animo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 9: facti memoriam ex animo, Just. 15, 3, 11: St. Numquid Tranio Turbavit? Th. Immo exturbavit omnia, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 38: spem pacis, Liv. 6, 21, 8: mentem, to disturb (= vexare), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4: odiis tranquilla silentia noctis, Stat. Th. 1, 441.

ex-tussio (ētussio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 103), no perf., itum, 4, v. a., to cough up: vomica excitat sic ut extussiat, Cels. 2, 8 med.: aliquid, Plin. 23, 3, 35, § 72; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 16.

exūberantia, ae, f. [exubero], *superabundance, exuberance* (post-class.): ruboris, Gell. 2, 26, 9: memoriae, id. 8, 7 in lemm.

***exuberātio**, ōnis, f. [id.], *superabundance, excess*; in plur., opp. defectio-nes, Vitr. 1, 4, 8.

ex-ūbero, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Neutr., to come forth in abundance, to grow luxuriantly; to be abundant, to abound in. **A.** Prop.: cuius corpus in tam immodicum modum luxuriasset exuberassetque, Gell. 7, 22, 4: alte spumis exuberat amnis, Verg. A. 7, 465: (frus) mox increscens ad medium notis exuberat, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 228: pomis exuberat annus, Verg. G. 2, 516 al.—**B.** Trop.: ex multa eruditione, ex pluribus artibus exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac. Or. 30: lucrum, Suet. Calig. 40.—**II.** Act., to make full or abundant: quae favorum ceras exuberant, Col. 9, 4, 5: materia melior vindemiis exuberandis, id. 2, 15, 5.—Trop.: Scythae exuberant Persas, i. e. overwhelm by numbers of immigrants, Tert. Pall. 2.—**P. a.**: **exuberans**, ntis.

a. Superfluous: hoc exuberantis quasi operis, ut, etc., Quint. 10, 5, 1.—**b.** Extraordinary: pernicitas, Amm. 19, 8, 11.—Hence, adv.: **exuberante**, *superfluous*, Cassiod. de Amic. 25, 3.

exuccus, exuctus, v. exsusc.

exūdo, āre, v. exsúdo.

exūgo, ēre, v. exsugo.

exul, v. exsul.

exulcerātio, ōnis, f. [exulcero], *a soreness, festering, ulceration* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: si nulla ulceratio est, Cels. 4, 22.—In plur.: vesicarum, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 17.—***II.** Trop.: verebar, ne haec non consolatio sed exulceratio esset, i. e. exasperation, aggravation of pain, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 1, 4.

exulcerātorius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to festering or ulceration (post-Aug.): medicamentum, against ulceration, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 126.

exulcerātrix (also **exhulc-**), icis, f. [id.], she who causes soreness or ulceration: vis septica et exulc., Plin. 27, 12, 80, § 105.

ex-ulcēro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to make sore, to cause to suppurate or ulcerate (class.). **I.** Lit.: pulices solent ea (sc. aures al.) exulcerare, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 14: cutem, Cels. 4, 16: ventrem, id. 3, 21 med.: vulvas, Col. 7, 9, 5: stomachum, Plin. 28, 13, 54, § 196: cicatrices, id. 27, 12, 90, § 112: panos nondum exulceratos, id. 23, 2, 32, § 66.—**Absol.**: omnis agitato exulcerat, Cels. 4, 15.—**II.** Trop., to make worse, to exasperate, aggravate (syn.: corrumpe, perturbo): ea, quae sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 303: gratiam (opp. conciliare), id. Brut. 42, 156: in rebus ab

ipso rege clam exulceratis, id. Fam. 1, 1, 4: dolorem, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 1: ut in exulcerato animo facile fictum crimen inderet, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8: ira exulcerati animi, Liv. 9, 14, 9.

exūlo, āre, v. exsulo.

exulto, āre, v. exsulto.

ex-ūlulo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. (poet.). **I.** Neutr., to howl or cry out, to howl violently: nactusque silentia ruris Exululat, Ov. M. 1, 233; Val. Fl. 8, 171: solutis Crinibus exululat matres, Sil. 12, 599.—In dep. form: dum stupet (Bacchis) Edonis exululata jugis, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 42.—***II.** Act., to call or invoke with howlings: Cybeleia mater Concinitur Phrygiis exululata modis, Ov. A. A. 1, 507.

exunctus, a, um, Part., from exungo.

exundantia, ae, f. [exundo], *an overflow* (late Lat.), Ambros. Hexaem. 2, 1, 1.

exundatio, ōnis, f. [id.], *an overflowing of a river* (post-Aug.): fluminum, Plin. 19, 3, 13, § 37.

ex-undo, āvi, 1, v. n. and a. **I.** Neutr., to flow out or over, to overflow (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: fons, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 229: per quos (rivos) exundat piscina, Col. 8, 17, 6: trunco cruor exundat, Sen. Agam. 903.—**B.** Transf. **I.** To be washed up, thrown out by the waves: tura balsamaque vi tempestatum in adversa litora exundant, Tac. G. 45.—**2.** To pour forth abundantly, to rush forth; to overflow with any thing: flammamur exundat torrens, Sil. 14, 62; cf.: exundant diviso vertice flammae, Stat. Th. 12, 431: spiritus (morientis) exundans perflavit campum, Sil. 5, 455: inde Medusaeis terram exundasse chelydri, id. 3, 316: exundans ingenii fons, Juv. 10, 119: exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac. Or. 30: temperare iram; eoque detracto quod exundat, ad salutarem modum cogere, which superabounds, is in excess, Sen. de Ira, 1, 7.—***II.** Act., to pour forth abundantly: funum, Sil. 2, 631.

ex-ungo, no perf., unctum, 3, v. a., to anoint (a Plautinian word): eluas tu an exungare, ciccum non interdum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 22: exunctum, elutum in balneis, spent on ointments, id. Trin. 2, 4, 5.

ex-unguis, e, adj., without claws (post-class.): exunguis et excornis bestia (muræna), Tert. Pall. 5.

***ex-ungulo**, āvi, 1, v. n., to lose the hoof, Veg. Vet. 2, 57 fin.

ex-uo, ūi, ūtum, 3, v. a. [ex and root av-], to go to, put on; Zend. avaiti, go into, ao-thra, shoe; Slav. and Lith. forms, v. Fick, Vergl. Wört. p. 17; cf. ind-uo], to draw out or off, to pull or strip off, put off, divest (class.); esp. freq. since the Aug. period). **I.** Lit.: serpens exuit in spinis vestem, Lucr. 4, 61: manticam umero, App. M. 1, p. 110; cf.: pharetram umero, Ov. M. 2, 419: telum magno e vulnere, Stat. Th. 9, 287: ensen vaginā, id. ib. 9, 76: clipeum reduci, Ov. H. 13, 147; cf.: vincula sibi, id. M. 7, 773: jugum, to shake off, Liv. 35, 17, 8: alas, to lay aside, Verg. A. 1, 690: Trojanos cestus, id. ib. 5, 420: setosa duris exuere pellibus membra, Hor. Epod. 17, 15; cf.: magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa lacertosque Exuit, strips, bares, Verg. A. 5, 423: aliquem veste, Suet. Ner. 32: palmas vinclis, Verg. A. 2, 153: digitos, i. e. to strip off rings, Mart. 14, 109: mensas, to uncover, id. 9, 60, 7: si ex his te laqueis exueris, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 151: se jugo, Liv. 34, 13, 9.—In a Greek construction: unum exuta pedem vinclis, Verg. A. 4, 518: cornua exuitur, Ov. M. 9, 52.—**Absol.**: si non saltas, exue igitur (sc. pallam), Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 16.

—**B.** Transf. in gen., to strip, despoil, deprive of any thing: hostium copiis fuis armisque exutis, i. e. to be forced to throw off their arms and to flee, Caes. B. G. 3, 6, 3: hostem armis, id. ib. 5, 51 fin.; Sall. J. 88, 3; Liv. 22, 21, 4: exuti prope omnes armis diffugere, id. 21, 61, 9; 34, 28, 11; Verg. A. 11, 395: impeditis, Caes. B. G. 7, 14, 8; 7, 42, 5: castris, Liv. 31, 42, 7; 41, 3, 10; 41, 12, 5; Vell. 1, 9, 4: sedibus, Tac. A. 13, 39: aliquem avitis bonis, id. ib. 14, 31; cf.: aliquem patrimonio, Suet. Gramm. 11: montes, to strip, lay bare, Stat. S. 4, 3, 50: se agro paterno avitque, Liv. 2, 23, 6: exuto

Lepido, interfecto Antonio, stripped bare, i. e. without legions, without arms, etc., Tac. A. 1, 2.—***II.** Trop., to lay aside, cast off, divest one's self of any thing: humanitatem, Cic. Lig. 5, 14; cf. id. Att. 13, 2, 1: sapientia vanitatem exuit mentibus, Sen. Ep. 90 med.: mentium colorem, Quint. 12, 10, 76: silvestrem animum, Verg. G. 2, 51: vultus severos, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 43: feritatem, id. F. 3, 281: mores antiquos, Liv. 27, 8, 6: virtutes, Tac. A. 1, 75: fidem, id. ib. 12, 14: amicitiam, id. ib. 1, 8: tristitiam et arrogantiam et avaritiam, id. Agr. 9: jus fasque, id. H. 3, 5: promissa, to break one's word, id. A. 13, 44: pacta, id. ib. 6, 43: patriam, id. H. 5, 5 et saep.: hominem exuens ex homine, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: magistrum, Tac. A. 14, 52 fin.—***(β)** With a subject-clause: mihi quidem ex animo exui non potest, esse deos, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7.—**B.** Transf., to make void of, to free from: se omnibus vitis, Sen. Ep. 11.

exupēro, āre, v. exsupero.

ex-urgēo, ēre (-guo, ēre, Paul. ex Fest. p. 80, 16), v. a., to squeeze out, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 69 sq.

exurgo, ēre, v. exurgo.

ex-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, v. a., to burn out, burn up, consume (class.; syn.: incendio, accendo, inflammo, cremo). **I.** Lit.: illic oculos exuram lampadibus ardentibus, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 86; 88: fores, id. Pers. 4, 4, 20: domi suae virus exustus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 70: vicos complures, id. de Imp. Pomp. 2, 5: classem Argivum, Verg. A. 1, 39.—**B.** Transf., to dry up: loca exusta solis ardoribus, Sall. J. 19, 6: paludem, Verg. G. 3, 432: lacus, Phaedr. 1, 6, 7: agrum, Verg. G. 1, 107: res exustae torrentibus auris, Lucr. 5, 410: caseum (sol), Col. 7, 8, 5: segetem, Plin. 17, 9, 7, § 56: aliquem (sitis), Lucr. 3, 917; Curt. 4, 16, 7: Pyrrhus Italiam bellis saevissimis exurens, laying waste, devastating, Amm. 21, 1.—***II.** Trop. **A.** To set on fire, kindle, inflame: (Venus) volt exurere divos, Tib. 4, 2, 5; cf. Sen. Agam. 665 sq.—**B.** To consume, destroy: aliis scelus exurit igni, Verg. A. 6, 742: exustus flos veteris ubertatis, dried up, Cic. Brut. 4, 16.

exuscito, āre, v. exuscito.

exustio, ōnis, f. [exuro], *A burning up, a conflagration*: eluviones exustionesque terrarum, Cic. Rep. 6, 21, 23: ignis, Vulg. Isa. 64, 2: quorum finis exustio est, Hier. in Isa. 3, 7, 4.—Trop., Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 5.—***II.** A burning, scorching: solis, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 223.

exustus, a, um, Part., from exuro.

exūtio, ōnis, f. [exuio], *an exclusion*; transf.: a venia exutio, they who are excluded from divine forgiveness, the utterly reprobate, Ambros. in Luc. 8, § 64.

exūtus, a, um, Part., from exuo.

exūviae, ārum, f. [exuo], *that which is stripped, drawn or taken off from the body, clothing, equipments, arms, etc.* (mostly poet.). **I.** In gen.: induviae tuae atque uxoris exuviae, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 9; so ib. 13: pyram Erige et arma viri... exuviisque omnes... super imponent, Verg. A. 4, 496; cf. id. E. 8, 91: cum fulmine et sceptris exuviisque Jovis, Suet. Aug. 94; cf. Fest. s. v. TENSA, p. 365, 1 Müll.: EXUVIAE FECIT, i. q. funus fecit, Inscr. in Bull. dell' Inst. 1844, p. 90.—The skin of an animal: (coluber) positus novus exuviis, his slough, Verg. A. 2, 473; of the lion's hide, id. ib. 9, 307; the tiger's hide, id. ib. 11, 577; the golden fleece, Val. Fl. 6, 19; 8, 65.—Comic: bubulae, thongs of ox-hide, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 26.—Hair: devotae flavi verticis exuviae, Cat. 66, 62; Sen. Hippol. 1181.—***II.** In partic., spoils stripped from an enemy, as arms, booty, etc. (syn.: praeda, spolia, manubiae): locus (i. e. Rostra) exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis ornatus, *Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 18, 55: (Hector) exuvias indutus Achilli, Verg. A. 2, 275: haec arma exuviisque viri tua quercus habebit, id. ib. 10, 423: hostiles, Tib. 1, 1, 54; cf. bellorum, Juv. 10, 133.—***B.** Trop.: tu ornatus exuviis hujus, venis ad eum lacerandum, Cic. Sull. 18, 50.

exvaporo, āre, v. evaporo.

exvêho, ēre, v. eveho.

exvibrisso, āre, v. v. brisso.

F.

F, f, indecl. n. or (sc. littera) *f*. The sign F is the Aeolic digamma, adopted by the Latins instead of ϕ , the form used by the Etruscans, Oscans, and Umbrians for this letter; in inscriptions, before A. U. C. 500, it is sometimes written Π . The ancient grammarians, misled by the shape, ascribed to F the power of the digamma; thus: F Aeolicum digamma, quod apud antiquissimos Latinorum eandem vim quam apud Aeolis habuit, eum autem prope sonum quem nunc habet, significabat p cum aspiratione; sicut etiam apud veteres Graecos pro ϕ , p, et h. Prisc. 1, 4, p. 12. But it is certain that Lat. F never represents the sound of digamma, and etymologically corresponds to it in but a single root (frango); Gr. $\phi\rho\gamma\gamma\mu\mu$, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 531; Corss. Ausspr. 1, 397 sq. Fick, however, denies any connection between these words, Vergl. Wört. p. 182; cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 511; $\phi\gamma\gamma\sigma$, Lat. frigus, was never digammated. The sound of F was nearly that of the Gr. ϕ , but rougher, Quint. 1, 4, 14; 12, 10, 29; cf. Prisc. 1, 4, p. 14; Mar. Vict. p. 2455 P. Initial F in Latin corresponds to an original Indo-European *bh*, *dh*, and *gh*: 1. To *bh*, as in *fari*, *fama*, Sanscr. root *bha*; Gr. $\phi\alpha$, $\phi\eta\mu\iota$; ferre, Sanscr. *bhar*; Gr. $\phi\epsilon\rho\omega$; fuga, Sanscr. *bhug*, to bend; Gr. $\phi\upsilon\gamma\eta$; 2. To *dh*, as in *firmus*, Sanscr. *dhar*, to support; ferus, Sanscr. *dhar*, to destroy; Gr. $\theta\eta\rho$ ($\theta\eta\rho$); fumus, Sanscr. *dhumas*, smoke; Gr. $\theta\upsilon\epsilon\iota\upsilon$; 3. To *gh*, as in *far*, *farina*, Sanscr. *gharsh*, to rub; formus, Sanscr. *ghar*, to burn; Gr. $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\acute{o}s$, etc. In situations not initial these original sounds commonly gave place in Latin to *b*, or were weakened to *h* (v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 140 sq.). In writing Greek words, ϕ was represented by *p* or *b*, the Latins having no means of expressing the aspiration (*p-h*, not like Engl. *ph* or *f*) until the post-Aug. period; but in the later writings and inscr. ϕ is generally represented by *f* (Corss. Ausspr. 1, 173; Roby, Lat. Gram. 1, p. 33). Respecting the use of the reversed F (\overline{F}) for V, see under that letter. As an abbreviation, F stands for *filii*, *functus*, *faciundum*. F. C., *faciundum curavit*. FF., *fecerunt*. F. I., *fieri jussit*. FL. P., *flamen perpetuus*. F. P. C., *filii ponendum curavit*. F. M., *fecit monumentum*. F. A., *filiio amantissimo*. F. C. H., *fieri curavit heres*. FR. or FRU., *frumentum, frumentarius*.

fāba, ae, f. [for *fag*-va, Sanscr. root *bhaj*, to divide, share; *bhak*-tam, food; Gr. $\phi\alpha\gamma\epsilon\iota\upsilon$, to eat; cf. *fagus*], a bean, *Vicia faba*, Linn.; Gr. $\kappa\acute{\iota}\omega\mu\alpha\varsigma$, more correctly, perh., our *horse-bean*. **I.** Prop., Cato, R. R. 35, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 1; Col. 2, 10, 5; Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 117; 19, 8, 40, § 133; 27, 5, 23, § 40: perque fabam repunt (grues) et mollia crura reponunt, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 3, 76 (Ann. v. 545 ed. Vahl); not eaten by the Pythagoreans, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 62; 2, 53, 119; Hor. S. 2, 6, 63; Gell. 4, 11, 4; and neither to be touched nor named by the Flamen Dialis, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 12; Paul. ex Fest. p. 87; 13 Müll. — **B.** Prov. **1.** St. Repperi. *Ly. Quid repperisti? St. Non quod pueri clamitant, In faba se repperisse*, Plaut. Aul. 5, 11. — **2.** *Istaec in me cudetur faba, i. e. I shall have to smart for it*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 89 Don. — **3.** *Tam perit quam extrema faba, in proverbio est, quod ea plerumque aut proteritur aut decerpitur a praetereuntibus*, Fest. s. v. TAM, p. 363, 17 Müll. — **II.** Transf., of things of a similar shape: of *grains of wheat*, Plin. 18, 10, 21, § 95: *faba caprini fimi, goat's dung*, id. 19, 12, 60, § 185. — As a measure, Veg. Vet. 3, 12, 3.

fābācēs (also **fābāciūs**), a, um, adj. [fabā], of or consisting of beans, = *fabalis* (post-Aug.); messis, Pall. Nov. 1: puls, Macr. S. 1, 12 med. — As subst. (sc. puls): **fābācia**, ae, f., Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 118; Apic. 5, 6.

fābācia, ae, v. *fabaceus*.

* **fābāginus**, a, um, adj. [fabā], of beans, bean-: acus, Cato, R. R. 54, 2.

fābālis (fābūl-), e, adj. [id.], of or belonging to beans, bean-: seges, Varr. R. R.

1, 31, 4: stipulae, Ov. F. 4, 725. — **II.** Subst.: **fābālia**, ium, n., bean-stalks, Cato, R. R. 37, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3; Col. 2, 10, 9; Plin. 22, 25, 69, § 141; 18, 12, 30, § 120.

Fābāris, is, m., a small tributary of the Tiber in the country of the Sabines, now *Farfa*, Verg. A. 7, 715; the same called *Farfārus*, Ov. M. 14, 330.

fābārius, a, um, adj. [fabā]. **I.** Of or belonging to beans, bean-: pilum, Cato, R. R. 10, 5: *Calendae*, i. e. of June (because then an offering was made of the first beans), acc. to Macr. S. 1, 12: \ddagger *negociatio*, Inscr. Orell. 2515. — **II.** **Fābāria**, an island of the German Ocean, now *Borkum*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 97; 18, 12, 30, § 121. — **III.** **fābāria**, ae, f., a female dealer in beans, Inscr. Donat. 465, 9.

* **fābātārium**, ii, n. [fabatus], a vessel (perh. filled with bean-soup), Lampr. Hellog. 20.

fābātus, a, um, adj. [fabā]. **I.** Made of beans: puls, Fest. s. v. *refriva*, p. 277, 24 Müll. — **II.** **Fabatus**, a Roman surname, Cic. Att. 8, 12, 2; Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4.

fābella, ae, f. dim. [fabula], a brief narrative, a short history, story (class.). **I.** In gen.: nihil debet esse in philosophia commentariis fabellis loci, Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: vera, Phaedr. 2, 5, 6: in fabellam excedere, Sen. Ep. 77 med. — **II.** In partic. **A.** A short fable, a tale, Phaedr. 4, 7, 22: Haec (anus) tibi fabellas referat, etc., Tib. 1, 3, 85: aniles, Hor. S. 2, 6, 78. — Prov.: *narrare fabellam asello, to preach to a stone*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 200. — **B.** A short play, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 3: haec tota fabella, quam est sine argumento! id. Cael. 27, 64.

1. fāber, bri (gen. plur. most freq. *fabrum*; cf.: jam ut censoriae tabulae loquantur, *fabrum* et *procum* audeo dicere, non *fabrorum* et *procorum*, Cic. Or. 46, 156: *fabrum*, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 8, C. 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 24, 4; Plin. 34, 1, 1, § 1 a.: *fabrum*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 54; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147; Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 182 a.), m. [Sanscr. root *bha*, gleam, shine; Gr. $\phi\eta\mu\iota$, say, $\phi\alpha\iota\upsilon\alpha$, show; cf. for], a worker in wood, stone, metal, etc., a forger, smith, artificer, carpenter, joiner (syn.: *artifex*, *opifex*, *operarius*), τέκτων. **I.** Prop. **A.** With adj. of material, etc., specifying the trade: tamen ego me Phidiam esse malleum, quam vel optimum *fabrum* tignarium, carpenter, Cic. Brut. 73, 257; so, *tignarius*, id. Rep. 2, 22; Inscr. Orell. 4087; cf.: *fabros tignarios dicimus non eos duntaxat, qui tigna dolant, sed omnes, qui aedificant*, Dig. 50, 16, 235: ut fortunati sunt *fabri ferrarii*, Qui apud carbonem assident! *blacksmiths*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 47: *fabrum aerariorum conlegium, copper-smiths, braziers*, Plin. 34, 1, 1, § 1; cf.: *marmoris aut eboris fabros aut aeris amavit*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 96: \ddagger *eburarius*, Inscr. ap. Spon. Misc. p. 222: \ddagger *intestinarium, one who does the fine carved work in wood for the interior of a building, a joiner*, Inscr. Orell. 4182: \ddagger *a Corinthiis*, ib. 4181: \ddagger *oculariarius, one who made silver eyes for statues*, ib. 4185. — **B.** In gen.: ut *accessatur faber*, ut *istas compedis tibi adimam*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 29: *cogito, utrum me dicam medicum ducere an fabrum*, id. Men. 5, 3, 11: *hominem pro fabro aut pro tectore emere*, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: *fabri ad aedificandam rem publicam, work-people, workmen, laborers*, id. Fam. 9, 2, 5; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 19, § 48: *ex legionibus fabros delegit, the workmen belonging to the army*, Caes. B. G. 5, 11, 3; whose overseer was called *praefectus fabrum*, id. B. C. 1, 24, 4: *His fabris crescent patrimonialia, i. e. these smiths know how to add to their patrimonies*, Juv. 14, 116: *faber volans, i. e. Icarus*, id. 1, 54. — Prov.: *faber est quisque fortunae suae, every man is the maker of his own fortune*, Appian ap. Sall. de Republ. Ordin. 1.

2. fāber, bra, brum, adj. [1. *faber*], workmanlike, skilful, ingenious (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): *ars*, Ov. M. 8, 159; id. F. 3, 383: *levitas speculi*, App. Mag. p. 282. — Sup.: *signaculum faberrimum anuli aurei*, App. Flor. p. 346. — Adv.: **fābre**, in a workmanlike manner, skilfully, ingeniously: *hoc factum est fabre*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 23; cf. id. Stich. 4, 1, 64: *teres trabs*, Sil. 14,

320; Vulg. Exod. 35, 33: *sigillatum vitrum*, App. M. 2, p. 123 (cf. *fabrefacio*). — Sup.: *facta navis*, App. M. 11, p. 262 a.: *aptare*, Amm. 20, 11.

3. fāber, bri, m., the dory, a sunfish (*Zaeus faber*, Linn.), Plin. 9, 18, 32, § 86; 32, 11, 53, § 148; Col. 8, 16, 9; Ov. Hal. 110.

Fābērius, a, the name of a Roman gens, Cic. Att. 12, 25, 1; 15, 13, 3. — Hence, **II. Fābērianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Fabērius* (a debtor of Cicero): *negotium*, Cic. Att. 13, 31, 1; cf. id. ib. 13, 29, 3; 12, 31, 2.

Fābius, a, the name of a Roman gens, concerning which see Liv. 2, 48–50; among its distinguished members were, **1.** *Fabius Pictor, a historian*, Cic. de Or. 2, 12. — **2.** *Fabius Maximus Cunctator, the famous dictator in the second Punic war*, Prop. 3, 3, 9; Liv. 22 *passim*. — **3.** *M. Fabius Quintilianus, author of the rhetorical work Institutiones Oratoriae*, Aus. Prof. 1, 7; Mart. 2, 90. — **4.** *Paulus Fabius Persicus, consul under Tiberius*, A. U. C. 786, Sen. Ben. 2, 21, 4; Juv. 8, 14. — **II.** Hence, **A. Fābius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a *Fabius*, *Fabian*: *lex*, de ambitu and de plagiaris, Cic. Mur. 34, 71; id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8; Dig. 48, tit. 15; ib. 17, 2, 51: *forinx, a triumphal arch, built by Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus on the Sacra Via, in the neighborhood of the Regia*, Cic. Planc. 7, 17; called also *Forinx Fabii*, id. de Or. 2, 66, 267; and *Forinx Fabianus*, v. under *B.*: *Iulercus*, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 26; cf. under *B.*: *tribus, one of the rural tribes*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 52. — **B. Fābiānus**, a, um, adj., the same: *forinx*, i. q. *Fabius forinx* (v. above), Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 19; also called *arcus*, Sen. Const. Sap. 1: *Fabianae artes, i. e. delay*, Liv. 22, 34: \ddagger *Fabiani* et \ddagger *Quintilianii* appellabantur *Iuperci*, a *Fabio* et *Quintilio* praepositis suis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87 Müll.

— Subst., **Fābiāni**, ōrum, m., persons of the *Fabian* tribe, Suet. Aug. 40; also the soldiers of *Fabius*, Nep. Iphicr. 2, 4.

Fābrāterā, ae, f., a small town in Latium, situated on the *Via Latina*, now *S. Giovanni in Carico*, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 1; Vell. 1, 15, 4; Juv. 3, 224. — Its inhabitants are called **Fābrāterni**, ōrum, m., Cic. Clu. 68, 192; Liv. 8, 19, 1; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64; Inscr. Orell. 101 sq.

fābrē, adv., skilfully, ingeniously; v. 2. *faber fin.*

fābrē-fācio, fēci, factum, 3, v. a., to make, frame, fashion, or do skilfully (very rare; perh. to be written separately *fabre facio*). **I.** Lit.: *classsem fabrefecit*, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 38, 1 (dub., al. *fabricavit*): *fabrefieri ex auro*, Vulg. Exod. 31, 4: *levioribus et ad id fabrefactis navigiis*, Liv. 37, 27, 5: *argenti aerisque fabrefacti vis*, id. 26, 21, 8; cf. id. 34, 52, 5; Amm. 29, 1. — **II.** Trop.: *fallaciam, to forge*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 8; cf.: *fecit fabre*, id. Stich. 4, 1, 64.

fābrēfactus, a, um, Part., from *fabrefacio*.

fābrēficio, factus sum, fieri [pass. of *fabrefacio*], to be made or fashioned skilfully, Vulg. Exod. 31, 4.

fābrica, ae, f. [1. *faber*], the workshop of an artisan who works in hard materials (syn.: *taberna*, *officina*). **I.** Prop., Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 45; 4, 6, 4: *Vulcanus, qui Lemni fabricae traditur praefuisse*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55: *armorum, armory*, Veg. Mil. 2, 11 (for which: *armorum officinae*, Caes. B. C. 1, 34 fin.). — **II.** Transf., the art, trade, or profession of such an artisan, Vitr. 1, 1: *pictura et fabrica ceteraque artes habent quandam absoluti operis effectum, architecture*, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35; cf. id. Div. 1, 51, 161; and: *natura effectum esse mundum: nihil opus fuisse fabrica*, id. ib. 1, 20, 53: *omnis fabrica aeris et ferri*, id. N. D. 2, 60, 150: *aeraria, ferrea, materialia, the art of working in brass, etc.*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 197 sq.; cf.: *aerariae artis*, Just. 36, 4, 4; and: *ejus fabricae, quam Graeci χαλκευτικήν vocant*, Quint. 2, 21, 10. — In apposition with *ars*: *abies Graeco fabricae artis genere spectabilis*, Plin. 16, 42, 82, § 225: *servus arte fabrica peritus*, Dig. 33, 7, 19 fin.: *fabum solerti fabrica structum, with artistic skill*, App. M. 6, p. 174, 25. — **2.** In gen., any skilful production, a fabric, building, etc.: *admirabilis membrorum animantium*,

Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; cf. id. Off. 1, 35, 127; Pall. 1, 7, 4; 1, 9, 2 al.—Of man as the creature of God, Prud. Hymn. de Rad. Dom. 45. —**b.** In the comic writers, a *crafty device*, *trick*, *stratagem*: ei nos facietis fabricis et doctis dolis Glaucumam ob oculos obicimus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 69; id. Cist. 2, 2, 5: nescio quam fabricam facit, id. Ep. 5, 2, 25; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 132: ad senem fingere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 34 al.

fābricābilis, e, adj. [fabricor], *that may be wrought or formed*: materia, August. Gen. ad Lit. Op. Impf. 4, 15; cf. fabricabilis, ἐργάσιμος, Gloss. Philox.

fābricatio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a making, framing, structure, manner of construction* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: si erit tota hominis fabricatio perspecta, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 133: auri, working, Vulg. Sirach. 32, 8.—*In plur.*: aedificiorum, Vitruv. 2, 1: artificis, id. 9, 2: non sentiunt has injurias et contumelias fabricationis suae dei vestri, Tert. Apol. 12.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *structure, skillful construction*, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167.

fābricātor, ōris, m. [id.], *an artificer, framer, forger, contriver, fabricator* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: ille fabricator tanti operis (mundi), Cic. Univ. 2; so, mundi, Quint. 2, 16, 12; Ov. M. 1, 57: minutorum opusculorum, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 120: ipse doli (i. e. equi lignei) fabricator Epeos, Verg. A. 2, 264: deorum, i. e. of statues of the gods, Firm. Math. 3, 6, 9.—**II.** Trop.: dolor ac morbus leti fabricator uterque est, causer, producer, Lucr. 3, 472.

fābricātorius, a, um, adj. [id.], *creative*: potentia, August. Civ. D. 12, 25; id. Gen. ad Lit. Op. Impf. 4, 16.

fābricātrix, icis, f. [fabricator], *she that contrives, devises, or produces* (post-class.).—Trop.: mortis fabricatrix voluptas, Lact. 6, 22, 3; 7, 12; id. Epit. 68, 7.

* **fābricātus**, ūs, m. [fabricor], *a skillful production, contrivance; trop., device*: fabricatu, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 fin.

fābricēnsis, is, m. [fabrica], *an armorer* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 12, 1, 37; Cod. Just. 1, 9, 3 sq.; Amm. 31, 6, 2; Inscr. Orell. 4079; 4186.

Fābricius, a, um, adj. [faber], *name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated is C. Fabricius Luscinus, leader of the Romans against Pyrrhus, and famous for his frugality, and for his noble conduct towards Pyrrhus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 268; id. Off. 3, 22, 86; id. Planc. 25, 60; Val. Max. 4, 4, 3; Gell. 1, 14; Juv. 9, 142; Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 153 et saep.—**II.** Hence, **A. Fabricius**, a, um, adj., *of or belonging to a Fabricius, Fabrician*: pons, leading over the Tiber to the island of Aesculapius, built by one L. Fabricius, now *Ponte di quattro capi*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 36.—**B. Fābriciānus**, a, um, adj., the same: venenum, prepared by C. Fabricius, a friend of Oppianicus, Cic. Clu. 66, 189 (cf. ib. 16, 47).

fābrico, āre, v. fabricor.

fābricor, ātus, 1 (archaic inf. fabricarier, Poeta ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159), v. dep. a., and (poet. and in post-Aug. prose) **fābrico**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [fabrica], *to make out of wood, stone, metal, etc., to frame, forge, construct, build*. **I.** Lit. (a) Form **fābricor**: heu Mulciber, arma ignavo es invicta fabricatus manu, Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 203): ii, qui signa fabricantur, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147: Capitoli fastigium, id. de Or. 3, 46, 180: gladium, id. Rab. Post. 3, 7: Jovi fulmen, id. Div. 2, 19, 43: naves, Tac. A. 14, 29: pontes et scalas fabricati, id. ib. 4, 51: (mundum) globosum est fabricatus, Cic. Univ. 6 Orell. N. cr. et saep.—(β) Form **fābrico**: hunc (cratera) fabricaverat Alcon, Ov. M. 13, 683; cf.: pugnabant armis, quae post fabricaverat usus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 102: ratem, Phaedr. 4, 6, 9: fabricavit deceris Liburnicas, Suet. Calig. 37: vasa fabricabis, Vulg. Exod. 27, 3; id. Num. 32, 16 al.—*In pass.*: fabricata fago pocula, carved, made, Ov. M. 8, 670; cf.: simulacra ex auro vel argento fabricata, cast, molten, Suet. Ner. 32: in amphitheatro ligneo intra anni spatium fabricato, built, id. ib. 12: tela reponuntur manibus fabricata Cyclopo, forged, Ov. M. 1, 259; cf. Quint. 2, 16, 6; 3, 2, 2; Vell. 2, 79, 2: in nostros fabricata est machina muros, Verg. A. 2, 46: di qui

hominis manu fabricati sunt, Vulg. Deut. 4, 28 et saep.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to prepare, form, fashion*. (a) Form **fābricor**: hoc affirmare potes, Luculle, esse aliquam vim cum prudentia et consilio scilicet, quae finxerit, vel, ut tuo verbo utar, quae fabricata sit hominem? Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 87; cf.: quanto quasi artificio natura fabricata esset primum animal omne, deinde hominem maxime, id. ib. 2, 10, 30: opus est fabricanda ad fulmina nubi, Lucr. 6, 365 Lachm. N. cr.; imitated: fabricantes fulmina nubes, Manil. 1, 853: ut ea ipsa dii immortales ad usum hominum fabricati paene videantur, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. de Or. 3, 45, 178: prandium opipare, App. M. 7, p. 192, 31: quod nihil esset clarius evayeta, ut Graeci (perspicuitatem aut evidentiam nos, si placet, nominemus fabricemurque, si opus erit, verba), etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 17: fabricare quidvis, quidvis commiscere, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 89; cf.: comparare, fabricare, finge quod lubet, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 42.—*Absol.*: age modo, fabricamini, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 52.—(β) Form **fābrico**: philosophia animum format et fabricat, Sen. Ep. 16, 3: qui fabricaverat illum (Platonem), Manil. 1, 772: ne fabricate moras, Sil. 16, 671.—*In pass.*: dum illa verba fabricentur et memoriae insident, Quint. 10, 7, 2.

fābricula, ae, f. dim. [fabrica], *a small workshop*, Cassiod. Var. 8, 28.

* **fābrificatio**, ōnis, f. [faber-facio], *a making, contriving, producing*, Tert. Apol. 12.

fābrilis, e, adj. [faber], *of or belonging to an artificer* (class.): scalprum, Liv. 27, 49, 1: opera ad fabrilis surgere, Verg. A. 8, 415: dextra, Ov. M. 4, 175: vincula, id. Am. 1, 9, 39: gluten, Cels. 8, 7; cf. glutinum, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 182: fumus gratiam affert vinis, id. 14, 1, 3, § 16; hence, uva, i. e. smoke-dried, Caes. Aur. Tard. 4, 3: opera, Sen. Ben. 6, 38: erratum, of the sculptor or artist, * Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17.—*In the neutr. subst.*: **fābrilia**, ium, *mechanical tools or implements*: tractant fabrilis fabri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 116.—* **Adv.**: **fābriliter**, *skillfully, in a workmanlike manner*: opifex fabriliter aptans Composuit, Prud. Apoth. 583.

fābriliter, adv., v. fabrilis fin.

* **fābrīo**, īvi, 4, v. a. [faber], *to make, prepare* = fabricor, Ven. Carm. 2, 12, 23.

1. fabula, ae, f. [fari], *a narration, narrative, account, story; the subject of common talk*. **I.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: narratio, fasti, annales, res gestae, historia): additur fabulae, quo vulgo Sabini aureas armillas brachio laevo habuerint, pepigisse eam, etc., Liv. 1, 11, 8: poeticae (opp. incorrupta rerum gestarum monumenta), id. praef. § 6: Umidius, qui tam (non longa est fabula) dives, ut, etc., Hor. S. 1, 1, 95; id. Ep. 1, 2, 6: mutato nomine de te fabula narratur, id. S. 1, 1, 70: asinaeque paternum Cognomen vertas in risum et fabula fias, the common talk, town's talk, id. Ep. 1, 13, 9; cf.: heu me, per urbem Fabula quanta fui! id. Epod. 11, 8: fabula (nec sentis) tota jactaris in urbe, you are talked of all over the city, Ov. Am. 8, 1, 21; cf. Suet. Aug. 70; id. Dom. 15; Mart. 3, 14: habes omnes fabulas urbis, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 11: nova fabula, the news, Juv. 1, 145: semper formosis fabula poena fuit, Prop. 2, 32, 26 (3, 30, 26 M.): a diverticulo repetatur fabula, let us return to our story, Juv. 15, 72.—**B.** Transf., *conversation* (post-Aug.): ut fabulas quoque eorum et disputationes et arcanas semotae dictionis penitus exciperem, conversations, Tac. Or. 2: praecipitores cum auditoribus suis fabulas habent, id. ib. 29; cf.: cum inter fabulas privatas sermo esset ortus, quanti, etc., in private conversation, Lampr. Heliog. 25.—*With a dependent clause*: ne id accideret, quod cuiquam Thraci venisse usu, fabula est, is related, Gell. 19, 12, 6.—**2.** In vulg. lang. (like the Germ. Geschichte), *affair, concern, matter*: sed quid ego aspicio? quae haec fabula?st? what sort of an affair is this? Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 11; Ter. And. 4, 4, 8.

II. In partic. (freq. and class.), *a fictitious narrative, a tale, story* (syn.: apologus, narratio): narrationum tris accepimus species, fabulam, quae versatur in tragoe-

diis atque carminibus non a veritate modo, sed etiam a forma veritatis remota, argumentum... historiam, etc., Quint. 2, 4, 2: haec res agitur nobis, vobis fabula, Plaut. Capt. prol. 52: peregrino narrare fabulas, id. Men. 5, 1, 24: num igitur me cogis etiam fabulis credere? quae delectationis habeant quantum voles... auctoritatem quidem nullam debemus nec fidem commenticiis rebus adjungere, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113; cf.: fictis fabulis, id. Mil. 3, 8: antiquitas recepit fabulas, fictas etiam nonnumquam incondite, id. Rep. 2, 10; cf.: a fabulis ad facta venire, id. ib. 2, 2 fin.: minor fabulis habetur fides, id. ib. 2, 10: saepe fabulis fidem firmare (consuerant), Suet. Rhet. 1 med.; Liv. praef. § 6: non fabula rumor ille fuit, Ov. M. 10, 561: fabulam inceptat, Ter. And. 5, 4, 22: quid tamen ista velit sibi fabula, ede, Hor. S. 2, 5, 61: fabulae! mere stories! stuff! nonsense! Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 95; id. And. 1, 3, 19: ne convivialium fabularum simplicitas in crimen duceretur, Tac. A. 6, 11 fin.: sufficiens duae fabulae, an tertiam poscis? Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 9.—*In apposition*: jam te premet nox fabulaeque Manes (= fabulosi, inanes), Hor. C. 1, 4, 16: civis et manes et fabula fies, Pers. 5, 152: nos jam fabula sumus, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 14.—*So of idle tales*: ineptas et aniles fabulas devita, Vulg. 1 Tim. 4, 7 al.—**B.** Of particular kinds of poetry. **1.** Most freq., *a dramatic poem, drama, play* (syn.: ludus, cantus, actio, etc.): in full, fabula scaenica, Amm. 28, 1, 4; or, theatralis, id. 14, 6, 20: fabula ad actum scenarum composita, Quint. 5, 10, 9; cf. id. 11, 3, 73 sq.: Livianae fabulae non satis dignae, quae iterum legantur. Atque hic Livius primus fabulam, C. Clodio Caeci filio et M. Tuditano Cos. docuit, produced, Cic. Brut. 18, 72; v. doceo, II. init.; cf.: fabulam dare, under do, II. H.; so, facere, Varr. L. L. 5, 8: neque histrioni ut placeat, peragenda fabula est, Cic. de Sen. 19, 70: securus, cadat an recto stes fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176: neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu Fabula, id. A. P. 190: M. Pacuvii nova fabula, Cic. Lael. 7, 24: Terentii, Hor. S. 1, 2, 21: Attae, id. Ep. 2, 1, 80 et saep.: in fabulis stultissima persona, Cic. Lael. 26, 100 et saep.—*Transf.*: non solum unum actum, sed totam fabulam conficissem, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 34.—**2.** *A fable* (cf. apologus): fabularum cur sit inventum genus Brevis docebo, etc., Phaedr. 3, prol. 33: quae (res) vel apologum, vel fabulam vel aliquam contineat irrisionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25: nota illa de membris humanis adversus ventrem discordantibus fabula, Quint. 5, 11, 19 (shortly before, fabella) et saep.—*Prov.*: Lupus in fabula (like the Engl., talk of the devil, and he will appear), of a person who comes just as we are talking about him, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 21; Cic. Att. 13, 53, 4; so, lupus in sermone, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 71.

2. fabula, v. fabulus.

fabulāris, e, adj. [1. fabula, II.], *fabulous* = fabulosus: historia fabularis, fabulous history, legendary tale, Suet. Tib. 70; Censor. de Die Nat. 4.

fabulatio, ōnis, f. [fabulor], *narration discourse*: forensis, Mart. Cap. 6, 189; Vulg. Psa. 118, 85.

fabulātor, ōris, m. [id.], *a narrator, a story-teller* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: elegantissimus, Sen. Ep. 122 med.: lectoribus aut fabulatoribus arcessitis, Suet. Aug. 78; Gell. 3, 10, 11; Vulg. Baruch. 3, 23.—**II.** *A fabulist*: Aesopus ille e Phrygia fabulator, Gell. 2, 29, 1.

Fabūlinus, i, m., *a deity that helped children learning to talk*: cum primo fari incipiebant, sacrificabant divo Fabulino, Varr. ap. Non. 532, 27.

fabūlis, ae, v. fabalis.

Fabullus, i, m., *a friend of Catullus*, Plin. N. H. praef. § 1.

fabūlo, āre, v. fabulor.

fabūlor, ātus (archaic inf. praes. fabularier, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 46; id. Most. 3, 1, 77; id. Ps. 1, 1, 60; id. Trin. 2, 4, 60; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 36; also act. form fabulaverit, Afran. ap. Non. 232, 26 dub.: fabulabere, Rib. v. 147: fabulem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 33 Fleck.), v. dep. a. [fabula], *to speak, converse, talk, chat* (mostly ante- and post-class.; esp.

freq. in Plaut.; not in Cic.; syn.: aio, inquam, dico, loquor, etc.). **A.** In gen.: ut pro viribus tacere ac fabulari tute noveris, Enn. ap. Non. 475, 3 (Trag. v. 182 ed. Vahl.): clare advorsum fabularum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 144: reliqua alia, id. Poen. 3, 4, 8: ut aperte tibi nunc fabuler, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 49: quod omnes homines fabulantur per vias, Mihi esse filiam inventam, Plaut. Cist. 5, 1: ali- quid, to say, utter, Liv. 45, 39 fin.: (ars mendi- candi) ictum fulmine Aesculapium fabula- ta, Plin. 29, 1, 1, § 3: inter sese, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 53: cum aliquo, Suet. Calig. 22: id. Dom. 4: stabant Fronto et Festus fabulan- tes, Gell. 19, 13, 1: inter fabulandum, id. 15, 1, 4.—**B.** Esp., to speak a language: qui Obsce et Volsee fabulantur, Titin. Com. v. 104 Rib.

fabulose, adv., *fabulously*, v. *fabulo- sus* fin.

fabulositas, ātis, f. [fabulosus], *fabu- lous invention*: Gr. μυθωρία (post-Aug.), Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 174; 36, 13, 19, § 91; Diom. p. 474 P.

fabulosus, a, um, adj. [fabula, II.], *fabulous, celebrated in fable* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quae loca fabulosus Lam- bit Hydaspes, Hor. C. 1, 22, 7: palumbes, id. ib. 3, 4, 9: fab. aut commenticia res, Suet. Caes. 81: carmina Graecorum, *rich in fables*, Curt. 3, 1, 2: fabulosum arbitror de strigibus, etc., Plin. 11, 39, 95, § 232: cf.: mihi totum de Tyndaridis fabulosum vi- detur, Quint. 11, 2, 16: fabulosa et exter- nis miraculis adsimulata, Tac. A. 11, 11.—**Comp.**: anulus, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 8.—**Sup.**: mons Atlas, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 5.—**Transf.**, *incredible, great, fabulous*: cum fabulosa multitudo, Amm. 23, 6, 7.—**Adv.**: **fabu- lose**, *fabulously*: insulae fabulose narra- tae, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 143: fabulose multa de hominum aeyo referens... et reliqua fabulosius, id. 7, 43, 49, § 153.—**Comp.**: fabu- losius canere, Amm. 23, 6.—**Sup.**: nar- rata colonia, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 2.

fabulus, i, m. dim. [faba, perh. masc. in analogy with κόμπος], *a small bean*, Cato, R. R. 70, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 4; Gell. 4, 11, 1 and 10: fabulis, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 8 (where a nom. fabula is sometimes unnecessarily assumed).

facelare, is, v. *faselaria*.

Facelinus (Phac-), a, um, or **Facē- litis (Phac-)**, or **Fascelis (Phasc-)**, idis, f. [φακός, a bundle of fagots], of or belonging to the *Taurian Diana*: sedes Dia- nae, Sil. 14, 260 dub.; v. Gerlach ad Lucil. p. 11; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 116; Hyg. Fab. 261.

facesso, cessi, itum, 3, v. *intens. a. and n.* [facio, like capesso from capio]. **I.** Act., *to do eagerly or earnestly, to despatch, per- form, execute, accomplish*. **A.** In gen. (mostly poet.): latrones dicta facessunt, Enn. ap. Non. 306, 23 (Ann. v. 60 ed. Vahl.): dicta, Afran. ap. Non. 306, 26; cf.: iussa fa- cessunt, Verg. A. 4, 295: matris praecepta facessit, id. G. 4, 548: mille facesse jocos, Ov. A. A. 3, 367: dictum facessas doctum, bring to an end, be done with, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 24.—**B.** In partic., in a bad sense, *to bring on, cause, occasion, create* (Cicero.): de temeritate eorum, qui tibi negotium fa- cesserent, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 1: cf. in the *pass.*: si cui forte hac lege negotium facessetur, id. Clu. 57, 158; id. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 142: in- nocenti periculum, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45; Tac. H. 4, 43: rem facesso, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 17.—**II.** Neutr., sc. se, *to go away, retire, depart* (class.): vos facessite, Enn. ap. Non. 306, 29 (Trag. v. 391 ed. Vahl.): ab omni societate rei publicae paulisper fa- cessant, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 39: prope ex urbe, ab ore atque oculis populi Romani, Liv. 6, 17, 8: aedibus, Titin. ap. Non. 306, 31: cf.: prope urbe finibusque, Liv. 4, 58, 7: hinc, id. 4, 58, 33; Afran. ib. 307, 3; cf.: hinc Tar- quinios, Liv. 1, 47, 5: operae facessant, ser- vitia sileant, Cic. Fl. 33 fin.: facessere inter- rim privatam amicitiam jubet, cum man- data patriae intercedant, to be at an end, Just. 34, 4.—In a play upon the two mean- ings (cf. I. A.): Tr. Ego opinor rem facesso. Gr. Si quidem sis pudicus, hinc facessas, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 19 sq.

facēte, adv., v. *facetus* fin.

facētia, ae, f. [facetus; cf.: argutiae, deliciae], *a jest, witticism; drollery, piece of humor*. **I.** Sing. (ante- and post-class.):

haec facetiast, amare inter se rivalis duos, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 47: jocularis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 21: facetiast sermonis Plauto con- gruētis, Gell. 3, 3, 3: facetiast habere, res divinas deridere, App. Mag. 56, p. 310, 27.—**II.** Plur.: **facētia**, ārum, **A.**

witty or clever thing in action or behavior (Plautin.): mulier, quoi facetiastum cor cor- pusque sit plenum et doli, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 186: fecisti, here, facetiast, quom., etc., id. Stich. 5, 2, 7.—**B.** Wit, witty sayings, wit- ticism, pleasantry, drollery, humor, *face- tiousness* (class.; syn.: sal, dicacitas, cavil- latio, lepos, urbanitas, comitas): (sales), quorum duo genera sunt, unum facetiast- rum, alterum dicacitatis, Cic. Or. 26, 87: cum duo genera sint facetiastum... illa a veteribus superior cavillatio, haec altera dicacitas nominata est, id. Or. 2, 54, 218: facetiast autem maxime homines delectari, si quando risus conjuncte, re verboque moveatur, id. ib. 2, 61, 248: P. Scipio om- nes sale facetiastis superabat, id. Brut. 34, 128: festivitate et facetiast C. Julius et su- perioribus et aequalibus suis omnibus praes- titit, id. ib. 48, 177: sale tuo et lepore et politissimis facetiastis pellexisti, id. Or. 1, 57, 243: accedat oportet lepos quidam facetiastis, id. ib. 1, 5, 17; cf.: dulces Latini leporis facetiastis, Vell. 1, 17, 1: facetiastum quidam lepos, Cic. Or. 1, 34, 159: facie magis quam facetiastis ridiculus, id. Att. 1, 13, 2: ego mirifice capior facetiastis, maxime nostratibus (corresp. to sales), id. Fam. 9, 15, 2: asperis facetiastis illusus, *sarcasms*, Tac. A. 15, 68; cf. acerbae, id. ib. 5, 2: per facetiastis incusare aliquem, id. ib. 14, 1.

facētiōr, āri, v. *dep. n.* [facetus], *to talk wittily, be facetious*, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

facētus, a, um, adj. [root fa- of fari; Sanscr. bhā-, shine, appear; Gr. φα- in φη- mi, φαίνομαι, strengthened fac, as in fax, facies], *well-made, choice, elegant, fine*. **I.** Lit. (very rare): nae illi sunt pedes faceti ac deliciis ingredientibus molles, Brutus ap. Quint. 6, 3, 20: facetiast victibus vivere, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 43.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of behavior, *fine, courteous, polite, gentle* (very rare): vir facetus atque magnificus, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 84: mulier comoda et faceta, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 11: ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 55: est qui (ambulet tunicis) subductis usque facetus, i. e. who thinks to be very fine, id. S. 1, 2, 26.—**B.** Of speech. ***1.** *Elegant, fine*: molle atque facetum Vergilio annue- runt gaudentes rure Camenae, Hor. S. 1, 10, 44; cf.: decoris hanc et exultae ejus- dam elegantiae appellationem (faceti) puto, Quint. 6, 3, 20.—**2.** *Merry, witty, jocos, hu- morous, facetious* (the predominant signif. of the word). **a.** Of persons: dulcem et fa- cetum festivique sermonis atque in omni sermone simulatorem, quem εἰρῆνα Graeci nominarunt, Socratem accepimus, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: elegantes, faceti, id. Brut. 16, 63: esse quamvis facetum atque salsum, id. de Or. 2, 56, 228: in altercando cum aliquo aculeo et maledicto facetus, id. Brut. 47, 173: imitatoris et narratores faceti, id. de Or. 2, 54, 219: etiam quodam loco facetus esse voluisti, id. Phil. 2, 8, 20: conviva joco mordente facetus, Juv. 9, 10 et saep.—**b.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: duplex omni- no est jocandi genus: unum illiberale, petu- lant, flagitiosum, obscenum, alterum ele- gans, urbanum, ingeniosum, facetum, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: ironia faceta et elegans, id. Brut. 85, 292: faceta et urbana innumera- bilia, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: sermo, id. ib. 1, 8, 32: dictum, id. ib. 2, 54, 219: joci, Just. 39, 2.—**Comp.**: Quo facetiōr videre, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. REDARGUISSE, p. 273, 10 Müll.—**Sup.**: Aristophanes facetissimus poeta veteris comediae, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37: argu- tiae facetissimi salis, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 117.—Hence, adv.: **facēte**, **1.** (Acc. to II. A.) *Finely, properly, elegantly* (ante- class.): hanc ego rem exorsus sum facete et callide, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 7; id. Mil. 1, 1, 39; id. Stich. 1, 3, 114: facete dictum, *well said! good!* id. Capt. 1, 2, 73; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 57; 3, 1, 37.—**2.** (Acc. to II. B.) *Wittily, pleasantly, humorously, facetiously* (class.): numquam tam male est Sciculus, quin ali- quid facete et commode dicant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95: facete et urbane Stoicos ridere, id. Fin. 1, 11, 39: multa colligere ridicule ac facete, id. de Or. 1, 57, 243: praeclare et

apposite et facete scripsit, Gell. 2, 23, 11; (Cicero) plura quam quisquam dixit facete, Quint. 6, 3, 4.—**Comp.**: nos ab isto nebu- lone facetiast eludimur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: disputare, id. de Or. 2, 54, 217.—**Sup.**: noster hic facetissime tres de jure civili li- bellos tribus legendos dedit, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 223: dicere, Plin. Ep. 1, 9 fin.: ludere, id. ib. 9, 22, 2.

facies, ei (old form facies, rarely facii, Gell. 8, 14, 1: facie, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 36; dat. facie, facii, Gell. I. 1; plur. very rare; nom. and acc. facies, Vulg. Thren. 5, 12; id. Jer. 42, 12; dat. faciebus, Hier. Eph. 3, 5), f. [root fa- of fari, strengthened fac-; cf. fax, facetus]. **I.** Orig., *make, form, configuration, figure, shape*. **A.** In gen. (= universa corporis forma; cf.: figura, species): Qui- dam faciem esse hominis putant os tantum et oculos et genas, quod Graeci πρόσωπον dicunt: quando facies sit forma omnis et modus et factura quaedam corporis totius, etc., Gell. 13, 29: Sardinia in Africo mari facie vestigii humani, Sall. H. ap. Gell. I. 1: Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 151 sq.; cf. Non. 52, 27 sq.: non est formosa, cujus crura laudatur aut brachium, sed illa, cujus universa facies admirationem singulis partibus abstu- lit, Sen. Ep. 33; cf. Lucr. 5, 1169 sq.; Hor. S. 1, 2, 87.—**2.** Of things: *Dae*. Dicitur, quid insit, et qua facie, memorato omnia... *Pa.* Sunt crepundia. *Dae*. Qua facie sunt? Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 105 and 111: curvata in montis faciem circumstetit unda, Verg. G. 4, 361: haec facies Trojae, cum caperetur, erat, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 26; cf. urbium, Plin. Ep. 2, 17 fin.: antequam Vesuvium faciem loci verteret, Tac. A. 4, 67: arboris, Plin. 12, 14, 31, § 55: vehiculi, Gell. 15, 30, 3: alia illi caeli, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 58: ossa contusa in faciem pulveris, Gell. 10, 18, 3: longa quibus facies ovis erit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 12 et saep.—**3.** Prov.: *verte omnes tete in facies, i. e. resort to every expedient* (an expression borrowed from, and alluding to, the changes of Proteus), Verg. A. 12, 891.—**B.** In par- tic., *face, visage, countenance* (most freq. in class. Lat.; syn.: os, vultus, frons, linea- menta): facies homini tantum: ceteris os aut rostra, Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138: in facie vultuque nostro cum sint decem aut paulo plura membra, etc., id. 7, 1, 1, § 8: non quaeruntur ea, quae nobis non possumus fingere, facies, vultus, sonus, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: prorsus in facie vultuque recordia inerat, Sall. C. 15, 5: qua facie, qua statura, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41: uretur facies; urentur sole capilli, Tib. 1, 9, 15: cf. id. 1, 5, 43: sum- mit utrumque Inde habitum facies, Juv. 9, 20: peregrina, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 9; cf.: affers faciem novam, Cic. Fl. 29, 70: liberali (homo), Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 20: egregia (virgo), of rare beauty, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 50: hispida, Hor. C. 4, 10, 5: cicatricosa, Quint. 4, 1, 61: ad- versa, id. 2, 13, 9: curvo nec faciem litore demovet, Hor. C. 4, 5, 14: de facie quidem nosti, Cic. Pis. 32, 81: recta facie loqui, i. e. boldly, Juv. 6, 401 et saep.—**Poet.**: cura dabit faciem, facies neglecta peribit, a beautiful face, beauty, Ov. A. A. 3, 105.—**Prov.**: perficere faciem, to lay aside shame, Plin. H. N. praef. § 4; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 160.

II. Trop., *external form, look, condition, appearance* (class.): set qua faciest tuus sodalis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 113; id. Rud. 2, 7, 7: fateantur, in Maeandrii persona esse expressam faciem civitatis, Cic. Fl. 22, 13; cf.: (C. Popilius) senatus faciem secum at- tulerat auctoritatemque Populi Romani, id. Phil. 8, 8, 23: una senum facies, cum voce tremantia membra, etc., Juv. 10, 198: quibus rebus immutata facies urbis erat, Sall. C. 31, 1: loci, Tac. A. 4, 67: formam quidem ipsam et tamquam faciem honesti vides, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 14; Quint. 3, 6, 88; 4, 1, 42 Spald.: quorum (causarum) varia ac nova semper est facies, id. 2, 4, 28: plures eloquentiae facies, id. 12, 10, 69: (inventi- unculae) facie ingenii blandiuntur, id. 8, 5, 22: nec ulla facies mali erat, Curt. 3, 11, 22: ad istam faciem est morbus qui me mace- rat, has that form, is of such a nature, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 73.—**2.** In partic., in Tac. for the class. species, *external appearance*, as opposed to reality, a pretence, pretext; pub- lici consilii facie (= specie), Tac. H. 2, 54; id. A. 13, 28; Amm. 20, 5.—**B.** **Transf.**, poet. and in post-Aug. prose, for the class. aspectus, look, sight, aspect: quae scelerum

facies? Verg. A. 6, 560: subita, Sil. 7, 367: decora, Plin. Pan. 56, 5: memoranda, id. ib. 35, 1: foeda, id. ib. 82, 8: vineae unam faciem contexunt, id. Ep. 5, 6, 9: exceptio, quae prima facie justa videatur, at first sight, Gai. Inst. 4, 1: prima facie, Dig. 16, 1, 13; Sen. Ep. 87, 1; id. Contr. 5, 10, 15.

facile, adv., easily, unquestionably, readily, etc., v. facilis fin.

facilis, e (archaic forms nom. sing. facil, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 53; adv. facul, like difficul, simul; v. under adv. 2, and cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 87 Müll.), adj. [facio, properly, that may be done or made; hence, pregn.], easy to do, easy, without difficulty. **I.** In gen.

A. Prop., constr. absol., with ad (and the gerund), the supine, inf., ut, and the dat. (a) Absol.: nulla est tam facilis res, quin difficilis siet, quam invitus facias, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 1; cf.: facilis et plana via (opp. difficilis), Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 20: quae facilia ex difficilissimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 27 fin.; cf. also: mihi in causa facili atque explicata perdifficilis et lubrica defensionis ratio proponitur, Cic. Planc. 2, 5: justa res et facilis, Plaut. Am. prol. 33: facilis et prompta defensio, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237; cf.: facilis et expedita distinctio, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33: facilia, proclivia, jucunda, id. Part. Or. 27, 95; cf.: proclivi cursu et facili delabi, id. Rep. 1, 28: ascensus, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: aditus, id. ib. 3, 25 fin.; descensus Averno, Verg. A. 6, 126; Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 14, 41; cf.: celerem et facilem exitum habere, Caes. B. C. 3, 22 fin.: lutum, easy to work, Tib. 1, 1, 40: fagus, Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 229: humus, easy to cultivate, mellow, Curt. 4, 6, 5: arcus, Val. Fl. 4, 109: jugum, easy to climb, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 4: somnus, easy to obtain, Hor. C. 2, 11, 8; 3, 21, 4: irae, easily excited, Luc. 1, 173: saevitia, easily overcome, Hor. C. 2, 12, 26 et saep.: aurae, gentle, Ov. H. 16, 123: jactura, easily borne, Verg. A. 2, 646: cera, easily shaped, Ov. M. 15, 169: victus, copious, Verg. G. 2, 460.—**Comp.**: iter multo facilius atque expeditius, Caes. B. G. 1, 6, 2: cui censemus cursum ad deos faciliorem fuisse quam Scipioni? Cic. Lael. 4, 14: faciliore et commodiore iudicio, id. Caecin. 3, 8.—**Sup.**: quod est facillimum, facis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 4; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 3: concordia, id. ib. 1, 32: hujus summae virtutis facillima est via, Quint. 8, 3, 71: in quibus (ceris) facillima est ratio delendi, id. 10, 3, 31 et saep.—(β) With ad and the gerund: nulla materies tam facilis ad exardescendum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190: ad subigendum, id. Rep. 2, 41: ad credendum, id. Tusc. 1, 32, 78: palmae ad scandendum, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 29.—**Comp.**: faciliora ad intelligendum, Quint. 2, 3, 8.—**Sup.**: haec ad judicandum sunt facillima, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30; id. Fin. 2, 20.—(γ) With ad and subst.: faciles ad receptum angustiae, Liv. 32, 12, 3: mens ad pejora, Quint. 1, 2, 4: credulitas feminarum ad gaudia, Tac. A. 14, 4.—**Comp.**: mediocritas praeceptoris ad intellectum atque imitationem faciliior, Quint. 2, 3, 1.—(δ) With supine: facile inventust, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 53: res factu facilis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 26: cuivis factu scitu est, id. Hec. 3, 1, 15: facilis victu gens, abounding in resources, Verg. A. 1, 445 Wagn. (Cyclops) nec visu facilis nec dictu affabilis ulli, id. ib. 3, 621; cf.: sapiens facilis victu fuit, Sen. Ep. 90, 11.—**Comp.**: nihil est dictu facilius, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 70.—**Sup.**: factu facillimum, Sall. C. 14, 1.—(ε) With inf.: materia facilis est, in te et in tuos dicta dicere, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42: facilis vincere ac vinci vultu eodem, Liv. 7, 33, 2: facilis corrumpti, Tac. H. 4, 39: Roma capi facilis, Luc. 2, 656.—So esp. freq. in the neuter, facile est, with a subject-clause: id esse verum, cuivis facile est noscere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 8: quod illis prohibere erat facile, Caes. B. C. 1, 50, 2: neque erat facile nostris, uno tempore propugnare et munire, id. ib. 3, 45, 4; Quint. 6, 4, 20: nec origines persequi facile est, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 46: quis facile est aedem conducere, Juv. 3, 31; 4, 103.—**Comp.**: plerumque facilius est plus facere quam idem, Quint. 10, 2, 10; 12, 6, 7.—**Sup.**: stulta reprehendere facillimum est, Quint. 6, 3, 71; 11, 1, 81.—(ζ) With ut: facilius est, ut esse aliquis successor tuus possit, quam ut velit, Plin. Pan. 44, 3; 87, 5; cf. with quod: facile est quod habeant con-

servam in villa, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 6.—(η) With dat.: terra facilis pecori, i. e. suitable, proper, Verg. G. 2, 223; cf.: campus operi, Liv. 33, 17, 8: facilis divisui (Macedonia), id. 45, 30, 2: neque Thraeces commercio faciles erant, Liv. 40, 58, 1: homines bello faciles, Tac. Agr. 21: juvenis inanibus, easily susceptible, open to, id. A. 2, 27; cf.: facilis capessendis inimicitias, id. ib. 5, 11.—(θ) With gen. (poet.): Hispania frugum facilis, fertile in, Claud. Laud. Seren. 54.—**B.** Adverbially, in facili, ex (e) facili, and rarely, de facili, easily: cum exitus haud in facili essent, not easy, Liv. 3, 8, 9 Drak.: in facili, Sen. Clem. 1, 7: Plin. 18, 28, 63, § 274; Dig. 26, 3, 8: ita adducendum, ut ex facili subsequatur, easily, Cels. 7, 9 med.: ex facili tolerantibus, Tac. Agr. 15 init.: ex facili, Col. 6, 1, 1; Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 60; for which: e facili, Ov. A. A. 1, 356: de facili ab iis superabuntur, Firm. Math. 5, 6.—**B.** Transf. **A.** Of persons that do any thing with facility, ready, quick.—**Constr.** with ad, in, and simple abl.: facilis et expeditus ad dicendum, Cic. Brut. 48, 180: sermone Graeco promptus et facilis, Suet. Tib. 71; cf.: promptus et facillius ad extemporalitatem usque, id. Tit. 3: faciles in excogitando et ad dicendum prompti, Quint. 1, 1, 1: exiguo faciles, content, Sil. 1, 615.—**B.** Of things, easily moving: oculi, Verg. A. 8, 310: manus, Ov. F. 3, 536: cervix, Mart. Spect. 23: canes, i. e. agiles, Nemes. Cyneg. 50.

II. In partic. **A.** Of character, easy, good-natured, compliant, willing, yielding, courteous, affable: facilis benevolusque, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 35: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: facilis et liberalis pater, id. N. D. 3, 29, 73: lenis et facilis, id. Fam. 5, 2, 9: facilis et clemens, Suet. Aug. 67: facilem populum habere, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 4: facilem stillare in aurem, Juv. 3, 122: di, id. 10, 8.—**With in and abl.**: facilem se in rebus cognoscendis praebere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 32; cf.: facilis in causis recipiendis, id. Brut. 57, 207: faciles in suum cuique tribuendo, id. ib. 21, 85: faciles ad concedendum, id. Div. 2, 52, 107.—**With in and acc.**: sic habeas faciles in tua vota deos, Ov. H. 16, 282.—**With inf.**: faciles aurem praebere, Prop. 2, 21, 15 (3, 14, 5 M.): O faciles dare summa deos, Luc. 1, 505.—**With gen.**: facilis impetrandae veniae, Liv. 26, 15, 1: alloqui faciliis (al. alloquiis), Val. Fl. 5, 407.—**Absol.**: comi facillique naturā, Suet. Gramm. 7: facili ac prodigo animo, id. Vit. 7.—**Comp.**: faciliior aut indulgentior, Suet. Vesp. 21; Quint. 7, 1, 27; Flor. 4, 11, 2.—**Sup.**: quid dicam de moribus facillimis, Cic. Lael. 3, 11.—**B.** Of fortune, favorable, prosperous: res et fortunae tuae... quotidie faciliores mihi et meliores videntur, Cic. Fam. 6, 5, 1; Liv. 23, 11, 2.—**Adv.** in four forms: facile, facul, faculter, and faculiter. **1.** facile (the class. form). (a) easily, without trouble or difficulty: facile cum valemus recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. And. 2, 1, 9: quis haec non vel facile vel certe aliquo modo posset ediscere? Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 232: vitia in contraria convertuntur, id. Rep. 1, 45.—**Comp.**: cave putes, aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam, quam non facilius sit sedare quam, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 42 fin.: quo facilius otio perfruantur, id. ib. 1, 5: id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 2, 3.—**Sup.**: ut optimi cujusque animus in morte facillime evolet tamquam e custodia, Cic. Lael. 4, 14: facillime fingi, id. Cael. 9, 22: facillime decedit, id. Rep. 2, 23: mederi inopiae frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 5, 24, 6 et saep.—(β) To add intensity to an expression which already signifies a high degree, certainty, unquestionably, without contradiction, beyond dispute, by far, far (often in Cic.; elsew. rare): virum unum totius Graeciae facile doctissimum, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 23: facile deterrimus, id. Tusc. 1, 33, 81: genere et nobilitate et pecunia facile primus, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15; cf.: virtute, existimatione, nobilitate facile princeps, id. Clu. 5, 11: facile princeps, id. Div. 2, 42, 87; id. Fam. 6, 10, 2; id. Univ. 1; Flor. 3, 14, 1: facile praecipuus, Quint. 10, 1, 68: facile hic plus mali est, quam illic boni, Ter. And. 4, 3, 5: Pe. Sed tu novistin' fidicinam? F. Tam facile quam me, as well as I do myself, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 68.—**With verbs** that de-

note superiority (vincere, superare, etc.): post illum (Herodotum) Thucydides omnes dicendi artificio, mea sententia, facile vicit, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56; cf. id. Off. 2, 19, 59; id. Rep. 1, 23; cf. also: stellarum globi terrae magnitudinem facile vincebant, id. ib. 6, 16 fin.; id. de Or. 1, 33, 150: Sisenna omnes adhuc nostros scriptores facile superavit, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7; cf. id. de Or. 3, 11, 43: facile palmam habes! Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 80.—**In naming a large amount, quite, fully**: huic hereditas facile ad HS. trices venit testamento propinqui sui, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14, § 35.—(γ) With a negative, non facile or haud facile, to add intensity, not easily, i. e. hardly: mira accuratio, ut non facile in ullo diligenter majoremque cognoverim, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: sed haud facile dixerim, cur, etc., id. Rep. 1, 3 fin.; cf.: de iis haud facile compertum narraverim, Sall. J. 17, 2: animus imbutus malis artibus haud facile libidinibus carebat, id. C. 13, 5.—**b.** Readily, willingly, without hesitation: facile omnes perferre ac pati, Ter. And. 1, 1, 35; cf.: te de aeternitate dicentem aberrare a proposito facile patiebatur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 81: disertus homo et facile laborans, id. Off. 2, 19, 66: ego unguibus facile illi in oculis involvem, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 6.—**Comp.**: lo-cum habeo nullum, ubi facilius esse possim quam Asturiae, Cic. Att. 13, 26, 2.—**c.** (Acc. to facilis, II. B.) Pleasantly, agreeably, well: propter eas (nugas) vivo facilius, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 6: cum animo cogites, Quam vos facillime agitis, quam estis maxime Potentes, dites, fortunati, nobiles, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 56: facillime agitare, Suet. Vit. Ter. 1: ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, not safely, Caes. B. G. 3, 23, 7.—**2.** facul (ante-class.), easily: nobilitate facul propellere iniquos, Lucil. ap. Non. 111, 49; Pac. ib. 21: haud facul, ut ait Pacuvius, femina una invenietur bona, Afran. ib. 22: adversam ferre fortunam facul, Att. ib. 24.—**3.** faculter, acc. to the statement of Paul. ex Fest. p. 87, 1 Müll.; cf. Mart. Cap. 3, § 325.

4. faculiter (post-Aug.): predominating in Vitruvius; censured by Quint. 1, 6, 17, easily: ferrum percalefactum faculiter fabricatur, Vitruv. 1, 4, 3 et saep.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 325.

facilitas, ātis, f. [facilis], easiness, ease, facility in doing any thing. **I.** In gen. (mostly post-Aug.): haec in bonis rebus, quod alii ad alia bona sunt aptiores, facilitas nominetur, in malis proclivitas, inclination, disposition, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28; cf.: aetatis illius (i. e. puerilis) facilitas, capability, Quint. 1, 12, 11: audendi facilitas, id. 12, 6, 7: pariendi, Plin. 21, 24, 95, § 167: oris, i. e. easy enunciation, Quint. 10, 7, 26: corporis, a tendency to blush, Sen. Ep. 11: soli, facility in working, Plin. 18, 49, § 178: picea tonsili facilitate, id. 16, 10, 18, § 40: (smaragdi) ad crassitudinem sui facilitate translucida, i. e. facility in transmitting the rays of light, id. 37, 5, 16, § 63.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of speech, facility or fluency of expression (post-Aug.): Fabianus disputabat expedite magis quam concitate, ut possis dicere, facilitatem esse illam, non celeritatem, Sen. Ep. 40: quae in oratore maxima sunt, ingenium, inventio, vis, facilitas, Quint. 10, 2, 12; 10, 5, 1; 10, 7, 20; 11, 1, 42; Suet. Gramm. 23 al.; cf. Quint. 10, cap. 7.—**B.** (Acc. to facilis, II. A.) Of character. **1.** In a good sense, willingness, readiness, good-nature, courtiousness, affability (freq. in Cic.; syn.: lenitas, humanitas): male docet te mea facilitas multa, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 35: si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatis aspereris, Cic. Mur. 31, 66; cf. id. Lael. 18, 66: pro tua facilitate et humanitate, id. Fam. 13, 24, 2: facilitas in audiendo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7, § 21; cf.: facilitas et lenitudo animi, id. Off. 1, 25, 88 Orell. N. cr.: facilitas indulgentiaeque, Suet. Caes. 72: facilitate par infimis esse, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 14, 41: sermonis, id. Att. 12, 40, 2: magis id facilitate quam alia ulla culpa mea contigit, id. de Or. 2, 4, 15: actio facilitatem significans, id. ib. 2, 43, 184.—**2.** In a bad sense, levity, heedlessness, Suet. Claud. 29; cf.: fornicationis, Vulg. Jerem. 3, 9.

faciliter, adv., easily, v. facilis fin. **4.** **facinorosus** (facinerosus), a, um, adj. [facinus], criminal, villainous, atroc-

ciouis, vicious (rare but class.): quintum genus est parricidarum, sicariorum, denique omnium facinorosorum, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22; id. Cael. 6, 13; id. de Or. 2, 53, 237; id. Rep. 3, 17: injuriosa facinorosaque vita, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: impius et facinorosus animus, Just. 24, 2, 1.—*Comp.*: facinorosior, id. 16, 4.—*Sup.*: facinorosissimi sicarii, Cic. Sest. 38, 81; Vulg. 2 Macc. 8, 34.—*Adv.*: **facinorose**, viciously, scandalously, August. Inn. 76, 1; id. cont. Sec. Resp. Jul. 5, 64.

facinus, ōris, n. [facio], a deed, act, action (class., most freq. in the special signif.).

I. In gen. (syn.: factum, res gestae): Atridae duo fratres client fessisse facinus maximum, Cum Priami patriam Pergamum... subegerunt, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 1; 4, 4, 2; id. Trin. 1, 1, 2: tuum nefarium facinus pejore facinore operire, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24, 12: nefario facinore admissio, Caes. B. G. 7, 38, 8: magnum et memorabile, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 73: praeclarissimum, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68: hic pulcherrimum facinus adivi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 30: pulcherrimum, Cic. Rab. Perd. 6, 19: rectissimum, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 17 fin.: quantum, Poët. ap. Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 2: rarum, Tac. A. 3, 21: suasit amor facinus, Ov. M. 8, 90 al.—In plur.: inaudita et singularia facinora sceleris, audaciae, perfidiae, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 189: mirabilia facinora, id. Phil. 2, 42, 109: ingenii egregia facinora, Sall. J. 2, 2.—**B.** Transf. in Plautus for thing: nimis mirum est facinus, quomodo haec hinc potuerit transire! Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 24: quod facinus video? etc., id. Rud. 1, 2, 73.—**II.** In partic., a bad deed, misdeed, outrage, villainy, crime (syn.: culpa, peccatum, delictum, flagitium, scelus, crimen, etc.): facinus est vincire civem Romanum, scelus verberare, prope parricidium necare: quid dicam in crucem tollere? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170; cf.: scelus et facinus, id. Mil. 16, 43: ad vim, facinus caedemque delecti, id. Agr. 2, 38, 77: nec in facinore, nec in libidine, id. Mil. 27, 73: nihil facinoris, nihil flagitii praetermittere, Liv. 39, 13, 10: ne facinus facere, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95: jacere humi ad facinus obundum, id. Cat. 1, 10, 26: committere, id. Fam. 3, 10, 2; Caes. B. C. 3, 60, 4: in se admittere, id. B. G. 3, 9, 3; cf. id. ib. 6, 13, 5: patrare, Sall. C. 18, 8: ad omne facinus impellere aliquem, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 424, 31 (Rep. 6, 1 ed. Mos.): crimen facinusque libidinis, Juv. 6, 294: transi gymnasia atque audi facinus majoris abolae, i. e. of a teacher, id. 3, 115 al.—Esp. in exclamations: O facinus indignum, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 15; Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 19: O indignum facinus, id. Eun. 1, 1, 25; cf. Quint. 5, 12, 12; Cic. Att. 2, 13 init.—In plur.: furiae vindices facinorum et sceleris, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 66: homo flagitis atque facinoribus cooperatus, Sall. C. 23, 1: talia facinora impune suscepisse, id. J. 31, 9.—**B.** Transf., concr. (poet.), an instrument of villainy, said of the poisoned cup: facinusque excussit ab ore, Ov. M. 7, 423.

facio, feci, factus, 3, v. a. and n.; in pass.: fio, factus, fieri (imper. usually fac, but the arch form face is freq., esp. in Plaut. and Ter. as Plaut. As. prol. 4; 1, 1, 77; id. Aul. 2, 1, 30; id. Cist. 2, 1, 28; id. Ep. 1, 1, 37; 2, 2, 117; id. Most. 3, 2, 167 et saep.; Ter. And. 4, 1, 57; 4, 2, 29; 5, 1, 2; 14; id. Eun. 1, 2, 10 al.; Cato, R. R. 23, 1; 26; 32 al.; Cat. 63, 78; 79; 82; Ov. Med. fac. 60; Val. Fl. 7, 179 al.; futur. facie for faciam, Cato ap. Quint. 1, 7, 23; cf. dico, init., and the letter e: faxo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 199; 2, 1, 42; 3, 3, 17; 3, 4, 14; 5, 1, 55 et saep.; Ter. And. 5, 2, 13; id. Eun. 2, 2, 54; 4, 3, 21 al.; Verg. A. 9, 154; 12, 316; Ov. M. 3, 271; 12, 594: faxim, Enn. ap. Non. 507, 23; Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 13; id. Aul. 3, 2, 6; 3, 5, 20 al.; Ter. And. 4, 4, 14; id. Heaut. 1, 2, 13: faxis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 38; Sil. 15, 362: faxit, Lex Numae in Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ALIVTA, p. 6 Mill.; Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 12; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 90; 3, 5, 54; id. Cas. 3, 5, 6 al.; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 24; id. Phorm. 3, 3, 21: faximus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 40: faxitis, an old form in Liv. 23, 11, 2; 25, 12, 10; 29, 27, 3: faxint, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 85; id. Aul. 2, 1, 27; 2, 2, 79 al.; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 109; id. Hec. 1, 2, 27; 3, 2, 19; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 35, § 81; id. Fam. 14, 3, 3.—In pass. imper.: fi, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 87; Hor. S. 2, 5, 38; Pers. 1, 1, 39: fite, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 89 al.—*Indic.*:

facitur, Nigid. ap. Non. 507, 15: fitur, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 789: fiebantur, id. ib.: fitum est, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 475, 16.—*Subj.*: faciat, Titin. ib.—*Inf.*: fieri, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 75 P.; Ann. v. 15, ed. Vahl.; Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 10.—On the long i of fit, v. Ritschl. prol. p. 184, and cf. Plaut. Capt. prol. 25: ut fit in bello [prob. root bha-; Sanscr. bhasas, light; Gr. φα-, in φαίνο, φημι; cf. fax, facietiae, facilis, Corss. Ausspr. 1, 423.—But Curt. refers facio to root be- (strengthened thēk), Griech. Etym. p. 64], to make in all senses, to do, perform, accomplish, prepare, produce, bring to pass, cause, effect, create, commit, perpetrate, form, fashion, etc. (cf. in gen.: ago, facito, reddo, operor, tracto): verbum facere omnem omnino faciendo causam complectitur, donandi, solvendi, judicandi, ambulandi, numerandi, Dig. 50, 16, 218.

I. Act. **A.** In gen. (a) With acc.: ut faber, cum quid aedificaturus est, non ipse facit materiam, sed ea utitur, quae sit parata, etc. . . . Quod si non est a deo materia facta, ne terra quidem et aqua et aer et ignis a deo factus est, Cic. N. D. Fragm. ap. Lact. 2, 8 (Cic. ed. Bait. 7, p. 121): sphaera ab Archimede facta, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: fecitque idem et sepsit de manibus comitum et curiam, id. ib. 2, 17: aedem, id. ib. 2, 20: pontem in Arari faciundum curat, Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 1: castra, id. ib. 1, 48, 2; Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 4: faber vasculum fecit, Quint. 7, 10, 9: classem, Caes. B. G. 4, 21, 4: cenas et facere et obire, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 6: ignem lignis viridibus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 45: poema, to compose, id. Pis. 29, 70: carmina, Juv. 7, 28: versus, id. 7, 38: sermonem, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 1; cf. litteram, id. Ac. 2, 2, 6: ludos, to celebrate, exhibet = edere, id. Rep. 2, 20; id. Att. 15, 10; also i. q. ludificari, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 47: sementes, i. e. to sow, Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 1: messem, Col. 2, 10, 28: pecuniam, to make, acquire, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: manum (with parare copias), to collect, prepare, id. Caecin. 12, 33; so, cohortes, Caes. B. C. 3, 87, 4: exercitum, Vell. 2, 109, 2; and: auxilia mercede, Tac. A. 6, 33: iter, Cic. Att. 3, 1; id. Planc. 26, 65; id. Div. 1, 33, 73 et saep.; cf. also the phrases: aditum sibi ad aures, Quint. 4, 1, 46: admirationem alicujus rei alicui, to excite, Liv. 25, 11, 18; Sen. Ep. 115: aes alienum, Cic. Att. 13, 46, 4; Liv. 2, 23, 5; Sen. Ep. 119, 1: alienationem disjunctionemque, Cic. Lael. 21, 76: animum alicui, Liv. 25, 11, 10: arbitrium de aliquo, to decide, Hor. C. 4, 7, 21; opp. arbitrium alicui in aliqua re, i. e. to leave the decision to one, Liv. 43, 15, 5: audaciam hosti, id. 29, 34, 10: audientiam orationi, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 42: auspiciu alicui, Liv. 1, 34, 9; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86: auctoritatem, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 15, 43: bellum, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35; Caes. B. G. 3, 29, 2: multa bona alicui, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 46: castra, to pitch, Tac. H. 5, 1: caulem, to form, Col. Arb. 54: clamorem, to make, raise, Cic. Brut. 95, 326: cognomen alicui, to give, Liv. 1, 3, 9: commercium sermonis, id. 5, 15, 5: concitationes, Caes. B. C. 3, 106 fin.: conjurationes, to form, id. B. G. 4, 30 fin.: consuetudinem alicui cum altero, Cic. Fam. 13, 23, 1: consilia alicui, Liv. 35, 42, 8: contentionem cum aliquo, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: controversiam, to occasion, id. Or. 34, 121: conviciu magnum alicui, id. Fam. 10, 16, 1: copiam pugnandi militibus, Liv. 7, 13, 10: corpus, to grow fat, corpulent, Cels. 7, 3 fin.; Phaedr. 3, 7, 5: curam, Tac. A. 3, 52: damnum, to suffer, Cic. Brut. 33, 125: detrimentum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 20: desiderium alicujus rei alicui, Liv. 3, 34, 7; 7, 24, 10: dicta, Ov. F. 2, 375; 3, 515: difficultatem, Quint. 10, 3, 10 and 16: discordiam, to cause, Tac. H. 3, 48: discrimen, Quint. 7, 2, 14; 11, 1, 43: disjunctionem (with alienationem), Cic. Lael. 21, 76: dolorem alicui, id. Att. 11, 8, 2: dulcedinem, Sen. Ep. 111: eloquentiam alicui (ira), Quint. 6, 2, 26: epigramma, to write, Cic. Arch. 10, 25: errorem, Sen. Ep. 67: eruptiones ex oppido, Caes. B. C. 2, 2, 5: exemplum, Quint. 5, 2, 2: exempla = edere or statuere, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 66: exercitum, to raise, muster, Tac. A. 6, 33: expectationem, Quint. 9, 2, 23: facinus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 1; Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95; Tac. A. 12, 31: facultatem recte judicandi alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 73, § 179: fallaciam, Ter. And. 1, 8, 7: famam ingenii, Quint. 11, 2, 46: fastidium, Liv. 3, 1, 7: favorem alicui, id. 42, 14, 10;

Quint. 4, 1, 33: fidem alicui, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 4; id. Att. 7, 8, 1; Quint. 6, 2, 18: finem, Cic. Att. 16, 16, 16; id. Rep. 2, 44: formidinem, to excite, Tac. H. 3, 10: fortunam magnam (with parare), Liv. 24, 22, 9: fraudem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 9; Cic. Att. 4, 12: fugam fecerunt, stronger than fuerunt, Liv. 8, 9, 12 Weissenb.; Sall. J. 53, 3; but: cum fugam in regia fecisset (sc. ceterorum), Liv. 1, 56, 4; so, fugam facere = fugare, id. 21, 5, 16; 21, 52, 10: fugam hostium facere, id. 22, 24, 8; 26, 4, 8 al.: gestum vultu, Quint. 11, 3, 71: gradum, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249; id. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 3; Quint. 3, 6, 8: gratiam alicujus rei, Liv. 3, 56, 4; 8, 34, 3: gratulationem alicui, Cic. Fam. 11, 18, 3; Sen. Ep. 6: gratum alicui, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 56; Cic. Rep. 1, 21; cf.: gratissimum alicui, id. Fam. 7, 21 fin.: histrioniam, Plaut. Am. prol. 152: homicidium, to commit, Quint. 5, 9, 9: hospitium cum aliquo, Cic. Balb. 18, 42: imperata, Caes. B. G. 2, 3, 3: impetum in hostem, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34; Liv. 25, 11, 2: incursionem, Liv. 3, 38, 3: indicium, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 57, § 150: inducias, id. Phil. 8, 7, 20: initium, to begin, id. Agr. 2, 29, 79; cf.: initia ab aliquo, id. Rep. 1, 19: injuriam, id. ib. 3, 14 (opp. accipere); Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 4; Quint. 3, 6, 49; 10, 1, 115: insidias alicui, Cic. Mil. 9, 23: iram, Quint. 6, 1, 14: jacturam, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89; id. Fin. 2, 24, 79; Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 7: judicium, Cic. Att. 7, 23, 2: judicatum, to execute, id. Fl. 20, 48: jus alicui, Liv. 32, 13, 6: jussa, Ov. F. 1, 379: laetitiam, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25: largitiones, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: locum poetarum mendacio, Curt. 3, 1, 4: locum alicui rei, Cels. 2, 14 fin.; 7, 4, 3; Curt. 4, 11, 8; Sen. Ep. 91, 13 et saep.: longius, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22 al.: valde magnum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2; 7: medicinam alicui, to administer, id. Fam. 14, 7: memoriam, Quint. 11, 2, 4: mentionem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 2: metum, to excite, Tac. A. 6, 36: turbida lux metum insidiarum faciebat, suggested, Liv. 10, 33, 5: metum alicui, id. 9, 41, 11: missum alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 134: modum irae, Liv. 4, 50, 4: moram, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 1; Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 72: morem alicujus rei sibi, Liv. 35, 35, 13: motus, id. 28, 46, 8: multam alicui, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 1, 6: munditias, id. R. R. 2, 4: mutationem, Cic. Sest. 12, 27; id. Off. 1, 33, 120: multa alicui, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 16: naufragium, to suffer, id. Fam. 16, 9, 1: negotium alicui, to give to do, make trouble for, Quint. 5, 12, 13; Just. 21, 4, 4: nomen alicui, Liv. 8, 15, 8; cf. nomina, to incur debts, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59: odium vitae, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 199: officium suum, Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 12: omnia amici causa, Cic. Lael. 10, 35; id. Fam. 5, 11, 2: opinionem alicui, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: orationem, id. de Or. 1, 14, 63; id. Brut. 8, 30; id. Or. 51, 172: otia alicui, to grant, Verg. E. 1, 6: pacem, to conclude, Cic. Off. 3, 30, 109: pecuniam ex aliqua re, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: periculum, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 23; id. Heaut. 2, 1, 9; Tac. A. 13, 33, 16, 19; Sall. C. 33, 1: perniciem alicui, to cause, = parare, Tac. H. 2, 70: planum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: potestatem, id. Cat. 3, 5, 11; id. Rep. 2, 28: praedam, Caes. B. G. 4, 34, 5; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 60, § 156; Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 8: praedas ab aliquo, Nep. Chabr. 2, 2: proelium, to join, Caes. B. G. 1, 13; Cic. Deiot. 5, 13; Liv. 25, 1, 5; Tac. H. 4, 79; id. A. 12, 40: promissum, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: pudorem, Liv. 3, 31, 3: ratum, id. 28, 39, 16: rem, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 12: reum, to accuse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38: risum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 1; Quint. 6, 1, 40; 48: scelus, to commit, Tac. H. 1, 40: securitatem alicui, Liv. 36, 41, 1: sermonem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: significationem ignibus, Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 3: silentium, Liv. 24, 7, 12: somnum, to induce, Juv. 3, 282: spem, Cic. Att. 3, 16; Liv. 30, 3, 7: spiritus, id. 30, 11, 3: stercus, Col. 2, 15: stipendia, Sall. J. 63, 3; Liv. 3, 27, 1; 5, 7, 5: stomachum alicui, Cic. Att. 5, 11, 2; id. Fam. 1, 9, 10: suaviu alicui, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 53: suspicionem, Cic. Fl. 33, 83: taedium alicujus rei, Liv. 4, 57, 11: terrorem iis, to instil, id. 10, 25, 8: timorem, to excite, id. 6, 28, 8: mihi timorem, Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2: totum, Dig. 28, 5, 35: transitum alicui, Liv. 26, 25, 3: turbam, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 2: urinam, Col. 6, 19: usum, Quint. 10, 3, 28: vadimonium, Cic. Quint. 18, 57: verbum, verba, to speak, talk, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 147: verbum, to invent, id. Fin. 3, 15, 51: versus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5: vestigium, id. Rab. Post. 17, 47: viam

Quint. 4, 1, 33: fidem alicui, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 4; id. Att. 7, 8, 1; Quint. 6, 2, 18: finem, Cic. Att. 16, 16, 16; id. Rep. 2, 44: formidinem, to excite, Tac. H. 3, 10: fortunam magnam (with parare), Liv. 24, 22, 9: fraudem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 9; Cic. Att. 4, 12: fugam fecerunt, stronger than fuerunt, Liv. 8, 9, 12 Weissenb.; Sall. J. 53, 3; but: cum fugam in regia fecisset (sc. ceterorum), Liv. 1, 56, 4; so, fugam facere = fugare, id. 21, 5, 16; 21, 52, 10: fugam hostium facere, id. 22, 24, 8; 26, 4, 8 al.: gestum vultu, Quint. 11, 3, 71: gradum, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249; id. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 3; Quint. 3, 6, 8: gratiam alicujus rei, Liv. 3, 56, 4; 8, 34, 3: gratulationem alicui, Cic. Fam. 11, 18, 3; Sen. Ep. 6: gratum alicui, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 56; Cic. Rep. 1, 21; cf.: gratissimum alicui, id. Fam. 7, 21 fin.: histrioniam, Plaut. Am. prol. 152: homicidium, to commit, Quint. 5, 9, 9: hospitium cum aliquo, Cic. Balb. 18, 42: imperata, Caes. B. G. 2, 3, 3: impetum in hostem, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34; Liv. 25, 11, 2: incursionem, Liv. 3, 38, 3: indicium, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 57, § 150: inducias, id. Phil. 8, 7, 20: initium, to begin, id. Agr. 2, 29, 79; cf.: initia ab aliquo, id. Rep. 1, 19: injuriam, id. ib. 3, 14 (opp. accipere); Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 4; Quint. 3, 6, 49; 10, 1, 115: insidias alicui, Cic. Mil. 9, 23: iram, Quint. 6, 1, 14: jacturam, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89; id. Fin. 2, 24, 79; Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 7: judicium, Cic. Att. 7, 23, 2: judicatum, to execute, id. Fl. 20, 48: jus alicui, Liv. 32, 13, 6: jussa, Ov. F. 1, 379: laetitiam, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25: largitiones, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: locum poetarum mendacio, Curt. 3, 1, 4: locum alicui rei, Cels. 2, 14 fin.; 7, 4, 3; Curt. 4, 11, 8; Sen. Ep. 91, 13 et saep.: longius, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22 al.: valde magnum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2; 7: medicinam alicui, to administer, id. Fam. 14, 7: memoriam, Quint. 11, 2, 4: mentionem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 2: metum, to excite, Tac. A. 6, 36: turbida lux metum insidiarum faciebat, suggested, Liv. 10, 33, 5: metum alicui, id. 9, 41, 11: missum alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 134: modum irae, Liv. 4, 50, 4: moram, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 1; Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 72: morem alicujus rei sibi, Liv. 35, 35, 13: motus, id. 28, 46, 8: multam alicui, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 1, 6: munditias, id. R. R. 2, 4: mutationem, Cic. Sest. 12, 27; id. Off. 1, 33, 120: multa alicui, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 16: naufragium, to suffer, id. Fam. 16, 9, 1: negotium alicui, to give to do, make trouble for, Quint. 5, 12, 13; Just. 21, 4, 4: nomen alicui, Liv. 8, 15, 8; cf. nomina, to incur debts, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59: odium vitae, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 199: officium suum, Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 12: omnia amici causa, Cic. Lael. 10, 35; id. Fam. 5, 11, 2: opinionem alicui, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: orationem, id. de Or. 1, 14, 63; id. Brut. 8, 30; id. Or. 51, 172: otia alicui, to grant, Verg. E. 1, 6: pacem, to conclude, Cic. Off. 3, 30, 109: pecuniam ex aliqua re, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: periculum, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 23; id. Heaut. 2, 1, 9; Tac. A. 13, 33, 16, 19; Sall. C. 33, 1: perniciem alicui, to cause, = parare, Tac. H. 2, 70: planum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: potestatem, id. Cat. 3, 5, 11; id. Rep. 2, 28: praedam, Caes. B. G. 4, 34, 5; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 60, § 156; Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 8: praedas ab aliquo, Nep. Chabr. 2, 2: proelium, to join, Caes. B. G. 1, 13; Cic. Deiot. 5, 13; Liv. 25, 1, 5; Tac. H. 4, 79; id. A. 12, 40: promissum, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: pudorem, Liv. 3, 31, 3: ratum, id. 28, 39, 16: rem, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 12: reum, to accuse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38: risum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 1; Quint. 6, 1, 40; 48: scelus, to commit, Tac. H. 1, 40: securitatem alicui, Liv. 36, 41, 1: sermonem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: significationem ignibus, Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 3: silentium, Liv. 24, 7, 12: somnum, to induce, Juv. 3, 282: spem, Cic. Att. 3, 16; Liv. 30, 3, 7: spiritus, id. 30, 11, 3: stercus, Col. 2, 15: stipendia, Sall. J. 63, 3; Liv. 3, 27, 1; 5, 7, 5: stomachum alicui, Cic. Att. 5, 11, 2; id. Fam. 1, 9, 10: suaviu alicui, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 53: suspicionem, Cic. Fl. 33, 83: taedium alicujus rei, Liv. 4, 57, 11: terrorem iis, to instil, id. 10, 25, 8: timorem, to excite, id. 6, 28, 8: mihi timorem, Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2: totum, Dig. 28, 5, 35: transitum alicui, Liv. 26, 25, 3: turbam, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 2: urinam, Col. 6, 19: usum, Quint. 10, 3, 28: vadimonium, Cic. Quint. 18, 57: verbum, verba, to speak, talk, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 147: verbum, to invent, id. Fin. 3, 15, 51: versus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5: vestigium, id. Rab. Post. 17, 47: viam

sibi, Liv. 3, 5, 6: vim alicui or in aliquem, id. 38, 24, 4; 3, 5, 5: vires, *to get, acquire*, Quint. 10, 3, 3: vitium, Cic. Top. 3, 15 al.—(β) With *ut, ne, quin*, or the simple *subj.*: faciam, ut ejus diei locique meique semper meminerit, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 20: facere ut remigret domum, id. Pers. 4, 6, 3; id. Capt. 3, 4, 78; 4, 2, 77: ea, quantum potui, feci, ut essent nota nostris, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 8: facito, ut sciam, id. Att. 2, 4, 4: non potuisti ullo modo facere, ut mihi illam epistolam non mitteres, id. ib. 11, 21, 1: si facis ut patriae sit idoneus, Juv. 14, 71: ut nihil ad te dem litterarum facere non possum, Cic. Ac. 8, 14, 1; for which, with *quin*: facere non possum, quin ad te mittam, *I cannot forbear sending*, id. ib. 12, 27, 2: fecisti, ut ne cui maeror tuus calamitatem afferret, id. Clu. 60, 168: fac, ne quid aliud cures, id. Fam. 16, 11, 1: domi assitis, facite, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 53: fac fidele sis fidelis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 79: fac cupidus mei vendendi sis, Cic. Fam. 5, 21, 5: fac cogites, id. ib. 11, 3, 4.—In *pass.*: fieri potest, ut recte quis sentiat, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: potest fieri, ut iratus dixerit, etc., Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285: nec fieri possit, ut non statim alienatio faciendi sit, id. Lael. 21, 76; so with *ut non*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 190 (Zumpt, Gram. § 539).—(γ) With *inf.*: efficere, curare, *to cause* (rare): nulla res magis talis oratores videri facit, Cic. Brut. 38, 142; Pall. 6, 12: aspectus arborum macrescere facit volucres inclusas, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 3; Sall. Fragm. ap. Sen. Ep. 114: qui nati coram me cernere letum fecisti, Verg. A. 2, 539; Ov. H. 17, 174: mel ter infervere facito, Col. 12, 38, 5 (perh. also in Ov. H. 6, 100, instead of favet, v. Loers. ad h. l.; cf. infra, B. 4.).—(δ) *Absol.*: ego plus, quam feci, facere non possum, Cic. Fam. 11, 14, 3: faciam, ut potero, Lael. id. de Sen. 3, 7; cf. id. Rep. 1, 24: noli putare, pigritia me facere, quod non mea manu scribam, id. Att. 16, 15, 1; so, facere = hoc or id facere, Lucr. 4, 1112 (cf. Munro ad loc.); 1153: vereor ne a te rursus dissentiam. *M.* Non facies, Quinte, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 33; so after scribam, id. Att. 16, 16, 15: nominaverunt, id. Rep. 2, 28, 50; after disserere: tu mihi videris utrumque facturum, id. ib. 2, 11, 22; after fingere: ut facit apud Platonem Socrates, id. ib.: necesse erit uti epilogis, ut in Verrem Cicero fecit, Quint. 6, 1, 54: qui dicere ac facere deceat, id. 2, 3, 11: faciant equites, Juv. 7, 14; Liv. 42, 37, 6: petis ut libellos meos recognoscendos cures. Faciam, Plin. Ep. 4, 26, 1; 5, 1, 4 et saep. (cf. the use of facio, as *neutr.*, to resume or recall the meaning of another verb, v. II. E. infra; between that use and this no line can be drawn).

B. In partic. **1.** With a double object, *to make a thing into something, to render it something*: senatum bene firmum firmitorem vestra auctoritate fecistis, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: te disertum, id. ib. 2, 39 fin.: iratum adversario iudicem, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220: heredem filium, *to appoint, constitute*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 43, § 111: aliquem regem, Just. 9, 6: aliquem ludos, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 75: aliquem absentem rei capitalis reum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 93: animum dubium, id. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 27: injurias irritas, id. Verr. 2, 2, 26, § 63: vectigalia sibi deteriora, Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 4: hi consules facti sunt, Cic. de Sen. 5, 14: disciplina doctior facta civitas, id. Rep. 2, 19: id ex hominibus facti, id. ib. 2, 10; cf. tua virtute nobis Romanos ex amicis amicissimos fecisti, Sall. J. 10, 2.—In *pass.*: quo tibi sumere depositum clavum fierique tribuno? *to become a tribune*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 25.—**2.** *To value, esteem, regard a person or thing in any manner* (like the Engl. *make*, in the phrase *to make much of*).—Esp. with *gen. pretii*: in quo perspicere posses, quanti te, quanti Pompeium, quem unum ex omnibus facio, ut debeo, plurimi, quanti Brutum facerem, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 2: te quotidie pluris feci, id. ib. 3, 4, 2: voluptatem virtus minimi facit, id. Fin. 2, 13, 42: dolorem nihili facere, *to care nothing for, to despise*, id. ib. 27, 88: nihili facio scire, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 42: negat se magni facere, utrum, etc., Quint. 11, 1, 38: parum id facio, Sall. J. 85, 31: si illi aliter nos faciant quam aequum sit, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 43.—**3.** With *gen.*, *to make a thing the property of a person, subject it to him*: omnia, quae mulieris fue-

runt, viri fiunt, Cic. Top. 4, 23.—Esp.: facere aliquid dicionis alicujus, *to reduce to subjection under a person or power*: omnem oram Romanae dicionis fecit, Liv. 21, 60, 3: dicionis alienae facti, id. 1, 25, 13; 5, 27, 14; cf. ut munus imperii beneficii sui faceret, *to make it (seem) his own bounty*, Just. 13, 4, 9: ne delecto imperatore alio sui muneris rempublicam faceret, Tac. A. 15, 52.—**4.** *To represent a thing in any manner, to feign, assert, say*.—Constr. with *acc.* and *adj.* or *part.*, or with *acc.* and *inf.* (a) *Acc.* and *part.*: in eo libro, ubi se exeuntem e senatu et cum Pansa colloquentem facit, id. Brut. 60, 218: Xenophon facit... Socratem disputantem, id. N. D. 1, 12, 31; cf. ejus (Socratis) oratio, qua facit eum Plato sumum apud iudices, id. Tusc. 1, 40 fin. al.—(β) *Acc.* and *inf.*: qui nuper fecit servo currenti in via decesse populum, Ter. Heaut. prol. 31: fecerat et fetam procubuisse lupam, Verg. A. 8, 630; cf. Ov. M. 6, 109, v. Bach ad h. l.: poetae impendere apud inferos saxum Tantalo faciunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: quem (Herculem) Homerus apud inferos conveniri facit ab Ulixe, id. N. D. 3, 16, 41: Plato construi a deo mundum facit, id. ib. 1, 8, 19: Plato Isocratem laudari facit a Socrate, id. Opt. Gen. 6, 17; id. Brut. 38, 142: M. Cicero dicere facit C. Laelium, Gell. 17, 5, 1: caput esse faciunt ea, quae perspicua dicunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 4, 8, v. Madv. ad h. l.—(γ) *In double construction*: Polyphemum Homerus cum arietem colloquentem facit ejusque laudare fortunas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39 fin.—**5.** *To make believe, to pretend*: facio me alias res agere, Cic. Fam. 15, 18: cum verbis se locupletem faceret, id. Fl. 20: me unum ex iis feci, qui, etc., id. Planc. 27, 65.—**6.** Hypothetically in the *imper. fac, suppose, assume*: fac, quae, qui ego sum, esse te, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 1; cf. fac potuisse, id. Phil. 2, 3, 5: fac animos non remanere post mortem, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82; 1, 29, 70: fac velit, Stat. Ach. 2, 241: fac velle, Verg. A. 4, 540.—**7.** In mercant. lang., *to practise, exercise, follow any trade or profession*: cum mercaturas facerent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 72: naviculariam, id. ib. 2, 5, 13, § 46: argentariam, id. ib. 2, 5, 49, § 155; id. Caecin. 4, 10: topiariam, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: 5: haruspiciam, id. Fam. 6, 18, 1: praeconium, id. ib.; so, piraticam, id. Post. Red. in Sen. 5, 11: medicinam, Phaedr. 1, 14, 2.—**8.** In relig. lang., like the Gr. *πέποινα*, *to perform or celebrate a religious rite; to offer sacrifice, make an offering, to sacrifice*: res illum divinas apud eos deos in suo sacrario quotidie facere vidisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8, § 18: sacra pro civibus, id. Balb. 24, 55: sacrificium publicum, id. Brut. 14, 56.—*Absol.*: a sacris patriis Junonis Sospitae, cui omnes consules facere necesse est, consulens avelere, Cic. Mur. 41, 90.—With *abl.*: cum faciam vitulā pro frugibus, Verg. E. 3, 77: catulo, Col. 2, 22, 4.—*Pass. impers.*: cum pro populo fieret, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 3: quibus diis decemviri ex libris ut fieret, ediderunt, Liv. 37, 3, 5.—**9.** In gram., *to make, form in inflecting*: cur aper apri et pater patris faciat? Quint. 1, 6, 13; so id. 14, 15; 27; cf. sic genitivus Achilli et Ulixi fecit, id. 1, 5, 63; 1, 6, 26: eadem (littera) fecit ex duello bellum, id. 1, 4, 15.—**10.** In late Lat., (se) facere aliquo, *to betake one's self to any place*: intra limen sese facit, App. 5, p. 159, 25; without se: homo meus coepit ad stelas facere, Petr. 62: ad illum ex Libya Hammon facit, Tert. Pall. 3.—**11.** Peculiar phrases. **a.** Quid faciam (facias, fiet, etc.), with *abl.*, *dat.*, or (rare) with *de*, *what is to be done with a person or thing? quid hoc homine facias?* Cic. Sest. 13, 29; id. Verr. 2, 16, § 40: nescit quid faciat auro, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 100: quid tu huic homini facias? Cic. Caecin. 11, 30; cf. quid enim tibi faciam, id. Att. 7, 3, 2: quid faceret huic conclusioni, i. e. *how should he refute*, etc., id. Ac. 2, 30, 96: quid facias illi? Hor. S. 1, 1, 63: miserunt Delphos consultum quidnam facerent de rebus suis, Nep. Them. 2: quid fecisti scipione? *what have you done with the stick?* or, *what has become of it?* Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 6; cf. id. ib. 5, 4, 9.—In *pass.*: quid Tulliolā meā fiet? Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 3: quid illo fiet? quid me? id. Att. 6, 1, 14: quid fiet artibus? id. Ac. 2, 33, 107: quid mihi fiet? Ov. A. A. 1, 536: quid de illa fiet fidicina igitur? Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 48: de fratre quid

fiet? Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 39.—*Absol.*: quid faciat Philomela? fugam custodia claudit? Ov. M. 6, 572: quid facerem? neque servitio me exire licebat, etc., Verg. E. 1, 41 al.—**b.** Fit, factum est aliquo or aliqua re, *it happens to, becomes of a person or thing*: volo Erogritare, meo minore quid sit factum filio, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 32: nec quid deinde iis (elephantis) factum sit, auctores explicant, Plin. 8, 6, 6, § 17: quid eo est argento factum? Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 106.—Hence, (β) Esp., si quid factum sit aliquo, *if any thing should happen to one* (i. q. si quid acciderit humanitus), euphemistically for *if one should die*: si quid eo factum esset, in quo epem essetis habituri? Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 20, 59; cf. eum fecisse aiunt, sibi quod faciendum fuit, Plaut. Poen. 5, 1, 23.—**c.** Ut fit, *as it usually happens, as is commonly the case*: praesertim cum, ut fit, fortuito saepe aliquid concludere atque dicerent, Cic. Or. 53, 177: queri, ut fit, incipiunt, id. Verr. 2, 23, § 56: dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, id. Mil. 10, 28: fecit statim, ut fit, fastidium copia, Liv. 3, 1, 7.—**d.** Fiat, an expression of assent, *so be it! very good!* fiat, geratur mos tibi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 146; id. As. 1, 1, 27; id. Am. 2, 2, 138; id. Most. 4, 3, 44 al.—**e.** Dictum ac factum, *no sooner said than done, without delay, at once*; v. dictum under dico, A. d.—**12.** In certain phrases the ellipsis of facere is common, e. g. finem facere: Quae cum dixisset, Cotta finem, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 94; id. Fin. 4, 1 init.—With nihil aliud quam, quid alium quam, nihil praeterquam; which often = an emphatic Engl. *only* (but not in Cic.): Tissaphernes nihil aliud quam bellum comparavit, Nep. Ages. 2: per biduum nihil aliud quam steterunt parati, Liv. 34, 46; Suet. Caes. 20; id. Aug. 83; Liv. 2, 63; 4, 3; 3, 26: So with nihil amplius quam, nihil prius quam, nihil minus quam, Liv. 26, 20; 35, 11; Suet. Dom. 3. **II. Neutr. A.** With adverbs, *to do, deal, or act in any manner*: recta et vera loquere, sed neque vere neque recte adlocutus Fecisti umquam, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 7; v. recte under rego: bene fecit Silius, qui transigerit, Cic. Att. 12, 24, 1: se recte seu perperam, *to do right or wrong*, id. Quint. 8, 31: Dalmatis di male faciant, id. Fam. 5, 11 fin.: facis amice, *in a friendly manner*, id. Lael. 2, 9; cf. per malitiam, *maliciously*, id. Rose. Com. 7, 21: humaniter, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: imperite, id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: tutius, Quint. 5, 10, 68: vultu facere contra huic aegre, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 10: bene facere, *to profit, benefit* (opp. male facere, *to hurt, injure*), Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 25; 5, 7, 19; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 22; id. Capt. 5, 2, 23; v. also under beneficio and benefacium.—**B.** Facere cum or ab aliquo, *to take part with one, to side with one*; and opp. contra (or adversus) aliquem, *to take part against one*: si respondisset, idem sentire et secum facere Sullam, Cic. Sull. 13, 36; cf. cum illo consulem facere, id. Att. 6, 8, 2; and: secum consules facere, id. Planc. 35, 86: auctoritatem sapientissimorum hominum facere nobiscum, id. Caecin. 36, 104; cf. rem et sententiam interdicti mecum facere fatebatur, id. ib. 28, 79: cum veritas cum hoc faciat, *is on his side*, id. Quint. 30, 91: commune est, quod nihilo magis ab adversariis quam a nobis facit, id. Inv. 1, 48, 90: omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos illac (a or cum Caesare) facere, id. Att. 7, 3, 5: quae res in civitate duae plurimum possunt, eae contra nos ambae faciunt in hoc tempore, id. Quint. 1, 1, 1: neque minus eos cum quibus steterint quam adversus quos fecerint, Nep. Eum. 8, 2: cum aliquo non male facere, *to be on good terms with*, Ov. Am. 3, 762.—**C.** In late Lat. facere cum aliqua = vivere cum aliqua, *to live in matrimony, to be married*, Inscr. Orell. 4646.—**D.** Ad aliquid, alicui, or *absol.*, *to be good or of use for any thing; to be useful, of service*: chamaeleon facit ad difficultatem urinae, Plin. 22, 18, 21, § 46; Scrib. Comp. 122: ad talem formam non facit iste locus, Ov. H. 16, 190; cf. id. ib. 6, 128; id. Am. 1, 2, 16 al.: radix coronopi coeliaci praecclare facit, Plin. 22, 19, 22, § 48; so with *dat.*, Plin. Val. 2, 1; Prop. 3 (4), 1, 20: facit autem commodum ea compositio, quam, etc., Col. 7, 5, 7; 8, 17, 13: nec caelum, nec aquae faciunt, nec terra, nec aurae, *do not benefit me*, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 23: mire facit in peroratione confessio, Quint. 11, 3, 173; 171; cf. with a *subject-clause*: plurimum facit, totas diligen-

ter nosse causas, id. 6, 4, 8: ad aliquid or alicui significat alio' *to suit, fit*: non faciet capiti dura corona meo, Prop. 3, 1, 19; cf. Ov. H. 16, 189.—**E.** Like the Gr. *ποιεῖν* or *δοῦναι*, and the Engl. *to do*, instead of another verb (also for *esse* and *pati*): factum cupio (sc. id. *esse*), Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 24: factum volo, id. Bacch. 3, 91; id. Most. 3, 2, 104: an Scythas Anacharsis potuit pro nihilo pecuniam ducere, nostrates philosophi facere non potuerunt? Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: nihil his in locis nisi saxa et montes cogitabam: idque ut facerem, orationibus inducebar tuis, id. Leg. 2, 1, 2; cf. Demosthenem, si illa pronuntiare voluisset, ornate splendideque facere potuisset, id. Off. 1, 1 *fin.*; and: cur Cassandra furens futura prospiciat, Priamus sapiens hoc idem facere nequeat? id. Div. 1, 39, 85; so id. Ac. 2, 33, 107; id. Att. 1, 16, 13; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2; Nep. Chabr. 3, 4; 4, 3 al.: vadem te ad mortem tyranno dabis pro amico, ut Pythagoreus ille Siculo fecit tyranno (here also with the case of the preceding verb), Cic. Fin. 2, 24 *fin.* (v. *Madv.* ad h. l. p. 278): jubeas (eum) miserum esse, libenter quatenus id facit (i. e. miser est), *what he is doing*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 64: in hominibus solum existunt: nam bestiae simile quiddam faciunt (i. q. patiuntur or habent), Cic. Tusc. 4, 14; so: ne facias quod Umidius quidam (= ne idem experiaris, ne idem tibi eveniat), Hor. S. 1, 1, 94.—**F.** Facere omitted, especially in short sentences: expressing a judgment upon conduct, etc.: at stultus, qui non modo non censuerit, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 27, 101.—Hence,

1. factus, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** As adjective ante-class. and very rare: factus nihilo facit, sc. id. i. e. nihilo magis effectum reddit, *is no nearer bringing it about*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 6; cf. Lorenz ad loc.—**F.** *more freq.*, **B.** In the neutr. as subst.: **factum**, i (gen. plur. factum, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66 Trag. 81), *that which is done, a deed, act, exploit, achievement* (syn.: res gestae, facinus). **1.** In gen.: depingere, Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 38: facere factum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 5; id. Mil. 3, 1, 139: dicta et facta, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 19; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 12: opus facto est, id. Phorm. 4, 5, 4: ecquod hujus factum aut commissum non dicam audacius, sed, etc., Cic. Sull. 26, 72: meum factum probari abs te triumpho gaudio, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, A. 1; 14, 9, 2: quod umquam eorum in re publica forte factum exstitit? id. ib. 8, 14, 2: praeclarum atque divinum, id. Phil. 2, 44, 111: egregium, id. Fam. 10, 16, 2; id. Caes. 10, 23: factum per se improbabile, Quint. 7, 4, 7; 6, 1, 22: illustre, Nep. Arist. 2, 2; cf. illustra et gloriosa, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: forte, id. Att. 8, 14, 2: dira, Ov. M. 6, 533: nefanda, id. H. 14, 16 al.; but also with the adv.: recte ac turpiter factum, Caes. B. G. 7, 80, 5; cf. multa huius (Timothei) sunt praecclare facta sed haec maxime, illustra, Nep. Timoth. 1, 2; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 722, 2: dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 40: quo facto aut dicto adest opus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 15 et saep.: famam extendere factis, Verg. A. 10, 468: non hominum video, non ego facta boum, *doings*, i. e. *works*, Ov. H. 10, 60.—**2.** In partic., bonum factum, like the Gr. *ἀγαθὴ τέχνη*, a good deed, i. e. well done, fortunate (ante-class. and post-Aug.): bonum factum est, edicta ut servetis mea, Plaut. Poen. prol. 16; cf. id. ib. 44; cf.: hoc factum est optimum, ut, etc., id. Ps. 1, 2, 52: majorem bona facta, Tac. A. 3, 40; cf. id. ib. 3, 66.

At the commencement of edicts, Suet. Caesar. 80; id. Vit. 14; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 49, 17; Tert. Pudic. 1. (But in the class. per. factum in this sense is a participle, and is construed with an adv.: bene facta, Sall. C. 8, 5; id. J. 85, 5; Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: recte, male facta, id. Off. 2, 18, 62: male facto exigua laus proponitur, id. Leg. Agr. 2, 2, 5; id. Brut. 43, 322; Quint. 3, 7, 13; cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 460).—**2. facteon**, a word jestingly formed by Cicero, after the analogy of the Greek, for faciendum: quare, ut opinor; φιλοσοφούμενοι, id. quod tu facis; et istos consulatus non facci facteon, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 13 Orell. N. cr. [for facteon, Ernesti has *factoi*].

facitergum, i, n. [facies-tergeo], a cloth or towel for wiping the face; Isid. 19, 26, 7.

facteon, v. facio *fin.* *2.

† **facticiōsus** = πολυμήχανος, Gloss. Philox.

facticius (-tius), a, um, adj. [factio], made by art, artificial, factitious (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: sal. Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 81: colores, id. 31, 7, 42, § 91; 35, 6, 24, § 40: ladandum (opp. terrenum), id. 12, 17, 37, § 75.—**II.** In the later grammarians: nomen, formed to imitate the natural sound, onomatopoeitic, like tintinnabulum, turtur, Prisc. p. 581 P.

factio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** A making, doing, preparing (very rare): tabulae, quas is instituit, cui testamenti factio nulla est, the right of making a will, Cic. Top. 11, 50; cf.: factionem testamenti habere, id. Fam. 7, 21: quae haec factio est? conduct, dealing, proceeding, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 15; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 2.—**II.** (Acc. to facio, II. B.; lit., a taking part or siding with any one; hence concor.) A company of persons associated or acting together, a class, order, sect, faction, party (syn.: pars, partes, causa, rebellio, perduellio, seditio). **A.** In gen. (rare): cum vobis nostra non est aequa factio; Affinitatem vobis aliam quaerite, i. e. family, rank, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 51; cf.: neque nos factione tanta, quanta tu, sumus, id. Cist. 2, 1, 17; id. Trin. 2, 4, 66; 90; 96; id. Aul. 2, 1, 45: utrimque factiones tibi pares, Cato ap. Charis. p. 198 P.: alia (medicorum) factio coepit in Sicilia, i. e. class or school, Plin. 29, 1, 4, § 5: est et alia magices factio, a Mose pendens, id. 30, 1, 2, § 11: lascivientium, Vulg. Amos, 6, 7.—**B.** In partic., a company of political adherents or partisans, a party, side, faction (class.; among the republican Romans usually with the odious accessory notion of oligarchical): in Gallia non solum in omnibus civitatibus atque in omnibus pagis partibusque, sed paene etiam in singulis domibus factiones sunt, earumque factionum principes sunt, qui, etc., divisions, factions, Caes. B. G. 6, 11, 2 sq.: paucorum factione oppressus, id. B. C. 1, 22, 5; cf.: in qua (Scaevolae oratione) invidia incitatur in judicem et in accusatorem factionem, Cic. Brut. 44, 164: haec inter bonos amicitia, inter malos factio est, Sall. J. 31, 15: conspiratis factionum partibus, Phaedr. 1, 2, 4: per vim et factionem, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 4: triginta illorum consensus et factio, i. e. oligarchy, Cic. Rep. 1, 28; cf.: cum certi propter divitias aut genus aut aliquas opes rem publicam tenent, est factio: sed vocantur illi optimates, id. ib. 3, 14, 1, 44; cf. also: ut existat ex rege dominus, ex optimatibus factio, ex populo turba et confusio, id. ib. 1, 45: in factionis potestate, id. ib. 3, 32: principem factionis ad Philippum trahentium res, Liv. 32, 19, 2; Tac. H. 1, 13; Suet. Claud. 13.—**2.** Scenic t. t., a division, company, or party of charioteers at the Roman races (of which there were four, named after their colors: albata, prasinata, russata, veneta), Suet. Calig. 55; id. Vit. 7; 14; id. Dom. 7; Inscr. Orell. 2593; cf. Fest. p. 86 Müll.; and Anthon's Dict. of Antiq. p. 256.—Also of pantomimes, Suet. Ner. 16; and: domini factionum = factionarii, id. ib. 5; 22; Lamp. Com. 16.

factionarius, ii, m. [factio, II. B. 2.], the head of a company of charioteers, Cod. Th. 15, 10, 1; Inscr. Grut. 338.

factiose, adv., v. factiosus *fin.*

factiosus, a, um, adj. [factio, II.], that has or seeks to form a party, powerful or eager for power, factitious, seditious (class.; syn.: perduellis, seditiosus, tumultuosus, turbulentus, potens, praepotens): homo dives, factiosus, a demagogue, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 50: potens et factiosus, Auct. Her. 2, 26, 40: homo (with potens), Nep. Ages. 1: existunt in re publica plerumque largiores et factiosi, ut opes quam maximas consequantur, et sint vi potius superiores quam justitia pares, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64: non divitiis cum divite, neque factione cum factioso, certabat, Sall. C. 54, 5; id. J. 31, 15 Dietsch: vel optimum vel factiosus tyrannis illa vel regia, etc., i. e. oligarchical, Cic. Rep. 1, 29, 45: lingua factiosi, busy with the tongue, i. e. promising a great deal, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 13.—**Comp.**: mulier, Aur. Vict. Caes. 21.—**Sup.**: quisque, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 5.—**Adv.**: **factiose**, mightily, powerfully, Sid. Ep. 4, 24.

factitamenta, ōrum, n. [factitō], things made, works (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 18 *fin.*

factitatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a making, creating (eccl. Lat.): corporum, Tert. adv. Herm. 31; 32.

factitator, ōris, m. [id.], a maker (eccl. Lat.): idolorum, Tert. adv. Prax. 18 al.

factitius, a, um, v. facticius.

factitō, āvi, ātum, i, v. freq. a. [facto], to make or do frequently, to be wont to make or do, to practise (class.; syn.: tracto, facio, reddo). **I.** In gen.: stultitia est, me illi vitio vortere, Ego met quod factitavi in adolescentia, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 50: verba compone et quasi coagmenta, quod ne Graeci quidem veteres factitaverunt, Cic. Brut. 17, 68; Quint. 12, 3, 4: haec apud majores nostros factitata, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 85: alterum factitatum est, alterum novum, id. Or. 42, 143: accusationem, id. Brut. 34, 130: neque eorum quicquam omittere quae artifices factitarent, Suet. Ner. 20: simulacra ex ea arbore, Plin. 13, 9, 17, § 61; cf.: capulos inde (ex gemma), id. 37, 6, 23, § 87: inducias cum aliquo, Gell. 19, 5, 10.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** With double acc., to make or declare a person something: quem palam heredem semper factitaret, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41.—**B.** To practise a trade or profession: artem, Poeta ap. Cic. Or. 43, 147: medicinam, Quint. 7, 2, 26: coactiones argentarias, Suet. Vesp. 1: vecturas onerum corpore suo, Gell. 5, 3: delationes, Tac. H. 2, 10.—**C.** Esp. with access. notion of vain effort or failure: nec satis apparet cur versus factitet, Hor. A. P. 470: carmina in principem, Tac. A. 6, 45 (39); 14, 48.

(**facto**, āre, v. freq. a. [facio], to make, do, perform: operis quicquam, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 23; false reading for facio; cf. Plaut. Merc. prol. 95 Ritschl.)

factor, ōris, m. [id.], a maker, doer, performer, perpetrator (ante- and post-class.). **I.** In gen.: cuparum doliōrumque, Pall. 1, 6: qui praepositum suum non praetexit, cum posset, in pari causa factori habendus est, the doer, Dig. 49, 16, 6, § 8: sceleris, ib. 29, 5, 1, § 21; 48, 3, 7: suus, his creator, Vulg. Deut. 32, 15; id. Isa. 29, 16 al.: legis, doer, id. Rom. 2, 13; id. Jacob. 1, 23.—**II.** In partic.: **A.** In econom. lang., an oil-presser, Cato, R. R. 13, 64; 66; 67.—**B.** In ball-playing, he who strikes the ball, the batsman, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 18; cf. dator.

* **factorium**, ii, n. [id.; cf. factor, II. A.], an oil-press, Pall. 11, 10, 1.

factum, i, n., v. facio *fin.*

factura, ae, f. [facio], a making, manufacture, formation, = ποίσις (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** Prop.: in nostro orbe aliubi vena bonitatem hanc praestat, aliubi factura, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 145: corporis totius, Gell. 13, 29, 2; Vulg. Num. 8, 4.—**II.** Transf., pass., a thing produced or created, a creature, work: anima factura dei est, Prud. Apoth. 792; so id. 856; Vulg. Eph. 2, 10.

1. factus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from facio.

2. factus, ūs, m. (also **factum**, i, n., Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 3; Col. 12, 50, 19 and 22) [facio]. * **I.** A making, building, style of architecture: quo ornatio villa esse posset fructu quam factu, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 10: iste mulus me ad factum dabit (= me ad opus rusticum feret), Inscr. Momms. 5078.—**II.** (Cf. factor, II. A. and factorium), the quantity of oil pressed out at one time, a pressing, Cato, R. R. 67, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 3; Col. 12, 52, 19; 22; Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 23.

facul, adv., v. facilis *init.*

facula, ae, f. dim. [fax], a little torch, a splinter used as a torch, Cato, R. R. 37, 3; Varr. L. L. 5, § 137 Müll.; Prop. 2, 29, 6 (3, 27, 5 M.); Cinc. ap. Gell. 16, 4, 2.—**II.** Trop.: nequidquam tibi Fortuna faculam adlucere volt, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 46; Vulg. Apoc. 8, 10.

facultas, ātis (gen. plur.: facultatum, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 29 al.: facultatum, Dig. 32, 1, 78, § 1; Col. 1, 4, 8), f. [facul, facilis; cf. difficultas, similtas], capability, possibility, power, means, opportunity; skill, ability to do any thing easily (class.; syn.: dotes, virtutes,

ingenium, indoles). **I.** Lit.: facultates sunt, aut quibus facilius fit, aut sine quibus aliquid confici non potest, Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 41.—Constr. with *gen.*, *ad*, *ut*, *inf.*, or *absol.* (a) With *gen.* of *gerund.*: facultas pariendi, Ter. And. 1, 4, 5: summa copia facultasque dicendi, Cic. Quint. 2, 8: sibi facultatem dicendi parare, Quint. 11, 2, 49: Miloni manendi nulla facultas, Cic. Mil. 17, 45: suscipiendi maleficii, id. Rosc. Am. 33, 92: laedendi, id. Fl. 8, 19: redimendi, id. de Imp. Pomp. 7, 18: facultatem judicandi facere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 73, § 179 et saep.—So with ellipsis of dicendi: extemporales facultas, of extemporaneous speaking, Suet. Aug. 84; cf. facultas summa, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 18; id. ib. 6, 29, 5.—With a *gen. subst.*: talium sumptuum facultatem fructum divitiarum putat, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56: quod reliquus fugae facultas daretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 32 *fin.*: Demostheni facultatem defuisse hujus rei, Quint. 6, 3, 2: si facultas tui praesentis esset, *if I could but meet you face to face*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 4: facultates medicamentorum, *virtue, efficacy*, Cels. 5 praef. *init.*; id. ib. 17.—(β) With *ad*: ne irato facultas ad dicendum data esse videatur, Cic. Font. 10, 22 (6, 12); cf.: ad explicandas tuas litteras, id. Rep. 1, 9; and: ad ducendum bellum, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, 4.—In *plur.*: ingenii facultates, Cic. Att. 3, 10: multae mihi ad satis faciendum reliquo tempore facultates dabuntur, Cic. Clu. 4, 10.—Rarely with *dat.*: si facultas sit alendis samentis, Col. 4, 29, 1.—(γ) With *in*: modica in dicendo facultas, Suet. Galb. 3.—(δ) With *ut*: nonnumquam improbo facultas dari, ut, etc., Cic. Caecin. 25, 71; id. Rab. Perd. 6, 18: L. Quintius oblatam sibi facultatem putavit, ut, etc., id. Clu. 28, 77; id. Fam. 1, 7, 4: erit haec facultas in eo, quem volumus esse eloquentem, ut, etc., id. Or. 33, 117.—(e) With *inf.* (post-Aug. and very rare): nobis saevire facultas, Stat. Th. 4, 613; 12, 36; Val. Fl. 3, 16; Auct. B. Afr. 78.—(f) *Absol.*: cave quicquam, quod ad meum commodum attingat, nisi maximo tuo commodo et maxima tua facultate cogitaris, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 4: urges istam occasionem et facultatem, id. Fam. 7, 8, 2: poetica quaedam, id. Rep. 1, 14: facultas ex ceteris rebus comparata, id. de Or. 2, 12, 50: si facultas erit, id. de Inv. 1, 46 *fin.*; cf.: hinc abite, dum est facultas, while you can, Caes. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.*: quoad facultas feret, Cic. Inv. 2, 3, 10.

II. Transf., concr., for copia, opes, a sufficient or great number, abundance, plenty, supply, stock, store; plur., goods, riches, property (syn.: opes, bona, silva, divitiae, fortunae, copia, vis). (a) *Sing.*: nummorum facultas, Cic. Quint. 4, 16: ejus generis (virorum) erat in senatu facultas maxima, id. Sull. 14, 42: facultas vacui ac liberi temporis, id. de Or. 3, 15, 57: omnium rerum, quae ad bellum usui erant, summa erat in eo oppido facultas, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, 3: navium, id. ib. 3, 9, 6: si facultas ejus succi sit copiosior, Col. 12, 38, 8 al.: pro facultate quisque, in proportion to his ability or wealth, Suet. Aug. 29.—(β) *Plur.*: anquirunt ad facultates rerum atque copias, ad potentiam, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: mutandis facultatibus et commodis, id. ib. 2, 4, 15: facultates commodorum praetermittere, id. Att. 1, 17, 5: me tuae facultates sustinent, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7: videndum ne major benignitas sit quam facultates, id. Off. 1, 14, 42: facultates ad largiendum magnas comparasse, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 4: facultates patrimonii nostri aliis relinquimus, Quint. 6 praef. § 16: Gaius attritis facultatibus urbe cessit, Suet. Galb. 3: modicus facultatibus, Plin. Ep. 6, 32, 2 et saep.: Tantas videri Italiae facultates, ut, etc., supplies, resources, Caes. B. G. 6, 1, 3; with copia, id. B. C. 1, 49, 2: ministrare alicui de facultatibus suis, Vulg. Luc. 8, 3: qui facultates suas suspectas habet, i. e. doubts his own solvency, Gal. Inst. 2, 154.

facultatula, ae, f. *dim.* [facultas, II.], small or scanty means (late Lat.): pro facultatula sua, Hier. Ep. 108, no. 10; Aug. Ep. 45 med.

faculter, adv., v. facilis *fin.* 3.

facunde, adv., eloquently, v. facundus *fin.*

facundia, ae, f. [facundus], eloquence, fluency (like facundus, not freq. till after

the Aug. period; not in Cic., Caes., or Liv.): hic actor tantum poterit a facundia, Ter. Heaut. prol. 13: facundia Graecos, gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall. C. 53, 3; so, Graeca, id. J. 63, 3: Graeca Latinaque, Suet. Calig. 20; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 27; Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 117: alere facundiam, Quint. prooem. § 23; Hor. C. 4, 7, 21; Quint. 2, 16, 10; 8, 1, 3; 10, 1, 80 et saep.; Tac. A. 11, 6; Gell. 11, 13, 10; 18, 5, 1; 19, 9, 7 al.—In *plur.*, Gell. 3, 17, 1.—Transf., of a person, Ov. P. 1, 2, 69.

* **facundiosus**, a, um, adj. [facundia], full of eloquence, eloquent, Semp. Asellio ap. Gell. 4, 9, 12.

facunditas, atis, f. [facundus], eloquence, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 13.

facundus, a, um, adj. [fari], that speaks with ease or fluency, eloquent (syn.: disertus, eloquens; loquax, dicax): qui facile fantur, facundi dicti, Varr. L. L. 6, § 52 Müll. (not freq. till after the Aug. period; not in Cic. or Caes.; cf. facundia).

I. Prop.: satis facundus: sed jam fieri dictis compendium volo, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 12: suavis homo, facundus, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 250 ed. Vahl.); Sall. J. 95, 3: loquax magis quam facundus, id. ap. Quint. 5, 2, 2; and ap. Gell. 1, 15, 13: Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis, Hor. C. 1, 10, 1: Ulixes, Ov. M. 13, 92: facundum faciebat amor, id. ib. 6, 469: Rufus, vir facundus, Tac. H. 1, 8: facundus et promptus, Suet. Calig. 53 et saep.—Comp.: in omnibus genibus alius alio facundior habetur, Quint. 12, 10, 44.—Sup.: facundissimus quisque, Quint. 12, 2, 27.—**II.** Transf., of things: ut ingenia humana sunt ad suam cuique levandam culpam nimio plus facunda, Liv. 28, 25 *fin.* (al. fecunda): lingua, Hor. C. 4, 1, 35: 68, Ov. F. 5, 698: vox, id. ib. 4, 245: Juv. 10, 274: Gallia, id. 15, 111: facunda et composita oratio, Sall. J. 85, 26: dictum, Ov. M. 13, 127: versus, Mart. 12, 43, 1: antiqua comedia facundissimae libertatis, Quint. 10, 1, 65.—Hence, adv.: **facunde**, with eloquence, eloquently: nimis facete nimisque facunde mala es, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 5: quamvis facunde loqui, id. Trin. 2, 2, 99: alloqui, Liv. 28, 18, 6: exsequi aliquid, Tac. A. 12, 58: miseratur, id. ib. 1, 39.—Sup.: describere locum, Sen. Suas. 2 med.: accusare vitia, Gell. 13, 8, 5.

Fadius, a, the name of a Roman gens, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 1; id. Phil. 2, 2, 3; id. Fin. 2, 17, 55 al.

* **faecarius**, a, um, adj. [faex], of or for the dregs or lees: sportae, Cato, R. R. 11, 4.

* **faecatus**, a, um, adj. [id.], made from the dregs or lees: vinum, pressed from the dregs, Cato, R. R. 153; cf. Plin. 14, 10, 12, § 86.

* **faecens**, a, um, adj. [id.], impure, feculent; only fig.: nil ego istos moror faeces mores, turbidos, quibus boni decorant sese, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 19.

faecini or **faecinus**, a, um, adj. [id.], that makes or leaves dregs, abounding in dregs: uvae, Col. 3, 2, 14; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 27: vinum, Col. 12, 47, 6.

faecösus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of dregs: garum, Mart. 13, 102, 2 dub. (al. fastosum).

faecula (also **fecula**, and contracted **faecula**, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1), ae, f. *dim.* [id.]; burnt tartar or salt of tartar, deposited in the form of a crust by wine (used as a condiment or as a drug), Lucr. 2, 430; Hor. S. 2, 8, 9; Scrib. Comp. 226 al.

faeculentia, ae, f. [faeculentus], lees, dregs; filth (post-class.). **I.** Prop., Sid. Ep. 3, 13.—**II.** Trop.: morum, Fulg. Const. Verg. p. 156 Munk.

faeculentus, a, um, adj. [faex], abounding in dregs or sediment, thick, impure, feculent (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: vinum, Col. 2, 2, 20; pus, Cels. 5, 26, 19: sardoniches, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 89.—Comp.: superficies, Sol. 33.—Sup.: quorum aliud faeculentissimum redditur terrae, i. e. excrement, Aug. de Vera Relig. 40.—* **II.** Trop.: hilaritas, Arn. 3, 119.

faenarius (less correctly **fën-, foen-**), a, um, adj. [faenum], of or for hay, hay-falces, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38.—As subst.: **faenarius**, ii, m., a seller

of hay, a hay salesman, Inscr. ap. Grut. 175, 9.

faenëbris (less correctly **fën-, foen-**), e, adj. [faenus; cf. Paul. ex Fest. pp. 86 and 94], of or relating to interest or usury: leges, Liv. 35, 7: res, the matter of interest and debts, the relations between debtor and creditor, id. 7, 21: pecunia, lent on interest, Suet. Calig. 41: malum, Tac. 6, 16.

1. faenerarius, ii, m. [id.], for the usual faenerator, one who lends money on interest, a usurer, Firm. 3, 8 *fin.*

2. faenerarius (less correctly **fën-, foen-**), ii, m. [faenum], = faenarius, a seller of hay, a hay salesman: macellarios, vi-narios, faenerarios, et cellaritas sic servari desideramus, Cassiod. Var. 10, 28 *init.*

faeneraticius (less correctly **fën-, foen-, -tius**), a, um, adj. [faenator], of or relating to interest (law Lat.): cautio, instrumentum, Cod. Just. 4, 30, 14.

faeneratio (less correctly **fën-, foen-**), ònis, f. [id.], a lending on interest, usury (class.): haec pecunia tota ab honoribus translata est in quaestum et faenerationem, Cic. Fl. 23, 56: nec enim, si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodos, beneficium illud habendum est, sed faeneratio, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117; id. Verr. 2, 3, 72, § 168; Col. 1 praef. § 8.

faenerato (less correctly **fën-, foen-**), adv. [faeneratus], with interest (Plautinian): nae illam mecastor faenerato abstulisti, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 40: nae ille ecastor faenerato fundit, id. As. 5, 2, 52.

faenerator (less correctly **fën-, foen-**), òris, m. [faenerator], one who lends on interest, a money-lender, capitalist; with an odious secondary idea, a usurer (class.): improbantur ii quaestus, qui in odia hominum incurrunt, ut portitorum, ut faeneratorum, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; Cato, R. R. praef. § 1; Sall. C. 33, 1; Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2; Hor. Epod. 2, 67; Suet. Tib. 48: acerbissimū, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 6.

faeneratōrius (**fën-, foen-**), a, um, adj. [faenerator], pertaining to a usurer, usurious (post-class.), Val. Max. 2, 6, 11.

faeneratrix (**fën-, foen-**), icis, f. [faenerator], a female money-lender or usurer (post-class.), Val. Max. 8, 2, 2.

faeneratus, a, um, Part., from faenerator.

faenero (**fën-, foen-**), are, v. faenerator.

faeneror (less correctly **fën-, foen-**), atus sum, i, v. dep., or (mostly post-Aug.), faenero, avi, atum, i, v. a. [faenus]. **I.** Prop., to lend on interest.

A. Form faeneror. **1.** With *abl.*: pecunias istius extraordinarias grandes suo nomine faenerabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 170: primum cum posita esset pecunia apud eas sociates, binis centesimis faeneratus est, took two per cent. (per month, and consequently, according to our reckoning, twenty-four per cent. per annum), id. ib. 2, 3, 70, § 165.—**2.** *Absol.*: a quo (Catone) cum quaereretur, quid maxime in re familiarum expediret? respondit: Bene pascere... Et cum ille, qui quaesierat, dixisset: Quid faenerari? tum Cato: Quid hominem occidere? Cic. Off. 2, 25, 89; cf. Cato, R. R. praef. § 1.—**B.** Form faenero.

1. With *sub* and *abl.*: pecuniam publicam sub usuris solitis, Dig. 22, 1, 11.—**2.** In simple constr.: pecuniam pupillarem, Dig. 26, 7, 46, § 2.—**3.** Without object: nifi debet: faenerat immo magis, Mart. 1, 86, 4.—

C. Part. perf.: pecunia faenerata a tutoribus, Dig. 46, 3, 100; Pseudo-Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7 *fin.*—**II.** Meton. **A.** To drain by usury: dimissiones libertorum ad faenerandas diripiendasque provincias, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46.—**B.** To borrow on interest: si quis pecuniam dominicam a servo faeneratus esset, Dig. 46, 3, 35.—**C.** To lend, impart, furnish (post-Aug. and very rare): sol suum lumen ceteris quoque sideribus faenerat, Plin. 2, 6, 4, § 13: nummos habet arca Minervae: haec sapit, faec omnes faenerata a deos, Mart. 1, 77, 5.—**III.** Trop.

A. Neque enim beneficium faeneratur, praestare usury with benefits, Cic. Lael. 9, 31: faeneratum istuc beneficium tibi pulchre dices, i. e. richly repaid, rewarded, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 8; cf. id. Ad. 2, 11: Ruhnk.—**B.** Juba et Petreius mutuis

vulneribus concurrerunt et mortes faeneraverunt, *exchanged with usury*, i. e. *inflicted on each other*, Sen. Suas. 7.

faenēus (fēn-, foen-), a, um, *adj.* [faenum, I., *of hay* (very rare): homines faeneos in medium ad tentandum periculum projectos, *men of hay, hay effigies*, Cic. Fragm. Or. Cornel. 1, 1; cf.: simulacra effigie hominum ex faeno fieri solebant, quibus objectis ad spectaculum praebendum tauri irritarentur, Ascon. p. 62 ed. Orell.—**II.** Fig.: faeneus ille Platonius Antiochus, August. c. Acad. 3, 18.

faeniculum (fēn-, foen-), i, n. [faenum, II.], *fennel*, Plin. 20, 23, 95, § 254; Pall. Febr. 24, 9.

faenilia (fēn-, foen-), ium, n. [faenum, I.], *a hay-loft*: nec totā claudes faenilia brumā, Verg. G. 3, 321; cf. Col. 1, 6, 9; Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 258; Ov. M. 6, 457.

† **faenilis**, e, *adj.*, = fenebris, Not. Tir. p. 68.

faenisēca (fēn-, foen-), ae, v. faenisex.

faeni-secta (fēn-, foen-), ōrum, n. [faenum, I.; seco], *mown hay*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 136 Müll. N. cr.; cf. faenisicia.

faeni-sector (fēn-, foen-), ōris, m. [id.], *a grass-cutter, mower*, Col. 11, 1, 12; cf. faenisex.

faeni-sex (fēn-, foen-), ēcis (faenisēca, ae, Pers. 6, 40), m. [id.]. **I.** Prop., *a mower*, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 2; Col. 2, 17, 4: igitur cornu propter oleum ad crus ligato faenisex incedebat, Plin. 13, 28, 67, § 261.—**II.** Meton., poet. for countryman, rustic, Pers. 6, 40.

faeni-sicia (fēn-, foen-), ae, f., and ōrum, n. [id.], *mown hay*: addere faenisiciae cumulum, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 1; 1, 47 and 56: vindemias ac faenisicia administrare, id. ib. 1, 17, 2; 2, 11, 7; 3, 2, 6; Col. 2, 17, 6.

faenum (less correctly **fēn-**, not **foen-**), i, n. [fē-, feo; whence felix, femina, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 86]. **I.** Hay, Varr. R. R. 1, 9 sq.; Col. 2, 18; Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 258 sq.; Ov. M. 14, 645: Judaei, quorum cophinas faenumque suppellex, Juv. 3, 18; cf. id. 6, 542.—**Plur.**, App. M. 3 fin.—**Prov.**: faenum alios aiebat esse oportere, i. e. *seemed as stupid as oxen*, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233: faenum habet in cornu, i. e. *he is a dangerous fellow* (the figure being taken from an ox apt to gore, whose horns were bound about with hay), Hor. S. 1, 4, 34.—**II.** Faenum (fēn-) Graecum, also as one word, faenumgraecum, *fenugreek*, Cato, R. R. 27, 1; Col. 2, 10, 33; Plin. 18, 16, 39, § 140.

faenus (less correctly **fēn-**, not **foen-**; cf. in the foll.), ōris, n. [fē-, feo; cf.: faenum, femina, etc.; therefore, lit., what is produced; hence]. **I.** Prop., *the proceeds of capital lent out, interest* (cf.: usura, versura): faenerator, sicuti M. Varro in libro tertio de Sermonio Latino scripsit, a faenore est nominatus. Faenus autem dictum a fetu, et quasi a fetura quadam pecuniae parientis atque incrementis, Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 12, 7 sq., and ap. Non. 54, 5 sq.; cf.: faenus et faeneratores et lex de credita pecunia fenebris a fetu dicta, quod crediti nummi alios pariant, ut apud Graecos eadem res τόκος dicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 86 Müll.; cf.: faenum (so it should read, instead of faenus) appellatur naturalis terrae fetus; ob quam causam et nummorum fetus faenus est vocatum et de ea re leges fenebres, id. p. 84: idem pecunias his faenori dabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 170: pecuniam faenore accipere, id. ib. 2, 3, 72, § 169: Scaptius centesimis, renovato in singulos annos faenore, contentus non fuit, id. Att. 6, 3, 5: faenus ex triente Idib. Quint. factum erat bessibus, id. ib. 14, 15, 7: iniquissimo faenore versuram facere, id. ib. 16, 15, 5: Graeci solvent tolerabili faenore, id. ib. 6, 1, 16: pecuniam occupare grandi faenore, id. Fl. 21, 51: dives positus in faenore nummis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 13; id. A. P. 421: faenore omni solutus, id. Epod. 2, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Capital lent on interest (very rare): argenti faenus creditum, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 101: faenus et impendium recusare, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4.—**2.** Meton., *that lent to the soil*, i. e. *the seed*: quam bona fide terra creditum faenus reddit! Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 155.—**B.** Gain, profit, advantage: terra,

quae nunquam recusat imperium, nec unquam sine usura reddit quod accepit, sed alias minore, plerumque majore cum faenore, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51; cf.: semina, quae magno faenore reddat ager, Tib. 2, 6, 22; and: cum quinquagesimo faenore messes reddit eximia fertilitas soli, Plin. 18, 17, 47, § 162: saepe venit magno faenore tardus amor, Prop. 1, 7, 26; cf.: at mihi, quod vivo detraherit invida turba, Post obitum duplici faenore reddet Honos, id. 3 (4), 1, 22.

* **faenusculum** (fēn-, foen-), i, n. dim. [faenus], *a little interest*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 53.

Faesūlae (also **Fēs-**), ārum, f., *a city of Etruria*, now Fiesole, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 14; Liv. 22, 3; Sall. C. 24, 2.—Also **Faesūla**, ae, Sil. 8, 479.—**II.** Deriv., **Faesulānus** (Fēs-), a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to Faesulae*, Faesulan: ager, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 14: coloni, id. Mur. 24, 49.—**Subst.**: **Faesulānus**, i, m., *a Faesulan*, Sall. C. 60, 6.

faex, faecis (gen. plur.: faecum, acc. to Charis. p. 114 P.), f. [etym. dub.], *grounds, sediment, lees, dregs of liquids* (cf. sentina).

I. Lit.: omnis mundi quasi limus subse-dit funditus ut faex, Lucr. 5, 498: poti faece tenus cadi, Hor. C. 3, 15, 16; cf. id. ib. 1, 35, 27: peruncti faecibus ora, id. A. P. 277: acceti, Plin. 28, 16, 62, § 219: sapae, id. 23, 2, 33, § 68; Vulg. Ezech. 23, 34.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Burnt tartar or salt of tartar (cf. faecula), Hor. S. 2, 4, 55 and 73.—**2.** The brine of pickles, Ov. M. 8, 666.—**3.** Sediment, dregs, impurities of other things: salis, Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 92: aeris, id. 34, 13, 37, § 135: plumbosissima stibii, id. 33, 6, 34, § 103.—**4.** Paint or wash for the face, rouge, Ov. A. 3, 211.—**5.** Jestingly, the last remains of one's money: si quid adhuc superest de nostri faece locelli, Mart. 14, 13, 1.—**II.** Trop.: res itaque ad summam faecem turbasque residit, to the lowest dregs of the people, Lucr. 5, 1140: quota portio faecis Achaei, Juv. 3, 61; cf.: apud illam perditissimam atque infimam faecem populi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 5: auid sordem urbis et faecem, id. Att. 1, 16, 11; cf. also: in Romuli faece, id. ib. 2, 1, 8: legationis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 99: de faece hauris, i. e. *from bad orators*, id. Brut. 69, 244: faeces Israël, Vulg. Isa. 49, 6: dies sine faece, i. e. *unclouded, clear*, Mart. 8, 14, 4.

fāgeus, a, um, *adj.* [fagus], *of beech*, beechen: glans, Plin. 16, 5, 6, § 16; 16, 6, 8, § 25: lucus, id. 16, 10, 15, § 37: nemus, id. 16, 44, 91, § 242.

fāgineus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of beech*, beechen: materia, beech-wood, Cato, R. R. 21, 4: alveus, Ov. M. 8, 654.

fāginus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of beech*, beechen. **I.** Adj.: frons, Ov. F. 4, 656: pocula, Verg. E. 3, 37: axis, id. G. 3, 172: arculae, Col. 12, 45, 5.—**II.** Subst.: **fāginus**, for fagus, a beech-tree, Calp. Ecl. 2, 59.

† **fāgus**, i (nom. plur.: fagūs, Verg. Cul. 139), f. [prob. root φαγ-, to eat; cf. faba and Gr. φαγός, φαγών; Germ. Buche; Engl. beech, originally a tree with edible fruit], = φαγός, *a beech-tree*: Fagus silvatica, Linn.; Verg. E. 1, 1; Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 5; Plin. 16, 5, 6, § 16 sq.; 24, 5, 9, § 14; Ov. M. 10, 92: felices arbores... quercus, fagus, etc., Veran. ap. Macr. S. 3, 20, 2 al.

Fāgūtalis (also **Facūt-**), e, *adj.* [fagus], lit., *of the beech-tree*: lucus, a grove sacred to Jupiter, on the Esquiline hill, Varr. L. L. 5, § 49 Müll. sq.; hence, Jupiter, as worshipped there, Plin. 16, 10, 15, § 37.—And subst.: **Fāgūtāl**, alis, n., the shrine of Jupiter situated there, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87; id. p. 340, a; 348, b Müll.

fāla (phal-), ae, f. [falae dictae ab altitudine, a falando, quod apud Etruscos significat caelum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 88, 12 Müll.], *a scaffolding of boards or planks, a scaffold*. **I.** A structure used in sieges, from which missiles were thrown into a city: malos diffundunt, sunt tabulata falaeque, Enn. ap. Non. 114, 7 (Ann. v. 389 ed. Vahl).—**Prov.**: subire sub falas, i. e. *to run a great risk for a slight gain*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 10.—**II.** One of the seven wooden pillars in the spina of the Circus, Juv. 6, 590; cf. Anthon's Dict. of Antiq. p. 254, a.

Fālācer, cris, m. **I.** The name of an

Italian mythical hero, Varr. L. L. 5, 15, § 84 Müll.; Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 45.—**II.** = flamen: flamen a divo patre Falacre, Varr. L. L. 5, § 84 Müll.; Inscr. Murat. 100, 6.

Falanūs, ii, m., *a Roman knight*, Tac. A. 1, 73.

fālārica (phal-), ae, f. [fala], *a sort of missile wrapped with tow and pitch, set on fire, and thrown by the catapult* (cf. for syn.: tragula, sagitta, sparus, spicula, telum, missile, etc.). Liv. 21, 8, 10 sq.; Sil. 1, 351; 9, 239; Luc. 6, 198; Veg. Mil. 4, 18.—**II.** Transf., *a similar missile thrown by hand*, Verg. A. 9, 705; Enn. ap. Non. 555, 15 (Ann. v. 534 ed. Vahl); Liv. 34, 14, 11; Grat. Cyneg. 342.

falcārius, ii, m. [falx], *a sickle- or scythe-maker*: dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios, to scythe-makers' street, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 8; id. Sull. 18, 52.

† **falcastrum**, i, n. [id.], *an agricultural instrument, a bush-hook*: a similitudine falcis vocatum. Est autem ferramentum curvum cum manubrio longo ad densitatem veprium succidendam, Isid. Orig. 20, 14, 5.

falcātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *armed with scythes*. **I.** Lit.: currus, quadrigae, etc., Liv. 37, 41, 5; Curt. 4, 9, 4; Auct. B. Alex. 75; Val. Fl. 6, 105; 387.—**II.** Transf., *sickle-shaped, hooked, curved, falcated*: ensis, a falcion, Ov. M. 1, 717; 4, 727: cauda, id. ib. 3, 681; Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 47: sinus arcus, Ov. M. 11, 229.

falcicūla, ae, f. dim. [id.], *a small sickle*, Pall. 1, 43; Arn. 6, 209.

Falcidius, a, *a Roman gentile name*. So the tribesmen of the people, C. and P. Falcidius, the former a contemporary of Cicero, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 58; the latter in the time of the second triumvirate, after whom is named the Lex Falcidia, Dig. 35, tit. 2.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** **Falcidius**, a, um, *of Falcidius*: lex, the law of Falcidius respecting bequests, which provided that no Roman citizen should by testament divert more than three fourths of his estate from his legal heirs, etc., Dig. 35, 2, 1 sq.—Hence, as subst.: **Falcidia**, ae, the portion secured to an heir by the Falcidian law, Dig. 35, 2, 5; ib. § 14.—**B.** **Falcidiānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to a Falcidius*, Falcidian: crimen, Cic. Fl. 36, 90.

falcifer, ēra, ōrum, *adj.* [falx + fero], *sickle-bearing, holding a scythe or sickle*. **I.** In gen.: covinus, Sil. 17, 418: manus, Ov. M. 13, 930.—**II.** In partic., an epithet of Saturn: senex, Ov. Ib. 218: Tonans, Mart. 5, 16, 5.

* **falciger**, ēra, ōrum, *adj.* [falx + gero], *sickle-bearing*: Caeligena, Aus. Ecl. de Fer. Rom. 36.

falcipēdius, a, um, *adj.* [falx + pes], *bandy-legged*, Petr. 75 dub. (al. falcipediis).

† **falco**, ōnis, m. [v. flecto], = φαλκων, *a falcon*. **I.** Lit., Serv. Verg. A. 10, 146; Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 57 al.—**II.** Transf.: falcones dicuntur, quorum digiti pollices in pedibus intro sunt curvati, Paul. ex Fest. p. 88, 8 Müll.; cf. falcula, II. A.

1. **falcūla**, ae, f. dim. [falx], *a small sickle, bill-hook, pruning-hook*. **I.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 11, 4; Col. 12, 18, 2.—**II.** Transf., *a talon, claw*, Plin. 8, 15, 17, § 41.

2. **Falcula**, ae, m., *a Roman surname*, Cic. Caecin. 10, 28; id. Clu. 37, 103.

fālēre, is, n. [fala], *a pile or pedestal*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14 and 16.

Fālērū, ōrum, m., *the capital of the Falisci, a Tuscan people, now Civita Castellana*, Liv. 5, 27, 4; v. Falisci.

Fālernus ager, the Falernian territory, famed for its wines, in Campania, at the foot of Mount Massicus, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 62; Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66.—**Subst.**: in Falerno, in Falernus, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2.—**II.** Derivv.: **Fālernus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or from the Falernian territory, Falernian*: vinum, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 6; cf. vitia, Hor. C. 3, 1, 43; 1, 20, 10: uvae, id. ib. 2, 6, 19: mustum, id. S. 2, 4, 19: praela, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 73: cellae, Verg. G. 2, 96: faex, Hor. S. 2, 4, 55 et saep.: mons, i. e. Massicus, Flor. 1,

16; cf. saltus, id. 2, 6: pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 53: tribus, a tribus rustica in Campania, Liv. 9, 20, 6 (al. Falerna). — **2.** Subst.: **Falernum**, i, n. a. (Sc. vinum.) *Falernian wine*, *Falernian*, Hor. C. 1, 27, 10; 2, 11, 19: id. S. 2, 3, 115; id. Ep. 1, 14, 34, al.; also as masc. (sc. cadi): fumosi Falerni, Tib. 2, 1, 27. — **b.** (Sc. praedium.) *The name of a country seat of Pompey*, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 11; id. Clu. 62, 175.

fālisca, ae, f. the foll. art. *fin.*

Fālisca, ōrum, m., a people of Etruria, on account of their relationship to the Aequi called also Aequi Fālisca, Liv. 5, 26; Ov. Am. 3, 13, 35; Sil. 4, 223; Verg. A. 7, 695. — Their capital was called **Fālisca**, ae, f., Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51; or **Fālisca**, ōrum, m., Eutr. 1, 18; or, as altered by the Romans, Falerii, v. h. v. — **II.** Deriv.: **Fālisca**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Falerii: ager, Varr. R. 3, 16, 10; Liv. 10, 12: herba, Ov. F. 1, 84; id. Pont. 4, 4, 32: venter, a sort of hog, a large sausage, Varr. L. L. 5, § 111 Müll.; Stat. S. 4, 5, 35; Mart. 4, 46, 8. — **B.** Subst.: **fālisca**, ae, f., a rack in a manger, Cato, R. 4, 1; 14, 1.

* **falla**, ae, f. [fallō], = fallacia, an artifice, trick, Nov. ap. Non. 109, 20.

fallacia, ae (abl. also fallacie, App. M. 5, p. 171), f. [fallax], deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem, craft, intrigue (class.; in Cic. only plur.); syn.: fraus, dolus, astus, astutia, calliditas. **I.** Prop. (a) *Plur.*: nonne ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum ex fraude, fallaciis, mendaciis constare totus videtur? Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: doli, machinae, fallaciae, praestigiae, id. N. D. 3, 29, 73: fraudes atque fallaciae, id. Clu. 36, 101: simulatione et fallaciis, id. Or. 2, 46, 191: sine fuco ac fallaciis, id. Att. 1, 1, 1: quot admoventi fabricas! quot fallacias! Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 5. — So in *plur.*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 13; 16, 20; id. Mil. 2, 2, 37 et saep. — (β) *Sing.*: per malitiam et per dolum et fallaciam, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 15; id. Capt. prol. 40, 46; 2, 1, 25; id. As. 1, 1, 54; 2, 1, 2; 4 al.; Phaedr. 1, 31, 5; 3, 16, 10: ausculta quod superest fallaciae, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 23; Suet. Tib. 62; Flor. 1, 16, 7 al. — Of magical art, Prop. 1, 1, 19 al. — Prov.: fallacia alia aliam trudit, one lie begets another, Ter. And. 4, 4, 39. — **II.** Of things: haec ipsa res habet aliquam fallaciam, deception, Col. 11, 2, 68: peccati, Vulg. Hebr. 3, 13; cf. id. Matt. 13, 22.

fallaciēs, ēi, v. fallacia init.

* **fallacilōquus**, a, um, adj. [fallax-loquor], speaking deceitfully or falsely: fallacilōquae malitiae, Att. ap. Cic. Fin. 4, 25, 68.

fallaciōsus, a, um, adj. [fallacia], deceitful, deceptive, fallacious (post-class.): argumenta (with vafra), Gell. 7, 3, 34: am-bages, id. 14, 1, 34: promissio, App. M. 8, p. 205, 9.

fallacitas, ātis, f. [fallax], deceit, artifice, = fallacia, Cassiod. Amic. 46, 2.

fallaciter, adv., v. fallax *fin.*

fallax, ācis (gen. plur. fallacium, Cic. Lael. 25, 91 al.; but fallacum, Cat. 30, 4), adj. [fallō], deceitful, deceptive, fallacious (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.; syn.: captiosus, fraudulentus, subdolos, dolosus, vafer, astutus, callidus): age, barbari (astrologi) vani atque fallaces: num etiam Graiorum historia mentita est? Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37: levium hominum atque fallacium, id. Lael. 25, 91; for which: facta impia fallacum hominum, Cat. 30, 4: vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: posita fallacis imagine tauri, Ov. M. 3, 1 et saep. — Of inanim. and abstr. things: ut tamquam in herbis non fallacibus fructus appareat, Cic. Lael. 19, 68: (with fucosae) merces, id. Rab. Post. 14, 40: arva, Ov. A. A. 1, 401: siliquae, Verg. G. 1, 195: auri, id. A. 5, 850: herba veneni, id. E. 4, 24: vada, Plin. 5, 31, 34, § 128: genus tutius sed magis fallax (sc. venandi), more uncertain, id. 8, 8, § 26 et saep.: spe falsa atque fallaci, Cic. Phil. 12, 2 *fin.*; so, spes, id. Mil. 34, 94: et captiosae interrogationes, id. Ac. 2, 15, 46: imitatio simulatioque virtutis, id. ib. 2, 46, 140: malitia est versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, id. N. D. 3, 30, 75. — Prov.: fallaces

sunt rerum species, Sen. Ben. 4, 34, 1. — Comp.: fallacior undis, Ov. M. 13, 799: quid enim fallacius illis (vocibus)? id. R. Am. 687. — Sup.: oculorum fallacissimo sensu judicare, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91. — (β) With gen.: homines amicitiae fallaces, Tac. A. 16, 32. — (γ) With dat.: Planasia navigiis fallax, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 80. — Hence, adv.: **fallaciter**, deceitfully, fallaciously (cf.: falso, perperam): ratio hoc postulat, ne quid insidiose, ne quid simulate, ne quid fallaciter, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68; id. Div. 1, 18, 35; id. Part. Or. 25, 90. — Sup.: fallacissime, Plin. 12, 16, 35, § 71.

fallo, fēfelli, falsum, 3 (archaic inf. praes. pass. fallier, Pers. 3, 50; perf. pass. fēfellitum sum, Petr. Fragm. 61, MSS.), v. a. [Sansk. sphal, sphul, to waver; Gr. σφάλω, ἁ-σφαλῆς, to deceive, trick, dupe, cheat, disappoint (freq. and class.; syn.: decipio, impono, frustror, circumvenio, emungo, fraudo). **I.** In gen. (a) Of living objects: T. Roscius non unum rei pecuniariae socium fēfellit, verum novem homines honestissimos ejusdem muneris, etc. ... induxit, deceptit, destituit, omni fraude et perfidia fēfellit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 116 sq.; so, aliquem dolis, Ter. And. 3, 2, 13; cf. id. Heaut. 3, 1, 61: senem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 43: referam gratiam, atque eas itidem fallam, ut ab illis fallimur, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 93: tu illum fructu fallas, Poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73: id ipsum sui fallendi causa milites ab hostibus factum existimabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 50, 2: tum laqueis captare feras et fallere visco Inventum, Verg. G. 1, 139; cf. Ov. M. 15, 474: is enim sum, nisi me forte fallo, qui, etc., Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 21: num me fēfellit, Catilina, non modo res tanta, verum dies? id. Cat. 1, 3, 7: nisi me fallit animus, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 48; cf.: neque eum prima opinio fēfellit, Caes. B. C. 3, 67, 3: ne spes eum fallat, Cic. Fam. 1, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 10, 4: si in hominibus eligendis spes amicitiae nos fēfellerit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 11, § 28: in quo cum eum opinio fēfellisset, Nep. Ages. 3, 5: nisi forte me animus fallit, Sall. C. 20, 17: nisi memoria me fallit, fails me, Gell. 2, p. 285 Bip.: nisi me omnia fallunt, Cic. Att. 8, 7, 1; cf.: omnia me fallunt, nisi, etc., Sen. Ep. 95 med.: nisi quid me fallit, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 6; cf.: si quid nunc me fallit in scribendo, id. ib. 3, 5, 4: dominum sterilis saepe fēfellit ager, Ov. A. A. 1, 450: certe hercle hic se ipsus fallit, non ego, Ter. And. 3, 2, 15: tam libenter se fallunt, quam si una fata decipiunt, Sen. Brev. Vit. 11, 1: cum alios falleret, se ipsum tamen non fēfellit, Lact. 1, 22, 5. — Pass. in mid. force, to deceive one's self, be deceived, to err, be mistaken: errore quodam fallimur in disputando, Cic. Rep. 3, 35: qua (spe) possumus falli: deus falli qui potuit? id. N. D. 3, 31, 76: memoria falli, Plin. 10, 42, 59, § 118: jamque dies, nisi fallor, adest, Verg. A. 5, 49; Cic. Att. 4, 17, 1; 16, 6, 2: ni fallor, Ov. F. 4, 623; Lact. 2, 19, 1; cf.: ordinis haec virtus erit et venus, aut ego fallor, Hor. A. P. 42. — With object-clause: dicere non fallar, quo, etc., Luc. 7, 288: quamquam haut falsa sum, nos odiosas haberi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 4; cf.: id quam facile sit mihi, haud sum falsus, id. Men. 5, 2, 3; Ter. And. 4, 1, 23; Sall. J. 85, 20: neque ea res falsum me habuit, did not deceive me, id. ib. 10, 1: ut falsus animi est! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 43. — (β) Of inanim. or abstr. objects: promissum, not to fulfil, Curt. 7, 10, 9: fidem hosti datam fallere, to violate, break, betray, deceive, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39: quodsi meam spem vis improborum fēfellerit atque superaverit, id. Cat. 4, 11, 23; cf. id. Or. 1, 1, 2: non fallam opinione tuam, id. Fam. 1, 6 *fin.*; cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 86 *fin.*: imperium, to fail to execute, Plin. 7, 37, 38, § 125: cum lubrica saxa vestigium fallerent, betrayed, Curt. 4, 9. — Poet.: tu faciem illius Falle dolo, imitate deceptively, assume, Verg. A. 1, 684: sua terga nocturno lupo, i. e. to hide, conceal, Prop. 4, 5, 14: casus, retia, to shun, avoid, Ov. H. 20, 45; 190. — (γ) Absol.: neque quo pacto fallam... Scio quicquam, Caecil. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29 *fin.*: cum maxime fallunt, id. agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: ea (divinatio) fallit fortasse nonnumquam, id. Div. 1, 14, 25: non in sortitione fallere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 132: in ea re, Nep. Them. 7, 2; Cels. 7, 26, 2: ne falleret bis relata ea-

dem res, Liv. 29, 35, 2: ut, si quid possent, de induciis fallendo impetrarent, Caes. B. G. 4, 13, 5: germinat et numquam fallentis termes olivae, Hor. Epod. 16, 45: plerumque sufflati atque tumidi (oratores) fallunt pro uberibus, Gell. 7, 14, 5. — **B.** Impers.: fallit (me) I deceive myself, I mistake, am mistaken: sed nos, nisi me fallit, jacebimus, Cic. Att. 14, 12, 2; cf.: nisi me propter benevolentiam forte fallet, id. Cael. 19, 45; id. Sest. 50, 106: nec eum fēfellit, id. Off. 2, 7, 25: vide, ne te fallat, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 25. And cf. under II. B. 2.

II. In partic. **A.** To deceive in swearing, to swear falsely: is jurare cum coepisset, vox eum defect in illo loco: si sciens fallo, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2; cf.: lapidem siliem tenebant juraturi per Jovem haec verba dicentes: si sciens fallo, tvm me dispiter, etc., Paul. ex Fest. s. v. lapidem, p. 115 Müll.: si sciens fēfellisset, Plin. Pan. 64, 3; cf. Liv. 21, 45, 8; Prop. 4, 7, 53: expedit matris cineres opertos Fallere, i. e. to swear falsely by the ashes of your mother, Hor. C. 2, 8, 10. — **B.** With respect to one's knowledge or sight, for the more usual latere: to lie concealed from, to escape the notice, elude the observation of a person (so in Cic., Sall., and Caes. for the most part only impers., v. 2. infra). (a) With acc.: neque enim hoc te, Crasse, fallit, quam multa sint et quam varia genera dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255: tanto silentio in summum evasere, ut non custodes solus fallerent, sed, etc., Liv. 5, 47, 3: nec fēfellit veniens ducem, id. 2, 19, 7; Curt. 7, 6, 4; cf.: quin et Atridas ducem te (Mercurio) ... Priamus... Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Trojae Castra fēfellit, Hor. C. 1, 10, 16: quos fallere et effugere est triumphus, id. ib. 4, 4, 52: Spartacum si qua potuit vagantem Fallere testa, id. ib. 3, 14, 20; Suet. Caes. 43: nec te Pythagorae fallant arcana, Hor. Epod. 15, 21; id. Ep. 1, 6, 45: nec quicquam eos, quae terra marique agerent, fallet, Liv. 41, 2, 1 Drak.: ut plebem tribunosque falleret iudicii rescindendi consilium ininitum, id. 4, 11, 4: tanta celeritate, ut visum fallant, Plin. 9, 50, 74, § 157: oculos littera fallit, cannot be distinctly read, Ov. A. A. 3, 627. — With acc. and inf.: neutros fēfellit hostes appropinquare, Liv. 31, 33, 8 Weissenb. ad loc. — Mid. with gen.: nec satis exaudiebam, nec sermonis falletur tamen, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 55. — (β) Absol., to escape notice, be unseen, remain undiscovered: speculator Carthaginiensium, qui per biennium fēfellerat, Romae deprehensus, Liv. 22, 33, 1; 25, 9, 2: spes fallendi, resistendive, si non falleret, of remaining unnoticed, id. 21, 57, 5: non fēfelleret ad Tifernum hostes instructi, id. 10, 14, 6. — So with part. perf., Liv. 42, 64, 3; 23, 19, 11. — With part. pres.: ne alio itinere hostis falleret ad urbem incedens, i. e. arrive secretly, λαθίνοι προσέειν, Liv. 8, 20, 5; cf. id. 5, 47, 9; Verg. A. 7, 350: nec vixit male, qui natus moriensque fēfellit, i. e. has remained unnoticed, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 10: fallere pro aliquo, to pass for, Gell. 7, 14: bonus longe fallente sagitta, Verg. A. 9, 572. — **2.** Impers.: fallit (me), it is concealed from me, unknown to me, I do not know, am ignorant of (for the most part only with negatives or in negative interrogations), constr. with subject-clause: non me fēfellit: sensi, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 64: num me fēfellit, hosce id. struere? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 3; cf.: in lege nulla esse ejusmodi capita, te non fallit, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 4: nec me animi fallit, etc., Lucr. 1, 136; 5, 97: quem fallit? who does not know? Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 233: neque vero Caesarem fēfellit, quin, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 94, 3. — **C.** To cause any thing (space, time, etc.) not to be observed or felt, to lighten any thing difficult, or to appease, silence any thing disagreeable, to beguile (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): medias fallunt sermonibus horas Sentirique moram prohibent, Ov. M. 8, 652: jam somno fallere curam, Hor. S. 2, 7, 114: Falletur curas aegraque corda labor, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 16; cf. dolores, id. ib. 5, 7, 39: luctum, Val. Fl. 3, 319: mollior austerum studio fallente labore, Hor. S. 2, 2, 12; Ov. M. 6, 60; Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 49. — Prov.: fallere credentem non est operosa puellam Gloria, Ov. H. 2, 63. — Hence, **falsus**, a, um, P. a., deceptive, pretended, feigned, deceitful, spurious, false (syn.: adulterinus, subditus, subditiuus, spurius). **A.**

Adj.: testes aut casu veri aut malitia falsi fictique esse possunt, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27; cf.: falsum est id totum, neque solum fictum, sed etiam imperite absurdeque fictum, id. Rep. 2, 15: emendata et falsa pleneque erroris, id. N. D. 2, 21, 55: pro re certa spem falsam domum reterunt, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110; cf.: spe falsa atque fallaci, id. Phil. 12, 2, 7; so, spes, id. Sull. 82, 91: falsa et mendacia visa, id. Div. 2, 62, 127; cf.: falsa et inania visa, id. ib.: falsum et imitatione simulatum, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189; cf. id. Phil. 11, 2, 5: argumentum, id. Inv. 1, 48, 90: qui falsas lites falsis testimoniis Petunt, Plaut. Rud. prol. 13: reperiuntur falsi falsimoniis, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 12: ambitio multos mortales falsos fieri subegit, Sall. C. 10, 5 Kritz.: pater (opp. verus), a supposed father, Ov. M. 9, 24; cf. id. ib. 1, 754: falsi ac festinantes, Tac. A. 1, 7: suspectio, Enn. ap. Non. 511, 5: nuntius, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175: rumores, Caes. B. G. 6, 20, 2: poena falsarum et corruptarum litterarum, Cic. Fl. 17, 39; cf.: falsas esse litteras et a scriba vitatas, Liv. 40, 55, 1: falsarum tabularum rei, Suet. Aug. 19: fama, Cic. Lael. 4, 15: appellatio, Quint. 7, 3, 5: sententiae, id. 8, 5, 7: crimina, Hor. C. 3, 7, 14; terrores, id. Ep. 2, 1, 212: opprobria, i. e. undeserved, id. ib. 1, 16, 38; cf. honor, id. ib. 39: falsi Simoentis ad undam, i. e. fictitious (simulati), Verg. A. 3, 302; cf.: falsi sequimur vestigia tauri (i. e. Jovis), Val. Fl. 8, 265: vultu simulans Haliagmona, Stat. Th. 7, 739: ita ceteros terrore, ut adesse omnem exercitum trepidi ac falsi nuntiarent, Tac. H. 2, 17: ne illi falsi sunt qui diversissimas res pariter expectant, deceived, mistaken, Sall. J. 85, 20; cf.: falsus utinam vates sim, Liv. 21, 10, 10; so, vates, id. 4, 46, 5.—*Comp.* (rare): quanto est abjectior et falsior ista (theologia), Aug. Civ. D. 7, 5 fin.: nihil est hominum inepta persuasionem falsius, Petr. 132; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 92, 11 Müll.—*Sup.*: id autem falsissimum est, Col. 1, 6, 17.—(β) With gen.: Felix appellatur Arabia, falsi et ingrati cognominis, Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 82.—**2.** *False, counterfeit, spurious*, = adulterinus (late Lat.): moneta, Cod. Th. 9, 21, 9.—**B.** As subst. **1.** *falsus*, i. m., a liar, deceiver: Spurrinam ut falsum arguens, a false prophet, Suet. Caes. 81 fin.; id. Tib. 14.—**2.** *falsum*, i. n., falsehood, fraud: ex falsis verum effici non potest, Cic. Div. 2, 51, 106; cf.: veris falsa remiscet, Hor. A. P. 151: vero distinguere falsum, id. Ep. 1, 10, 29: falsum scripseram, Cic. Att. 7, 14, 2; Quint. 7, 2, 63: ex illa causa falsi, i. e. of fraud, Dig. 48, 10 (De lege Cornelia de falsis); 1; v. the whole title: acclinus falsis animus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 6: nec obstitit falsis Tiberius, Tac. A. 2, 82: simulationum falsa, id. ib. 6, 46 et saep.—A dverb.: telisque non in falsum jactis, i. e. not at random, with effect, Tac. A. 4, 50 fin.: jurare falsum, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 11.—*Adv.*, untruly, erroneously, unfaithfully, wrongly, falsely: in two forms, **falso** and **false**. **1.** *falso*: eho mavis vituperari falso, quam vero extolli? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 21 sq.; cf. id. Trin. 1, 2, 173; so opp. vero, Curt. B. 2, 2: ei rei dant operam, ut mihi falso maledicatur, Cato ap. Charis. p. 179 P.: falso criminare, Enn. ap. Non. 470, 16: neque me perpetui probri Falso insinulatam, id. Am. 3, 2, 7, 21; cf.: non possum quemquam insinulare falso, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 107: falso memoriae proditum, id. de Imp. Pomp. 14, 41: cum Tarquinius... vivere falso diceretur, id. Rep. 2, 21: cf.: adesse ejus equites falso nuntiabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 14, 1: cum utrumque falso fingeret, Liv. 42, 2: falso in me conferri, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 2: aliquem falso occidere, i. e. by mistake, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 179 P.; cf.: ut miseri parentes quos falso lugent, vivere sciant, Liv. 34, 32, 13; and: falso lamentari eas Darium vivum, Curt. 3, 12: falso queritur de natura sua genus humanum, Sall. J. 1: falso plurima vulgus amat, Tib. 3, 3, 20 (so perh. also in Cic. A. 2, 46, 141, non assentiar saepe falso, instead of false).—Ellipt.: Da. Si quid narrare cecepi, continuo dari tibi verba censes. St. Falso, Ter. And. 3, 2, 24; cf.: atqui in talibus rebus aliud utile interdum, aliud honestum videri solet. Falso: nam, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 18, 74; so

Quint. 2, 17, 12; Nep. Alc. 9: quia inter inpotentes et validos falso quiescas, = quia falluntur qui putant quiesci posse, Tac. Germ. 36.—**2.** *false* (very rare): judicium false factum, Sisen. ap. Charis. p. 179; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 78 Fleck. (Cic. A. 2, 46, 141 dub., B. and K., al. falso).—*Sup.*: quae adversus haec falsissime disputantur, Aug. Conf. 10, 13.

falsarius, ii, m. [falsus, from fallo], a forger of written documents, wills, etc. (post-Aug.), Suet. Ner. 17; id. Tit. 3; Dig. 4, 9, 1 al.

falsatio, ōnis, f. [falsatus], a falsifying (eccl. Lat.), Hier. in Ruf. 2, 5.

falsatus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from 1. falso.

false, adv., v. fallo, P. a. fin. 2.

falsidicentia, ae, f. [falsidicus], habitual falsehood (opp. veridicentia), Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 2, 1.

falsidicus, a, um, adj. [falsus-dico], speaking falsely, lying (ante- and post-class.): fallaciae, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 13; id. Trin. 3, 3, 40; Att. ap. Prisc. p. 709; Aus. Epigr. 118, 17.

falsificatus, a, um, adj. [falsificus], falsified, Prud. Hamart. 551.

falsificus, a, um, adj. [falsus + facio], that acts falsely: glossema, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 36.

falsijūrius, a, um, adj. [falsus + jus], that swears falsely: glossema, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 36.

falsiloquium, ii, n. [falsiloquus], false speaking, falsehood, lying (late Lat.), Aug. Retract. praef. fin.

falsiloquus (-locus), a, um, adj. [falsus + loquor], that speaks falsehoods: quarum rerum te falsilocum mihi esse nolo. Plaut. Capt. 2, 14; Prud. Apoth. 107; also Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 36, glossema.—*Subst.*: **falsiloquus**, i, m., a false accuser, Vulg. Job, 16, 9.

falsimōnia, ae, f. [falsus, from fallo], a trick, imposition: quos cum censeas Esse amicos, reperiuntur falsi falsimoniis, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 12.

falsi-parens, entis, adj. [falsus], that has a pretended father: Amphitryoniades, i. e. Hercules, as only the reputed son of Amphitryo, Cat. 68, 112.

falsitas, atis, f. [id.], falsehood, falsity (post-class.), Lact. 5, 3, 23 (opp. verum); Amm. 15, 5, 12; Arn. 1, 33; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4, 65; Isid. 1, 20, 3.—*Plur.*, Arn. 1, 56; 7, 49.

1. falso, avi, -atum, -are, v. a. [id.], to falsify (late Lat.): pondera aut mensuras, Dig. 48, 10, 32 fin.: scripturas divinas, Ambros. de Fide, 2, 15, 135: liber falsatus ab haereticis, Hier. in Ruf. 2, 5 al.—Hence, **falsatus**, a, um, P. a., falsified, Sulp. Sev. de Virt. Monach. 1, 6.

2. falso, adv., v. fallo, P. a. fin. 1.

falsus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from fallo.

falk, falcis, f. [perh. akin to flecto], a sickle, reaping-hook; a pruning-hook, scythe. **I.** Prop., Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 11, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 6; Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65; id. Mil. 33, 91; Verg. G. 1, 348; Ov. F. 4, 914; Hor. C. 1, 31, 9 et saep.—**II.** Transf., a military implement shaped like a sickle, used in sieges to pull down walls or the enemies stationed on the walls; a hook: falces praecutae insertae affixaeque longioribus: non absimili formā muralium falcium, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 5; 5, 42 fin.; 7, 22; Sisen. ap. Non. 556, 22; Curt. 4, 3, 8; Tac. H. 3, 27; Stat. Ach. 2, 419.—Of the scythes with which chariots were armed, Curt. 4, 15, 2.

fama, ae, f. [for, fa-ri], = φήμη, the talk of the multitude, like rumor, either as relating or as judging (v. rumor); cf. also: nomen, gloria, laudatio; clamor, plausus; honos, dignitas, honestas, laus, etc.). **I.** That which people say or tell, the common talk, a report, rumor, saying, tradition (freq. and class.; plur. very rare); absol., or with a statement of the subject-matter annexed with de, or as an object-clause; rarely with gen. **A.** Absol.: hancine propter res maledicas famas ferunt? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 149: a Brundisio nulla adhuc

fama venerat, Cic. Att. 9, 3, 2: cum tristis a Mutina fama manaret, id. Phil. 14, 6, 15: at fuit fama. Quotusquisque est, qui istam effugere potest in tam maledica civitate? id. Cael. 16, 38: magna illico fama surrexit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 3, 2: aliquod fama ac nuntiis afferre, Caes. B. G. 6, 30, 2: hac fama ad Treveris perlata, id. ib. 5, 53, 2: reliquos (deos) ne famā quidem acceperunt, id. ib. 6, 21, 2; cf.: quam Eratostheni et quibusdam Graecis famā notam esse video, id. ib. 6, 24, 2: concedamus famae hominum, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: Daedalus, ut fama est, fugiens, etc., Verg. A. 6, 14; cf.: pulsus (vetus est ut fama) Sabellis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 36: ita fama ferebat, Ov. M. 12, 197: duplex inde fama est, a twofold tradition, Liv. 1, 1, 6.—In plur.: inhonestas famas adjungere diis, Arn. 7, 219: per omnem provinciam magnae atrocesque famae ibant, Sall. H. 1, 67 Dietsch, ex conj.—**B.** Stating the subject-matter or contents. (a) With de: si quis quid de republica a finitimis rumore aut fama acceperit, Caes. B. G. 6, 20, 1: si quid ipsi audistis communi fama atque sermone de vi, de manu, de armis, etc., Cic. Fl. 6, 13: de interitu P. Clodii, id. Mil. 35, 98: de Afranio fama est, id. Att. 7, 26, 1: de Tituri morte, Caes. B. G. 5, 39, 1; cf.: de victoria Caesaris, id. ib. 5, 53, 1; 5, 51, 1: de proelio Dyrhachino, id. B. C. 3, 80.—*Plur.*: ingentes esse famas de Regulo, Arrunt. ap. Sen. Ep. 114, 19 fin.—(β) With an appos. clause: ne mihi hanc famam differant, Me... dedisse, etc., Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 63; v. differo, B. 2: accipere fama et auditione, esse quoddam numen et vim deorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: quod tibi esse antiquissimum constante famā atque omnium sermone celebratum est, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 24; so, constans fama, Liv. 6, 25, 4: cum esse praestantem Numam Pompiliū fama ferret, Cic. Rep. 2, 13: cum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisset, illum, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 43 fin.: fama nuntiabat, te esse in Syria, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 2: fama incerta duos equites venisse, a vague rumor, Liv. 27, 50, 6: capsis quem (Cassium) fama est esse librisque Ambustum propriis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 63 al.—(γ) With gen.: vix ad aures meas istius suspitionis fama pervenit, Cic. Sull. 4, 12: propter incertam famam aeris alieni, an unsupported rumor, Liv. 6, 27, 3.—**E.** Personified: Fama, a goddess, daughter of Terra, swift-footed, all-seeing, growing as she runs: Fama, malum quia non aliud velocius ullum, Verg. A. 4, 173 sq.; Ov. M. 12, 43 sq.; Val. Fl. 2, 116 sq.; Stat. Th. 3, 426 sq.; Ov. M. 8, 267; 9, 137; 14, 726; 15, 4; 853 al.

II. The voice or judgment of the many, public opinion; more freq. objectively, the fame, character, reputation which a man has, either in general or in particular, as a good or bad reputation, etc. (very freq. and class.). **A.** In gen.: famam atque rumores pars altera consensum civitatis et velut publicum testimonium vocat: altera sermonem sine ullo certo auctore dispersum, cui malignitas initium dederit, incrementum credulitas, Quint. 5, 3; cf.: adversus famam rumoresque hominum si satis firmus steteris, Liv. 22, 39, 18: contra opinionem militum famamque omnium videri proelium defugisse, magnum detrimentum afferebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 82, 2; cf. id. ib. 3, 56 fin.: fama popularis, popular fame or favor, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 4; 5, 16, 46: forensis, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 5, 17: de bona fama (quam enim appellant εὐδοκίαν, aptius est hoc loco bonam famam appellare quam gloriam), Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57: bona de Domitio, praeclara de Afranio fama est, id. Att. 7, 26, 1; cf.: qui bonam famam bonorum, quae sola vere gloria nominari potest, expetunt, id. Sest. 66, 139; Sall. C. 7, 6: si bonam famam mihi servasso, sat ero dives, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 70 sq.: bona, Cat. 61, 62: bene loquendi fama, Cic. Brut. 74, 259: eloquentiae, Quint. 7, 1, 41: sapientiae, Cic. Lael. 4, 15: pudica, Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 21: alium mala fama et timor impediabat, Sall. J. 35, 4: inconstantiae, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 11: vappae ac nebulonis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 12.—In plur.: inter arma civilia aequi boni famas petit, Sall. Fragm. ap. Sen. Ep. 114, 19 (Hist. inc. lib. 76 Dietsch).—**B.** In partic. **1.** In a good sense, fair fame, reputation, renown, = existimatio, fama bona: ut vos mihi domi eritis, proinde ego ero famā foris, Tert. Hec. 2, 1, 21: fundamentum

est perpetuae commendationis et famae justitia, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71: fama et existimatio, id. Quint. 15, 50; cf.: ut ante collectam famam conservet (for which, shortly after: habet existimationem multo sudore collectam), id. Div. in Caecil. 22, 71: sic ejus (Archiae) adventus celebrabatur, ut famam ingenii expectatio hominis superaret... hac tanta celebritate famae cum esset jam absentibus notus, etc. (shortly before: celeriter antecellere omnibus ingenii gloria contigit), id. Arch. 3, 5; so corresp. to gloria, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: fama ingeni abicienda, id. Fam. 9, 16, 3; with the latter cf.: anxius de fama ingenii, Quint. 11, 1, 50; 74: de alicujus fama deträhere, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: famam in tuto collocare, Quint. 12, 11, 7: ejus scripta tantum intra famam sunt, id. 11, 3, 8: ad famam populi Romani pertinere, eos consules esse, etc., Liv. 10, 24, 17: (ut amicorum) aut caput agatur aut fama, Cic. Lael. 17, 61: loco, fortuna, fama superiores, id. ib. 25, 94: virtus, fama, decus divitiis parent, Hor. S. 2, 3, 95: cui gratia, fama, valetudo, contingat abunde, id. Ep. 1, 4, 10: famam evadendi fortius quaerunt, Quint. 2, 12, 9: Evadne... Occidit Argivae fama pudicitiae, the glory or pride of Argive chastity, i. e. of the chaste women of Argos, Prop. 1, 15, 22.—Esp.: magna fama, great reputation, fame, glory: magnam famam attulisse Fabio Tarentum rebatur, Liv. 27, 25, 11: magnam famam sui relinquere, Nep. Lys. 1, 1: habere, Plin. 36, 21, 39, § 149.—2. In a bad sense, *ill-fame, infamy, scandal*, = infamia, fama mala (rare): opplere (aliquem) famam ac flagitiis, Turp. ap. Non. 306, 2; Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 10: neque specie famave movetur, Nec jam furtivum Dido meditatatur amorem, Verg. A. 4, 172; scilicet C. 3, 5; Tac. A. 12, 49; Plin. Pan. 28, 1; cf.: laeta apud plerosque, apud quosdam sinistra fama, Tac. A. 11, 19.

famatus, a, um, *adj.* [fama, II. B. 2.], in bad odor, notorious, disreputable: quibus criminibus haec causa famata est, Cic. Scaur. 13 dub. (al. ex conject., diffamata): tonsor Licinus, Schol. Crup. ad Hor. A. P. 301.

* **famel**, v. famulus *init.*

* **famelice**, *adv.*, v. famelicus *fin.*

famelico, *avi*, 1, v. a. [famelicus], to make hungry, cause to famish: non famelicus sed reficus, Pseud. August. ad Fratr. Erem. Serm. 10.

* **famelicösus**, *βουλιμώδης*, Gloss. Philox. [famelicus].

famelicus, a, um, *adj.* [fames], suffering from hunger, famished, starved (mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic.): lassus et famelicus, Plaut. Cas. 1, 42: famelica hominum natio, id. Rud. 2, 2, 6: ales, with rapacissima, Plin. 10, 10, 12, § 28: armenta, Juv. 14, 146.—As *subst.*: **famelicus**, i, m., a hungry or famished person, one suffering from hunger, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 69: ubi ille miser famelicus videt, etc., Ter. Eun. 2, 29; Vulg. Job. 5, 5; *plur.*, id. 1 Reg. 2, 5.—Transf.: convivium, meagre, App. M. 1, p. 114.—*Adv.*: * **famelice**, *λιμοεινός*, hungrily, Gloss. Philox.

* **famella**, *dim.* a fama, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87, 17 Müll.

fames, is (ante- and post-class. *nom. sing.*: famis, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15; Prud. Psych. 479; *gen.*: fami, Cato and Lucil. ap. Gell. 9, 14, 10; *abl.*, scanned *fāmē*, Lucr. 3, 732; Verg. A. 6, 421; Ov. M. 5, 165; 8, 846; 11, 370 al.) *f.* [root *gha-*; Sanscr. *gahami*, to leave, abandon; Gr. *χάρις*, *χῆρος*, want; *χῆρος*, deprived of], hunger (syn.: inedia, jejunium, esuries, esuritus). **I.** Lit.: interficere aliquem siti fameque atque algui, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 36; id. Rud. 2, 2, 7; cf.: cum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: cibi condimentum esse famem, potiones sitim, id. ib. 2, 28, 90: bestiae fame montae, id. Clu. 25, 67: fame atque inopia rerum omnium confecti, id. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 134; (avis) fame enecta, starved to death, id. Div. 2, 35, 73; cf.: plebem fame necare, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: patientia famis, id. Cat. 1, 10, 26: famem explere, to satiate, id. pro Dom. 23: tolerare, Caes. B. G. 1, 28, 3: extremam famem sustentare, id. ib. 7, 17, 3: duram propellere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6; cf.: pellere querna glande, Tib. 2, 1, 38: propulsare, Col. 2, 10, 1; Tac.

A. 14, 24: deponere, Ov. F. 6, 530: levare, to assuage, id. H. 14, 96: vincere sacris extis, Val. Fl. 2, 347 et saep.: in principio fame utendum, the patient must fast, Cels. 8, 10, 7; cf.: primis diebus fames, deinde liberalius alimentum, id. ib.—Prov.: ambitiosa non est fames, is not nice, Sen. Ep. 119, 14: malum panem tibi tenerum et siligneum fames reddet, id. ib. 123, 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Famine, dearth* (rare in class. Lat.): fames, quae tum erat in hac mea Asia: messis enim nulla fuerat, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 8: fames esse coepit, Curt. 10, 8: in fame frumentum exportare, Cic. Fl. 7, 17; Vulg. Ruth. 1, 1; id. Matt. 24, 7 et saep.—* **2.** In *gen.*, *poverty, indigence*: aliquem ad famem reicere, Ter. Phorm. prol. 19.

II. Trop. **A.** Like *sitis*, a violent longing for any thing, greediness, greed, avidity (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quid non mortalia pectora cogis, Auri sacra fames! Verg. A. 3, 57; so, auri fames, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 72; cf.: argenti sitis importuna famesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23; Plin. 33, 1, 3, § 6; cf.: auri fames durissima est, id. 33, 4, 21, § 72: ex longa fame satiaret se auro, Curt. 5, 1, 4: crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam Majorum fames, Hor. C. 3, 16, 17: honorum Marii fames, Flor. 3, 21, 6.—* **B.** Of speech, *poverty of expression*: jejunitatem et famem malle quam ubertatem et copiam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 3.—**C.** Personified: Fames, as a goddess, Verg. A. 6, 276; Ov. M. 8, 784; 785 et saep.

* **famescens**, entis, *Part.* [fames], suffering hunger, hungering: ora famescentum ferarum, Alcim. Avit. ad Sor. 738.

famex, *icis*, m., a bruise, contusion, Col. 6, 12, 2 Schneid. IV. cr.; Veg. Vet. 4, 19; cf. famex, *θλάσμα*, Gloss. Philox.

* **famicosam** terram palustrem vocabant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87, 4 Müll. [famex].

* **famiger**, *ἀγγελιαφόρος*, spreading reports, Gloss. Philox. [fama-gero].

famigerabilis, e, *adj.* [fama-gero], famous, celebrated (ante- and post-class.), Varr. L. L. 6, § 55 Müll.: spectaculum, App. M. 1, p. 105, 16: provincia, id. ib. 2, p. 124, 5.

famigeratio, *ōnis*, f. [famigeratus].—Prop., tale-bearing.—Hence, con cr., a report, rumor: haec famigeratio Te honestet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 66.

famigerator, *ōris*, m. [id.], a tale-bearer, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 178 and 182.

* **famigeratus**, a, um, *Part.* [famigero], famed, celebrated (post-Aug. and very rare): Crete multis famigera fabulis, Mel. 2, 7, 12: famigeratum antiquitus fanum, App. Flor. p. 350, 32.—Of the foll. art.

* **famigero**, *ἀαφνίζω*, Gloss. Philox. [fama-gero; cf. also the preced. art.].

familia, ae (with pater, mater, filius, and filia, the class. *gen. sing.* is usually in the archaic form *familias*; *familiae* also occurs, v. infra; *gen.*: *familiai*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 203; with the *plur.* of these words both the *sing.* and *plur.* of *familia* are used: patres familias, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 43; id. Verr. 2, 3, 51, § 120 al.: patres familiarum, Cic. Att. 7, 14, 2; Sall. C. 43, 2; 51, 9, v. infra II. A. b.—On the form *patribus familiis* for *familiae*, *patrum familiarum*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 79, § 183; id. Rosc. Am. 16, 48, v. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 7), *f.* [famulus], the slaves in a household, a household establishment, family servants, domestics (not = *famuly*, i. e. wife and children, domus, or mei, tui, sui, etc., but v. II. A. 3 infra): nescio quid male factum a nostra hic familia est... ita senex talos elidi jussit conservis meis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 11; 17; id. Trin. 2, 1, 28; id. Am. 4, 3, 10: neque enim dubium est, quin, si ad rem judicandum verbo decimur, non re, familiam intelligamus, quae constet ex servis pluribus, quin unus homo familia non sit: verbum certe hoc non modo postulat, sed etiam cogit, Cic. Caecin. 19, 55; cf. Dig. 50, 16, 40, § 3; App. Mag. p. 304: vilicus familiam exerceat, Cato, R. R. 5, 2: familiae male ne sit, id. ib.: te familiae interdicere, ut uni dicto audiens esset, Cic. Rep. 1, 39: qui emeret eam familiam a Catone, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: cum insinularetur familia societatis ejus, id. Brut. 22, 85: conjugum et liberorum et familiarum suarum causa, id. N. D. 2, 63, 157: Petreius armat familiam, Caes. B. C. 1, 75, 2: alienae se familiae venali immis-

cuisse, Quint. 7, 2, 26: Aesopus domino solus cum esset familia, formed the entire establishment, Phaedr. 3, 19, 1.—Of the *serfs* belonging to a temple: illi Larini in Martis familia numerantur, Cic. Clu. 15, 43; cf. of the *serfs*, vassals of Orgetorix: die constituta causae dictionis Orgetorix ad iudicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum milia decem undique coëgit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 2.

II. Transf. **A.** With the idea of house predominating. **1.** In *gen.*, a house and all belonging to it, a family estate, family property, fortune: familiae appellatio varie accepta est: nam et in res et in personas deducitur; in res, ut puta in lege XII. tab. his verbis: AGNATVS PROXIMVS FAMILIAM HABETO, Dig. 50, 16, 195; so, SI AGNATVS NEC ESCIT, GENTILIS FAMILIAM NANCITOR, Fragm. XII. Tab. in Collat. Legg. Mosaic. et Roman. tit. 16, § 4 (cf. agnatus): idcirco qui, quibus verbis erectum cieri oporteat, nesciat, idem eriscundae familiae causam agere non possit, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237; so, arbitrum familiae eriscundae postulavit, id. Caecin. 7, 19; cf.: familiae eriscundae, Dig. 10, tit. 2: decem dierum vix mihi est familia, means of support, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 36 Ruhnk.—**b.** Paterfamilias, materfamilias, etc., or paterfamilias, materfamilias, filiusfamilias, etc. (also written separately: pater familiae, mater familiae, etc.), the master of a house in respect to ownership, the proprietor of an estate, head of a family; the mistress of a house, matron; a son or daughter under the father's power, a minor: paterfamilias appellatur, qui in domo dominium habet, recteque hoc nomine appellatur, quamvis filium non habeat; non enim solam personam ejus, sed et jus demonstramus. Denique et pupillum patremfamilias appellamus, Dig. 50, 16, 135; cf. Sandars ad Just. Inst. 1, 8 proem.—(a) *Formi familias*: paterfamilias ubi ad villam venit, Cato, R. R. 2, 1: paterfamilias, Cic. Quint. 3, 11; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 497, 19 (Rep. 5, 3 ed. Mos.); Sen. Ben. 4, 27 *fin.*; Nep. Att. 4; 13 al.; cf., in *gen.*, of a plain, ordinary citizen: sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquitur, id. de Or. 1, 29, 132; 1, 34, 159.—In *plur.*: patresfamilias, qui liberos habent, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 43; 16, 48; id. Verr. 2, 3, 79, § 183 al.: (Demaratus) cum de matrefamilias Tarquinienis duo filios procreavisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: materfamilias, id. Cael. 13, 32; id. Top. 3, 14; Dig. 50, 16, 46 al.—In *plur.*: uxoris duae formae: una matrumfamilias, etc., Cic. Top. 3, 14; id. Fam. 5, 10, 1; id. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 62 al.—In an inverted order: familias matres, Arn. 4, 152: illum filium familias patre parco ac tenaci habere tuis copiis devinctum non potes, Cic. Cael. 15, 36: filiusfamilias, Dig. 14, 6, 1 sq. al.: tu filiafamilias locupletibus filiis ultro contulisti, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 14.—(b) *Form familias*: ex Amerina disciplina patrisfamilias rusticani, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 120; so, pater familiae, Caes. B. G. 6, 19, 3; Liv. 1, 45, 4; Sen. Ep. 47 *med.*; Tac. Or. 22 al.: familiae mater, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 258 Müll.—In *plur.*: pauci milites patresfamilias, Caes. B. C. 2, 44, 1; Gracch. ap. Charis. p. 83 P.: Liv. 5, 30 *fin.*: matrem familiae tuam purpureum amicum habere non sines? Liv. 34, 7, 3: mater familiae, id. 39, 53, 3; Tert. Verg. Vel. 11.—In *plur.*: matresfamilias, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 83 P.: Caes. B. G. 1, 50, 4; 7, 26, 3; 7, 47, 5; id. B. C. 2, 4, 3.—(γ) In *gen. plur.*: civium Romanorum quidam sunt patresfamiliarum, alii filiifamiliarum, quaedam matresfamiliarum, quaedam filiaefamiliarum. Patresfamiliarum sunt, qui sunt suae potestatis, sive puberes sive impuberes: simili modo matresfamiliarum, filii vero et filiaefamiliarum, qui sunt in aliena potestate, Dig. 1, 6, 4: patresfamiliarum, Sisenn. ap. Varr. L. L. 8, § 73 Müll.; Suet. Calig. 26 *fin.*: matresfamiliarum, Sall. C. 51, 9: filiifamiliarum, id. ib. 43, 2; Tac. A. 3, 8; 11, 13: filiaefamiliarum, Dig. 14, 6, 9, § 2: patrumfamiliarum, ib. 50, 16, 195.—**2.** In respect to relationship, a family, as part of a gens: addere nostrae lepidam famam familiae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 98: sororem deponere in fortem familiam, id. ib. 5, 2, 9: item appellatur familia plurium personarum, quae ab ejusdem ultimi genitoris sanguine profisciscuntur, sicuti dictum familiam Juliam. Mulier autem fa-

miliae suae et caput et finis est, Dig. 50, 16, 195 *fin.*: qua in familia laus aliqua forte floruerit, hanc fere, qui sunt ejusdem stirpis, cupidissime persequuntur, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2: *EX EA FAMULIA*. . . IN *EAM FAMULIAM*, Fragm. XII Tab. ap. Dig. 50, 16, 195: commune dedecus familiae, cognationis, nominis, Cic. Clu. 6, 16: Laeliorum et Muciorum familiae, id. Brut. 72, 252; id. Off. 2, 12 *fin.*: nobilissima in familia natus, id. Rep. 1, 19: ex familia vetere et illustri, id. Mur. 8, 17: primus in eam familiam attulit consulum, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: hospes familiae vestrae, id. Lael. 11, 37: Sulla gentis patriciae nobilis fuit, familia prope jam extincta majorum ignavia, Sall. J. 95, 3 et saep.—*b.* Transf. libros, qui falso videntur inscripti, tamquam subditicos, summove re familiā, permiserunt sibi, Quint. 1, 4, 3.—*3.* In gen., a family, the members of a household, = domus (rare): salutem dicit Toxilo Timarchides et familiae omni, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 32: si haec non nubat, fame familia pereat, id. Cist. 1, 1, 46: ne pateretur Philippi domus et familiae inimicissimos stirpem interimere, Nep. Eum. 6, 3.—*B.* A company, sect, school, troop (rare but class.): cum universi in te impetum fecissent, tum singulae familiae litem tibi intenderent, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: familia tota Peripateticorum, id. Div. 2, 1, 3; cf.: Aristoteles, Xenocrates, tota illa familia, id. Fin. 4, 18, 49: familiae dissentientes inter se, id. de Or. 3, 16, 21: familia gladiatorum . . . familia Fausti, id. Sull. 19, 54: lanistarum, Suet. Aug. 42: tironum, a company of young soldiers, Cod. Th. 10, 1; Amm. 20, 4 *med.*—A troop or company of players, Plaut. Men. prol. 74.—*2.* Ducere familiam, in gen., to lead a company, i. e. to be at the head, be the first: Lucius quidem, frater ejus, familiam ducit, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30; cf.: accedit etiam, quod familiam ducit in jure civili, singularis memoria summa scientia, id. Fam. 7, 5, 3: gravissima illa vestra sententia, quae familiam ducit, id. Fin. 4, 10, 45.

* **familiāresco**, ēre, v. *inch. n.* [familiaris], to grow familiar or intimate, Sid. Ep. 7, 2.

familiāricus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. *I.* Of or belonging to the house-servants or domestics: cellae, rooms for the servants, Vitr. 6, 10: familiarica vestimenta sunt, quae ad familiam vestiendam parata sunt, sicuti saga, tunicae, paenulae, etc., Dig. 34, 2, 23 *fin.*—*II.* Of the house or family: sellae, i. e. privies, Varr. R. 1, 13, 4.

familiāris, e (*abl. sing.* regularly familiaris; familiare, Varr. and P. Rutil. ap. Charis. p. 105 P.), *adj.* [familia]. *I.* Of or belonging to servants (rare; only as *subst.*):

familiāris, is, m., a servant: majores nostri servos (quod etiam in mimis adhuc durat) familiares appellaverunt, Sen. Ep. 47 *med.*: hujus familiae familiare, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 203; id. Ep. 1, 1, 2.—*II.* Of or belonging to a house, household, or family; household, domestic, family, private (freq. and class.): fundus, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 24; cf. focus, Cod. 11, 1, 19: filius, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 23: negotiis familiaribus impediti, Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1; cf.: res domesticae ac familiares, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; so, res, the household, family affairs, property, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 88; Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 4: Quint. 12, 1, 6; 12, 7, 9: ab domo ab re familiari, diutius abesse, Liv. 5, 4, 6 al.; cf. copiae, Liv. 2, 16, 7: pecuniae, Tac. A. 4, 15: rationes, id. ib. 6, 16: curae, id. ib. 11, 7: referam nunc interiorem ac familiarem ejus vitam, Suet. Aug. 61: vita, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 46: quis umquam in luctu domestico, quis in funere familiari cenavit cum toga pulla? Cic. Vat. 13, 31: parricidium, i. e. committed on a member of the same family, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67: maeror, a family grief, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 60: Lar, Cic. Quint. 27, 85; id. Verr. 2, 3, 11; 27; id. Rep. 5, 5 Mos. N. cr., v. Lar; cf.: numen Minerva, Quint. 10, 1, 91.—*B.* Transf. *1.* Familiar, intimate, friendly, and (more freq.) *subst.*, a familiar acquaintance, friend (syn.: amicus, familiaris, intimus, necessarius). (*a*) With *subst.*: videmus Papum Aemilium C. Luscino familiarem fuisse, etc., Cic. Lael. 11, 39: biduo factus est mihi familiaris, id. Fam. 3, 1, 2; id. Phil. 2, 32, 78; id. Rep. 2,

20; cf. id. Fam. 7, 8, 1: amici, Plin. Ep. 9, 34, 1; 9, 37, 1: sermones, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 39; id. Fam. 15, 15, 1; id. Att. 1, 9, 1; cf. epistolae, Quint. 1, 1, 29: minus familiari vultu respexisse, friendly, Suet. Caes. 78: voltus ille, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 1: colloquium, Liv. 25, 18, 5: jam inde a puero in omnia familiaria jura assuetus, the rights of intimacy, id. 24, 5, 9: voluntas, Sen. Ben. 6, 16, 1; cf.: vox auribus meis familiaris, Petr. 100: familiaribus magis ei aetati exemplis, Quint. 5, 10, 96: exempla, id. 7, 2, 17; 9, 4, 44: verba regionibus quibusdam magis familiaria, id. 8, 2, 13: litterae, Suet. Tib. 62.—*Comp.*: qui familiarior nobis propter scriptorum multitudinem est, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 71: aditus in domum, Liv. 24, 5, 7: frater ei (with carior), Nep. Att. 16, 16, F. 17: luna terris familiarissimum sidus, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 41; 16, 18, 30, § 75; 16, 31, 57, § 131.—(*β*) *Absol.*: est ex meis domesticis atque intimis familiaribus, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 3: familiaris meus, id. Lael. 24, 89: per C. Valerium Proculum familiarem suum cum eo colloquitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 19, 3: Caelii, Cic. Cael. 25, 61: pauci familiares, id. Lael. 1, 2.—*Sup.*: quod M. Aemulius unus est ex meis familiarissimis atque intimis maxime necessarius, Cic. Fam. 13, 27, 2; cf.: intimus, proximus, familiarissimus quisque, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 1: familiarissimus meus, id. Fam. 13, 13, 1: familiarissimi ejus, id. Rep. 1, 9.—*2.* Of or belonging to one's self, to one's own people or country (cf. domesticus); only in the lang. of the haruspices, of those parts of the animal which related to the party that sacrificed (opp. hostilis): (haruspices) assum familiare et vitale tractant, Cic. Div. 2, 13, 32; cf.: Decio caput jecinoris a familiari parte caesum haruspex dicitur ostendisse, Liv. 8, 9, 1; cf.: mater procurans familiare ostentum, Liv. 26, 6, 14.—*3.* Familiar, customary, habitual: mihi familiare est omnes cogitationes meas tecum communicare, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 7; 2, 5, 10: familiare est hominibus omnia sibi ignorare, Vell. 2, 30, 3: fuisse statuariam artem familiarem Italiae quoque indicant, Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 33; 35, 7, 31, § 49.—*4.* Fitting, appropriate, adapted: quae peregrina . . . transferuntur, minus sunt familiaria nostro solo quam vernacula, Col. 3, 4, 1: familiarissimum hoc platanis, Plin. 16, 31, 57, § 131: hipposelinum sabulosus familiarissimum, id. 19, 8, 48, § 163.—Hence, **familiāriter**, *adv.* **1.* By families: agros in montibus Romani acceperunt familiāriter, Front. de Colon. p. 119 Goes.—*2.* Familiarly, intimately, on friendly terms (freq. and class.): hominem ignotum compellere familiāriter, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 23; cf.: nimium familiāriter Me attractas, id. Rud. 2, 4, 6; id. Ep. 1, 1, 2: nihil turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere, quicum familiāriter vixeris, Cic. Lael. 21, 77: familiāriter amicus, Quint. 1, 2, 15: amatum a me, id. 10, 3, 12: dilectus, Plin. Ep. 9, 19, 5 et saep.: loqui, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12, 37: scribere, id. Att. 9, 4, 1: nosse causas, i. e. to be familiarly or intimately, accurately acquainted with, Quint. 6, 4, 8; 5, 7, 7: quod ex longinquo petitur, parum familiāriter nostro solo venit, i. e. suitable, adapted, Col. Arb. 1, 3.—*Comp.*: licentius, liberius, familiārius cum domina vivere, Cic. Cael. 23, 57: factum, id. de Or. 2, 3, 14; Quint. 2, 7, 3.—*Sup.*: cum Verre familiarissime et amicissime vivere, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 9, 29; Nep. Ages. 1, 1.

familiāritas, atis, *f.* [familiaris, II. B. I.], familiarity, intimacy, familiar intercourse, friendship, intimate acquaintance. *I.* Prop. (freq. and class.; in *sing.* and *plur.*; syn.: amicitia, necessitudo, notitia): familiāritas tanta nullo cum hospite . . . ut nihil sit familiāritate nostra conjunctius, Cic. Fam. 13, 19, 1; cf.: cum Antipatro Derbete mihi . . . summa familiāritas intercedit, id. ib. 13, 73, 2: cum P. Terentio Hispano mihi summa familiāritas consuetudine est, id. ib. 13, 65, 1: viri boni . . . familiāritate conjuncti, id. Off. 1, 17, 55: memorabilis C. Laelii et P. Scipionis, id. Lael. 1, 4: digna mihi res nostrā familiāritate visa est, id. ib.: Verginii fami-

liaritate delector, id. ib. 27, 101: familiāritatem consuetudo affert, id. Deiot. 14, 39: in alicujus familiāritatem venire, id. Fam. 7, 15, 2: in familiāritatem intrare penitus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15: se insinuare, id. Caecin. 5, 13: sese dare, id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 169: recipere aliquem, id. Phil. 2, 32, 78: ad alicujus familiāritatem se applicare, id. Clu. 16, 46: versatus in intima familiāritate hominis potentissimi, id. Balb. 26, 58: aliquem familiāritate devincire, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4 et saep.—In *plur.*: consuetudines et familiāritates, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 53: inveteratas familiāritates extinguere (opp.: odia sempiterna), id. Lael. 10, 35: jam a sapientium familiāritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, id. ib. 21, 76.—*II.* Transf., in *plur.* conc. for familiares, intimate acquaintances, friends: omnes amicitias et familiāritates intra breve tempus affixit, Suet. Tib. 51 *fin.*—In *sing.*: e praecipua familiāritate Neronis, Tac. A. 15, 50.

familiāriter, *adv.*, v. familiaris *fin.*
familiōla, ae, *f. dim.* [familia], a little family (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 103, 2.
† **famino**, dicito, Paul. ex Fest. 87, 10 Müll.

famis, is, *f.*, v. famis *init.*

famōse, *adv.*, v. famosus *fin.*

famōsitas, atis, *f.* [famosus], ill fame, infamy, ignominy (post-class. and rare), Tert. Spect. 23.

famōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fama], much talked of (well or ill), i. e. famed, celebrated. *I.* In a good sense, famous, renowned (not ante-Aug.): famosae mortis amor, Hor. A. P. 469: mors Junii Blaesi, Tac. H. 3, 38: vir secundis adversisque juxta famosus, id. ib. 1, 10: urbs (Hierosolyma), id. ib. 5, 2 *init.*: equi, Suet. Calig. 19: victoria, Flor. 3, 7, 6 Duk.; App. M. 11, p. 267: causa (with pulchra), Plin. Ep. 6, 23, 1; 2, 11, 1; 9, 13, 11.—*Sup.*: templum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 2, 23.—*II.* In a bad sense. *A.* Infamous, notorious (class.): qui etiam me miserum famosum facit flagitii suis, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 305, 28: me ad famosas vetuit mater accedere, i. e. meretrices, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 277; cf. Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 306, 5 (Rep. 4, 6 ed. Mos.): famosam veneficiis Martinam, Tac. A. 3, 7: Catō ap. Gell. 9, 12, 7; cf.: et formosus homo fuit et famosus, Lucil. ap. Non. 305, 31: famosa impudensque largitio regis, Sall. J. 15, 5: Hy-men, Ov. H. 9, 134 al.—Esp. law t. t., without reputation, Cod. 5, 40, 9; cf. infamia.—*B.* Transf., actively, defamatory, scandalous (perh. not ante-Aug.): cognitionem de famosis libellis tractavit, libels, Tac. A. 1, 72: probis, id. ib. 11, 25: delationibus, id. ib. 4, 41; so, libelli, Suet. Aug. 55; cf.: de injuriis et libellis famosis, Dig. 46, tit. 10; Cod. Th. 9, 34, 7; Cod. Just. 9, 36, 1: carmen, a lampoon, pasquinade, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 31: epigrammata, Suet. Caes. 73.—*Sup.*, App. Mag. p. 324; Spart. Hadr. 15.—*Adv.*: **famōse** (acc. to I.), with fame or glory (post-class. and very rare), Aur. Vict. Caes. 20 *med.*—*Comp.*: morbum famosius curare, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 22.

famūl, v. i. famulus *init.*

famūla, ae, *f.*, v. i. famulus, II.

famūlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [famulor], that serves zealously, serviceable, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 7.

famūlanter, *adv.*, servilely, slavishly, etc., v. famulor *fin.*

famūlaris, e, *adj.* [famulus], of or belonging to servants or slaves (rare but class.): vestis, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: turba, Stat. Ach. 2, 67: jugum, Sen. Troad. 747: jura, i. e. of subjugation, Ov. M. 15, 597: hederæ, the Bacchantes, Val. Fl. 2, 268.—In the neutr. adverb, servilely: nec famulare times, Stat. S. 3, 1, 40.

famūlatio, ōnis, *f.* [famulor], a body of domestics, household (post-class.), App. M. 2, p. 115, 10; 6, p. 176, 20.

famūlātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], servile, slavish (post-class.): mendicitas, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 14; id. de Anim. 33; Ambros. de Fid. 5, 53.—Hence, *adv.*: **famūlātōrie**, slavishly, Cassiod. Amic. 5, 5.

famūlātrix, icis, *f.* [id.], that serves; *subst.*, a female servant, handmaid (post-

class.): penna, Sid. Carm. 2, 128: coquina medicinae famulatrix est, Don. ad Ter. And. 1, 1, 3.

famulatus, ūs, m. [famulor], *servitude, slavery* (rare but class.): in famulatu esse, Cic. Lael. 19, 70: quam miser virtutis famulatus servientis voluptati id Off. 3, 33, 117: gravis, Sen. Hippol. 991: in famulatu subeunte natura, Arn. 1, 26: omnis, Vulg. Exod. 1, 14.

famulitas, ātis, f. [famulus], *a serving, servitude* (ante-class.), Att. ap. Non. 109, 23; Pac. ib. 29.

famulitium, ii, n. [id.] (ante- and post-class.). I. Abstr., *servitude, slavery*: famulitium (al. famuletium) dicebatur, quod nunc servitium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87, 3 Müll.—II. Concr., *the servants or slaves of a household*: unus e famulitio, Macr. S. 1, 7: Veneris, Mart. Cap. 8, § 804; Spart. Sever. 6; App. M. 8, p. 179, 36; id. Mag. p. 285, 1.

famulo, āre, v. a. [id.], *to use as a servant, to make servicable* (post-class.): elementa ipsa (Christus), Tert. Apol. 21.

famulor, ātus, i, v. dep. n. [id.], *to be a servant, to serve, attend, wait upon*. I. Prop. (rare but class.): cum autem hi famulantur (with alterius esse and opp. sui esse), Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 109, 6 (Rep. 3, 25 ed. Mai. et Mos.): alieui iucundo labore, Cat. 64, 161: famulati Deo, Tert. Res. Carn. 47: famulantis fistula Phoebe, Stat. S. 3, 3, 58: Fortuna famulante, Claud. B. G. 513.—Transf., of inanim. objects: terra omnibus cruciatur horis, multoque plus, ut deliciis, quam ut alimentis nostris famuletur, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 157.—Hence, **famulante**, adv., *servilely, submissively*, Att. ap. Non. 111, 28 (Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 218).

1. famulus, i (an archaic form famul, Enn. ap. Non. 110, 9; Lucr. 3, 1035 (al. 1048); for which cf. in the Oscan \dagger famel: famuli origo ab Osciis dependet, apud quos servus famel nominabatur, unde et familia vocata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87, 5 Müll.), m., and **fāmula**, ae (gen. plur.: famulorum, Stat. S. 3, 4, 57; Val. Fl. 1, 752; 3, 20; 282) f. (Sanskrit dhā, to lay, found; Gr. $\tau\iota-\theta\eta-\mu\iota$; Osc. faama, house, v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 254; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 183), *a servant, attendant; a maid-servant, handmaid* (class.). I. Masc.: iis, qui vi oppressos imperio coercent, sit sane adhibenda saevitia, ut heris in famulos, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24; Enn. ap. Fest. p. 229 Müll. (Ann. v. 157 ed. Vahl.); Plaut. As. 1, 3, 32; id. Mil. 2, 3, 80; id. Stich. 2, 2, 71; Cic. Lael. 15, 55; id. Tusc. 2, 21, 43; id. Rep. 2, 21; Verg. A. 1, 701; Hor. C. 3, 17, 16; Ov. H. 20, 79 et saep.: Idaea matris famuli, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: sacrorum, Ov. M. 3, 574: dei alumni (Silenus), Hor. A. P. 239: sus erat infestae famulus vindexque Dianae, Ov. M. 8, 272; cf. Verg. A. 5, 95; of Actaeon's hounds, Ov. M. 3, 229; Vulg. Gen. 41, 12.—II. Fem.: quam famulae longe fugitant furtimeque caccinant, Lucr. 4, 1176; Verg. A. 1, 703; 4, 391; Juv. 14, 81 al.: si virtus famula fortunae est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2: res familiaris, quae est ministra et famula corporis, id. ib. 1, 31, 75; Vulg. Gen. 12, 16.

2. famulus, a, um, adj. [i. famulus], *serving, servicable, servile* (poet.; perh. not ante-Aug.): aquae, Ov. F. 1, 286: turbae, Sil. 13, 360: dextrae, Luc. 4, 207: manus, Sil. 10, 647: artus, Val. Fl. 1, 749: vertex, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 80: catenae, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 386: ripae, id. III. Cons. Hon. 203.

fanaticc, adv., *enthusiastically, frantically*, v. fanaticus fin.

fanaticus, a, um, adj. [i. fanum]. I. *Pertaining to a temple*: PEOVIA, Inscr. Veron. ap. Bull. Dell' Inst. 1836, p. 141; cf. Borghesi, ib.—II. *Inspired by a divinity, enthusiastic*. A. Lit.: ut fanaticus, oestro Percussus, Bellona, tuo, Juv. 4, 123; so of the priests of Bellona, Inscr. Orell. 2316 sq.: jam subeuntibus armatis muros fanatici Galli... occurrunt, Liv. 37, 9, 9; of the priests of Cybele, Juv. 2, 112; Prud. steφ. 10, 1061; cf. also: Galli vaticinantes fanatico carmine, Liv. 38, 18, 9: si servus inter fanaticos non semper caput iactaret, etc. (shortly after: circa fana bacchatus), Dig. 21, 1, 1, § 9: fanatica dicitur arbor fulmine

icta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 92, 19 Müll.—B. Transf., *frantic, furious, mad*: isti philosophi superstitioni et paene fanatici, Cic. Div. 2, 57, 118: cursus, Liv. 4, 33, 2: jactatio corporis, id. 39, 13, 12: error, Hor. A. P. 454: furor, Flor. 3, 19, 4 et saep.: jactare id (caput) et comas excutientem rotare, fanaticum est, Quint. 11, 3, 71.—*Adv.: **fanaticc**, *frantically, madly*: absonis ululatus constrepentes fanatici pervolant, App. M. 8, p. 214, 14.

fanus, gerund.; v. for.

Fanester, tris, e; v. 2. fanum.

fanitalis, e, adj. [i. fanum], *pertaining to a temple*, Inscr. Guarin. Comment. XII. p. 28.

Fannius, a, the name of a Roman gens: 1. C. Fannius Strabo, son-in-law of Laelius, introduced as a speaker by Cicero in de Rep. and Lael.; 2. His son of the same name, who was consul A.U.C. 632, Cic. Brut. 26, 99 sq.; id. de Or. 3, 47, 183; 3. C. Fannius, an historian, contemporary with Pliny the younger, Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 1 sq.—II. Derivv. A. **Fannius**, a, um, adj., *of or belonging to Fannius, Fannian*: lex, a sumptuary law introduced by the consul C. Fannius, Gell. 2, 24; Macr. S. 2, 13.—B. **Fannianus**, a, um, adj., the same: conturbat me epitome Bruti Fanniani, Cic. Att. 12, 5, 3 Orell. N. cr.: charta, manufactured in the establishment of Q. Rhemnius Fannius, Plin. 13, 12, 24, §§ 75, 78.

* **fano**, āre, v. a. [fanum], *to dedicate, consecrate*: quod sacrificio quodam fanatur, id est ut fani lege sit, Varr. L. L. 6, § 54.

fanulum, i, n. dim. [id.], *a small temple*, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 103, 7 Müll.

1. fanum, i, n. [fari; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 54 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 88, 1, and 93, 17 Müll.; Cic. Div. 1, 41, 90], *a place dedicated to some deity by forms of consecration, a sanctuary, temple* (syn.: templum, aedes, delubrum, cella, sacellum, sacrum): in ea pugna Jovis Statoris aedem votam, ut Romulus ante voverat: sed fanum tantum, id est locus templo effatus, sacratus fuerat, Liv. 10, 37 fin.; Sen. Ben. 7, 7: eamque unam ob causam Xerxes inflammari Atheniensium fana jussisse dicitur, quod deos inclusos parietibus contineri nefas esse duceret, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: pro patriis fanis atque delubris propugnandum, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 30: de aris ac focus, de fanis ac templis, id. Cat. 4, 11, 24: fana templaque expilavit, Suet. Caes. 54: propter fani religionem, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1: fanum antiquissimum et sanctissimum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 54: Dianae Ephesi, Caes. B. C. 3, 33, 1: Junonis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 52: Herculis, Caes. B. C. 2, 18, 1: Hammonis, Lucr. 6, 848: Eumenidum, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46; Vulg. Judic. 9, 4 al.

2. Fanum, i, n., *a city in Umbria, on the Adriatic Sea, with a celebrated temple of Fortuna, now Fano*, Caes. B. C. 1, 11 fin.; called also Fanum Fortunae, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113; Tac. H. 3, 50; Inscr. Orell. 83 and 84; and Colonia Fanestris, Vitr. 2, 9, 16; 5, 1, 6; cf. Inscr. Orell. 1535; 3143; 3969.

far, farris, n. [akin with frico, q. v.], *a sort of grain, spelt*, Gr. ζέα, Triticum spelta, Linn. I. Prop., *the earliest food of the Romans, both roasted and ground into meal*, Cato, R. R. 2, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 63; 1, 2, 6; Col. 2, 6, 3; Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 81 sqq.; 18, 30, 72, § 298; Liv. 4, 15, 6; Ov. M. 5, 131 al.: adorem, i. q. far, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 4.—In plur., freq. for corn in general, grain: flava farra, Verg. G. 1, 73 (opp. legumen); id. ib. 101; 219; Ov. F. 1, 693; 2, 519 al.—II. Transf., *coarse meal, grits*, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; Cato, R. R. 143 fin.; Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 5; Col. 8, 11, 14; Pall. 1, 28; Hor. S. 1, 5, 69; 2, 8, 87 al.: pium, i. e. mola salsa, id. C. 3, 23, 20; Tib. 3, 4, 10; cf. salsa farra, Ov. F. 3, 284; used in nuptials, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 31; Arn. 4, 140: far caninum, *coarse bread for dogs*, Juv. 5, 11.

farcimen, īnis, n. [farcio], *a sausage* (ante- and post-class.): a fartura farcimina in extis appellata, Varr. L. L. 5, § 111 Müll.; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 2; Gell. 16, 7, 11; Arn. 7, 229.

farciminosis, a, um, adj. [farciminum], *of or belonging to a disease called*

farciminum: morbus, Veg. Vet. 1, 14; cf. id. 1, 7.

farciminum, i, n. [farcio], *a disease in horses and other animals, perh. costiveness*, Veg. Vet. 1, 7.

farcino, āre, v. a. [id.], *to stuff; trop.* (late Lat.): fandis tacenda farcinat, i. e. mixes, Mart. Cap. 9, § 98.

farcio, farsī, fartum, sometimes fartum (post-class. form farsum, Petr. 69; Apic. 4, 2; 8, 8; and fartitum, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 22), 4, v. a. [Gr. φράσσω, to shut in; cf. Lat. frequens; Germ. Berg, Burg], *to stuff, cram, fill full* (class.). I. Lit. A. In gen.: pulvinus per lucidus Melitensi rosa fartus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27: medios parietes farcire fractis caementis, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172: intestinum, Apic. 2, 3: mustelae ventriculus coriandro fartus, Plin. 29, 4, 16, § 60: Jovis satellites jecore opimo farta et satiatia, etc., Cic. Post. Tusc. 2, 10, 24; cf. edaces et se ultra quam capiunt farcientes, Sen. Ep. 108.—B. In partic., *to fatten an animal*, =

saginare: gallinas et anseres sic farcito, Cato, R. R. 89; Varr. R. R. 3, 9 fin.; Col. 8, 7, 4.—II. Transf. (rare; not in Cic.). A. In gen., *to fill, cram with anything*: fartum totum theatrum, filled, App. Flor. p. 333, 37: infinitis vectigalibus (rex) erat fartus, Vitr. 2, 8 med.; Cat. 28, 12.—B. *To stuff or cram into*: in os farciri pannos imperavit, Sen. Ira, 3, 19: totum lignum in gulam, id. Ep. 70 med.: ischaemon in naves, Plin. 25, 8, 45, § 83: hinc farta premiunt angulo Ceres omni, i. e. copious, abundant, Mart. 3, 58, 6.—Hence, **fartum** (farcitum), i, n., *stuffing, filling, inside*: intestina et fartum eorum, cum id animal nullo cibo vivat, etc., Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 117; Col. 5, 10, 11; id. Arb. 21, 2 (for which: pulpa fici, Pall. 4, 10): viaticum, a filling for the journey, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 45, acc. to Ritschl.—Comically: fartum vestis, i. q. corpus, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 13 (but in Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 8, read stragem, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).

fartus, a, um, Part.; v. farcio.

faredo, īnis, f., *a kind of abscess*, Plin. Val. 3, 22.

1. farfārus, i, m., *the plant colt's-foot*, called also farfugium and chamaeleuce: tussilago, Linn.; Plin. 24, 15, 85, § 135.—Also in the form **farferus**, Plaut. Poen. 2, 1, 32; Paul. ex Fest. p. 88, 13 Müll. N. cr.

2. Farfārus, i, v. Fabaris.

farferus, i, m., v. 1. farfarus.

farfugium, ii, n., v. 1. farfarus.

farina, ae, f. [far], *ground corn, meal, flour*. I. Prop., Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 88; Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17; Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 139; 22, 25, 67, § 137.—Prov.: facis farinam, i. e. waste, scatter, Mart. 8, 16, 5; Vulg. Matt. 13, 33.—B. Transf., *of the dust or powder of other substances resembling meal*: folia myrti siccantur in farinam, Plin. 23, 9, 81, § 162; cf.: gypsum resolvitur in farinam, id. 36, 24, 59, § 183: minium tunditur in farinam, id. 33, 7, 40, § 119; so, cornus cervini, id. 28, 11, 49, § 178: tofi, id. 17, 20, 34, § 147: marmoris, id. 32, 7, 26, § 79: caminorum, id. 28, 7, 23, § 84.—II. Trop., to designate the material of which a thing is composed, i. e. its nature, quality (post-Aug.): cum fueris nostrae farinae, Pers. 5, 115: Cassius quidam Parmensis quadam epistola ut pistoris nepotem sic taxat Augustum: Materna tibi farina ex crudissimo Ariciae pistrino, etc., Suet. Aug. 4.

† farinaceus, ἀλευράδης, Gloss. Philox.

† farinārium, ἀλευράν, Gloss. Philox. **farinarius**, a, um, adj. [farina], *of or belonging to meal, meal-*: cribrum, Cato, R. R. 76, 3; Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115.

* **farinosus**, a, um, adj. [id.], *of meal, meal-*: congeries, Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

farinula, ae, f. dim. [id.], *a little meal* (late Lat.), Vulg. Reg. 1, 17, 13.

* **farinulentus**, a, um, adj. [id.], *meal-*: cinis, App. M. 9, p. 222, 33.

fario, ōnis, m., *a salmon-trout*, Aus. Mos. 130; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 6.

† fārior, āri, v. dep. a. [for], *to speak*: NI TESTIMONIUM FARIATVR, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 15, 13 fin.

fāris, fātūr, etc., *v. for*.

fārneus, *a, um, adj.* [farnus], of the ash-tree: *fungi*, Apic. 7, 13 (al. faginei).

farnus, *i, f.* [perh. for franus, contr. from fraxinus], an ash, ash-tree, Vitr. 7, 1 dub. (al. fraxinus); cf. Pall. 1, 9, 3.

farrāceus or **-iūs**, *a, um, adj.* [far], of spelt: *seges*, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 5; pollen, Plin. 24, 7, 22, § 39.

farrāgo, *inis, f.* [id.], mixed fodder for cattle, mash. **I.** Prop.: farrago appellatur id, quod ex pluribus satis pabuli causa datur jumentis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 91, 14 Müll.; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 5; Plin. 18, 16, 41, § 142; Verg. G. 3, 205; Nemes. Cynege. 283.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A medley, hodge-podge: nostri libelli, Juv. 1, 86.—**B.** A trifle: tenuis, Pers. 5, 77.

farrārius, *a, um, adj.* [id.], of or belonging to spelt, and in gen. to corn or grain. **I.** Adj.: fistula, a sort of hand-mill for corn, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; cf. Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97.—**II.** In plur. subst.: **farrāria**, *ōrum, n.*, a granary, hay-loft, Vitr. 6, 9 fin.

farrātus, *a, um, adj.* [id.]. **I.** Filled with corn: olla, Pers. 4, 31.—**II.** Made of corn: omnia, preparations of meal, Juv. 11, 109.

farrēārius, *a, um, adj.* [id.], of or belonging to grain: pilum, Cato, R. R. 10, 5.

farrēātio, *ōnis, f.* [id.], the use of spelt-bread in marrying (for the more usu. confarreatio, q. v.), Serv. Verg. A. 4, 374.

farrēātus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], made with the use of spelt-bread: nuptiae (i. e. confarreatio), Serv. Verg. A. 4, 104.

farrēus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], made of spelt, or in gen. of corn or grain: far vel triticeus panis, Col. 7, 12, 10; spicum, an ear of corn, Paul. ex Fest. p. 280, 9 Müll.—**II.** Subst.: **farrēum**, *i, n.* (sc. libum), a spelt-cake, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 10.

farricūlum, *i, n. dim.* [farreum], a small spelt-cake, Pall. Oct. 21 init.

farsilis, *e, adj.* [farcio], crammed, fattened: porcellus, Apic. 8, 7; cf. fartilis.

farsūra, *ae, f.* [id.], a fattening, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 1 (al. assura); Tert. adv. Val. 27; cf. fartura.

farsus, *a, um, Part.*, from farcio.

fartīcula, *ōrum, n. dim.* [fartum], a little stuffing, Titin. ap. Non. 331, 27.

fartilis, *e, adj.* [farcio], stuffed, crammed. **I.** Lit.: anseres, Plin. 10, 22, 27, § 52; asinus, App. M. 3, p. 187, 6.—**II.** Trop., in neutr. plur. absol.: fartilia, stuffing, mixture, Tert. adv. Val. 27.

fartim, *adv.* [id.], by stuffing or cramming; hence, closely, densely (post-class.): tectum omne fartim stipaverant, App. M. 3, p. 130, 12; isicium fartim concisum, i. e. cut up fine as if for stuffing, id. ib. 2, p. 117, 30.

fartor, *ōris, m.* [id.]. **I.** A stuffer, fattener of fowls, poulterer: pinguem quoque facere gallinam quamquam fartoris non rustici sit officium, Col. 8, 7, 1; Inscr. Grut. 580, 15; Inscr. Rein. cl. 9, no. 12: cuppedinarii omnes, cetarii, lanii, coqui, fartores, piscatores, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26; cf. minimeque artes eae probandae quae ministras sunt voluptatum, cetarii, lanii, coqui, fartores, piscatores, ut ait Terentius, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: cum scurris fartor, Hor. S. 2, 3, 229 (v. Dillenb. ad loc.).—**B.** A sausage-maker (only once in the doubtful passage): de nostro saepe edunt, quod fartores faciunt, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 12 (dub.: Spengel, qui custodem oblectant).—**II.** Transf.: fartores nomenclatores, qui clam velut infercirent nomina salutorum in aurem candidati, Paul. ex Fest. p. 88, 15 Müll.; cf. fartori nomenclatori, Placid. p. 464.

fartum, *i, n.*, v. farcio fin.

fartūra (also **fartūra**), *ae, f.* [farcio]. **I.** A cramming, fattening of fowls, Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 3; Col. 8, 9, 1; 8, 7 fin.—**II.** The filling up, rubble, of a wall, Vitr. 2, 8 med.

1. fartus, *a, um, Part.*, from farcio.

2. fartus (fartus), *ūs, m.* [farcio], stuffing, for the usual fartum (v. farcio fin.), Arn. 7, 231.

fas, *indecl. n.* [root fa-, cf. for; Gr. φημι, φά-ναι]. **I.** Orig. belonging to the relig.

lang., the dictates of religion, divine law; opp. to jus, or human law (rare; cf. also: aequitas, justitia): jus ac fas omne delere, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6; cf.: festis quaedam exercere diebus Fas et jura sinunt, Verg. G. 1, 269: contra fas, contra auspicia, contra omnes divinas atque humanas religiones, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 34.—Personified: audi Jupiter, audite Fines, audiat Fas, Liv. 1, 32, 6: prima deum Fas quae Themis est Graiis, Aus. Technop. Idyll. 12: Fas omne mundi, i. e. the gods, Sen. Herc. Fur. 658.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A court-day, i. q. fastus (ante-class.): dies qui vocatur sic: QVANDO REX COMMITTITUR, Fas, Varr. L. L. 6, §§ 31, 32.—**B.** In gen. (justice, equity, but usu. to be translated as an adjective), right, proper, allowable, lawful, fit, permitted; hence, possible (the predominant meaning of the word in prose and poetry; esp. freq. in the phrase fas est, with a subject-clause): fas, justum, pium, aequum subijci possunt honestati, Quint. 3, 8, 26: cum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum Discernunt avidi, Hor. C. 1, 18, 10; Ov. M. 6, 585; cf.: quippe ubi fas verum atque nefas, Verg. G. 1, 505; Hor. Epod. 5, 87: jusque fasque est, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 22: si jus, si fas est, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 27: sicut fas jusque est, Liv. 7, 31, 3: ut eum nihil delectaret, quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic. Mil. 16, 43; cf.: quoad fas esset, quoad liceret, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19; and: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, id. Rep. 3, 22: si me fas est orare etiam abs te, pater, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 102: quid non adeptus est, quod homini fas esset optare? Cic. Lael. 3, 11: si eos hoc nomine appellari fas est, id. Mur. 37, 80: non esse fas, Germanos superare, si, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 50 fin.: neque fas esse existimant, ea litteris mandare, id. ib. 6, 14, 3: ad quos (libellos) interim respicere fas sit, Quint. 10, 7, 31: velut si aliter facere fas non sit, id. 2, 13, 1; 8, 3, 36; 10, 2, 9; 12, 7, 1: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. C. 4, 4, 22: fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis, there is every reason, Verg. A. 5, 800: si hoc fas est dictu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: neque id me facere fas existimo, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 11: fas habere, id. Trin. 2, 2, 11; Quint. 3, 8, 13; Tac. A. 14, 30; id. G. 9: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 6; 6, 23 fin.: fas prohibet, etc., Ov. Tr. 2, 205: contra quam fas erat, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. C. 3, 29, 32: fas omne abruptum, every right, obligation, Verg. A. 3, 55: exuere, Tac. H. 3, 5: et foedera respicere, id. ib. 4, 67; cf.: hostium quoque jus et sacra legationis et fas gentium rupit, the law of nations, id. A. 1, 42; so in Tac. freq. = jus: patriae, the right, claim of one's native land, id. ib. 2, 10: armorum, id. H. 4, 58: disciplinae, id. A. 1, 19 al.

II. Transf. **A.** A court-day, i. q. fastus (ante-class.): dies qui vocatur sic: QVANDO REX COMMITTITUR, Fas, Varr. L. L. 6, §§ 31, 32.—**B.** In gen. (justice, equity, but usu. to be translated as an adjective), right, proper, allowable, lawful, fit, permitted; hence, possible (the predominant meaning of the word in prose and poetry; esp. freq. in the phrase fas est, with a subject-clause): fas, justum, pium, aequum subijci possunt honestati, Quint. 3, 8, 26: cum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum Discernunt avidi, Hor. C. 1, 18, 10; Ov. M. 6, 585; cf.: quippe ubi fas verum atque nefas, Verg. G. 1, 505; Hor. Epod. 5, 87: jusque fasque est, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 22: si jus, si fas est, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 27: sicut fas jusque est, Liv. 7, 31, 3: ut eum nihil delectaret, quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic. Mil. 16, 43; cf.: quoad fas esset, quoad liceret, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19; and: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, id. Rep. 3, 22: si me fas est orare etiam abs te, pater, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 102: quid non adeptus est, quod homini fas esset optare? Cic. Lael. 3, 11: si eos hoc nomine appellari fas est, id. Mur. 37, 80: non esse fas, Germanos superare, si, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 50 fin.: neque fas esse existimant, ea litteris mandare, id. ib. 6, 14, 3: ad quos (libellos) interim respicere fas sit, Quint. 10, 7, 31: velut si aliter facere fas non sit, id. 2, 13, 1; 8, 3, 36; 10, 2, 9; 12, 7, 1: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. C. 4, 4, 22: fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis, there is every reason, Verg. A. 5, 800: si hoc fas est dictu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: neque id me facere fas existimo, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 11: fas habere, id. Trin. 2, 2, 11; Quint. 3, 8, 13; Tac. A. 14, 30; id. G. 9: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 6; 6, 23 fin.: fas prohibet, etc., Ov. Tr. 2, 205: contra quam fas erat, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. C. 3, 29, 32: fas omne abruptum, every right, obligation, Verg. A. 3, 55: exuere, Tac. H. 3, 5: et foedera respicere, id. ib. 4, 67; cf.: hostium quoque jus et sacra legationis et fas gentium rupit, the law of nations, id. A. 1, 42; so in Tac. freq. = jus: patriae, the right, claim of one's native land, id. ib. 2, 10: armorum, id. H. 4, 58: disciplinae, id. A. 1, 19 al.

II. Transf. **A.** A court-day, i. q. fastus (ante-class.): dies qui vocatur sic: QVANDO REX COMMITTITUR, Fas, Varr. L. L. 6, §§ 31, 32.—**B.** In gen. (justice, equity, but usu. to be translated as an adjective), right, proper, allowable, lawful, fit, permitted; hence, possible (the predominant meaning of the word in prose and poetry; esp. freq. in the phrase fas est, with a subject-clause): fas, justum, pium, aequum subijci possunt honestati, Quint. 3, 8, 26: cum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum Discernunt avidi, Hor. C. 1, 18, 10; Ov. M. 6, 585; cf.: quippe ubi fas verum atque nefas, Verg. G. 1, 505; Hor. Epod. 5, 87: jusque fasque est, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 22: si jus, si fas est, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 27: sicut fas jusque est, Liv. 7, 31, 3: ut eum nihil delectaret, quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic. Mil. 16, 43; cf.: quoad fas esset, quoad liceret, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19; and: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, id. Rep. 3, 22: si me fas est orare etiam abs te, pater, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 102: quid non adeptus est, quod homini fas esset optare? Cic. Lael. 3, 11: si eos hoc nomine appellari fas est, id. Mur. 37, 80: non esse fas, Germanos superare, si, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 50 fin.: neque fas esse existimant, ea litteris mandare, id. ib. 6, 14, 3: ad quos (libellos) interim respicere fas sit, Quint. 10, 7, 31: velut si aliter facere fas non sit, id. 2, 13, 1; 8, 3, 36; 10, 2, 9; 12, 7, 1: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. C. 4, 4, 22: fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis, there is every reason, Verg. A. 5, 800: si hoc fas est dictu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: neque id me facere fas existimo, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 11: fas habere, id. Trin. 2, 2, 11; Quint. 3, 8, 13; Tac. A. 14, 30; id. G. 9: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 6; 6, 23 fin.: fas prohibet, etc., Ov. Tr. 2, 205: contra quam fas erat, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. C. 3, 29, 32: fas omne abruptum, every right, obligation, Verg. A. 3, 55: exuere, Tac. H. 3, 5: et foedera respicere, id. ib. 4, 67; cf.: hostium quoque jus et sacra legationis et fas gentium rupit, the law of nations, id. A. 1, 42; so in Tac. freq. = jus: patriae, the right, claim of one's native land, id. ib. 2, 10: armorum, id. H. 4, 58: disciplinae, id. A. 1, 19 al.

II. Transf. **A.** A court-day, i. q. fastus (ante-class.): dies qui vocatur sic: QVANDO REX COMMITTITUR, Fas, Varr. L. L. 6, §§ 31, 32.—**B.** In gen. (justice, equity, but usu. to be translated as an adjective), right, proper, allowable, lawful, fit, permitted; hence, possible (the predominant meaning of the word in prose and poetry; esp. freq. in the phrase fas est, with a subject-clause): fas, justum, pium, aequum subijci possunt honestati, Quint. 3, 8, 26: cum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum Discernunt avidi, Hor. C. 1, 18, 10; Ov. M. 6, 585; cf.: quippe ubi fas verum atque nefas, Verg. G. 1, 505; Hor. Epod. 5, 87: jusque fasque est, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 22: si jus, si fas est, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 27: sicut fas jusque est, Liv. 7, 31, 3: ut eum nihil delectaret, quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic. Mil. 16, 43; cf.: quoad fas esset, quoad liceret, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19; and: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, id. Rep. 3, 22: si me fas est orare etiam abs te, pater, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 102: quid non adeptus est, quod homini fas esset optare? Cic. Lael. 3, 11: si eos hoc nomine appellari fas est, id. Mur. 37, 80: non esse fas, Germanos superare, si, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 50 fin.: neque fas esse existimant, ea litteris mandare, id. ib. 6, 14, 3: ad quos (libellos) interim respicere fas sit, Quint. 10, 7, 31: velut si aliter facere fas non sit, id. 2, 13, 1; 8, 3, 36; 10, 2, 9; 12, 7, 1: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. C. 4, 4, 22: fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis, there is every reason, Verg. A. 5, 800: si hoc fas est dictu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: neque id me facere fas existimo, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 11: fas habere, id. Trin. 2, 2, 11; Quint. 3, 8, 13; Tac. A. 14, 30; id. G. 9: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 6; 6, 23 fin.: fas prohibet, etc., Ov. Tr. 2, 205: contra quam fas erat, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. C. 3, 29, 32: fas omne abruptum, every right, obligation, Verg. A. 3, 55: exuere, Tac. H. 3, 5: et foedera respicere, id. ib. 4, 67; cf.: hostium quoque jus et sacra legationis et fas gentium rupit, the law of nations, id. A. 1, 42; so in Tac. freq. = jus: patriae, the right, claim of one's native land, id. ib. 2, 10: armorum, id. H. 4, 58: disciplinae, id. A. 1, 19 al.

II. Transf. **A.** A court-day, i. q. fastus (ante-class.): dies qui vocatur sic: QVANDO REX COMMITTITUR, Fas, Varr. L. L. 6, §§ 31, 32.—**B.** In gen. (justice, equity, but usu. to be translated as an adjective), right, proper, allowable, lawful, fit, permitted; hence, possible (the predominant meaning of the word in prose and poetry; esp. freq. in the phrase fas est, with a subject-clause): fas, justum, pium, aequum subijci possunt honestati, Quint. 3, 8, 26: cum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum Discernunt avidi, Hor. C. 1, 18, 10; Ov. M. 6, 585; cf.: quippe ubi fas verum atque nefas, Verg. G. 1, 505; Hor. Epod. 5, 87: jusque fasque est, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 22: si jus, si fas est, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 27: sicut fas jusque est, Liv. 7, 31, 3: ut eum nihil delectaret, quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic. Mil. 16, 43; cf.: quoad fas esset, quoad liceret, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19; and: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, id. Rep. 3, 22: si me fas est orare etiam abs te, pater, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 102: quid non adeptus est, quod homini fas esset optare? Cic. Lael. 3, 11: si eos hoc nomine appellari fas est, id. Mur. 37, 80: non esse fas, Germanos superare, si, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 50 fin.: neque fas esse existimant, ea litteris mandare, id. ib. 6, 14, 3: ad quos (libellos) interim respicere fas sit, Quint. 10, 7, 31: velut si aliter facere fas non sit, id. 2, 13, 1; 8, 3, 36; 10, 2, 9; 12, 7, 1: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. C. 4, 4, 22: fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis, there is every reason, Verg. A. 5, 800: si hoc fas est dictu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: neque id me facere fas existimo, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 11: fas habere, id. Trin. 2, 2, 11; Quint. 3, 8, 13; Tac. A. 14, 30; id. G. 9: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 6; 6, 23 fin.: fas prohibet, etc., Ov. Tr. 2, 205: contra quam fas erat, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. C. 3, 29, 32: fas omne abruptum, every right, obligation, Verg. A. 3, 55: exuere, Tac. H. 3, 5: et foedera respicere, id. ib. 4, 67; cf.: hostium quoque jus et sacra legationis et fas gentium rupit, the law of nations, id. A. 1, 42; so in Tac. freq. = jus: patriae, the right, claim of one's native land, id. ib. 2, 10: armorum, id. H. 4, 58: disciplinae, id. A. 1, 19 al.

II. Transf. **A.** A court-day, i. q. fastus (ante-class.): dies qui vocatur sic: QVANDO REX COMMITTITUR, Fas, Varr. L. L. 6, §§ 31, 32.—**B.** In gen. (justice, equity, but usu. to be translated as an adjective), right, proper, allowable, lawful, fit, permitted; hence, possible (the predominant meaning of the word in prose and poetry; esp. freq. in the phrase fas est, with a subject-clause): fas, justum, pium, aequum subijci possunt honestati, Quint. 3, 8, 26: cum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum Discernunt avidi, Hor. C. 1, 18, 10; Ov. M. 6, 585; cf.: quippe ubi fas verum atque nefas, Verg. G. 1, 505; Hor. Epod. 5, 87: jusque fasque est, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 22: si jus, si fas est, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 27: sicut fas jusque est, Liv. 7, 31, 3: ut eum nihil delectaret, quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic. Mil. 16, 43; cf.: quoad fas esset, quoad liceret, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19; and: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, id. Rep. 3, 22: si me fas est orare etiam abs te, pater, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 102: quid non adeptus est, quod homini fas esset optare? Cic. Lael. 3, 11: si eos hoc nomine appellari fas est, id. Mur. 37, 80: non esse fas, Germanos superare, si, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 50 fin.: neque fas esse existimant, ea litteris mandare, id. ib. 6, 14, 3: ad quos (libellos) interim respicere fas sit, Quint. 10, 7, 31: velut si aliter facere fas non sit, id. 2, 13, 1; 8, 3, 36; 10, 2, 9; 12, 7, 1: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. C. 4, 4, 22: fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis, there is every reason, Verg. A. 5, 800: si hoc fas est dictu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: neque id me facere fas existimo, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 11: fas habere, id. Trin. 2, 2, 11; Quint. 3, 8, 13; Tac. A. 14, 30; id. G. 9: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 6; 6, 23 fin.: fas prohibet, etc., Ov. Tr. 2, 205: contra quam fas erat, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. C. 3, 29, 32: fas omne abruptum, every right, obligation, Verg. A. 3, 55: exuere, Tac. H. 3, 5: et foedera respicere, id. ib. 4, 67; cf.: hostium quoque jus et sacra legationis et fas gentium rupit, the law of nations, id. A. 1, 42; so in Tac. freq. = jus: patriae, the right, claim of one's native land, id. ib. 2, 10: armorum, id. H. 4, 58: disciplinae, id. A. 1, 19 al.

II. Transf. **A.** A court-day, i. q. fastus (ante-class.): dies qui vocatur sic: QVANDO REX COMMITTITUR, Fas, Varr. L. L. 6, §§ 31, 32.—**B.** In gen. (justice, equity, but usu. to be translated as an adjective), right, proper, allowable, lawful, fit, permitted; hence, possible (the predominant meaning of the word in prose and poetry; esp. freq. in the phrase fas est, with a subject-clause): fas, justum, pium, aequum subijci possunt honestati, Quint. 3, 8, 26: cum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum Discernunt avidi, Hor. C. 1, 18, 10; Ov. M. 6, 585; cf.: quippe ubi fas verum atque nefas, Verg. G. 1, 505; Hor. Epod. 5, 87: jusque fasque est, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 22: si jus, si fas est, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 27: sicut fas jusque est, Liv. 7, 31, 3: ut eum nihil delectaret, quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic. Mil. 16, 43; cf.: quoad fas esset, quoad liceret, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19; and: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, id. Rep. 3, 22: si me fas est orare etiam abs te, pater, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 102: quid non adeptus est, quod homini fas esset optare? Cic. Lael. 3, 11: si eos hoc nomine appellari fas est, id. Mur. 37, 80: non esse fas, Germanos superare, si, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 50 fin.: neque fas esse existimant, ea litteris mandare, id. ib. 6, 14, 3: ad quos (libellos) interim respicere fas sit, Quint. 10, 7, 31: velut si aliter facere fas non sit, id. 2, 13, 1; 8, 3, 36; 10, 2, 9; 12, 7, 1: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. C. 4, 4, 22: fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis, there is every reason, Verg. A. 5, 800: si hoc fas est dictu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: neque id me facere fas existimo, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 11: fas habere, id. Trin. 2, 2, 11; Quint. 3, 8, 13; Tac. A. 14, 30; id. G. 9: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 6; 6, 23 fin.: fas prohibet, etc., Ov. Tr. 2, 205: contra quam fas erat, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. C. 3, 29, 32: fas omne abruptum, every right, obligation, Verg. A. 3, 55: exuere, Tac. H. 3, 5: et foedera respicere, id. ib. 4, 67; cf.: hostium quoque jus et sacra legationis et fas gentium rupit, the law of nations, id. A. 1, 42; so in Tac. freq. = jus: patriae, the right, claim of one's native land, id. ib. 2, 10: armorum, id. H. 4, 58: disciplinae, id. A. 1, 19 al.

II. Transf. **A.** A court-day, i. q. fastus (ante-class.): dies qui vocatur sic: QVANDO REX COMMITTITUR, Fas, Varr. L. L. 6, §§ 31, 32.—**B.** In gen. (justice, equity, but usu. to be translated as an adjective), right, proper, allowable, lawful, fit, permitted; hence, possible (the predominant meaning of the word in prose and poetry; esp. freq. in the phrase fas est, with a subject-clause): fas, justum, pium, aequum subijci possunt honestati, Quint. 3, 8, 26: cum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum Discernunt avidi, Hor. C. 1, 18, 10; Ov. M. 6, 585; cf.: quippe ubi fas verum atque nefas, Verg. G. 1, 505; Hor. Epod. 5, 87: jusque fasque est, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 22: si jus, si fas est, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 27: sicut fas jusque est, Liv. 7, 31, 3: ut eum nihil delectaret, quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic. Mil. 16, 43; cf.: quoad fas esset, quoad liceret, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19; and: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, id. Rep. 3, 22: si me fas est orare etiam abs te, pater, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 102: quid non adeptus est, quod homini fas esset optare? Cic. Lael. 3, 11: si eos hoc nomine appellari fas est, id. Mur. 37, 80: non esse fas, Germanos superare, si, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 50 fin.: neque fas esse existimant, ea litteris mandare, id. ib. 6, 14, 3: ad quos (libellos) interim respicere fas sit, Quint. 10, 7, 31: velut si aliter facere fas non sit, id. 2, 13, 1; 8, 3, 36; 10, 2, 9; 12, 7, 1: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. C. 4, 4, 22: fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis, there is every reason, Verg. A. 5, 800: si hoc fas est dictu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: neque id me facere fas existimo, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 11: fas habere, id. Trin. 2, 2, 11; Quint. 3, 8, 13; Tac. A. 14, 30; id. G. 9: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 6; 6, 23 fin.: fas prohibet, etc., Ov. Tr. 2, 205: contra quam fas erat, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. C. 3, 29, 32: fas omne abruptum, every right, obligation, Verg. A. 3, 55: exuere, Tac. H. 3, 5: et foedera respicere, id. ib. 4, 67; cf.: hostium quoque jus et sacra legationis et fas gentium rupit, the law of nations, id. A. 1, 42; so in Tac. freq. = jus: patriae, the right, claim of one's native land, id. ib. 2, 10: armorum, id. H. 4, 58: disciplinae, id. A. 1, 19 al.

II. Transf. **A.** A court-day, i. q. fastus (ante-class.): dies qui vocatur sic: QVANDO REX COMMITTITUR, Fas, Varr. L. L. 6, §§ 31, 32.—**B.** In gen. (justice, equity, but usu. to be translated as an adjective), right, proper, allowable, lawful, fit, permitted; hence, possible (the predominant meaning of the word in prose and poetry; esp. freq. in the phrase fas est, with a subject-clause): fas, justum, pium, aequum subijci possunt honestati, Quint. 3, 8, 26: cum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum Discernunt avidi, Hor. C. 1, 18, 10; Ov. M. 6, 585; cf.: quippe ubi fas verum atque nefas, Verg. G. 1, 505; Hor. Epod. 5, 87: jusque fasque est, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 22: si jus, si fas est, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 27: sicut fas jusque est, Liv. 7, 31, 3: ut eum nihil delectaret, quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic. Mil. 16, 43; cf.: quoad fas esset, quoad liceret, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19; and: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, id. Rep. 3, 22: si me fas est orare etiam abs te, pater, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 102: quid non adeptus est, quod homini fas esset optare? Cic. Lael. 3, 11: si eos hoc nomine appellari fas est, id. Mur. 37, 80: non esse fas, Germanos superare, si, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 50 fin.: neque fas esse existimant, ea litteris mandare, id. ib. 6, 14, 3: ad quos (libellos) interim respicere fas sit, Quint. 10, 7, 31: velut si aliter facere fas

criminals were scourged and beheaded. **A.** Prop.: lictores duo, duo viminei fasces virgarum, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 26: ut sibi (Tullo Hostilio) duodecim lictores cum fascibus anteire liceret, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 17: anteabant lictores cum fascibus duobus, id. Agr. 2, 34, 93: fasces praetoribus praeferebantur, id. Verr. 2, 6, 9, § 22: Publicola statim secures de fascibus demi iussit, id. Rep. 2, 31: tum demissi populo fasces, *lowered* (as a mark of respect) *before the people*, id. ib. 1, 40, 62; cf.: P. Valerius fasces primus demitti iussit, id. ib. 2, 31; for which: (P. Valerius) submitiss fasces in contionem descendit, Liv. 2, 7, 7; cf. under B.: paulo ante dimissi fasces, *surrendered*, Plin. Pan. 61, 7: praecedebant incompta signa, versi fasces, at the funeral of Germanicus, Tac. A. 3, 2, *init.*: neque in litteris, neque in fascibus insignia laurea praetulit, Caes. B. C. 3, 71, 3; cf.: visus C. Marius cum fascibus laureatis, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59; so, laureati, id. Att. 8, 3, 5: imperatorii, Tac. A. 13, 9.—**(2.)** Meton., a high office, esp. the consulship (poet.): qui petere a populo fasces saevaeque securis imbibit, Lucr. 3, 1009: illum non populi fasces, non purpura regum Flexit, Verg. G. 2, 495: ut si Detulerit fasces indigno, detrahet idem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 34; id. S. 1, 6, 97: et titulis et fascibus olim Major habebatur donandi gloria, Juv. 5, 110; Sil. 11, 152.—Of royalty: diadema Quirini Et fasces meruit, Juv. 8, 260.—***B.** Trop., to give place, to acknowledge one's inferiority: cum tibi aetas nostra jam cederet fascesque summitteret, Cic. Brut. 6, 22.

fāselāria, ium, v. phaselaria.

fāselus, faseolus, v. phas.

fasiānus, i, m., v. phas.

fassus, a, um, Part., from fateor.

fasti, ōrum, m., v. 1. fastus.

fastidibilis, e, adj. [fastidio]; act., *nauseous, loathsome, disagreeable* (post-class. and very rare): iudicia, Tert. Anim. 33 fin.

fastidienter, adv., *disdainfully, scornfully*; v. fastidio fin.

***fastidiliter**, adv. [fastidio], with disgust: Varr. ap. Non. 112, 11.

fastidio, īvi, or īi, ūtum, 4, v. n. and a. [fastidium], to feel disgust, loathing, or nausea, to shrink or flinch from any thing unpleasant to the taste, smell, hearing, etc.; to loathe, dislike, despise (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; cf.: taedet, reprobo, reicio, respuo, repudio). **I.** Lit. **A.** Neutr.: bi bendum hercle hoc est, ne nega: quid hic fastidis? Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 33; cf.: fastidientis stomachi est multa degustare, Sen. Ep. 2: majus infundam tibi Fastidienti poculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 78: ut fastidis! Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 58.—**B.** Act. (perh. not till the Aug. per.): num esuriens fastidis omnia praeter Pavonem rhombumque? Hor. S. 1, 2, 115: olus, id. Ep. 1, 17, 15: pulmentarium, Phaedr. 3, 7, 23: cactus in cibis, Plin. 21, 16, 57, § 97: fluviale lupum, Col. 8, 16, 4: vinum, Poët. ap. Suet. Tib. 59: euphorbiae succus fastidiendum odorem habet, *disgusting*, Plin. 25, 7, 38, § 79: aures... redundantia ac nimia fastidiunt, Quint. 9, 4, 116.—**II.** Trop., of mental aversion, to be disdainful, scornful, haughty; to disdain, despise, scorn. **A.** Neutr.: ut fastidit gloriosus! Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 34: vide ut fastidit simia! id. Most. 4, 2, 4: in recte factis saepe fastidiunt, Cic. Mil. 16, 42.—(β) With gen. (like taedet): fastidit mei, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 67; so, mei, Titin. ap. Non. 496, 15: bonorum, Lucil. ib. 18.—**B.** Act. (perh. not before the Aug. per.). (a) With acc. (populus) nisi quae terris semota suisque Temporibus defuncta videt, fastidit et odit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 22: vilice silvarum et agelli, Quem tu fastidis, id. Ep. 1, 14, 2: lacus et rivos apertos, id. ib. 1, 3, 11: vitium amici, id. S. 1, 3, 44: preces alicujus, Liv. 34, 5, 13: hoc lucrum, Quint. 1, 1, 18: grammatices elementa tamquam parva, id. 1, 4, 6: minores, Mart. 3, 31, 5: omnes duces post Alexandrum, Just. 14, 2: dominationibus aliis fastiditus (i. e. a prioribus principibus despectus), Tac. A. 13, 1: ut quae dicendo refutae non possumus, quasi fastidiendo calcemus, Quint. 5, 13, 22: oluscula, Juv. 11, 80.—Of inanim. or abstr. subjects: te cum fastidierit popina dives, etc., Mart. 5, 44, 10:

somnus agrestium Lenis virorum non humiles domos Fastidit umbrosamve ripam, Hor. C. 3, 1, 23.—In the part. perf.: laudatus abunde, Non fastiditus si tibi, lector, ero, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 31; cf.: aliquem non fastiditis annumerare viris, id. ib. 2, 120: vetulus bos, ab ingrato jam fastiditus aratro, Juv. 10, 270.—In the neutr. absol.: res ardua vetustis novitate dare... fastiditis gratiam, etc., Plin. H. N. praef. § 15.—In the part. ful. pass. with supine: quia (verba) dictu fastidientia sunt, Val. Max. 9, 13, 2.—(β) With an object-clause: a me fastidit amari, Ov. R. Am. 305: jocorum legere fastidis genus, Phaedr. 4, 7, 2; Petr. 127: fastidit praestare hanc inferioribus curam, Quint. 2, 3, 4: fastidit balsamum alibi nasci, Plin. 16, 32, 59, § 135: an creditis, aequo animo iis servire, quorum reges esse fastidiant? Curt. 4, 14, 16 et saep.: ne fastidieris nos in sacerdotum numerum accipere, Liv. 10, 8, 7: plebs coepit fastidire, munus vulgatum a civibus isse in socios, id. 2, 41, 4; Quint. 5, 11, 39.—Hence, **1.** Adv.: **fastidienter**, *disdainfully, scornfully*: parentibus fastidienter appellatis, App. M. 5, p. 166, 11.—**2.** Part.: **fastiditus**, a, um, in act. signif., *disdaining, despising* (post-Aug.): ne me putes studia fastiditum, Petr. 48.

fastidiose, adv., v. fastidiosus fin.

fastidiosus, a, um, adj. [fastidium], full of disgust or aversion. **I.** Pass., that feels disgust, squeamish, disdainful, scornful, fastidious (class.). **A.** Lit.: vaccae fastidiosae fiunt, Varr. R. 2, 5, 15: aurium sensus fastidiosissimus, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 32: quod ille fastidiosus est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 18.—**B.** Trop.: quamvis fastidiosus aedilis est, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 42: in superiores contumax, in aequos et pares fastidiosus, in inferiores crudelis, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52: ex hac infinita licentia haec summa cogitur, ut ita fastidiosae, mollesque mentes evadant civium, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 43 fin.: Antonius facilis in causis recipiendis erat, fastidiosior Crassus, Cic. Brut. 57, 207.—With gen.: C. Memmius perfectus litteris, sed Graecis: fastidiosus sane Latinarum, id. ib. 70, 247: dominus terrae Fastidiosus, Hor. C. 3, 1, 37: aestimator, i. e. that rates altogether too high, Sen. Ben. 1, 11: fastidiosissimum mancipium, i. e. excessively haughty, proud, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 14: est res difficilis, ardua, fastidiosa, id. ib. 6, 17, 5.—**II.** Act., that creates disgust, disgusting, loathsome, disagreeable (very rare; not in Cic.): fastidiosam desere coepim, Hor. C. 3, 29, 9: fastidiosa tristis aegrimonia, id. Epod. 17, 73.—Hence, **fastidiose**, adv., *squeamishly, scornfully, disdainfully, fastidiously* (freq. in Cic.; elsewhere very rare): huic ego jam stomachans fastidiose, Immo ex Sicilia, inquam, Cic. Planc. 27, 65: spectare, id. de Or. 1, 61, 258; cf.: diligenter et prope fastidiose judicare, id. ib. 1, 26, 118: lente ac fastidiose probare, id. Att. 2, 1, 1: recipior in coetum, Phaedr. 3 prol. 23: venditare aliquid, Petr. 13.—Comp.: fastidiosius ad hoc genus sermonis accedere, Cic. de Or. 2, 89, 364.

fastiditas, ātis, f., i. q. fastidium, a loathing, aversion, Cassiod. Var. 7, 1 fin.

fastiditus, a, um, Part., from fastidio.

fastidium, īi, n. [cf. 2. fastus], a loathing, aversion for any thing, esp. for any sort of enjoyment (very freq. and class.; cf. taedium, nausea, etc.). **I.** Lit., *nausea, squeamishness, loathing, distaste* for food: cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25: mel fastidium creat, Plin. 22, 24, 50, § 109: fastidium abigere, id. 23, 9, 81, § 161: auferre, id. 19, 8, 38, § 127: discutere, id. 23, 1, 27, § 54: detrahare, id. 22, 25, 74, § 155.—In plur.: magna movet stomacho fastidia, etc., Hor. S. 2, 4, 78; 2, 2, 14; 2, 6, 86; Juv. 14, 184; Plin. 26, 7, 25, § 41 al.—**2.** Esp. of a spoiled, pampered taste, *niceness, daintiness, delicacy*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 18: tantum in illis esse fastidium, ut nolent attingere nisi eodem die captum piscem, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18; cf. Vulg. Ezech. 16, 31.—**B.** Transf. to sight: oculorum in hominum insolentium indignitate fastidium, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2.—**II.** Trop., *dislike, aversion, disgust, fastidiousness*. **A.** In gen.: ab aliqua re celerrime fastidio quodam et satietate abalienari, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98; cf.: si (eloquentia) et ex copia sa-

tietatem et ex amplitudine fastidium tulerit, Quint. 5, 14, 30: nescis quantum interdum afferat hominibus fastidii, quantum satietatis, Cic. Mur. 9, 21: satiari fastidium similitudinis, id. de Or. 3, 50, 193: nulla voluptas est, quae non assidue fastidium pariat, Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 81: vitato assidue fastidio, Suet. Tib. 10: rudem esse omnino in nostris poetis, aut inertissimae segnitiae est, aut fastidii delicatissimi, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5: quae habent ad res certas vitiosam offensionem atque fastidium, id. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: audiendi, id. Opt. Gen. 4, 12: insolens domesticarum rerum, id. Fin. 1, 3, 10: omnis stultitia laborat fastidio sui, Sen. Ep. 9 fin.: nec id fit fastidio meo, Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 20: ne sit fastidio Graecos sequi, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 8: ipsum lignum in fastidio est, is *despised*, id. 12, 19, 42, § 91; cf.: aliquid fastidio dammare, id. 11, 2, 1, § 4: non omnia (i. e. arbores) in omnibus locis nasci docuimus, nec translata vivere: hoc alias fastidio evenit, *fastidious or delicate nature*, id. 16, 32, 58, § 134.—In plur.: non tam ea, quae recta essent, probari, quam quae prava sunt, fastidiis adhaerescere, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 258; cf.: spectatoris fastidia ferre superbi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 215: opem ferre poetis antiquis contra fastidia nostra, id. S. 1, 10, 7: matri longa decem tulerunt fastidia menses, Verg. E. 4, 61.—**B.** In partic. (with the notion of fastus predominating), *scornful contempt, haughtiness, pride* (syn.: elatio, vanitas, arrogantia, superbia, fastus): ex eorum (divitiarum) fastidio et superbia (regna) nata esse commemorant, Cic. Rep. 1, 32 Mos. N. cr.; cf.: superbiarum magno opere, fastidium arrogantiamque fugiamus, id. Off. 1, 26, 90; id. Agr. 1, 7, 20; cf.: superbia et fastidio amplissimos honores repudiare, Plin. Pan. 55, 4: si essent arrogantes, non possem ferre fastidium, id. Phil. 10, 9, 18: efferri fastidio et contumacia, Cic. Lael. 15, 54.—In plur.: superba patii fastidia? Verg. E. 2, 15: oderunt fastidia divi, Tib. 1, 8, 69: qui tulerit Merces fastidia longa superbae, Calp. E. 11, 50: veteris fastidia quercus, Juv. 14, 184.

fastigatē, adv., v. fastigio fin.

fastigatio, ōnis, f. [fastigo], a sharpening to a point, pointing (post-Aug. and very rare): ut fastigatio laevi descendat cuneo, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 106: recta, App. Flor. 2, 364.

fastigatus, a, um, Part. and Pa., from fastigo.

fastigium, īi, n. [cf. Sanscr. bhr̥sh̥tis, corner, rim; Gr. ἀ-φάστρον, aplustria, the ornamented stern of a ship; O. H. Germ. brort, the prow, the top of a gable, a gable end, pediment (syn.: cacumen, culmen, vertex, apex). **I.** Prop.: Capitoli fastigium illud et ceterarum aedium non venustus, sed necessitas ipsa fabricata est... utilitatem templi fastigii dignitas consecuta est, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180; cf.: fastigia aliquot templorum a culminibus abrupta, Liv. 40, 2, 3: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Verg. A. 2, 458; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 14.—Hence, meton. the roof of a house, Verg. A. 8, 491; 9, 568; Val. Fl. 2, 235: habere pulvinar, simulacrum, fastigium, flaminem, id. Phil. 2, 43, 110; cf. of the same: omnes unum in principem congesti honores: circa templa imagines... suggestus in curia, fastigium in domo, mensis in caelo, Flor. 4, 2 fin.: Romae signa eorum sunt in Palatina aede Apollinis in fastigio, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 13; cf. id. 35, 12, 43, § 152; Vitruv. 3, 2.—Transf.: operi tamquam fastigium imponere, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 33.—**B.** Transf. **1.** The extreme part, extremity of a thing, whether above or below. **a.** Top, height, summit: colles... pari altitudinis fastigio oppidum cingebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 69, 4: opus nondum aquae fastigium aequabat, Curt. 4, 2, 19: summi operis, id. 4, 2, 8: jamque agger aequaverat summae fastigia terrae, id. 8, 10, 31: aequilum ova rotunda, reliqua fere fastigio acuminata, Plin. 10, 52, 74, § 145: gracilias (arundinis) nodis distincta leni fastigio tenuatur in cacumina, id. 16, 36, 64, § 158; cf.: cornua in leve fastigium exacuta, id. 11, 37, 45, § 124; 16, 33, 60, § 141; Vulg. 2 Reg. 18, 24.—In plur., Lucr. 4, 827: muri, Val. Fl. 2, 553: fontis fastigium, i. e. the height on which the fountain sprang up, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41, 5.—**b.** The lower part, depth: forsitan et scrobibus quae sint fastigia, quaeres,

what should be the depth of the trenches, Verg. G. 2, 288.—**2.** (From the sloping form of the gable.) *A slope, declivity, descent*: ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 45, 5: jugum paulo leniore fastigio, id. ib. 2, 24, 3: iniquum loci ad declivitatem fastigium, id. B. G. 7, 85, 4: rupes leniore submissa fastigio, Curt. 6, 11: capreoli molli fastigio, Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 3; 2, 24, 3: muscoli, id. ib. 2, 11, 1: scrobes paulatim angustiore ad infimum fastigio, i. e. *gradually narrowing from top to bottom*, id. B. G. 7, 73, 5; cf.: si (fossa) fastigium habet, ut (aqua) exeat e fundo, Varr. R. 1, 14, 2.—**3.** In the later grammarians, an accent placed over a word, Mart. Cap. 3, § 264; § 268 al.; Diom. p. 428 F.

II. Trop. A. The highest part, summit, the highest degree, most exalted rank or dignity (perh. only since the Aug. per.): quicquid numinum hanc Romani imperii molem in amplissimum terrarum orbis fastigium extulit, Vell. 2, 131, 1; cf.: sic fit, ut dei summum inter homines fastigium servent, Plin. Pan. 52, 2: et quoad usque ad memoriam nostram tribuniciis consularibusque certatum viribus est, dictaturae semper altius fastigium fuit, Liv. 6, 38 fin.; cf.: in consulare fastigium vehi, Vell. 2, 69, 1: ad regium fastigium evehere aliquem, Val. Max. 1, 6, 1: alii cives ejusdem fastigii, Liv. 3, 35, 9: stare in fastigio eloquentiae, Quint. 12, 1, 20: rhetorice in tam sublime fastigium sine arte venisse, id. 2, 17, 3: et poësis ab Homero et Vergilio tantum fastigium accepit, et eloquentia a Demosthene, id. 12, 11, 26; cf.: magice in tantum fastigii adolevit, ut, etc., *grew into such esteem*, Plin. 30, 1, 1, § 2.—**2.** In gen., *dignity, rank, condition*: (M. Laetorio) curatio altior fastigio suo data est, Liv. 2, 27, 6; cf.: ampliora etiam humano fastigio decerni sibi passus est, Suet. Caes. 76: tamquam mortale fastigium egressus, Tac. A. 15, 74: animus super humanum fastigium elatus, Curt. 9, 10 med.: quales ex humili magna ad fastigia rerum extollit Fortuna, Juv. 3, 39.—**B.** A leading or chief point, head in a discourse; a principal sort or kind (rare): summa seque fastigia rerum, Verg. A. 1, 342: e quibus tribus fastigiis (agrorum) simplicibus, sorts, kinds, Varr. R. 1, 6, 2: propter haec tria fastigia formae discrimina quaedam sunt sationum, id. ib. 1, 5: haec atque hujusmodi tria fastigia agri, etc., id. ib. 1, 6, 6; cf. also: quo fastigio sit fundus, id. ib. 1, 20 fin. (and v. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 223): laudem relogo fastigia summa, Prisc. Laud. Anast. 148.

fastigo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [v. fastigium], to make pointed, to sharpen to a point, to raise or bring to a point (in the verb. finit. only post-Aug., not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: frumenta verno tempore fastigantur in stipulam, grow up into a straw with a sharpened point, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 52: folia in exilitatem fastigantur, id. 24, 19, 118, § 178: (terra) spatiosa modice paulatim se ipsa fastigat, Mel. 2, 1, 5: se mollior (Africa), id. 1, 4, 1; 3, 10, 5.—In the part. perf.: scutis super capita densatis, stantibus primis, secundis summissioribus... fastigatam, sicut tecta aedificiorum sunt, testimonium faciebant, Liv. 44, 9, 6: collis in modum metae in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus, id. 37, 27, 7: fastigatus in mucrone, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 89: fastigatā longitudine (margaritarum), id. 9, 35, 56, § 113.—**B.** Transf. **1.** (Cf. fastigium, I. B. 2.) Fastigatus, sloping up to a point, sloped; sloping down, steep, descending: collis leniter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 3: tigna... prona ac fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, id. ib. 4, 17, 4.—**2.** (Cf. I. B. 3.) In the later grammarians, to mark with an accent, to accent: ut fastigetur, longa brevisve fuit, Mart. Cap. 3, § 262.—**II. Trop.**, to elevate, exalt (late Lat.): qui statum celsitudinis tuae titulum parillitate fastigat, Sid. Ep. 3, 6: quamquam diademate crinem fastigatus eas, id. Carm. 2, 5.—Hence, **fastigatus**, a, um, P. a., high, exalted (late Lat.): ad arcem fastigatissimae felicitatis evectus, Sid. Ep. 2, 4: duo fastigatissimi consules, id. ib. 1, 9.—**Adv.**: **fastigatē**, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 4; id. B. C. 2, 10, 5.

fastosus, a, um, adj. [2. fastus], full of

pride, proud, haughty (post-Aug. and rare): moecha, Mart. 10, 13, 7: quid est, fastose? Petr. 131.—Transf., of things: domus, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 107: garum, Mart. 13, 102, 2.

fastuosus, a, um, adj., collat. form of fastosus, q. v., Mart. Cap. 6, § 578.

1. fastus, a, um, adj. [perh. root φα, φάσσω, φημι, fari; lit. in which it is allowed to speak], fasti dies; and more commonly absol.: **fasti**, grum, m. (acc. to the 4th decl. acc. fastus, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 711 P.; Col. 9, 14, 12; Sil. 2, 10; Sen. Tranq. An. 14, 2; Hor. C. 4, 14, 4 Bentley (dub.); abl. fastibus, Luc. 10, 187), a publicists' t. t., a day on which judgment could be pronounced, on which courts could be held, a court-day (opp. nefasti, v. nefastus; cf. also: feriae, justitium, otium). **I.** Prop.: ille (dies) nefastus erit, per quem tria verba (no, dico, addico) silentur: Fastus erit, per quem lege licebit agi, Ov. F. 1, 48; Varr. L. L. 6, 4, § 29 sq. Müll. The register of these legal court-days, which for a long time existed only in the archives of the pontifices, was kept from the knowledge of the people, until Cn. Flavius, scribe to the Pontifex Maximus Appius Caecus, posted up a copy in the Forum: posset agi lege necne, pauci quondam sciebant, fastos enim vulgo non habebant, Cic. Mur. 11, 25; cf.: (Cn. Flavius) fastos circa forum in albo proposuit, ut, quando lege agi posset, sciretur, Liv. 9, 46, 5; Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 17; Val. Max. 2, 5, 2.—**II. Transf. A.** In gen., an enumeration of all the days of the year, with their festivals, magistrates, events, etc., a calendar, almanac (syn.: annales, historia, res gestae, narratio, fabula): fastorum libri appellantur, in quibus totius anni fit descriptio: fasti enim dies festi sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87, 19 Mull. N. cr.: ordo ipse annuum mediocriter nos retinet quasi enumeratione fastorum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5: cum diem festum ludorum de fastis suis susulissent, id. Verr. 2, 4, 67, § 151: fastos correxit (Caesar), Suet. Caes. 40: ut omne tempus... ita in fastos referretur, id. Aug. 100; cf. id. Tib. 5.—**B. Esp. 1.** The Fasti consulares, or registers of the higher magistrates, according to their years of service (v. Orelli, Onomast. Tullian. P. III.): quae (tempora) semel Notis condita fastis Includit volucris dies (i. e. fastis consularibus), Hor. C. 4, 13, 15: per titulos memoresque fastos, id. ib. 4, 14, 4; so, memores, id. ib. 3, 17, 4: tempora si fastosque velis evolvere mundi, id. S. 1, 3, 112: qui redit in fastos et virtutem aestimat annis, etc., id. Ep. 2, 1, 48: in codicillorum fastis, Cic. Att. 4, 8, 3: paginas in annalibus magistratum fastisque percurrere, Liv. 9, 18, 12: ex fastis evellere, Cic. Sest. 14, 33: hos consules fasti ulli ferre possunt, id. Pis. 13, 30.—**2.** Fasti Praenestini a Verrio Flacco ordinati et marmoreo parieti incisi, Suet. Gram. 17; cf. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 379 sq., and the authors there cited; v. also Anthon's Dict. of Antiq. p. 432 sq.—**3.** Fasti, the title of a poem of Ovid, on the Roman festivals, the festival-calendar; which, however, he completed for but six months of the year.

2. fastus, ūs (gen. fasti, Coripp. 4, 137), m. [Sanscr. dharshati, to be bold; Gr. ὀραός, θάρρος; full form farstus], scornful contempt or disdain of others, haughtiness, arrogance, pride (poet., and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: fastidium, elatio, superbia, arrogantia, insolentia). (a) Sing.: tu cave nostra tuo contemnas carmina fastu, Prop. 1, 7, 25; cf.: fastus inest pulchris sequiturque superbia formam, Ov. F. 1, 419: superbo simul ac procaci fastu, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 119: aspice primum, Quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum Spectemus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 93: tanto te in fastu negas, amice, i. e. thou withdrawest thyself with so much pride from my society, Cat. 55, 14: fastus erga patrias epulas, Tac. A. 2, 2 fin.—(β) Plur.: fastus superbi, Prop. 3 (4), 25, 15; Tib. 1, 8, 75; Ov. M. 4, 762.

3. fastus, uum, m., calendar; v. 1. fastus init.

fatalis, e, adj. [fatum], of or belonging to fate, ordained by fate or destiny, decreed, destined, fated, fatal (class.). **I.** In gen.: illa fatalis necessitas, quam εἰσπαύειν dicitis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55: fatalis et immu-

tabilis continuatio ordinis sempiterni, id. Ac. 1, 7, 29: summam fatalem conficere, id. Rep. 6, 12: divina aique fatalia, id. Part. 21, 73: casus, id. Phil. 6, 7, 19: consulatus ad salutem rei publicae prope fatalis, id. Cat. 4, 1, 2; cf.: hic annus fatalis ad interitum hujus urbis, id. ib. 3, 4, 9: anni, Tib. 1, 3, 53; Inscr. Orell. 4351: stamina, Tib. 1, 7, 1; Ov. M. 8, 452; cf. deae, i. e. the Fates, id. P. 1, 8, 64: libri, i. e. the Sibylline, Liv. 5, 14, 4; 5, 5, 11; Suet. Caes. 79 al.: verba, Ov. F. 4, 257: lex, i. e. fatum, id. M. 3, 316; 10, 203: labor, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 11: ora fluminis, destined, Ov. M. 15, 54: mala, Suet. Ner. 40: mors, a natural death, Vell. 2, 4, 6; Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 1; cf.: mors fato prope, Tac. A. 1, 3.—In neutr. fatale est, with a subject-clause: tam fatale est, medicum adhibere, quam convalescere, Cic. Fat. 13, 30: quasi fatale esset, non posse Gallias debellari nisi a se consule, Suet. Ner. 43.—**II.** In partic., in a bad sense, dangerous, destructive, deadly (perh. only poet., and in post-Aug. prose): vincla, Lucr. 5, 876: telum, Verg. A. 12, 919: manus (Etruscorum), id. ib. 12, 232: jaculum, Ov. M. 5, 182: hasta, Sil. 2, 400: lignum, Ov. M. 8, 479: crinis, id. ib. 8, 85: aurum, id. ib. 9, 411: signum, id. ib. 13, 381: monstrum, Hor. C. 1, 37, 21: judex, id. ib. 3, 3, 19: hora, Suet. Ner. 49: dies, dying-day, Inscr. Orell. 3023; 4753; cf.: si quid mihi fatale contigerit, Spart. Hadr. 4.—Hence, **fataliter**, adv., according to fate, fatally: omnia, quae sunt quaeque futura sunt, ex omni aeternitate definita dicis esse fataliter, *Cic. Div. 2, 7, 19; Suet. Caes. 59; Tac. H. 1, 71; Ov. M. 12, 67: mori, to die a natural death, Eutr. 1, 11.

fatalitas, ātis, f. [fatalis], fatal necessity, fatality (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1.

fataliter, adv., v. fatalis fin.

† fatantur, v. fater.

fāteor, fassus, 2 (archaic inf. praes. faterier, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 148), v. dep. a. [from the root φα, φάω, fari], to confess, own, grant, acknowledge. **I.** Prop. (freq. and class.; syn.: confiteor, profiteor); construed for the most part with acc. and inf. as object; rarely with the acc., de, or absol. (a) With acc.: si verum mihi eritis fassae, vinclis exsolvemini, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 10: so, verum fateri, Plin. 27, 1, 1, § 2; Curt. 6, 3: ut verius fatear, Eum. Grat. Act. 1: quid faterbor? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 3; 2, 2, 67: multi in tormentis mori maluerunt falsum fatendo quam infitendo dolere, Cic. Part. 14, 50: peccatum, culpam, Ov. Tr. 1, 315; Hor. S. 2, 4, 4: delicta, Ov. M. 4, 685: mores suos, Quint. 10, 1, 100: sensus suos, Ov. H. 21, 204: paupertatem, id. M. 8, 634 et saep.—Prov.: fateretur facinus, si quis iudicium fugit, Pub. Syr. 174 Rib.—(β) With acc. and inf. as object: fateor atque etiam profiteor et prae me fero, te, etc., Cic. Rab. Perd. 5, 17: me despexi ad te per impluvium tuum, Fateor, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 73: fateor eam esse importunam, id. As. 1, 1, 47: si quis contra rem publicam se amici causa fecisse fateatur, Cic. Lael. 12, 40: qui se debere fateantur, *Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 3: cum se Cicero ab illis plurimum fateatur adiutum, Quint. 10, 1, 40: fateor me duci ventre, Hor. S. 2, 7, 37: jura inventa metu injusti fateare necesse est, id. ib. 1, 3, 111; id. Ep. 2, 1, 85: hominum igitur causa eas rerum copias comparatas fatendum est, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158.—With ellipsis of acc.: fateor peccavisse, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 18: non didici sane nescire fateri, Hor. A. P. 418.—With two acc.: cum se servum fateatur tuum, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 24: eum (i. e. Jovem) ipsi lapides hominem fatebuntur, Lact. 1, 11, 28: fassus hujus se spectaculi debitorum, Sen. Contr. 1, 1, 11.—(γ) With de: cum de facto turpi aliquo aut inutili aut utroque fateatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 77.—(δ) Absol.: ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur, Cic. Caecin. 9, 24: Me. Est tibi nomen Menaechmo? M. Fateor, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 48: leno sum, fateor, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 34: non potest sine malo fateri, id. Eun. 4, 4, 47: qui a Naevio vel sumptis multa, si fateris, vel si negas, surripuisti, Cic. Brut. 19, 76; cf. Quint. 5, 12, 13: nulli ne faterier audes? Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 148: in fatendo lenis et summissa (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 63: ad fatendum impulsus, id. 5, 13, 46: da veniam fasso, Ov. P. 4, 2, 23; parenthet-

ically: fateor, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 16: fatebor enim, Verg. E. 1, 31; id. A. 4, 20; Ov. M. 9, 362 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., to discover, show, indicate, manifest (rare; not in Cic.): Laterensis nostri et fidem et animum singularem in rem publicam semper fatebor, bear witness to, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 4; Quint. 1, 6, 23: innocentem fuisse patrem fatebatur, id. 7, 1, 56; 1, 10, 37: utque sedet vultu fassus Telamonius iram, Ov. Tr. 2, 525: patinarum calore pisces vitalem motum fateri, Plin. 9, 57, 83, § 177: mors sola fatebatur, Quanta sint hominum corpuscula, Juv. 10, 172; 15, 132: properabo fateri, quae, etc., id. 3, 59: Belus amnis non nisi refuso mari harenas fatebatur, Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 190.—**B.** In gram. lang.: fatendi modus, the indicative, Quint. 1, 6, 7; Varr. L. L. 8, 5, 8.

fatē, 1. In pass. signif.: hunc (agrum) excipere nominatim, qui publicus esse fatebatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 57 (dub.).—**2.** Impers.: vulgo fatebatur, utique minorem eum legasse, Dig. 30, 1, 39, § 6.

* **faticānus**, a, um, adj. [fatum-cano], announcing fate, prophesying, prophetic: os, Ov. M. 9, 418; cf. the foll. art.

* **faticinus**, a, um, adj. [id.], announcing fate, prophesying, prophetic: sortes, Ov. M. 15, 436; cf. the preced. art.

faticus, a, um, adj. [fatum-dico], that predicts future events, prophesying, prophetic (class.): qui futura praedivinando soleant fari, faticidi dicti, Varr. L. L. 6, § 52 Müll.: vates, Verg. A. 8, 340; Ov. M. 3, 348: Themis, id. ib. 1, 321: anus, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18: deus, i. e. Apollo, Ov. F. 2, 262: puella, Suet. Galb. 9: augurium, Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 120: fulmina, id. 2, 43, 43, § 113: specus, id. 2, 93, 95, § 208: libri, i. e. the Sibylline, Suet. Aug. 31; cf. silvae, Val. Fl. 1, 304.—**Subst.** **faticus**, i, m., a prophet, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20.

fātifer, ēra, ēram, adj. [fatum-fero], that brings death, death-dealing, deadly, destructive (poet.): sonat unā fātifer arcus, Verg. A. 9, 631: ensis, id. ib. 8, 621; Ov. M. 12, 492: ferrum, id. ib. 6, 251: Mavors, id. Am. 3, 3, 27.

fātigābilis, e, adj. [fatigo], that may be wearied (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 32.

fātigatio, ōnis, f. [id.], weariness, fatigue (stronger than lassitudo; v. the foll.; perh. not ante-Aug.; but defatigatio in Cic. and Caes.). **I.** Prop.: exercitacionis finis esse debet lassitudo, quae citra fatigationem est, Cels. 1, 2: equorum atque hominum, Liv. 22, 15, 7: deficiens dolore et fatigatione, Quint. 11, 3, 173: sudor et fatigatio, id. 11, 3, 147; so with sudor, id. 1, 2, 31; 1, 12, 11: requiescit labor ille, cuius sibi ipsa fatigatio obstat, id. 11, 2, 43; cf. id. 10, 3, 27; Tac. H. 2, 60.—**II.** Trop., jeer, banter (post-class.): qui cum in auditorio vel levi fatigatione taxaverunt, Eutr. 9, 19; Sulp. Sever. Dial. 1, 4 med.—In plur., Sid. Ep. 1, 8.—**III.** Concr.: fatigationi consultur, the wearied, fatigued, Amm. 24, 4.

fātigatorius, a, um, adj. [fatigo, II.], jeering, bantering, = facetus (post-class.): verba erant dulcia, jocosa, fatigatoria, Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

fātigo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [Gr. *χάρις*, want, *χαρίζω*; cf. adfatim, faticere, fessus], to weary, tire, fatigue; to vex, harass (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; but defatigare is freq. in Cic. and Caes.). **I.** Lit. (a) Act.: membra, Lucr. 3, 491; cf. defessos (nervos), id. 6, 1162: dentem in dente, Ov. M. 8, 827: ille (anser) celer pennā tardos aetate fatigat Eludique diu, id. ib. 8, 687: saepe etiam cursu quatunt (armenta) et sole fatigant, Verg. G. 3, 132: per triennium Romanos exercitus fatigaverat, Vell. 2, 34, 1; cf.: quos nulla fatigant Proelia, Verg. A. 11, 306: aliquamdiu pugna atroci cum semet ipsi fatigassent, Liv. 8, 10, 3: dextram osculis, to load with kisses, Tac. A. 15, 71: sonitu vicina, Ov. M. 1, 573; cf.: venatu invigilant pueri silvasque fatigant, Verg. A. 9, 605: lolium tribulique fatigant Triticeas messes, disturb, mar, hinder, Ov. M. 5, 485.—(β) Pass.: verberibus, tormentis, igni fatigati, Cic. Top. 20, 74; cf.: (sicarii) sunt vinculis et carcere fatigandi, id. Off. 3, 18, 73; and: (militēs) magno aestu fatigati, *Caes. B. C. 3, 95, 1: Romani multo ante

labore proeliisque fatigati, Sall. J. 76, 5; cf.: neque insomniis, neque labore fatigari, id. C. 27, 2: quae cum ex magna parte legisset, fatigatus Tiberio tradidit, Suet. Aug. 85: juga demeret Bobus fatigatis, Hor. C. 3, 6, 43: ludo fatigatos somno Puerum, id. ib. 3, 4, 11; so, Daedalus, Ov. M. 8, 260.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to weary, fatigue, importune; to plague, torment, vex. (a) Act.: punire aliquem aut verbis fatigare, to reprove, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: prece qua fatigent Virgines sanctae Vestam? Hor. C. 1, 2, 26; cf.: cum per aliquot dies fatigassent singulos precibus, Liv. 9, 20, 3: aliquem precibus, id. 27, 45, 10 Drak.; cf.: Galba fatigabat deos (sc. precibus), Tac. H. 1, 29: corripit e somno corpus sociosque fatigat, Verg. A. 4, 572: socios voce, Sil. 12, 192: discentem per ambages fatigabit, Quint. 3, 11, 23: animam curis, Lucr. 3, 826; cf.: die noctuque fatigare animum, Sall. J. 70, 1: secundae res sapientium animos fatigant, id. C. 11, 8; cf. also: quid aeternis minorem Consiliis animum fatigas? Hor. C. 2, 11, 11: pectora, id. ib. 4, 14, 18: vitam bello, Lucr. 5, 1424: aspera Juno, Quae mare nunc terrasque metu caelumque fatigat, Verg. A. 1, 280: fama terras fatigat, Val. Fl. 2, 120: olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant, wear out, pass, Verg. A. 8, 94: diem noctemque Marte, Val. Fl. 5, 602; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 11, 81: curasque ita corde fatigat, keeps revolving, Sil. 12, 496; cf. id. 1, 675: frustra niti neque aliud se fatigando nisi odium quaerere, Sall. J. 3, 3 Kritz. N. cr.: (Metellus) Marium fatigantem de profectione domum dimittit, Sall. J. 73, 2; cf.: quid mea de fraude deos fatigas? Prop. 2, 20, 3 (3, 13, 3 M.): quos ego audio maxima ope niti, ambire, fatigare vos singulos, ne quid, etc., Sall. J. 14, 20.—(β) Pass.: dolis fatigari, Sall. J. 56, 1: Vagenses fatigati regis supplicis, id. 66, 2; cf.: denique saepius fatigatus lenitur, id. ib. 111, 3; and: uti aetati concederet, fatigatus a fratre, etc., id. ib. 11, 4 Kritz.: Hersilia precibus raptarum fatigata orat, etc., Liv. 1, 11, 2; 23, 36, 7: lacrimis fatigatur auditor, Quint. 6, 1, 28: ipsa cogitatione suscepti muneris fatigor, id. 4 praef. § 7: si dicendum apud fatigatos est, id. 4, 1, 48; 1, 12, 1; 10, 5, 14.—**B.** In partic., in late Lat. **1.** To vex with raillery, to jeer, banter, Juv. 9, 11; Sulp. Sever. Dial. 1, 5; 1, 4; Sid. Ep. 6, 2.—**2.** To exhaust, intoxicate: fatigati a vino, Vulg. Judith, 13, 2.

* **fātilegus**, a, um, adj. [fatum-lego], gathering or collecting death: toxica fatilegi carpunt matura Sabael, Luc. 9, 821.

* **fātiloquium**, ii, n. [fatiloquus], prophecy: Sibyllae fatiloquia, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46, 5.

fātiloquus, a, um, adj. [fatum-loquor], declaring fate, prophesying, prophetic; hence, as subst., a prophet, a prophetic (very rare): Carmentis mater, Liv. 1, 7, 8: Cretensis Epimenides, App. Flor. p. 352.

† **fātīm**, adv., sufficiently; acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 1, 123, from † fatis, whence affatim and fatigo.

fātisco, ēre, v. n. (ante-class. in the dep. form **fātiscor**, ci; v. the foll.) [cf. Gr. *χάρις*, *χαρίζω*; Lat. fatigo, fessus, adfatim; for the f = χ, cf. Gr. *χρῶ*, *χέω*, *χέω*; Lat. fundo, fons], to open in chinks or clefts, to gape or crack open, to fall apart, tumble to pieces (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: (naves) laxis laterum compagibus omnes Accipiunt inimicum imbrem rimisque fatiscunt, Verg. A. 1, 123: saxis solida aera fatiscunt, id. ib. 9, 809: area neu pulvere victa fatiscat, id. G. 1, 180: (pinguis tellus) haud umquam manibus jactata fatiscit, id. ib. 2, 249: viscera flammis (with torrer), Ov. M. 7, 554: heu caninus frustra, nec verbis victa fatiscit Janua, Tib. 1, 5, 67 (Müll. patescit): camelo ungues in longiore itinere sine calceatu fatiscunt, Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 254.—(β) In the dep. form: non delubra deum simulacraque fessa fatiscit? Lucr. 5, 308.—**II.** Trop., to grow weak, become exhausted, to droop, faint, decrease (ante-class. in the dep. form): solum segetibus fatiscit, Col. 2, 13, 3: scrofa celerissime fatiscit, quae plures educat, id. 7, 9 fin.: ipse exercitusque per inopiam et labores fatiscebant, Tac. A. 14, 24: scriptores dum copia fatiscunt, id.

ib. 6, 7: viri in segnitium, Val. Fl. 3, 395: manibusque nescis faticere, Tac. A. 16, 5: donec faticeret seditio, id. H. 3, 10.—**Poet.**, with *inf.*: exsatiata faticet Mater Achilleis hiemes affringere bustis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 35.—(β) In the dep. form: aevo, Lucr. 3, 458: altera ira, altera vulneribus faticuntur, Varr. ap. Non. 479, 13; Pac. ib. 307, 12; Att. ib. 10 and 479, 10 and 14; Fronto, Princ. Hist. p. 318 ed. Mai.

† **fātor**, āri, v. a. freq. [for] only: fatantur, multa fantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 88, 11 Müll.: fatatus, *εἰμαρμένος*, Gloss. Philox.; cf. ib.: fator, *πολυλογία*, v. † fatantur.

fātua, ae, f., v. 1. and 2. fatuus.

fātue, adv., v. 1. fatuus fin.

Fatuellus, i, m., v. 2. Fatuus.

fātūna rōsa, another name for the paeonia, App. Herb. 64.

fātūitas, ātis, f. [1. fatuus], foolishness, folly, silliness, fatuity (very rare), Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 99; id. Att. 11, 25, 2; Firm. Math. 8, 19; Vulg. Prov. 16, 22; August. Ep. 65.

fātum, i (masc. fatus malus meus, Petr. 42, 77), n. [for II. A.], that which is said, an utterance.—Hence, **I.** Prop., a prophetic declaration, oracle, prediction (rare but class.): neque me Apollo fatis fandis dementem invitam ciet, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66 (Trag. v. 80 Vahl.): Lentulum sibi confirmasse ex fatis Sibyllinis haruspicum responsis se, etc., Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9: eo fatis quae Velentes scripta haberent, id. Div. 1, 44, 100: fatis, omnibus oraculisque portendere, Liv. 29, 10 fin. Drak. N. cr.: Siculisme resideret arvis Oblitus factorum, Verg. A. 5, 703.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., that which is ordained, destiny, fate; the *εἰμαρμένη* or *μοῖρα* of the Greeks (syn.: fortuna, fors, sors, casus); nec ii, qui dicunt immutabilia esse, quae futura sint nec posse verum futurum convertere in falsum, fati necessitatem confirmant, sed verborum vim interpretantur. At qui introducunt causarum seriem sempiternam, ii mentem hominis voluntate libera spoliata necessitate fati devinciunt, Cic. Fat. 9, 20 sq.; hence the philosophic use of the word to denote the eternal, immutable law of nature: fieri omnia fato, ratio cogit fateri. Fatum autem id appello, quod Graeci *εἰμαρμένην*, id est ordinem seriemque causarum, cum causa causae nexa rem ex se gignat, id. Div. 1, 55, 125 sq.; cf.: cum vos fato fieri dicatis omnia, quod autem semper ex omni aeternitate verum fuerit, id esse fatum, id. N. D. 3, 6, 14; and: cum duae sententiae fuissent veterum philosophorum, una eorum, qui censerent omnia ita fato fieri, ut id fatum vim necessitatis afferret; in qua sententia Democritus, Heraclitus, Empedocles, Aristoteles fuit: altera eorum, quibus viderentur sine ullo fato esse animorum motus voluntarii, id. Fat. 17, 39; cf. also: ex hoc genere causarum ex aeternitate pendendum fatum a Stoicis necitur, id. Top. 15, 59; and: anile sane et plenum superstitionis fati nomen ipsum, id. Div. 2, 7, 19: si Daphitae fatum fuit ex equo cadere, id. Fat. 3, 5; cf. id. ib. 12, 28: cf.: neque si fatum fuerat, effugisset, id. Div. 2, 8, 20: ut praedici posset, quid cuique eventurum et quo quisque fato natus esset, id. ib. 1, 1, 2; quoniam meo fato fieri dicam, ut, etc., id. Phil. 2, 1, 1: qua quidem in re singulari sum fato, I experience a remarkable fate, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 1: si quid mihi humanitus accidisset multa autem impendere videntur praeter naturam etiam praeterque fatum, i. e. beyond the natural and appointed course of events, id. Phil. 1, 4, 10: quasi debita sibi fato dominatione, Suet. Aug. 19: persuasio, cuncta fato agi, id. Tib. 69: nisi dii immortales omni ratione placati suo numine prope fata ipsa flexissent, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19: orte Saturno, tibi cura magni Caesaris fatis data, Hor. C. 1, 12, 51: quo (Caesare) nihil majus meliusve terris Fata donavere bonique divi, id. ib. 4, 2, 38; id. Carm. Sec. 28: ut caneret fera Nereus Fata, id. C. 1, 15, 5; so, acerba, id. Epod. 7, 17: triste, id. S. 1, 9, 29: caeca, id. C. 2, 13, 16: plebeium in circo positum est fatum, the fate of the vulgar, Juv. 6, 588: fata regunt homines, id. 9, 32; 12, 63.—With ut: qui hoc fato natus est, ut, etc., Cic. Mil. 11, 30: fuit hoc sive meum sive rei publicae fatum, ut, etc., id. Balb. 26, 58.—With ne: eo

fato se in iis terris collocatam esse arbitrat, ne, etc., Cic. Font. 16, 35.—**B.** Esp.

1. Of the will or determination of the gods: heu stirpem invivam et fati contraria nostris Fata Phrygum, Verg. A. 7, 293; 7, 50; cf. Non. 455, 25.—And also of that which determines the fate of a person or thing: illo tria fuisse audiri fata, quae illi forent exitio: signum ex arce si perisset; alterum, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 29; so, Hercules sagittae, quae fatum Trojae fuere, Just. 20, 1 fin.—**P**ro v.: fata viam inveniunt, Verg. A. 3, 395; 10, 113.—**Fata**, ōrum, n., personified as deities, the Fates, Prop. 4, 7, 51; Stat. Th. 8, 26; id. S. 5, 1, 259; Inscr. Orell. 1771 sq.—**2.** a. Bad fortune, ill fate, calamity, mishap: dictum facete et contumeliose in Metellos antiquum Naevii est: Fato Metelli Romae fuit consules, Pseudo-Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 29 (p. 140 ed. Orell.); and, alluding to this verse: hoc Verrem dicere aiebant, te (sc. Metellum) non fato, ut ceteros ex vestra familia, sed opera sua consulem factum, id. ib. 10, 29: quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod et poenas jamdiu improbitati, nequitiae... debitas instare, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 11: exitii ac fati dies, id. ib. 3, 7, 17: additi in tabernaculis aut suum fatum querebantur aut, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 4; cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 1: quod si jam (quod dii omen avertant) fatum extremum rei publicae venit, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 35: in illo paene fato rei publicae, id. Dom. 57, 145.—**S**o, **B.** Esp. freq. of death: sic Hortensii vox extincta fato suo est, nostra publico, id. Brut. 96, 328; cf.: nolite hunc maturius exstingui vulnere vestro quam suo fato, id. Cael. 32, 79; cf.: omen fati, id. Phil. 9, 4, 6; and: quia nec fato merita nec morte peribat, Verg. A. 4, 696: ferro, non fato moerus Argivum (i. e. Achilles) occidit, Poët. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 10 Spald.: perfunctos jam fato = mortuos, Liv. 9, 1, 6; qui fato sunt functi, Quint. 3, 7, 10: fato cadere, Liv. 26, 13: fato concessit, Pl. Pan. 11, 3; for which: concedere in fatum, Modest. Dig. 34, 3, 20: fato obiit, died a natural death, Tac. A. 6, 10: fato fungi, id. ib. 14, 12 fin.: ille (uxorem) functam fato respondet, id. ib. 11, 3: si me praeceperit fatum, Curt. 9, 6; Quint. 6, 2, 33.—**I**n this sense sometimes in the plur.: jamdudum peccas, si mea fata petis, Ov. H. 19, 118; Minotauri, Mel. 2, 7: mea fata, my ashes, Prop. 1, 17, 11: sentiet vivus eam, quae post fata praestari magis solet, venerationem, Quint. 12, 17, 7: si me fata intercepissent, id. 6 praef. 1; cf.: (mater) acerbissimis rapta fati, id. 4; cf. the shades or spirits of the dead: cum fato jacentis, Mel. 2, 2.—**3.** Concr., one who brings calamity, a plague: duo illa rei publicae paene fata, Gabinium et Pisonem, Cic. Sest. 43, 93.

***1. fātior**, āri, v. dep. n. [1. fatuus], to talk foolishly: desine fatuari, Sen. Apocol. 7, 1.

***2. fātior**, āri, v. dep. n. [2. fatuus], to be inspired: Fauno fuit uxor nomine Fatua, quae assidue divino spiritu impleta velut per furorem futura praemonebat: unde adhuc qui inspirari solent, fatuari dicuntur, Just. 43, 1, 15; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 443.

1. fātus, a, um, Part., from for.

2. fātus, ūs, m. [for]. **I.** A word, saying, Mart. Cap. 7, § 802.—**B.** Esp., an oracle, a prophecy: Deliaeo fato, Mart. Cap. 1, § 24: ficta fatu, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.—**Plur.**: Apollinis fatus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 23.—**II.** Fate: incerto fatu fortunae aliorum propit eventus, Amm. 23, 5, 8; Petr. 42, 77 al.; v. fatum, II. A.

1. fātus, a, um, adj. [root fa, cf. for; properly, garrulous], foolish, silly, simple (class.; syn.: stultus, stolidus, insipiens, desipiens, stupidus, hebes, ineptus, insulsius, absurdus). **I.** Adj.: ego me ipsum stultum existimo, fatum esse non opinor, Afran. ap. Isid. Orig. 10, 246: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2: fatuus est, insulsius, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 49: non modo nequam et improbus, sed etiam fatuus et amens es, Cic. Deiot. 7, 21: monitor, id. de Or. 2, 24, 99: homo, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 274: puer, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 3: nisi plane fatui sint, id. Fin. 2, 22, 70: mores, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 18.—**B.** Poët. transf. **1.** Inspid, tasteless, of food: ut

sapient fatuae, fabrorum prandia, betae, Mart. 13, 13.—**2.** Awkward, clumsy, unwieldy: illa bipennem Insulsum et fatuam dextra tenebat, Juv. 6, 658.—**II.** Subst.: **fātus**, i, m., and **fātua**, ae, f., a fool, simpleton, a jester, buffoon. **A.** In gen., one who acts foolishly: paene ecfregisti, fatue, foribus cardines, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 6; Cat. 83, 2; Juv. 9, 8.—**B.** Esp., kept by Romans of rank for their amusement: Harpasten, uxoris meae fatuam, scis hereditarium onus in domo mea remansisse... si quando fatuo delectari volo, me rideo, Sen. Ep. 50, 2; Lampr. Comm. 4, 3.—Hence, **fātue**, adv., foolishly, absurdly: plerumque studio loquendi fatue modo accedendum, Quint. 6, 4, 8 dub. (Spald. and Zumpt, fatui); Tert. adv. Herm. 10; id. de Pat. 6.—Hence,

2. Fātus, i, m., another name for the prophesying Faunus; also called **Fatuellus**; while his sister, Fauna, who prophesied to females, was also called **Fatua** and **Fatuella**, Lact. 1, 22, 9; Arn. 5, 18; Macr. S. 1, 12; Mart. Cap. 2, § 167; Just. 43, 1; Plin. 27, 12, 83, § 117 (dub.; Jan. fatuos).

fauces, ium (sing. nom. faux only in Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11, 127, =arteria aspera; cf. Varr. L. L. 10, § 78 Müll.; Charis. p. 72 P.—The abl. sing. fauce sometimes in poets: Ov. H. 9, 98; id. M. 14, 738; Hor. Epod. 14, 4; Phaedr. 1, 1, 3; 1, 8, 4; Mart. 7, 37, 6 al.), f. [cf. Sanscr. bhāka, hole, opening], the upper part of the throat, from the root of the tongue to the entrance of the gullet, the pharynx, throat, gullet (syn.: gula, guttur, jugulum). **I.** Lit.: summum gulae fauces vocantur, extremum stomachus; quibus fauces non sunt, ne stomachus quidem est, Plin. 11, 37, 68, § 179: exigua in arteria sub ipsis faucibus lingua est, quae, cum spiramus, attollitur, Cels. 4, 1: (galli) favent faucibus russis cantu, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57 (Trag. v. 250 ed. Vahl.): sitis fauces tenet, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 34: sitis fauces urit, Hor. S. 1, 2, 214: lippiunt fauces fame, Plaut. Curo. 2, 3, 39; 1, 2, 36: fauces tussientes, Cels. 5, 25, 11: nuces videntur fauces exasperare, Plin. 23, 8, 74, § 142: fauces tumentes strangulant vocem, etc., Quint. 11, 3, 20: infirmatis faucibus, praeconis voce concionatus est, Suet. Aug. 84 fin.: propino tibi salutem plenis faucibus, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 16: merum ingurgitare faucibus plenis, id. Curo. 1, 2, 39: exscrea usque ex penitis faucibus, from the bottom of your throat, id. As. 1, 1, 28: alicui fauces prehendere, id. Most. 1, 3, 62; cf.: qui sacerdoti scelestus fauces interpretaret, id. Rud. 3, 2, 41: laqueo innectere fauces, to strangle, Ov. M. 10, 378; cf. also: ad necem secundasque novacula fauces, Suet. Calig. 23: fauces manu sua oppressit, id. ib. 12: retinens singulos et contortis faucibus convertens, id. Caes. 62.—**T**rop.: faucibus teneor, I am caught by the throat, I feel the knife at my throat, Plaut. Cas. 5, 3, 4; cf.: cum faucibus premeretur, Cic. Clu. 31, 84: Timarchides premit fauces defensionis tuae, id. Verr. 2, 3, 76, § 176: eripite nos ex faucibus eorum, quorum crudelitatis, etc., from the jaws, Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 225; cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 19: urbem totius belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse, id. Arch. 9, 21: e mediis Orci faucibus ad hunc evasi modum, App. M. 7, p. 191: cum inexpleriles populi fauces exaruerunt libertatis siti, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: lupus fauce improba incitatus, i. e. voracity, Phaedr. 1, 2, 3.—**II.** Transf., of places: **A.** A narrow way, narrow inlet or outlet, an entrance, defile, pass (cf. angustiae): Corinthus posita in angustis atque in faucibus Graeciae, in Ciliciae angustissimis faucibus, Curt. 7, 4; cf.: qua fauces erant angustissimae portus, Caes. B. C. 1, 25, 5: portus, id. ib. 3, 24, 1; 3, 39, 2: Masinissam persecutus in valle arcta, faucibus utrimque obsessis, inclusit, Liv. 29, 32, 4: Aemilius sedens in faucibus macelli, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 62, § 145; so, macelli, id. Quint. 6, 25: per fauces montis ut Aetnae Exspirent ignes, the crater, Lucr. 6, 630: cava flumina siccis faucibus, etc., Verg. G. 4, 428: altae montis, Lucr. 6, 697: Nilus multis faucibus in Aegyptium mare se evomit, through many mouths, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54: Bospoti, the Dardanelles, id. 6, 1, 1,

§ 4; Sil. 12, 127: cum fornacem facies, fauces praecipites deorsum facito, Cato, R. R. 38, 3: pictis e faucibus currus emittere, from the barriers, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 89 ed. Vahl.).—**B.** The jaws of the earth, gulf, abyss: patetactis terrae faucibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95.

Faucius, a, the name of a Roman gens, Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1.—Hence, **II.** Curia Fautia, a part of the Roman Curia, Liv. 9, 38 fin.

Fauna, ae, f., the prophesying sister of Faunus, called also Bona Dea, Macr. S. 1, 12; Lact. 1, 22, 9; Arn. 5, p. 168.

Faunalia, ium, v. Faunus, II. B.

Faunigena, ae, adj. [Faunus+gigno], descended from Faunus, Sil. 5, 7.—Subst.: **Faunigenae**, ārum, m., descendants of Faunus, Sil. 8, 358.

Faunius, see the follg. art. II. A.

Faunus, i, m. [faveo], a mythic son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, and father of Latinus, king of Latium; he instituted tillage and grazing, and after death was the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, and also a giver of oracles; after the introduction of the worship of Pan into Italy, he was identified with Pan, and accordingly represented, like the latter, with horns and goats' feet, Lact. 1, 24; Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15; Verg. A. 7, 48; 81; Ov. F. 2, 193; 3, 312 sq.; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 34; id. H. 5, 138; Hor. C. 1, 4, 11; 1, 17, 2; 3, 18, 1 et saep. On account of the assimilation of Faunus to Pan, the appellation Fauni was also used for Panes, sylvan deities, Lucr. 4, 581; Ov. M. 6, 392; 1, 193; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 4; id. A. P. 244; Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 19, 76 (Ann. v. 222 ed. Vahl.); Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6; id. Div. 1, 45, 101.—**II.** Deriv. **A.** **Faunius**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Faunus: versus, Victorinn. p. 2586 P.—**B.** **Faunalia**, ium, n., the festival celebrated on the nones of December, in honor of Faunus, acc. to Porphyry and Acro, Hor. C. 3, 18, 1 and 10.

Fausta, ae, v. 2. Faustus.

faustē, adv., luckily, favorably, v. 1. faustus fin.

Faustianus, a, um, v. 2. Faustus.

Faustina, ae, f. **I.** The wife of the emperor Antoninus Pius, Capit. Anton. Pius, 1.—**II.** The wife of the emperor Antoninus Philosophus, Capit. Anton. Phil. 6.—Hence, **Faustiniānus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Faustina: puellae, Capit. Anton. Phil. 26: SCHOLA, for the use of the puellae Faustinae, Inscr. Or. 1895.

Faustitas, ātis, f. [faustus], happy condition, favorable circumstances, happiness; as a goddess, the personified Fertility of the soil: nutrit rura Ceres almaque Faustitas, Hor. C. 4, 5, 18.

Faustulus, i, m., the shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 9; Liv. 1, 4, 7; Ov. F. 3, 56; 4, 854 al.—Facete, an epithet of Atticus, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 1.

1. faustus, a, um, adj. [for favostus, from faveo; lit., favorable; hence], of favorable or fortunate omen, fortunate, favorable, auspicious, prosperous, lucky (rare but class.; cf.: felix, fortunatus, beatus, prosperus, dexter, secundus): quae (omina) majores nostri quia valere censebant, idcirco omnibus rebus agendis: QVOD BONVM FAVSTVM FELIX FORTVNATVMQVE ESSET praefabatur, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102: so, ut nobis haec habitatio Bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 3: utile sit faustumque precor, quod imagine somni Vidimus, Ov. F. 3, 27; quoniam, Liv. 7, 25, 11; Ov. M. 6, 448; 9, 785 al.; cf.: exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur, Lucr. 1, 100: i pede fausto, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 37: indoles Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus, id. C. 4, 4, 26: o faustum et felicem hunc diem! Ter. And. 5, 4, 53; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: o nox illa fausta huic urbi! Flacc. 41, 103: annus, Ov. F. 1, 63: nisi tempestas indulget tempore fausto, favorable, suitable, Lucr. 1, 805.—Hence, ***fauste**, adv., favorably, fortunately: ut eis quoque hominibus ea res fauste, feliciter prospereque eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1, 1.

2. Faustus, I. A surname of L. Cornelius Sulla, the son of the dictator, also call-

ed Faustus Sulla, Cic. Clu. 34, 94; id. Sull. 19, 54; id. Vatin. 13, 32; id. Agr. 1, 4, 12; id. Att. 9, 1, 4; 9, 11, 4; Caes. B. C. 1, 6.—**B.** Deriv.: **Faustianus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Faustus Sulla, *Faustian*: ager, that produced excellent wine, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 62: vina, Front. Fer. Als. 3.—**II.** Fem.: **Fausta**, ae, daughter of Sulla, wife of Milo, Cic. Att. 5, 8, 2.—**III.** A poor tragedian, Juv. 7, 12.

fautor (uncontr. **fāvitor**, Lucil. ap. Non. 110, 23; Plaut. Am. prol. 78 and 79; Cic. Planc. 1, 1, acc. to Cod. Erf.), *oris, m.* [faveo], a favorer, furtherer, promoter, maintainer, patron (class.). (a) With gen.: cujus ego dignitatis ab adolescentia fautor (with adjutor), Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 11; cf. id. ib. 10, 12 *fin.*; 12, 25, 3: multi fautores laudis tuae, id. Planc. 23, 55; cf.: studiosi et fautores illius victoriae, id. Att. 1, 16, 8: nobilitatis, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16; clamor ab utroque fautoribus oritur, *from the partisans*, Liv. 1, 48: competitorum, Varr. R. R. 3, 5 *fin.*: regis, Sall. J. 27, 2: et cultor bonorum (populus), Liv. 9, 46, 13: inepte (i. q. inepte favens) Lucili, Hor. S. 1, 10, 2; cf. veterum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 23: omnes illi fautores illius flagitii, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11: nequitiae, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 33.—(β) With *dat.*: favitorem tibi me, amicum, amatorem putes, Lucil. ap. Non. 110, 23: aetati facieque tuae se Fauctorem ostendat, id. ap. Gell. 9, 14, 23: cum tam multos et bonos viros ejus (Plancii) honori viderem esse fautores, etc., Cic. Planc. 1, 1.—(γ) *Absol.*: virtute ambire oportet, non fautoribus: Sat habet fautorum semper, qui recte facit, i. e. *applauders, claqueurs*, Plaut. Am. prol. 78 sq.; so Suet. Ner. 43; id. Tit. 8; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 66.

fautrix, icis, f. [fautor], a patroness, protectress (class.). (a) With gen.: amicitiae non modo fautrices fidelissimae, sed etiam effectrices sunt voluptatum tam amicis quam sibi, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67: regio fautrix suorum, id. Planc. 9, 22; Ov. M. 3, 101.—(β) With *dat.*: ut vestra auctoritas meae auctoritati fautrix adiutrixque sit, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 40: Thais nostrae omni et fautrix familiae, id. Eun. 5, 9, 22.—With *in* and *abl.*, Nep. Ages. 8, 1.

† **faux**, v. fauces.

* **favea**, ae, f. [faveo], a favorite female slave (= παιδική, Gloss.), Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 200.

1. fāventia, ae, f. [id.], a being favorable, i. e. keeping silence at religious ceremonies: fāventium bonam ominationem significat. Nam praecones clamantes populum sacrificiis *fāvere* jubebant, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 88, 6 Müll.: augustinus adhibebant fāventiam, Att. ap. Non. 206, 2; (ore obsceno dicta segregeant, Non.), Cypr. Ep. 2, 4.

2. Fāventia, ae, f., a city of Gallia Cisalpina, which produced excellent linen cloth, now *Faenza*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7; Liv. Epit. 88; Vell. 2, 28, 1; Sil. 8, 598.—**II.** Deriv.

A. Fāventinus, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Fāventia, *Fāventine*: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7; Col. 3, 3, 2: lina, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9.—**B. Fāventini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Fāventia, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116.

fāveo, fāvi, fāutum, 2, v. n. [perh. root *faF-*, *φάος*, *φῶς*, light, safety; cf. also *foveo*], to be favorable, to be well disposed or inclined towards, to favor, promote, befriended, countenance, protect (class.; syn.: *studeo*, *foveo*, *diligere*, *amo*). **I.** In gen. (a) With *dat.*: favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem (opp. *odisse*), Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 8: qui diligebant hunc, illi favebant, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29; cf. favor, **II.**: ille (chorus) bonis faveatque et consilietur amice (= semper cum personis probis stet), Hor. A. P. 196: Romanis Juno coepit placata fāvere, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 281 (Ann. v. 289 ed. Vahl.): tibi fāvemus, te tuā frui virtute cupimus, etc., Cic. Brut. 97, 331: rescipsi... me ei fānturum, id. Att. 12, 49, 1: non multo plus patriae fāveo quam tuae gloriae, id. Fam. 10, 19, 2: rei publicae, dignitati ac gloriae tuae, id. ib. 12, 7, 1: nostrae laudi dignitatem, id. ib. 1, 7, 8: huic meae voluntati, id. ib. 15, 4, 14; cf.: honori et dignitati, Caes. B. C. 1, 7, 1: sententiae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 55: rebus Gallicis, Caes. B. G. 6, 7, 7: rebus Caesaris, id. B. C. 2, 18, 6: favere et plaudere ingenii sepultis, Hor. Ep.

2, 1, 88: operi, Ov. M. 15, 367 et saep.: honoribus, Cic. Planc. 8, 20: huc coāmus ait... Coāmus retulit Echo, et verbis fāvet ipsa suis, i. e. *delights in*, Ov. M. 3, 388: qui (galli) silentio noctis, ut ait Ennius, fāvent faucibus rursus cantu, i. e. *give rest to, indulge*, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57.—*Pass. impers.*: non modo non invideatur illi aetati, verum etiam fāvetur, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45; so, fāvetur, id. de Or. 2, 51, 207; Quint. 5, 7, 31: huic Romae ita fāutum est, ut, etc., Spartian. Pescenn. 2.—(β) *Absol.* (very rare; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): maxime fāvet judex qui, etc., Quint. 3, 7, 25; cf.: judices, ut fāvent, rogamus, id. 4, 1, 73: si fāvet alma Pales, Ov. F. 4, 722: assis, o Tegeae, fāvens (= propitius), Verg. G. 1, 18: Phoebe, fāve, Tib. 2, 5, 1: fāveas, Cypria, id. 3, 3, 34; cf.: quisquis es, o fāveas, Ov. M. 3, 613: vos, o, coetum, Tyrii, celebrate fāventes, Verg. A. 1, 735: fāvente Marte, Tib. 1, 10, 30; cf.: fāventibus diis, Suet. Galb. 10: et bonos et aequos et fāventes vos habui dominos, id. Tib. 29.—(γ) With *inf.* (= cupere): matronae moeros complent spectare fāventes, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 18 (Ann. v. 376 ed. Vahl, but not in Ov. H. 6, 100, v. Loers. ad h. l.).—**B.** Of inanim. subjects: (terra) altera frumentis fāvet, altera Bacco, densa magis Cereri, etc., *is favorable, promotes*, Verg. G. 2, 228: dum fāvet nox, Hor. C. 3, 4, 50: venti fāventes (i. q. secundi, prosperi), *favorable*, Ov. M. 15, 49.

II. In partic. **A.** In relig. lang., linguis, rarely linguā, ore, etc., to speak good words or to abstain from evil words (the Greek *εὐφημεῖν*); hence, to keep still, be silent: idcirco rebus divinis, quae publice fierent, ut fāverent lingvis imperabatur; inque feriis imperandis, ut LITIBVS ET IVRGIS SE ABSTINERENT, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102; cf.: fāventia bonam ominationem significat. Nam praecones clamantes populum sacrificiis *Fāvere* jubebant. Fāvere enim est bona fari: at veteres poetae pro silere usi sunt fāvere, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. fāventia, p. 88, 6 Müll.: vidimus certis precationibus custodem praeponi, qui fāveri linguis jubeat, Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 11; Cic. Div. 2, 40, 83: prospera lux oritur: linguis animisque fāvete; Nunc dicenda bono sunt bona verba die, Ov. F. 1, 71; cf.: dicamus bona verba, venit natalis, ad aras. Quisquis ades, linguā vir mulierque fāve, Tib. 2, 2, 2: eu deus est, deus est! linguis animisque fāvete, quisquis ades! dixit... Quisquis adest, jussum veneratur numen, et omnes Verba sacerdotis referunt geminata, Ov. M. 15, 677 sq.: contacti gladiis sub scutis ore fāventes (= tacentes), Enn. ap. Phil. Verg. G. 4, 230 (Ann. v. 415 ed. Vahl.); cf.: ore fāvete omnes et cingite tempora ramis, Verg. A. 5, 71: odi profanum vulgus et arceo. Fāvete linguis, Hor. C. 3, 1, 2: quoties mentio sacra litterarum intervenerit, fāvete linguis, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26 *fin.*: sacra facit vates? sint ora fāventia sacris, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 1; cf.: concipiāque bonas ore fāvente preces, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 18: linguā fāvens assit (diei natali), longiorum oblita malorum, id. ib. 5, 5, 5; Juv. 12, 83; cf.: mente fāvete pari, etc., Sil. 15, 295.—*Absol.*: fāvete (= tace), adeste aequo animo et rem cognoscite, Ter. And. prol. 24.—**B.** To applaud: quo clamor vocat et turba fāventum, etc., Hor. C. 3, 24, 46; cf.: tum clamore, qualis ex insperato fāventum solet, Romani adjutant militem suum (Horatium), Liv. 1, 25, 9: infensus turbae fāventi adversus studium suum, Suet. Calig. 30; Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 2: tu Veneri dominae plaude fāvente manu, Ov. A. A. 1, 148.

Fāveria, ae, f., a city of Istria, Liv. 41, 11, 7.

fāvilla, ae, f. [Sanscr. root *bhā*, to shine; Gr. *φαρ*, *φῶς*, etc., cf. Lat. *fax*], hot cinders or ashes, glowing ashes, embers (cf. cinis). **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ibi fāvillae plena coquendo sit faxo (psalteria), Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 60: scintillas agere ac late differre fāvillam, Lucr. 2, 675; cf. Ov. M. 7, 80; and: cum cunctos ignis ex se fāvillam discit scintillamque emittit, Plin. 18, 35, 84, § 358: candens, Verg. A. 3, 673: cana, Ov. M. 8, 525: e carbone restincto fāvilla digito sublata, Plin. 26, 11, 72, § 118: cinis e fāvilla et carbonibus ad calefaciendum triclinium illatus, Suet. Tib. 74: nihil invenit praeter tepidam in ara fāvillam, id. Galb. 18: vi pulveris ac fāvillae oppres-

sus est (Plinius), Suet. Fragm. Hist., ed. Roth, p. 301.—**2.** In partic., the ashes of the dead still glowing: corporis fāvillam ab reliquo separant cinere, Plin. 19, 11, 4, § 19: ibi tu calentem Debita sparges lacrima fāvillam Vatis amici, Hor. C. 2, 6, 23; Tib. 3, 2, 10; Prop. 1, 19, 19; Verg. A. 6, 227; Ov. F. 3, 561.—**B.** Transf.: salis, powder of salt, Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 90.—***II.** Trop., a glimmering spark, i. e. beginning, origin: haec est venturi prima fāvilla mali, Prop. 1, 9, 18.

fāvillāceus, a, um, *adj.* [fāvilla], of or like ashes (late Lat.): fuligo, Sol. 35; cf. the follg. art.

fāvillāticus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], like ashes (late Lat.): humus, Sol. 27 *med.*; cf. the preced. art.

fāvillesco, ēre, v. *inch. n.* [id.], to be reduced to ashes (late Lat.): Fulg. Contin. Verg. p. 152.

favisae or **favissae**, ārum, f., underground reservoirs or cellars near the temples, for water or for sacred utensils no longer in use, Varr. ap. Gell. 2, 10; Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v., p. 88, 4 Müll.; cf.: favissae, *ῥηναί*, Gloss. Philox.

fāvitor, ōris, m., v. fautor *init.*

† **fāvōnialis**, e, v. Favonius, I. B.

Fāvōnius, ii, m. [faveo]. **I.** The west wind, also called Zephyrus, which blew at the commencement of spring, and promoted vegetation, Sen. Q. N. 6, 16; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119; 16, 25, 39, § 93; 18, 34, 77, § 337; Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 71; Varr. R. R. 1, 28, 2; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 27; id. Ac. 2, 33, 105; Hor. C. 1, 4, 1 al.—**B.** Deriv.: † **fāvōnialis**, Zephyrius, Gloss. Philox.—**II.** A Roman proper name. So esp. M. Favonius, a contemporary of Cicero and an imitator of M. Cato, whence he received the derisive sobriquet of simius Catonis, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 6; 2, 1, 9; 2, 4, 7; Val. Max. 2, 10; Suet. Aug. 13.—**B.** Deriv.: **Fāvōnianus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to a Favonius, *Favonian*: pira, Col. 5, 10, 18; Plin. 15, 16, § 54.

fāvor, ōris, m. [id.], favor, good-will, inclination, partiality, esp. of a party (rare in Cic.; not in Caes.; freq. since the Aug. per. in prose and poetry; syn.: studium, benevolentia, gratia, pietas, caritas, amor).

I. In gen. **A.** Of human beings: favorem et urbanum Cicero nova credit. Nam in epistola ad Brutum, Eum, inquit, amorem et eum (ut hoc verbo utar) favorem in consilium advocabo, Quint. 8, 3, 34; so with amor, Suet. Claud. 12; with studium, id. Vit. 15: qui favore populi tenetur et ductur, Cic. Sest. 54, 115; cf. under **II.**: quae sunt varie et ad tempus descripta populis, favore magis quam re, legum nomen tenent, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 11: amplecti aliquem favore, Liv. 2, 56: adferre alicui, Just. 27, 1: ex maxima invidia in gratiam et favorem nobilitatis Jugurtha venit, Sall. J. 13, 7; cf. opp. invidia, id. ib. 73, 4: plebis, Liv. 7, 25, 1; cf. id. 2, 66, 1: partium Pompeii, Vell. 2, 54, 2: conciliato populi favore, Suet. Caes. 11: militum, id. Tit. 5; Hor. C. 4, 8, 26; id. Ep. 2, 1, 9: favor in alicquem, Tac. H. 1, 53 *fin.*: pro laborantibus, Quint. 4, 1, 9.—**B.** Rarely of Fortune: fortunae favor, Sen. Ep. 42, 4; 72, 4.—**C.** Favor personified as a deity, Mart. Cap. 1, § 48 al.—**D.** Esp., legal t. t.: favoris causa, said where the law inclines to or encourages a particular right or practice: hoc favoris causa constitutum est, ut pro plenis (honoribus) incoātos accipiamus, Dig. 50, 4, 8; 23, 3, 74; Gai. Inst. 4, 14; cf.: favor libertatis, Paul. Sent. 2, 23, 2; 2, 24, 2 sq.—**II.** In partic., acclamation, applause, at theatrical and other exhibitions (syn. plausus), approbation: quod studium et quem favorem secum in scenam attulit Panurgus? Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29; Phaedr. 5, 5, 25: audientium, Quint. 3, 8, 7: facere favorem, id. 7, 1, 33: promere favorem, id. 9, 1, 21: emerendi favoris gratia, id. 7, 1, 2: magno omnium favore, Suet. Claud. 21; cf.: plauditur et magno palma favore datur, Ov. Tr. 2, 506: tutatur favor Euryalum, Verg. A. 5, 343.

fāvōrābilis, e, *adj.* [favor]. **I.** Favoured, in favor, popular, beloved (not ante-Aug.; perh. first in Vell.; v. the follg.): Luculli et Metelli triumphum invidia Pompeii apud optimum quemque fecit favora

bilem; Vell. 2, 34, 2; cf. reditus, id. 2, 40, 2; oratio, Tac. A. 2, 37; cf. eloquentia, Quint. 12, 10, 74: quid invidiosum, favorabile, etc. ... sit, id. 6, 1, 11; cf. id. 11, 1, 42: facili ac favorabilis causa, id. 12, 6, 6; cf. id. 5, 10, 113; 4, 3, 9: in civitate minime favorabili natus, Tac. Or. 7: facere aliquem favorabilem, Plin. Ep. 4, 9 fin.: aliquis, Sen. Clem. 10; Suet. Calig. 4; Flor. 4, 4, 4.—**II.** *Winning favor, pleasing, agreeable* (rare): est enim jucunda auribus ac favorabilis eloquentia, Quint. 12, 10, 74: oratio, Tac. A. 12, 6, 2, 36.—**Comp.**: favorabilis et tutius, Plin. Ep. 5, 13, 3: favorabiliores fieri, Plin. 20, 8, 30, § 74.—Hence, **favorabiliter**, *adv.*, with applause or approbation, favorably: in aliquem laetum ac plausibilem locum quam maxime possint favorabiliter excurrere, Quint. 4, 3, 1; Suet. Ner. 7.—**Comp.**: favorabilius, Dig. 18, 7, 9; 40, 4, 10.

favorabiliter, *adv.*, v. preced. fin.

favorātus, a, um, *Part.* [unused favoro], *favoro*: a sancto episcopo, Pseud.-August. ad Fratr. Erem. Serm. 5 al.

Favorinus, i, m., a celebrated Roman philosopher in the time of Trajan and Hadrian, Gell. 1, 3, 27; 2, 12, 5 al.

fāvus, i, m., a honey-comb. **I.** Prop.: fāvus est, quem fingunt (apes) multivatum e cera, cum singula cava sena latera habeant, Varr. R. 3, 16, 24; Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157; Col. 11, 2, 57; Verg. G. 1, 344; 4, 161; Ov. M. 8, 678; id. F. 4, 152: mellis, Vulg. 1 Reg. 14, 27 et saep.—**Prov.**: Crescere tamquam favum, i. e. imperceptibiliter, Petr. 43 and 76.—**II.** Transf., a hexagonal stone in a pavement, Vitr. 7, 1.

fax, fācis (also in the *nom. sing.* †faces, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 87, 9 Müll.; *gen. plur.*: facum, acc. to Charis. p. 113 F., but without example), *f.* [root bhā, to shine; cf. favilla], a torch, firebrand, flambeau, link, orig. of pine or other resinous wood. **I.** Lit. (syn.: taeda, funale, cerēs, candelā, lucerna, latera): alii faces atque aridam materiem de muro in aggerem eminus jaciebant, *Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 4; Liv. 22, 16, 7: ambulare cum facibus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 52: malleolos et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32; cf. ego faces jam accensas ad hujus urbis incendium exstingi, id. Pis. 2, 5: servi in tecta nostra cum facibus immissi, id. Att. 14, 10, 1; cf. faces incendere, id. Phil. 2, 36, 91: si te in Capitolium faces ferre vellet, id. Lael. 11, 37: ardentem facem praeferre, id. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 74: castris incipere, Tac. H. 4, 60; subdere urbi, Curt. 5, 7, 4: faces ferro inspicere, Verg. G. 1, 292; cf. facis incidere, Plin. 18, 26, 63, § 233: dilapsam in cineres facem, Hor. C. 4, 13, 28.—At weddings, the torch carried before the bride on the way to her home, usually made of white-thorn (Spina alba) or pine, the nuptial torch: spina, nuptiarum facibus auspiciatissima, Masur. ap. Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 75; Fest. s. v. patrimi p. 245; s. v. rapi, p. 289 Müll.; Varr. ap. Non. 112, 27; id. ap. Serv. Verg. E. 8, 29; Plaut. Cas. 1, 30; Cat. 61, 98 sq.; Verg. E. 8, 29; Ov. M. 10, 6; Stat. Th. 2, 259 al.; hence, nuptiales, Cic. Clu. 6, 15; Liv. 30, 13, 12: maritae, Ov. H. 11, 101: legitimae, Luc. 2, 356.—Cf. Anthon's Dict. of Antiq. p. 434, and v. infra. Torches were also carried in funeral processions, Verg. A. 11, 142; Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 17; Ov. F. 2, 561; id. H. 21, 172; Sen. Tranq. 11; id. Vit. Beat. fin.; id. Ep. 222; and in the Eleusinian mysteries, Juv. 15, 140.—An attribute of Cupid, Tib. 2, 1, 82; Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 16; Ov. M. 1, 461; 10, 312 al.; of the Furies, Verg. A. 7, 337; Ov. M. 4, 482; 508; 6, 430; Quint. 9, 3, 47 al.—**B.** Transf. **1.** On account of the use of torches at weddings (poet.), a wedding, marriage: face nuptiali digna, Hor. C. 3, 11, 33; cf. te face sollemni junget sibi, Ov. M. 7, 49.—And referring at the same time to the funeral torch: viximus insignes inter utramque facem, i. e. between marriage and death, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 46.—**2.** The light of the heavenly bodies (poet.): dum rosea face sol inferret lumina caelo, Lucr. 5, 976; cf. Phoebi fax, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 11, 18: canentes Rite crescentem face Noctilucam, Hor. C. 4, 6, 38: aeterna fax, i. e. the sun, Sen. Thyest. 835.—**3.** A fiery meteor, fire-ball, shooting-star, comet: noctivagaeque faces caeli flammaeque volantes, Lucr. 5, 1191;

cf.: nocturnasque faces caeli, sublime volantes, id. 2, 206: emicant et faces non nisi cum decidunt visae, etc., Plin. 2, 26, 25, § 96: tum facibus visis caelestibus, tum stellis iis, quas Graeci cometas, nostri cincinnatas vocant, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14; id. Cat. 3, 8, 18; Liv. 41, 21, 13; 29, 14, 3; Verg. A. 2, 694; Ov. M. 15, 787; Lucr. 1, 528; Petr. 122; Sen. Oet. 232.—**b.** Of lightning: facem flammantem dirigere, Val. Fl. 1, 569; id. 4, 671.—**4.** Of the eyes: oculi, geminae, sidera nostra, faces, Prop. 2, 3, 14: has ego credo faces, haec virginis ora Dianae, Val. Fl. 5, 380; cf.: tranquillaeque faces oculis et plurima vultu mater inest, Stat. Ach. 1, 164.—**5.** Prima fax (noctis), early torchlight, immediately after dark (post-class.); cf.: luminibus accensis, Auct. B. Afr. 89: tempus diei occiduum, mox suprema tempestas, hoc est diei novissimum tempus: deinde vespera: ab hoc tempore prima fax dicitur, deinde concubia, etc., Macr. S. 1, 3 fin.; Gell. 3, 2, 11; 18, 1 fin.; App. M. 2, p. 119, 20.

II. Trop. **A.** That which illuminates, makes conspicuous (poet.): incipit parentum nobilitas facem praeferre pudendis, Juv. 8, 139; cf. Sall. J. 80.—**B.** That which inflames or incites, incitement, stimulus, cause of ruin, destruction (freq. and class.): cum corporis facibus inflammari solemus ad omnes fere cupiditates eoque magis incendi, quod, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: me torret face mutua Calais, flame of love, Hor. C. 3, 9, 13; cf.: irai fax, Lucr. 3, 303: dicendi faces, flames, fires of eloquence, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 205; cf.: alicui quasi quasdam verborum faces adducere, id. ib. 3, 1, 4: alicui acriores ad studia dicendi faces subdere, Quint. 1, 2, 25 Spald.: hortator studii causaque faxque mei, guide, leader, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 28; and: incitator et fax omnium, Prud. σπερ. 10, 67: subicere faces invidiae alicujus, Cic. Mil. 35, 98; cf.: flagrantibus jam militum animis velut faces addere, Tac. H. 1, 24: acerrimam bello facem praetulit, id. ib. 2, 86: (rogationes promulgavit) duas faces novantibus res ad plebem in optimates accendendam, Liv. 32, 38, 9: inde faces ardent, a dote, Juv. 6, 139: adolescentulo ad libidinem facem praeferre, i. e. to be a leader or guide, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 13: Antonius omnium Clodi incendiurum fax, instigator, id. Phil. 2, 19, 48; cf.: fax accusationis et origo, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 3: fax hujus belli (Hannibal), Liv. 21, 10, 11; Vell. 2, 25, 3: dolorum cum admoventur faces, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37; cf. id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: (dolor) ardentem facem intendat, id. ib. 5, 27, 76: quae (Agrippinae) Gaium et Domitium Neronem principes genuerunt totidem facis generis humani, destroyers, Plin. 7, 8, 6, § 45.—**Abol.**: cum his furis et facibus, cum his exitiosis prodigiis (i. e. Gabinio et Pisone), Cic. Har. Resp. 2, 4.

faxim, faxo, v. facio init.

Febrārius, v. Februarius.

febreſco, ēre, v. inch. n. [febris], to catch a fever (late Lat.), Sol. 19 med.

febrilis, e, adj. [id.], that easily produces fever (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 8 med.

febricitō, āvi, i, v. n. [id.], to be ill of a fever, to have a fever (post-Aug.): scire oportet, non febricitare eum, cujus venae naturaliter ordinatae sunt, Cels. 3, 6; Sen. Ben. 4, 39; Col. 6, 9, 1; Mart. 11, 98, 20; Vulg. Matt. 8, 14.

febricosus, a, um, adj. [id.], that has a fever (late Lat.), Veg. Vet. 1, 38.

febriculā, ae, f. dim. [id.], a slight fever (rare but class.): febriculam habere, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1: in febriculam incidere, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21 fin.—In plur.: lentis febriculis diu detineri, Cels. 2, 17.

febriculēntus, a, um, adj. [id.], that has a fever (late Lat.), Marc. Empir. 22.

febriculōsus, a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Feverish, sick of a fever (rare): scortum, Cat. 6, 4: morbus, Gell. 20, 1, 27.—***II.** Act., producing fever, febrific, Front. de Or. 1 ed. Mai.

febrifugā, ae, f. [febris + fugo], a plant, called also centaurea, the centaury, App. Herb. 35.

febrīo, īre, v. n. [febris], to be ill of a fever, to have a fever (post-Aug.): si non febrīo, venter solvendus est, Cels. 4, 4, 2; Col. 6, 38, 1; Macr. S. 7, 4.

febris (the *ā* predominating in poets), is (acc. sing.: febrēm, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 20; Sen. Ep. 14, 6; Quint. 2, 17, 9: febrim, Hor. S. 2, 3, 294; Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 48; Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 1; Plin. 25, 4, 17, § 37 Jan. et saep.—*Abol.*: febrī, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31; id. Att. 6, 9; or: febre, id. Att. 7, 1, 1; Suet. Vit. 14; Plin. Ep. 7, 1, 4; Juv. 10, 218 al.), *f.* [for fer-bris, root bhar-, to be hot, v. ferreo], *a fever*. **I.** Prop.: appellamus a calendo calorem, e fervore febrim, Varr. ap. Non. 46, 22: quotidianā, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 22: si cui venae sic moventur, hic habet febrēm, Cic. Fat. 8, 15; cf.: febrim habere, id. Fam. 7, 26, 1; Suet. Oth. 6: aestu febrigue jactari, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31: te Romam venisse cum febrī, id. Att. 6, 9, 1; cf.: cum febrī domum rediit, id. de Or. 3, 2, 6: febrī carere, id. Fam. 16, 15, 1; for which, in an altered construction: caruitne febris te heri? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 17: cum sine febrī laborassem, Cic. Att. 5, 8, 1: in febrī, id. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: in febrim subito incidere, id. Fam. 14, 8, 1: febre liberari, Cels. 2, 17: febrī liberari, Plin. 26, 11, 71, § 116: febre corripit, id. 7, 51, 52, § 172: febre calere, Juv. 10, 218: quem torret olim domestica febris, i. e. at home in him, id. 9, 17: vigili cum febre, id. 13, 229: reliquit eum febris, Vulg. Johan. 4, 52.—In plur.: vide, ne tertianas quoque febres et quartanas divinas esse dicendum sit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: febres aliae ab horrore incipiunt, aliae a frigore, aliae a calore, Cels. 3, 3 sq.: calidae febres, Lucr. 2, 34: opella forensis Adducit febres, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9.—**B.** **Febris**, personified as a deity, with three temples in Rome, the principal of which was on the Palatium, in the neighborhood of the Velabrum, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 63; id. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 16; Val. Max. 2, 5, 6; cf.: Febrī divae, Febrī sanctae, Febrī magnae, Camilla pro filio amato, Inscr. Grut. p. 97, 1.—***II.** Trop., a source of uneasiness, torment: certo scio, nunc febrim tibi esse, quia, etc., Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 48 Ritschl N. cr.

Febrūa, ōrum, n., v. Februum.

Febrūālis, e, v. Februum.

*** febrūāmentum**, i, n. [februus], a religious purification, expiation, Censor. de Die Nat. 22.

Febrūārius (in Inscr. sometimes written FEBRARIUS), ii, m., or **Febrūārius mensis** [februus], the month of expiation (because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation and purification, Februa, was held), February, until the time of the decemvirs the last month of the Roman year, since then the second: ab diis inferis Februaris appellatus, quod tum his parentetur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 34 Müll.; Ov. F. 2, 31 sq.; Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 54; Sall. C. 18, 6; Paul. ex Fest. p. 85 Müll., v. februum.—**Adj.**: Nonis Februariis, of February, Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll.: ab Idibus Februariis, Plin. 17, 18, 30, 136.

Febrūāta, ae, v. februum.

febrūātio, ōnis, f. [februus], a religious purification, expiation, Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll.

Februatus, a, um, v. februum and februo.

Februlis, e, v. februum.

febrūo, no perf., ātum, i, v. a. [febru-um], to purify, expiate (ante-class.): in eorum sacris liba cum sint facta, inicere solent farris semina ac dicere, se ea februare, id est pura facere, Varr. ap. Non. 114, 22; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll., and Paul. ex Fest. p. 85, 13 sq. Müll.; v. also februum.

februūm, i, n. Orig. in the Sabine lang., a purgation, means of purification.—Hence, **februa**, ōrum, n., the Roman festival of purification and expiation, celebrated on the 15th of the month hence called February (v. Februarius); whence, **Febrūālis**, **Febrūlis**, and **Febrūāta**, surnames of Juno; who was worshipped at this festival; **Febrūātus**, the festival itself; and **Februus**, a surname of Lupercus, who presided over this festival: Lupercalia dicta, quod in Lupercali luperci sacra faciunt. Rex cum ferias menstruas Nonis Februariis edicit, hunc diem Februatū appellat. Februum purgamentum, et id in sacris nostris verbum; nam et Lupercalia februatō, Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll.; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 343: Ego arbitror Februarium a

die Februato, quod tum februarur populus, id est Iupercis nudis lustratur antiquum oppidum Palatinum gregibus humanis cinctum, id. ib. 6, § 34; cf. also Paul. ex Fest. p. 85, 13 sq. Müll.: Februa Romani dixere piamina patres, Ov. F. 2, 19; 4, 726; 5, 423: Juno pulchra. . . nam Fluniam, Februa-lemque ac Februam mihi poscere non necesse est, cum nihil contagionis corporeae sexu intermata pertulerim, Mart. Cap. 2, § 149: Februlis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 85, 16 Müll.; Arnob. 3, p. 118 (dub. al. Februtis).

Fecialis, v. Fetialis.

fecula, v. faecula.

fecundator, ōris, m. [fecundo], *he who fertilizes or makes fruitful*: mulierum, Jul. ap. August. Contr. Jul. 6, 8, 23.

fecunde, adv., v. fecundus *fin*.

fecunditas, ātis, f. [fecundus], *fruitfulness, fertility, fecundity* (vegetable or animal). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.): natura parum legem fecunditatis dixit vi-ventibus atque hominibus ceterisque animalibus, Col. 3, 8, 1: aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152: terrarum, id. ib. 2, 5, 13: ag-rogum, id. Div. 1, 42, 94: mulieris, id. Phil. 13, 22, § 116: adferre, id. 28, 19, 77, § 248: dare, id. 16, 44, 95, § 251: addere, id. 37, 10, 66, § 178: corrumpere, id. 10, 59, 79, § 161; 29, 4, 27, § 85.—**B.** **Fecunditas**, per-sonified as a deity, Tac. A. 15, 23.—**II.** Transf., *plenty, abundance* (post-Aug.): Gallorum tantae fecunditatis juvenis fuit, ut, etc., Just. 25, 2: voluminum (Varronis), Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 11.—**III.** Trop. (rare but class.): volo se esset in adolescente fe-cunditas, *luxuriance of style*, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88: magna animi, Plin. H. N. praef. § 5.

† **fecundito**, āre, = fecundo, *to ferti-lize*, Inscr. Fabr. 169.

fecundo, āre, v. a. [fecundus], *to make fruitful, to fertilize* (poet. and in post-class. prose): (Nilus) viridem Aegyptum nigrā fe-cundat arenā, Verg. G. 4, 293; Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 239; Pall. 3, 9 al.

fecundus (sometimes erroneously foe-cund- and faecund-, but v. Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 12 *fin.*, and ap. Non. 54, 8), a, um, *adj.* [from † feo, whence also fetus, femina, fenus, etc., cf. felix], *fruitful, fertile* (of plants and animals).—Constr. with *abl.*, *gen.*, or *absol.* (with *gen.* only poet. and in post-Aug. prose).

I. Lit. (class.): fossiones agri repastina-tionesque, quibus fit multo terra fecundior, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53; cf. Verg. G. 1, 67; Quint. 10, 3, 2: glebae, Lucr. 1, 211: solum, Quint. 2, 19, 2: cf. Just. 2, 1: salices viminibus, frondibus ulmi, Verg. G. 2, 446.—With *gen.*: regio fecunda fruticis exigui, Col. 9, 4, 2: tellus metallorum, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 78; for which: Amathus metallis, Ov. M. 10, 220 Bach. N. cr.: mons silvae frequens fecun-dusque, Tac. A. 4, 65: segetes fecundae et uberes, id. Or. 15, 48: nihil ocimo fecundi-us, Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 120: uxores, Lucr. 4, 1254: conjux, Hor. S. 2, 5, 31: lepus, id. ib. 2, 4, 44; cf. sue. . . nihil genuit natura fe-cundius, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160.—**B.** Transf.

1. Rich, abundant, abounding in any thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fe-cundi calices quem non fecere disertum? Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 19; cf. fons, i. e. copious, Ov. M. 14, 791: legere fecundis collibus herbas, *plentifully furnished, thickly studded*, id. ib. 14, 347: fecundissima gens, *rich in agricult-ural products*, Plin. Pan. 31, 6: (specus) Uberibus fecundus aquis, Ov. M. 3, 31; cf.: fecunda melle Calymne, id. ib. 8, 222: vis-cera (Tityi) poenis, i. e. constantly renewed, Verg. A. 6, 598: Echidna, fecunda poenis viscera trahens, Ambros. in Tob. 12, 41: nigris Meroe fecunda colonis, Luc. 10, 303: cingula monstris, Val. Fl. 6, 470.—With *gen.*: Aemilium genus fecundum bo-norum civium, Tac. A. 6, 27 *fin.*—**2.** *Mak-ing fruitful, fertilizing* (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): imber, Verg. G. 2, 325; cf. Nilus, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54: excipe fe-cundae patienter verbera dextrae, i. e. the blows with a thong of skin given to women by the Iupercis, and which were supposed to promote fruitfulness, Ov. F. 2, 427; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 343; and: quam (Danaën) im-plevit fecundo Juppiter auro, Ov. M. 4, 698.—**II.** Trop., *fruitful, fertile, prolific, abundant* (class.): pectus, Cic. poet. Div. 1,

13, 22; Verg. A. 7, 338: artifex, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 71: a quo (Anaxagora) eum (Periclem), cum alia praeclara quaedam et magnifica didicisse, uberem et fecundum fuisse, Cic. Or. 4, 15: duo genera verborum: unum fe-cundum, quod declinando multas ex se parit dispariles formas, ut est lego, legis, legam, sic alia: alterum genus sterile, quod ex se parit nihil, ut est etiam, vix, cras, etc., Varr. L. L. 8, § 9 Müll.: amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 70: fecunda culpa saecula, Hor. C. 3, 6, 17: veri sacer-dos, Sil. 13, 490: fecundum in fraudes homi-num genus, id. 2, 498: vester porro labor fecundior, historiarii scriptores? Juv. 7, 98.—Hence, **fecunde**, adv., *fruitfully, abundantly*: fecundus poemata ferrent fructum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 2 Müll.: arundo recisa fecundius resurgit, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 163: cantharides nascuntur fecundissime in fraxino, id. 29, 4, 30, § 94.

fedus, v. haedus.

fel, fellis, n. [Gr. χόλος, gall; cf. Germ. Galle; Engl. gall], *the gall-bladder, gall, bile* (cf. bilis): jecur a dextra parte sub prae-cordiis: ex inferiore parte ei fel inhaeret, Cels. 4, 1; cf. Plin. 11, 37, 74, § 191; 31, 10, 46, § 119; Ov. M. 2, 777: gallinaecum, Cic. Div. 2, 12, 29: nigrum, Plin. 11, 37, 75, § 193: piscis, Vulg. Tobiae, 6, 5.—In plur.: fella, Ser. Samm. 19, 333; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 19; id. Tard. 1, 4 *fin.* al.—Poet.: hic vero Alcida-e furis exarsit adro Felle dolor, be-cause the bile was regarded as the seat of rage, Verg. A. 8, 220.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Poi-sonous liquid, poison* (poet.): vipereum, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 16; id. P. 1, 2, 18: sagitta armata felle veneni, Verg. A. 12, 857.—**2.** *Fel ter-rae, a plant, the lesser centaur, the fumit-ory* (Fumaria officinalis, Linn.), Plin. 25, 6, 31, § 68.—**II.** Trop. (only in poets, where-as bilis is used in the trop. signif. also in good prose), *bitterness, acrimony, animos-ity* (syn.: bilis, stomachus, invidia, livor; odium): amor et melle et felle est fecun-dissimus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 70; cf.: corda felle sunt lita, id. Truc. 1, 2, 77: omnia jam tristi tempora felle madent, Tib. 2, 4, 11; Mart. 7, 25.

feles, is (in Varr. and Cic. faelis in best MSS.; nom. felis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 43; Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 178), f. [root fe-, v. felix; prop. she that bears young], a cat: Aegyptii quamvis carnificiam prius subierint, quam aut faelem aut canem aut crocodilum vio-lent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78; id. N. D. 1, 29, 82; id. Leg. 1, 11, 32; Phaedr. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 10, 73, 94, § 202; 11, 37, 65, § 172; Ov. M. 5, 330 al.—**B.** Transf., *a marten, ferret, polecat*, Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3; Col. 8, 14, 9.—**II.** Trop., *one who inveigles, a mouser, seducer* (very rare): feles virginialis, girl-thief, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 43: feles virginaria, id. Pers. 4, 9, 14: pullaria, Aus. Epigr. 70.

felicitus, a, um, v. felicitus.

1. felicitas, ātis, f. [felix]. **I.** (Acc. to felix, i.) *Fruitfulness, fertility* (post-Aug. and rare): felicitas major Babyloniae Seleu-ciae, Plin. 18, 18, 47, § 170: terrae, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 6.—**II.** (Acc. to felix, i.) *Happiness, felicity* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn.: fortuna, fors, sors, fatum): neque enim quicquam aliud est felicitas, nisi honesta-rum rerum prosperitas, Cic. Fragm. ap. Amm. 21, 16: fuit felix, si potest ulla in scelere esse felicitas, id. Phil. 2, 24, 59; id. Brut. 96, 329: alii fortuna felicitatem dedit, huic indus-tria virtutem comparavit, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 27: reliquum est, ut de felicitate pauca dica-mus, *good-fortune, luckiness*, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 16, 47; cf.: ego sic existimo in sum-mo imperatore quatuor has res inesse oportere, scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, auc-toritatem, felicitatem, id. ib. 10, 28: felicitas in re, id. Font. 15, 32; cf.: felicitatem Hel-vetiorum bello esse perspectam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 13: ut paulum ad summam felicitatem defuisse videretur, id. ib. 6, 43 *fin.*: quo simul atque intus est itum, incredibili fe-licitate Auster in Africum se vertit, id. B. C. 3, 26 *fin.*: haec (mala) omnia subterfugere, non modo sapientiae, sed etiam felicitatis esse, Cic. Lael. 10, 35: quasi non et felicitas rerum gestarum exercitus benevolentiam imperatoribus, et res adversae odia concil-ient, Caes. B. C. 2, 31, 3.—In plur.: bonae felicitates, Brut. Eun. 2, 3, 32: ea vis ipsa, quae saepe incredibiles huic urbi felicitates atque opes attulit, Cic. Mil. 31, 84.—**II.**

Felicitas, personified as a deity, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4; Aug. Civ. D. 4, 18, 23; Suet. Tib. 5.

2. Felicitas Julia, i. q. Olisipo, now Lisbon, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 117.

felicitate, adv., v. felix *fin*.

felicitate, āre [felix], *to make very hap-py*, Donat. Vit. Verg. 4.

felícula, ae, f., v. filicula *init*.

felineus, a, um, *adj.*, v. the follg. art.

felinus, a, um, *adj.* [feles], *of or be-longing to a cat*: stercus, Cels. 5, 18, 15 dub. (Targa: suillum).—Another form, **fe-lineus**, a, um: oculi, Serv. Verg. G. 3, 82.

* **felio**, ire, v. n., expresses the cry of the male panther, Auct. Carm. Philom. 50.

felis, is, v. felis *init*.

1. felix, is (abl. felici, except Cic. Or. 48, 159; and as nom. prop., v. II. B. 2. infra), *adj.* [from root feo, fevo, to bear, produce, Gr. φῶω; cf.: flo, femina; whence fetus, fe-cundus, femina, fenus], *fruit-bearing, fruit-ful, fertile, productive*. **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic.): felices arbores Cato dixit, quae fructum ferunt, infelices quae non ferunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 92, 10 Müll.; cf. Fronto Ep. ad Amic. 2, 6 ed. Mai.; so, arbor, Liv. 5, 24, 2: arbusta, Lucr. 5, 1378: rami, Verg. G. 2, 81; so, rami feliciores, Hor. Epod. 2, 14: sil-vae, i. e. of fruitful trees, Verg. G. 4, 329: Massica Baccho, *fruitful in vines*, id. A. 7, 725; cf. Campania, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60: felici-or regio, Ov. P. 2, 10, 51; cf.: felix oleae trac-tus, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 179: venti, Val. Fl. 6, 711.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In the old relig. lang.: felices arbores, all the nobler sorts of trees, whose fruits were offered to the superior deities, in contradistinction to the infelices, which were dedicated to the in-ferior deities, Macr. S. 2, 16, 2.—**2. Felix**, as an *adj. propr.* in Arabia Felix, the fertile portion of Arabia, opp. Arabia Deserta and Petraea; v. Arabia.—**II.** Transf. **A. Act.**, *that brings good luck, of good omen, auspi-cious, favorable, propitious, fortunate, prosper-ous, felicitous* (orig. belonging to the relig. lang.; in the class. per. almost con-fined to poets; syn.: faustus, fortunatus, beatus, secundus): quae (omina) majores nostri quia valere censebant, idcirco omni-bus rebus agendis: QVOD BONVM FAVSTVM FELIX FORTVNATVMQVE ESSET praefabantur, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102; so, QVOD BONVM FORTV-NATVM FELIXQVE SALVTAREQVE SIET POPVLO ROMANO QVIRITVM, etc., an old formula in Varr. L. L. 6, § 86; cf. also: ut nobis haec habitatio Bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 3: quod tibi mihi-que sit felix, sub imperium tuum redeo, Liv. 22, 30, 4: auspicia, Verg. A. 11, 32; cf. omen, Ov. P. 2, 1, 35: o dea. . . Sis felix, nostrum leves, quaecumque, laborem, Verg. A. 1, 330; cf.: sis bonus o felixque tuis! id. E. 5, 65: terque novas circum felix eat hostia fruges, id. G. 1, 345: Zephyri, id. A. 3, 120: sententia, Ov. M. 13, 319: industria (corresp. to fertilis cura), Plin. H. N. 14 praef. § 3.—**B. Lucky, happy, fortunate** (the predom. signif. in prose and poetry): exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur, Lucr. 1, 100: Polycratem Samium felicem appellabant, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92: Caesar Alex-andriam se recepit, felix, ut cibus quidem videbatur, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64; cf. id. ib. 2, 24, 59: vir ad casum fortunamque felix, id. Font. 15, 33: ille Graecus ab omni laude felici-or, id. Brut. 16, 63: Sulla felicissimus omnium ante civilem victoriam, Sall. J. 95, 4: in te retinendo fuit Asia felici-or quam nos in deducendo, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10, § 30; cf.: quin etiam si minus felices in diligendo fuis-semus, id. Lael. 16, 60: vade, o felix nati pie-tate, Verg. A. 3, 480; cf. id. ib. 6, 785: Praxi-teles quoque marmore felici-or, i. e. succeeded better as a sculptor, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69: fe-lices ter et amplius, Quos irrupta tenet co-pula, Hor. C. 1, 13, 17: omnes composui. Felices! nunc ego resto, id. S. 1, 9, 28: Latium felix, id. C. S. 66: tempora, Juv. 2, 38: saecula, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 103; Juv. 3, 312; Quint. 8, 6, 24: cf.: nulla sorte nascendi aetas felici-or, id. 12, 11, 22: felicissima facilitas, id. 10, 1, 111: felicissimus ser-mo, id. 9, 4, 27: ita sim felix, a form of asseveration, Prop. 1, 7, 3: malum, i. q. sa-lubre, salubrious, wholesome, Verg. G. 2, 127 Serv.—Prov.: felicem scivi, non qui quod

vellet haberet, sed qui per fatum non data non cuperet, Aus. Idyll. 319, 23 sq. — (β) With *gen.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Vergilius beatus felixque gratiae, Plin. H. N. 14 praef. § 7: o te, Bolane, cerebri Felicem! Hor. S. 1, 9, 12: felices studiū locique, Ov. M. 5, 267: felix uteri, Sil. 4, 359: leti, id. 4, 398: famae, id. 4, 731: felices opum dies, Verg. G. 1, 277. — (γ) With *inf.* (poet.): quo non felicior alter Ungueretela manu ferrumque armare veneno, *happier, more successful in*, Verg. A. 9, 772; id. G. 1, 284; Sil. 13, 126. — (δ) With *gerund. dat.* (rare): tam felix vobis corripendis fuit, *successful in*, Liv. 3, 17, 2. — **Adv.** *felicit.* *1. (Acc. to I.) *Fruitfully, abundantly*: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, Verg. G. 1, 54. — 2. (Acc. to II.) *Auspiciously, fortunately, favorably*: quod mihi vobisque Quirites, se fortunatum, feliciter ac bene vortat, Enn. ap. Non. 112, 3 (Ann. v. 112 ed. Vahl.); cf. Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 58: ut ea res mihi magistratūque meo, populo plebique Romanae bene atque feliciter eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1, 1; Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 3. — In expressing a wish or in calling to a person, *Good luck! faciam quod volunt*. Feliciter velim, inquam, teque laudo, Cic. Att. 13, 42, 1: feliciter, succulamant, Phaedr. 5, 1, 4; Suet. Claud. 7; id. Dom. 13; Flor. 3, 3 fin.; Juv. 2, 119; Vulg. Gen. 30, 11 al. — **b.** *Luckily, happily, successfully* (most freq.): omnes sapientes semper feliciter, absolute, fortunate vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26; res publica et bene et feliciter gesta sit, id. Phil. 5, 15, 40; id. Fam. 7, 28 fin.: navigare, id. Verr. 2, 33, § 95; cf.: qui te feliciter attulit Euris, Ov. M. 7, 659: feliciter audet, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166: ob ea feliciter acta, Sall. J. 55, 2. — **Prov.** feliciter sapit qui alieno periculo sapit, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 40. — **Comp.**, Ov. Ib. 305. — **Sup.**: bella cum finitimis felicissime multa gessit, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: re gesta, Hirt. B. G. 8, 37, 1: gerere rem publicam, Caes. B. C. 1, 7, 6: cessit imitatio, Quint. 10, 2, 16: Horatius... verbis felicissime auidax, 10, 1, 96.

2. Felix (with *abl.* Felice, v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 67), a Roman surname of frequent occurrence, first applied to L. Sulla, Plin. 7, 44, 44, § 186. — **b.** Claudius Felix, Suet. Claud. 28. — **c.** Antonius Felix, procurator of Judea and Galilee under Claudius, Vulg. Act. 23, 26; 25, 14. — **d.** Julia Felix, i. q. Berytus, Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78.

3. felix, icis, v. filix *init.*
fellator, ōris, m. [fello], a sucker, in mal. part., Mart. 14, 74; 11, 30.

* **fellebris**, e, adj. [id.], sucking, Sol. 2 med. dub.

fellēus, a, um, adj. [fel], of gall, full of gall, like gall: sudores, Plin. 26, 12, 76, § 124: urina, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6.

fellico (fellito), āre, v. a. [fello, like vellico from vello], to suck, draw by sucking (late Lat.): mammas, Arn. 2, 70: ubera, Sol. 45 fin.

felliducus, a, um, adj. [fel-duco], that carries off the gall (late Lat.): medicamenta, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4, 63.

fellifluus, a, um, adj. [fel-fluo], flowing with gall (late Lat.): passio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 19, 188.

fellito, āre, v. fellico.

fellitus, a, um, adj. [fel], imbued with gall, steeped in gall (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: sapor, Fest. Avien. Epigr. in Anth. Lat. Burm. 1, p. 495: oculi, Pelag. Vet. 1. — **II.** Trop.: sensus, Cassiod. Var. 1, 13.

fello, āvi, 1, v. a., to suck (ante-class. and poet.). **I.** Lit.: lac humanum, Varr. ap. Non. 113, 14: lupam, id. ib. 242, 33. — **II.** Transf. obsc., Mart. 2, 50, 1 al.; Aus. Epigr. 71, 7.

fellōsus, a, um, adj. [fel], full of gall (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 6, 91.

Felsina, ae, f., i. q. Bononia, I.

* **femella**, ae, f. dim. [femina], a young female, a girl, Cat. 55, 7.

femellarius, ii, m. [femella], a follower of girls, i. q. mulierarius, Isid. Or. 10.

† **femen**, inis, n., v. femur *init.*

femina, ae, f. [from fe-, fev-, = Gr. φέρω, to produce; whence: fetus, fecundus, faenus, felix; cf. Sanscr. bhūas, bhavas, to become; Lat. fi-o, fu-turus], a female. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of human beings, a female,

woman (cf.: uxor, mulier, matrona; conjux, marita): ut a prima congressione maris et feminae... ordiar, Cic. Rep. 1, 24: et mares deos et feminas esse dicitis, id. N. D. 1, 34, 95: ambiguus fuerit modo vir, modo femina Sithon, Ov. M. 4, 280; cf. Lucr. 4, 819: in claris viris et feminis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: pulchritudine eximia femina, id. Div. 1, 25, 52: feminae notitiam habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 21 fin.: naturam feminarum omnem castitatem pati, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29; cf. id. Rep. 3, 10 fin.: bona, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16; cf.: praestantissima omnium feminarum, id. Fam. 5, 8, 2: sanctissima atque optima, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16: probatissima, id. Caecin. 4, 10: primaria, id. Fam. 5, 11, 2: decreta super jugandis feminis, Hor. C. S. 19: varium et mutabile semper femina, Verg. A. 4, 570: tunc femina simplex, the female character undisguised, Juv. 6, 327. — **Adj.**: inter quas Danaei femina turba senis, Prop. 2, 31 (3, 29), 4. — Applied as a term of reproach to effeminate men, Ov. M. 12, 470; Sil. 2, 361; Suet. Caes. 22; Just. 1, 3; Curt. 3, 10 fin. al. — **B.** Of beasts, a female, she: (bestiarum) aliae mares, aliae feminae sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: lupus femina feta repente, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 355, and ap. Non. 378, 18 (Ann. v. 70 and 73 ed. Vahl.); cf.: habendas triduum ferias et porco femina piaculum pati (shortly before, porca), Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: sus, Col. 7, 9, 3: anas, Plin. 29, 5, 33, § 104: anguis, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 36; 2, 29, 62: piscis, Ov. A. 2, 482; Plin. 9, 50, 74, § 157; Ov. M. 2, 701. — **II.** Transf., in the lang. of nat. hist., of plants and minerals: mas in palmito floret, femina citra florem germinat tantum spicae modo, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 31; ib. § 34; so of other plants, id. 16, 33, 60, § 139; 16, 34, 62, § 145: 21, 10, 32, § 58 et saep.: in omni genere (carbuncolorum) masculi appelluntur acriores, et feminae languidius refulgentes, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92; of the loadstone, id. 36, 16, 25, § 128. — In mechanics, cardo femina, different from cardo masculus (v. cardo, 2), Vitruv. 9, 9 med. — **III.** In gram., the feminine gender, Quint. 1, 6, 12; 1, 4, 24.

feminal, ālis, n. [femina], i. q. pudendum muliebri (an Appuleian word), App. M. 2, p. 122, 11; id. Mag., p. 296, 13.

feminalia (foem-), ium, n. [femur], bandages for the upper part of the thighs, thigh-bandages, Suet. Aug. 82; cf.: hoc genus vestimenti Graece περισκελίη, a nostris feminalia vel braciae usque ad genua pertinentes, Hier. Ep. 64, 10; Vulg. Ex. 28, 42 al.

* **femīnatus**, a, um, adj. [femina], made womanish, effeminate: sic feminata virtus afflicta occidit, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 21, MSS. (Klotz and B. and K., ex conj., ecfeminata).

femīneus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a woman, womanly, feminine (rare but class. and mostly poet.) = muliebris. **I.** Prop.: feminae viri femineae intererem manu, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20 (in version of Soph. Trachin.): femineae vocis exilitas, Quint. 1, 11, 1: quatuor ille quidem juvenes totidemque crearat Femineae sortis, i. e. of the female sex, Ov. M. 6, 680: sors, id. ib. 13, 651; cf. sexus, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 129: artus, Ov. M. 10, 729: catervae, Val. Fl. 4, 603: labor, Tib. 2, 1, 63; Ov. Am. 1, 13, 23: dolor, id. M. 9, 151: clamor, id. ib. 12, 226; cf. vox, id. ib. 3, 536; 4, 29: plangores, Verg. A. 2, 488: Marte cadendum, i. e. by the hand of a woman, Ov. M. 12, 610: amor, i. e. love for a woman, id. Am. 3, 2, 40: cupido, id. M. 9, 734: venus, id. ib. 10, 80: poena, i. e. executed on a woman, Verg. A. 2, 584: Calendae, i. e. the first of March (on which the Matronalia were celebrated), Juv. 9, 53: ceroma, for women's use, id. 6, 246. — **II.** Transf., with an accessory notion of contempt, womanish, effeminate, unmanly: vox, Quint. 1, 11, 1; cf. Ov. A. 3, 286: pectus, Ov. M. 13, 693: amor praedae, Verg. A. 11, 782: lunae femineum et molle sidus, Plin. 2, 101, 104, § 223.

feminine, adv., v. femininus *fin.*

femininus, a, um, adj. [femina], in gram., of the feminine gender, feminine: nomen, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 6; Quint. 1, 5, 54; 1, 6, 14 et saep.; cf.: quae femina positione mares significant, id. 1, 4, 24: funis masculinum sit an femininum, id. 1, 4, 24: sexus, Dig. 2, 8, 2, § 3; Gai. Inst. 1, 130: persona,

id. ib. 1, 150; 3, 24. — **Adv.**: **feminine**, femininely, of the feminine gender (post-class.), Arn. 1, 36; Charis. p. 55 P.; Fest. s. v. Petronia, p. 250, 15 Müll.

femino, āre, 1, v. n. [femina], to pollute one's self, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 9, 133.

femorale, is, n., a covering for the thigh (late Lat. and very rare; cf. feminalia), Vulg. Sirach, 45, 10.

femur, ōris or inis (acc. to a nom. † fem-), mentioned only by Prisc. p. 701 P. and Serv. Verg. A. 10, 344; 778; nom. femus, Ap. M. 8, p. 216, 15; cf.: μῦρος, femus, Gloss. Lab.; dat. femori; femini only Plin. 28, 15, 61, § 217; abl. usually femore, but femine, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 48; Verg. A. 10, 788; plur. femora or femina; dat. feminibus, rarely femoribus), n. [etym. dub.]; cf. root feo of femina, etc., the upper part of the thigh, the thigh. **I.** Lit.: ima spina in coxarum osse desinit, etc. inde femina oriuntur, Cels. 8, 1 med.: frons non percussa, non femur, Cic. Brut. 80, 278: ferit femur dextrum dextra, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 50: femur caedere, Quint. 2, 12, 10: ferire, id. 11, 3, 123; cf.: feminis plangere et capitis ictu uti, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27; Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 99; id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 93: transfixus femore et umero, Suet. Caes. 68; id. Aug. 80: nocet femori conseruisse femur, Tib. 1, 8, 26: et corpus quaerens femorum crurumque pedumque, Ov. M. 14, 64: teretes stipites feminis crassitudine, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 6: oculus ense eripit a femine, Verg. A. 10, 788: galli feminibus pilosis, cruribus brevibus, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5. — **II.** Transf.

A. In architecture, the space between the grooves of a triglyph, Vitruv. 4, 3. — **B.** Femur bubulum, a plant otherwise unknown, Plin. 27, 9, 56, § 81. — **C.** Esp., like lumbi, the loins, of ancestry (Eocl. Lat.): de femore Jacob, Vulg. Ex. 1, 5; id. Gen. 46, 26.

fenarius, v. faenarius.

* **fendicae**, ārum, f. [findo], entrails used as food: hiraes, Arn. 7, 230.

† **fendo**, āre [v. defendo, fustis], the primitive word of the compounds defendo, offendo, infensus, and infestus; cf. Prisc. p. 923 P.

fenebris, fenebrārius, fenebror, etc., v. faenebris, faenoror, etc.

Fenectani campi, a region in Latium, Liv. 8, 12, 5 Weissenb.

fēnestella, ae, f. dim. [fenestra], a small opening in the wall, a little window. **I.** Prop., Col. 1, 6, 10; 8, 3, 3; 9, 5, 3. — **II.**

Fenestella, ae, nom. propr. **A.** Fem.: Porta, a gate in Rome, Ov. F. 6, 578; cf. Becker's Antiq. 1, p. 175. — **B.** Masc., L., a Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195; Gell. 15, 28, 4 al.

fēnestra, ae (also contr. festra, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 3, 12; Petr. Fragm. p. 872 Burm.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 91, 6 Müll.), f. [root φAN, in φαίω, φάερός], an opening in the wall to admit the light, a window (orig. closed by two wooden shutters or by curtains, and not till the empire by sheets of mica, lapis specularis; cf. Dict. of Antiq. p. 520 sq.): neque fenestra, nisi clatrata, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 26: fenestras indere, id. Rud. 1, 1, 6: fenestrarum angustias quod reprehendis, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 2: bifores, Ov. P. 3, 3, 5: juncta, closed, *Hor. C. 1, 25, 1; cf. patulae, Ov. M. 14, 752: reticulatae, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3: se plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras, Verg. A. 3, 152: diversas percurrunt luna fenestras, Prop. 1, 3, 31 Burm. ad loc.: fenestram in arca facies, Vulg. Gen. 6, 16 et saep. — **II.** Transf. **I.** A loop-hole for arrows, etc.: (in turri) fenestras ad tormenta mittenda, in struendo reliquerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 9 fin. — **2.** The recess of a window: concludere in fenestram firmiter, Plaut. Cas. 1, 44. — **3.** A breach made by besiegers in a wall: excisa trabe firma cavit Robora et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram, Verg. A. 2, 482. — **4.** Of the senses, windows for intelligence: ut facile intelligi possit, animum et videre et audire, non eas partes, quae quasi fenestras sint animi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 46. — **B.** Poet., transf., of holes through the tips of the ears: natus ad Euphraten, molles quod in aure fenestras Arguerint, Juv. 1, 104. — **II.** Trop., an entrance, admission, opportunity, inlet, occa-

ston (very seldom): hui quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris! Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 72: si hanc fenestram aperueritis, nihil aliud agi sinetis, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 28.

fenestro, avi, ātum, i, v. a. [fenestra], to furnish with openings or windows (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: media oculorum cornua fenestravit pupilla, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 148.—In *part. perf.*: valvata ac fenestrata tridinia, Varr. L. L. 8, § 29 Müll.: singulae partes turre, Vitr. 10, 19 *med.*—***II.** Trop.: oportuit hominum pectora fenestrata et aperta esse, Vitr. 3 praef.

* **fenestrula**, ae, f. *dim.* [id.], a little window, App. M. 9.

fenēs, v. faeneus.

Fenicularius (Faen-) campus, *Fennelfield*, a place in Hispania Tarracensis (so called because abounding in fennel); as a descriptive designation for Spain, Cic. Att. 12, 8.

feniculum, v. faeniculum.

fenisex, v. faenisex.

fenisicia, v. faenisicia.

Fenni, ōrum, m., a tribe in the north and north-eastern parts of Europe, north of the Germani, called Φέννοι by Ptolemy, probably the Finns, Tac. G. 46; v. Orell. ad h. l.

fenum, v. faenum.

fenus, v. faenus.

fēra, ae, f., v. ferus.

feracitas, ātis, f. [ferax], fruitfulness (post-Aug. and very rare), Col. 3, 2 *fin.*

feraciter, adv., fruitfully; v. ferax *fin.*

feralis, e, adj. [fero, from the carrying of the dead in funeral procession; cf. ferculum; cf. also Fest. Varr., Ov. l. c. infra and v. Corss. Auspr. 1, 467], of or belonging to the dead or to corpses, funeral (as an adj. only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tu tamen extincto feralia munera ferto, offerings to the dead, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 81: sacra, Luc. 1, 616: cypressus, Verg. A. 6, 216; Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 21; cf.: feralis decus, i. e. the cypress, Sil. 10, 535: vittae, Ov. Ib. 103: reliquiae, i. e. the ashes of the dead, Tac. A. 2, 75: ferali carmine bubo Visa queri, Verg. A. 4, 462: Enyo, Petr. 120.—**B.** In *partic.*, of or belonging to the festival of the dead (celebrated annually in the month of February): tunc, cum feralis praeterire dies, the days of the festival of the dead, Ov. F. 2, 34: tempus, id. ib. 5, 486: mensis, i. e. February, Col. poet. 10, 191.—**2.** Subst.: **Feralia**, ium, n., the general festival of the dead kept on the 17th or 21st of February, the feast of All Souls (cf.: inferiae, justa, pompa, exsequiae, funus): hanc, quia iusta ferunt, dixere Feralia lucem: Ultima placandis Manibus illa dies, Ov. F. 2, 569: feralia ab inferis et ferendo, quod ferunt tum epulas ad sepulcrum, quibus jus ibi parentare, Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll.; cf.: feralium diem ait Varro a ferendis in sepulcra epulis dici, Macr. S. 1, 4: feralia diis Manibus sacra festa, a ferendis epulis, vel a feriendis pecudibus appellata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 85 Müll.: eodem die video Caesarem a Cornifio profectum esse, id est, Feralibus, Cic. Att. 8, 14, 1: diem finiri placuit Feralia, quae proxime fuissent, Liv. 35, 7, 3 Drak. N. cr.—**II.** Transf., in gen., deadly, fatal, dangerous = funestus: tune, Licha, dixit, feralia dona tulisti? Ov. M. 9, 214: arma, Luc. 2, 260; 374: bellum, Tac. H. 5, 25: papilio, Ov. M. 15, 374; cf.: papilio pestifer, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65: Idus Mart. feralis Caesaris, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 237: annus, Tac. A. 4, 64: tenebrae, id. ib. 2, 31: aula, a term applied to the abode of the great African serpent, Sil. 6, 216.—Comp.: feralior, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 46, 4.—Sup.: nefas feralissimum, Salv. Gub. Dei, 1, p. 23.—In *neutr. adv.*: feralis gemiscere, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 130.—Hence, adv.: **feraliter**, fatally (late Lat.): ut leo feraliter invadit, Fulg. Myth. 3, 1 *med.*

* **feratrina**, a word in Non. 63, 26, compared as to its form with moletrina, but without an explanation of its meaning.

ferax, ācis, adj. [fero], fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.—*Absol.*: terrae, *Lucr. 2, 1098: agri, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 104; cf.: feracissimaeque agros possidere, *Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 6: Sardi-

nia, Hor. C. 1, 31, 4: Algidus, id. ib. 4, 4, 58: Aegyptus, Suet. Aug. 18: plantae, Verg. G. 2, 79.—(*β*) With *gen.*, abounding in, productive of (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Iberia, venenorum ferax, Hor. Epod. 5, 22: Peperatit nitidae olivae, Ov. M. 7, 470: terra Cereris, id. Am. 2, 16, 7: terra arborum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 15: acini musti, Plin. 15, 24, 29, § 100.—(*γ*) With *dat.*: terra ferax Cereris multoque feracior uvis, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 7: illa (terra) ferax oleo est, Verg. G. 2, 222.—**B.** Act., making fruitful: venti, Pall. Nov. 5.—**II.** Trop., rich, fertile, fruitful: nullus feracior in philosophia locus est, nec uberior, quam de officiis, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5: nihil est feracius ingeniis, id. Or. 15, 48: prolisue novae feraci Lege marita, Hor. Carm. Sec. 19: ferax saeculum bonis artibus, Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 8: sitne feracius et uberius non ad laudem modo, sed ad pecuniam principi, si, etc., id. Pan. 43, 3.—Hence, *adv.: **feraciter**, fruitfully: velut ab stirpibus lactius feraciusque renata urbs, Liv. 6, 1, 3.

ferbui, v. ferreo *init.*

ferctum, i, n., v. fertum.

ferculum (or unconstr. **fericulum**, Sen. Ep. 90, 15; 122, 3 al.), i, n. [fero], that on which any thing is carried or borne. **I.** A frame, a barrow, litter, bier for carrying the spoils, the images of the gods, etc., in public processions: spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo gerens in Capitolium ascendit, Liv. 1, 10, 5; Suet. Caes. 37; id. Calig. 15: (Caesar) tensam et ferculum Circensi pompa, etc. (recepit), id. Caes. 76: ut pompam ferculis similes esse videamus, *Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131.—**II.** A dish on which food is served; and hence a dish or mess of food, a course (perh. not ante-Aug.; cf.: epulum, daps, commissatio; merenda, prandium, etc.): ubi multa de magna superest fercula cena, Hor. S. 2, 6, 104: cenae fercula nostrae Malim convivis quam placuisse cociis, Mart. 9, 82; so Petr. 35, 36; Suet. Aug. 74; Plin. 33, 10, 47, § 136; Juv. 1, 94; 7, 184; 11, 64.

ferē and **fermē** (fērē, Aus. Epigr. 10, 5, 5), adv. [Sanscr. dhar-, dhar-ami, to bear, support; Gr. root, *θρα-*, in *θρόνους*, stool, *θρόνος*, seat; Lat. firmus; cf.: forma, forum. Ferme is perh. a sup. form for ferime, v. Rib. Lat. Part. p. 6 sq. Erroneously, Varr.: ferme dicitur quod nunc fere: utrumque dictum a ferendo, quod id quod fertur est in motu atque adventat, L. L. 7, § 92 Müll., approximately, closely, in two senses. **I.** With the idea of approach predominant, nearly, almost, well-nigh, within a little, for the most part, about (esp. with words of number, quantity, multitude; cf.: plerumque, vulgo). **a.** Form fere: fere sexennis, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 80: abhinc menses decem fere, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 24; cf.: fere abhinc annos quindecim, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 28: fere in diebus paucis, quibus haec acta sunt, Chrysis vicina haec moritur, soon, only a few days after, id. And. 1, 1, 77: quinta fere hora, about the fifth hour, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: hora fere tertia, id. Att. 14, 20, 1: tertia fere vigilia, Caes. B. G. 4, 23, 1: sexcentos fere annos, Cic. Rep. 1, 48: sexto decimo fere anno, id. ib. 2, 33: anno fere ante, quam consul est declaratus, id. ib. 1, 5: anno fere centesimo et quadragesimo post mortem Numae, id. ib. 2, 15; cf.: anno trecentesimo et quinquagesimo fere post Romam conditam, id. ib. 1, 16: decem fere annis post primos consules, id. ib. 2, 32; cf. also: decessit fere post annum quartum quam, etc., Nep. Arist. 3 *fin.*: meus fere aequalis, Cic. Brut. 48, 179; cf. id. Off. 3, 1, 1: ipsa Peloponnesus fere tota in mari est, id. Rep. 2, 4, 8; cf.: totius fere Galliae legati ad Caesarem gratulatum conveniunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 1: totis fere a fronte et ab sinistra parte nudatis castris, id. ib. 2, 23, 4: rerum omnium fere modus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18; cf.: quam fere omnium constans et moderata ratio vitae, id. Clu. 16, 46: ex omnibus fere partibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: in reliquis fere rebus, id. ib. 6, 13, 3: omnes fere, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1; 4, 20, 1; Nep. Arist. 2, 3; id. Chabr. 3, 4; Liv. 21, 60, 9; Suet. Caes. 87; and in the order fere omnes, Caes. B. G. 5, 13, 1; 5, 23, 4: cujus disputationis fuit extremum fere de immortalitate animorum, Cic. Lael. 4, 14; cf.: Phalereus ille Demetrius ultimus est fere ex Atticis, Quint. 10, 1, 80: cum

fere e regione castris castra poneret, Caes. B. G. 7, 35, 1; id. ib. 3, 12, 1: plus fere, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 45: semper fere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22: satis fere diximus, id. Off. 1, 13, 60: tantum fere, almost only, id. Rep. 2, 18 *fin.*: Lycurgus eadem vidit fere, id. ib. 2, 23: haec fere, id. ib. 1, 34 *fin.*; cf.: hoc fere ab reliquis differunt, quod, in this chiefly, Caes. B. G. 6, 18, 3: haec fere dicere habui, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 93: haec erant fere, quae, etc., id. Fam. 12, 5 *fin.*; 12, 30 *fin.*; id. Att. 2, 16, 1; id. Or. 54, 182; id. Ac. 2, 32, 102: exposui fere non philosophorum judicia, sed, etc., id. N. D. 1, 16, 42; cf.: sic fere componendum, quomodo pronuntiandum erit, Quint. 9, 4, 138: fere eodem pacto, quo, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 10: et fere apparet, quid in invidiam, etc. . . . dicendum sit, Quint. 5, 12, 16.—**b.** Form ferme: hoc factum est ferme abhinc biennium, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 4; so, abhinc annos ferme L., Vell. 2, 90 *fin.*: nam ferme ante annos DCCCCL. floruit, id. 1, 5, 3: intra XII. ferme annos, id. 2, 11 *fin.*: duodequagesimo ferme anno, ex quo regnare coeperat Tarquinius, Liv. 1, 40: mille ferme delecti propugnatores onerariis imponuntur, id. 30, 10; cf.: pars ferme dimidia, id. 42, 51: a quo (flumine) aberat mons ferme milia viginti, Sall. J. 48, 3; cf.: in tumultu quatuor ferme milia distante ab castris regis concessit, Liv. 30, 8: abest ab Carthagine quindecim milia ferme passuum locus, id. 30, 9: ferme eadem omnia, quae, etc., Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 21: cum ferme cunctos procures cum honore nominavisset, Tac. A. 3, 76: mihi quidem aetas acta est ferme, for the most part, about, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 38.

II. With the idea of nearness or closeness predominant, quite, entirely, just. **a.** Form fere: domum revertor maestus atque animo fere conturbato, quite distracted, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 69: quod status quoque videmus ornatu fere militari, quite military, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: paria esse fere peccata, quite equal, Hor. S. 1, 3, 96: etsi nobis, qui id aetatis sumus, evigilatum fere est, tamen, etc., entirely, sufficiently, Cic. Rep. 3, 29: cum circa hanc fere consultationem disceptatio omnis verteretur, just on this debated point, Liv. 36, 7, 1: Jamque fere, just now, Enn. ap. Non. 217, 11; and ap. Charis. p. 114 P. (Ann. v. 286 and 580 ed. Vahl.); Verg. A. 3, 135; 5, 327; 835; cf.: iam fere, Enn. ap. Non. 355, 17 (Frag. v. 201 ed. Vahl.); and: jam . . . fere, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 46 Müll. (Ann. v. 447 ed. Vahl.): sermo qui tum fere multis erat in ore, just then, Cic. Lael. 1, 2.—**b.** Form ferme: circumvenire video ferme injuria, altogether wrong, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 92 Müll. (Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 12); cf.: ferme aderant ratibus, just, Enn. ib. § 23 Müll. (Ann. v. 602 ed. Vahl.); so, quod ferme dirum in tempus cecidere Latinae, Cic. Poët. Div. 1, 11, 18; and: sed eum constabat virum esse ferme bonum, Gell. 14, 2, 5: ferme ut quisque rem accurat suam, Sic ei procedunt post principia denique, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 4; so, ferme ut pueri, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 32: jam ferme moriens me vocat, just dying, id. And. 1, 5, 49.—**B.** In *partic.* **I.** With negatives, scarcely, hardly. **a.** (= vix, non facile.) Form fere: nihil aut non fere multum differre, Cic. Brut. 40, 150: nemo fere saltat sobrius, id. Mur. 6; id. de Or. 1, 25, 116: nihil fere intelligit, id. Off. 3, 3, 15: non fere labitur, id. Fin. 1, 6, 18: quod non fere ante auctumnum Elaver vado transiri solet, Caes. B. G. 7, 35, 1: duo spondei non fere jungi patiuntur, Quint. 9, 4, 101: in se dicere non est fere nisi scurrarum, id. 6, 3, 82: denique ex bellica victoria non fere quemquam est invidia civium consecuta, hardly any one, Cic. Sect. 23, 51: rationem sententiae suae non fere reddere, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 38: nec adhuc fere inveni, qui, etc., id. Att. 7, 6, 1; cf.: quod non fere contingit, nisi, etc., id. Lael. 20, 72: nec rei fere sane amplius quicquam fuit, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 3: in qua (disputatione) nihil fere, quod magno opere ad rationes omnium rerum pertineret, praetermissum puto, Cic. Rep. 1, 8 *fin.*: tum est Cato locutus; quo erat nemo fere senior temporibus illis, nemo prudenter, id. Lael. 1, 5: dixit, hunc ne in convivio quidem ullo fere interfuisse, id. Rosc. Am. 14: neque ullum fere totius huius temporis sine sollicitudine Caesaris intercessit, Caes. B. G. 5, 53, 5: neque enim

fere 'am est ullus dies occupatus, ut nihil, etc., Quint. 10, 7, 27.—With a neg. interrog.: nam quid fere unidique placet? Quint. 1, 2, 15.—**b.** Form ferme: hoc non ferme sine magnis principum vitiiis evenit, Cic. Rep. 1, 45 fin.; id. Tusc. 5, 38, 111: quod non ferme decernitur, nisi, etc., Liv. 22, 9, 8; 24, 25, 9: voluptatibus erant inferiores, nec pecuniis ferme superiores, Cic. Rep. 2, 34 fin.; so, nec ferme res antiqua alia est nobilior, Liv. 1, 24: facio, quod manifesto moechi haud ferme solent, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 40; so Ter. And. 3, 1, 2: haud ferme, Liv. 21, 7, 9; 27, 28, 14: ut eo nihil ferme quisquam addere posset, Cic. Brut. 43, 161: quia nemo ferme hic sine damno devoritur, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 39: non ferme facilius aliquid tenere, Cic. Rep. 2, 5 fin.; 1, 45, 69.—**2.** Of time (in the usual course of things; opp. to sometimes, now and then), in general, generally, usually, commonly.

a. Form fere: Fit fere, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 10; cf.: jam hoc fere sic fieri solere accipimus, id. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 24: quod fere solet fieri, id. Inv. 1, 29, 46; cf. also: ut fere fit, id. ib. 2, 4, 14: nam fere maxima pars morem hunc homines habent, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 36: quod fere libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 18, 6: aedificio circumdato silva (ut sunt fere domicilia Gallorum, etc.), id. ib. 6, 30, 3: ruri fere se continebat, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 16: nam fere non difficile est invenire, quid, etc., Auct. Her. 2, 18, 27: in eum fere est voluntas nostra propensior, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69: sic omnia nimia in contraria fere convertuntur, id. Rep. 1, 44: quod in illis singuli fuissent fere, qui, etc., id. ib. 2, 1: nominatim fere referri, quid, etc., id. de Or. 2, 33, 142: nigra fere terra, commonly black, Verg. G. 2, 203: qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem quo cupiens pacto, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 9.—Strengthened by *plerumque* or *plerique*: hic solebamus fere Plerumque eam operiri, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 39; cf. corresp. to *plerumque*: fortuna eos plerumque efficit caecos, quos complexa est: itaque efferrunt fere fastidio et contumacia, Cic. Lael. 15, 54: adducto fere vultu, plerumque tacitus, Suet. Tib. 68: non sunt vitiosiores, quam fere plerique, qui avari avaros... reprehendunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 73.—Opp. raro, interdum, saepe: fere praedicta aetas laeto solo truncoque tres materias, raro quatuor desiderat, Col. 4, 17, 5; cf.: fereque id in capillo fit, rarius in barba, Cels. 6, 2: ipse Circenses ex amicorum fere libertorumque cenaculis spectabat, interdum e pulvinari, Suet. Aug. 15: in consulatu pedibus fere, extra consulatum saepe ad aperta sella per publicum incessit, id. ib. 53.—**b.** Form ferme: quod ferme evenit, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: nam ferme apud Numidas in omnibus proeliis magis pedes quam arma tuta sunt, Sall. J. 74 fin.: inculta ferme vestiuntur virgultis vepribusque, Liv. 21, 54: intacta invidia media sunt: ad summa ferme tendit, id. 45, 35; cf.: mobilis et varia est ferme natura malorum, Juv. 13, 236: ceterum parva quoque (ut ferme principia omnia), Liv. 7, 2: ut ferme ad nova imperia, Tac. A. 2, 2: quae antea dictatorum et consulum ferme fuerant beneficia, Liv. 9, 30, 3: nocte ferme proficiscebantur, id. 34, 13, 3.

ferentarius, ii, m. [Sanscr. dhvar-, laedere, destruere, Corss. Krit. Beitr. p. 178], a sort of light troops who fought with missile weapons (syn. *rorarii*). **I.** Prop.: ferentarii equites hi dicti, qui ea habebant arma, quae ferrentur ut jaculum, Varr. L. 7, § 57 Müll.; cf. id. ap. Non. 520, 11 sq.: erant inter pedites, qui dicebantur funditores et ferentarii, qui praecipue in cornibus locabantur et a quibus pugnandi sumebatur exordium: sed hi et velocissimi et exercitissimi legebantur, Veg. Mil. 1, 20; cf. also Paul. ex Fest. p. 85, 7; 93, 14; and 369, 5 Müll.: postquam eo ventum est, unde a ferentariis proelium committi posset, Sall. C. 60, 2.—**Sing. collect.**: ferentarii gravesque miles, illi telis adsultantes, hi conserto gradu, Tac. A. 12, 35.—***II.** Transf., one who is active or ready: illum tibi Ferentarium esse amicum inventum intellego, a friend ready to assist, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 55.

Ferentina Aqua, a small river in the neighborhood of Alba Longa, near the

modern Marino, at the source of which there was a grove sacred to the deity Ferentina (perh. the same as Diana); here the Latini used to hold their general assemblies: ad caput aquae Ferentinae, Liv. 1, 51, 9; for which: ad caput Ferentinae, Cinc. ap. Fest. p. 241, 12 Müll. N. cr.; and: ad caput Ferentinum, Liv. 2, 38; cf.: ut ad lucum Ferentinae convenit, id. 1, 50; so id. 1, 52, 5; 7, 25, 5. (This place is different from Ferentinum, the city of the Hernici; see the foll. art.).

Ferentinum, i, n. **I.** A small solitary town of the Hernici, in Latium, on the Via Latina, between Anagnina and Frusino, now Ferentino, Liv. 4, 51, 7; 7, 9, 1; 32, 2.—Used to signify a little solitary country-town, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 8.—**B.** Deriv. **1.**

Ferentinus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Ferentinum; only subst.: **Ferentini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Ferentinum, Ferentines, Sil. 8, 395.—**2.** **Ferentinas**, ātis, m., Ferentine: ager, Liv. 26, 9, 11: populus, id. 9, 43, 23; also: Ferentinatis populus, Titin. ap. Prisc. p. 629 P.—In plur. subst.: **Ferentinates**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Ferentinum, Ferentines, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64; Liv. 34, 42, 5; Inscr. Orell. 1011.

II. **Ferentinum** or **Ferentium**, ii, n., a small town in Etruria, the birth-place of the Emperor Otho, now Ferento, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52; Suet. Oth. 1; Tac. A. 15, 53; called municipium Ferentinum, id. H. 2, 50 Orell. N. cr.; and: municipium Ferenti, Vitr. 2, 7, 4.—**B.** Deriv. **Ferentinensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Ferentinum, Ferentine: Colonia, Front. de Colon. p. 131 Goes.; cf. Inscr. Orell. 3507.—In the form **FERENTENSIS**, Inscr. in Ann. dell' Inscr. Archeol. 1, p. 176.

Ferentum, i, v. Forentum.

***ferēola vītis**, a sort of vine, Col. 3, 2, 28.

Ferētrius, ii, m. [ferio; cf. in the foll., Prop. 4 (5), 10, 45; acc. to Liv. 1, 10, 6, from fero], a surname of Jupiter, the subduer of enemies, and to whom the spolia opima were consequently offered. **I.** Prop.: nunc spolia in templo tria condita causa Feretri, Omne quod certo dux ferit ense duces, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 45; cf. id. ib. 1 sq.; Liv. 1, 10, 6; 1, 33 fin.; 4, 20 sq.; Nep. Att. 20, 3; Flor. 1, 1, 11; Paul. ex Fest. p. 92, 1 Müll. al.—***II.** Transf., of Amor: opima apposui senex Amori arma Feretrio, Poët. ap. Ter. Maur. p. 2442 P.

† **ferētrum**, i, n., = *φέρτρον*, a litter, bier, etc., for carrying trophies in a triumphal procession, the bodies of the dead, their effigies, etc.; pure Lat. ferulum (mostly poet.): quis opima volenti Dona Jovi portet ferētro suspensa cruento, Sil. 5, 168; 17, 630: jamque rogum quasque faces ferētrumque parabant, bier, Ov. M. 3, 508; so id. ib. 14, 747 (ferētro); Verg. A. 6, 222 (ferētro); 11, 64 (ferētrum); Val. Fl. 5, 11; Sil. 10, 567; Grat. Cynege. 488; Inscr. Orell. 4370 al.; cf.: ubi lectus mortui fertur, dicebant feretrum nostri, Graeci *φέρτρον*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 166 Müll.

feriae, ārum (in the sing.: **FERIA** a feriendis victimis vocata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 85, 12 Müll.), f. [for fes-iae, same root with festus], days of rest, holidays, festivals (syn. *justitium*), a great number of which, both private and public, were kept by the Romans; the latter being either stativae, fixed, regularly recurring on certain days; or conceptivae, movable, settled every year anew; or imperativae, temporary, ordained by the consuls on account of some particular occurrence; or, lastly, the Nundinae, Macr. S. 1, 16; Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29; 2, 22, 57; Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 3 et saep.: feriae Domini, Vulg. Levit. 23, 2: feriae denicales, Latinae, novendiales, privatae, etc., v. sub h. vv.—**II.** Transf., rest, peace, leisure: indutiae sunt belli feriae, Varr. ap. Gell. 1, 25, 2: praestare Hesperiae longas ferias, i. e. peace, Hor. C. 4, 5, 37.—Comically: venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, keep hunger-holidays, i. e. fast, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8: tuas possidebit mulier faxo ferias, shall fill, amuse your leisure, id. Ep. 3, 4, 37.—Prov.: sine ullis feriis, i. e. without rest, incessantly, Arn. 1, 9; cf.: feriis caret necessitas, necessity has

no law, Pall. 1, 6, 7.—**Sing.** (eccl. Lat.): feria, a week-day, Tert. Jejun. 2.

feriaticus, a, um, adj. [ferior], free from labor, holiday: dies, a holiday, Dig. 2, 12, 2.

feriatus, a, um, P. a., from ferio.

***fericulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [ferus], somewhat wild: ille, Petr. 39, 4 dub.

ferinus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to wild animals (mostly poet.; not in Cic., for Inv. 1, 2, 2, is to be read victu fero): vultus, Ov. M. 2, 523: vox, id. Tr. 5, 12, 55: caedes, id. M. 7, 675: caro, venison, game, Sall. J. 18, 1; 89, 7; Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 161: lac, Verg. A. 11, 571: vestis, of the skins of wild beasts, Lucr. 5, 1418: voluptates, brutal sensuality, Gell. 19, 2 init.—Transf.: vita, low, Amm. 26, 6; 15, 3.—**II.** Subst.: **ferina**, ae, f., the flesh of wild animals, game, Verg. A. 1, 215; Val. Fl. 3, 569: pomum a ceteris distans sapore quodam ferinae, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 43.

ferio, ire (archaic FERIVNT for ferunt; acc. to Fest. s. v. nequintur p. 162, 24 Müll.; part. fut. feriturus, Serv. Verg. A. 7, 498. The perf. forms are supplied by percutio, v. Varr. L. L. 9, 55, § 98 Müll.), 4, v. a. [perh. Sanscr. dhār-, injure, destroy; Lat. ferus, ferox; Gr. *θίρω*; Aeol. *φίρω*; cf. Gr. *θίρω*, impetuous, *θίρω*, to leap; and Lat. furere, furia, etc.], to strike, smite, beat, knock, cut, thrust, hit (class.; syn.: icio, percutio, verberare, rapulo, pulso, tundo, pavo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: fores, to knock, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 63; cf. parietem, Cic. Cael. 24, 59: murum arletibus, to batter, shake, Sall. J. 76, 6: pugiles adversarium, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23 fin.: jacere telum, voluntatis est; ferire quem nolueris, fortunae, to strike, id. Top. 17, 64: partem corporis sibi, Lucr. 2, 441: frontem, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1: femur, Quint. 11, 3, 123: pectora solito plangore, Ov. M. 4, 554; cf.: calce feritur aselli, id. F. 3, 755: uvae pede (rusticus), to stamp or tread, Tib. 2, 5, 85: feriri a serpente, to be stung, Plin. 29, 4, 22, § 71; cf. Ov. Ib. 481: cetera (venenata animalia) singulos feriunt, id. ib. 23: tabulam malleo, Cels. 6, 7 fin.: stricto ferit retinacula ferro, cuts to pieces (shortly before: incidere funes), Verg. A. 4, 580: certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt, strike, lash (in rowing), id. ib. 3, 290: ut frontem ferias, that you may beat your brow, i. e. be provoked, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1.—Poet.: sublimi feriam sidera vertice, hit, touch, Hor. C. 1, 1, 36; cf. in the foll. 2.—**Abstr.**: pugno ferire vel calce, Quint. 2, 8, 13; cf. Hor. S. 2, 7, 99: occurrere capro, cornu ferit ille, caveto, pushes, butts, Verg. E. 9, 25.—**2.** Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: principio omnibus a rebus, quascumque videmus, Perpetuo fluere ac mitti spargique necesse est Corpora, quae feriant oculos visumque laessant, strike, touch, Lucr. 6, 923: oculos (corpora, simulacra), id. 4, 217; 257: oculorum acies (res), id. 4, 691: speciem colore (res), id. 4, 243; cf.: his spectris etiam si oculi possent feriri, etc., Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 2: feriuntque summos fulmina montes, Hor. C. 2, 10, 11: nec semper feriet, quodcumque minabitur, arcas, id. A. P. 350; cf.: si fractus illabatur orbis, Impavidum ferient ruinae, id. C. 3, 8: nec levius tabulae laterum feriuntur ab undis, Quam, etc., Ov. Tr. 2, 47.—Poet.: ferientia terram corpora, smiting (in falling), Luc. 4, 786: sole fere radiis feriente cacumina primis, hitting, touching, Ov. M. 7, 804: palla imos ferit alba pedes, touches, reaches to, Val. Fl. 1, 385: ferit aethera clamor, Verg. A. 5, 140: feriat dum maesta remotas Fama procul terras, extends to, Luc. 5, 774.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To kill by striking, to give a death-blow, to slay, kill: hostem, Eunn. ap. Cic. Balb. 22, 51 (Ann. v. 284 ed. Vahl.); Sall. C. 7, 6; 60, 4; id. J. 85, 33; cf.: aliquem securi feriri, to be beheaded, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 75: aliquem telo trabali, Verg. A. 12, 295: retiarum (mirmillo), Quint. 6, 3, 61: te (mirmillum), Hor. C. 3, 11, 43: leonem atque alias feras primus aut in primis ferire, Sall. J. 6, 1: aprum, Ov. M. 3, 715.—**2.** Of the animals for sacrifice, to kill, slaughter; and hence, to offer, sacrifice: nos humilem feriemus agnam, Hor. C. 2, 17, 32: vaccam Proserpinae, Verg. A. 6, 251; cf. the form of oath in making a compact (when a swine was sacrificed): si PRIOR DEFEXIT

(populus Romanus) PVBLCIO CONSILIO DOLO MALO, TV ILLO DIE IVPPITER, POPVLVM ROMANVM SIC FERITO, VT EGO HVNC PORCVM HIC HODIE FERIAM: TANTOQVE MAGIS FERITO, QVANTO MAGIS POTES POLLESQVE, Liv. 1, 24, 8: Quid aut sponsoribus in foedere opus esset aut obsidibus, ubi precatione res transigitur? per quem populum fiat, quo minus legibus dictis stetur, ut eum ita Juppiter feriat, quemadmodum a Fetialiibus porcus feriat, id. 9, 6, 3. (Cf. also: Jovis ante aram Stabant et caesa iungebant foedera porca, Verg. A. 8, 641).—Hence, **2.** Transf., foedus ferire, to make a compact, covenant, or treaty (in Hebrew in precisely the same manner, פָּרַח: accipe daque fidem, foedusque feri bene firmum, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 33 ed. Vahl.): is, quicum foedus feriri in Capitolio viderat, Cic. Rab. Post. 3, 6: videret ut satis honestum foedus feriretur, id. Inv. 2, 30, 92: amorum turpissimorum foedera ferire, to form illicit connections, id. Cael. 14, 34: Tarchon jungit opes foedusque ferit, Verg. A. 10, 154 al.—**3.** Of money, to strike, stamp, coin: asses sextantario pondere, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44. Thus the designation of a triumvir monetalis is III. VIR. A. A. F. F., i. e. Triumvir auro argento aeri flando feriundo, Inscr. Orell. 569.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen.: quae faciliora sunt philosophis, quo minus multa patent in eorum vita, quae fortuna feriat, reaches, affects, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 73: accidit, ut ictu simili (i. e. morte propinqui) ferirer, was struck with a similar blow, Quint. 6 praef. § 3: verba palato, to bring out, utter, speak, Hor. S. 2, 3, 274; cf.: sonat vox, ut feritur, Quint. 11, 3, 61: feriant animum (sententiae), id. 12, 10, 48: ut omnis sensus in fine sermonis feriat aures, id. 8, 5, 13; cf. id. 9, 3, 4.—**Abol.**: binis aut ternis ferire verbis, Cic. Or. 67, 226: videtur Chrysippus medium ferire voluisse, i. e. to avoid extremes, id. Fat. 17, 39.—**B.** In partic., to cozen, cheat, gull, trick (mostly in vulg. lang.; not in Cic.): ubi illa pendente ferit, jam amplius orat, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 19; Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 13: cum ferit astutus comica moecha Getas, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 44: austeros arte ferire viros, id. 3, 3 (4), 2, 50.—**C.** To punish, inflict punishment: aliquem condemnatione centum librarum auri, Cod. 11, 11, 1.

ferior, ātus, 1, v. dep. n. [feriae], to rest from work, to keep holiday (in the verb. finit. ante- and post-class. and very rare for ferias habere, agere; but class. in the P. a.): Achilles ab armis feriabatur, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7: non fuerunt feriati, Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll.: male feriatis Troas, keeping festival at an unseasonable time, Hor. C. 4, 6, 14: animus feriaturus, Sid. Ep. 9, 11 med.: sabbatho etiam a bonis operibus, Ambros. in Luc. 5, § 39.—Hence, **feriatus**, a, um, P. a., keeping holiday, unoccupied, disengaged, at leisure, idle. **A.** Prop.: familia, Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 4: Deum sic feriaturum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 102: feriatus ne sis, be not idle, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 62: voluntate sua feriati a negotiis publicis, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58: feriatus ab iis studiis, in quae, etc., Trebon. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 2: meditatio argutiarum, in qua id genus homines consensescunt male feriati quos philosophos vulgus esse putat, with leisure ill employed, Gell. 10, 22, 24: toga feriata, long disused, Plin. Ep. 7, 3, 2; cf. id. ib. 5, 6, 45.—**B.** Transf., of inanition and abstr. things (very rare): machaera feriata, unemployed, idle, Plaut. Mil. 1, 7, 3; so, toga, Plin. Ep. 7, 3, 2: freta, quiet, still, Prud. c. 6, 156: dies feriatus, a holiday, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 6; 10, 24, 3; Dig. 12, 2, 6; 9.

* **feritans**, antis, Part. [ferito, fero], bearing: palmeta caryotas feritantis, Sol. 56 dub. (al. ferentia).

feritas, ātis, f. [ferus], wildness, fierceness, savageness, roughness. **I.** Lit., of beasts or men (rare but class. in prose and poetry): ista in figura hominis feritas et immanitas beluae, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32: tauri, Ov. F. 4, 103: leonis, id. ib. 4, 217: magnitudo animi, remota a communitate conjunctioneque humana feritas est quaedam et immanitas, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157; cf. id. Div. 1, 29, 60: qui primi dissipatos unum

in locum congregarunt eosque ex feritate illa ad iustitiam atque mansuetudinem transduxerunt, from the savage state, id. Sest. 42, 91; cf. Ov. F. 3, 281: quorum civitas... cultu et feritate non multum a Germanis differbat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 25 fin.; Sen. Clem. 2, 4: neque ipse manus feritate dedisset, *Verg. A. 11, 568 al.—**II.** Transf., of things (perh. only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Scythici loci, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 112; cf.: inamoena viae, Stat. S. 2, 2, 33: mitigata arboris, Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 61: mentae, Col. 11, 3, 37: nimia musti, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 124.

fermē, adv., fuller form of **ferē**, q. v. **fermentarius**, a, um, adj. [fermentum], pertaining to fermentation: panis, i. e. leavened, Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15 (al. fermentacius, for the more usual fermentatus panis, v. fermento).

fermentatio, ōnis, f. [perh. for fermentatio; cf. ferruminatio], a union, uniting: naturarum, Liberat. Breviar. Caus. Nestor. 8.

fermentatus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from fermento.

fermentesco, ēre, v. inch. n. [fermentum] (lit., to ferment, to rise in fermenting; transf., of the earth), to swell, rise, become loose (Plinian): tellus quoque illo modo (i. e. ab nive diutius sedente) fermentescit, Plin. 17, 2, 2; 28, 8, 28, § 109.

fermento, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to cause to rise or ferment; in pass., to rise, ferment. **I.** Lit.: panis hordeaceus ervi aut cicerculae farina fermentabatur, Plin. 18, 11, 26, § 103; cf.: fermentato pane ali, with fermented, leavened, or light bread, id. ib.: fermentatus panis, Cels. 2, 25 and 29: ficus sinitur fermentari, Col. 12, 17, 1; Vulg. Matt. 13, 33.—**B.** Transf., to cause to swell or rise up, to break up, loosen: terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 1; Col. 2, 14, 1; 11, 3, 13.—**II.** Trop., to sour, spoil, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 263.—Hence, **fermentatus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** Lit. (acc. to I. B.), loose, soft: si deprimitur scobis in regesto, quod est fermentatum plus dipondio semisse, Col. 4, 1, 3: (optimi canes) debent esse pedibus magnis... solo fermentato ac molli, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4.—**B.** Trop. (acc. to II.), corrupted, spoiled: mores, Prud. Apoth. 354.

fermentum, i, n. [contr. for fervimentum, from fervo, ferveo], that which causes fermentation, leaven, yeast, ferment. **I.** Lit., Plin. 18, 11, 26, § 102; 18, 7, 12, § 68: panissime fermento, unleavened bread, Cels. 2, 24; 30; Vulg. Levit. 2, 4.—**B.** Transf. **1.** That which loosens the soil, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 159; cf. Col. 4, 1, 7.—**2.** A drink made of fermented barley, malt liquor, beer, Verg. G. 3, 380.—**II.** Trop., anger, passion (poet. and very rare): (uxor) nunc in fermento tota est, ita turget mihi, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 17; id. Merc. 5, 3, 3.—Poet. transf., of the cause of anger or vexation: accipe et istud Fermentum tibi habe, Juv. 3, 188.

ferō, tūli, lātum, ferre (ante-class. redupl. form in the temp. perf.): tetuli, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 84; 168; id. Men. 4, 2, 25; 66; id. Rud. prol. 68: tetulisti, Att. and Caecil. ap. Non. 178, 17 sq.: tetulit, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 40; id. Men. 2, 3, 30; Ter. And. 5, 1, 13: tetulerunt, Lucr. 6, § 672: tetulisse, Ter. And. 4, 5, 13: tetulisse, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 2: tetulero, id. Cist. 3, 19: tetulit, id. Poen. 3, 1, 58; id. Rud. 4, 3, 101), v. a. and n. [a wide-spread root; Sanscr. bhar-, carry, bharas, burden; Gr. φέρω; Goth. bar, bairo, bear, produce, whence barn, child; Anglo-Saxon beran, whence Engl. bear, birth; cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 300; Fick, Vergl. Wört. p. 135. The perf. forms, tuli, etc., from the root tul-, tol-; Sanscr. tol-jami, lift, weigh; Gr. τήναι, endure, cf. τάλας, τάλαντον; Lat. tollō, tolerare, (t)ulatus, etc. Cf. Goth. thulan; Germ. duldē, Geduld; Anglo-Sax. tholian, suffer. Supine lātum, i. e. tlatum; cf. supra; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 220; Corss. Ausspr. 2, 73], to bear, carry, bring. (For syn. cf.: gero, porto, bajulo, veho; effero, infero; tolero, patior, sino, permitto, etc.) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ferri proprie dicimus, quae quis suo corpore bajulat, portari ea, quae quis in iumento secum ducit, agi ea, quae animalia sunt, Dig. 50, 16, 235: oneris quidvis feret,

Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 29: quin te in fundo conspicer fodere aut arare aut aliquid ferre, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 17: numerus eorum, qui arma ferre possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 29, 1: arma et vallum, Hor. Epod. 9, 13: sacra Junonis, id. S. 1, 3, 11: cadaver nudis humeris (heres), id. ib. 2, 5, 86: argentum ad alique, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 142; cf.: symbolum filio, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 30: olera et pisciculos minutos ferre obolo in cenam seni, Ter. And. 2, 2, 32; cf.: vina et unguenta et flores, Hor. C. 2, 3, 14: discerpta ferentes Memora gruis, id. S. 2, 8, 86; cf.: talos, nucesque sinu laxo, id. ib. 2, 3, 172: in Capitolium faces, Cic. Lael. 11, 37: iste operatā lectica latus per oppidum est ut mortuus, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106: lectica in Capitolium latus est, Suet. Claud. 2: circa iudices latus (puer), Quint. 6, 1, 47: prae se ferens (in essedo) Darium puerum, Suet. Calig. 19.—Poet. with inf.: natum ad Stygios iterum fero mergere fontes, Stat. Ach. 1, 134.—Prov.: ferre aliquem in oculis, or simply oculis, i. e. to hold dear, love exceedingly, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 11; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9; Q. Cic. Fam. 16, 27, 2.—**B.** In partic. **1.** With the idea of motion predominating, to set in motion, esp. to move onward quickly or rapidly, to bear, lead, conduct, or drive away; with se or mid. (so esp. freq.), to move or go swiftly, to haste, speed, betake one's self; and of things, to flow, mount, run down. (a) Act.: ubi in rapidas amnis dispeiximus undas: Stantis equi corpus transvorsum ferre videtur Vis, et in advorsum flumen contrudere raptim: Et, quocumque oculos trajecimus, omnia ferri Et fluere assimili nobis ratione videntur, Lucr. 4, 422 sq.: ubi cernimus alta Exhalare vapore altaria, ferreque fumum, to send up, id. 3, 432; cf.: vis ut vomat ignes, Ad caelumque ferat flamma fulgura rursum, id. 1, 725; and: caelo supinas si tuleris manus, raises, Hor. C. 3, 23, 1: te rursus in bellum resorbens unda fretis tulit aestuosis, id. ib. 2, 7, 16; cf.: ire, pedes quocumque ferent, id. Epod. 16, 21; and: me per Aegaeos tumultus Aura feret, id. C. 3, 29, 64: signa ferre, to put the standards in motion, to break up, Caes. B. G. 1, 39 fin.; 1, 40, 12; Liv. 10, 5, 1 al.: pol, si id scissem, numquam huc tetulissem pedem, have stirred foot, have come, Ter. And. 4, 5, 13: pedem, Verg. A. 2, 756; Val. Fl. 7, 112: gressum, to walk, Lucr. 4, 681; cf.: agiles gressus, Sil. 3, 180: vagos gradus, Ov. M. 7, 185: vestigia, Sil. 9, 101: vagos cursus, id. 9, 243.—**Abol.**: quo ventus ferebat, bore, drove, Caes. B. G. 3, 15, 3: interim, si feret flatus, danda sunt vela, Quint. 10, 3, 7: itinera duo, quae extra murum ad portum ferebant, led, Caes. B. C. 1, 27, 4: pergit ad speluncam, si forte eo vestigia ferrent, Liv. 1, 7, 6.—Prov.: in silvam ligna ferre, to carry coals to Newcastle, Hor. S. 1, 10, 34.—(β) With se or mid., to move or go swiftly, to hasten, rush: cum ipsa paeae insula mihi sese obviam ferre vellet, to meet, Cic. Planc. 40, 96; cf.: non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre, id. Rep. 1, 4: hinc ferro accingor rursus... meque extra tecta ferebam, Verg. A. 2, 672; 11, 779: grassatorum plurimi palam se ferebant, Suet. Aug. 32.—Of things as subjects: ubi forte ita se tetulerunt semina aquarum, i. e. have collected themselves, Lucr. 6, 672.—Mid.: ad eum omni celeritate et studio incitatus ferebatur, proceeded, Caes. B. C. 3, 78, 2: alii aliam in partem perterriti ferebantur, betook themselves, fled, id. B. G. 2, 24, 3: (fera) supra venabula fertur, rushes, springs, Verg. A. 9, 553: huc juvenis nota fertur regione viarum, proceeds, id. ib. 11, 530: densos fertur moribundus in hostes, rushes, id. ib. 2, 611: quocumque feremur, danda vela sunt, Cic. Or. 23, 75; cf.: non alto semper feremur, Quint. 12, 10, 37: ego, utrum Nave ferar magna an parva, ferar unus et idem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 200: non tenui ferar Penna bifomis per liquidum aethera Vates, fly, id. C. 2, 20, 1.—Of inanimate subjects: (corpuscula rerum) ubi tam volucris levitate ferantur, move, Lucr. 4, 195; cf.: quae cum mobiliter summa levitate feruntur, id. 4, 745; cf.: tellus neque movetur et infima est, et in eam feruntur omnia nutu suo pondera, Cic. Rep. 6, 17 fin.: Rhenus longo spatio per fines Nantuatium, etc., citatus fertur, flows, Caes. B. G. 4, 10, 3; cf. Hirt. B.

6, 8, 40, 3: ut (flamma) ad caelum usque ferretur, *ascended, arose*, Suet. Aug. 94. — Rarely ferre = se ferre: quem procul conspiciens ad se ferentem pertimescit, Nep. Dat. 4 fin. — 2. To carry off, take away by force, as a robber, etc.: to plunder, spoil, ravage: alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, Verg. A. 2, 374: postquam te (i. e. extinctum Daphnin) fata tulerunt, *snatched away*, id. E. 5, 34. So esp. in the phrase ferre et agere, of taking booty, plundering, where ferre applies to portable things, and agere to men and cattle; v. ago. — 3. To bear, produce, yield: plurima tum tellus etiam majora ferebat, etc., Lucr. 5, 942 sq.; cf.: quae autem terra fruges ferre, et, ut mater, cibos suppeditare possit, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 67: quem (florem) ferunt terrae solutae, Hor. C. 1, 4, 10: quibus jugera fruges et Cererem ferunt, id. ib. 3, 24, 13: angulus iste feret piper et thus, id. Ep. 1, 14, 23: (olea) fructum ramis pluribus feret, Quint. 8, 3, 10. — Absol.: ferundo arbor peribit, Cato, R. R. 6, 2. — 4. Of a woman or she-animal, to bear offspring, be pregnant: ignorans nunc ventrem ferre, Liv. 1, 34, 3; of animals: equa ventrem fert duodecim menses, vacca decem, ovis et capra quinque, sus quatuor, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19; cf.: cervi otonis mensibus ferunt partus, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 112: nec te conceptam saeva leaena tulit, Tib. 3, 4, 90. — Poet.: quem tulerat mater claro Phoenissa Laconi, i. e. *had borne*, Sil. 7, 666. — 5. To offer as an oblation: liba et Mopsopio dulcia melle feram, Tib. 1, 7, 54; so, liba, id. 1, 10, 23: lancesque et liba Baccho, Verg. G. 2, 394: tura superis, altariibus, Ov. M. 11, 577. — 6. To get, receive, acquire, obtain, as gain, a reward, a possession, etc.: quod posces, feres, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 106; cf.: quodvis donum et praemium a me optato; id optatum feres, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 27: fructus ex sese (i. e. re publica) magna acerbitate permixtos tulissim, Cic. Planc. 38, 92: partem praedae, id. Rosc. Am. 37, 107: ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema, Juv. 13, 105: coram rege sua de pauperum tacentes Plus poscente ferent, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44.

II. Trop. A. In gen., to bear, carry, bring: satis haec tellus morbi caelumque melli fert, *bears, contains*, Lucr. 6, 663; v. terra, quaeque, ut ea vina, quae vetustatem ferunt, esse debent suavissima, *which carry age, are old*, Cic. Lael. 19, 67: scripta vetustatem si modo nostra ferent, *will have, will attain to*, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 8: nomen alicujus, to bear, have, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 74; cf.: insani sapiens nomen ferat, aequus iniqui, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 15: nomen, Suet. Aug. 101; id. Calig. 47: cognomen, id. Aug. 43; id. Galb. 3; cf.: ille finis Appio alienae personae ferendae fuit, *of bearing an assumed character*, Liv. 3, 36, 1: Archimimus personam ejus ferens, *personating*, Suet. Vesp. 19; cf. also: (Geryophyllon) fert et in spinis piperis similitudinem, Plin. 12, 7, 15, § 30: fer mi auxilium, *bring assistance, aid, help*, Enn. ap. Cic. A. 2, 28, 29 (Trag. v. 50 ed. Vahl.); cf.: alicui opem auxiliumque ferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 9: auxilium alicui, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 5; Ter. And. 1, 1, 115; Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 19; Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 5; 4, 12, 5; Hor. Epod. 1, 21 et saep.: opem, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66 (Trag. v. 86 ed. Vahl.): opem alicui, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 23; Ter. And. 3, 1, 15; id. Ad. 3, 4, 41; Cic. Rab. Perd. 1, 3 (with succurrere salutem); id. Fin. 2, 35, 118 (with salutem); id. Fam. 5, 4, 2: subsidium alicui, Caes. B. G. 2, 26, 2: condicionem, to proffer, id. ib. 4, 11, 3; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 30: Coriolanus ab sede sua cum ferret matri obviam complexum, *offered*, Liv. 2, 40, 5: si qua fidem tanto est operiatura vetustas, *will bring, procure*, Verg. A. 10, 792: ea vox audita laborum Prima tulit finem, id. ib. 7, 118: suspicionem falsam, to entertain suspicion, Enn. ap. Non. 511, 5 (Trag. v. 548 ed. Vahl.). — B. In partic. 1. (Acc. to I. B. 1.) To move, to bring, lead, conduct, drive, raise: quem tulit ad scenam ventoso gloria curru, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 177; so, animi quaedam ingenita natura: . . . recta nos ad ea, quae conveniunt causae, ferunt, Quint. 5, 10, 123; cf. *absol.*: nisi illud, quod eo, quo intendas, ferat deductaque, cognovis, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 135: extincti ad caelum gloria fertur, Lucr. 6, 8; cf.: laudibus alicui in caelum ferre, to extol, praise, Cic. Fam. 10, 26, 2;

cf. id. Rep. 1, 43; Quint. 10, 1, 99; Suet. Otho. 12; id. Vesp. 6: eam pugnam miris laudibus, Liv. 7, 10, 14; cf.: saepe rem dicendo subiciet oculis: saepe supra feret quam fieri possit, *will extol, magnify*, Cic. Or. 40, 139: ferre sermonibus et multiplicata fama bella, Liv. 4, 5, 6: ferre in majus vero incertas res fama solet, id. 21, 32, 7: crudelitate et scelere ferri, to be impelled, carried away, Cic. Clu. 70, 199: praecepta amentia ferebare, id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121; cf.: ferri avaritia, id. Quint. 11, 38: orator suo jam impetu fertur, Quint. 12 praef. § 3: eloquentia, quae cursu magno sonituque ferretur, Cic. Or. 28, 97; cf.: (eloquentia) feratur non semitis sed campis, Quint. 5, 14, 31: oratio, quae ferri debet ac fluere, id. 9, 4, 112; cf.: quae (historia) currere debet ac ferri, id. 9, 4, 18; so often: animus fert (alicuius alicui), the mind moves one to any thing: quo cuiusque animus fert, eo discedunt, Sall. J. 54, 4; cf.: milites procurantes consistentesque, quo loco ipsorum tulisset animus, Liv. 25, 21, 5; and: qua quemque animus fert, effugit superbiam regiam, id. 40, 4, 14: si maxime animus ferat, Sall. C. 58, 6; cf. Ov. M. 1, 775. — With an object-clause, the mind moves one to do any thing, Ov. M. 1, 1; Luc. 1, 67; Suet. Otho. 6; cf. also: mens tulit nos ferro excindere Thebas, Stat. Th. 4, 753. — 2. (Acc. to I. B. 2.) To carry off, take away: omnia fert aetas, animum quoque, Verg. E. 9, 51: postquam te fata tulerunt, id. ib. 5, 34: invida Domitium fata tulere sibi, Anthol. Lat. 4, 123, 8; like efferre, to carry forth to burial, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 89. — 3. (Acc. to I. B. 3.) To bear, bring forth, produce: haec aetas prima Athenis oratorem prope perfectum tulit, Cic. Brut. 12, 45: aetas parentum, pejor avis, tulit Nos nequiores, Hor. C. 3, 6, 46: Curium tulit et Camillum Saeva paupertas, id. ib. 1, 12, 42. — 4. (Acc. to I. B. 6.) To bear away, to get, obtain, receive: Cotta et Sulpicius omnium iudicio facile primas tulerunt, Cic. Brut. 49, 183: palmam, to carry off, win, id. Att. 4, 15, 6: victoriam ex inermi, to gain, Liv. 39, 51, 10; 2, 50, 2; 8, 18: gratiam et gloriam annonae levatae, id. 4, 12, 8: maximam laudem inter suos, Caes. B. G. 6, 21, 4: centuriam, tribus, i. e. to get their votes, Cic. Planc. 20, 49; 22, 63; id. Phil. 2, 2, 4: suffragia, Suet. Caes. 13 (diff. from 8. a.): responsum ab aliquo, to receive, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19; Caes. B. G. 6, 4 fin.: repulsam a populo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 54: repulsam, id. de Or. 2, 69 fin.; id. Phil. 11, 3, 19; id. Att. 5, 19 al.: calumniam, i. e. to be convicted of a false accusation, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 1: ita ut filius partem dimidiam hereditatis ferat, Gai. Inst. 3, 8: singulas portiones, id. ib. 3, 16; 61. — 5. To bear, support any thing unpleasant; or, pregn., to suffer, tolerate, endure. A. To bear in any manner. (a) With acc.: servi injurias nimias aegre ferunt, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: (onus senectutis) modice ac sapienter sicut omnia ferre, Cic. de Sen. 1, 2: aegre ferre repulsam consulatus, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 40: hoc moderate animo ferre, id. Fam. 6, 1, 6: aliquid toleranter, id. ib. 4, 6, 2: clementer, id. Att. 6, 1, 3: quod eo magis ferre animo aequo videtur, quia, etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 48, § 126: ut tu fortunam, sci nos te, Celse, feremus, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 17. — (b) With an object-clause: ut si quis aegre ferat, se pauperem esse, take it ill, Cic. Tusc. 4, 27, 59: hoc ereptum esse, graviter et acerbè ferre, id. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 152: quomodo ferant veterani, exercitum Brutum habere, id. Phil. 10, 7, 15. — (c) With de: de Lentulo scilicet sic fero, ut debeo, Cic. Att. 4, 6, 1: quomodo Caesar ferret de auctoritate perscripta, id. ib. 5, 2, 3: numquid moleste fers de illo, qui? etc., id. ib. 6, 3, 3. — (d) Absol.: sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feremus, Cic. Att. 1, 2, 1: si mihi imposuisset aliquid, animo iniquo tulissem, id. ib. 15, 26, 4. — B. Pregn., to bear or put up with, to suffer, tolerate, endure, sustain, resist. (a) With acc.: quis hanc contumeliam, quis hoc imperium, quis hanc servitutem ferre potest? Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: qui potentissimorum hominum contumaciam nunquam tulerim, ferrem hujus aescelae? Cic. Att. 6, 3, 6: cuius desiderium civitas ferre diutius non potest, id. Phil. 10, 10, 21: cogitandi non ferebat laborem, id. Brut. 77, 268: unum impetum nostrorum, Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 3: vultum atque aciem oculorum, id. ib. 1,

39, 1: cohortatio gravior quam aures Sulpicii ferre didicissent, to hear unmoved, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 9: vultum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 121: multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit et alsit, id. A. P. 413: spectatoris fastidia, id. Ep. 2, 1, 215: fuisse (Epiniondam) patientem suorumque injurias ferentem civium, Nep. Epam. 7. — Of personal objects: quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suum? brook, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 28: optimates quis ferat, qui, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 33: vereor, ut jam nos ferat quisquam, Quint. 8, 3, 25: an latari sint Romani talem regem, id. 7, 1, 24: quis enim ferat puerum aut adolescentulum, si, etc., id. 8, 5, 8. — (g) With an object-clause: ferunt aures hominum, illa . . . laudari, Cic. de Or. 2, 84, 344: non feret assiduas potiori te dare noctes, Hor. Epod. 15, 13; Ov. M. 2, 628: illa quidem in hoc opere praecipui quis ferat? Quint. 11, 3, 27; 11, 1, 69: servo nubere nympha tulit, Ov. H. 5, 12; cf.: alios vinci potuisse ferendum est, id. M. 12, 555. — (h) With quod: quod rapta, feremus, dummodo reddat eam, Ov. M. 5, 520: illud non ferendum, quod, etc., Quint. 11, 3, 131. — 6. With the access. notion of publicity, to make public, to disclose, show, exhibit: eum ipsum dolorem hic tulit paulo apertius, Cic. Planc. 14, 34; cf.: laetitiam apertissime tulimus omnes, id. Att. 14, 13, 2: neque id obscure ferebat nec dissimulare ullo modo poterat, id. Clu. 19, 54: haud clam tulit iram adversus praetorem, Liv. 31, 47, 4; cf.: tacite ejus verecundiam non tulit senatus, quin, etc., id. 5, 23, 1. — b. Prae se ferre, to show, manifest, to let be seen, to declare: cuius rei tantae facultatem consecutum esse me, non profiteor: secutum me esse, prae me fero, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 12: noli, quaeso, prae te ferre, vos plane expertes esse doctrinae, id. ib. 2, 18, 47: non mediocres terrores . . . prae se fert et ostentat, id. Att. 2, 23, 3: hanc virtutem prae se ferunt, Quint. 2, 13, 11: liberalium disciplinarum prae se scientiam tulit, id. 12, 11, 21: magnum animum (verba), id. 11, 1, 37. — Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: (comae) turbatae prae se ferre aliquid affectus videntur, Quint. 11, 3, 148: oratio prae se fert felicissimam facilitatem, id. 10, 1, 11. — 7. Of speech, to report, relate, make known, assert, celebrate: haec omnibus ferebat sermonibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 17, 2: alii alia sermonibus ferebant Romanos facturos, Liv. 33, 32, 3: ferte sermonibus et multiplicata fama bella, id. 4, 5, 6: patres ita fama ferebant, quod, etc., id. 23, 31, 13; cf. with acc.: hancine propter res maledicas famas ferunt, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 149: famam, id. Pers. 3, 1, 23: fama eadem tulit, Tac. A. 1, 5; cf. id. ib. 15, 60: nec aliud per illos dies populus credulitate, prudentes diversa fama, tulere, talk about, id. ib. 16, 2: inimici famam non ita, ut nata est, ferunt, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 23: quod fers, cedo, tell, say, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 17: nostra (laus) semper feretur et praedicabitur, etc., Cic. Arch. 9, 21. — With an object-clause: cum ipse . . . acturum se id per populum aperte ferret, Liv. 28, 40, 2; id. ib. 1: saepe homines morbos magis esse timendos ferunt quam Tartara leti, Lucr. 3, 42: Progenem ita velle ferebat, Ov. M. 6, 470, 14, 527: ipsi terrores se ferebant, Tac. H. 4, 78; id. A. 4, 58; 6, 26 (32); cf.: mihi fama tulit fessum te caede procubuisse, etc., Verg. A. 6, 503: commentarii ad senatum missi ferebant, Macronem praesedissee, etc., Tac. A. 6, 47 (53). — b. Ferunt, fertur, feruntur, etc., they relate, tell, say; it is said, it appears, etc. — With inf.: quin etiam Xenocratem ferunt, cum quaereretur ex eo, etc. . . . respondisse, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 2: fuisse quandam ferunt Demaratum, etc., id. ib. 2, 19: quem ex Hyperboreis Delphos ferunt advenisse, id. N. D. 3, 23, 57; Hor. C. 3, 17, 2: homo omnium in dicendo, ut ferebat, acerrimus et copiosissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45: Ceres fertur fruges . . . mortalibus instituisse, Lucr. 5, 14: in Syria quoque fertur item locus esse, etc., id. 6, 755: is Amulium regem interemisse fertur, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: qui in contione dixisse fertur, id. ib. 2, 10 fin.: quam (urbem) Juno fertur terris omnibus unam coluisse, Verg. A. 1, 15: non sat idoneus Pugnae ferebaris; you were accounted, held, Hor. C. 2, 19, 27: si ornate locutus est, sicut fertur et mihi videtur, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 49; cf.: cum quaestor ex Macedonia venissem Athenas flo-

rente Academia, ut temporibus illis ferebatur, id. ib. § 45.—**C.** *To give out, to pass off a person or thing by any name or for any thing; and, in the pass., to pass for any thing, to pass current:* hunc (Mercurium) omnium inventorem artium ferunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 17, 1: ut Servium conditorem posterit famam ferrent, Liv. 1, 42, 4: qui se Philippum regiaeque stirpis ferebat, cum esset ultimae, *set himself up for, boast*, Vell. 1, 11, 1: avum M. Antonium, avunculum Augustum ferens, *boasting of*, Tac. A. 2, 43; cf.: qui ingenuum se et Lachetem mutato nomine coeperat ferre, Suet. Vesp. 23: ante Periclem, cujus scripta quaedam feruntur, Cic. Brut. 7, 27 (quoted paraphrastically, Quint. 3, 1, 12): sub nomine meo libri ferebantur artis rhetoricae, Quint. prooem. 7; cf.: cetera, quae sub nomine meo feruntur, id. 7, 2, 24; Suet. Caes. 55; id. Aug. 31; id. Caes. 20: multa ejus (Catonis) vel provisiva prudentior vel acta constanter vel responsa acute ferebantur, Cic. Lael. 2, 6: qua ex re in pueritia nobilis inter aequales ferebatur, Nep. Att. 1, 3.—**8.** Polit. and jurid. t. t. **a.** Suffragium or sententiam, *to give in one's vote, to vote*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1; cf.: ferunt suffragia, Cic. Rep. 1, 31; id. Fam. 11, 27, 7: de quo foedere populus Romanus sententiam non tulit, id. Balb. 15, 34; cf.: de quo vos (judices) sententiam per tabellam feretis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 104; so of the voting of judges, id. Clu. 26, 72; of senators: parcite, ut sit qui in senatu de bello et pace sententiam ferat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 31, § 76; cf. id. Fam. 11, 21, 2.—**b.** Legem (privilegium, rogationem) ad populum, or *absol.*, *to bring forward or move a proposition, to propose a law, etc.*: perniciose Philippus in tribunatu, cum legem agrariam ferret, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73; cf. id. Sull. 23, 65: quae lex paucis his annis lata esset, id. Corn. 1, 3 (vol. xi. p. 10 B. and K.): familiarissimus tuus de te privilegium tulit, ut, etc., id. Par. 4, 32: Sullam illam rogationem de se nolle ferri (shortly before: Lex ferri coepta), id. Sull. 23, 65: rogationem de aliquo, contra or in aliquem, ad populum, ad plebem, id. Balb. 14, 33; id. Clu. 51, 140; id. Brut. 23, 89; Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 4; Liv. 33, 25, 7: nescis, te ipsum ad populum tulisse, ut, etc., *proposed a bill*, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 100: ut P. Scaevola tribunus plebis ferret ad plebem, vellente, etc., id. Fin. 2, 16, 54; cf. Liv. 33, 25, 6: quod Sulla ipse ita tulit de civitate, ut, etc., Cic. Caecin. 35, 102: nihil de iudicio ferebat, id. Sull. 22, 63: cum, ut absentis ratio haberetur, ferebamus, id. Att. 7, 6, 2.—**Impers.**: lato ut solet ad populum, ut equum escendere liceret, Liv. 23, 14, 2.—**C.** Judicem, said of the plaintiff, *to offer or propose to the defendant as judge*: quem ego si ferrem iudicem, refugere non deberet, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45; id. de Or. 2, 70, 285.—Hence, iudicem alicui, in gen., *to propose a judge to, i. e. to bring a suit against, to sue a person*: se iterum ac saepius iudicem illi ferre, Liv. 3, 67, 5; 3, 24, 5; 8, 33.—**9.** Mercant. t. t., *to enter, to set or note down a sum in a book*: quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum rettulit, quam Verres illi expensum tulerit, etc., i. e. *has set down as paid, has paid*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 100 sq., v. expendo.—**10.** *Absol.*, of abstr. subjects, *to require, demand, render necessary; to allow, permit, suffer*: ita sui periculi rationes ferre ac postulare, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 105; cf.: gravioribus verbis uti, quam natura fert, id. Quint. 18, 57: quid ferat Fors, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. 203 ed. Vahl): quamdiu voluntas Apronii tulit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 57: ut aetas illa fert, as is usual at that time of life, id. Clu. 60, 168: ad me, ut tempora nostra, non ut amor tuus fert, vere perscribere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 5: quod ita existimabam tempora rei publicae ferre, id. Pis. 2, 5: si ita commodum vestrum fert, id. Agr. 2, 28, 77: proiit Thermidamini hominis facultates ferebant, id. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83: si vestra voluntas ferat, *if such be your pleasure*, id. de Imp. Pomp. 24, 70: ut opinio et spes et conjectura nostra fert, according to our opinion, hope, and belief, id. Att. 2, 25, 2: ut mea fert opinio, according to my opinion, id. Clu. 16, 46: si occasio tulerit, *if occasion require*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 6: dum tempus ad eam rem tulit, sivi, animum ut expleret suum, Ter. And. 1, 2, 17: in hac ratione quid res; quid causa,

quid tempus ferat, ut perspicies, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 6: natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, id. Rep. 6, 18.—**Impers.**: sociam se cuiuscumque fortunae, et, si ita ferret, comitem exitii promittebat (sc. res or fortuna), Tac. A. 3, 15; so, si ita ferret, id. H. 2, 44.

ferocia, ae, f. [ferox], a wild or untamed spirit, fierceness, in a good or bad sense (class.). **I.** In a good sense, spirit, courage, bravery: infirmitas puerorum et ferocitas juvenum et gravitas iam constantis aetatis et senectutis maturitas naturale quiddam habet, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: Romana virtus et ferocia, Liv. 9, 6 fin.: ferociam animi in vultu retinens, Sall. C. 61, 4: si quid ardoris ac ferociae miles habuit, Tac. H. 2, 76 fin.: plus tamen ferociae Britannii praeferunt, ut quos nondum longa pax emollierit, id. Agr. 11 fin.; cf.: virtus ac ferocia, id. ib. 31: ardor ac ferocia, id. H. 2, 76: ferocia verborum militem incendebat, id. ib. 4, 71.—**II.** In a bad sense, savageness, ferocity. **A.** Prop.: ferocitate atque ferocia, Pac. ap. Non. 490, 19: qui comperit ejus vim et effrenatam illam ferociam, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 492, 3 (Rep. 5, 8 ed. Mos.): arrogans atque intoleranda ferocia, id. Agr. 2, 33, 91; 2, 35, 96: per communes liberos oravit exueret ferociam, Tac. A. 2, 72: ingeniorum, Vell. 2, 115, 3: stolidi mentis, Ov. Hal. 58.—**B.** Transf., of wine, harshness, roughness: vini, Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 121.

ferocio, ivi or ii, 4, v. n. [id.], to be fierce, unruly, ungovernable; to rage, be furious: Ferocio, ἀρπιαίωμα, Gloss. Labb. (perh. only ante- and post-class.; for in Quint. 10, 3, 10, ferocientes equos is, acc. to the MSS., to be read effrenantes se equos): ferocit apud Catonem ferociter agit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 92, 7 Müll.: si permulcti sonis mitioribus non immodice ferocirent, Gell. 1, 11, 2: oratio ferociens saeviensque, id. ib. § 15: in aliquam sectam, Tert. Apol. 5: ferociens, Amm. 14, 9, 9.

ferocitas, atis, f. [id.], wild or untamed courage, fierceness, in a good or bad sense; cf. ferocia (class.). **I.** In a good sense, courage, spirit: corporis viribus et animi ferocitate ceteris praestare, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: equi ferocitate exultantes, id. Off. 1, 26, 90.—**II.** In a bad sense, fierceness, savageness, ferocity: ferocitate atque ferocia, Pac. ap. Non. 490, 19: quae haec, malum, ferocia est? Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 44: ut ferocitatem tuam istam comprimere et audaciam frangerem, Cic. Vat. 1, 2: ferocitatem reprimere, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: tanta, ut, etc., id. Deiot. 5, 15: Ajax apud Achillem querens de ferocitate Trojanorum, id. Div. 2, 39, 82: nimia contumacia et ferocitas, Suet. Vit. 12: bestiarum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 15, 21.

ferociter, adv., courageously, bravely, fiercely, etc., v. ferox fin.

feroculus, a, um, adj. dim. [ferox], somewhat spirited or fierce (very rare): eja, quam ferocula'st! Turp. ap. Non. 75, 30: quid tu, miles tiro, tam feroculus es, Auct. B. Afr. 16, 1.

Feronia, ae, f. [a Sabine word; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 74 Müll.], an old Italian deity related to Tellus, the patroness of freedmen: several groves were dedicated to her, in which, on the festivals of the goddess, great markets were held; in later times identified with Juno, Liv. 1, 30, 5; 22, 1; 26, 11; Verg. A. 7, 800 Serv.; 8, 564; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51; Inscr. Orell. 1313 sq.; 1756; 3315; Hor. S. 1, 5, 24; Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 451.

ferox, ocis (gen. plur. ferocum, Albin. 1, 275; abl. sing. feroci, Neue, Formenl. 2, 67 sq.), adj. [root in Gr. θῆρ, Aeol. φῆρ, θηρίον; cf. ferus, fera; cf. also Zend. dvar, to run, Gr. θρώσκω, θροέω, Lat. furere], wild, bold, courageous, warlike, spirited, brave, gallant, savage, headstrong, untamable, fierce, insolent (class.; syn.: dirus, ferus, durus, saevus, crudelis; immanis, immitis, barbarus, etc.). **I.** In a good sense: moechus qui formest ferox, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 13: natura ferox, vehementem manu promptus erat, Sall. C. 43 fin.; cf.: nimium es vehementem feroxque natura, Cic. Vat. 2, 4: ferox natura, Sall. J. 11, 3: vicinus vi feroces, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 82: Aequorum magna gens

et ferox, warlike, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: Latium, Hor. C. 1, 35, 10: Roma, id. ib. 3, 3, 44: Parthi, id. ib. 3, 2, 3: Sygambri, id. ib. 4, 2, 34: miles, id. ib. 1, 6, 3: Hector, id. ib. 4, 9, 21: virgo (i. e. Minerva), Mart. 14, 179; cf. Sil. 9, 457: loca amoenae voluptaria facile in otio feroces militum animos mollierat, Sall. C. 11, 5; cf. id. J. 106, 3: ferox bello, Hor. C. 1, 32, 6; cf.: feroces ad bellandum, Liv. 33, 13, 11: adversus pericula ferox, Tac. H. 3, 69 fin.: Triaria ultra feminam ferox, id. ib. 2, 63: vir nobilis ac ferox, id. A. 4, 21.—With gen.: animi, Tac. A. 1, 32.—**Sup.**: globus ferocissimorum juvenum, Liv. 1, 12, 9: auxiliarii, Tac. H. 2, 24: nullo adversante, cum ferocissimi cecidissent, id. A. 1, 2.

II. In a bad sense: equi indomiti, feroces, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 110: leones, Lucr. 4, 717: aper, Verg. A. 10, 711: indulgentia ferocem fortasse atque arrogantem et infestum facit, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 3: dote fretae, feroces, i. e. arrogant, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 17; cf.: ferox forma, id. Mil. 4, 9, 13; Titin. ap. Non. 305, 6: Numidae secundis rebus feroces, Sall. J. 94, 4; cf.: ferox viribus, Liv. 1, 7, 5; 7, 5, 6: robore corporis stolidi ferox, Tac. A. 1, 3: nequicquam Veneris praesidio ferox, Hor. C. 1, 15, 13: sit Medea ferox invictaque, id. A. P. 123: animus ferox inopia rei familiaris, Sall. C. 5, 7; cf.: quibus aetas animusque ferox erat, id. ib. 38, 1: oculi, Luc. 5, 211: patribus ferox, haughty toward the senators, Liv. 7, 40, 8.—**Comp.**: in bellis civilibus, victoria, etiamsi ad meliores venit, tamen eos ipsos ferociore impotentioresque reddit, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 3; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 305, 10: et quia tecum eram, propterea animo eram ferocior, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 13; id. Rud. 3, 1, 14; Quint. 2, 2, 3.—**Sup.**: duas ferocissimas affectiones amoris atque odii coercere, Gell. 1, 3 fin.: bestiae, Vulg. 2 Macc. 11, 9.—(β) With gen.: linguae feroces, Tac. H. 1, 35: ferox scelerum, eager for, prone to crimes, id. A. 4, 12: deorum Spretor erat mentisque ferox Ixione navis, Ov. M. 8, 614: scelerum, Tac. A. 4, 12.—(γ) With in and acc.: ferox in suos erat miles, ignavus in hostes, Amm. 22, 4, 7.—(δ) With inf.: ferox est, viginti minas meas tractare sese, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 62: odium renovare ferox, Sil. 11, 8.—Hence, adv.

ferociter, 1. (Acc. to I.) Courageously, valorously, bravely: strenue et ferociter facta in bello plura memorari possunt, Liv. 3, 47, 2: aequitate, id. 9, 22, 4: mandata edere, Tac. A. 15, 5.—**Comp.**: pauci ferocius decernunt, Sall. J. 104, 2.—**Sup.**: cum quo ferocissime pro Romana societate adversus Punicum foedus steterat, Liv. 23, 8, 3.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) Fiercely, savagely, insolently: aspere et ferociter et libere dicta, Cic. Planc. 13, 33: increpare, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 58: dictae sententiae, Liv. 2, 55, 11.—**Comp.**: paulo ferocius (exagitatius), Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2.—**Sup.**: obloqui, Curt. 10, 2 fin.

ferramentarius, ii, m. [ferramentum], a maker of iron implements, a blacksmith (late Lat.): aerarii, ferramentarii, statuarii, Firm. 3, 13 fin.

ferramentum, i, n. [ferrum], an implement or tool of iron, or shod, pointed, etc., with iron, esp. agricultural implements (a hatchet, axe, sickle, etc.): puteum periclo et ferramentis fodimus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 19: de ferramentorum varietate scribit (Cato) per multa... ut falces, palas, rastros, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5; Col. 2, 18, 4; 3, 18, 6; 4, 24, 21; 4, 29, 15; Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 236: agrestia, Liv. 1, 40, 5: peditem super arma ferramentis quoque et copiis onerare, axes, etc., Tac. G. 30: bonorum ferramentorum studiosus, swords or daggers, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10; id. Sull. 19, 55; id. N. D. 1, 8, 19; cf. id. Top. 15, 59; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86: nulla ferramentorum copia, *Caes. B. G. 5, 42, 3: tonsoria, razors, Mart. 14, 36: pugnantium, i. e. swords, Suet. Tit. 9: instrumento medici legato... ferramenta legato cedunt, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 62.

ferraria, ae, f., v. ferrarius.

ferrarius, ii, m. [ferraria; v. ferrarius, II. B.], one who works in iron-mines, a miner, Inscr. Orell. 4188.

1. ferrarius, a, um, adj. [ferrum], belonging to or occupied with iron. **I.** Prop.: fabri, blacksmiths, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 47: NEGOTIATOR, an iron-monger, Inscr. Grut. 640, 2 and 4: metalla, iron-mines

Plin. 35, 6, 15, § 35: officina, a smith's shop, smithy, id. 35, 15, 51, § 182: aqua, for quenching the red-hot iron, id. 28, 16, 63, § 226: faber, Vulg. 1 Reg. 13, 19.—**II.** Subst. **A. ferrarius**, ii, m., a blacksmith, a smith, Sen. Ep. 56, 4; Pall. 1, 6, 2; Firm. Math. 4, 7 med.; Inscr. Orell. 4066.—**B. ferraria**, ae, f. **I.** An iron-mine, iron-works: sunt in his regionibus ferrariae, argenti fodinae pulcherrimae, Cato ap. Gell. 2, 22, 29; Caes. B. G. 7, 22, 2; Liv. 34, 21, 7; Inscr. Orell. 1239.—**2.** (Sc. herba.) The plant vervain, App. Herb. 65 and 72.

2. ferrarius, ii, m., v. 1. ferrarius, **II. A.**
***ferratilis**, e, adj. [ferratus], furnished with iron; comically said of slaves who are ironed, fettered, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 18; cf. the foll. art.

ferratus, a, um, adj. [ferrum], furnished, covered, or shod with iron. **I.** Adj.: postes, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 7, 622 (Ann. v. 271 ed. Vahl.); imitated, Verg. A. 7, 622: orbes rotarum, Lucr. 6, 551; Verg. G. 3, 361: hasta, Liv. 1, 32, 12: sudes, Verg. A. 5, 208: capistra, id. G. 3, 399: calx, armed with a spur, id. A. 11, 714: servi, i. e. fettered (sc. catenis), Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 11; cf. the preced. art.: agmina, i. e. iron-clad, in armor, Hor. C. 4, 14, 30: aquae, ferruginous, chalybeate, Sen. Q. N. 3, 2: forma suum, iron, made of iron, Val. Fl. 6, 90.—**II.** Subst.: **ferrati**, ōrum, m. (sc. milites): in fronte statuerat ferratos, in cornibus cohortes, harnessed soldiers, cuirassiers, Tac. A. 3, 45.

ferrea, ae, f., v. ferreus, **I.**
ferreus, a, um, adj. [ferrum], made of iron, iron. **I.** Lit.: Britannii untuntur aut aere aut taleis ferreis... pro nummo, Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 4: vomer, Lucr. 1, 314: ensis, id. 5, 1293: furcae, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 3; for which *absol.*: ferreae, Cato, R. R. 10, 3: clavi, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 4: hami, id. ib. 7, 73 *fin.*: manus, id. B. C. 1, 67, 2; 1, 58, 4; 2, 6, 2: clathri, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21: fibula, Quint. 6, 3, 58: anulus, id. 7, 6, 8; cf. Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 9; Suet. Aug. 100: litterae imagunculae, id. ib. 7: Hercules, an iron statue of Hercules, Plin. 34, 14, 40, § 141.—**Poet.**: hastati spargunt hastas, fit ferreus imber, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 267 ed. Vahl.); imitated: imber, Verg. A. 12, 284; cf.: seges telorum, id. ib. 3, 45: ager, i. e. *glistening with weapons*, id. ib. 11, 601.—**B.** Transf., like or pertaining to iron: color, iron-color, Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 170: fabrica, the art of working iron, id. 7, 56, 57, § 198.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Hard, unfeeling, hard-hearted, cruel: qui virtutem duram et quasi ferream esse quandam volunt (opp. tenera atque tractabilis), Cic. Lael. 13, 48; cf.: quis tam fuit durus et ferreus, quis tam inhumanus, qui? etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121; and: ferreus essem, si te non amarem, id. Fam. 15, 21, 4: ferus et ferreus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3: ferus et vere ferreus, Tib. 1, 10, 2: quis tam esset ferreus, qui, etc., Cic. Lael. 23, 87: o te ferreum, qui illius periculis non moveris! id. Att. 13, 30, 2: illa (carmina) tamen numquam ferrea dixit Amo, Prop. 2, 8, 12; Tib. 2, 3, 2; 3, 2, 2: praecordia, Ov. H. 12, 183: bella, id. ib. 13, 64: sors vitae (with difficultis), id. Tr. 5, 3, 28: os ferreum, shameless, impudent, Cic. Pis. 26, 63: ferrea tum vero proles exorta repente est, i. e. the iron age, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 63, 159; cf. saecula, Tib. 2, 3, 35.—**B.** With the idea of firmness, fixedness predominating, firm, fixed, rigid, unyielding, immovable: (Cato) in parsimonia, in patientia laboris periculique ferrei prope corporis animique, Liv. 39, 40, 11: vox, Verg. G. 2, 44; id. A. 6, 626; cf.: scriptor (Atilius), Licin. poet. ap. Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5: jura, Verg. G. 2, 501: olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget Somnus, iron-sleep, i. e. death (a transl. of the Homeric χαλκός ὕπνος), Verg. A. 10, 745; 12, 309: decreta Sororum, Ov. M. 15, 781.

***ferricrepinus**, a, um, adj. [ferrum + crepus], resounding with the clanking of irons or fetters; comically formed: apud fustitudinas ferricrepinas insulas, i. e. ergastula, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 18.

ferrifodina, ae, f. [ferrum + fodina], an iron-mine, not in use, mentioned by Varr. L. L. 8, 33, § 62 Müll.

***ferriterium**, ii, n. [ferrum + tero],

the place of those who are galled with irons; a comically formed word for ergastulum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 55.

Ferriterus, i, m. [ferrum + tero], a comic name given to a slave who is galled with fetters, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 14.

***ferritribax**, ācis, adj. [vox hibrida, from ferrum + τριβω, tero], iron-galled, i. e. galled with fetters: plagipatidae, ferritribaces viri, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 9.

***ferruginas**, antis, adj. [ferrugo], that tastes of iron: guttae, Tert. adv. Val. 15.

ferrugineus (**ferruginus**, Lucr. 4, 76), a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Of color, of the color of iron-rust, dark-red, dusky, ferruginous: palliolum habebas ferrugineum, nam is colos thalassiscus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 43: vela lutea, russa, ferrugina, Lucr. 4, 76: cymba, Verg. A. 6, 303 (= κυβήνη, for which: caerulea puppis, id. ib. 6, 410): hyacinthi, id. G. 4, 183: frons anguis, Stat. Th. 1, 600: nemus (inferorum), id. ib. 2, 13; cf.: amictus Plutonis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 275.—**II.** Of taste, like iron, ferruginous: sapor fontis, Plin. 31, 2, 8, § 12.

ferruginus, a, um, v. ferrugineus *imit.*

ferrugo, inis, f. [ferrum; like aerugo from aēs], iron-rust (syn.: aerugo, rubigo). **I.** Prop., Plin. 23, 8, 79, § 151.—**B.** Transf., the color of iron-rust, a dark-red, dark-chestnut, a dusky color: nuclei vestiti alia ferruginis tunica, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 35; also sea-green: viridis ferrugine barba, Ov. M. 13, 960: excutit obscurā tinctas ferrugine habenas, id. ib. 5, 404; 15, 789: sol caput obscurā nitidum ferrugine textit, gloom, Verg. G. 1, 467: maesta obtenta Ditis ferrugine regna, id. Cul. 273: pectus manu ferrugine tincta Tangit, Ov. M. 2, 798: pictus acu chlamydem et ferrugine clarus Hiberā, purple, Verg. A. 9, 582; cf.: peregrinā ferrugine clarus et oestro, id. ib. 11, 772: violas ferrugine pingit, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 93.—**II.** Trop., envy (cf. aerugo): animusque mala ferrugine purus, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 95.

ferrum, i, n. [cf. Sanscr. dharti, firmness; Lat. firmus], iron. **I.** Lit., Plin. 34, 14, 39, § 138; Lucr. 1, 571; 5, 1241; 1286; Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151; id. Leg. 2, 13, 45; Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 5; Hor. S. 1, 4, 20 et saep.: mustum quod respicit ferrum, has a taste of iron, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 3.—**B.** Poet. **1.** As a fig. of hard-heartedness, unfeelingness, cruelty, etc.: gerere ferrum in pectore, Ov. M. 9, 614; cf.: ferrum et scopulos gestare in corde, id. ib. 7, 33: durior ferro, id. ib. 14, 712; hence for the iron age, id. ib. 1, 127; 15, 260; Hor. Epod. 16, 65.—**2.** As an image of firmness, endurance, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 3.—**II.** Transf., any thing made of iron, an iron implement, as a plough: glebas proscindere ferro, Lucil. ap. Non. 401, 19: solum terrae, Lucr. 5, 1295; cf. also, campum, Ov. M. 7, 119: ferro scindimus aequor, Verg. G. 1, 50; a hatchet: ferro mitigit agrum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 186; an axe: mordaci velut icta ferro Pinus, id. C. 4, 6, 9; 4, 4, 60 (for which, shortly before, bipennis); cf. Lucr. 6, 168; a dart: petita ferro belua, Hor. Epod. 5, 10; the tip of an arrow: exstabat ferrum de pectore aduncum, Ov. M. 9, 128; the head (of a spear), Tac. G. 6; an iron stylus: dextra tenet ferrum, id. ib. 9, 522; hair-scissors: solitus longos ferro resicare capillos, id. ib. 11, 182; curling-irons: crines vibratos calido ferro, Verg. A. 12, 100 et saep.—Esp. freq. a sword: Drusum ferro, Metellum veneno sustulerat, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 81: in aliquem cum ferro invadere, id. Caecin. 9, 25: aut ferro aut fame interire, Caes. B. G. 5, 30 *fin.*: uri virgis ferroque necari, Hor. S. 2, 7, 58; cf.: gladiator, ferrum recipere jussus, the stroke of the sword, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41. So, ferrum et ignis, like our fire and sword, to denote devastation, utter destruction: huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur, Cic. Phil. 11, 14, 37; cf.: hostium urbes agrisque ferro atque igni vastantur, Liv. 31, 7, 13: pontem ferro, igni, quacumque vi possent, interrumpant, id. 2, 10, 4; 30, 6, 9; 1, 59, 1: ecce ferunt Troēs ferrumque ignemque Jovemque In Danaas classes, Ov. M. 13, 91: inque meos ferrum flammisque penates Impulit, id. ib. 12, 551; so, con-

versely, igni ferroque, Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 47; Liv. 35, 21, 10; cf. Tac. A. 14, 38; Suet. Claud. 21: flamma ferroque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 78; Flor. 2, 17, 15; 3, 18, 14; Sen. Const. Sap. 2, 2: ferrum, i. q. arms, for battle, war, force of arms: ferro, non auro, vitam cernamus, utrique, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 202 ed. Vahl.); cf.: quem nemo ferro potuit superare nec auro, id. ap. Cic. Rep. 3, 3 (Ann. v. 220 ed. Vahl.): adnuit, sese mecum decernere ferro, id. ap. Prisc. p. 822 P. (Ann. v. 136 ed. Vahl.): decernere ferro, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317; Liv. 40, 8 *fin.*; Verg. A. 7, 525; 11, 218: cernere ferro, id. ib. 12, 709: ferro regna lacessere, with war, id. ib. 12, 186; cf.: atque omnis, Latio quae servit purpura ferro, i. e. made subject by the force of arms, Luc. 7, 228.—**Prov.**: ferrum meum in igni est, i. q. mea nunc res agitur, Sen. Mort. Claud.

ferrumen (**ferū**), inis, n. [ferrum]. **I.** Cement, solder, glue (post-Aug.): quod furto calcis sine ferumine suo caementa componuntur, Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 176; Petr. 102; Dig. 41, 1, 27.—**Transf.**: esse videtur Homeri (versus) simplicior et sincerior, Vergiliū autem νεωτερικώτερος et quodam quasi ferumine immisso fucator, etc., i. e. connection, connecting word, Gell. 13, 26, 3.—**II.** Iron-rust: (crystalla) infestantur plurimis vitilis, scabro ferumine, maculosa nube, etc., Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 28.

ferruminatio (**ferū**), ōnis, f. [ferrumino], a cementing, soldering (post-class.), Dig. 6, 1, 23, § 5.

ferrumino (**ferū**), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [ferrumen, i.], to cement, solder, glue, unite, bind, join. **I.** Lit. (mostly post-Aug.): ita (bitumine) ferruminatis Babylonis muris, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 182: si tuum scyphum alieno plumbo plumbaveris aut alieno argento ferruminaveris, Dig. 41, 1, 27: quare (ossa) fracta non ferruminantur, Plin. 11, 37, 86, § 214; cf.: navium commissuras, to caulk the seams, id. 16, 36, 64, § 158.—**II.** Transf., comically: labra in labris ferruminat, glues his lips, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 25 (dub.); Lorenz, labra ab labellis fer mihi).

fertilis, e, adj. [fero, I. B. 3.]. **I.** Fruitful, fertile (class.; syn.: ferax, fecundus, uber). **A.** Lit. (a) *Absol.*: ager, quamvis fertilis, sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: Asia tam optima est ac fertilis, ut, etc., id. de Imp. Pomp. 6, 14: agri optimi et fertiles, id. Agr. 2, 19, 51; cf.: agri uberissimi maximeque fertiles, id. Div. 1, 42, 94: agri lati et fertiles, id. Verr. 2, 3, 61, § 120; id. N. D. 2, 53: ager fertilis et praeda onustus, Sall. J. 87, 1; Ov. F. 5, 12, 23: terra, Liv. 45, 30, 4; Africa, Hor. C. 3, 16, 31: Tibur, id. ib. 4, 3, 10: oliveta, id. ib. 2, 15, 8: Bacchus (i. e. vinum), id. ib. 2, 6, 19: herba, Ov. F. 3, 240: annus, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 14: cornu nutricis (i. e. Copiae), Ov. F. 5, 127.—**Poet.**: serpens, i. e. the Hydra, continually producing new heads, Ov. H. 9, 95.—**Comp.**: uberius solum fertiliorumve segetem, Quint. 12, 10, 25.—**Prov.**: fertilior seges est alienis semper in agris, Ov. A. 1, 349.—**Sup.**: quae fertilissima sunt Germaniae loca circum Hercyniam silvam, Caes. B. G. 6, 24, 2: regio agri, id. ib. 7, 13 *fin.*: ager, Liv. 29, 25, 12: quæstus, Plin. H. N. 14 praef. § 5.—(β) With *gen.*: proferre possum multos fertiles agros alios aliorum fructuum, fertile, some in one kind of produce, some in another, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 131; cf.: ager frugum fertilis, Sall. J. 17, 5: fertilis hominum frugumque Gallia, Liv. 5, 34, 2: tellus frugum pecorisque, Hor. C. S. 29: mare testae, id. S. 2, 4, 31: insulae pabuli tantum, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 86: arenae vitri, id. 5, 19, 17, § 75.—**Comp.**: incolae (Taprobanes) auri margaritarumque grandium fertiliores quam Indi, richer in, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 81.—(γ) With *abl.*: ager a litore arboribus fertilis, intus frugibus tantum, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 33: flumen auro, id. 6, 23, 26, § 98.—(δ) With *ad*: tractus fertilis ad omnia, Plin. 2, 78, 80, § 190.—(e) With *a* and *abl.*: Aetna a sacro nunquam non fertilis igni, Lucil. Aetna, 556.—**B.** Trop., fertile, productive (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fertile pectus habes, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 11: Bacche, soles Phoebo fertilis esse tuo, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 76: tanto priscorum cura fertilior fuit, Plin. H. N. 14 praef. § 3.—**II.** That makes fruitful or fertile, fertilizing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): dea (i. e. Ceres), Ov. M. 5, 642: Nilus, Tib. M. 1, 7, 22;

Val. Fl. 7, 608: majores fertilissimum in agro oculum domini esse dixerunt, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 43.—Hence, *adv.: **fertiliter**, fruitfully, abundantly: derelicta (metalla) fertilis reviviscunt, Plin. 34, 17, 49, § 164.

fertilitas, atis, f. [fertilis], fruitfulness, fertility, abundance. **I.** Lit., of plants and animals (class.): quae sit vel sterilitas agrorum vel fertilitas futura, *Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: loci, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 1: terrae, Quint. 2, 19, 2; cf.: terrae (Siculae), Ov. M. 5, 481: frugum et vitium olearumque, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 41: metallorum, id. 3, 20, 24, § 138.—Of animal fruitfulness: (Rhea) indoluit fertilitate sua, Ov. F. 4, 202: barbara, i. e. of the Oriental women, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: animalium ad generandum, Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 164.—**II.** Trop.: artis ejus (Protegenis) summa intentio, et ideo minor fertilitas, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 101; Sedul. 4, 10.

fertiliter, adv., v. fertilis fin.

fertor, ōris, m. [fero], one who bears, not in use; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 57 Müll.

fertōrius, a, um, adj. [fertor], that serves for bearing or carrying (late Lat.). **I.** Adj.: sella, a sedan-chair, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: lectus, id. ib. 5, 1, 14.—**II.** Subst.: **fertōrium**, ii, n., a sedan-chair, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 18.

fertum (ferct-), i, n. [id.], a sort of oblation-cake, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 14; Cato, R. R. 134, 2; 141, 4; Pers. 2, 48.

fertus, a, um, adj. [fero; cf. fertilis], fertile, productive: pini, Avien. Or. Mar. 556; id. Descr. Orb. 1205. (In Cic. Or. 49, 163, and Lucr. 6, 258, recent edd. read *effertus*, ex. conj. Lachm.)

fērula, ae, f., the plant fennel-giant, Ferula, Linn., in the pith of which Prometheus is feigned to have preserved the fire which he stole from heaven. **I.** Lit., Plin. 13, 22, 42, § 122; 7, 56, 57, § 198; Hyg. Fab. 144; Serv. Verg. E. 6, 42.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The thin or slender branch of a tree, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 152.—**B.** A staff, walking-stick (for syn. cf.: baculum, bacillum, scipio, fustis, virga), Plin. 13, 22, 42, § 123.—**C.** A whip, rod, to punish slaves or school-boys, Hor. S. 1, 3, 120; Juv. 6, 479; Mart. 14, 80; 10, 62, 10; Mart. Cap. 3, § 224; for driving draught cattle, Ov. M. 4, 26; cf. id. A. A. 1, 546.—**D.** As an attribute of Silvanus, Verg. E. 10, 25.—**E.** A splint for broken bones, Cels. 8, 10, 1.—**F.** The young stag's horn, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 117.

fērulaceus, a, um, adj. [ferula]. **I.** Made of fennel-giant: rudens, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 170.—**II.** Resembling fennel-giant: genus, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 173: caulis, id. 27, 10, 62, § 89.

fērulāgus, inis, f. [id.], an inferior species of fennel-giant, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 12, 84.

fērularis, e, adj. [id.], of or belonging to fennel-giant, Gargil. Mart. de Arb. Pomif. 3, 3.

fērulēus, a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Made of fennel-giant: tabella, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 25.—**II.** Resembling fennel-giant: vena, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 226.

ferūmen, **ferūmino**, etc., v. ferrumen, etc.

ferus, a, um, adj. [cf. Gr. θήρ, Aeol. φήρ; Lat. ferox, etc.; v. ferio], wild, untamed. **I.** Lit., of animals and plants. **A.** Adj. (syn. immanis, opp. cicur): quae vero et quam varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum! Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99; cf.: si hoc apparet in bestiis, volucris, nantibus, agrestibus, cicuribus, feris, id. Lael. 21, 81: apes (opp. cicures), Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19: immanes et ferae beluae, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: fera et immanis belua, id. Ac. 2, 34, 108; Nep. Dat. 3, 2; Curt. 5, 4, 19; Suet. Aug. 67: leones, Hor. Epod. 7, 12: equus, id. S. 1, 5, 57: caprae, Verg. A. 4, 152: palmus, Plin. 30, 7, 20, § 60 et saep.: arbores, Plin. 14, 20, 23, § 127: oliva, Stat. Th. 6, 7: fructus, Verg. G. 2, 36: odor (with solitudine redolens), disagreeable, Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 76.—**B.** Subst. **1.** **ferus**, i, m., a wild animal, wild beast (poet.); a lion, Phaedr. 1, 21, 8; a boar, id. 4, 4, 3; a horse, Verg. A. 2, 51; 5, 818; a stag, id. ib. 7, 489; a serpent, Sil. 6, 268.—**2.** **fera**, ae (sc. be-

stia), f., a wild animal, wild beast (class.): immani et vastae insidens beluae, quocumque vult, infectit illam feram, Cic. Rep. 2, 40; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: neque ulla re longius absumus a natura ferarum, id. Off. 1, 16, 50: ipsae ferae nullo insequente saepe incidunt (in plagas), id. ib. 3, 17, 68: multa in ea (silva Hercynia) genera ferarum nasci constat, Caes. B. G. 6, 25 fin.: neque homini neque ferae parant, id. ib. 6, 28, 2: formidolosa dum latent silvis ferae, Hor. Epod. 5, 55: more ferarum, id. S. 1, 3, 109: Romulea fera, the she-wolf that suckled Romulus, Juv. 11, 104; a sea-monster, Ov. M. 4, 713; 719; a serpent, Hyg. Astr. 2, 42; the ant, Mart. 6, 15, 2; the constellations of the Great and Little Bear: magna minorque ferae, id. Tr. 4, 3, 1; Vulg. Gen. 37, 20.—Prov.: ferae inter se placidae sunt, morsuque similium abstinent, Sen. de Ira, 2, 8, 3.—**II.** Transf., of places (syn. incultus): in locis feris arbores plura ferunt, in his, quae sunt culta, meliora, wild, uncultivated, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 7; cf.: ferus, ager incultus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 86 Müll.: montes, Verg. E. 5, 28: silvae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 92.—**III.** Trop., wild, rude, uncultivated; savage, barbarous, fierce, cruel (syn.: immanis, agrestis, inhumanus; opp. mansuetus, humanus): ipsis in hominibus nulla gens est neque tam mansueta neque tam fera, quae non, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 24; cf.: nulla gens tam fera, nemo omnium tam immanis, cuius, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30; id. Phil. 3, 9, 23: ex feris et immanibus mites reddidit et mansuetos, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2; id. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 51: ferus atque agrestis, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 74: inhumani ac feri testes, id. Rep. 1, 37 fin.; cf. Ter. And. 1, 5, 43: ferus et ferreus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3: quam ferus et vere ferreus ille fuit! Tib. 1, 10, 2; v. ferreus: nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39: Britannii hospitibus feri, id. C. 3, 4, 33: Numantia, id. ib. 2, 12, 1: Iberia, id. ib. 4, 5, 27: animi hominum, studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feri, Cic. Rep. 2, 14; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 342, 33 (Rep. 2, 23 ed. Mos.): ingenium immanis ferumque, Ov. M. 15, 85; cf.: (ostendere ejus) mores ferus immanemque naturam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: homines a fera agrestique vita ad hunc humanum cultum civilemque deducere, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33: victus, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: moenera militum, Lucr. 1, 29: munera belli, id. 1, 32: hiems, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 42; cf.: diluvies, Hor. C. 3, 29, 40: sacra (of death by sacrifice), Ov. M. 13, 454: dolores lenire requie, id. ib. 13, 317.—With *supine*: ferum visu dictuque (= δεινὸν ἰδεῖν καὶ λέγειν), Sil. 1, 175.—No comp. or sup.

ferve-facio, feci, factum, 3 (in *imesi*: postea ferve bene facito, Cato, R. R. 157, 9), v. a. [ferveo + facio], to cause to boil, to make hot, to heat, boil, melt: eodem addito et oleum, postea fervefacito, Cato, R. R. 156, 5: muriam, Cels. 4, 24: patinae sese fervefaciunt, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 44.—In part. perf.: pix fervefacta, melted pitch, Caes. B. G. 7, 22 fin.; cf.: fervefacta jacula, id. ib. 5, 43, 1: vinum, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 16.

fervens, entis, Part. and P. a., from ferveo.

ferventer, adv., v. ferveo, P. a. fin.

fervēo, būi, 2, or **fervo**, vi, 3 (the latter form ante- and post-class., Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 51; Lucr. 2, 41 al.; poet. in class. per., e.g. Verg. G. 1, 456; id. A. 8, 677; Prop. 2, 8, 32; not in Hor.: si quis antiquos secutus fervere brevi media syllaba dicat, deprehendatur vitiose loqui, etc., Quint. 1, 6, 7), v. n. [root *φρ-*; to wave; flicker; Sanscr. bhu-, be restless; cf. φρέαρ, Germ. Brunnen, Lat. fretum; v. Fick, Vergl. Wört. p. 140; Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 304], to be boiling hot, to boil, ferment, glow (class.); most freq. in poets; syn.: calere, aestuare, ebullire, ardescere, ignescere; ardere, flagrare, tepere. **I.** Lit. (a) Form ferveo: cum aliqua jam parte mustum excoctum in se fervebit, Col. 12, 19, 5: quaecumque imundis fervent allata popinis, steam, smoke, Hor. S. 2, 4, 62: bacas bullire facies: et ubi diu ferberint, Pall. Jan. 19: exemptus testa, Qua modo ferbuerat Lyaeus, Stat. S. 4, 5, 16: stomachus domini fervet vino, Juv. 5, 49.—(β) Form ferveo: fervit aqua et fervet: fervit nunc, fervet ad annum, Lucil. ap. Quint. 1, 6, 8: quando (ahenum) fervit, Titin. ap. Non. 503, 5: fa-

cite ut ignis fervat, Pomp. ap. Non. 504, 27: postea ferve bene facito (brassicam): ubi fervet, in catinum indito, Cato, R. R. 157, 9: sol fervit, is hot, Gell. 2, 29, 10.—(γ) In an uncertain form: ferventem, Plin. 32, 5, 18, § 51: fervere, id. 14, 9, 11, § 83.—**II.** Poet. transf. **1.** To boil up, foam, rage: omne Excitat (turbo) ingenti sonitu mare, fervere cogens, Lucr. 6, 442: omnia tunc pariter vento nimbisque videbis Fervere, Verg. G. 1, 456.—**2.** To be in a ferment, to swarm with numbers; to come forth in great numbers, to swarm forth: fervere piratis vastariae omnia circum, Varr. ap. Non. 503, 22: Marte Fervere Leucaten, Verg. A. 8, 677; cf.: opere omnis semita fervet... Quosque dabas gemitus, cum litora fervere late Prospiceris, id. ib. 4, 407 sq.: fora litibus omnia fervent, Mart. 2, 64, 7: forte tuas legiones per loca campi fervere cum videas, Lucr. 2, 41: fervere classem, id. 2, 47; Att. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 78 Müll. (Trag. v. 483 Rib.): fervet examina putri De bove, Ov. F. 1, 379; Val. Fl. 6, 588; Sil. 6, 317; 9, 243 al.—**III.** Trop., to burn or glow, to be heated, inflamed or agitated, to rage, rave. (a) Form ferveo: usque eo fervet efforturque avaritia, ut, etc., Cic. Quint. 11, 38; cf.: fervet avaritia miseroque cupidine pectus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 33: et fervent multo linguaue corque mero, Ov. F. 2, 732: animus tumida fervebat ab ira, id. M. 2, 602: fervet immensusque ruit profundo Findarus ore, rages, Hor. C. 4, 2, 7: fervet opus redolentique thymo fragrantia mella, glows, i. e. is carried on briskly, Verg. G. 4, 169; Lucil. Aetna, 167: inter vos libertorumque cohortem Pugna fervet, Juv. 5, 29: equus cui plurima palma fervet, shines, id. 8, 59.—Poet., with *inf.*: sceptrumque capessere fervet, burns, i. e. eagerly desires, Claud. ap. Ruf. 2, 295: stagna secare, id. B. Gild. 350.—(β) Form ferveo: heu cor ira fervit caecum, amentia raptor ferorque, Att. ap. Non. 503, 7; cf.: cum fervit maxime, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 18 (Prisc. p. 866 P.): hoc nunc fervit animus, hoc volo, Afran. ap. Non. 503, 9: domus haec fervit flagiti, Pomp. ib. 8: se fervere caede Lacaena, Val. Fl. 7, 150; cf.: hostem fervere caede nova, Verg. A. 9, 693.—*Pass. impers.*: quanta vociferatione fervitur! Afran. ap. Non. 505, 25.—Hence, **fervens**, entis, P. a., boiling hot, glowing, burning. **A.** Lit.: foculi, Plant. Capt. 4, 2, 67: aqua, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67; cf.: ferventissima aqua, Col. 12, 50, 21: ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes, *Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 1: rotae, swift, Sil. 2, 199; cf. Ov. F. 1, 8, 68: aurum, shining, Mart. 10, 74, 6: in cinere ferventi leniter decoquere, Plin. 25, 8, 50, § 90: saxa vapore, Lucr. 1, 491: cera, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 127: dictamnum fervens et acre gustu, id. 25, 8, 53, § 92: horae diei, id. 17, 22, 35, § 189: vulnus, smoking, warm, Ov. M. 4, 120: ferventia caedibus arva, Sil. 9, 483: (fluvius) Spumeus et fervens, raging, Ov. M. 3, 571: vultus modesto sanguine, glowing, blushing, Juv. 10, 300.—Subst.: si ferventia os intus exusserint, Plin. 30, 4, 9, § 27.—**2.** Transf., of sound, hissing: (sono) resultante in duris, fervente in umidis, Plin. 2, 80, 82, § 193.—**B.** Trop., hot, heated, inflamed, impetuous: fortis animus et magnus in homine non perfectio nec sapientie ferventior plerumque est, too ardent and impetuous, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46: ferventes latrones, violent, furious, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 3: quale fuit Cassi rapido ferventius anni Ingenium, impetuous, Hor. S. 1, 10, 62: meum Fervens difficili bile tumet jecur, id. C. 1, 13, 4: fervens ira oculis, sparkling, Ov. M. 8, 466: mero fervens, drunken, Juv. 3, 283.—*Sup.*: in re ferventissima frigens, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21.—Hence, **adv.**: **ferventer**, hotly, warmly: ferventer loqui, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2; cf.: ferventissime concerpi, id. ib. 8, 6, 5: ferventius, Aug. de Genes. ad Lit. 2, 5.

fervesco, ēre, v. incho. n. [ferveo], to become boiling hot, to begin to boil, begin to glow, to grow hot. **I.** Lit. (ante-class. and post-Aug.): possent seriae ferverescere, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 9: ferverescens materia, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 107: terrae sole, Lucr. 6, 851: summa pars corporis, id. 6, 1164: ventus mobilitate sua, id. 6, 177: ventorum validis ferverescunt viribus undae, boil up, id. 3, 491.—**II.** Trop.: (animus) in ira cum ferverescit, Lucr. 3, 289.

fervidus, a, um, *adj.* [fervor], *glowing hot, burning, fiery, glowing* (class.; syn.: tepidus, calidus, igneus). **I.** Lit.: quarta pars mundi (i. e. ignis) tota natura fervida est, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27; sol, Lucr. 4, 407; cf.: ictus (solis), Hor. C. 2, 15, 9; ardor, Lucr. 5, 204; ventus, id. 6, 180; aestus, *sultry*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 38; aequor, *raging*, id. C. 1, 9, 10; Aetna, id. Epod. 17, 32; sidus, id. ib. 1, 27; vina, id. S. 2, 8, 38; herba sapore acris et fervido, Plin. 20, 11, 44, § 113.—*Comp.*: merum, Hor. Epod. 11, 14.—*Sup.*: tempus diei, Curt. 3, 5.—**II.** Trop., *glowing, fiery, hot, vehement, impetuous, violent*: florente juventutē Fervidus (opp. senex), Hor. A. P. 116; juvenes, id. C. 4, 13, 26; puer (i. e. Cupido), id. ib. 1, 30, 5; fervidus ingenio, Ov. M. 14, 485; cf.: mortis fraternae fervidus irā, Verg. A. 9, 736; subitā spe fervidus ardet, id. ib. 12, 325; fervidus ingenii Masinissa et fervidus aevi, Sil. 17, 414; praepropera ac fervida ingenia, Liv. 27, 33, 10; fervidi animi vir, id. 2, 52, 7 Drak. N. cr.: virtus, *fiery, eager*, Cat. 64, 218; fervidum quoddam et petulans et furiosum genus dicendi, Cic. Brut. 68, 241; cf.: fervida oratio, id. ib. 83, 288; Appii volubilis et paulo fervidior erat oratio, id. ib. 28, 108; dicta, Verg. A. 12, 894.

fervo, ēre, v. ferveo.

fervor, ōris, m. [ferveo], *a boiling or raging heat, a violent heat, a raging, boiling, fermenting* (class.; syn.: ardor, tepor, calor, aestus). **I.** Lit.: pollens fervore corusco, Lucr. 6, 237; cf. id. 6, 856; mundi ille fervor purior, perucidior mobiliorque multo quam hic noster calor, Cic. N. D. 2, 11, 30; accepti calido febrim fervore coctam, Lucr. 6, 656; febris, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 104; cf.: caput incensum fervore gerebant, *a raging heat, fever heat*, Lucr. 6, 1145; Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 124: vis venti fervorem mirum concinnat in undis, Lucr. 6, 437; Lucr. 4, 461.—*In plur.*: solis, Lucr. 5, 215; cf. ib. 605; 611: medii, i. e. *noontide heat*, Verg. G. 3, 154; capitis, Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19.—**II.** Trop., *heat, vehemence, ardor, passion*: cum hic fervor concitatioque animi inveteraverit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24; cf.: fervor mentis, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220; pectoris, Hor. C. 1, 16, 24; erat quidam fervor aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 13, 45; fervore carentes anni (i. e. senectus), Sil. 7, 25: ut semel icto Accessit fervor capiti, i. e. *intoxication*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 25; maris, *an excited, i. e. disturbed, unsafe condition of the sea* (caused by pirates), Cic. Prov. Cons. 12, 31.—*In plur.*: pro vitiorum fervoribus, Gell. 20, 1, 22.

† **fescennio** vocabantur, qui depellere fascinum credebantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 86 Müll.

Fescennia, ae, f. (also **Fescennium**, ii, n., Serv. Verg. A. 7, 695), *an ancient but small city of Etruria, on the Tiber, not far from Falerni, famous for a sort of sportive and jeering dialogues in verse named after it*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52; Serv. I. 1; v. Dennis, Etrur. 1, p. 152 sq. (acc. to Gell. and Müll. the modern Civita Castellana; acc. to Dennis, near Borghetto).—**II.** Deriv.: **Fescenninus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Fescennia, *Fescennine*: acies, Verg. A. 7, 695; Fescennina per hunc inventa licentia morem Versibus alternis opprobria rusticis fudit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 145; versus, Liv. 7, 2, 7; Paul. ex Fest. p. 85 Müll.: locutio, Cat. 61, 127; materia, Sid. Ep. 8, 11: pes, i. e. *an amphimacer*, Diom. p. 475 P.—*Subst.*: **Fescennini**, ōrum, m., *Fescennine verses, Fescennines*, Macr. S. 2, 4; nuptiales, Sen. Contr. 3, 21 med. p. 252 Bip.; Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 86.—Also, **Fescennina**, ōrum, n. (sc. carmina, Prud. Cont. Symm. 1, 261; Mart. Cap. 9, § 914 (the derivation of these Fescennini from fascinum seems improbable).—**B.** Transf., **Fescenninus**, i, m., *a lampooner*: spatator atque Fescenninus, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. spatiatorem, p. 344 Müll.; Macr. S. 2, 10, 9.

Fescenninicola, ae, *adj.* [Fescenninus-colo], *fond of Fescennine verses*: Dione, Sid. Carm. 21, 1.

Fescenninus, a, um, v. Fescennia, II.

Fescennium, ii, v. Fescennia init.

Fessonia, ae, f. [fessus], *the goddess of weary persons*, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 21.

* **fessulus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [fessus], *somewhat wearied*: anima, App. Anech. 19 (p. 352 ed. Hildebr. min.).

fessus, a, um, P. a. [cf. Sanscr. hā-, gahāmi, relinquo; Gr. χῆπος, χῆρα, χῆρις; Lat. ad-fatim, fatigo], *wearied, tired, fatigued; worn out, weak, feeble, infirm* (class.; esp. freq. in poets; syn.: fatigatus, defessus, lassus, languidus). **I.** Prop., of living beings: Romani quamquam itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, tamen, etc., Sall. J. 53, 5; de via fessus, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 1; fessum inedia fluctibusque recreare, id. Planc. 10, 26; Veientes bello fessi, id. Div. 1, 44, 100; militiā fessae cohortes, Hor. C. 3, 4, 38; plorando fessus sum, Cic. Att. 15, 9, 1; satiate videndi, Lucr. 2, 1038; curaque viāque, Ov. M. 11, 274; somno, Tib. 1, 3, 88; malis, Ov. M. 9, 293; aetate, Verg. A. 2, 596; cf. annis, Ov. M. 9, 440; valetudinibus, Tac. H. 3, 2; fessi vomere tauri, Hor. C. 3, 13, 11; elephantii fessi aegritudine, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 3: exercito corpore fessus, Sall. J. 71, 1; 70, 2: cum tibi librum Sollicito damus aut fesso, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 221; inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, id. S. 1, 5, 94; so, viator, id. ib. 1, 5, 17; pastor, id. C. 3, 23, 22; Graii (sc. bello), id. ib. 2, 4, 11; boves, id. Epod. 2, 63.—(β) With gen. (poet.): fessi rerum, *exhausted with events, misfortunes*, Verg. A. 1, 178; fessus bellique viaeque, Stat. Th. 3, 395; trepidi rerum fessique salutis, *despairing of safety*, Sil. 2, 234.—With acc.: agmina fessa gradum, Sil. 4, 40.—**II.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): alter fessum vulnere, fessum cursu trahens corpus, Liv. 1, 25, 11; cf. Hor. C. 2, 7, 18; Lucr. 4, 848; (Phoebus) qui salutari levat arte fessos Corporis artus, i. e. *sick, diseased*, Hor. Carm. Sec. 63: vox fessa loquendo, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 85; fessa aetas, i. e. *the weakness of age*, Tac. A. 14, 33; fessa aetate Galbae, id. H. 1, 12; domus aetatis spatio ne fessa vetusto Obruat, *worn out, decayed*, Lucr. 3, 774; cf. id. 5, 308; cardines fessi et turbati, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 120; (amnes) In mare deducunt fessas erroribus undas, Ov. M. 1, 582; naves, Verg. A. 1, 168; 5, 29; puppes, Ov. M. 6, 519; Tib. 2, 5, 46; carinae, Ov. M. 11, 393; id. A. 3, 748; vela, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 19: fessa dies, *spent, i. e. drawing to a close*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 48; fessae res, *critical, precarious*, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 18; also, *misfortunes, calamities*, Verg. A. 3, 145; rebus succurrit fessis, id. ib. 11, 335; deligendum esse qui fessis rebus succurreret, Tac. A. 15, 50.

* **festatus**, a, um, *adj.* [festus], *dressed in festal attire*: Dialis quotidie festatus est, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 16.

* **festice**, adv. [festus, festively, i. e.], *joyously*, Varr. ap. Non. 452, 2.

festinābundus, a, um, *adj.* [festino], *hastening, quick* (post-class.): manu, Val. Max. 2, 8, 5; Macr. S. 2, 13, 17; mater, Aug. Conf. 1, 11.

festinans, antis, Part. and P. a., v. festino.

festinanter, adv., *hastily, speedily*, v. festino fin. 1.

festinātim, adv. [festino], *hastily, speedily* (ante-class. for festinanter): Pompon. ap. Non. 514, 5; Sisenn. ib. 6.

festinatio ōnis, f. [id.], *a hastening, haste, hurry, despatch, speed* (class., in the sing. and plur.): quid haec tanta celeritas festinatione significat? Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 96; cf.: mea festinatio, id. Phil. 3, 1, 2; epistola plena festinationis et pulveris, id. Att. 5, 14, 2; omni festinatione properare in patriam, id. Fam. 12, 25, 3; tempus festinationis an otii, id. de Or. 3, 55, 211; cf. Quint. 1, 1, 32: beneficium festinatione praeripere, Cic. Phil. 14, 2, 5; ignoscas velim huic festinationi meae, id. Fam. 5, 12, 1; cujus (rei) festinationem mihi tollis, id. Att. 13, 1, 2; praematura, Liv. 42, 16 fin.—*In plur.*: cavendum est ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131.

festināto, adv., v. festino fin. 2.

festinis, e, v. festinus init.

festino, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [cf. Gr. θεῖναι; Lat. -fendo in defendo, offendo, -festus in manifestus, etc., and fustus, Corss. Ausspr. 2, 190; Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 255]. **I.** Neutr., *to hasten, make haste,*

hurry, be quick (class.; not in Caes.; syn.: propero, celero, maturo): aliud est properare, aliud festinare. Qui unum quid mature transigit, is properat: qui multa simul incipit neque perficit, is festinat, Cato ap. Gell. 16, 14, 2; id. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. properare, p. 235 Müll.: ap. Non. 441, 22: propemodum quid illic festinet sentio, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 14: apud nos eocillam festinat cum sorore uxor tua, id. Stich. 4, 1, 30: quid festinas? Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 8; cf.: quamquam festinas, non est mora longa, Hor. C. 1, 28, 35; Sall. Fragm. ap. Don. Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 8: ibi, Plaut. Stich. 5, 3, 4: plura scripsissem, nisi tui festinaret, Cic. Fam. 12, 22, 4; cf. id. Att. 6, 2 fin.: solent nautae festinare quaestus sui causa, id. Fam. 16, 9, 4: esseda festinant, pilita, petorrita, naves, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192: in provinciam festinare, Quint. 6, 3, 39: ad portas, Sall. J. 69, 2; cf.: ad singulare Antonii factum festinat oratio, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 3: ad probationem, Quint. 4, 3, 8; cf. id. 4, 5, 10: quis te festinare jubet? Juv. 14, 212.—*Pro v.*: festina lente (σπεῖδε βραδέως), Suet. Aug. 25.

II. Transf., as v. a., *to make haste with a thing, to hasten, hurry, accelerate, do speedily*. (α) With an object-clause (class.): ut migrare tanto opere festines, Cic. Fam. 7, 23 fin.: ne festinaret abire, Sall. J. 64, 4: ultum ire injurias, id. ib. 68, 1: finem imponere, Quint. 9, 4, 146: sequi, Curt. 6, 6, 25: componere lites, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 12: quae laedunt oculum, festinas demere, id. ib. 1, 2, 38: terris advertere proram, Verg. G. 4, 117: aram congerere arboribus, id. A. 6, 177; cf.: callidus id modo festinabat, Bocchi pacem imminuere, ne, etc., Sall. J. 81 fin.: universis prodesset festinet, Inscr. Orell. 775.—(β) With acc. (not in Cic.): festivum festinant diem, *hasten to celebrate*, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 401 (Trag. v. 434 ed. Vahl): ni id festinaret, Sall. J. 77, 1: ad bellum cuncta, id. ib. 73, 1: soleas festinate (sc. dare), id. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 425: festinare fugam, Verg. A. 4, 575: vias, Stat. Th. 2, 478: poenas, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 61: pyram, Sil. 8, 52: vestes, Stat. S. 2, 1, 128: caedes, patibula, ignes, cruces, Tac. A. 14, 33: mortem in se, *to bring on speedily*, id. ib. 4, 28: pyram, *prepares in haste*, Sil. 8, 52.—*In pass.*: quod animo cupienti nihil satis festinatur, Sall. J. 64 fin.: ea cuncta per idoneos ministros festinabantur, Tac. H. 2, 82: cum belli civilis praemia festinantur, id. ib. 3, 37: nec virgines festinantur, *are not married early*, id. G. 20: adoptio festinatur, id. A. 12, 25; 6, 50; id. H. 3, 37.—*In part. perf.*, *hastened, accelerated*: festinata maturitas, Quint. 6 praef. § 10; iter, Ov. P. 4, 5, 8: missio, Tac. A. 1, 52: casus, id. ib. 6, 44: nuptiae, Suet. Aug. 69: honores, i. e. *obtained before the proper time*, Luc. 8, 24; Plin. Pan. 69, 5: festinatis annis (postus), *an early death*, Mart. 7, 40, 7; cf.: festinatis lictorum manibus in carcerem raptus, Tac. A. 6, 40: mors domini gladiis tam festinata, *prematurely inflicted*, Juv. 4, 96.—*(γ) With se, *to make haste*, Gell. 14, 2, 9.—Hence, **1. festinans**, antis, P. a., *hasty, in haste*: ille properans, festinans, mandata vestra conficere cupiens, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 6: haec festinans scripsi in itinere atque agmine, id. Att. 6, 4 fin.—*Adv.*: **festinanter**, *hastily, speedily, quickly* (class.): improbe, turbide, festinanter, rapide omnia videtis esse suscepta, Cic. Scaur. § 37: nimium festinanter dictum, id. Fin. 5, 26, 77.—*Comp.*: compositus cuncta quam festinantius agerent, Tac. A. 15, 3: factum quid, Gell. 10, 11, 8: publicatum, Suet. Aug. 29: germinant, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 78.—*Sup.*: festinantissime, Aug. Ep. 250.—**2. festinato**, adv., *hastily, hurriedly* (post-Aug.): quam nihil praeparato, nihil festinato fecisse videtur Milo, Quint. 4, 2, 58; Suet. Claud. 16; Vulg. Gen. 44, 11 al.

festinus, a, um (ante-class. form of the acc. sing. festinem in the verse: nunc haec res me facit festinem, Titin. ap. Non. 482, 33; cf. Comic. Lat. ed. Rib. p. 127), *adj.* [festino], *hasty, hastening, in haste, quick, speedy* (poet.; syn.: celer, rapidus, velox, etc.): cursu festinus anhelio, Ov. M. 11, 347: veste tegens, tibi quam noctes festina dies urgebam, Verg. A. 9, 488: taedia vitae, early, Val. Fl. 6, 325; cf.: cruda festinaque

virtus, Stat. Th. 9, 716: celeritas, Cod. Th. 16, 5, 53 al. (but in Enn. ap. Char. p. 251 P. The right read is Vestina, v. Vahl. Enn. Ann. v. 280).—(β) With *gen.*: laudum festinus et audax Ingeni, Stat. S. 5, 3, 135: voti, id. Th. 6, 75.—*Adv.*: **festine**, *hastily*, Cassiod. Var. 3, 40 (so Codd. Cic. Att. 4, 14, 2, where add. festive).

festive, *adv.*, v. festivus *fin.*

festivitas, *ātis*, *f.* [festivus], *festive* gayety, festivity, mirth, merriment, joy. ***I.** Lit.: jocum, festivitatem, ferias, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** As a word of endearment (Plautinian): mi animule, Mea vita, mea festivitas (for which, shortly after: voluptas mea, meus festus dies), *my joy, my delight*, Plaut. Cas. 1, 47; 3, 3, 14; id. Poen. 1, 2, 176.—**B.** A pleasant or kind demeanor, kindness: mei patris festivitas et facilitas, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 18; cf. festivus, II. A.—**C.** Of speech, humor, pleasantry, jocoseness (Ciceron.; syn.: facetiae, lepor, sal): cum in illo genere perpetuae festivitatis ars non desideretur, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: festivitate et facetiis C. Julius omnibus praestitit, id. Brut. 48, 177: nec unquam fuit oratio lepore et festivitate conditior (shortly before: faceta et urbana), id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: summa festivitate et venustate, id. ib. 1, 57, 243; id. Inv. 1, 18, 25: imago antiquae et vernaculae festivitatis (corresp. to facetiae and lepores), id. Fam. 9, 15, 2.—In *plur.*: Gorgias his festivitatis insolentius abutitur, *play of words, witicism*, Cic. Or. 52, 176; Gell. praef. § 4.—**D.** Post-class., a festival, feast: festivitas in punctis oppidis celebranda, Cod. Th. 15, 5, 3; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 63.—In *plur.*: solennes, Cod. Th. 6, 8, 1: natalium principis, ib. 6, 4, 30.

festiviter, *adv.*, v. festivus *fin.*

I **festivo**, *εορδαζω*, Gloss. Labb.

festivus, a, um, *adj.* [1. festus; lit., feast-like, belonging to a feast; hence], lively, gay, festive, joyous, glad, merry (syn.: lepidus, urbanus, salsus, facetus).

I. Lit. (ante- and post-class.): festum festinant diem, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 401 (Trag. v. 434 ed. Vahl.): ludi, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 3; cf. alea, Gell. 18, 1: locus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 5; id. Poen. 5, 1, 9: facinus lepidum et festum, id. ib. 1, 2, 95: hospitium in lepidi loco, id. ib. 3, 3, 82; cf.: festivissimum convivium, Just. 38, 8 *fin.*—**B.** Subst.: **festivum**, i, n., festive jollity, festivity: in vindemiarum festivo, Lampr. Heliog. 11.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., agreeable, pleasing, handsome, pretty: luculenta atque festiva femina, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 12; cf. id. Ep. 5, 1, 17: nonne igitur sunt ista festiva? Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38: aedes festivissimae, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 93: area parvula sed festiva, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 4: copia librorum, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 1: opera, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 108.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of behavior, character, etc., jovial, jocular, agreeable, dear: quod te isti facilem et festum putant, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 29: puer, Cic. Att. 1, 12 *fin.*; cf.: quibus (pueris) nihil potest esse festivus, id. Fam. 6, 4, 3: filius, id. Fl. 36, 91: homo, id. Phil. 5, 5, 13; id. de Or. 2, 68, 277.—**2.** As a term of endearment: o mi pater festivissime! Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 26; so, festum caput! id. ib. 2, 3, 8.—**3.** Of speech, humorous, pleasant, witty: dulcis et facetus festivique sermonis, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: poema facit ita festum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius, id. Pis. 29, 70: oratio, id. de Or. 3, 25, 100: acroama, id. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 49; Quint. 6, 3, 39.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms, **festive** (class.) and **festiviter** (ante- and post-class.).

***1.** Joyously, gayly, cheerfully: loco in festivo sumus festive accepti, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 9.—**2.** Transf. ***a.** Agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully: o domus parata pulchrae familiae festiviter! Naev. ap. Non. 510, 16.—**b.** Humorously, facetiously, wittily. (a) Form festive: agere fabellam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 3: crimen contexere, id. Deiot. 6, 19: dissolvere argumentum, id. Div. 2, 15, 35: aliquid odorari, id. Att. 4, 14, 2: tradere elementa loquendi, id. Ac. 2, 28, 92. As a particle of assent: quare bene et praeclare quamvis nobis saepe dicatur: belle et festive nimium saepe nolo, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101.—(β) Form festiviter: Epictetus severe simul ac festiviter sejuavit a vero Stoico,

qui esset ἀκλόυτος, Gell. 1, 2, 7: respondere, id. 1, 22, 6.—*Sup.*: decorare festum festivissime, Poët. ap. Charis. 2, p. 180 P. (Rib. Fragm. Trag. Inc. 223).

festra, ae, f., v. fenestra.

festuca, ae, f., a stalk, stem, straw. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: qui homo in pratis per fenisecta festucas corradi, Varr. L. L. 5, § 136; Col. 8, 15, 6; Plin. 10, 41, 57, § 116; 18, 27, 67, § 254.—**B.** A rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission: qui vindicabat festucam tenebat... et homini imponebat, Gai. Inst. 4, 16; cf.: vindicta, A.: quid? ea ingenuan? an festuca facta e serva libera? Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 15; id. Pers. 5, 175.—**II.** Transf., a straw-like weed which grows among barley, also called aeglops, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155.—**B.** A trifle, particle, mote: in oculo fratris, Vulg. Matt. 7, 3; id. Luc. 6, 41.

***festucarius**, a, um, *adj.* [festuca], pertaining to manumission: vis, Gell. 20, 10, 10 (v. the passage in connection).

***festucula**, ae, f. dim. [id.], a little stalk or straw, Pall. 5, 8, 2.

1. festus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. bhas, shine; lengthened from bha-; Gr. φα-, φαί-va, v. for; cf. feriae (fes-iae)], orig., of or belonging to the holidays (in opp. to the working-days), solemn, festive, festal, joyous, merry. **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.* (syn.: sollemnis, fastus). **1.** With expressions of time: festo die si quid proderis, profesto egere liceat, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 10: die festo celebri nobilique, id. Poen. 3, 5, 13: qui (dies) quasi deorum immortalium festi atque sollemnes, apud omnes sunt celebrati, Cic. Pis. 22, 51: Syracusani festos dies anniversarios agunt, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107; id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: dies festus ludorum celeberrimus et sanctissimus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 67, § 151; id. Fin. 5, 24, 70: lux, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 42; Hor. C. 4, 6, 42: tempus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 140; Juv. 15, 38: observare festa sabbata, id. 6, 159.—Hence, **2.** Transf., of everything relating to holidays: chori, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 8: clamores, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 24: corona, Ov. M. 10, 598; cf. fronde, Verg. A. 4, 459: dapes, Hor. Epod. 9, 1: mensae, Sil. 7, 198; Val. Fl. 3, 159: lusus, Mart. 1, 1: pagus, Hor. C. 3, 18, 11: urbs, gay, merry, Sil. 11, 272; 12, 752: theatra, Ov. M. 3, 111: Lares, Mart. 3, 58, 23: licentia, *of the holidays*, Quint. 6, 3, 17: pax, Ov. M. 2, 795; Plin. 14, 1, 1, § 23: plebs, Tac. A. 2, 69: domus ornatu, id. ib. 3, 9: ritus, id. H. 5, 5: omina, id. A. 5, 4: cespes, Juv. 12, 2: janua, id. 12, 91.—As a term of endearment: mi animule, mea vita, mea festivitas, meus dies festus, etc., *my holiday*, Plaut. Cas. 1, 49.—**B.** Subst.: **festum**, i, n., a holiday, festival; a festal banquet, feast (poet. and late Lat. for dies festus): cur igitur Veneris festum Vinalia dicant, Quaeitis? Ov. F. 4, 877; 1, 190; id. M. 4, 390: forte Jovi festum Phoebus solenne parabat, *feast*, id. F. 2, 247: cum dii omnes ad festum magnae matris convenissent, Lact. 1, 21, 25.—In *plur.*: Idaea festa parentis erunt, Ov. F. 4, 182: festa venatione absumi, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 91; Ov. M. 4, 33; 10, 431; Hor. Epod. 2, 59; id. Ep. 2, 2, 197; Vulg. Exod. 23, 14 al.; Greg. Mag. Homil. in Evang. 2, 26, 10; Lact. 1, 22, 24.—**II.** Meton., public, solemn, festal, festive, joyous (post-Aug. and rare): dolor, Stat. S. 2, 7, 134: festior annus, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 3: festivissimi dies, Vop. Tac. 11: aures, i. e. gladdened, Claud. B. G. 206 (but in Stat. S. 2, 7, 90 the right read. is fata).

2. Festus, i, m., a Roman surname.

I. Sex. Pompeius Festus, a Roman grammarian of the fourth century A.D., author of a lexicographical work, De verborum significatione, in twenty books, of which only the last nine, in a very imperfect form, remain to us; with an abstract of the whole compiled by Paulus Diaconus in the eighth century. (Edited by Otftr. Müller).—**II.** Portius Festus, Governor of the Roman Province of Judea, Vulg. Acts, 25, 32 al.

Fesulae, ārum, and **Fesulanus**, a, um, v. Faes.

fetalia, -ium, n. [fetus], a birth-day, August. Serm. 193.

fetēo (less correctly foetēo, faetēo), ēre, no perf. v. n. [Sanscr. dhā-, dhūmas, smoke; Gr. θυμα, θύος; Lat. fumus; fetere (or foet-) for fovitere; cf. also foedus]. Lit.,

to have an ill smell, to stink: an fetet anima uxori tuae? Plaut. As. 5, 2, 44; 78: fetere multo Myrtale solet vino, Mart. 5, 4, 1: abstineat a fetentibus acrimoniis alii vel caeparum, Col. 9, 14, 3.—**II.** Fig.: fī! fī! fetet Tuus mihi sermo, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 7: omnes civitates lupanaribus fetent, Salv. Gub. D. 7, 23.

fetesco (faet-, foet-, no perf. nor sup.), 3, v. inch. n. [feteo], to become stinking (late Lat.): fetescit vetusta (aqua), Isid. Orig. 20, 3.

fetiales (not fetal-). With Gr. letters φητιאל-; v. Inscr. Orell. 1, p. 392), ium, m. [cf.: for, fari; prop., the speakers, i. e. the ambassadors], a Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties when concluded, and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war, Varr. L. L. 5, § 86 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21; Liv. 1, 32, 5; 4, 30, 14; 7, 6, 7; 7, 9, 2; Inscr. Orell. 2272 sq.; cf. Dict. of Antiq. s. v.

fetialis, e, *adj.* [fetiales], of or belonging to the fetiales, fetial: jus, quo bella indicentur, quod, per se iustissime inventum sanxit fetialis religione, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 17: jus, id. Off. 1, 11, 36; 3, 29, 108: ceremoniae, Liv. 9, 11, 8: legatus, i. e. the fetial priest, fetialis, id. ib. § 11.

fetidus (faet-, foet-), a, um, *adj.* [feteo]. **I.** Prop., that has an ill smell, stinking, fetid: anima fetida, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 13; cf.: cum isto ore fetido terrerimam nobis popinam inhalasses, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: corpus, Suet. Ner. 51: pisces, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 33.—*Comp.*: dejectiones, Cels. 3, 2.—**II.** Fig., foul, disgusting: libido, Prud. *σρεφ.* 2, 245.—Of heresy (sup.): fetidissimus fons, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 11 *fin.*

***fetifer** (foet-), ēra, ērum, *adj.* [2. fetus + fero], causing fruitfulness, fertilizing: Nilus, Plin. 7, 3, 3, § 33.

fetifico (foet-), āre, v. n. [2. fetus + facio], to bring forth, breed, hatch, spawn (post-Aug.): accipitres humi fetificant, Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 22: columbarum pulli, id. 10, 58, 79, § 159: thunni, Sol. 22 *fin.*

fetificus (foet-), a, um, *adj.* [id., fructifying: humor, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 161].

feto (foet-), āre, v. n. and a. [2. fetus] (post-Aug.). **I.** Neutr., to bring forth, breed, hatch: in quibus (paludibus) plerumque feant (anates), Col. 8, 15, 7: silvestres gallinae, id. 8, 12, 12: cf. ib. § 8.—**II.** Act., to make fruitful, fructify, impregnate: feminas, Aug. de Cons. Evang. 1, 25: armenta, id. Civ. D. 5, 7 al.

fetor (faet-, foet-), ōris, m. [feteo]. **I.** Prop., an offensive smell, a stench: jacebat in suorum Graecorum fetore atque vino, Cic. Pis. 10, 22; Col. 12, 18, 3: fetores oris emendare, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 100: nec fetet fetor amanti, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 348.—**II.** Fig., foulness, noisomeness: reconditorum verborum fetores, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 86: fetorem haereticae pestis evomit, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 47.

fetosus (foet-), a, um, *adj.* [2. fetus], prolific (late Lat.): oves, Vulg. Ps. 143, 13.—Also **fetuōsus**, a, um: Lea, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 19 (al. fetosa); id. Galat. 4, 27.

fetulentus (faet-, foet-), a, um, *adj.* [feteo], stinking, fetulent (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 277: viscera, Arn. 7, 225.

fetura (foet-), ae, f. [2. fetus], a bringing forth, bearing or dropping of young, a breeding (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: secunda pars est de fetura. Nunc appello feturam a conceptu ad partum... Altera pars est in fetura, quae sint observanda, quod alia alio tempore parere soleat, etc., Varr. R. 2, 1, 18 sq.: humana pastorum, id. ib. 2, 10, 6: aetas (bovis) feturae habilis, fit for breeding, Verg. G. 3, 62: si fetura gregem suppleverit, id. E. 7, 36.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Concr., young, offspring, brood: alios dies ad ubertatem lactis feturaeque servanto, *Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20: minor, Ov. M. 13, 827: optima gallinarum ante verum aequinoctium, Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 150.—**2.** Transf., of young vines: ut omnis fetura sub eo exeat, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 179.—

***II.** Trop., the production of a literary work: libri nati apud me proximā feturā, Plin. H. N. praef. § 1.

feturatus (foet-), a, um, *adj.* [fetura], made into a fetus: semen feturatum in corpore, Tert. adv. Val. 25.

1. fētus (foet-), a, um, *adj.* [*Part.*, from *fēro*, whence also: *fecundus*, *femina*, *fēnus*, *felix*], that is or was filled with young (syn.: *gravidus*, *praegnanis*). **I.** *Pregnant, breeding* (mostly poet.). **A.** Lit.: *lenta salix feto pecori*, Verg. E. 3, 83; 1, 50; *vulpes*, Hor. C. 3, 27, 5. — **2.** *Transf.* **a.** *Of land, fruitful, productive*: (*terra*) *feta parit nitidas fruges*, etc., Lucr. 2, 994; cf.: *terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere*, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156; *loca palustribus ulvis*, Ov. M. 14, 103; *regio nec pomis nec uvis*, id. P. 1, 7, 13; id. F. 1, 662. — Also of plants: *palmites*, Col. 3, 21, 3. — **b.** *In gen., filled with anything, full*: *machina armis*, Verg. A. 2, 238; *loca furentibus austris*, id. ib. 1, 51; *colla serpentis veneno*, Sil. 17, 448. — **B.** *Trop., full of*. — With *abl.*: *feta furore Megaera*, Sil. 13, 592; *praecordia bello*, id. 17, 380; *praecordia ira*, id. 11, 203. — With *gen.*: *fetas novales Martis*, Claud. Bell. Get. 25; and in a Gr. construction: *fetus Gradivo mentem*, id. 10, 14. — **II.** *That has brought forth, newly delivered*: *veniebant fetam amicae gratulatam*, Varr. ap. Non. 312, 12; *agiles et fetae* (opp. *ardiores et gravidae*), Col. 7, 3 *fin.*; *ursa*, Ov. M. 13, 803; *lupa*, Verg. A. 8, 630; *ovis*, id. E. 1, 50; Ov. F. 2, 413; *qua feta jacebat uxor et infantes ludebant*, Juv. 14, 167. — *Absol.*: *insecta gravis temptant pabula fetas*, Verg. E. 1, 49.

2. fētus (foet-), ūs (*heteroclit. abl. plur.*: *fetis*, Att. ap. Non. 489, 6, v. in the foll.), *m.* [*foeo*, v. the preced. art.]. **I.** *Abstr., a bringing forth, bearing, dropping, hatching of young* (rare but class.): *pater (Juppiter) curavit, uno ut fetu fieret, at one birth*, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 25; *quorum* (*bestiarum*) *in fetu et in educatione laborum cum cernimus*, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63; *cornix inauspicatissima fetus tempore*, Plin. 10, 12, 14, § 30; *secundi fetus pecudes signari oportet*, Col. 11, 2, 38. — **B.** *Transf.*, of plants, *a bearing, producing*: *quae frugibus atque bacis terrae fetu profunduntur*, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 25; *periti rerum adseverant, non ferre* (*Arabiam*) *tantum annuo fetu* (*casiae*), *quantum*, etc., Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 83. — **II.** *Concr., young, offspring, progeny, brood* (the predom. signif. of the word, in *sing.* and *plur.*; esp. freq. in poets; cf.: *catulus*, *pullus*, *hinnus*, *hinnuleus*): *quae* (*bestiae*) *multiplices fetus procreant*, ut *sues*, ut *canes*, his *mammarum data est multitudo*, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128; *facile illa* (*piscium ova*) *aqua et sustentuntur et fetum fundunt*, id. ib.: *fetus ventri exsecti*, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217; *cervae lactens fetus, a fawn*, Ov. M. 6, 637; *melliferarum apium*, id. ib. 15, 382; *ex die emptionis, et fetus pecorum et ancillarum partus ad emptorem pertinent*, Paul. Sent. 2, 17, 7: *quis* (*paveat*), *Germania quos horrida parturit Fetus? the German brood*, Hor. C. 4, 5, 27. — So very rarely of human beings: *si vitium factum esset, ut* (*mulier*) *concipere fetus non posset*, Gell. 4, 2, 10. — **2.** *Transf.*, of plants, *fruit, produce*: *ager novatus et iteratus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere*, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131; cf.: *nutrunt fetus et aquae salubres Et Jovis aurae*, Hor. Carm. Sec. 31; (*arbores*) *crecunt ipsae fetuque gravantur*, Lucr. 1, 253; cf. id. 1, 351; *Cithaeron frondet viridantibus fetis*, Att. ap. Non. 489, 6; *arbores*, Verg. G. 1, 55; *mutatis requiescent fetibus arva*, id. ib. 1, 82; 4, 231; *silvae dant alios aliae fetus*, id. ib. 2, 442; *triticea*, Ov. F. 1, 693; *gravidia* (*of grapes*), id. M. 8, 294; *nucis*, i. e. *surculus, auricomi, the golden-bough*, id. Am. 6, 141; Verg. G. 2, 69; *omnis fetus repressus exustusque flos*, Cic. Brut. 4, 16. — *Of veins of metals*: *atros fetus chalybis*, Sil. 1, 230. — **B.** *Trop.*: *nec ulla aetate uberior oratorum fetus fuit, progeny, growth*, Cic. Brut. 49, 182; *animi, production*, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68; *dulces Musarum expromere fetus*, Cat. 65, 3.

fetutina, ae, f. [*feteo*], *a stinking place, dirty puddle* (post-class.). **I.** *Prop.*: *moletrina a molendo, quod pistrium dicimus, ut feratrina, ut fetutina*, Non. 63, 26. — **II.** *Fig.*: *lingua mendaciorum praeministra semper in fetutinis et olenticetis suis jaceat*, App. Mag. p. 278; *fetutinas grammaticas spectare*, Val. Prob. ap. Gell. 13, 20; 1. *fex*, *fecis*, v. *faex*.

1. fi, *interj.*, *pah! foh!* an expression

of disgust at a bad smell: *Fi, fi, fetet!* Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 7.

2. fi, *imper.*, from *fio*, v. *facio* *inil.*

1. fiber, *fibri* [i], *m.*, = *castor*, late Lat. *beber* [whence Germ. *Biber*; Eng. *beaver*], *a beaver*, Pontici, Plin. 8, 30, 47, § 109; 32, 13, § 28; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 90 Müll.; Sil. 15, 490; Varr. L. L. 5, § 79 Müll.

2. fiber, *extremus*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 79 Müll.

fibla, ae, v. *fibula* *inil.*

fibra, ae, f. [acc. to Doed. Syn. 3, p. 22, kindr. with *filum* (cf. the Eng. string in both senses)], *a fibre, filament*, in a plant, in a part of an animal's body, etc. (cf. *nervus*).

I. Lit.: *viriditas herbescentis, nixa fibris stirpium, sensim adolescit*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51; *omnes radicem fibras evellere*, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13; *recurvae radices*, Ov. M. 14, 633; *aliorum*, Verg. M. 88; *tubera undique terra circumdata nullisque fibris nixa aut saltem capillamentis*, Plin. 19, 2, 11, § 33; Col. 11, 2, 9; 11, 3, 21; *pulmo in duas fibras ungulae bubulae modo dividitur*... *jeecur in quatuor fibras dividitur*, i. e. *parts, divisions*, Cels. 4, 11; *perlucentes numerat in pectore fibras*, Ov. M. 6, 391; *quid fissum in extis, quid fibra valeat, accipio*, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16; cf.: *pericula praemonent, non fibris modo extisque, sed alia quadam significatione*, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 102; *altera fibra* (*jecoris*), id. 11, 37, 76, § 196; 32, 6, 21, § 60; *fibrae cinnorum maderentes*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 120 et saep. — **II.** *Transf., entrails* in gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): *tura focis, vinumque dedit fibrisque bidentis*, Ov. F. 4, 935; cf.: *caesorumque boum fibris de more crematis*, id. M. 13, 637; *Promethea, i. e. the liver devoured by the vulture*, Val. Fl. 7, 355; cf. Verg. A. 6, 600; *conscia deorum* (as giving prognostics; v. above I.), Tib. 1, 8, 3; cf.: *sibi commissos fibra locuta deos*, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 104; *fibraeque repente conticuere*, Sil. 1, 138; *neque mihi cornea fibra est, i. e. I am not so callous, insensible*, Pers. 1, 47. — **2.** *Trop.*, like our word *bowels*, of the interior of the earth: *persequimur omnes ejus* (*terrae*) *fibras*, Plin. 33 praef. § 1.

* **fibratus**, a, um, *adj.* [*fibra*], *fibrous*: *allium*, Auct. Priap. 52, 22.

Fibrēnus, i, *m.*, *a small river in Latium, near Arpinum, that flowed around a country seat of Cicero, still called Fibreno or Fiume della Posta*, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 1; 2, 3, 6; Sil. 8, 401.

fibrinus, a, um, *adj.* [*fiber*; cf. *bebri-nus*], *of the beaver, beaver*: *pelles*, Plin. 32, 9, 36, § 110; *vestis*, Isid. 19, 22, 16; Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 124.

fibula (post-class. contr. *fibla*, Apic. 8, 7; Inscr. Orell. 2952; *plur. heteroclit.*: *fibula*, *orum*, *n.*, Spart. Hadr. 10, 5), ae, f. [contr. from *fibula*, from *figo*], *that which serves to fasten two things together, a clasp, buckle, pin, latchet, brace*. **I.** *In gen.* **A.** Lit.: *ubi fibula vestem, Vitta coërcuerat neglectos alba capillos*, Ov. M. 2, 412; so on clothes (frequently set with gold and precious stones, and given as a mark of honor to deserving soldiers), Verg. A. 4, 139; 5, 313; 12, 274; Liv. 27, 19, 12; 39, 31, 18; *fibula crinem Auro internectat*, Verg. A. 7, 815; *trabes binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, braces*, *Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 6; Vitr. 1, 5: *iligneae, ulmeae, etc., bands, fillets for making baskets*, Cato, R. 31, 1. — **B.** *Transf.*: *P. Blessum Junium hominem nigrum, et macrum, et pandum, fibulam ferream dixit*, Quint. 6, 3, 58. — *Trop.*: *sententia clavi aliqua vel fibula terminanda est, connection*, Fronto Laud. Fun. 1: *laxare fibulam delictis voluntariis, bonds, fetters*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 11. — **II.** *In partic.* **A.** *A surgical instrument for drawing together the lips of a wound*, Gr. *ὑψήθη*, Cels. 5, 26, 23; 7, 4. — **B.** *A stitching-needle drawn through the prepuce*, Cels. 7, 25, 3; Mart. 7, 82, 1; 11, 75, 8; Juv. 6, 73; 379; Sen. ap. Lact. 1, 16; Tert. Cor. Mil. 11; id. Pudic. 16.

* **fibulatio**, *onis*, f. [*fibulo*], *a brace or bolt that fastens together*, Vitr. 10, 3.

* **fibulatorius**, a, um, *adj.* [*fibula*], *provided with clasps or buckles*: *saga*, Claud. Imp. ap. Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 10; cf. *fibulo*.

fibulo, *avi*, *atum*, 1, v. a. [*fibula*]. * **I.** *To bind or fasten together*, Col. 1, 6, 13. — * **II.** *To fit with clasps or buckles*: *pallia fibulata*, Valerian. Imp. ap. Vop. Prob. 4.

Ficana, ae, f., *a small town of Latium, near Rome, on the road to Ostia*, Liv. 1, 33, 2; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68; Fest. s. v. *† PVNIA*, p. 250, 33 Müll.

ficarius, a, um, *adj.* [*ficus*], *of or belonging to figs, fig-*: *crates*, Cato, R. R. 48, 2; *culices*, Plin. 11, 35, 41, § 118; *vasa*, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. *† ORCA*, p. 180 Müll.; *Fauni* (perh. so called on account of their rank luxuriance), Hier. Iesai. 5, 13, 21. — **II.** *Subst.*: **ficaria**, ae, f., *a fig plantation*, Pall. 4, 10, 28. — **2.** *An island near Sardinia*, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 34.

ficatum, i, n. (sc. *jecur*) [*id.*], *the liver of an animal fattened on figs*, i. q. *συνκρόν*, Ital. *fegato*, v. *sycomum*, Apic. 7, 3; Marc. Emp. 22 *med.*; cf. Juv. 5, 114; Hor. S. 2, 8, 88; Plin. 10, 22, 27, § 52 (dub.); Jan. *fartilibus*; Pers. 6, 71; Mart. 13, 58; *ex jecore, hoc est ficato, sanguis proicitur*, Cael. Aur. Signif. Diaet. Pass. 93.

ficédula (also written *ficetula* and *ficacula*; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 205), ae, f. [*id.*], *a small bird, the fig-pecker, becafica*, Motacilla ficedula, Linn.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 76 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 48, 20; Lucil. ib. p. 274, 11; Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86; Mart. 13, 49 *in lemm.*; 13, 5; Juv. 14, 9; Petr. 33; Gell. 15, 18, 2.

Ficédulenses, ium, *m.* [*ficedula*], *sellers of small birds, a comic name of a sort of soldiers, along with Placentini and Turdantani*: *opus est Ficedulensibus*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 60.

Ficellae, *arum*, f., *a place on the Quirinal hill*, Mart. 6, 27, 2.

ficetum, i, n. [*ficus*]. **I.** *A fig-plantation*, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 1. — **II.** *With allusion to ficus*, II. *B.* *the piles*, Mart. 12, 33, 2.

* **ficitas**, *atis*, f. [*id.*], *abundance of figs*, Nov. ap. Non. 109, 22.

* **ficitor**, *oris*, *m.* [*id.*], *a fig-planter, cultivator of figs*, Nov. ap. Non. 109, 21.

† **ficolea**, *palus ficulneus*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 93, 8 Müll.

Ficölenses, ium, v. *Ficulea*, II. A.

ficösus, a, um, *adj.* [*ficus*, II. B.], *full of, or suffering with, piles*: *uxor, maritus*, Mart. 7, 71, 1 sq. — *Sup.*: *ficosisissimus*, Auct. Priap. 42 (Bip. 41, 4); *ficosisissima*, id. 51 (Bip. 50, 2).

ficte, *adv.*, v. *figo*, P. a. *fin.*

ficicius (-tius), a, um, *adj.* [*factus*, from *figo*], *artificial, counterfeit, not genuine, fictitious* (post-Aug.): *gemmae*, Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 199 sq.; *vinum*, id. 14, 16, 18, § 98; *oleum*, id. 15, 7, 7, § 24. — **II.** *Feigned, pretended*: *actiones*, Ulp. Regul. tit. 28, 12. — *Adv.*: **ficticie**, *in pretence*: *justi* (Hilar.), Anon. ap. Job. 1, 15.

† **ficiliarius**, i, *m.* [*ficilis*], *a potter*, Inscr. Orell. 4189; cf. *ὀστρακοποιός*, *ficiliarius*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

ficilis, e, *adj.* [*factus*, from *figo*], *made of clay, earthen, fictile*. **I.** *Adj.*: *si id in ceris fingeretur aut fictilibus figuris*, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 71; *Summanus*, id. Div. 1, 10, 16; *vasa*, id. Att. 6, 1, 13; *pocula*, Tib. 1, 1, 39; *dolia*, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 158; *olla rudis fictilis*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 223. — *Jeastily applied to labelled wine-bottles*: *ibi tu videas litteratas fictiles epistolas*, Pice signatas, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 14. — **II.** *Subst.*: **fictile**, *is*, and more freq. in *plur.*, **fictilia**, *ium*, *n.* **A.** *An earthen vessel*: *balsamum novo fictili conditur*, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 116; 29, 6, 39, § 134; *omnia fictilibus* (*ponuntur*), Ov. M. 8, 670; Juv. 3, 168; 10, 26. — **B.** *Earthen figures of deities*: *antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum*, Liv. 34, 4, 4; cf. Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 34; 35, 12, 45, § 157.

fictio, *onis*, f. [*figo*] (post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Quint.), **I.** *A making, fashioning, forming, formation* (cf.: *confictio*, *figmentum*): (*animalis*) *fictio a capite sumit exordium*, Lact. Opif. D. 12; *hominis, i. e. creation*, id. 4, 4; 2, 9; *nominum fictio adjectis, detractis, mutatis litteris*, Quint. 6, 3, 63; 8, 3, 19; *ὀνομαστικὴ*, id. est *fictio nominis*, id. 8, 6, 31; 9, 1, 5; *Furium, veterem postum, dedecorasse linguam Latinam hujusmodi*

vocum fictionibus, quae, etc., Gell. 18, 11, 2. — **II.** In partic. **A.** *A feigning, counterfeiting, disguising*: in figura totius voluntatis fictio est, apparens magis quam confessa, Quint. 9, 2, 46: poetarum, *fictions*, Lact. 1, 21 *fm.*: *fictiones personarum*, quae *προσωποποιία* dicuntur, Quint. 9, 2, 29: personae, id. 9, 3, 89; 11, 1, 39; Vulg. Sap. 7, 13. — **B.** *Rhet. t. t., an assumed or fictitious case, a supposition, fiction*: adhuc est subtilior illa ex simili translatio, cum, quod in alia fieri solet, in aliam mutantur. Ea dicatur sane fictio, Quint. 6, 3, 61; cf.: duci argumenta non a confessis tantum, sed etiam a fictione, quod Graeci *καθ' ὑπόθεσιν* vocant, id. 5, 10, 95 Spald.: est et illa ex ironia fictio, qua usus est C. Caesar, etc., id. 6, 3, 91. — **C.** *Jurid. t. t.: fictio legis, a fictitious assumption in a case, a fiction*, Gai. Inst. 3, 56; Dig. 35, 2, 1, § 1; 18; 41, 3, 15. For an account of the fictions in use in the formulas of the Roman law, v. Gai. Inst. 4, 32–38; cf. Savigny, Du Droit Romain, 5, pp. 76–84.

fictitiū, a, um, v. ficticius.

factor, ōris, m. [fingo], *one who makes images of clay, wood, wax, etc., an image-maker, statuary*. **I.** (Syn.: pictor, sculptor, sculptor, plastes, statuarius.) *Lit.* **A.** In gen.: deos ea facie novimus, qua pictores fictoresque voluerunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 81; id. Fragm. ap. Lact. 2, 8, p. 120 Bip. — **B.** In partic. in relig. lang., *a baker of offering-cakes*: apud Ennium: Libaque, fictores, Argeos et tutulatos... Fictores dicti a fingendis libis, Varr. L. L. 7, § 44 Müll. (cf. Ann. v. 124 ed. Vahl.); so Inscr. Orell. 934; 2281; 2458; cf. Cic. Dom. 54, 139. — **2.** *A maker, creator*, Vulg. Isa. 29, 16; 45, 9. — **II.** *Trop.* **A.** In gen., *a maker, former* (Plautin.). (fortunae)... vitae agundae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 85 sq.: omnium Legum atque iurum, id. Ep. 3, 4, 86: somnorum, Vulg. Deut. 13, 5. — **B.** In partic., *a feigner*: fandi fictor Ulixes, *a master of deceit*, Verg. A. 9, 602.

fictrix, icis, f. [id.], *she that forms or fashions*: ejus universae materiae fictrix et moderatrix divina est providentia, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 92; so Tert. Resurr. Carn. 16.

fictura, ae, f. [id.], *a forming, fashioning* (ante- and post-class.): fortunae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 86: satis placet fictura, i. e. *disguise*, id. Mil. 4, 4, 53: avarus ab uno solum verbo inclinatum, quod est aveo eademque fictura, qua est amarus, *formation*, Gell. 10, 5, 3.

fictus, a, um, *Part.*, from fingo.

* **ficula**, ae, f. dim. [ficus], *a little fig*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 8.

Ficulea, ae, f., *a small but very ancient town of the Sabines, situated on the Via Nomentana, near Fidenae*, Liv. 1, 38, 4.

II. Derivv. **A.** **Ficulensis**, e, adj., *of or belonging to Ficulea, Ficulean*: REGIO, Inscr. Orell. 111: Via Nomentana, cui tum Ficulensi nomen fuit, Liv. 3, 52, 3 (this is the correct read., inst. of Ficulensi). — *Subst.*: in Ficulensi, *at an estate near Ficulea*, Cic. Att. 12, 34, 1. — In the orthogr.: **Ficulenses**, ium, m., *inhabitants of Ficulea*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64; Inscr. Orell. 3364. — **B.** **Ficulēates**, ium, m., *inhabitants of Ficulea, Ficuleans*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 18 Müll.

Ficulneus, a, um, adj. [ficula], *of the fig-tree*: ligna, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 37: folia, Col. 6, 3, 7. — *As subst.*: **ficulnea**, ae, f., *a fig-tree*, Vulg. Osée, 9, 10; id. Luc. 13, 7. — In the form **ficulnus**, a, um: truncus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 1.

ficus, i and ūs (dat. sing., gen., dat., and abl. plur., always of second decl.; in other cases of second or fourth; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 532 sq. — *Masc.*, Mart. 1, 65, 4; 7, 71, 6; Macr. S. 2, 16. The declension and gender were disputed even among the ancients; cf. Varr. L. L. 9, § 80 Müll.; Charis. p. 103 P.; Prisc. p. 713 ib.), *f. jetyim. dub.*; cf. *σίκων, σίκον*, *a fig-tree*. **I.** *Lit.*: cortex levis fico, Plin. 16, 31, 55, § 126 sqq.: fici, quarum radices longissimae, id. 16, 31, 56, § 130: excepta fico, id. 16, 26, 49, § 113: ficos mariscas in loco cretoso serito, Cato, R. R. 8, 1, v. marisca: homini Phrygi, qui arborem fici numquam vidisset, fiscinam fisorum objecisti, Cic. Fl. 17, 41: Rumina-lis and Rumina, v. 1. Rumina, II. A. and

B.: quod diceret, uxorem suam suspendisse se de fico, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278 (for which Quintilian, in making the same statement: quod uxor sua e fico se suspendisset, Quint. 6, 3, 88): sub una fico, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 21. — *Poet.*: pepedi diffusa nate ficus, i. e. ut ficus (cuius lignum magnopere fissile), Hor. S. 1, 8, 47. — **II.** *Transf.* **A.** *The fruit of the fig-tree, a fig*: fici dulciferae, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 103 P. (Ann. v. 71 ed. Vahl.): ficiis victitamus aridis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59: Zacyntho ficos fieri non malas, id. Merc. 5, 2, 102: per ficos, quas edimus, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 5: ex fici tantulo grano, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: suamque pulla fico ornat arborem, Hor. Epod. 16, 46: dum ficus prima calorque, etc., *the first ripe figs* (denoting the beginning of autumn), id. Ep. 1, 7, 5: pinguibus ficiis pastum jecur anseris, id. S. 2, 8, 88: nux ornabat mensas cum duplici ficu, *a split fig*, id. ib. 2, 2, 122, v. also in the foll. — *Ante- and post-class. in masc.*: sicuti cum primos ficos propola recentes Protulit, Lucil. ap. Non. 154, 27: grossi, Macr. S. 2, 16. — **B.** *The piles* (from their shape): cum dixi ficos, rides quasi barbara verba, Et dici ficos, Caeciliane, jubes. Dicemus ficos, quas scimus in arbore nasci: Dicemus ficos, Caeciliane, tuas (al. tuos, v. the commentators, ad loc.), Mart. 1, 65, 4 (cf. the same sort of pun in another place, Mart. 7, 71). — Hence poet. transf., of *one who has the piles*, Mart. 4, 52, 2.

fidāmen, inis, n. [fido], *trust, confidence* (post-class.): corrige delictum fidamine, Tert. Carm. ad Senat. 83.

fidē, adv., *faithfully*, v. fidus *fin.*

* **fidēdictor**, ōris, m. [I. fides-dico], *a surety, bail*: fidejussor, Bonifac. ap. Aug. Ep. 23.

fidēcommissārius, a, um, adj. [fidei-committō], *of or belonging to a fideicommissum or fidei-jussor in trust*. **I.** *Adj.*: hereditas, Just. Inst. 2, 23; Dig. 31, 1, 77, § 24: libertas, ib. 40, 5; 26, 2, 32; Cod. Just. 7, 4, 9: epistola, in which a fideicommissum is created, Dig. 32, 1, 37, § 3: praetor, that takes cognizance of such fideicommissa, Ulp. Regul. tit. 25. — **II.** *Subst.*: **fidēcommissarius**, ii, m. (sc. heres), *one who receives an inheritance through a fideicommissum, a fidei-jussor in trust*, Dig. 32, 1, 11.

fidēcommissum, i, v. fideicommitto *fin.*

fidei-committō (also separately **fidei-committō**), misi, missum, 3, v. n. and a. [fides; lit., to intrust a thing to a person's good faith; hence], *jurid. t. t., to leave any thing by last will and testament to be delivered to a third party, to bequeath in trust*: pater filium praedia alienare prohibuerat, sed conservare liberis et ceteris cognatis fideicommisserat, Dig. 32, 1, 38: avia nepotibus hereditas instituta fideicommissis, ut solida legata fratribus solverent, ib. 35, 2, 14; 30, 1, 114, § 3: qui intestato decedit et scit bona sua ad fiscum perventura vacantia, fidei fisci committere potest, ib. § 2: fideicommissa libertas, given by fideicommissum, Gai. Inst. 2, 267; Dig. 40, 5, 1 sq. — Hence, **fideicommissum**, i, n., *a bequest given for the benefit of a third person, by way of request, not of command; and held to be equitably due out of respect to the wish of the testator* (cf. legatum): fideicommissum est quod non civilibus verbis, sed precative relinquitur, nec ex rigore juris civilis proficiscitur, sed ex voluntate datur relinquentis, Ulp. Fragm. 25, 1: De fideicommissis, Dig. 30–32; Gai. Inst. 2, 246–289; Cod. Just. 6, 42; Suet. Claud. 23; Quint. 3, 6, 70; 9, 2, 74.

fidei-jubeo (also separately **fidei-jubeo**), jussi, jussum, 2, v. n. [fides], *jurid. t. t., to be surety or bail, to give or go bail for any one*: filiusfamilias pro patre poterit fidejubeo, Dig. 46, 1, 10: servus inscio domino pro quodam fidejusserat et eo nomine pecuniam solverat, ib. 19; Ambros. de Tob. 12, 59. — Separate: fidejussores et ita interrogantur: id fidei tva esse iubes? Dig. 45, 1, 75, § 6; cf. Gai. Inst. 3, 115: quare scias, quodcumque ab ea ex hac causa stipulatus fueris, id me mea fide jussisse, ib. 17, 1, 60. — *Pass. imper.*: pro quibus fidejussum est, Dig. 46, 1, 2: qui fidejussit, ib. 46, 3, 38 *fin.*

fidejussio, ōnis, f. [fidejubeo], *jurid.*

t. t., *a giving or being surety; suretyship, bail*: servus fidejussionis nomine obligari non potest, Dig. 46, 1, 20; ib. 10, 2.

fidejussor, ōris, m. [fidejubeo], *jurid. t. t., one who gives security for any one, a bail, a surety* under the most binding form known to the Roman law, Gai. Inst. 3, 115–127: De fidejussoribus, Just. Inst. 3, 20; Dig. 27, 7; 46, 1; Cod. Just. 5, 57; 8, 41; Ambros. de Tob. 12, 89; Vulg. Prov. 20, 16.

fidejussorius, a, um, adj. [fidejussor], *relating to surety or bail*: causa, Dig. 46, 3, 38 *fin. al.*

fidele, adv., *faithfully*, v. fidelis *fin.*

fidelia, ae, f., *an earthen vessel, pot.*

I. In gen., Col. 12, 58, 1; 12, 13, 2; for wine: tumet alba fidelia vino, Pers. 3, 22; in paronomasia with Fides: O Fides, mulsi plenam faciam tibi fideliam, id. Aul. 4, 2, 15. — **II.** *Esp., a pail of whitewash*. — *Prov.*: de eadem fidelia duos parietes dealbare, i. e. *to kill two birds with one stone, to reach two ends by one action*, Cur. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29 *fin.*

fidelis, e, adj. [I. fides], *that may be trusted or relied upon, trusty, faithful, sincere, true* (class.; syn. fidus). **I.** *Prop.* **A.** *Adj.*, *constr. absol.*, with dat., or with in and acc. (a) *Absol.*: cum et civis mihi bonus et firmus amicus ac fidelis videretur, Cic. Cael. 6, 14: doctus, fidelis, Suavis homo, etc., Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 249 ed. Vahl.): boni fidelesque socii, Liv. 22, 37, 4; 9, 2, 5; 29, 7, 2; 22, 37, 4 Drak. N. cr.: cf.: sociis multo fidelioribus utimur, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2: est urbs Massilia fortissimum fidelissimumque sociorum, id. Font. 1, 3: fidelissima conjux, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3: medicum multum celer atque fidelis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 147: minister, id. C. 4, 4, 3: seu visa est catulis cerva fidelibus, id. ib. 1, 1, 27: multorum opes praepotentium excludunt amicitias fideles, Cic. Lael. 15, 54: consilium, id. Agr. 2, 2 *fm.*; cf. id. Clu. 31, 85: opera, id. Caecin. 5, 14; cf.: operā Commii fideli atque utili, Caes. B. G. 7, 76, 1: cura, Ov. H. 1, 104: silentium, Hor. C. 3, 2, 25: desideria (patriae), id. ib. 4, 5, 15: lacrimae, i. e. *true, genuine*, Ov. H. 14, 127. — (β) *With dat.*: qui (Cn. Pompeius) unum deiotarium fidelem populo Romano judicavit, Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 34: cave tu illi fidelis potius fueris quam mihi, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 11: illi fusti quam mihi fidelior, id. Capt. 3, 5, 58: habere aliquem fidelem sibi, id. Bacch. 3, 8, 37: quem sibi fidelem arbitrabatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21, 7; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 1; Quint. 11, 2, 42. — (γ) *With in and acc.*: quam fideli animo et benigno in illam fui, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 22; cf. Cic. Mil. 10, 29: in amicis, Sall. C. 9, 2 (others read: in amicis, v. Kritz. ad h. l.). — **B.** *Subst.*: **fidelis**, is, m., *a trusty person, a confidant*: si quem tuorum fidelium voles, ad me mittas, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2.

II. *Transf.*, in gen., of things, *to be depended upon, sure, safe, strong, firm, durable* (rare but class.): nam et doctrina et domus, et ars et ager etiam fidelis dici potest: ut sit, quomodo Theophrasto placet, verecunda tralatio, Cic. Fam. 16, 17, 1: in nave tuta ac fideli, id. Planc. 41, 97: lorica, Verg. A. 9, 707: portus, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 5: materies terebinthi ad vetustatem, Plin. 13, 6, 12, § 54: structura, Front. Aquaed. 123: rimis explendis fidelior pice, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 158: fidelissimum glutinum, id. 28, 17, 71, § 236. — Hence, *adv.*, in two forms: **fideliter** (class.) and **fidele** (ante- and post-class.). **I.** *Faithfully, trustily, certainly, surely, honestly*. (a) *Form fideliter*: constanter et fideliter in amicitia alicujus permanere, Liv. 33, 35, 9: vivere simpliciter, fideliter vitaeque hominum amice, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: obtestatur per sua antea fideliter acta, etc., Sall. J. 71 *fm.*: aliquid fideliter curare, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 4: valetudini inservire, Tiro ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 17, 1: colere amicos, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 5: discernere artes ingenuas, Ov. P. 2, 9, 47: retinere commissas (aures), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70; cf.: ejus (memoriae) duplex virtus, facile percipere et fideliter continere, Quint. 1, 3, 1: exstincta parum fideliter incendia, Flor. 3, 5 *med.* — (β) *Form fidele*: fac fidele sis fidelis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 79: militare, Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 428. — **B.** *Comp.*: quo propior quisque est servitque fidelis aegro, Ov. M. 7, 563; Plin. Ep. 6, 24, 3. — **C.** *Sup.*: ut is optime te lau-

dasse videatur, qui narraverit fidelissime, Plin. Pan. 56, 2.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Surely, strongly, firmly*: per quorum loca fideliter mihi pateret iter, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 2: oratoris futuri fundamenta fideliter jacere, Quint. 1, 4, 5: quod fideliter firmum est, a primis statim actionibus arripere optimum est, *fidelity grounded*, id. 6, 4, 14; cf. Gell. 15, 2, 6.—*Comp.*: qui quantum passus convalescerit, fidelius constantiusque postea valiturum, Gell. 17, 12, 3: memoriae inhaerere fidelius, Quint. 10, 6, 2; cf. id. 10, 3, 2.—*Sup.*: fortunae inaurato fidelissime simulaculo, *very solidly, durably*, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 61.

fidelitas, ātis, f. [fidelis], *faithfulness* (as shown in one's acts), *trustiness, firm adherence, fidelity* (class.; most freq. in Cic.): simplicem praeterea et communem et consentientem... eligi par est: quae omnia pertinent ad fidelitatem, Cic. Lael. 18, 65: quantum studio et fidelitate consequi potuit, id. Fam. 13, 16, 2: maxime operam et fidelitatem desideravi tuam, id. ib. 16, 12, 6; cf.: in hac fortuna perutilis ejus et opera et fidelitas esset, id. Att. 9, 17 *fin.*: amicorum, id. Phil. 12, 9, 22; cf. id. Planc. 29, 71 *fin.*; with benevolentia, id. Fam. 13, 20: fidelitas atque auxilia provinciae illius, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46 *fin.*: fides fidelitatisque amicum erga, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 2: erga patriam fidelitas, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 17, 2.

fideliter, adv., v. fidelis *fin.*

Fidenae, ārum (sing. **Fidena**, ae, Sil. 15, 91; Tac. A. 4, 62. Fidena with the *i* short, Verg. A. 6, 773), *f.*, a very ancient town of Latium, on the left bank of the Tiber, five miles from Rome, now Castel Giubileo, Liv. 1, 27; 2, 19; 4, 17; 22; 33 sq.; Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; id. Phil. 9, 1, 4; Suet. Tib. 40; id. Calig. 31; Tac. H. 3, 79; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 36; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 8; Juv. 6, 57 al.; cf. Bornmann, Alt-Latin. Chorographie, p. 239 sq.—**II.** Deriv. **Fidenas**, ātis, adj., of or belonging to Fidenae: ager, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 54: bellum, Liv. 1, 15.—As a surname: L. Sergius Fidenas, Liv. 4, 17; 25.—In plur. subst.: **Fidenates**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Fidenae, Fidenates, Liv. 1, 15; 4, 17 sq.

fidenis, entis, Part. and P. a., from fido.

fidenter, adv., confidently, boldly; v. fido, P. a. *fin.*

1. fidentia, ae, f. [fidens, from fido], confidence, self-confidence, boldness (a philosophical word of Cicero): ejus (fortitudinis) partes sunt magnificentia, fidentia, patientia, perseverantia... fidentia est, per quam magnis et honestis in rebus multum ipse animus in se fiducia certa cum spe collocavit, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163: fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia, et ea re vitium est; audacia non contrarium sed oppositum est ac propinquum, et tamen vitium est, id. ib. § 165: si fidentia, id est firma animi confisio, scientia quaedam est et opinio gravis non temere assentientis, metus quoque est diffidentia expectati et impendentis mali, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.

2. Fidentia, ae, f., a small town in Gallia Cisalpina, between Parma and Placentia, now Borgo S. Donnino, Vell. 2, 28; Liv. Epit. 88. Its inhabitants are called **Fidentini**, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116; Mart. 1, 54.

fidepromissor, ōris, m. [fidepromitto], jurid. t. t., a surety, bail: pro eo, qui promittit, solent alii obligari: quorum alios sponsores, alios fidepromissores, alios fidejussores appellamus. Sponsor ita interrogatur: IDEM DARE SPONDES? fidepromissor IDEM FIDE PROMITTIS? fidejussor ita: IDEM FIDE TVAE ESSE JVBES? etc., Gai. Inst. 3, § 115.—In another orthogr.: fidei promissor, πιστοκλειστής, Gloss. Philox.

fide-promitto, ēre, v. n. [1. fides], jurid. t. t., to be surety, go bail for a person, Gai. Inst. 3, 115, v. the preced. art.

1. fides, ēi (gen. sing. scanned fidēi, Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 1, 1; Lucr. 5, 102.—Ante-class. and poet. form of the gen. fide, like die, facie, etc., Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 1; id. Poen. 4, 2, 68; Ov. M. 3, 341; 6, 506; 7, 728; 737; Hor. C. 3, 7, 4; cf. Prisc. p. 781 P.; Charis. p. 53 ib.; Ritschl, Proleg. p. 90.—Dat. fide, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 80; 91; 105; Enn. ap. Non. 112, 1, or Ann. v. 111 ed. Vahl.; Hor. S. 1, 3, 95), *f.* [fido], trust in

a person or thing, *faith, confidence, reliance, credence, belief* (syn.: fidelitas, fiducia, confidentia). **1. Lit. A.** In gen.: si sciat noster senex, fidem non esse huic habitam, *that he has not been trusted*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 52; cf.: fides ut habeatur, duabus rebus effici potest... iis fidem habemus, quos plus intelligere quam nos arbitramur... bonis viris ita fides habetur, ut nulla sit in iis fraudis injuriaque suspicio... prudentia sine justitia nihil valeat ad faciendam fidem, etc., *to give confidence, produce confidence*, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 33; see in the foll.: neque pauci, neque leves sunt, qui se duo soles vidisse dicant; ut non tam fides non habenda, quam ratio quaerenda sit, *to give credence*, id. Rep. 1, 10; cf.: quod si insanorum visis fides non est habenda, quia falsa sunt, cur credatur somniantium visis, etc., id. Div. 2, 59, 122: si ita posset defendere, tamen fides huic defensionem non haberetur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 57, § 148: me miseram! forsitan hic mihi parvam habeat fidem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117; cf.: cum jam minor fabulis haberetur fides, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: (fidem) majorem tibi habui quam paene ipsi mihi, id. Fam. 5, 20, 2; cf. id. ib. 7, 18, 1: ex aliis ei maximam fidem habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 41, 4: cui maximam fidem suarum rerum habeat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 131; cf.: cui summam omnium rerum fidem habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 19, 3: fidem commenticiis rebus adjungere, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113: testimonio fidem tribuere, id. Sull. 3, 10; cf.: Cratippus iisdem rebus fidem tribuit, id. Div. 1, 3, 5: et auctoritatem orationi affert et fidem, id. Or. 34, 120: si tota oratio nostra omnem sibi fidem sensibus confirmat, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: constituere fidem, id. Part. Or. 9, 31: fidem facit oratio, *awakens or produces belief*, id. Brut. 50, 187; cf.: quoniam auribus vestris... minorem fidem faceret oratio mea, id. Cat. 3, 2, 4: aliquamdiu fides fieri non poterat, Caes. B. C. 2, 37, 1; so with dare (rare): res ipsa fidem sermoni meo dabit, App. M. 4, p. 146, 25: Hercules cui ea res immortalitatis fidem dedit, *assured of*, Just. 24, 4, 4; Plin. Pan. 74, 3.—With object-clauses: fac fidem, te nihil nisi populi utilitatem et fructum quaerere, *evince, show*, Cic. Agr. 2, 8, 22: tibi fidem faciemus, nos ea suadere, quae, etc., *will convince*, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 8, A. *fin.*: mihi fides apud hunc est, nihil me istius facturum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 10; cf.: cum vix fides esset, rem ullo modo successuram, Suet. Vesp. 7: male fidem servando illis quoque abrogant fidem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 41: quorum rebus gestis, fidem et auctoritatem in testimonio inimicitiarum suspicio derogavit, Cic. Font. 7, 13; cf.: alicui abrogare fidem juris jurandi, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44; and: omnibus abrogatur fides, id. Ac. 2, 11, 36: quae res fidem abrogat orationi, Auct. Her. 1, 10, 17: imminuit et oratoris auctoritatem et orationis fidem, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 156: multa fidem promissa levant, Hor. Ep. 2, 10: fidem addere, *to give credence* (opp. fidem demere): ex ingenio suo quisque demat vel addat fidem, Tac. G. 3 *fin.*—**B.** In partic., in mercant. lang., *credit*: cum fides tota Italia esset angustior, neque creditae pecuniae solverentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 2; cf.: scimus, Romae solutione impedita fidem cecidisse, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: fides de foro sublata erat, id. Agr. 2, 3, C: labefacta jam fide, *credit being impaired*, Suet. Vesp. 4: pecunia sua aut amicorum fide sumpta mutua, Sall. C. 24, 2: non contentus agrariis legibus fidem moliri coepit, Liv. 6, 11, 8; cf.: fidem abrogare, id. 6, 41, 11: fidemque remque, perdere, *credit and means*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 36; cf.: res eos jam pridem, fides deficere nuper coepit, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: nisi fide staret res publica, opibus non staturam, Liv. 23, 48, 9 Drak.; freq.: res fidesque, *for fame and fortune, property and credit*, i. e. entire resources, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 18; id. Truc. 1, 1, 24; 38; id. Most. 1, 2, 64; Sall. J. 73, 6 Cort.—**2.** Beyond the mercant. sphere (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): segetis certa fides meae, i. e. return, yield, Hor. C. 3, 16, 30: at tibi... Persolvat nulla semina certa fide, Tib. 2, 3, 62: fallax fides unius anni, Plin. Pan. 32, 4: quia hanc ejus terrae fidem Menander eludit, Quint. 12, 10, 25.

II. Transf., that which produces confidence or belief. A. The quality that pro-

duces confidence in a person, *trustworthiness, faithfulness, conscientiousness, credibility, honesty*; in things, *credibility, truth, etc.* **1.** In gen. (erroneously regarded by Cicero as the primary signif. of the word; wherefore he derived it from fio; v. the foll. passages): fundamentum justitiae est fides, id est dictorum conventorumque constantia et veritas. Ex quo, audeamus imitari Stoicos, credamusque, quia fiat, quod dictum est, appellatam fidem, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 23 Beier; cf. id. Fragm. ap. Non. 24, 17 (Rep. 4, 7, p. 428 ed. Mos.); id. Fam. 16, 10 *fin.*: justitia creditis in rebus fides nominatur, id. Part. Or. 22, 78: meo periculo huius ego experiar fidem, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 99; cf.: fides fidelitatisque amicum erga, id. Trin. 5, 2, 2: homo antiqua virtute ac fide, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 88; cf.: exemplum antiquae probitatis et fidei, Cic. Rep. 3, 5: esse summa probitate ac fide, id. ib. 3, 17: vir aequissimus, singulari fide, id. ib. 3, 17: quorum fides est laudata, id. ib. 2, 36: quibus facillime justitia et fides convalescit, id. ib. 2, 14: unde justitia, fides, aequitas? id. ib. 1, 2: cujus virtuti, fidei, felicitati (Gallia) commendata est, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: aequitas et fides, id. Rep. 1, 35; cf.: si pudor quaeritur, si probitas, si fides, id. ib. 3, 18 *fin.*: quanta fide, quanta religione, id. Font. 6, 13: hinc fides, illinc fraudatio, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: ille vir haud magna cum re sed plenu' fidei, Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 342 ed. Vahl.): ubi societas? ubi fides majorum? Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: nulla sancta societas, nec fides regni est, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 8, 26 (Trag. v. 412 ed. Vahl.): mea erga te fides et benevolentia, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, 1: pro vetere ac perpetua erga populum Romanum fide, Caes. B. G. 5, 54, 4: in fide atque amicitia civitatis Aeduae, id. ib. 2, 14, 2: in fide manere, id. ib. 7, 4, 5; cf.: sincera fide in pace Ligures esse, Liv. 40, 34, 11: si tibi optima fide sua omnia concessit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: praestare fidem, id. Div. 2, 37, 79; id. Top. 10, 42; id. Att. 16, 7, 2; id. Fam. 1, 7, 6: te oro per tuam fidem, ne, etc., Ter. And. 1, 5, 55: *Eu.* Dic bona fide: tu id aurum non surripuisti? *Ly.* Bona. *Eu.* Neque scis, quis abstulerit? *Ly.* Istuc quoque bona, Plaut. Mil. 4, 10, 42: de pace cum fide agere, Liv. 32, 33, 10: jussas cum fide poenas luam, Hor. Epod. 17, 37: haecne marita fides? Prop. 4 (5), 3, 11: Aeacidae dederat pacis pignusque fidemque, *faithful bail*, Ov. M. 12, 365: perjurata patris fides, *perjured faith, dishonesty*, Hor. C. 3, 24, 59 et saep.—*Prov.*: fides ut anima, unde abiit, eo nunquam redit, Pub. Syr. 181 (Rib.): fidem qui perdit, quo se servet relicuo, id. 166.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: nam cum Gabinii levitas... omnem tabularum fidem resignasset, etc., *trustworthiness, credibility*, Cic. Arch. 5, 9; cf.: nunc vero quam habere auctoritatem et quam fidem possunt (litterae)? id. Fl. 9, 21; and: visa, quae fidem nullam habebunt, id. Ac. 2, 18, 58 *fin.*; and: qui non speciem expositionis sed fidem quaerit, *truth*, Quint. 10, 1, 32: aliter oraculorum, aliter haruspicum fides confirmari aut refelli potest, id. 5, 7, 36: probationum, id. 4 praef. § 6: liber spectatae fidei, Gell. 1, 7, 1: paulum distare ab eo (lapide) in unguentorum fide multi existimant Lygdinos, etc., *in faithful preservation, keeping in good condition*, Plin. 36, 8, 13, § 62.—**C.** In poets several times, *faithful, true fulfilment of a promise*: dicta fides sequitur, Ov. M. 3, 527 (cf.: res dicta secuta est, id. ib. 4, 550): vota fides sequitur, id. ib. 3, 713: promissa exhibuere fidem, *were fulfilled*, id. ib. 7, 323; cf.: en haec promissa fides est? *is this the fulfilment of the oracle?* Verg. A. 6, 346.—**2.** In partic., in jurid. lang., bona fides, *good faith, sincerity*; hence, *EX FIDE BONA* or *BONA FIDE*, in good faith, sincerely, honestly, conscientiously: arbitrum illum adegit, QVICQVID SIBI DARE FACERE OPORTERET EX FIDE BONA, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66; cf.: quanti verba illa: VTI NE PROPTER TE FIDEMVE TVAM CAPTVS FRAVDATVSVE SIEM, etc.... **Q.** quidem Scaevola, pontifex maximus, summam vim esse dicebat in omnibus iis arbitriis, in quibus adderetur EX FIDE BONA: fideique bonae, nomen existimabat manare latissime, idque versari in tutelis societatis, fiducias locatis, rebus emptis venditis, conductis locatis, etc., id. ib. 3, 17, 70; id. Att. 6, 1, 15: praetor ait: qvr

bona fide *emit*, etc., Dig. 6, 2, 7, § 11 sq.; cf.: bonae fidei emptori subrepta re quam emerit, Just. Inst. 4, 1, 15: ubi lex inhibet usucapionem, bona fides possidenti nihil prodest, Dig. 41, 3, 24: tot judicia de fide mala, quae ex empto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, etc., i. e. *deception, dishonesty*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: bona fide = certissime, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 30; id. Aul. 4, 10, 42; id. Capt. 4, 2, 110; cf.: mala fide, Dig. 41, 2, 1, § 6.—**B.** An assurance that produces confidence, a *promise, engagement, word, assurance, confirmation*. **I.** In gen.: fide data, credamus, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 61: accipe daque fidem, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 33 ed. Vahl.): atque etiam, si quid singuli temporibus adducti hosti promiserunt, est in eo ipso fides conservanda: ut primo Punico bello Regulus... ad supplicium redire maluit, quam fidem hosti datam fallere, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39; cf. id. Fin. 2, 20, 65: fidem dare, violare, in fide non stare, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 28: Pompei fides, quam de me Caesari dederat, id. Fam. 1, 9, 12: inter se fidem et iuramentum dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 3 fin.: obligare fidem alicui, to *plight one's faith*, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 51; cf.: fidem reliquis interponere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6 fin.: fide mea spondeo, futurum ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 10: diffidens, de numero dierum Caesarem fidem servaturum, Caes. B. G. 6, 36, 1: si fidem mecum servas, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 48: tecum servavi fidem, id. Capt. 5, 1, 10; id. Merc. 3, 1, 33: fides juris iurandi cum hoste servanda, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107: fidem erga imperatorem conservare, Caes. B. C. 1, 84, 3: fidem erga populum Romanum servare, Liv. 24, 4, 5: servata erga Galbam, Tac. H. 1, 71: in regem suum servata, Curt. 6, 5, 2: ut fidem vobis praestarem, Liv. 28, 39, 2; so, fidem alicui praestare, Curt. 6, 4, 9; Liv. 30, 15, 5; Sen. Ben. 5, 21, 1: non servata fides deditis est, Liv. 24, 1, 10; cf. Cic. de Sen. 20, 75; Sen. Ep. 71, 17: fidem suam liberare, to *perform his promise*, Cic. Fl. 20, 47; cf.: fidem alicuius liberare, id. Fam. 12, 7, 2: so, fidem exsolvere, Liv. 3, 19, 1; 22, 23, 8; 24, 16, 12; Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 6; Luc. 9, 98 al.: fidem frangere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 16; for which violare, v. above, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 28: fidem amittere, Nep. Eum. 10: istius fide ac potius perfidia decepti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: quantum mea fides studii mihi afferat, *my plighted word* (to defend the king), id. Deiot. 1, 1: contioni deinde edicto addidit fidem, *confirmed*, Liv. 2, 24, 6.—**2.** Pregn., a *given promise of protection or security, a guaranty*; hence, in gen., *protection, guardian care*: introduxi Vulturcium sine Gallis: fidem ei publicam jussu senatus dedi, *promised him protection, security, in the name of the public*, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 8; cf.: Vulturcius interrogatus... primo fingere alia; post, ubi fide publica dicere iussus est, omnia uti gesta erant aperit, Sall. C. 47, 1: cum se diceret indicaturum de conjuratione, si fides publica data esset, id. ib. 48, 4: uti L. Cassius ad Jugurtham mitteretur, eumque interposita fide publica Romam duceret, id. J. 32, 1; cf.: privatum praeterea fidem suam interponit, quam ille non minoris quam publicam ducebat, id. ib. fin.: qui Romam fide publica venerat, id. ib. 35, 7; so, too, simply fides: Lusitani contra interpositam fidem interfecti, Cic. Brut. 23, 89: fide accepta ab legatis, vim abfutura, Liv. 38, 33, 3: Thais patri se commendavit in clientelam et fidem, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 9; cf.: se in Chrysogoni fidem et clientelam contulerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 106: quare in cuius fide sint et clientela, id. ib. 33, 93: aliquid in fidem alicuius tradere, Liv. 38, 31, 2: frugi hominem, plenum religionis videtis positum in vestra fide ac potestate: atque ita, ut commissus sit fidei, permissus potestati, Cic. Font. 14, 30; cf.: se suaeque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere, Caes. B. G. 2, 3, 2: in alicuius fidem ac potestatem venire, id. ib. 2, 13, 2: in fide alicuius esse, Cic. Planc. 41, 97; cf. id. Fam. 13, 65, 2: ea (jura) fidei suae commissa, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: civitas in Catonis fide locata, id. Att. 6, 1, 5: recipere aliquid in fidem, id. ib. 15, 14, 3; cf.: aliquem in fidem necessitudinemque suam recipere, id. Fam. 13, 19, 2: recipere aliquem in fidem, Caes. B. G. 2, 15, 1; 4, 22, 3: hortatur, ut populi Romani fidem sequantur, id. ib. 4, 21, 8:

jura fidemque supplicis erubuit (Achilles), *the protection due to a suppliant*, Verg. A. 2, 541: di, obsecro vostram fidem! *your protection, assistance, help*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 11; id. Am. 5, 1, 78; id. Most. 1, 1, 74; 2, 2, 97; cf.: fidem vestram oro atque obsecro, judices, Cic. Mur. 40, 86: deum atque hominum fidem implorabis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 25; so in colloq. lang. frequently elliptic. as an exclamation: Di vostram fidem! *by the protection of the gods! for heaven's sake!* Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 58, id. Men. 5, 2, 119; id. Poen. 4, 78 al.; Ter. And. 4, 3, 1; 4, 4, 5; id. Eun. 3, 1, 28 al.; cf.: tuam fidem, Venus! Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 40: pro deum atque hominum fidem! id. ib. 5, 3, 16; id. Ep. 4, 2, 10; Ter. And. 1, 5, 2; 1, 5, 11; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 9 al.; Sall. C. 20, 10 al.; for which: pro deorum atque hominum fidem! Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 48; and in a different order: pro deorum fidem atque hominum, id. Lael. 15, 52; also simply pro deum fidem, Liv. 3, 67, 7 Drak. N. cr.; and: per fidem! Petr. 100, 5; Tac. Or. 35; App. M. 6, p. 175.—**C.** The faith, the Christian religion as a system of belief (eccl. Lat.): domicilium fidei, Lact. 4, 30 fin.; Vulg. Apoc. 14, 12 al.

III. Fides, personified as a goddess: praecare Ennius: O Fides alma, apta pinis, et jus iurandum Jovis! Qui jus igitur iurandum violat, is Fidem violat, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104 (Enn. Trag. v. 410 ed. Vahl.); cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 74 Müll.; Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47; 2, 23, 61; 31, 79; id. Leg. 2, 8, 19; 11, 28; Plaut. Cas. prol. 2; id. Aul. 3, 6, 46; 50; 4, 2, 14; Verg. A. 1, 292; Hor. C. 1, 35, 21; 4, 5, 20; id. C. S. 57.

2. fides, ium, plur., or **fides**, is, sing., f. [= *fidion*], a *stringed instrument, lyre, lute, cithern*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (a) In plur. (only so in classic prose): Fides genus citharae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89, 16 Müll.: (hominis) omnis vultus omnesque voces, ut nervi in fidibus, ita sonant, ut a motu animi quoque sunt pulsae, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216; so different from nervi, id. Div. 2, 14, 33; id. Leg. 2, 15, 39; id. Brut. 54, 199; id. Fin. 4, 27, 75 (v. Madv. ad h. l., p. 601 sq.): ut in fidibus aut tibis, atque in cantu ipso ac vocibus contentus est quidam tenendus ex distinctis sonis, etc., id. Rep. 2, 42; id. Fin. 4, 27, 75; cf. id. de Or. 3, 51, 197: *Ff.* Fides non reddis? *Pe.* Neque fides neque tibias, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 77; with tibias, Quint. 1, 10, 14; 20; 11, 3, 59: Orpheus, Threiciæ fretus citharâ fidibusque canoris, Verg. A. 6, 120: fidibus cantare alicui, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 64: fidibus canere praecare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; id. Div. 2, 59, 122: uti, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 133: dicere longum melos, Hor. C. 3, 4, 4: placare deos, id. ib. 1, 36, 1: discernere, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: docere aliquem, id. Fam. 9, 22, 3: scire, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 53: vivunt commissi calores Aëoliae fidibus puellae, Hor. C. 4, 9, 12: fidibusne Latinis Thebanos aptare modos studet, i. e. *to imitate Pindaric odes in Latin poetry*, id. Ep. 1, 3, 12.—(b) Sing. (poet.): sume fidem et pharetram: fies manifestus Apollo, Ov. H. 15, 23; so, Teia, Hor. C. 1, 17, 18: Cyllenea, id. Epod. 13, 9: quodsi blandius Orpheo moderare fidem, id. C. 1, 24, 14.—**2.** Prov.: vetus adagium est: Nihil cum fidibus graculo, i. e. *ignoramus have nothing to do with poetry*, Gell. N. A. praef. § 19.—**B.** Esp., Fides, is, f., a *constellation*, i. q. Lyra, the Lyre: cedit clara Fides Cyllenia, Cic. Arat. 381; Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12; in the form Fidis, Col. 11, 2, 14; 40; Sid. Carm. 16, 5.—**II.** Transf., in sing., i. q. nervus, chorda, a *string* of a musical instrument: quae tuba quaeve lyra Flatibus incluta vel fidibus, Prud. Cath. 3, 81.

fidicen, inis, m. [2. fides-cano], a *lute-player, lyrist, minstrel, harper*: Socratem fidibus docuit nobilis fidicen, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3; id. N. D. 3, 9, 23 (with tibicen); Val. Max. 3, 6, 4; Mart. Cap. 3, § 296.—Poet. transf., a *lyric poet*: Latinus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 33: Romanae lyrae, id. C. 4, 3, 23: lyrae Pindaricae, Ov. P. 4, 16, 28; and in apposition: doctor Argivae fidicen Thaliae (Apollo), Hor. C. 4, 6, 25.

fidicina, ae, f. [fidicen], a *female lute-player, lyrist, harpist*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 45; 82; 1, 2, 48; 2, 2, 7 sq.; id. Most. 4, 2, 44; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 4; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 59 al.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 296.

† **fidicinarius**, λυριστής, Gloss. Phil.

fidicino, are, v. n. [fidicen], to *play on the lute or lyre* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 9, § 298; cf. FIDICINO, λυριζω, Gloss. Philox.

* **fidicinus**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or for *playing on stringed instruments, for lute-playing*: ludus, Plaut. Rud. prol. 43.

fidiculae, arum, and rarely **fidicula**, ae (syncop. fidicla, Prud. σπεφ. 10, 481; 550), f. dim. [2. fides], a *small stringed instrument, a small lute or cithern*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quid si platani fidiculas ferrent numerose sonantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22.—**B.** Esp., Fidicula, a *constellation*, i. q. Fides or Lyra, the Lyre, Col. 11, 2, 37; Plin. 18, 26, 59, § 222.—**II.** Transf., a *cord, line*, a sort of instrument of torture (post-Aug.): apparatus illi reddendus est suus eculi et fidiculae et ergastula et cruces, Sen. de Ira, 3, 3; Suet. Tib. 62; id. Calig. 33; Cod. Th. 9, 35, 1.

Fidiculanus, a, the name of a Roman gens, Cic. Clu. 37, 103; id. Caecin. 10, 28 al.

* **fidicularius**, a, um, adj. [fidicula, II.], like a cord, i. e. *twisted*; trop.: verba contorta et fidicularia, i. e. *entangling, delusive*, Fronto de Eloq. p. 229 ed. Mai.

fidis, is, f., v. 2. fides. *I. fin.*

Fidius, ii, m. [I. fides], a *surname of Jupiter*, in Dionys. Halic. called Ζεύς Νίσιος, identical with the Sabine Sans: Nonas Sanco Fidione referrem, Ov. F. 6, 213; more usually connected with deus (dus) or medius (i. e. dius or deus, with the demonstr. part. me), and also joined into one word, mediusfidius, as an asseveration, qs. *by the god of truth! as true as heaven! most certainly!* itaque domi ritus nostri, qui per deum Fidium jurare vult, prodire solet in compluvium, Varr. ap. Non. 494, 30; cf. id. L. L. 5, § 66 Müll.: per deum Fidium quaeris, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 8: unum medius fidius tecum diem libentius posuerim, quam, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 21, 1: quam mediusfidius veram licet cognoscas, Sall. C. 35, 2: non mediusfidius ipsas Athenas (loqui) tam Atticas dixerim, Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 5; Quint. 5, 12, 17 al.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 147, 8 Müll.—**B.** Of Hercules, Tert. Idol. 20; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 204.

fido, fisis sum (ante-class. form of the fut. fidebo, Nov. ap. Non. 509, 4), 3, v. n. [root in Sanscr. bandh, unite; Gr. πείθω, persuade, πείσμα, cable; Lat. fidus, Deus Fidius, foedus; cf.: fascis, fascia; Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 262; but Fick refers fido to root bhīdh; Goth. beidan; Engl. bide, to expect; Vergl. Wört. p. 380], to *trust, confide, put confidence in, rely upon* a person or thing (rare; in the verb. finit. mostly poet.; but class. in the part. praes. and P. a.). (**a**) With *dat.*: fidere nocti, Verg. A. 9, 378: fugae fidens, id. ib. 11, 351: pestilentiae fidens (with societate fretus), Liv. 8, 22, 7: taedae non bene fisa, Ov. M. 15, 827: qui sibi fidit, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 22; id. S. 2, 2, 108: puer bene sibi fidens, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 4.—(**b**) With *abl.*: hac (Cynosura) fidunt duce nocturnâ Phoenixes in alto, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 41, 106; id. Ac. 2, 20, 66: arcu fisi Getae, Ov. P. 4, 9, 78: cursu, id. M. 7, 545: ope equina, id. ib. 9, 125: pecuniâ, Nep. Lys. 3 fin.: prudentiâ consilioque fidens, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 81.—Doubtful, whether *dat.* or *abl.* (v. Zumpt, Gr. § 413; cf. confido): nec nitido fidit adultero, Hor. C. 3, 24, 20: pictis puppibus, id. ib. 1, 14, 15: (Jugurtham) Mario parum fidere, Sall. J. 112, 2: ingento, Quint. 10, 7, 18; cf.: ingenio suo, Plin. Ep. 4, 13 fin.: suis rebus, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2.—(**γ**) With *inf.*: fidis enim manare poetica mella Te solum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44; Sil. 1, 432: parum fidens pedibus contingere matrem, Luc. 4, 615: fisis cuncta sibi cessura pericula, Caesar, id. 5, 577.—(**δ**) *Abso.*: ubi fidement fraudaveris, i. e. *who trusts* (you), Plaut. As. 3, 2, 15.—Hence, **fidens**, entis, P. a. (lit., trusting to one's self, self-confident; hence), *confident, courageous, bold*: qui fortis est, idem est fidens, qui autem est fidens, is profecto non extimescit: discrepat enim a timendo confidere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: fidenti animo gradietur ad mortem, id. ib. 1, 46, 110; cf.: tum Calchas haec est fidenti voce locutus, id. poet. Div. 2, 30, 64: fidens animi, Verg. A. 2, 61; Tac. A. 4, 59 fin.; so, fidens armorum, Luc. 9, 373.—*Comp.*: Romanus, fidentior, Amm. 16, 12 al.—*Sup.*: fidentissimo

impetu acies motae, Amm. 27, 10, 12.—**Adv.** **fidenter**, confidently, fearlessly, boldly: timide fortasse signifer evellebat, quod fidenter infixerat, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67: agere, id. Ac. 2, 8, 24: confirmare, id. de Or. 1, 56, 240; cf. id. N. D. 1, 8, 18.—**Comp.** paulo vellem fidentius te illi respondisse, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 21.—**Sup.** accedere fidentissime, Amm. 17, 1, 9; August. Ver. Rel. 3.

fiducia, ae, f. [fido], trust, confidence, reliance, assurance (class.). **I. Lit. A.**

In gen.: prope certam fiduciam salutis praebere, Liv. 45, 8, 6; cf.: jam de te spem habeo, nondum fiduciam, Sen. Ep. 16: spes atque fiducia, Caes. B. C. 1, 20, 2: tyrannorum vita, nimirum in qua nulla fides, nulla stabilis benevolentiae potest esse fiducia, Cic. Lael. 15, 52: hoc se colle Galli fiducia loci continebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 19, 2: tantam habebat (Curio) suarum rerum fiduciam, id. B. C. 2, 37, 1: arcae nostrae fiduciam conturbare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 5: vitae nostrae, Ov. M. 1, 356: falsa ista tuae, mulier, fiducia formae, Prop. 3 (4), 24, 1; Ov. H. 16, 321: fiducia alicuius, Cic. Verr. 1, 14, 40: nihil est, quod in dextram aurem fiducia mei dormias, by reason of any confidence you have in me, Plin. Ep. 4, 29, 1: tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri? Verg. A. 1, 132: quae sit fiducia capto, on what the captive relied, hoped? id. ib. 2, 75: humanis quae sit fiducia rebus, reliance, id. ib. 10, 152: mirabundi, unde tanta audacia, tanta fiducia sui victis ac fugatis, self-confidence, confidence in themselves, Liv. 25, 37, 12: mei tergi facio haec, non tui fiducia, i. e. at my own peril, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 37; for which, with the pron. possess.: mea (instead of mei) fiducia opus conduxi et meo periculo rem gero, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 100: nunc propter te tuamque pravus factus est fiduciam, reliance on you (for tuque), id. ib. 3, 3, 9: hanc fiduciam fuisse accusatoribus falsa obiciendi, Quint. 7, 2, 30: praestandi, quod exigebatur, fiducia, id. proem. § 3: nec mihi fiducia est, ut ea sola esse contendam, id. 5, 12, 1.—**B.** Concr.: spes et fiducia gentis Regulus, Sil. 2, 342; Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 1.—**B.** In partic., for fiducia sui, self-confidence, boldness, courage: omnes alacres et fiduciae pleni ad Alesiam proficiscuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 76, 5: timorem suum sperabat fiduciam barbaris allaturum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10, 1: consul ubi, quanta fiducia esset hosti sensit, etc., Liv. 34, 46, 5 and 8: hostis, id. 30, 29, 4: nimia, Nep. Pel. 3: fiduciam igitur orator prae se ferat, Quint. 5, 13, 51: simplicitate eorum et fiducia motus, Suet. Claud. 25: non quo fiducia desit (mihi), Ov. H. 17, 37.—With a play in the meaning A. supra: **Pe.** Quia fiducia ausus (es) filiam meam dicere esse? Ep. Lubuit; ea fiducia, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 32.—**II. Transf. A.** Objectively (synon. with fides, II. A.), trustiness, fidelity: ut quod meae conceditum est Taciturnitati clam, fidei et fiduciae, Ne enuntiarem cuiquam, etc., Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 105: ibo ad te, fretus tua, Fides, fiducia, id. Aul. 3, 6, 50.—**B.** Jurid. t. t., that which is intrusted to another on condition of its being returned, a deposit, pledge, security, pawn, mortgage: si tutor fidem praestare debet, si socius, si, cui mandaris, si qui fiduciam acceperit, debet etiam procurator, Cic. Top. 10, 42: fiducia accepta... fiduciam committere alicui, id. Fl. 21, 51: per fiduciae rationem fraudare quempiam, id. Caecin. 3, 7; cf.: iudicium fiduciae, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16; id. N. D. 3, 30, 74: re-liquorum iudiciorum haec verba maxime excellunt: in arbitrio rei uxoriae, MELIVS AEQUIVS; in fiducia VT INTER BONOS BENE AGERE, etc., id. Off. 3, 15, 61; cf.: ubi porro illa formula fiduciae, VT INTER BONOS BENE AGERE OPORTET, id. Fam. 7, 12, 2 (cf. also id. Top. 17, 66); Gal. Inst. 2, 59 sq.; Paul. Sent. 2, 13, 1 sq.; cf. Dict. of Antiq. p. 443.

fiducialiter, adv. [fiducia], confidently (late Lat.): speramus, Aug. Conf. 9, 13; Vulg. Psa. 11, 5.

fiduciarius, a, um, adj. [id. II. B.]. **I.** Jurid. t. t., of or relating to a thing held in trust, fiduciary: heres, that receives any thing in trust, Dig. 36, 1, 46; Inscr. Orell. 3524: tutela, Just. Inst. 1, 19; cf. Gal. Inst. 1, 172.—**II.** Transf. beyond the jurid. sphere, intrusted, given, or held in trust: optimum ratus, eam urbem Nabidi veluti

fiduciariam dare, Liv. 32, 38, 2: opera, *Caes. B. C. 2, 17, 2: regnum, Auct. B. Alex. 23, 2: imperium, Curt. 5, 9, 8.

fiducio, avi, atum, 1, v. a. [fiducia], to pledge, mortgage: EA CONDITIONE, NE FIDUCIANT, NE VENDANT, NEVE ALIO QVO GENERE ID SEPVLRORVM ALIENARE VILLA POTESTAS SIT, Inscr. Grut. 638, 4; id. Murat. 794, 1; cf. FIDUCIAT, ὑποτίθεται; FIDUCIATVS, ὑποτιθέμενος, Gloss. Philox.: sub pignoribus fiduciati, Tert. Idol. 23.

1. fidus, a, um, adj. [fido], that one may rely on, trusty, trustworthy, faithful, sure (class.). **I.** Prop., constr. absol., with dat., poet. also with gen. **A.** Absol.: nihil est stabile quod infidum... Neque enim fidum potest esse multiplex ingenium et tortuosum, Cic. Lael. 18, 65; cf.: (amico) probo et fidei et fido et cum magna fide, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 4: tum se intellexisse, quos fidos amicos habuisset, quos infidos, Cic. Lael. 15, 53: amici, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 24: sodales, id. S. 2, 1, 30: fidissima atque optima uxor, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 6: conjux, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 142: bonus atque fidus iudex, impartial, id. C. 4, 9, 40: medici, id. Ep. 1, 8, 9: interpres, id. A. P. 133: fidiora haec genera hominum fore ratus, Liv. 40, 3, 4: nihil fidum, nihil exploratum habere, Cic. Lael. 26, 97: familiaritates fidae, id. Off. 2, 8, 30: canum tam fida custodia, id. N. D. 2, 63, 158: vis canum, Lucr. 6, 1222; cf.: pectus canum, id. 5, 864: pectus, Hor. C. 2, 12, 16: fido animo, firm, steadfast, Liv. 25, 15, 13.—**B.** With dat.: (servum) quem domino fidissimum credebatur, Liv. 33, 28, 13 (but cf.: fidus est amicus, fidelis servus, Don. Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 26): quae fida fuit nulli, Tib. 1, 6, 77: nec tibi fidam promittis Lacaniam, Ov. H. 5, 99: ne quid usquam fidum proditori esset, no faith should be kept with a traitor, Liv. 1, 11, 7: ut eos sibi fidores redderet, Just. 16, 5, 2.—**C.** Poet. with gen.: regina tui fidissima, most faithful towards you, Verg. A. 12, 659; and with gen. partit.: juvenum fidos, lectissima bello Corpora, sollicitat pretio, the trusty ones, trustiest of the youth, Stat. Th. 2, 483.—**D.** With in or ad, and acc.: in amicos fidissimus, Eutr. 7, 8: fidi ad bella duces, Nemes. Cyn. 82.—**E.** With in and abl.: sperabam te mihi fidum in hoc nostro amore fore, Cat. 91, 1 sq.—**II.** Transf., objectively of inanim. and abstr. things, sure, certain, safe, trustworthy (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; in Cic. Att. 9, 6, 10, fuga fida is not critically certain; v. Orell. N. cr. ad loc.).

A. Absol.: aures, Ov. M. 10, 382: spes fidissima Teucrum, Verg. A. 2, 281: ensis, trusty, id. ib. 6, 524: alii litora cursu fida petunt, id. ib. 2, 400: nec unquam satis fida potentia, ubi nimia est, Tac. H. 2, 92: pons validus et fidus, id. A. 15, 15 fin.: male fidas provincias, id. H. 1, 52.—**B.** With dat.: (oppidum) naviganti celerimum fidissimumque appulsu, Tac. A. 3, 1, 1; cf.: statio male fida carinis, Verg. A. 2, 23: montem tantos inter ardores opacum et fidum nivibus, Tac. H. 5, 6.—**Sup.**: nox arcanis fidissima, Ov. M. 7, 192: camelino (genitali) arcus intendere, orientis populis fidissimum, the surest, Plin. 11, 49, 109, § 261: refugium, Tac. A. 5, 8.—Hence, adv.: **fide**, faithfully, trustily (perh. only in the sup.): quae mihi a te ad timorem fidissime atque amantissime proponuntur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 4 (al. fidelissime): fidissime amicissimeque vixerunt, Gell. 12, 8, 6.

2. fidus = foedus, a league, v. 2. foedus init.

† fidusta, a fide denominata, ea quae maximae fidei erant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89 (cf. confoedusti).

figlinus, or, in the unconstr. primary form, **figulinus**, a, um, adj. [I. figulus], of or belonging to a potter, potter's (cf. fictilis). **I.** Form figlinus: creta, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 3: opera, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 66.—**B.** Subst. **1. figlina**, ae, f. **a.** The art or trade of a potter (sc. ars), Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 23.—**b.** A potter's workshop, pottery, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 82; 35, 12, 46, § 159; Inscr. Orell. 1, p. 371 sq.; in the form FIGVLINA, Inscr. Orell. 935.—**2. figlinum**, i, n., an earthen vessel, crock, Plin. 31, 3, 27, § 46; 34, 18, 50, § 170: opus figulinum, id. 36, 25, 64, § 189: fabricae, id. 7, 56, 57, § 198; Vitr. 5,

10, 3.—**II.** Form figulinus: opus, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 130: fornaces, Arn. 6, 200.

figmen, inis, n. [FIG, fing], formation, figure, image (post-class.), Prud. Apoth. 798; 1035: figminis figura, Mart. Cap. 3, § 222.

figmentum, i, n. [id.] (post-class.), formation (cf. fictio). **I.** In gen. **A.** In abstr.: verborum, the forming of new words, Gell. 20, 9, 1.—**B.** In concr., a figure, image: animalis, Gell. 5, 12, 12: figmento deae caelitus lapso, Amm. 22, 9: aerea figmenta, id. 14, 6, 8.—**C.** Any thing made, a production, creation, Vulg. Isa. 29, 16 al.—**II.** In partic., a fiction: poetarum, Lact. 7, 22: somniorum, App. M. 4, p. 155.

figo, xi, xum, 3 (archaic part. perf. ficta, Lucr. 3, 4; Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 4), v. a. [Gr. σφίγγω, to bind fast; σφίγμός, σφίγος, muzzle; cf. filum, for figlum, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 186; Germ. dick, dicht; Engl. thick, etc., Corss. Krit. Nachtr. p. 233], to fix, fasten, drive or thrust in, attach, affix (class.; cf.: pango, configo, defigo). **I.** Lit., constr. aliquid, aliquid in with abl. (poet. also in with acc., or aliquid with abl. only): imbrices medias clavulis, Cato, R. R. 21, 3: palum in parietem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 4: mucrones in cive an in hoste, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 6: tabulam decreti Caesaris aut beneficii, to post up, id. ib. 1, 1, 3; cf. id. ib. 12, 5 fin.: Antonius accepta grandi pecunia fixit legem a dictatore comitis latam, i. e. posted it up as having been carried, id. Att. 14, 12, 1; cf.: adsentiri, ne qua tabula ullius decreti Caesaris figeretur, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: fixit leges pretio atque refixit, Verg. A. 6, 622: quique aera legum vetustate delapsa, noscerent figerentque, Tac. H. 4, 40: nec verba minacia aere fixo legebantur, Ov. M. 1, 91: quam damnatis crucem servis fixas, hadst fixed in the ground, erected, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6, § 12: feraces plantas humo, to plant, set, Verg. G. 4, 115: clavos verticibus, Hor. C. 3, 24, 5: cuneos, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 109 (dub.): veribus trementia (frusta), to fix on spits, Verg. A. 1, 212: spicula pectore, Prop. 2, 13, 2 (3, 4, 2 M.); for which: harundo in vertice fixa, Hor. S. 1, 8, 7: cristas vertice, Verg. A. 10, 701: fumantes taedas sub pectore, id. ib. 7, 457: notas in collo dente, to impress, Tib. 1, 8, 38: virus in venas per vulnera, injects, Cic. Arat. 432: vestigia, plants his steps, i. e. moves on, Verg. A. 6, 159: arma quae fixa in parietibus fuerant, fastened up, hung up, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74; cf.: scuta sublime fixa, id. ib. 2, 31, 67: arma ad postem Herculis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 5: arma thalamo, Verg. A. 4, 495: arma Troia hic, id. ib. 1, 248: clipeum postibus, id. ib. 3, 287: dona Laurenti Divo, id. ib. 12, 768: id AES AD STATVAM LORICATAM DIVI IVLII, S. C. ap. Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 13: qui spolia ex hoste fixa domi haberent, Liv. 23, 23, 6; 38, 43, 11: navalem coronam fastigium Palatinae domus, Suet. Claud. 17: luteum opus celsa sub trabe (hirundo), Ov. F. 1, 158: ipse summis saxis fixus asperis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107, and id. Pis. 19, 43 (Trag. v. 413 ed. Vahl.): aliquem cruci, nail, Quint. 7, 1, 30; Suet. Dom. 10: corpus lacerum in crucem (al. cruce), Just. 21, 4 fin.: figit in virgine vultus, fixes, Verg. A. 12, 70: oculos solo, id. ib. 1, 482: oculos in terram, Sen. Ep. 11: in poet. transf.: oculos horrenda in virgine fixus, Verg. A. 11, 507 (cf.: defixus lumina vultu, id. ib. 6, 156; Tac. A. 3, 1): Caesar in silentium fixus, Tac. A. 6, 50 (56): obstipo capite et figentes lumine terram, Pers. 3, 80: foribus miser oscula figit, kisses, Lucr. 4, 1179: oscula dulcia, Verg. A. 1, 687: sedem Cumis, to fix his abode, Juv. 3, 2: domos, Tac. A. 13, 54.—**B.** Transf., to fix by piercing through, to transfuse, pierce (cf. configo, II.): hunc intorto figit telo, Verg. A. 10, 382: hunc jaculo acuto, Ov. M. 10, 131: hostes telis, Auct. B. Alex. 30 fin.: fixisse puellas gestit (Cupido), Tib. 2, 1, 71: cervos, Verg. E. 2, 29: dammas, id. G. 1, 308; id. A. 5, 515; Sil. 1, 305: cutem (clavi), Sen. Prov. 3: olivi per galeam fixo stetit hasta cerebro, Verg. A. 12, 537: aprum, Juv. 1, 23: figar a sagitta, Ov. H. 16, 278: vulnus, to inflict, Mart. 1, 61, 4.

II. Trop. A. To fix, fasten, direct. **1.** With in and abl.: ego omnia mea studia, omnem operam, curam, industriam, cogi

tationem, mentem denique omnem in Milonis consulatu fixi et locavi, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 3.—**2.** With *in* and *acc.* (rare): fixus in silentium, Tac. A. 6, 50.—**3.** In other constructions: beneficium, quemadmodum dicitur, trabali clavo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 53: nostras intra te fuge querelas, Juv. 9, 94: penitus hoc se malum fixit, Sen. Tranq. 15: nequitiae fuge modum tuae, Hor. C. 3, 15, 2.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B.) Of speech, to *sting*; *taunt*, rally a person: aliquem maledictis, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 93: adversarios, id. Or. 26, 89.—Hence, **fixus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *fixed*, *fast*, *immovable*. **A.** Lit. (very rare): illud maneat et fixum sit, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 25: inque tuis nunc Fixa pedum pono pressis vestigia signis, i. e. *firmly fixed in*, Lucr. 3, 4; cf. in the foll.: astra, *the fixed stars*, Manil. 2, 35; so, flammae, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 15.—Far more freq., **B.** Trop.: vestigia (integritatis) non pressa leviter, sed fixa ad memoriam illius provinciae sempiternam, Cic. Sest. 5, 13: non ita fixum, ut convelli non liceret, id. Clu. 45, 126: fixum et statutum, id. Mur. 30, 63; cf.: consilium fixum, id. Att. 6, 14, 2: animo fixum immotumque sedere, ne, etc., Verg. A. 4, 15: fixum est, with a *subi.-clause*, it is *fixed*, *determined*, Sil. 2, 364; 3, 114: decretum stabile, fixum, ratum, Cic. Ac. 2, 9, 27; cf.: ratum, fixum, firmum, *permanent*, id. ib. 2, 46, 141: illud fixum in animis vestris tenetote, *fixed*, *impressed*, id. Balb. 28, 64: quae perpetuo animo meo fixa manebunt, Lepid. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 3.—**Adv.** **fixe**, *fixedly* (late Lat.): ubi tenacius habitabit et fixius, Aug. Ep. 6 fin.

figulāris, e, *adj.* [figulus], *of or belonging to a potter, potter's*: rota, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 35: creta, *potter's clay*, Col. 8, 2, 3; 6, 17, 6; Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 47.

figulārius, *kerameús*, Gloss. Lat. Gr. **figulātio**, ónis, *f.* [figulo], *a forming, fashioning* (post-class.): carnis, Tert. Anim. 25; id. Resurr. Carn. 5.

figulátor, *faber, kerameús*, Gloss. Vet.

***Figulātus**, a, um, *adj.* [2 Figulus], *made a Figulus of*, Asin. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 32 Spald. N. cr.; cf. 2 Fimbriatus.

figulinus, a, um, *v. figlinus*.

figulo, ávi, átum, 1, *v. a.* [figulus], *to form, fashion* (post-class.): figulat ita hominem Demiurgus, Tert. adv. Val. 24: corpus hoc nostrum de limo figulatum, id. Carn. Chr. 9.

1. figulus, i, m. [v. fingo], *a potter*, Varr. R. R. 3, 15, 2; Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 159: Col. 11, 1, 9; Inscr. Orell. 4190: sigillator (= sigillorum fictor), *a seal-maker*, ib. 4191: vas figuli, Vulg. Ps. 2, 9 al.—Poet. of the builders of the brick walls of Babylon: a figulis munita urbs, Juv. 10, 171.

2. Figulus, i, m., *a Roman surname in the gens Marcia and Nigidia*. So esp. P. Nigidius Figulus, *a learned contemporary of Cicero*, Cic. Univ. 1; id. Fam. 4, 13; Suet. Aug. 94.—Marcus Figulus, Cic. Att. 1, 2; id. Leg. 2, 25; Sall. C. 17.

Figura, ae, *f.* [v. fingo], *a form, shape, figure* (syn.: forma, species; tropus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35; cf.: hominum, vel etiam ceterarum animantium forma et figura, id. de Or. 3, 45, 179; and: quae figura, quae species humanā potest esse pulchrior? ... Quod si omnium animantium formam vincit hominis figura, deus autem animans est: ea figura profecto est, quae pulcherrima sit omnium, etc., id. N. D. 1, 18, 47 sq.; with this cf.: esse aliquam humanam specie et figura, qui, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 22, 63; Liv. 29, 17, 11: uri sunt specie et colore et figura tauri, Caes. B. G. 6, 28, 1: gemina tauri juvenisque, *the Minotaur*, Ov. M. 8, 169: Himera in muliebrem figuram habitumque formata, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87; cf.: figura et lineamenta hospitae, id. ib. 36, § 89: conformatio quaedam et figura totius oris et corporis, id. de Or. 1, 25, 114: pulmonum vis et figura, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: formae figura, id. N. D. 1, 32, 90: formae servare figuram, Lucr. 4, 69: navium figura (shortly before: navium species), Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 2: lapidis, Ov. M. 3, 399: doliorum, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90: lenticu-

lae dimidia, id. 27, 12, 98, § 124: quadrigula grani, id. 13, 22, 38, § 118: triquetra, id. 3, 16, 20, § 121: rotunditatis aut proceritatis, id. 13, 4, 9, § 49 et saep.—**2.** Concr., *a sketch, figure, drawing* (lat. Lat.): figurae quae σχήματα vocant, Gell. 1, 20, 1; 2, 21, 10: κύβος est figura ex omni latere quadrata, id. 1, 20, 4.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In the lang. of the Epicurean philosophy applied to the atoms or molecular parts of bodies: caelestem fulminis ignem Subtilem magis e parvis constare figuris, Lucr. 2, 385; 2, 682 sq.; 778; 3, 190 al.; cf.: illas figuras Epicuri, quas e summis corporibus dicit effluere, Quint. 10, 2, 15 Spald.—**2.** Poet., *a form, shade, phantom of the dead*: in somnis, cum saepe figuras Contulmur miras simulacraque luce carentum, Lucr. 4, 34: morte obita quales fama est volitare figuras, Verg. A. 10, 641: CVM VITA FVNCTVS IVNGAR TIS (i. e. *tu*) VMBRA FIGVRIS, Inscr. Orell. 4847.—**II.** Trop., *quality, kind, form, species, nature, manner*. **A.** In gen.: de figura vocis satis dictum est, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 25: majus et minus et aequae magnitudinis ex vi et ex numero et ex figura negotii consideratur, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 41: figura orationis plenioris et tenuioris, id. de Or. 3, 55, 212; cf.: suam quandam expressit quasi formam figuramque dicendi, id. ib. 2, 23, 95: occurrunt animo pereundi mille figurae, *kinds*, Ov. H. 10, 81: edidit innumeras species, partimque figuras retulit antiquas, etc., id. M. 1, 436; cf.: capiendi figurae (for which, shortly after: species capiendi), Dig. 39, 6, 31: conditionis, ib. 35, 2, 30.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Gram. t. t., *form of a word, inflection*: alia nomina, quod quinque habent figuras, habere quinque casus, Varr. L. L. 9, § 52; cf.: non debuisse ex singulis vocibus ternas vocabulorum figuras fieri, ut albus, alba, album, id. ib. 9, § 55: quaedam (verba) tertiae demum personae figura dicuntur, ut licet, piget, Quint. 1, 4, 29; 8, 2, 15 Spald.—**2.** Rhet. t. t., *a figure of speech, σχήμα*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53 sq.; id. Or. 39 sq.; Quint. 9, 1 sq. et saep.—**B.** Esp., *one which contains hints or allusions*, Suet. Vesp. 13; id. Dom. 10; cf. Quint. 9, 2, 82.

figuralitas, átis, *f.* [figura], *a figurative mode of speaking* (late Lat.): Fulg. de Contin. Verg. med. p. 147 Munk.

figuraliter, *adv.* [id.], *figuratively* (post-class.), Tert. Testim. Anim. 2; Sid. Ep. 8, 14 med.

figuratē, *adv.*, *figuratively*, v. figuro, *P. a. fin.*

figuratīcius, a, um, *adj.* [figura], = figurativus (very rare): quatenus a figuraticis transirent ad veritatem, Primas in Epist. ad Hebr. c. 10.

figuratō, ónis, *f.* [figuro] (post-Aug.).

I. *A forming, fashioning; shape, form, figure*: nervi hic teretes, illic lati, ut in uno quoque poscit figuratio, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 217: zona duodecim signis conformata exprimit depictam a natura figurationem, Vitruv. 9, 4: Apollinis, App. Dogm. Plat. 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Imagination, fancy*: si spei figuratione tardius cadit, Quint. Decl. 12, 27; vanae, id. ib. 6, 4.—**B.** *Form of a word* (diurnare) ex ea figuratione est, quae dicimus perennare, Gell. 17, 2, 16.—**C.** *Figurative mode of speaking*: quisquam illorum his figurationibus uteretur, quae Graeci schemata vocant? Fronto, Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2; Lact. 1, 11, 24; 30.

figuratīvus, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to the figurative mode of speaking, figurative* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Varr. 8, 31.—Hence,

II. Subst.: **figurativa**, ae, *f.*, *figurative mode of speaking*, Myth. Vatic. Fab. 127 ap. Mai. Auct. Class. 1, 3, p. 46.

figuratō, *adv.*, v. figuro, *P. a. fin.*

figuratōr, óris, *m.* [figuro], *one who forms or fashions* (post-class.), Arn. 6, 196.

figuratūs, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. figuro.

figuro, ávi, átum, 1, *v. a.* [figura], *to form, fashion, shape* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: mundum ea forma figuravit, qua una omnes reliquae formae concluduntur, Cic. Univ. 6: aes in habitum statuatur, Sen. Ep. 65: medullas in lapidis naturam, Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 161: caseos, id. 16, 38, 72, § 181: barbam peregrina ratione, Petr. 102.—**Abstr.**, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110.—**II.** Trop.

A. In gen.: voces lingua, *to pronounce, utter*, Lucr. 4, 550; cf. id. 2, 413: os tenebrum pueri balbumque poeta figurat, *forms, trains*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 126: dum tempora nostra figurat, *represents*, Prud. Psych. 66.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To imagine, fancy, picture*: qui in crepidine videtur Marium in sella figuravit, Sen. Contr. 3, 17 med.: quales ad bella excitanda exeunt Furiae, talem nobis iram figuremus, Sen. Ira. 2, 35 med.: inanes species anxio animo, Curt. 7, 1 fin.—**2.** In rhet. lang., *to adorn with figures*: tam translatis verbis quam propriis figuratur oratio, Quint. 9, 1, 9: plurima mutatione figuramus, id. 10, 1, 12.—**Abstr.**: affectus efficaciter movit, figurabat egregie, Sen. Contr. 3 praef.—Hence, **figuratūs**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *formed, fashioned, shaped*: boum ipsa terga declarant non esse se ad onus accipiendum figurata, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: (hominis) ita figuratum corpus, id. Fin. 5, 12, 34: signum in modum Liburnae figuratum, Tac. G. 9: venter ei, qui a periculo tutus est, reddit mollia, figurata, *well-formed stools*, Cels. 2, 3, 2, 8 med.—Of a word, *derived*: dicatur a Graeca voce figurata esse, Gai. Inst. 3, 93 fin.—**B.** Trop., of speech, *figurative* (not in Cic., but very freq. in Quint.): oratio σχηματισμένη, id. est figurata (opp. ἀσχηματιστος, figuris carens), Quint. 9, 1, 13; cf. id. 8, 3, 59: verba, id. 8, 1, 1; 9, 2, 7: controversiae, id. 9, 2, 65; 88; 9, 1, 14.—**Adv.** (acc. to B.), *figuratively*; in two forms: **figuratō**, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 14 al.: **figuratē**, Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 6: figuratius, Sid. Ep. 5, 8.

* **filatim**, *adv.* [filum], *thread by thread*: filatim distrahere, Lucr. 2, 831.

filectum, i, n., v. filectum.

filia, ae (*gen.* filiāi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 16 al.; *dat.* and *abl. plur.* filiabus, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 733 P.; Liv. 24, 26, 2; Sen. Q. N. 1, 17 fin.; Inscr. Grut. 750, 6; August. C. D. 3, 5; 15, 23; Dig. 30, 15, § 1; 40, 12, 3, § 2; cf. Plin. ap. Charis. p. 103 fin. P.; and filiiis, Enn. ap. Prisc. l. l.; Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 61; id. Poen. 5, 3, 9; Front. Strat. 4, 3, 5; Liv. 38, 57, 2 Drak.; Just. 7, 3, 3; Auct. B. Alex. 33, 2; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 22), *f.* [filius], *a daughter*: tua reconcilietur uxor, mea necetur filia, Enn. ap. Ruf. § 37 (Trag. v. 267 ed. Vahl): Numae Pompilii nepos ex filia rex a populo est Ancus Marcius constitutus, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: o matre pulchra filia pulchrior, Hor. C. 1, 16, 1.—In apposition: cum Decimus quidam Verginius virginem filiam ... in foro sua manu interemisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: virgo, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 20; Quint. 9, 2, 70: eam quae nobis adoptione filiae loco esse cooperit, Gai. Inst. 1, 59.—**A.** In partic.: filia familias, or in one word, filiafamilias, v. familia.—**B.** Transf., *female offspring, offshoot* (poet.): Pontica pinus, Silvae filia nobilis, Hor. C. 1, 14, 12; Mart. 14, 90: filiae Piceae porcae, id. 13, 35: Massilia Graium filia, Paul. Nol. Carn. 21, 305.

filialis, e, *adj.* [filius], *filial*: amor, August. Serm. 2.

* **filiaſter**, tri, m., = privignus, *a stepson*, Inscr. Orell. 2617 al.; cf. the foll. art.

* **filiastra**, ae, *f.*, = privigna, *a stepdaughter*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 202; 503 al.; cf. the prec. art.

filicātus (felice-), a, um, *adj.* [filix], *adorned with fern*: paterae, i. e. *on which fern-leaves are engraved*, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 11; so, lances, id. Att. 6, 1, 13.

filicina, ae, *a plant, also called radio-lus*, App. Herb. 83.

* **filicones** (al. filicones), mali et nullius usus, a felice dicti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 86, 10 Māll. N. cr.

filectum or **filectum**, i, n. [filix], *a place abounding in ferns*, Col. 2, 2, 8; Pall. 9, 3.

filicula (felice-), ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a plant, also called polypodium, rock-fern, polypody*, Plin. 26, 8, 37, § 58; Cato, R. R. 158, 1; Col. 6, 27, 11; Cels. 2, 12.

filietas, átis, *f.* [filius], *sonship, the descent of the son from the father* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 14; Hier. in Did. de Spir. 31 init.

filio-la, ae, *f. dim.* [filia], *a little daughter*. **I.** Lit.: educare aliquam pro filiola

sua, Plant. Cist. 2, 3, 29: L. Paullus filiolam suam Tertium animadvertit tristiculam, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103; Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 13; id. Rud. prol. 39; M. Aurel. in Fronto, Ep. 5, 53 ed. Mai.; Juv. 6, 241: quoniam mihi videris hanc scientiam juris tamquam filio- lam osculari tuam, Cic. Mur. 10, 23.—**II.** Transf., sarcastically of an effeminate person: duce filiola Curionis, i. e. C. Curione C. F., Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5.—Poet., of the let- ters of Cadmus: Cadmi filiolarum atricolores, Aus. Ep. 7, 25.

filiolus, i, m. dim. [filius], a little son: filiole me auctum scito salva Terentia, Cic. Att. 1, 2, 1; Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 96; id. Truc. 2, 8, 10; 4, 3, 31; Juv. 6, 390 al.

filius, ii (voc. filie, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 741 P., dat. plur. filiabus, Inscr. Grut. 553, 8; 554, 4, like *duvvs* from *deus*), m. [root *fev-o*, to give birth to (*fe-o*), whence: fecundus, femina, felix, etc., lit., he who is born], a son (syn. plur.: nati, liberi). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: Marci filius, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 15, 58 (Ann. v. 306 Vahl.); id. Rep. 2, 19; id. Lael. 1, 3: Venus et remisso filius arcu, i. e. Cupido, Hor. C. 3, 27, 68 et saep.—**B.** In partic.: filius familias, or, in one word, filiusfamilias, v. familia.—**II.** Transf. **A.** With terra, fortuna, etc.: terrae filius, a son of mother earth, i. e. a man of unknown origin (opp.: nobilis, honesto genere natus): et huic terrae filio nescio cui committere epistolam tantis de rebus non audeo, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 4; id. Fam. 7, 9, 3; Pers. 6, 69; cf.: Saturnum Caeli filium dictum, quod soleamus eos, quorum virtutem miremur aut repentinum adve- nirent, de caelo cecidisse dicere: terrae autem, quos ignotis parentibus natos terrae filios nominemus, Lact. 1, 11: fortunae filius, a child of fortune, fortune's favorite (Gr. *τῆς τύχης*), Hor. S. 2, 6, 49; called also: gal- linae albae filius, Juv. 13, 141: Celtiberiae filius, i. e. an inhabitant of Celtiberia, a Celtiberian, Cat. 37, 18.—**B.** Filii, in gen., children: *Συνεγγεμένους* jungit et diversos sexus, ut cum marem feminamque filios dicimus, Quint. 9, 3, 63; Cic. ad Brut. 1, 12, 2; Gell. 12, 1, 21; cf. *sing.*: ut condemnaretur filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 90.—**2.** Descend- ants: natura docet parentes pios, filiorum appellatione omnes, qui ex nobis descendunt, contineri: nec enim dulciore nomine possumus nepotes nostros, quam filii, appel- lare, Dig. 50, 16, 220, § 3.—**C.** Of animals, Col. 6, 37, 4.

filix (felix), Paul. ex Fest. p. 86 Müll. *N. cr.*, i, f., fern, *πέρσις*. **I.** Lit., Plin. 27, 9, 55, § 78; 17, 4, 3, § 29; Verg. G. 2, 189, § 3, 297; Hor. S. 1, 3, 37; Col. 2, 2, 13.—**II.** Transf., the hair of the pubes, Pers. 4, 41.

filum, i, n. (also filus, i, m., acc. to Arn. 1, 36 dub., plur. *heterocl.*, fili, Luc. 6, 460) [for *figlum*, v. figo], a thread of any thing woven (of linen or woollen cloth, a cobweb, etc.). **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 113 Müll.; Enn. ap. Non. 116, 6 (Ann. v. 259 ed. Vahl.); Verg. A. 6, 30; Ov. A. 3, 445; id. M. 4, 36; Mart. 6, 3, 5; Cels. 7, 16: lumen candelae cu- jus tempero filum, *wick*, Juv. 3, 287: tenuia aranei, a web, Lucr. 3, 383: tinea, Ov. M. 15, 372.—Poet., of the thread of life spun by the Fates: sororum fila trium, Hor. C. 2, 3, 16; Verg. A. 10, 815; Ov. M. 2, 654; id. Tr. 5, 10, 45; Sil. 4, 28; Mart. 10, 5, 10 al.—Prov.: pendere filo (tenui), to hang by a thread, for to be in great danger: hac noctu filo pendebit Etruria tota, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4, § 18 (Ann. v. 153 ed. Vahl.): omnia sunt hominum tenui pendencia filo, Ov. P. 4, 3, 35; Val. Max. 6, 4, 1.—**2.** In partic., the fillet of wool wound round the upper part of the flamen's cap, similar to the *στέμνα* of the Greeks; hence, in gen., a priest's fil- let: *ἈΡΙΟΥΛΩΝ*, filum, quo flamines velatum apicem gerunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.: legatus capite velato filo (lanae velamen est), Audi, Jupiter, inquit, etc., Liv. 1, 32, 6: filo velatus, Tib. 1, 5, 15.—**B.** Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** Of any thing slender and drawn out like a thread, a string, cord, filament, fibre: tractat inauratae consona fila lyrae, the strings, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 60; so, lyrae, id. M. 6, 118: so- nantia, id. ib. 10, 89: croci, i. e. the stamen, id. F. 1, 342: foliorum exillitas usque in fila at- tenuata, Plin. 21, 6, 16, § 30; 11, 15, 15, § 39.

—**2.** Plur., shreds, slices, remnants: fila selectivi porri, Juv. 14, 133: porris fila re- secta suis, Mart. 11, 52: fila Tarentini gra- viter redolentia porri edisti, id. 13, 18.—**3.** I. q. crassitudo, the density, compact- ness, compact shape, or, in gen., contour, form, shape of an object: forma quoque hinc solis debet flumque videri, Lucr. 5, 571, v. Lachm. ad h. 1; cf. id. 5, 581; 2, 341; 4, 88: mulieris, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 15: corporis, Varr. L. L. 10, § 4 Müll.; Gell. 1, 9, 2; Amm. 14, 11, 28: forma atque filo virginali, id. 14, 4, 2: ingeniosus est et bono filo, Petr. 46.—**II.** Trop. (cf. the preced. no.), of speech, texture, sort, quality, nature, style (class.): ego hospiti veteri et amico munusculum mittere (volui) levidense, crasso filo, cujusmodi ipsius solent esse munera, i. e. of coarse texture, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 2; cf.: argumentandi tenue filum, id. Or. 36, 124: tenui deducta poemata filo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 225; cf.: gracili connectere carmina filo, Col. poet. 10, 227: paulo ube- riore filo, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 93: orationis, id. ib. 3, 26, 103: aliud quoddam filum oratio- nis tuae (= oratio uberior), id. Lael. 7, 25.

1. fimbria, v. fimbriae fin.

2. Fimbria, ae, m. [fimbriae]. **I.** A Roman surname in the gens Flavia. **A.** C. Flavius Fimbria, consul A. U. C. 650; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 181; id. Planc. 21, 52; id. de Or. 2, 22, 91.—**B.** Another of the same name, an enemy of M. Crassus, Cic. Brut. 66, 233; id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33.—**II.** Deriv.: **Fimbriatus**, a, um, adj.: seditio, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 215, 32.

fimbriae, arum, f. [cf.: fibra, filum], fibres, threads, shreds, fibrous part, fringe (for syn. cf.: limbus, abra, instita, patagi- um): antiqui *fimbriam* dicebant extremum, a quo in sagis fimbriae et in jecore extre- mum fibra, Varr. L. L. 5, § 79 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. *fibre*, p. 90 Müll.: si quis in febre aut acuto morbo... in veste floccos legit fimbriasve diducit, Cels. 2, 6; so Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171; App. M. 11, p. 258: madentes cincinnorum fimbriae, i. e. the outer curled ends, *Cic. Pis. 11, 25: mappa latit clavia, fimbriis hinc atque illic penden- tibus, Petr. 32.—*Sing.* (late Lat.), a border, fringe: vestimentis, Vulg. Matt. 9, 20; 14, 36 al.

1. fimbriatus, a, um, adj. [fimbriae], fibrous, fringed (post-Aug.): folia, Plin. 21, 15, 55, § 92: capillus (millii), id. 13, 7, 10, § 53: usus est lato clavo ad manus fimbriato, Suet. Caes. 45: flagrum, App. M. 8, p. 214.

2. Fimbriatus, a, um, adj. [Fim- bria], made a Fimbria of, Asin. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 32 Spald. *N. cr.*; cf. Figulatus.

fimētum, i, n. [fimus], a dung-hill, Plin. 10, 54, 75, § 153; 17, 9, 8, § 57; 24, 19, 110, § 171.

fimus, i (also **fimum**, i, n., Plin. 28, 17, 70, § 234 sp.; 29, 5, 32, § 101; 30, 9, 23, § 76; Lact. Opif. D. 11, 20: *fimo, abl. fem.*, Apul. Met. 7, p. 200 *fin.*), m. [Sansk. *dhū- mas*, smoke; *dhū*-lis, dust; cf. Gr. *θυμω*, *θυμα*, *θύος*; Lat. sub-fio, sub-fimen; Germ. *Dunst*; Engl. *dust*], that which fertilizes or manures, dung, ordure, excrement (only in the *sing.*, Diom. p. 314 P.; for syn. cf.: stercore, merda, quisquiliae). **I.** Lit., Verg. G. 1, 80; Col. 2, 14, 4; 3, 11, 4; Plin. 28, 17, 71, § 235; 30, 9, 23, § 76: caballinus, id. 29, 5, 32, § 102; Liv. 38, 18, 4: fimo si quis aliquem perfuderit, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 13.—**II.** Poet. transf. for lutum, dirt, mire, Verg. A. 5, 333 and 358.

finalis, e, adj. [finis] (post-class.). **I.** Of or relating to boundaries: quaestiones, Dig. 10, 1, 11; 47, 21, 3; Sid. Ep. 8, 14.—**II.** Of or relating to the end, final: horizon, id. est finalis circulus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 5: beatitudo, Aug. Civ. D. 19, 4 *fin.*: causa, Don. Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 18.—**Adv.** **fi- naliter**, at last, to the very end (late Lat.), Cassiod. Amic. 19, 3; Ven. Fort. Vit. Mau- teil. 25.

finalitas, atis, f. [finalis], the being last, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 120; Eutyth. Disc. Conj. proem. 2143 P.

findo, fidi, fissum, 3, v. a. [root Sanscr. *bhid*, to cleave; Germ. *beissen*; Engl. *bite*], to cleave, split, part, separate, divide (class.; cf.: scindo, seco, caedo). **I.** Lit.: hoc

enim quasi rostro finditur Fibrenus et di- visus aequaliter in duas partes latera haec alluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6; cf.: inimicam fin- dit rostris hanc terram, Verg. A. 10, 295: patrios findere sarculo agros, Hor. C. 1, 1, 11: terras vomere, Ov. A. A. 2, 671: mare carinā, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 35: Assaraci tellus, quam... Findunt Scamandri flumina, Hor. Epod. 13, 14: huius sibi findit Canis aesti- fer arva, Verg. G. 2, 353; cf.: arentes cum findit Sirius agros, Tib. 1, 7, 21: rubra Cani- cula findet Statuas, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39: os, Cels. 8, 4 *med.*; cf. id. 8, 3 *fin.*: specularis lapis finditur in quamlibet tenues crustas, Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 160; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 21: hic lo- cus est, partes ubi se via findit in ambas, Verg. A. 6, 540; id. G. 2, 78; Ov. M. 4, 65.—

b. In part. perf.: fissa ferarum ungula, Lucr. 4, 680: ungulae equi, Suet. Caes. 61: lingua in partes duas, Ov. M. 4, 585: lignum, Verg. A. 9, 413: ferulae, Cels. 8, 10; cf. id. 8, 3 *fin.*—**B.** Mid., to split, burst (poet. and very rare): turgescit bilis: findor, I am ready to burst with rage, Pers. 3, 8: cor meum et cerebrum finditur, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 4, 17: Marsis finduntur cantibus angues, Ov. Med. fac. 39.—**II.** Trop., to divide (poet. and very seldom): Idus sunt agen- dae, Qui dies mensem Veneris marinae Findit Aprilem, Hor. C. 4, 11, 16: fissa vo- luntas, Prud. Psych. 760.—Hence, **fissum**, i, n., a cleft, slit, fissure. **A.** In gen. (very rare): postquam implevisit fusti fissorum caput, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 7: ad ani fissa, Cels. 5, 20, 5.—**B.** Esp., in the lang. of augurs, of the divided liver: jecorum, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 118; cf.: fissum in extis, id. ib. 1, 10, 16; jecoris, id. N. D. 3, 6, 14: familiare et vitale, id. Div. 2, 13, 32.

gingibilis, e, adj. [gingo], imaginary, seeming (late Lat.): prae oculis scintilla- rum gingibilis visus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 104.

gingo, finxi, fictum, 3, v. a. [Sansk. *dih-*, *dēhmi*, smear; Gr. *διγν*, *διγγάνω*, touch; whence *figulus*, figura, etc.; prop., to handle]. **I.** Lit. **A.** To touch, handle, stroke, touch gently (rare): mulcere alternos, et corpora fingere lingua, Verg. A. 8, 634: saepe manus aegras manibus fingeat ami- cis, Ov. F. 5, 409.—**B.** Esp., to form, shape, fashion, frame, make (class.), whence also *figulus*: esse aliquam vim, quae finxerit, vel, ut tuo verbo utar, quae fabricata sit hominem, Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 87; cf.: ab aliquo deo ficti esse videantur, id. de Or. 1, 25, 115: fingere et construere nidos, build, id. ib. 2, 6, 23: favos, id. Off. 1, 44, 157: ut illa bestia fetum ederet informem, lambendo postea fingeret, etc., Gell. 17, 10, 3.—**C.** In partic. **1.** Of the plastic art, to form or fashion by art (in wax, clay, stone, etc.), to mould or model, as a statuary: quorum alterum fingere opinor e cera solitum esse, alterum esse pictorem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 30; cf.: in ceris aut fictilibus figuris, id. N. D. 1, 26, 71: similitudines ex argilla, Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 151; cf., sarcastically: hic hominulus, ex argilla et luto fictus Epicurus, Cic. Pis. 25, 59: pocula de humo, Ov. Tr. 2, 489: Alexander ab Apelle potissimum pingi et a Lysippo fingi volebat... qui neque pic- tam neque fictam imaginem suam passus est esse, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7; cf.: fin- gendi ars, of making statues, statuary, id. de Or. 3, 7, 26: corpora fingendo pingendove efficere, Quint. 5, 12, 21.—**2.** With the access. notion of arranging, adorning, etc., to set to rights, arrange; to adorn, dress, trim (poet. syn.: componere, excolere, or- nare): Bene cum laeta est (mulier), tersa, ornata, ficta est: infecta est tamen, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 4: cum se non finxerit ulli, Ov. R. Am. 341: isti ficti, compositi, crispi cin- cinni, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 32; cf.: canas fin- gere comas, Tib. 1, 2, 92: comas presso pollice, Prop. 3, 10 (4, 9), 14; Ov. A. A. 1, 306; Mart. 6, 57; cf.: comas auro, Stat. Th. 5, 228: crinem, Verg. A. 4, 148; cf. also Phaedr. 2, 2, 9: vitem putando, Verg. G. 2, 407 Forbig.—**3.** With the access. notion of untruth, to alter, change, for the purpose of dissembling: hi neque vultum fingere, neque interdum lacrimas tenere poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 4; cf.: vultus quoque ho- minum fingit scelus, i. e. makes men change countenance, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 14.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., to form, fashion, make: *Ly.* multa eveniunt homini quae

vult, quae nevolt. *Ph.* Mentire, gnate, nam sapiens quidem pol' ipse fingit fortunam sibi, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 84; cf. the vv. foll.: natura fingit homines et creat imitatores et narratores facetes, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: animos fingere, formare, id. Brut. 38, 142: cf.: moderari et fingere mentem ac voluntates, id. Leg. 3, 18, 40: ea quae nobis non possumus fingere, vultus, facies, sonus, id. de Or. 1, 28, 127: formam totius rei publicae velim mittas, ex qua me fingere possim, *regulate myself*, i. e. *proceed, act*, id. Att. 6, 3, 4; cf.: ad eorum (qui audiunt) arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt et accommodant, id. Or. 8, 24: ea (verba) nos sicut mollissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formamus et fingimus, id. de Or. 3, 45, 177; cf. also: arbitrio fingere, id. Brut. 79, 274: fortuna humana fingit artatque ut lubet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 54; cf.: vitam subito flecti fingique posse, *shaped, directed*, Cic. Sull. 28, 79; cf. id. ib. 25, 69: iure erat semper idem vultus, cum mentis, a qua is fingitur, nulla fieret mutatio, id. Tusc. 3, 15, 31; cf.: circumspexit amictus et finxit vultum, *composed*, Ov. M. 4, 318: lingua vocem immoderate profusam fingit et terminat, *forms*, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149; cf.: Peripateticorum institutis commodius fingeretur oratio, id. Brut. 31, 119: ego apud Matinae more modoque operosa parvus carmina fingo (like the Gr. *πλάττω*), *make, compose*, Hor. C. 4, 2, 32: carmina, id. Ep. 2, 1, 227; id. A. P. 331; 240: versus, id. ib. 382: poemata, Suet. Tit. 3: opprobria in quemvis, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 30.—**B.** In partic. **1.** With a double predicate, *to form, make* into something or in a certain manner: finxit te ipsa natura ad honestatem, gravitatem... ad omnes denique virtutes magnam hominem et excelsum, Cic. Mur. 29, 60: nec, si miserum fortuna Sinonem finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget, Verg. A. 2, 79: (illum) spissae nemorum comae fingent Aeolio carmine nobilem, Hor. C. 4, 3, 12: di bene fecerunt, inopis me quoque pusilli finxerunt animi, id. S. 1, 4, 18: timui, mea me finxisse minora putarer Dissimulatore opis propriae, *to have lessened*, i. e. *purposely disparaged* it, id. Ep. 1, 9, 8.—**2.** *To form by instruction, to instruct, teach, train*: idem mire finxit filium, i. e. *caused him to play his part*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 25; cf.: voce paterna Fingeris ad rectum, Hor. A. P. 367: fingitur artibus, id. C. 3, 6, 22: fingit equum tenera docilem cervicem magister Ire viam, qua monstret eques, id. Ep. 1, 2, 64.—**3.** *To form mentally or in speech, to represent in thought, to imagine, conceive, think, suppose; to sketch out*: fingite animis... fingite cogitatione imaginem huius conditionis meae, etc., Cic. Mil. 29, 79; cf.: omnia quae cogitatione nobismet ipsi possumus fingere, id. N. D. 3, 18, 47: fingere animo, id. de Sen. 12, 41; cf. also: animo et cogitatione, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: ex sua natura ceteros, *to conceive of*, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: quid magis exercitum dici aut fingi potest? id. Mil. 2, 5: maleficium, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116: tu, stultia, deos, tu fingis inania vera, Prop. 3, 20 (4, 19), 5: qui utilitatem causa fingunt amicitias, *suppose*, Cic. Lael. 14, 51: principatum sibi ipse opinionis errore finxerat, *had imagined to himself*, id. Off. 1, 8, 26: in summo oratore fingendo, *in representing, sketching out*, id. Or. 2, 7: finge tamen te improbum, Juv. 6, 72.—**(β)** With double acc.: quod si qui me astutiorum fingit, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 6: Tiresiam sapientem fingunt poetae... at vero Polyphemum Homerum immanem finxit, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 115.—**(γ)** With an object clause, and in pass., with a subject clause: finge, aliquem nunc fieri sapientem, nondum esse, *suppose*, Cic. A. 2, 36, 117: finge solum natum nothum, Quint. 3, 6, 100.—Ellipt.: interfecti aliqui sunt; finge a nobis, *assume, grant*, Liv. 39, 37, 11: fingamus Alexandrum dari nobis, Quint. 1, 1, 24: non omnia corpora fingunt in medium niti, Lucr. 1, 1083; cf. id. 2, 175: qui naufragus fingitur se suspendisse, Quint. 8, 5, 22: qui suos artus morsu lacerasset, fingitur in scholis supra se cubasse, id. 8, 2, 20.—**b.** Pregn., with the access. notion of creating by thinking, *to contrive, devise, invent, feign* something (esp. untrue): argento comparando fingere fallaciam, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 2; 4: fallacias, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 22: fallaciam, id. And. 1, 3, 15; cf.: nonne ad senem aliquam fabri-

cam fingit? id. Heaut. 3, 2, 34: fingit causas, ne det, sedulo, id. Eun. 1, 2, 58: falsas causas ad discordiam, id. Hec. 4, 4, 71: si mihi aliquam (rem publicam), ut apud Platonem Socrates, ipse finxero, Cic. Rep. 2, 1 fin.; cf. id. ib. 2, 11: ex eventis fingere, id. Fam. 6, 6, 4: (crimina) in istum fingere, id. Verr. 1, 5, 15: ea quae sunt in usu vitaeque communi, non ea, quae finguntur aut optantur, id. Lael. 5, 18: in faciem moresque meos nova crimina fingis, Ov. H. 12, 177: fingere qui non visa potest, commissa tacere Qui nequit, Hor. S. 1, 4, 84: quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere, id. Ep. 1, 15, 30: finguntur et testamenta, Quint. 7, 4, 39: nemo dolorem fingit in hoc casu, Juv. 13, 132: qui sub obtentu monitum deorum scientes eos fingunt, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 2, 6.—With double acc.: bonos se ac liberales, Sen. Ben. 4, 17, 3.—With inf.: ignorare fingit, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 306.—Hence, **factus**, a, um, *P. a. feigned, fictitious, false*: in amicitia nihil factum est, nihil simulatum, Cic. Lael. 8, 26; cf. id. ib. 18, 65: ficto officio et simulata sedulitate conjunctus, id. Caecin. 5, 14: in re ficta (opp. in vera), id. Lael. 7, 24: falsum est id totum neque solum factum, sed etiam imperite absurdeque factum, id. Rep. 2, 15: commenticii et ficti dii, id. N. D. 2, 28, 70: fabula, id. Off. 3, 9, 39: in rebus fictis et adumbratis, id. Lael. 26, 97: amor, Lucr. 4, 1192: gemitus, Ov. M. 6, 565: cunctatio, Tac. A. 1, 46: ficto pectore fatur, Verg. A. 2, 107.—Poet. and in post-Aug. prose also, of persons: pro bene sano Ac non incauto factum astutumque vocamus, *dissembling, false*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 62: alii factum (eum), ingratum, immemorem loquuntur, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 3; but: ficta pellice plorat, *imaginary*, Juv. 6, 272.—Poet., subst.: **factum**, i, n., *deception, fiction*: ficti praeque tenax, Verg. A. 4, 188: jam consumperat omnem Materiam ficti, Ov. M. 9, 767.—**Adverb.**: factumque in colla minatus, Crura subit, Stat. Th. 6, 876.—**Adv.**: **facte**, *feignedly, fictitiously*: fecte et simulate quaestus causa insurrare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4; § 13: fecte reconciliata gratia, id. Fam. 3, 12, 4.

finiens, entis, v. finio, I. B.

finio, fvi or fi, itum, 4, v. a. [finis], *to limit, bound, enclose within boundaries* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: populi Romani imperium Rheum finire, Caes. B. G. 4, 16, 4: quo (jugo) Cappadocia finitur ab Armenia, Auct. B. Alex. 35, 5: Tmolus Sardinibus hinc, illinc parvis finitur Hypaepis, Ov. M. 11, 152: Vell. 2, 126, 3: rem res finire videtur (followed by terminare), Lucr. 1, 998: riparum clausas margine finit aquas, Ov. F. 2, 222: signum animo, Liv. 1, 18, 8: in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149.—**B.** In partic.: finiens orbis or circulus, *the horizon*: illi orbis, qui aspectum nostrum definiunt, qui a Graecis *ὁρίζοντες* nominantur, a nobis finientes rectissime nominari possunt, Cic. Div. 2, 44, 92: circulus, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17, 2.

II. Trop. **A.** *To set bounds to, restrain, check*: equidem illud ipsum non nimium probo, philosophum loqui de cupiditatibus finientis: an potest cupiditas finiri? Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27; cf.: cupiditates satietate, id. ib. 2, 20, 64: deliberativas miror a quibusdam sola utilitate finitas, Quint. 3, 8, 1.—**B.** For definitio, *to prescribe, determine, fix, appoint, assign*: sepulcris novis finivit modum, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: AD EAM REM RATIONE CVRSVS ANNVS SACERDOTES FINIVNT, id. ib. 2, 8, 20: spatia omnis temporis numero notium, Caes. B. G. 6, 18, 2; cf.: Hercyniae silvae latitudo novem dierum iter patet; non enim aliter finiri potest, i. e. *its extent cannot be described more accurately*, id. ib. 6, 25, 1; so too is to be explained the disputed passage: hoc autem sphaerae genus, in quo solis et lunae motus inessent... in illa sphaera solida non potuisse finiri, *this sort of (movable) celestial globe... could not be defined, marked out, on that solid globe* (of Thales), Cic. Rep. 1, 14: locum, in quo dimicaturi essent, Liv. 42, 47, 5: ut si finias equum, genus est animal, species mortale, etc., Quint. 7, 3, 3; cf.: rhetorice finitur varie, id. 2, 15, 1: sit nobis orator is, qui a M. Catone finitur, id. 12, 1, 1; 12, 3, 40.—**Pass. impers.**: de pecunia finitur, Ne major causa ludorum consumeretur quam, etc., Liv. 40, 44, 10.—**C.** To

put an end to, to finish, terminate: bellum, Caes. B. C. 3, 51, 3; Curt. 3, 1, 9; Tac. A. 15, 17; Just. 16, 2, 8; Vell. 2, 17, 1: prandia nigris moris, Hor. S. 2, 4, 23: graves labores morte, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115 (transl. from Eurip. *πόνον πεπαιμένον*): dolores morte, id. Fin. 1, 15, 49: tristitia vitaeque labores molli mero, Hor. C. 1, 7, 17: labores, id. ib. 3, 4, 39; id. S. 1, 1, 93: dolores, id. ib. 2, 3, 263: studia, id. Ep. 2, 2, 104: amores, id. C. 1, 19, 4: sitim, id. Ep. 2, 2, 146: honores aequo animo, Vell. 2, 33, 3: vitam mihi ense, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 49: vitam voluntariam morte, inedia, etc., Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 66; 8, 42, 64, § 157; so very rarely of a natural death: Valerianus in illo dedecore vitam finivit, Lact. Mort. Pers. 5, 6; cf. Tac. A. 1, 9; Sen. Ep. 66, 43: praecipitare te et finire, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 3, 3: (Burrus) impedito meatu spiritum finiebat, Tac. A. 14, 51: animam, Ov. M. 7, 591: (distinctiones) interest sermonem finiant an sensum, Quint. 11, 3, 37; cf.: ut verbum acuto sono finiant, *to pronounce with the accent on the last syllable*, id. 1, 5, 25.—**Pass.**, *to come to an end, close, be ended, terminate*: ut sententiae verbis finiantur, *end, close with verbs*, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191; cf.: nec solum componentur verba ratione, sed etiam finientur, id. Or. 49, 164: Latinum (verbum), quod o et n litteris finiretur, non repeiebant, Quint. 1, 5, 60; cf. id. 1, 6, 14.—**2.** In partic. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), *to come to an end, to cease*. **a.** *To finish speaking, draw to a close, end*: finierat Paean, Ov. M. 1, 566; 13, 123; 14, 441; cf.: finiturus eram, sed, etc., id. A. 1, 755: ut semel finiam, Quint. 1, 12, 6; 8, 3, 55; cf.: denique, ut semel finiam, id. 9, 4, 138; 5, 13, 3; 11, 3, 59.—**b.** *To come to one's end, to die*: sic fuit utilis finiri ipsi, Cic. poet. Tusc. 1, 48, 115: sic Tiberius finivit octavo et septuagesimo aetatis anno, Tac. A. 6, 50 fin.; for which, in pass.: qui morbo finiantur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 2: Seleucus quoque isdem ferme diebus finitur, Just. 27, 3, 12; cf.: finita Juliorum domo, *become extinct*, Tac. H. 1, 16.—Hence, **finitus**, a, um, *P. a.* In rhetor., of words, *that terminate properly, well-rounded, rhythmical*: et ipsi infracta et amputata loquuntur et eos vituperant, qui apta et finita pronuntiant, Cic. Or. 51, 170.—**Sup.**: finitissimus, Prisc. 1076 P.—**Adv.**: **finite**. ***1.** (Acc. to II. A.) *To a certain extent, within limits*: avarus erit, sed finite, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27.—***2.** (Acc. to II. B.) *Definitely, specifically*: referri oportere ad senatum aut infinite de re publica, aut de singulis rebus finite, Gell. 14, 7, 9.

finis, is (abl. regularly fine; fini, Lucr. 1, 978; also fine, ib. 976; and adverb. fini, ea fini, qua fini, Cato, R. R. 21, 3; 28, 2; 154; Gell. 1, 3, 30; 7, 3, 29; Dig. 16, 2, 19), m. (f. mostly ante- and post-class. and poet., and only in sing., Att., Caecil., Varr., Sisen., ap. Non. 205, 6 sq.; Lucr. 1, 107; 551; 555; 561 sq.; cf. Lachm. p. 43; Verg. A. 2, 554; 5, 328; 384; 12, 793 al.; rarely in class. prose, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55; id. Fam. 12, 1, 1; id. Att. 9, 10, 4; Liv. 4, 2, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.; 9, 26, 9; 22, 57, 5; Plin. 30, 10, 24, § 82; 33, 1, 1, § 3; 33, 6, 31, § 98 al.; plur. f. only Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 13; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 703) [for finis, root bhid-, fid-, v. findo; for the suffix, cf.: pa-nis, ig-nis, etc.], a boundary, limit, border, = terminus, ὅρος. **I.** Lit.: accessit propius et jam ingreditur intra finem ejus loci, quem oleae terminabant, etc., Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: fere ad extremum finem provinciae Galliae, Liv. 40, 16, 5; cf. id. 33, 37, 6: Philaenon arae, quem locum Aegyptum versus finem imperii habuere Carthaginienses, Sall. J. 19, 3: quem ad finem porrecta ac loca aperta pertinebant, cedentes (hostes) insequi, *as far as*, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 5: quibus venientibus ad finem legatio Venientum obvium fuit, Liv. 4, 53, 1; cf.: nulla legatio ad finem praesto fuerat, id. 38, 15, 10; 10, 35, 1: haud procul Argivorum fine positus castris, id. 28, 5, 5; cf. id. 35, 27, 9 Drak.—In plur.: vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 93: nec Mamilia lege singuli, sed ex his tres arbitri fines regemus, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55 (v. rego, I. B.): in finibus Lycaoniae, mihi litterae redditae sunt, id. Fam. 15, 1, 2: Q. Fabius Labeo arbiter Nolanis et Neapolitanis de finibus a senatu datus... fines

terminare, id. Off. 1, 10, 33; cf. SEX. ATILIVS INTER ATESTINOS ET VICETINOS FINIS TERMINOSQUE STATVI IVISIT, Inscr. Orell. 3110: fines proferre, propagare, Cic. Rep. 3, 12; id. Mur. 9, 22: inter eos fines, quos feci, Liv. 1, 18, 9: atque hominum finem Gades Calpenque secutus, Sil. 1, 141.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In plur., borders, and hence territory, land, country enclosed within boundaries: prope de finibus suis exercitus deducere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 60: per agrum Sequanorum iter in Santonum fines facere, qui non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 1; cf. si suas copias Aedui in fines Bellovacorum introduxerint, id. ib. 2, 5, 3: civitatum fines incolere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: ego his finibus ejectus sum, quos, etc., Sall. J. 14, 8: neque flumen neque mons erat, qui fines eorum discerneret, id. ib. 79, 3: Multum interest, alienos populare fines an tuos uri excindive videas, Liv. 23, 44, 2: veteres nullum animal sacrum in finibus suis esse patiebantur, sed abigebant ad fines deorum, quibus sacrum esset, where these gods were worshipped, Macr. S. 3, 7, 6.—**2.** Fine or fini alicujus rei, up to, as far as, a certain point (very rare): matresfamiliae de muro pectoris fine prominentes passis manibus obstabantur Romanos, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 47, 5 Oud. N. cr. (al. pectore nudo); so, fine inguinum ingrediuntur mare, Sall. H. Fragn. 3, 38 Gerl. (in Arus. Mess. p. 231 ed. Lind.): fine gentis vestem ritu succincta Dianae, Ov. M. 10, 536: per mare umbilici fine ingressi, Auct. B. Afr. 85, 1: amphoras nolito implere nimium ansarum infimarum fini, Cato. R. R. 113, 2: Asiam orientis fine a Macedonibus perdomitam, Justin. 30, 4.

II. Trop., a limit, bound: Crassus mihi visus est oratoris facultatem non illius artis terminis, sed ingenii sui finibus, immensis paene, describere, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214; cf. certos mihi fines terminosque constituam, extra quos egredi non possim, id. Quint. 10, 35: finem et modum transire, to go beyond all bounds and measure, id. Off. 1, 29, 102; cf. transcendere fines Juris, Lucr. 3, 60: modum aliqueum et finem orationis facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 48, § 118: est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines, Quos ultraque citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 106: intra Naturae fines vivere, id. ib. 50: (dixit) mulierem quinque pueros enixam... eumque esse finem multijugae hominum partitionis, Gell. 10, 2, 1: consulta, quibus sedecim stipendiorum finem expresserant, term., limit, Tac. A. 1, 78: his finibus luxuriam coercere, Gell. 2, 24, 15.—Hence, the starting-point in a race: Inde, ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes Prosiluere suis (of vessels), Verg. A. 5, 139.—**B.** Transf., like τέλος. **1.** An end: in hoc (aequo) iudicio uno denique falsae infamiae finis aliquid atque exitus reperitur, Cic. Clu. 3, 7: dicendi finem facere, id. Sest. 65, 136; cf. si placet, in hunc diem hactenus... finem disputandi facere, id. Rep. 2, 44 fin. scribendi, id. de Or. 2, 55, 224: maledictis, Ter. Heaut. prol. 34: injuriis, Caes. B. G. 1, 33, 1: vitae finem afferre alicui, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2; cf. quando finem habet motus, vivendi finem habet necesse est, id. Rep. 6, 25: finem judicariae controversiae constituere, id. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 5: oratio lecta ad eum finem, quem, etc., as far as, id. de Or. 1, 34, 154: ludus repertus, et longorum operum finis, Hor. A. P. 406: imperium sine fine, everlasting, Verg. A. 1, 279: pigetque actorum sine fine mihi, Ov. M. 2, 387: poscens sine fine oscula, id. ib. 4, 334 al.—Adverb.: ad eum finem, until that: amor bestiarum in educandis custodiendisque iis, quae procreaverunt, usque ad eum finem, dum possint se ipsa defendere, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 129: mansit in conditione usque ad eum finem, dum iudices reiecti sunt, id. Verr. 1, 6, 16: quem ad finem, till when? how long? quamdiu furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata iactabit audacia? id. Cat. 1, 1, 1: piratam vivum tenuisti: quem ad finem? dum cum imperio fuisti, id. Verr. 2, 5, 29, § 75; id. Mur. 5, 11; id. Fam. 9, 26, 1; cf. Lu. Sequere... In. Sequor: sed finem fore quem dicam nescio (i. e. sequendi), Plaut. Trin. prol. 2.—**B.** In partic. (a) The end of life, latter end, death (not till after the Aug. per.): comperit invidiam supremo fine domari, i. e. after death, Hor. Ep. 2, 11, 12: tu

ne quaesieris, quem mihi, quem tibi Finem di dederint, id. C. 1, 11, 2: nec quicquam jam de fine, si fata poscerent, recusans, Vell. 2, 123, 2; Sen. Ep. 30, 3; Val. Max. 3, 3, 4 ext.: Septem a Neronis fine menses sunt, Tac. H. 1, 37: Augusti, id. A. 1, 4, 1, 16; 2, 39: voluntarius, id. ib. 4, 19; 15, 63 et saep.—(β) The end, extremity of an ascending series, i. e. the highest point, greatest degree, summit: sentis credo, me jam diu, quod τέλος Graeci dicunt, id. dicere tum extremum, tum ultimum, tum summum: licebit etiam finem pro extremo aut ultimo dicere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26; cf. id. ib. 1, 4, 11; and: ad finem bonorum, quo referuntur et cuius causa sunt facienda omnia, the chief good, id. Leg. 1, 20, 52: fines bonorum et malorum, id. Fin. 1, 17, 55; hence the title of Cicero's treatise De Finibus, analog. to the Gr. περί τελών; cf. id. Att. 13, 21, 4, with ib. 19, 4: honorum populi finis est consulatus, id. Planc. 25, 60: quemque sperandi sibi, eundem bene dicendi finem proponerent, id. Tusc. 2, 1, 3: duodecim tabulae, finis aequi juris, Tac. A. 3, 27.—(γ) An end, purpose, aim, object (but an end subjectively regarded, as an intention, or design, is propositum, consilium, mens, etc.): omnes artes habere finem aliquem propositum, ad quem tendunt, Quint. 2, 17, 22: laudis et gloriae, id. 8, 3, 11: domus finis est usus, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138: officium ejus facultatis videtur esse, dicere apposite ad persuasionem: finis, persuadere dictione, id. Inv. 1, 5, 6; cf. id. 2, 61, 156; id. Part. Or. 4, 11; id. de Or. 1, 42, 188; 2, 34, 145; Quint. 2, 15, 6: quem finem vel quid summum et ultimum habeat rhetorice, id. ib. 38: vulgaris liberalitas referenda est ad illum Ennii finem, Nihil minus ipsi lucet, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 16, 52: ad finem vitae, Quint. 2, 17, 41: medicinae, id. ib. 25; 2, 21, 3.—(δ) An intention, design, end in view (very rare; cf. γ supra): quod ad eum finem memoravimus, ut, etc., Tac. A. 14, 64.—**2.** In rhet. lang., i. q. finitio et definitio, qs. an explanatory limiting, a definition, explanation (perh. not in Cic., but repeatedly in Quint.): dicantur argumenta ex finitione seu fine, Quint. 5, 10, 54: est frequentissimus finis, rhetorice esse vim persuadendi, id. 2, 15, 3; id. ib. 11 sq.; 4, 4, 3 Spald. N. cr.—**3.** In the later jurid. Lat., a measure, amount: placuit, ut fructus hypothecarum usuris compensaret, fini legitimae usurae, Dig. 20, 1, 1: finem pretii, deminueret vel excedere, ib. 21, 2, 66: ad finem peculii legata praestare, ib. 49, 17, 17.

finite, adv., v. finio P. a. fin.

finitimus or **finitimus**, a, um, adj. [finis; cf. maritimus], bordering upon, adjoining, neighboring (class.; syn.: vicinus, confinis, conterminus, contiguus, continens). **I.** Lit. **A.** Adj. (a) With dat.: sumus enim finitimi Atnatibus, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: Galli Belgis, Caes. B. G. 2, 2, 3: homines bellicosi locis patentibus, id. ib. 1, 10, 2: regnum Ariobarzanis vestris vectigalibus, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 2, 5: aeri mari, id. N. D. 2, 39, 101: latus Boreae, i. e. bordering upon the north, northern, Hor. C. 3, 24, 38.—(β) Absol.: Romanos ea loca finitimae provinciae adjungere, Caes. B. G. 3, 2 fin.: Marsi, Hor. Epod. 16, 3: bellum, Caes. B. C. 2, 38, 1; cf. Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 111: civitates, Liv. 1, 32, 2.—**B.** Subst.: finitimi, ōrum, m., neighbors: bella cum finitimis felicissime multa gessit, Cic. Rep. 2, 9; cf. finitimi ac vicini, id. Sull. 20, 58; id. de Imp. Pomp. 4, 9; Caes. B. G. 1, 2, 4; 1, 5, 4; 2, 16, 2 et saep.—**II.** Trop., bordering upon, adjoining, nearly related, like. (a) With dat.: unicuique virtuti finitimum vitium reperitur, ut audacia, quae fidentiae finitima est, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165; cf. id. de Or. 2, 44, 185: metus aegritudini, id. Tusc. 4, 30, 64: falsa veris, closely allied, id. Ac. 2, 21, 68: deterrimum genus optimo, id. Rep. 1, 42: consensus principum administrationi, id. ib. 1, 28: poeta oratori, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70; cf. historia huic generi, id. Or. 20, 66: Autronii nomen finitimum maxime est huius periculo et crimini, i. e. very closely connected with, id. Sull. 25, 71.—(β) Absol.: illa, quae propinqua videntur et finitima esse, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165: artium studiorumque quasi finitima vicinitas, id. Brut. 42, 156: finitimum malum, id. Rep. 1, 28.

finitio, ōnis, f. [finio] (post-Aug.). **I.** A

limiting, limit, boundary, Vitr. 2, 1 fin.; 5, 4 fin.; 8, 1.—**II.** A determining, assigning, viz., **A.** Lit., a division, part, Hyg. Astr. 1, 6 fin.—**B.** Trop. **1.** A definition, explanation (esp. freq. in Quint.): finitio est rei propositae propria et dilucida et breviter comprehensa verbis enunciatio, Quint. 7, 3, 2 sq.; 2, 15, 34; 3, 6, 49; 5, 10, 63 et saep.; Gell. 15, 9, 11.—**2.** A rule: illam quasi finitionem veluti quandam legem sanxerunt, eos tantum surculos posse coalescere, qui, etc., Col. 5, 11, 12.—**III.** An end; esp., **A.** The end of life, death, Inscr. Grut. 810, 10: FATH, Inscr. Orell. 4776.—**B.** Completeness: progressum esse ad hanc finitionem, Vitr. 2, 1, 8.

finitivus, a, um, adj. [finio] (post-Aug.), rhet. and gram. t. t. **I.** In rhetoric, defining, explaining: status, Quint. 3, 6, 5; 26: causa, id. 7, 3, 26.—**II.** In gram. **A.** Modus, definite, i. e. the indicative, Diom. p. 328 P.—**B.** Final: litterae, Mart. Cap. 3, § 240: quaestio, id. 5, § 466.

finitor, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** One who determines boundaries, a surveyor (syn.: decempeator, metator): quaestori permittant, finitorem mittant: ratum sit, quod finitor uni illi, a quo missus erit, reuntiaverit, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 34; 2, 17, 45; 2, 20, 53; Non. 1, 37.—Comically: ejus (argumenti) nunc regiones, limites, confinia Determinabo: ei rei ego sum factus finitor, Plaut. Poen. prol. 49.—**B.** Transf.: circulus, the horizon, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17; 2; Lucr. 9, 496.—**II.** One who ends: o cunctis finitor maxime rerum (Pluto), Stat. Th. 8, 81.

finitus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from finio.

fio, fieri, v. facio init.

fircus, i, m., v. hircus init.

firmamen, ōnis, n. [firmo], poet. for firmamentum, a prop, support: trunci, Ov. M. 10, 491; Sen. Herc. Fur. 1251.

firmamentum, i, n. [id.], a strengthening, support, prop (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense and in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: transversaria tigna inciduntur, quae firmamento esse possint, Caes. B. C. 2, 15, 2: ossa nervique et articuli, firmamenta totius corporis, Sen. de Ira, 2, 1, 2: vincula et firmamenta membrorum, Gell. 13, 22, 9.—**B.** Transf., the sky fixed above the earth, the firmament (late Lat.), Tert. Bapt. 3; Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 2 et saep.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., a support, prop, stay: eum ordinem, qui exercet vectigalia, firmamentum ceterorum ordinum recte esse dicemus, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 7, 17: firmamentum ac robur totius accusationis, id. Mur. 28, 58; cf. multo plus firmamenti ac roboris, id. de Imp. Pomp. 4, 10: parum firmamenti et parum virum, id. Clu. 2, 5: rei publicae, id. Planc. 9, 23; cf. imperii populi Romani, id. Phil. 3, 5, 13: stabilitatis constantiaeque fides est, id. Lael. 18, 65: dignitates, id. Tusc. 4, 3, 7: honor sacerdotii firmamentum, potentiae adsumebatur, Tac. H. 6, 8: si ullum firmamentum in illo teste posuisses, Cic. Fl. 37, 92: legionem ex subsidiis in primam aciem firmamentum ducit, as a support, Liv. 29, 2, 9.—In plur.: Romulus cum haec egregia duo firmamenta rei publicae peperisset, auspica et senatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 10.—**B.** In partic., rhet. t. t., the chief support of an argument, the main point, τὸ κύριον, Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 19; id. Part. 29, 103; Auct. Her. 1, 16, 26; Quint. 3, 11, 1; 9; 12 sq.

Firmāni, ōrum, m., v. Firmum, II.

Firmānus, a, um, v. Firmum, II.

firmator, ōris, m. [firmo], a confirmer, establisher (post-Aug. and very rare): misus Drusus paci firmator (so acc. to Cod. Med., not pacis), Tac. A. 2, 46: disciplinae militaris, Plin. Ep. 10, 38, 1.

firmē, adv., v. firmus fin.

Firmānus, a, um, v. Firmus.

Firmicus, i, m., Julius F. Maternus, a Roman mathematician in the time of Constantine the Great, author of a work entitled Matheseos libri octo; cf. Bernhardt, Rom. Lit. pp. 645, 648.

firmitas, atis, f. [firmus], firmness, durability, strength (class.; syn.: constantia, firmitudo, perseverantia). **I.** Lit.: ea, quae ille (Epicurus) propter firmitatem στερεμύα appellat, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49: age specta,

postes cujusmodi! Quanta firmitate facti, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 134: materiae, *Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 1: amphorarum, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 161: Aegyptii lini, id. 19, 1, 2, § 14: fastigiorum templorum, id. 35, 12, 46, § 158: uvae contra frigora, etc., id. 14, 3, 4, § 40: vini, id. 14, 2, 4, § 21: gladiatoria totius corporis, *vigor*, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63; cf. Quint. 8, 4, 16: corporis, id. 11, 3, 19; 2, 16, 13; Plin. Pan. 4, 7; 15, 1: capitis, lateris pecorisque, Quint. 11, 3, 16; 40: firmitas et vigor vocis, Gell. 2, 3, 4: valetudinis, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 42. — In plur.: pulvis Puteolanus aedificiis praestat firmitates, Vitr. 2, 6. — **II.** Trop., *firmness, steadfastness, stability, endurance, constancy, power*: firmitas et constantia, Cic. Fam. 9, 11, 1: animi, id. Sest. 44, 95; id. Att. 12, 38, 3; id. Tusc. 5, 26, 74: sapientis, id. Ac. 2, 20, 66: exercitus numero amplissimus, firmitate exiguus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 3: ut quisque minimum firmitatis haberet minimumque virum, ita amicitias appetere maxime, Cic. Lael. 13, 46; cf.: ea (amicitia) non satis habet firmitatis, id. ib. 5, 19: si aliquid firmitatis nactus sit Antonius, id. Fam. 11, 12, 1: imperii, Suet. Vesp. 7.

firmiter, adv., v. *firmus fin.*

firmitudo, inis, f. [firmus], *firmness, durability, strength* (less freq. than *firmitas*, but class.). **I.** Lit.: tanta in eis (navibus) erat firmitudo, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 8; cf.: tanta erat operis (i. e. pontis) firmitudo, id. ib. 4, 17, 7: vocis, Auct. Her. 3, 11, 20. — **II.** Trop., *firmness, constancy, stability, strength of mind*: animi, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 54; cf.: quod firmitudinem gravitatemque animi tui perspexi, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3: quantum esset hominibus praesidii in animi firmitudine, Caes. B. C. 3, 28, 4: animi, Tac. A. 4, 8: in patientia firmitudinem simulans, id. ib. 6, 46 *fin.*; cf. ib. 15, 62: non quod salus ab isto data quicquam habitura sit firmitudinis, Cic. Att. 11, 14, 2: haec constitutio habet firmitudinem, id. Rep. 1, 45: (translationes) per se minus habeant firmitudinis, id. Inv. 2, 19, 58.

Firmus, i, m., a Roman proper name, e. g. Firmus Catus, Tac. A. 2, 27; 4, 31. — Hence, **Firmianus**, a, um, adj., of Firmus, an unknown silver-worker of that name: Firmiana vasa, Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 139 (Jan. Furniana).

firmus, avi, atum, 1, v. a. [firmus], *to make firm or fast, to strengthen, fortify, support* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: lacertos, Lucr. 6, 397: corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: corpora cibo, Liv. 27, 13 *fin.*: vexatos milites quiete, Curt. 9, 10: praegnantem largo pascuo, Col. 6, 27, 10: bitumen aeramentis illinitur firmate eae contra ignes, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 182: remedium ad dentium mobilis firmandos, id. 21, 31, 105, § 180: aestuaria aggeribus et pontibus, Tac. A. 4, 73: vestigia, Verg. A. 3, 659: gradum, Quint. 9, 4, 129: alvum solum, *to bind*, Cels. 1, 3; Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 117. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to fortify, strengthen, secure; to make lasting, durable, permanent*: (Romulus) urbem auspicato condere, et firmare dicitur primum cogitavisse rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 2, 3; cf.: urbem colonis firmare, id. ib. 2, 18; so, novam civitatem, id. ib. 2, 7: provinciam pace praesidiisque, id. Fam. 1, 7, 4: locum magnis munitionibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 29, 3: turres praesidiis, Sall. J. 23, 1: aditum urbis, Verg. A. 11, 466: aciem subsidii, Liv. 9, 17, 15: latronum opes firmare atque augere, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40; in aliquos imperium, id. Sull. 11, 32: vocem, id. de Or. 3, 61, 227: firmari consuetudine, Quint. 11, 3, 24: quorum (hominum) cum adolescentiae cupiditates defervissent, eximiae virtutes firmata jam aetate exstiterunt, Cic. Cael. 18, 43; cf.: animus adolescentis nondum consilio ac ratione firmatus, id. Clu. 6, 13: firmata stirpe virtutis, id. Cael. 32, 79: pacem amicitiamque, Liv. 9, 3, 10: memoria praecipue firmatur atque alitur exercitatione, Quint. 1, 1, 36; so, memoriam, id. 2, 4, 15: opinio omnium gentium firmata consensu, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 1: non tamen pro firmato stetit magistratus ejus jus, Liv. 4, 7, 3. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To strengthen in resolution, to encourage, animate*: ejus adventus Pompeianus compressit nostrosque firmavit, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 65, 2: donec firmaret consilio patres auctor, Hor. C. 3, 5, 46: suos,

Just. 2, 11: plebem hinc provocatione, hinc tribunicio auxilio, Liv. 3, 55: cunctos alloquo et cura sibi que et proelio, Tac. A. 1, 71: animum exemplis, id. ib. 16, 35: animum praesenti pignore, Verg. A. 3, 611: firmatus animi, Sall. Hist. Fragm. 3, 24, p. 236 ed. Gerl. (ap. Arist. Mess. p. 232 ed. Lindem.). — **2.** In fidelity, *to make sure of, secure*: civitates obsidibus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 21. — **3.** *To confirm, show, prove; to affirm, assert, declare, promise the correctness or truth of a circumstance, statement, etc.* (less freq. than *confirmo, affirmo*): cum intelligat, quam multa firmetur jure jurando, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16: si vis et natura fati ex divinationis ratione firmabitur, id. Fat. 5, 11: firmatam dare fidem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 45; so, fidem, Ter. And. 3, 1, 4; id. Hec. 4, 2, 5: vix quidquam firmare ausim, Tac. A. 1, 81; 6, 6; id. H. 2, 9: hoc genus in rebus firmandum est multa prius quam Ipsius rei rationem reddere possis, *to prove*, Lucr. 6, 917: da augurium, atque haec omnia firma, Verg. A. 2, 691; so, numina, id. ib. 8, 78. — (**β**) With object-clauses: seque et ibi futurum, ubi praescripserit et ea facturum, quae imperarit obsidibus datis firmat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48, 9; cf.: paratis omnium animis reversuros firmaverunt, Tac. H. 2, 9: firmare necesse est, nil esse in promptu, etc., Lucr. 6, 940. — In pass. with a subject-clause: sata bene provenire firmantur, Pall. 11, 12.

Firmum, i, n., a fortified sea-port of Picenum, now Fermo, Mel. 2, 4, 6; Vell. 1, 14, 8; Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, B. 1. — **II.** Deriv. **Firmānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Firmum, *Firmian*: cohors, Liv. 44, 40: L. Tarutius Firmianus, of Firmum, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 98: audi vi ex Gavio hoc Firmano, id. Att. 4, 8, b, 3: fratres, id. ib. — Subst.: **Firmāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Firmum, *Firmians*, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 23. — **Castellum Firmānorum**, the port of Firmum, regarded as a separate place, now Porto di Fermo, Plin. 3, 13, 13, § 111.

firmus, a, um, adj. [Sancr. dhar-, dhar-ā-mi, hold, support; Gr. ὀπρ-, ὀπρ-ασθαι, to sit down, ὀπρ-νν, ὀπρ-ός; cf.: frētus, frēnum], *firm* (in opp. to frail, destructible), *steadfast, stable, strong, powerful* (freq. and class.; esp. in the trop. sense; syn.: constans, stabilis, solidus). **I.** Lit.: nos fragili vastum ligno sulcavimus aequor: Quae tulit Aesonidem, firma carina fuit, Ov. P. 1, 4, 35: roborata, Verg. A. 2, 431: arbor, Ov. A. 2, 652: vincula, id. F. 1, 370: janua, i. e. *shut fast*, id. Am. 2, 12, 3; cf. sera, id. P. 1, 2, 24: solum, Curt. 5, 1: firmioris testae murices, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 102: sunt et Amineae vites, firmissima vina, Verg. G. 2, 97: firmo cibo pasta pecus, *strengthening*, Varr. R. 2, 11, 2: firmius est triticum quam milium: id ipsum quam hordeum: ex tritico firmissima siligo, Cels. 2, 18: effice ut valeas, et ut ad nos firmus ac valens quam primum venias, Cic. Fam. 16, 8, 1 and 2; cf.: mihi placebat, si firmior esses, etc., id. ib. 16, 5, 1: nondum satis firmo corpore, id. ib. 11, 27, 1: hinc remiges firmissimi, illinc inopia affectissimi, Vell. 2, 84, 2. — With dat.: area firma templis sustinendis, Liv. 2, 5, 4: testa in structura oneri ferendo firma, Vitr. 2, 8, 19: adversis, Tac. Agr. 35 *fin.*

II. Trop., *firm* in strength or durability, also in opinion, affection, etc., *fast, constant, steadfast, immovable, powerful, strong, true, faithful*: quae enim domus tam stabilis, quae tam firma civitas est, quae non odiis et discidiis funditus possit everti? Cic. Lael. 7, 23: res publica firma atque robusta, id. Rep. 2, 1 *fin.*; cf.: civitas imprimis firma, Caes. B. G. 5, 54, 2: Trinobantes prope firmissima earum regionum civitas, id. ib. 5, 20, 1; cf. also: Mutina firmissima et splendidissima colonia, Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 24: tres potentissimi ac firmissimi populi, id. ib. 1, 3 *fin.*; and: evocatorum firma manus, id. Fam. 15, 4, 3: Antonius ab equitatu firmus esse dicebatur, *strong in cavalry*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 2. — With ad and acc.: satis firmus ad castra facienda, Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, A. 1: Chrysippi consolatio ad veritatem firmissima est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 33, 79: exercitus satis firmus ad tantum bellum, Liv. 23, 25, 6; cf.: cohortes minime firmatae ad dimicandum, Caes. B. G. 7, 60, 2; Sall. H. 4, 62, 16. — With contra: Jugurtha nihil satis firmum

contra Metellum putat, Sall. J. 80, 1. — With adversus: firmus adversus militarem largitionem, Tac. H. 2, 82: firmior adversus fortuita, id. ib. 4, 51: adversus convicia malosque rumores, Suet. Tib. 28. — Absol.: cum neque magnas copias neque firmas haberet, Nep. Eum. 3, 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 8; Sall. J. 56, 2: concordia populo nihil esse immutabilius, nihil firmissus, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: praesidia firmissima, id. Fin. 1, 10, 35: fundamenta defensionis firmissima, id. Cael. 2, 7: firmior fortuna, id. Rep. 1, 17: constitutio Romuli, id. ib. 2, 31 (ap. Non. 526, 10): illud ratum, firmum, fixum fuisse vis, Cic. Ac. 2, 46, 141: officii praecepta firma, stabilia, id. Off. 1, 2, 6; cf.: opinio, firma et stabilis, id. Brut. 30, 114: firma et constans assensio, id. Ac. 1, 11, 42: ne in maximis quidem rebus quicquam adhuc inveniri firmius, id. Or. 71, 237: spem firmissimam habere, id. Fam. 6, 5, 4; cf., transf.: firmior candidatus, i. e. who has stronger, greater hopes of being elected, id. Att. 1, 1, 2: litterae, i. e. containing news that may be relied upon, id. ib. 7, 25; cf. id. ib. 16, 5: senatum sua sponte bene firmum firmiore vestra auctoritate fecistis, id. Phil. 6, 7, 18; cf.: vir in suscepta causa firmissimus, id. Mil. 33, 91: accusator firmus verusque, id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 29; with this cf.: vir pro veritate firmissimus, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 19: sunt fortasse in sententia firmiores, id. Balb. 27, 61: firmus in hoc, Tib. 3, 2, 5: non firmus rectum defendis et haeres, Hor. S. 2, 7, 26: firmus proposito, Vell. 2, 63 *fin.*; so, firmissimus ira, Ov. M. 7, 457: firmo id constantique animo facias licet, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 2: nunc opus pectore firmo, Verg. A. 6, 261: firmi amici sunt (opp.: amici collabascunt), Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 16: firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici), Cic. Lael. 17, 62: ex infidelissimis sociis firmissimos reddere, id. Fam. 15, 4, 14: non brevis et suffragatoria, sed firma et perpetua amicitia, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 7, 26: firmissimae amicitiae, Quint. 1, 2, 20: fides firma nobis, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 6. — * (**β**) Poet. with inf.: fundus nec vendibilis nec pasceri firmus, *able, capable*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 47. — Hence, adv., *firmly, steadily, lastingly, powerfully*; in two (equally common) forms: **firme** and **firmiter**. (a) *Form firme*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 24; id. Trin. 2, 54: insistere, Suet. Calig. 26: firme graviterque aliquid comprehendere, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71; cf.: satis firme aliquid concipere animo, id. ib. 2, 2, 6: continere multa, Quint. 11, 2, 2: sustinere assensus suos, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 31: graviter et firme respondere, Plin. Ep. 6, 13, 3. — (b) *Form firmiter*: firmiter hoc tuo sit pectore fixum, Lucil. ap. Non. 512, 20: nisi suffulcis firmiter, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 77: insistere, Caes. B. G. 4, 26, 1: in suo gradu collocari, Cic. Rep. 1, 45 *fin.*: stabilita matrimonia, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 512, 23 (Rep. 6, 2 ed. Mos.): promississe, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 111: meminisse, Gell. 13, 8, 2. — **b.** Comp.: firmius durare, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 165: firmius coire, Ov. H. 19, 67. — **c.** Sup.: asseverare, Cic. Att. 10, 14 *fin.*: pulvinus quam firmissime statuatur, Vitr. 5, 12.

fiscalis, e, adj. [fiscus, II. B.], of or relating to the public or the imperial treasury, *fiscal* (post-class.): res fiscales quasi propriae et privatae principis sunt, Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 4: jus, ib. 2, 14, 42: debitoribus, id. 49, 14, 45, § 10: calumniae, complaints made for the advantage of the revenue, i. e. the fines resulting from which were to go into the treasury, Suet. Dom. 9: molestiae, i. e. exactions for the treasury, Aur. Vict. Caes. 41: gladiatores, maintained out of the emperor's revenue, Capitol. Gord. 3, 33: cursus, Spart. Hadr. 7: vina, given at the expense of the treasury, Vop. Aur. 48: pecunia, Paul. Sent. 5, 27, 1: servi, id. ib. 5, 13, 2. — **II.** Subst.: **fiscalia**, ium, n., moneys for the treasury, Inscr. Orell. 3351.

fiscarius, ii, m. [id.], a debtor to the treasury (post-class.): annuae fiscariorum praestationes, Firm. Math. 3, 13 *med.*

fiscella, ae, f. (also **fiscellus**, i, m., Col. 12, 38, 6, v. *fiscellus*), *dim. [fiscina], a small basket for fruit, cheese-forms, etc., woven of slender twigs, rushes, etc.* (syn.: *fiscina*, qualus, canistrum, calathus, sporta, corbis), Tib. 2, 3, 15; Verg. E. 10, 71; Ov. F. 4, 743; Col. 12, 18, 2; Varr. R. 2, 2, 14. — As a muzzle for cattle, Cato, R. R. 54, 5.

Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177. — As a form for cheese: *fiscella* = forma, ubi casei exprimentur, Gloss. Isid.

1. fiscellus, *i. m. dim.* [fiscina]. **I.** *I. q. fiscella, q. v.* — **II.** *FISCCELLUS* casei mollis appertitor, ut catillones catillorum liguritores, Paul. ex Fest. p. 90, 2 (acc. to Müll. we should perh. read *FISCELLO*; see his note ad loc.).

2. Fiscellus, *i. m.*, a chain of mountains in the Sabine territory, in which the river Nar takes its rise, now called Monte Fiscello or Monti della Sibilla, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5; Sil. 8, 519.

fiscina, *ae, f.* [fiscus], a small basket for fruit, wine, etc., made of slender twigs, rushes, broom, etc. (for syn. v. *fiscella*), Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 29: *fiscorum*, Cic. Fl. 17, 41; Naev. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 266; Verg. l. l.; Col. 12, 39, 3; 50, 10; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 66 Sillig. *N. cr.*: for leaves, browse, Ov. F. 4, 754; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 233; a muzzle, id. 34, 8, 19, § 66 (in Mart. 1, 44, 7 read Sassina).

fiscus, *i. m.*, a basket or frail woven of slender twigs, rushes, etc. (like *fiscina*, *fiscella*, *q. v.*); used, **I.** For olives in the oil-press, Col. 12, 52, 22; 54, 2. — Far more freq., **II.** For keeping money in, a money-basket, or, as we say, a money-bag, purse (cf. *aerarium*): *fiscos* complures cum pecunia Sici-liensi a quodam senatore ad equitem Romanum esse translatos, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 22: mulus ferebat *fiscos* cum pecunia, Phaedr. 2, 7, 2; Suet. Claud. 18. — Poet.: *aerata multus in arca Fiscus*, i. e. *much money*, Juv. 14, 259. — **B.** In partic. **1.** The public chest, state treasury, public revenues: *quaternos HS, quos mihi senatus decrevit et ex aerario dedit, ego habebat et in cistam transferam de fisco*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 197: qui *fiscum sustulit*, id. ib. 79, § 183: de fisco quid egerit Scipio, quae ram, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 5 Manut.; Eutr. 2, 16; Vulg. 1 Esdr. 7, 20.

2. In the times of the emperors, the imperial treasury, imperial revenues, emperor's privy purse (opp. *aerarium*, the public chest or treasury): *quantum pecuniae in aerario et fisco et vectigalibus residuis*, Suet. Aug. 101; 40; id. Claud. 28; id. Ner. 32; Sen. Ben. 7, 6: *fisci* de imperatore rapti, Tac. A. 1, 37: *bona in fisco co-gere*, id. ib. 6, 2; Dig. 39, 4, 9 *fin.*: fortasse non eadem severitate *fiscum* quam *aerarium* cohibes, Plin. Pan. 36 et saep.: *Judaicus, the tax paid by the Jews into the imperial treasury*, Suet. Dom. 12: *quidquid conspicuum pulchrumque est aequore toto res fisci est*, Juv. 4, 55.

fissicūlo, *no perf.*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* [fissum, from *findo*], in the lang. of the haruspices, to divide the entrails (post-class.): *extis fissiculis*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 45; Mart. Cap. 2, § 151; and: *fissiculatis extorum prosiciis*, id. 1, § 9.

fissilis, *e, adj.* [findo]. **I.** That may be cleft or split, fissile (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): *robur*, Verg. A. 6, 181: *lignum*, id. G. 1, 144; Plin. 16, 39, 73, § 187: *arundo*, id. 16, 36, 64, § 157: *vena lapidis*, id. 36, 17, 27, § 131. — **II.** *Cleft, split*: *stipes*, Col. 9, 1, 3. — Comically transf.: *ad focum si adesces*, Non-fissile haberes caput, you would not have had your crown cracked, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 26.

* **fissio**, *ōnis, f.* [id.], a cleaving, dividing: *glebarum*, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159.

fissi-pes, *pedis, adj.* [fissus, from *findo*], cloven-footed. **I.** Lit.: *juvencae*, Aus. Ep. 5, 3. — **II.** Transf., in gen.: *split*: *calamus*; a pen for writing, Aus. Ep. 7, 49.

fissum, *i. n.*, v. *findo fin.*

fissura, *ae, f.* [findo], a cleft, chink, fissure (post-Aug.): *quorum in digitos pedum fissura divisa est*, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 176: *vitis*, Col. 4, 29, 4. — In plur., Plin. 33, 6, 33, § 101: *efficax asini sevim laborum fissuris, chapped lips*, id. 28, 12, 50, § 188.

fissus, *a, um, Part.*, v. *findo*.

fistella, *ae, f. dim.* [fistula], a little pipe, Pelagon. Art. Ev. 24.

fistuca, *ae, f.*, an instrument for ramming down, a rammer, beetle, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 4; Cato, R. R. 28, 2; Plin. 36, 25, 61, § 185.

fistucatio, *ōnis, f.* [fistuco], a ramming down, ramming fast, Vitr. 7, 1, 10, 3.

fistuco, *no perf.*, *atum*, *1. v. a.* [fistu-

ca], to ram down or in, to ram fast: *fundamenta*, Cato, R. R. 13, 7: *solum*, Plin. 36, 25, 63, § 188; Vitr. 7, 4 *fin.*: *rudus pedali crassitudine*, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 186. — In the part. perf. absol.: *terram circa radices fistucato spissandam, by ramming down*, i. q. fistucatione, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 87.

fistula, *ae, f.* [findo, fis-sum]. **I.** In gen., a pipe, tube, e. g. a water-pipe (usually of lead; syn.: *tubus*, *canalis*, *sypho*), Cic. Rab. Perd. 11, 31; Front. Aquaed. 25 sq.; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; 31, 6, 31, § 58; Ov. M. 4, 122; Inscr. Örell. 3322; 3324; 3892; the wind-pipe and gullet, Plin. 11, 37, 66, § 175; Gell. 17, 11, 4; the tubular vessels in the lungs, Plin. 11, 37, 72, § 188; in the teeth, id. 11, 37, 62, § 163; a hole in a sponge, id. 31, 11, 47, § 123 al.; the blow-hole of the whale, id. 9, 7, 6, § 19. — **II.** In partic.

A. A hollow reed-stalk, a reed, cane, Plin. 12, 22, 48, § 106; 19, 5, 23, § 66. — **2.** Transf. **a.** A reed-pipe, shepherd's pipe, pipes of Pan (made of several reeds gradually decreasing in length and calibre), the Greek *αὐλὴ*, invented by Pan (syn.: *tibia*, *sura*): *fistula*, cui semper decrescit arundinis ordo: Nam *calamus* cetera jungitur usque minor, Tib. 2, 5, 31; cf. Verg. E. 2, 32 sq.; Ov. M. 1, 688 sq.; 2, 682; 13, 784; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204; Hor. C. 4, 1, 24; 4, 12, 10 et al.: *eburneola*, a pitch-pipe, for giving the tone in which an orator should speak, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225 sq.; cf. Quint. 1, 10, 27. — In comic transf.: itaque et ludis et gladiatoribus mirandas *ἐμπαιτίας* sine ulla pastorica *fistula* auferebant, i. e. without being hissed off, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11. — **b.** A writing-reed, Pers. 3, 14. — **B.** A sort of ulcer, a fistula, Cels. 2, 8 med.; 5, 12; 7, 4; Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 55; 24, 11, 51, § 88; Cato, R. R. 157, 14; Nep. Att. 21, 3. — **C.** *Fistula* sutoria, a shoemaker's punch, Plin. 17, 14, 23, § 100. — **D.** A catheter: *aeneae fistulae* fiunt, Cels. 7, 26, 1 init. — **E.** *Fistula* farraria, a sort of hand-mill for grinding corn, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; also called *fistula serrata*, Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97.

fistularis, *e, adj.* [fistula] (post-class.). **I.** (Acc. to *fistula*, II. A. 2. a.) Like a shepherd's pipe: versus, which gradually increase by a syllable, Diom. p. 498 P. — **II.** (Acc. to *fistula*, II. B.) Of or for a fistula: *medicamentum*, Veg. Vet. 2, 13.

* **fistularius**, *ii, m.* [id.], a player on the shepherd's pipe, a piper (in Cic. *fistulator*), Inscr. Fabr. p. 625, no. 218.

fistulātus, *adv.* [id.], in the shape of pipes (post-class.): *excussus fimus*, App. M. 4, p. 144, 4.

fistulator, *ōris, m.* [id.], a player on the shepherd's pipe, a piper: *fistulatorem domi relinquetis*, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 227 (see the passage in connection); Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 22.

fistulatorius, *a, um, adj.* [fistulator], of or belonging to a player on the pipes: *artes*, Arn. 2, 73.

fistulātus, *a, um, adj.* [fistula] (post-Aug.). **I.** Furnished with pipes: *tabulae*, Suet. Ner. 31 Oud. *N. cr.* — **II.** Pipe-shaped: *venae*, Arn. 2, 84: *aera*, Sid. Ep. 9, 13 Carm. 4.

fistulesco, *ēre, v. inch. n.* [id.], to become full of holes (late Lat.): *ligna fistulescunt*, Fulg. Myth. 2, 19.

fistulosus, *a, um, adj.* [id.]. **I.** Pipe-shaped, full of holes, porous (post-Aug.): *terra bibula et pumicis vice fistulosa*, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 110; so, *terra*, id. 17, 5, 3, § 34: *telum culicis sorbendo fistulosum, hollow*, id. 11, 2, 1, § 3: *aculeus*, id. 11, 37, 65, § 173: *lapis, porous*, id. 36, 23, 63, § 174: *densitas spongiae*, id. 27, 8, 45, § 69: *caseus*, Col. 7, 8, 5. — **II.** Having fistulas, fistulous: *cancer*, Cato, R. R. 157, 3.

fisus, *a, um, Part.*, from *findo*.

fittilla or **frittilla**, *ae, f.*, a gruel used at sacrifices, Sen. Ben. 1, 6, 3 Fickert *N. cr.*; Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 84; Arn. 2, 58; 7, 230.

fivero item (apud Catonem) pro *figere*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 92, 8 Müll.

fixe, *adv.*, v. *figo*, P. a. *fin.*

* **fixulas**, *fibulas*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 90, 1 Müll.

fixura, *ae, f.* [figo], a fastening, driving in of nails (post-class.), Tert. adv. Gnost. 1 med.; the print of nails, Vulg. Johann. 20, 25.

fixus, *a, um, Part.* and *P. a.*, from *figo*.

flabellifera, *ae, f.* [flabellum-fero], a fan-bearer, a female slave, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22.

flabello, *āre, v. a.* [flabellum], to fan (post-Aug.): *cum calor in affectationem flabellatur*, Tert. Pall. 4.

flabellulum, *i. n. dim.* [id.], a little fan, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 50 (Bentl., Fleck., Umpfenb.; dub.; al. flabellum).

flabellum, *i. n. dim.* [flabrum], a small fan or fly-flap. **I.** Lit.: *cape hoc flabellum, et ventulum huic sic facito*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47; 50; Mart. 3, 82, 10; for this a peacock's tail was used, Prop. 2, 24 (3, 18), 11; Hier. Ep. 27, 13. — **II.** Trop.: *cujs lingua quasi flabello seditiois, illa tum est egentium concio ventilata, an exciter*, Cic. Fl. 23, 54.

flabilis, *e, adj.* [flo], airy. * **I.** Lit.: *nihil est in animis mixtum atque concretum... nihil ne aut humidum quidem aut flabile aut igneum*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27, 66. — **B.** Trop., spiritual (eccl. Lat.): *aedes*, Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 347 al.

flabra, *ōrum, n.* [id.], blasts, esp. of wind; or, concr., breezes, winds (poet.): *flabraque ventorum violento turbine vexant*, Lucr. 5, 217: *Etesia Aquilonum*, id. 5, 742; 6, 730: *Boreae*, Prop. 2, 27, 12 (3, 23, 12 M.); *lenia Austri*, Val. Fl. 6, 665: *freta spirantibus incita flabris*, Lucr. 6, 428; cf. id. 6, 719: *non hiemes illam, non flabra neque imbres Convellunt*, Verg. G. 2, 293.

flabralis, *e, adj.* [flabra], breezy, airy (post-class.): *frigus*, Prud. *Apoth.* 841.

* **flabrarius** = *custos corporum*, Isid. Gloss.

flaccēo, *ēre, v. n.* [flaccus], to be flabby or flaccid. **I.** Lit. (post-class.): *aures pendulae atque flaccantes*, Lact. Opif. D. 8, 8.

II. Trop., to be faint, languid, weak; to flag, droop: *flaccet, languet, deficit*, Non. 110, 10 (mostly ante- and post-class.): *sceptra flaccet*, Att. ap. Non. 110, 12: *flaccet fortitudo*, Afran. ib. 13: *sin flaccetibus condicione*, Enn. ap. Non. 110, 14 (Trag. v. 401 ed. Vahl.): *oratio vestra rebus flaccet, spiritui viget*, App. Apol. p. 290: *Messala flaccet, flags, loses courage*, * Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 4 (cf. *Messala languet*, id. Att. 4, 15, 7): *erunt irrigua ejus flaccetia*, i. e. dried up, Vulg. Isa. 19, 10.

flaccesco (ante-class. also **flaccisco**), *flaccū, 3. v. inch. n.*, to wither, wither, dry up (cf. *tabesco*). **I.** Lit.: *ficuliculum cum legeris, sub tecto exponito, dum flaccescat*, Col. 12, 7, 4: *flaccescente fronde*, Vitr. 2, 9, 2: *stercus cum flaccuit*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 4. — **II.** Trop., to become faint or feeble, to droop, languish: *flucti flacciscunt, silescunt venti*, Pac. ap. Non. 488, 15 (Trag. Rel. v. 77 ed. Rib.): *flaccescebat oratio*, * Cic. Brut. 24, 93: *flaccescentes voluptates*, Arn. 4, 142: *ad numerum cymbalorum mollita indignatione flaccescunt*, i. e. become mild, softened, id. 7, 237.

Flaccianus, *a, um, v. 2.* Flaccus, II.

flaccidus, *a, um, adj.* [flaccus], flabby, flaccid, pendulous (cf. *marcidus*). **I.** Lit.: *aures*, Col. 7, 6, 2; Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 205: *folium*, id. 15, 30, 39, § 127: *vela* (with pendula), App. Flor. p. 365. — **II.** Trop., languid, feeble: *flaccidiore turbine fertur*, Lucr. 5, 632: *argumentatio*, Arn. 7, 251.

1. flaccus, *a, um, adj.* [etym. dub.], flabby; hanging down. **I.** Lit.: *auriculae*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4. — **II.** Transf., of persons, flap-eared: *equos deos pauculos esse arbitramur? equos silos, flaccos, frontones, capitones, quae sunt in nobis?* Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80. — Hence,

2. Flaccus, *i. m.*, a Roman surname; cf.: *aures homini tantum immobiles: ab iis Flaccorum cognomina*, Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 136; esp. freq. in the gens Valeria, Cornelia, and Horatia; e. g. *si quis in Flacco viri est*, i. e. in Q. Horatio, Hor. Epod. 15, 12. — **B.** Transf., the writings of Horace: *stant pueri, cum totus decolor esset Flaccus*, Juv. 7, 227. — **II.** Deriv.: **Flaccianus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to a Flaccus, Flaccian: *area*, Val. Max. 6, 3, 1.

* **flagellaticus** = *mastrix*, Gloss. Philox., one who deserves the whip, verbera.

flagellatio, *ōnis, f.* [flagello], a whip-

ping, scourging, flagellation (eccl. Lat.), Tert. ad Martyr. 4 fin.

flagello, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [flagellum], to whip, scourge, lash (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). I. Lit.: quaestorem suum in conjuratione nominatum flagellavit, Suet. Calig. 26: aliquem manu sua, id. ib. 55; id. Claud. 38: canes extremis polypri crinibus, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 92: terga caudā (leo), id. 8, 16, 19, § 49; cf.: arborem caudā (serpens), Ov. M. 3, 94: messem peticulis, to thresh out, Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 298: serpentes sese interimunt flagellando, id. 25, 8, 55, § 101.—*Absol.*: in tergum flagellat, Quint. 11, 3, 118.—II. Transf.: flagellat colla comae, beat, dangle against his face, Mart. 4, 42, 7: sertiaque mixta comis sparsa cervice flagellat, i. e. shakes, Stat. Th. 10, 169; cf. id. ib. 3, 36: flagellatus aēr, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116: si puteal multa cautus vibice flagellas, i. e. practise outrageous usury, Pers. 4, 49: cujus laxas arca flagellat opes, presses down, i. e. encloses, Mart. 2, 30, 4; 5, 13, 6; cf.: prout aliquis praevaleans manceps anonam flagellat, keeps back commodities, i. e. maintains them at too high a price, Plin. 33, 13, 57, § 164.

flagellum, i, n. dim. [flagrum], a whip, scourge; more severe than scutica. I. (Cf. also: flagrum, verber, lorum.) Lit.: nec scutica dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 119; cf.: ille flagellis Ad mortem caesus, id. ib. 1, 2, 41; Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 12; Dig. 48, 19, 10; Hor. Epod. 4, 11; Cat. 25, 11; Ov. Ib. 185; Juv. 6, 479.—B. Transf. 1. A riding-whip, Verg. A. 5, 579; Sil. 4, 441; a whip for driving cattle, Col. 2, 2, 26.—2. The thong of a javelin, Verg. A. 7, 731.—3. A young branch or shoot, a vine-shoot, Varr. R. 1, 31, 3; Verg. G. 2, 299; Cat. 62, 62; Col. 3, 6, 3 al.—4. The arm of a polypus, Ov. M. 4, 367.—5. In late Lat., a threshing-flail, Hier. Isa. 28.—6. A tuft of hair, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.—II. Trop., the lash or stings of conscience (poet.), Lucr. 3, 1019; Juv. 13, 195; cf. of the goad of love, Hor. C. 3, 26, 11.

flagitatio, ōnis, f. [flagito], an earnest request or demand, importunity (rare but class.): nolui deesse ne tacitae quidem flagitationi tucae, *Cic. Top. 1, 5: uxorum flagitatione revocantur, Just. 2, 4.—In plur.: crebrae populi flagitationes, Tac. A. 13, 50.

flagitator, ōris, m. [id.], an importunate asker, demander, dun (rare but class.): eicite ex animo curam atque alienum aes: Ne quis formidet flagitatorem suum, Plaut. Cas. prol. 24; cf. id. Most. 3, 2, 81; so of a dunning creditor, Gell. 17, 6, 10.—Transf.: hunc video flagitatorem, non illum quidem tibi molestum, sed assiduam tamen et acrem fore, Cic. Brut. 5, 18 (see the passage in connection).—(β) With gen.: triumphante victoriam flagitator, Liv. 8, 12, 9: pugnae, id. 2, 45, 18.

flagitatrix, icis, f. [flagitator], she that importunately demands or duns (late Lat.): epistola vehemens flagitatrix, Aug. Ep. 140.

flagitiose, adv., v. flagitiosus fin.

flagitiosus, a, um, adj. [flagitium], shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious, profligate, dissolute (both of persons and things): flagitiosi sunt, qui venereas voluptates inflammato animo concupiscunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 68: homo flagitiosissimus, libidiniosissimus nequissimusque, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 192: civitas pessima ac flagitiosissima facta est, Sall. C. 5, 9: vitiosa et flagitiosa vita, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94: itaque videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbelibus fortes, flagitiosis modestos, id. Lael. 13, 47: libidines, id. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134: cf.: animus omni genere voluptatum, Quint. 12, 11, 18: emptio, possessio bonorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 24: flagitiosissima facinora facere, Sall. J. 32, 2: socordia flagitiosior, id. ib. 85, 22: fama flagitiosissima, Tac. H. 2, 31: quod ea, quae re turpia non sunt, verbis flagitiosa ducamus, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128: regem armis quam munificentia vinci, minus flagitiosum, Sall. J. 110, 5; cf.: flagitiosissimum existimo impune injuriam accepisse, id. ib. 31, 21: quod flagitiosus est, Tac. A. 3, 54.—Hence, adv.: **flagitiose**, shamefully, basely, infamously, flagitiously (freq. in Cic.; elsewhere rare): impure et flagitiose vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: turpiter et flagitiose dicta, id. de Or. 1,

53, 227; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8: facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63: judicia male et flagitiose tueri, id. ib. 1, 15, 44: sumus flagitiose imparati, id. Att. 7, 15, 3: desciscere ab aliquo, id. Fin. 5, 31, 94: obitae legationes, id. Font. 11, 24.—Comp., Arn. 4, 141.—Sup.: ut turpissime flagitiosissime discedat, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 22, 71: servire aliorum amori, id. Cat. 2, 4, 8.

flagitium, ii, n. [flagito; cf. Doed. Syn. 2, p. 143; Corss. Ausspr. 1, 398 sq.; orig., burning desire, heat of passion]. I. Lit., an eager or furious demand, importunity, urgency (post-Aug. and rare; cf. flagitatio): Lentulus credebatur illa militiae flagitia primus aspernari, Tac. A. 1, 27: pro Planina cum pudore et flagitio disseruit, matris preces obtendens, id. ib. 3, 17.—II. Transf. A. Esp., a shameful or disgraceful act done in the heat of passion; a burning shame, disgraceful thing (class.; syn.: scelus, nefas, facinus, maleficium, peccatum, delictum, crimen): quae (convivia) domesticis stupris flagitiisque flagrabant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 32, § 71; so, flagrantissima (with adulteria), Tac. A. 14, 51; cf.: stupra et adulteria et omne tale flagitium, Cic. de Sen. 12, 40; id. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26: domesticis vitiis atque flagitiis se inquinare, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 72; cf.: homo sceleribus flagitiisque contaminatissimus, id. Prov. Cons. 6, 14; and id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25: tantum sceleris et tantum flagitii admittere, id. Att. 10, 3: quae libido ab oculis, quod facinus a manibus umquam tuis, quod flagitium a toto corpore abfuit? etc., id. Cat. 1, 6, 13; cf.: Q. Curius, flagitiis atque facinoribus cooperatus, Sall. C. 23, 1; so with facinora, id. ib. 14, 2 Kritz. IV. cr.: nihil facinoris, nihil flagitii praetermittere, Liv. 39, 13, 10; 39, 16, 1: tanta flagitia facere et dicere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73: in hoc flagitio versari ipsum videmus Jovem (corresp. to stuprum), id. ib. 4, 33, 70: in tot flagitia se ingurgitare, id. Pis. 13, 42.—B. In gen., any shameful or disgraceful act or thing (without the accessory idea of passion): petere honorem pro flagitio more fit, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 28: flagitium fiet, nisi dos dabitur virgini, id. ib. 3, 11: cum loquimur terni, nihil flagitii dicimus: at cum bini, obscenitatem est, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3: flagitium rei militaris admittere, id. Clu. 46, 128: flagiti principium est, nudare inter cives corpora, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 70 (Trag. v. 426 ed. Vahl): nonne id flagitium est, te aliis consilium dare, foris sapere, tibi non posse auxiliari? is it not a shame? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 49: praeesse agro colendo flagitium putes, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: quantum flagitii commisisset (for which, shortly before: nihil turpius, quam, etc.), id. Brut. 61, 219; cf.: ita necesse fuit ut haec flagitia concipere animo aut susceptae philosophiae nomen amittere, disgraceful assertions, absurdities, id. N. D. 1, 24, 66.—Comically: Co. Fores hab fecerunt magnum flagitium modo. Ad. Quid id est flagitii? Crepuerunt clare, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 32.—Leg. t. t.: perfectum flagitium, a completed crime (opp. imperfectum), Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 14.—C. In vulg. lang., concr. like scelus, shame, disgrace, as a term of reproach, i. q. rascal, scoundrel: flagitium illud hominis! Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 8; id. As. 2, 4, 67; id. Cas. 3, 2, 22; id. Men. 3, 2, 24; 5, 1, 9: ipsa quae sis stabulum flagitii, id. Truc. 2, 7, 31: etiam opprobrias vim, flagiti flagrantia, burning shame, i. e. outrageous villain, id. Rud. 3, 4, 28: omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se tamquam stipitorum catervas habebat, Sall. C. 14, 1.—D. (Causa pro effectu.) Shame, disgrace (rare but class.): id erat meum factum flagiti plenum et dedecoris, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 4; cf.: magnum dedecus et flagitium, id. Off. 3, 22, 86: qui non gloria movemini neque flagitio, Sall. Or. Licin. fin. (p. 236 ed. Gerl.): beatus qui pejus leto flagitium timet, Hor. C. 4, 9, 50: flagitio additis damnum, id. ib. 3, 5, 26: quia illa forma matrem familias flagitium sit si sequatur, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 71: facere damni mavolo, Quam obprobrium aut flagitium muliebri inferri domo, id. ib. 2, 3, 85; id. Ep. 3, 4, 79: flagitium imperio demere, Liv. 25, 15, 19: consul moveri flagitio timoris fatendi, id. 42, 60, 4.

flagito, āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic inf. pres. pass. flagitator, Plaut. Men. prol. 48), v. freq. a. [from the root bherag-; Sanscr. bhrāj-, to roast; Zend. berja, earnest longing; cf. Gr. φρίγω; Lat. frigere, frictum, Fick, Vergl. Wört. p. 141 sq.; cf. Gr. φλέγω; Lat. flagrare, etc., Corss. Ausspr. 1, 398; Doed. Syn. 2, p. 143]: to demand any thing fiercely or violently, to entreat, solicit a thing; or, with a personal object, to press earnestly, importune, dun a person for any thing (qs. flagrantem posco, exigo, rogo; cf. also: postulo, peto, etc.). I. In gen. (class.); constr., aliquid aliquem; aliquid (aliquem) ab aliquo or aliquem; with ut or absol.; poet. with an object-clause. (α) With acc.: etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo, insector, posco, atque adeo flagito crimen, Cic. Planc. 19, 48; cf.: insector, inquam et flagito testes, id. Font. 1, 1; and: qui reliquos non desideraret solum, sed etiam posceret et flagitaret, id. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 71: ut admonem te, non ut flagitem: metuo ne te forte flagitent: ego autem mandavi, ut rogaent, id. Fam. 9, 8, 1; cf.: admonitum venimus te, non flagitatum, id. de Or. 3, 5, 17: consulis auxilium implorare et flagitare, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 9: ea, quae tempus et necessitas flagitat, id. Phil. 5, 19 fin.—In pass.: quia illum clamore vidi flagitari, called for by the public crier, Plaut. Men. prol. 48; but, si non dabis, clamore magno et multo flagitare, you shall be importuned, id. Ps. 1, 5, 143; 4, 7, 46: ne ejus sceleris in te ipsum quaestio flagitaretur, Cic. Vatin. 11, 26: cum stipendium ab legionibus paene seditione facta flagitaretur, when the legions demanded their pay (the ab different from the foll.), Caes. B. C. 1, 87, 3: populus desiderio Romuli regem flagitare non destitit, Cic. Rep. 2, 12.—With acc. and ab and absol.: a te cum tua promissa per litteras flagitabam, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 4: mercedem gloriae flagitat ab iis, quorum, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: quid gravitas, quid altitudo animi... quid artes a te flagitent, tu videbis, id. Fam. 4, 13, 4: id ex omnibus partibus ab eo flagitabatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 71, 1: unicum miser abs te filium flagitat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 128: siser et ipsum Tiberius princeps nobilitavit flagitans omnibus annis a Germania, Plin. 18, 5, 28, § 90.—With two acc.: haec sunt illa, quae me ludens Crassus modo flagitabat, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 188; cf. id. Planc. 2, 6: quoties Caesar Aeduos frumentum flagitare, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 1: nec potentem amicum Largiora flagito, Hor. C. 2, 18, 13.—(β) With ut: semper flagitavi, ut convocaremur, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30: flagitare senatus institit Cornutum, ut, etc., id. Fam. 10, 16, 1: flagitabatur ab his quotidie ut, etc., id. Sest. 11, 25.—(γ) Absol.: sed flagitat tabellarius: valebis igitur, etc., presses, id. Fam. 15, 18 fin.: causa postulat, non flagitat, id. Quint. 3, 13.—(δ) With inf.: (stomachus) perna magis ac magis hillis Flagitat immorsus refici, Hor. S. 2, 4, 61.—(e) With acc. and inf.: a delatoriis revocanda praemia, Suet. Ner. 44; cf. id. Claud. 13; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 62; 35, 10, 36, § 65.—(ζ) With interrog. clause: quae sint ea numina flagitat, Verg. A. 2, 123.—II. In partic. A. To summon before court, to accuse: compertum pecuniam publicam advertisse ut peculatorum flagitari jussit, Tac. H. 1, 53.—B. In mal. part., to incite to lewdness (ante- and post-class.): ancillam alienam, Dig. 47, 1, 2: juvenem, App. M. 8, p. 215: intercutibus stupris flagitatus, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 719 P.; cf.: inter cutem flagitatos dicebant antiqui mares, qui stuprum passi essent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 110, 23 Müll.

flagrans, antis, Part. and P. a., from flagro.

flagrantia, ae, f. [flagro], a burning, a glowing heat, ardor (mostly post-class.). I. Lit.: montis (Aetnae), Gell. 17, 10, 8: solis, App. M. 4, p. 157; 6, p. 178: aestatis, Arn. 2, p. 69: aestiva, the heat of summer, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 183: non flagrantia oculorum, non libertate sermonis, sed etiam complexu, etc., *Cic. Cael. 20, 49.—II. Trop.: omnem pectoris flagrantiam sedare, vehement desire, Prud. στέφ. 10, 734: materna, maternal affection, Gell. 12, 1, 22.—Concr. as a term of reproach: etiam opprobrias vim, flagiti flagrantia? thou burning shame! worst of scoundrels! Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 28; cf. flagitium, II. A.

† **flagrātōres** dicebantur genus hominum, quod mercede flagris caedebantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89, 5 Müll.; cf. † **flagrator** qui flagris conducti caedunt, Placid. p. 463.

* **flagrifer**, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [flagrum + fero], bearing a whip: Automedon, Aus. Ep. 14, 10.

flagriones dicti servi, quod flagris subjecti sunt: ut verberones a verberibus. Afranius in Vopisco: Tu flagrionibus, etc., Non. 28, 29 (Com. Rel. v. 391 ed. Rib.).

flagritrība, ae, m. [flagrum + tero], a whip-spoiler, i. e. one who wears out the whip with being flogged, a comic appellation of a slave, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 5.

flagro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. [root in Sanscr. brag-, to glow; Gr. φλέγω, φλέγεω, φλόξ; Lat. fulgeo, fulgur, fulmen, flamma, flamen, fulvus; Angl.-Sax. blāc, pale; Germ. bleich; connected with flagito, flagitium, etc., by Corss. Ausspr. 1, 393], to flame, blaze, burn (class.; trop. signif. most freq.; not in Caes.; syn.: ardeo, deflagro, caleo, ferveo, etc.). I. Lit.: flagrantes onerariae, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69: crinemque flagrantem excutere, Verg. A. 2, 685: flagrantem ignes, Ov. F. 6, 439: intima pars hominum vero flagrabat ad ossa, Lucr. 6, 1168: flocci molles et sine oleo flagrant, Plin. 16, 7, 10, § 28: ut flagret (carbo), id. 33, 13, 57, § 163. II. Trop., sc. according as the notion of heat or of the pain produced by burning predominates (cf. flamma, II.).

A. To be inflamed with passion (in a good and a bad sense), to blaze, glow, burn, be on fire, to be violently excited, stirred, provoked.—With *abl.*: non dici potest, quam flagrem desiderio urbis, Cic. Att. 5, 11, 1; so, desiderio tui, id. ib. 7, 4, 1: dicendi studio, id. de Or. 1, 4, 14; cf.: eximio litterarum amore, Quint. proem. § 6: mirabili pugnandi cupiditate, Nep. Milt. 5, 1: cupiditate atque amentia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 75; cf. id. Clu. 5, 12: amore, id. Tusc. 4, 33, 71; Hor. Epod. 5, 81; cf.: cupidine curus, Ov. M. 2, 104: libidinibus in mulieres, Suet. Gramm. 23: odio, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190: totam Italiam flagranturam bello intelligo, id. Att. 7, 17, 4: bello flagrans Italia, id. de Or. 3, 2, 8: convivia quae domesticis stupris flagrantibus flagrabunt, id. Verr. 2, 4, 32, § 71.—**Abstr.**: flagrabant vitia libidinis apud illum, id. Cael. 5, 12; cf.: uti cuiusque studium ex aetate flagrabat, Sall. C. 14, 6.—**Poet.** with *acc. of respect*, to love: caelestem flagrans amor Herculis Heben, Plaut. 1, 13, 23: Cerberus et diris flagrat latratibus ora, Verg. Cul. 220.—* **Poet.** as a v. a., to inflame with passion: Elisam, Stat. S. 5, 2, 120.—**B.** To be greatly disturbed, annoyed, vexed; to suffer: consules flagrant infamia, Cic. Att. 4, 18, 2; cf.: invidia et infamia, id. Verr. 1, 2, 5: invidia, id. Clu. 49, 136; id. Sest. 67, 140: Tac. A. 13, 4; Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 21; Suet. Aug. 27; id. Galb. 16: infamia, id. Caes. 52; id. Tib. 44: rumore malo, Hor. S. 1, 4, 125: ignominia et pudore, Flor. 2, 18: inopia et cupidinibus, Sall. Or. Philipp. p. 220 ed. Gerl.—Hence, **flagrans**, *antis*, P. a., flaming, blazing, burning, glowing.

A. Lit.: fulmen, Varr. Atacin. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 18; cf. telum, Verg. G. 1, 331: flagrantis hora Caniculae, Hor. C. 3, 13, 9; cf.: flagrantissimo aestu, Liv. 44, 36, 7: genae, Verg. A. 12, 65: oscula, Hor. C. 2, 12, 25.—**2.** Transf., of color, glittering, shining: (Aeneas) Sidereo flagrans clipeo et caelestibus armis, Verg. A. 12, 167: redditur extemplo flagrantior aethere lampas (i. e. sol), Sil. 12, 731.—**B.** Trop., glowing with passion, ardent, eager, vehement: oratoria studia quibus etiam te incendi, quamquam flagrantissimum acceperam, Cic. Fat. 2, 3: non mediocri orator, sed et ingenio peracri et studio flagranti, id. de Or. 3, 61, 230: recentibus praceptorum studiis flagrans, id. Mur. 31, 65: flagrans, odiosa, loquacula, Lampadium fit, *flickering, restless*, Lucr. 4, 1165: in suis studiis flagrans cupiditas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: flagrantissima flagitia, adulteria, Tac. A. 14, 51: flagrantissimus amor, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 2: Nero flagrantior in dies amore Poppaeae, Tac. A. 14, 1; id. H. 4, 39: Othonis flagrantissimae libidines, id. ib. 2, 31; Val. Max. 8, 14 ext. 3: studia plebis, Tac. A. 2, 41 *fin.*: aeger et flagrans animus, id. ib. 3, 54: flagrantior aequo Non debet dolor esse viri, Juv. 13, 11: adhuc fla-

granti crimine comprehensi, i. e. in the very act, Cod. Just. 9, 13, 1.—Hence, **flagrant**, *adv.*, ardently, vehemently, eagerly (post-Aug.): Germani exarsere flagrantius, Amm. 31, 10, 5: flagrantius amare, Fronto, Ep. ad Anton. 2 ed. Mai.: flagrantissime cupere, Tac. A. 1, 3.

flagrum, i, n. [cf.: fligo, affligo, etc. and flagellum], a whip, scourge, lash (syn.: verber, scutica, flagellum). I. Lit., Plant. Am. 4, 2, 10; id. Cas. 1, 35; id. Merc. 2, 3, 81; Liv. 28, 11, 6; Suet. Oth. 2; Juv. 5, 173; Dig. 47, 10, 9 al.—II. Transf.: ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites, i. e. to servitude, Juv. 10, 109.—As a term of reproach applied to a slave: Gymnasium flagri, salve, School for the scourge, i. e. on whom the scourge is often tried, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 31: lassitudo conservum, rediviae flagri, i. e. whose skin is cut up by the lash, Titin. ap. Fest. s. v. redivia, p. 270, 20 Müll.

1. flamen (also *FLAMEN*, Inscr. Grut. 227, 6), inis, m. [same root with fla-gro, q. v.; lit., he who burns, sc. offerings, Corss. Ausspr. 1, 84, 146; cf. 2, 86 note; Momms. Röm. Gesch. 1, 155; and Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 301], a priest of one particular deity, a flamen (acc. to a false etym. of Varr. and Fest., v. infra, so called from the fillet which he wore around his head). Festus enumerates from the highest flamen, that of Jupiter, to the lowest, that of Pomona, fifteen of these priests; in the times of the emperors, the deified emperors and other deified persons also had their separate flamens assigned to them: flamines, quod in Latio capite velato erant semper, ac caput cinctum habebant filo, flamines dicti. Horum singuli cognomina habent ab eo deo, quod sacra faciunt, Varr. L. 5, § 84 Müll.: flamen Dialis dictus, quod filo assidue velatur, indeque appellatur flamen, quasi flamen, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87, 15 Müll.; cf. also Serv. Verg. A. 8, 664: maximae dignationis Flamen Dialis est inter quindecim flamines, et cum ceteri discrimina maiestatis suae habeant, minimi habetur Pomonalis, quod Pomona levissimo fructui agrorum praesedit pomis, Fest. p. 154, 27 sq.; cf. Müll. Comm. ad h. l. p. 385, b: DIVIS ALIIS ALII SACERDOTES, OMNIBUS PONTIFICES, SINGULIS FLAMINES SVNT, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20: (Numa) flaminem Jovi assiduam sacerdotem creavit... hunc duos flamines adjecit, Marti unum, aulicem Quirino, Liv. 1, 20, 2; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 14; Aug. Civ. D. 2, 15; cf. also: est ergo flamen, ut Jovi, ut Marti, ut Quirino, sic divo Julio M. Antonius, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 110: Tiberius flamines sibi decerni prohibuit, Suet. Tib. 26; v. Gell. 10, 15: FLAMEN D. AVGVSTI, Inscr. Orell. 311; 488; cf. AVGVSTALIS, ib. 643; 2366: DIVI CLAVDII, ib. 2218; 3651: PERPETVVS NERONIS AVG., ib. 2219: SALVTIS AVGVSTAE, ib. 1171: ROMAE, ib. 2183: flaminem prodere, Cic. Mil. 10, 27: inaugurare flaminem, Liv. 27, 8, 4.

2. flamen, inis, n. [fio], = πνεῦμα, a blowing, blast, esp. of wind (poet., most freq. in the plur.; cf.: ventus, flatus, flabra, spiritus, aura). I. Lit.: cur Berecynthiae Cessant flamina tibiae? Hor. C. 3, 19, 19; Nemes. Ecl. 1, 16: aquilo suo cum flamine, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 424 ed. Vahl.): Borea, surdas flamine tunde fores, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 54: venti, Lucr. 1, 290: Cauri, id. 6, 135; cf. Verg. A. 10, 97.—II. Transf., concr., a gale, breeze, wind: ferunt sua flamina classem, Verg. A. 5, 832; Ov. F. 3, 599: flamina conticuere, jacet sine fluctibus aequor, Val. Fl. 3, 732.

3. Flamen, inis, m., a surname in the gens Claudia, Liv. 27, 21, 5.

* **flamentum**, i, n. [fio], a blowing of the wind: tempestatum, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef.

† **flamina**, ae, f. [i. flamen], the wife of a flamen, usu. flaminica, Inscr. Grut. 459, 9.

† **flaminialis**, is, m. [id.], one who has been a flamen, Inscr. Orell. 3932.—In apposition: FLAMINIALES VIRI, Inscr. Orell. 155.

† **flaminatus**, ūs, m. [id.], the office of flamen, Inscr. Orell. 3281; 3978.

flaminia, ae, v. 1. flaminis, II. A.

Flaminianus, a, um, v. 2. Flaminius, II. C.

flaminica, ae, f. [1. flamen], the wife of a flamen, who assisted at the sacrifices:

Ov. F. 2, 27; Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13; Inscr. Orell. 2225 sq.: flaminicae Diales, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 26: Dialis, Tac. A. 4, 16; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. flaminia, p. 93 Müll.: FLAMINICAE PRIMAE AVGVSTI, Inscr. Orell. 345: flaminica omnibus nundinis in regia Jovi arietem soleat immolare, Macr. S. 1, 16, 30.

Flamininus, i, m., a Roman surname in the gens Quintia. So in partic.: T. Quintius Flamininus, the conqueror of King Philip of Macedonia, Cic. Verr. 1, 21, 55; id. Mur. 14, 31; id. Pis. 25, 61.

1. flaminus, a, um, *adj.* [1. flamen], of or belonging to a flamen. I. *Adj.*: flaminia aedes domus flaminis Dialis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89, 10 Müll.; so, ex domo flaminia, id. s. v. ignem, p. 106, 4 Müll.; cf. in the foll.: flaminis camillus puer dicebatur ingenuus patrimis et matrimis, qui flaminis Diali ad sacrificia praeministrabat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 93, 2 sq. Müll.: flaminis lictor est, qui flaminis Diali sacrorum causa praesto est, id. ib.—II. *Subst.* **A. flaminia**, ae, f. 1. The dwelling of the flamen Dialis: ignem e flaminia, id est flaminis Dialis domo, nisi sacrum efferri jus non est, Gell. 10, 15, 7.—2. A young priestess who attended on the wife of the flamen Dialis: flaminia dicebatur sacerdotula, quae flaminicae Diali praeministrabat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 93, 6 Müll. (but perh. from the preceding words of Festus, we are to supply the word camilla, and to read flaminia camilla, like flaminus camillus; cf. Müll. ad loc.).—**B. flaminium**, ii, n., the office or dignity of flamen, Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 41; Liv. 26, 23, 8; Tac. A. 4, 16; Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 22.

2. Flaminus, a, the name of a Roman gens. So C. Flaminus Nepos, who, when censor, A. U. C. 534, built a circus and constructed a road, and, when consul, was overcome and slain by Hannibal at the lake of Trasimenum, Liv. 22, 4 sq.; Cic. Inv. 2, 17, 52; id. Div. 1, 35, 77; id. N. D. 2, 3, 8; id. Brut. 14, 57; Nep. Hann. 4, 3.—II. *Deriv.* **A. Flaminus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to a Flaminus, Flaminian: ea omnia in pratis Flaminis acta, quem nunc Circum Flaminium appellant, Liv. 3, 54, 15; cf. id. 3, 63, 7; Cic. Att. 1, 14, 1; id. Sest. 14, 33 al.; Mart. 12, 74, 2; cf. Becker's Antig. 1, p. 604; 608 and 667 sq.; 2, 1, p. 361: via, leading from Rome to Ariminum, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22; id. Att. 1, 1, 2.—**B.** As *subst.*: **Flaminia**, ae, sc. via, Mart. 8, 75, 2; along it stood many tombs; hence: quorum Flaminia tegitur cinis atque Latina, Juv. 1, 171.—**C. Flaminianus**, a, um, *adj.*, Flaminian: ostentu, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67.

1. flamma, ae (archaic *gen. sing.* flammai, Lucr. 1, 725; 900; 5, 1099), f. [for flagma, v. flagro; cf. Gr. φλέγμα, from φλέγω], a blazing fire, a blaze, flame (cf. ignis). I. Lit.: fana flammā deflagata, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 116 ed. Vahl.); Lucr. 6, 1169: dicere alunt Ennium, flammam a sapiente facilius ore in ardente opprimi quam bona dicta teneat, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 222: flammam concipere, to take fire, Caes. B. C. 2, 14, 2: flammā torreret, id. B. G. 5, 43, 4: flamma ab utroque cornu comprehensa, naves sunt combustae, id. B. C. 3, 101, 5: circumventi flammā, id. B. G. 6, 16, 4: effusa flamma pluribus locis reluxit, Liv. 30, 6, 5: flammam sedare, Cic. Rep. 1, 42 *fin.*: lumina illa non flammæ, sed scintillis interfimum emicantibus similia, Quint. 8, 5, 29: solis flammam per caeli caerulea pasci, the blazing light, Lucr. 1, 1090: erat is splendidissimo candore inter flammæ circulus elucens, i. e. among the blazing stars, Cic. Rep. 6, 16: polo fixæ flammæ, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 15: deum genitor rutilas per nubila flammæ Spargit, i. e. flashing lightnings, id. F. 3, 285: flammam media ipsa tenebat Ingenium, i. e. a torch, Verg. A. 6, 518; so, armant picipis ungine flammæ, Val. Fl. 8, 302; for ignis: modum ponere iambis flammā, Hor. C. 1, 16, 3: flamma ferroque assumi, by fire and sword, Liv. 30, 6; Juv. 10, 266.—**b.** Prov. v. (a) Flamma fumo est proxima: Fumo comburi nihil potest, flamma potest, i. e. the slightest approach to impurity leads to vice, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 53.—(β) E flamma cibum petere, to snatch

food from the flames, i. e. to be reduced to extremities for want of it, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38 (cf. Cat. 59).—(γ) Prius undis flamma (sc. miscibitur), sooner will fire mingle with water, of any thing impossible, Poët. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 49.—(δ) Unda dabit flammam, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 4.—(ε) flamma recens parva sparsa resedit aqua, = obsta principiis, Ov. H. 17, 190.—**B.** Transf. 1. Of color, *flame-color*: reddit flammam excellentis purpure, Plin. 35, 6, 27, § 46: stant lumina (i. e. oculi) flammā, his eyes glare with fire, Verg. A. 6, 300; cf.: rubra suffusus lumina flammā, Ov. M. 11, 368.—2. Fever-heat, Ov. M. 7, 554.—**II.** Trop., viz., acc. as the notion of glowing heat or of destructive power predominates (cf. flagro, II.).—**A.** The flame or fire of passion, esp. of love, the flame or glow of love, flame, passion, love: amoris turpissimi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 92: cuncto concepti pectore flammam Funditus, Cat. 64, 92; cf.: excute virgineo conceptas pectore flammam, Ov. M. 7, 17: digne puer meliore flammā, Hor. C. 1, 27, 20: ira feri mota est: spirat pectore flammam, Ov. M. 8, 355; Sil. 17, 295: omnis illa vis et quasi flamma oratoris, Cic. Brut. 24, 93; cf.: scilicet non ceram illam neque figuram tantam vim in sese habere, sed memoria rerum gestarum eam flammam egregis viris in pectore crescere, Sall. J. 4, 6.—**B.** A devouring flame, destructive fire, suffering, danger: incidi in ipsam flammam civilis discordiae vel potius belli, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 2: invidiae, id. de Or. 3, 11: is se tum eripuit flammā, id. Brut. 23, 90: implacatae gulae, i. e. raging hunger, Ov. M. 8, 849.—**C.** Flamma Jovis, the name of a red flower, Plin. 27, 7, 27, § 44.

2. **Flamma**, ae, m., a Roman surname, Tac. H. 4, 45.

flammābundus, a, um, adj. [1. flammā], flaming (post-class.): subsellia, Mart. Cap. 1, § 90.

flammatrix, icis, f. [flammo], she that inflames (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 5, § 428.

flammearius, ii, m. [flammeum, from flammus], a maker of bridal-veils: Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 36; cf.: flammearii, infectores flammei coloris, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89, 11 Müll.

flammēolūm, i, n. dim. [id.], a small bridal veil, Juv. 10, 334; Prud. Psych. 449.

* **flammēolus**, a, um, adj. dim. [flammeus], flame-colored: caltha, Col. 10, 307.

* **flammeo**, ēre, v. incho. n. [1. flammā], to become inflamed: flammescere caelum, Lucr. 6, 669.

flammeus, a, um, adj. [id.], flaming, fiery. **I.** Lit.: sunt stellae naturā flammēae, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118; Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: halitus, Col. 5, 15; Mart. 10, 62, 6.—**B.** Transf., of color, flaming, flame-colored, fiery red: lumina, Ov. H. 12, 107: flammēum quod phlox vocatur, Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 64: murex, Val. Fl. 5, 361: vestimentum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 92 Müll.—Deriv., 2. Subst.: **flammeum**, i, n. (a) A fiery red color: aliquid flammei, aliquid lutei, Sen. N. Q. 1, 3, 4.—(β) = phlox, the flame-red violet, Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 64.—(γ) (sc. velum), a (flame-colored) bridal-veil, Plin. 21, 8, 22, § 46: capere, Cat. 61, 8: sumere, Juv. 2, 124: puellae caput involvere flammeo, Petr. 26, 1: flammēa texuntur sponsae, Mart. 11, 78, 3; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 325; Paul. ex Fest. p. 89 Müll.; cf. Non. p. 541 fin.; Becker's Gall. 2, p. 24 sq.: lutea, Luc. 2, 361; Mart. Cap. 5, § 538; Verg. Cir. 317.—Poët.: flammēa conterit, i. e. changes husband's repeatedly, Juv. 6, 225.—**II.** Trop.: flaming, glowing (ante- and post-class.): versus, Enn. ap. Non. 139, 15 (Sat. 7, p. 155 ed. Vahl.): acres et flammei viri, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

* **flammicōmans**, antis, adj. [flamma + como], having fiery hair, flaming: taedae, Juvenc. 25, 4, 202.

* **flammicōmus**, a, um, adj. [flamma + coma], having fiery hair, flaming: ignes, Prud. Psych. 775; Avien. Descr. Orb. 1089.

* **flammicremus**, a, um, adj. [flamma + cremo], consumed with fire: ruinae, Fortun. 1, 15, 47.

flammidus, a, um, adj. [flamma], flaming, burning, fiery (Appuleian): glacialibus flammida confundit, App. de Mundo,

p. 66, 37: roseo rubore flammida, id. Met. 11, p. 158, 22.

flammifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [flamma + fero], flame-bearing, i. e. flaming, burning, fiery (poët.): fer mi auxilium; pestem abige a me, flammiferam hanc vim, quae me ex cruciat, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. 50 ed. Vahl.): crinis (stellae), Ov. M. 15, 849: currus solis, Sil. 5, 55: Olympus, Val. Fl. 1, 4: nox, i. e. lit up by torches, Luc. 5, 402.

* **flammigēna**, ae, m. [flamma + gigno], fire-born: fur, i. e. Cacus, son of Vulcan, Sid. Carm. 13, 9.

flammiger, gēra, gērum, adj. [flamma + gero], flame-bearing, flaming, fiery (poët.): ales, i. e. the eagle, Stat. Th. 8, 676: sol, Val. Fl. 5, 582; cf. Titan, Luc. 1, 415: zona, Claud. Idyll. 4, 9.

flammi-gēro, āre, v. n. [id.], to flame, blaze, Ambros. ap. Luc. 7, § 132; id. Off. Min. 3, 18, 103 al.

flammi-gō, āre, v. n. [flamma + ago], to emit flames (post-class.): noctu flammigare (Aetnam), Geil. 17, 10, 11; cf. Macr. S. 5, 17.

* **flammi-pes**, pēdis, adj. [flamma], fiery-footed: quadrijugi, Juvenc. 11, 4, 554.

* **flammi-pōtens**, entis, adj. [flamma + potens], powerful by fire: Vulcanus, Arn. 3, p. 112.

* **flammi-vōlus**, a, um, adj. [flamma + volo], flying with flames: sol, Arator. Act. Apost. 2, 531.

flammi-vōmus, a, um, adj. [flamma + vomo], vomiting flames, Mart. Cap. 1, § 70; Juvenc. 23 praef.

flammo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [1. flammā]. **I.** Neutr., to flame, blaze, burn (poët. and perh. only in the part. pres.): super raras feni flammantis acervos Traicit immundos ebria turba pedes (in the purifications at the Palilia), Prop. 4 (5), 4, 77 (cf. Ov. F. 4, 727 and ib. 781): flammantia lumina torquens (anguis), Verg. G. 3, 433.—**II.** Act., to inflame, set on fire, burn; in pass. also to burn (poët. and in post-Aug. prose).—**A.** Lit.: quaecumque igni flammata cremantur, Lucr. 2, 672: ut interirent aut crucibus affixi aut flammanti, Tac. A. 15, 64: fax nubila flammans, Val. Fl. 1, 568: principio aetherio flammatus Jupiter igni Vertitur, blazing, flaming, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 11, 17.—**2.** Transf., of color, to make flame-colored, to color red, to reddening: illius roseo flammatur purpura vultu, Stat. Ach. 1, 297; cf.: flammata pudore juvenis, Val. Fl. 4, 655: flammata toga, i. e. fiery red, Mart. 5, 19, 12.—**B.** Trop., to inflame, kindle, incite: sic donis vulgum laudumque cupidine flammatur, Sil. 16, 303: juvenem facta ad Mavortia, id. 1, 55: flammantur in hostem cornipedes, Stat. Th. 8, 390: his inter se vocibus instinctos flammare insuper adlatas litteras, Tac. H. 4, 24: omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia venientium a Vitellio militum, i. e. had inflamed with anger, incensed, id. ib. 2, 74; cf.: talia flammato secum dea corde volutans, inflamed, angry mind, Verg. A. 1, 50: sponsae flammatus amore, Val. Fl. 8, 300; Stat. Th. 1, 249.

flammōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], fiery, burning (late Lat.): carbones, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 174: febris, id. ib. 2, 32, 165.

flammūla, ae, f. dim. [id.], a little flame. **I.** Lit.: Timagoras negat sibi unquam, cum oculum torsisset, duas ex lucerna flammulas esse visas, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 80; Col. 9, 14, 9.—**II.** Transf., in late Lat., a little banner used by cavalry, Veg. Mil. 2, 1; 3, 5.

Flamomenses, ium, m., a people of Italy, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130.

flātis, e, adj. [flō], produced by blowing, blown (post-class.): sonitus, Amm. 30, 1: laminae, i. e. founded, cast, Arn. 6, 201: virus, blown in, Prud. Ham. 533; Prisc. 560 P.

flāto, āre, v. freq. a. [id.], to blow. **I.** Lit.: cantores tibia calamoque flatantes, Arn. 2, p. 69.—**II.** Trop., August. Conf. 7, 6 med.

flātor, ōris, m. [id.], a blower of a wind-instrument: flator tibicen, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89 Müll.; cf.: flator φούξ, ἀλλήτης, Gloss. Lab.: flatores, tibicines a flando,

Placid. p. 463; a caster of metals: triumviri monetales, aeris, argenti, auri flatores, a meller, coiner, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30.

flātura, ae, f. [flō], a blowing (post-Aug. and very rare): ventos jamdiu non esse, et caeli conquiesce flaturas, Arn. 1, 7: aeris, a melting, coining, Vitruv. 2, 7 med.: auri, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 197: ARGENTARIAE, Inscr. Orell. 4217.

* **flāturalis**, e, adj. [flatura], blowing: artus, i. e. containing air, Tert. Anim. 10.

flātūrarius, ii, m. [id.], a metal-caster, money-coiner, minter, Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 6; Inscr. Orell. 4192 sq.; FABER, ib. 4280.

flātus, ūs, m. [flō], a blowing, breathing, snorting (mostly poet.; syn.: flamen, flabra, ventus, aura). **I.** Lit.: nondum spissa nimis complere sedilia flatu (sc. tibiae), Hor. A. P. 205; Phaedr. 5, 7, 14: flatuque secundo, Carbas mota sonant, Ov. M. 13, 418; so of the wind, id. ib. 14, 226; Hor. C. 4, 5, 10; also in plur., Ov. M. 15, 302; Verg. G. 2, 339: ipsa sui flatus ne sonet aura, cavet, of his breath, Ov. F. 1, 428: (equi) humescunt spumis flatuque sequentum, with the snorting, Verg. G. 3, 111; in plur.: aestiferi, Cic. Arat. 111: ventris (with crepitus), a breaking wind, Suet. Claud. 32: flatu figuratur vitrum, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 193.—**B.** Transf., concr., the breath of life, the soul, Prud. atrop. 3, 168.—**II.** Trop. **A.** A breath, breeze (the fig. being taken from wind): cum prospero flatu fortunae utimur, ad exitus pervenimus optatos, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: ad id, unde aliquis flatus ostenditur, vela do, id. de Or. 2, 44, 187.—**B.** Pride, haughtiness (mostly in plur.): det libertatem fandi flatusque remittat, Verg. A. 11, 346; Ov. A. A. 1, 715; Val. Fl. 3, 699; Stat. Th. 1, 321; 3, 192.

flāveo, ēre, v. n. [flavus], to be golden yellow or gold-colored, to be light yellow (poët.): sed cum maturis flavebit messis aristas, Col. poët. 10, 311; Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 124.—In part. pres.: flavescentes ceriae, Ov. M. 8, 671: culta, Verg. G. 4, 126: Clytius flavens prima lanugine malas, id. A. 30, 324.

flāvesco, ēre, v. incho. n. [flaveo], to become golden yellow or gold-colored, to turn a light yellow (poët. and in post-Aug. prose): molli paulatim flavescent campus arista, Verg. E. 4, 28: flavescente haphie, Mart. 7, 66, 5; so of gold, id. 9, 24, 1; Ov. M. 8, 703: ne (ebur) flavescente possit, id. Am. 2, 5, 39: folium fagi celerime flavescent, Plin. 16, 6, 7, § 18; cf. id. 19, 8, 47, § 159; 15, 29, 36, § 121; Vulg. Prov. 23, 31.

Flāvialis, e, v. Flavius, II. B.

Flāvianus, a, um, v. Flavius, II. C.

* **flāvīcōmans**, antis, adj. [flavus + comans], yellow-haired, flaxen-haired: pueri, Prud. Apoth. 495.

* **flāvīcōmus**, a, um, adj. [flavus + coma], yellow-haired, flaxen-haired: corymbion, Petr. 110 (al. flavus).

flāvīdus, a, um, adj. [flavus], of a golden yellow, yellowish: fel, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 20, 194: rapacia, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 127.

Flavina, ae, f., a small city of Etruria, Sil. 8, 492; called also **Flāvinium**, i, n., Serv. Verg. A. 7, 698.—Hence, **Flāvīnīus**, a, um, adj., Flāvinian: arva, Verg. A. 7, 696 Serv.

(**flāvissae**, a false reading in Non. 112, 29, for flāvissae, v. h. v.).

Flāvius, a, the name of a Roman gens: gens Flavia, Suet. Vesp. 1; Mart. 9, 2, 8.—So in partic. Cn. Flāvius, the scribe of the pontifex maximus, Appian Caecus, who published the Fasti, Liv. 9, 46, 1 sqq.; Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 17; v. fasti. From the gens Flavia were descended the emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, Suet. Vesp. 1.—Hence poet., Flāvius ultimus for Domitianus, Juv. 4, 37.—**II.** Deriv. **A.** **Flāvīus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Flāvius: templa, i. e. built by Domitian, Mart. 9, 4, 12; 9, 35, 2.—**B.** **Flāvialis**, e, adj., of or belonging to the college of priests for the Flavian family, instituted by Domitian, Flāvial: FLAMEN, Inscr. Orell. 2220: PONTIFEX, ib. 3672: COMES, ib. 3162: SEXVIR, ib. 3726: XXVIR, ib. 2375: assidentibus Diali sacerdotē et collegio Flāvialium, Suet. Dom. 4.—**C.** **Flāvianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Flāvius, Flāvian: jus civile, named after Cn. Flāvius, the publisher

of the *Fasti*, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 7: partes, i. e. the adherents of *Vespasian*, Tac. H. 2, 67; 3, 1.

flāvus, a, um, adj. [for flag-vus from FLAG, flag, burning, light-colored], golden yellow, reddish yellow, flaxen-colored, *ξανθός* (mostly poet.): color, Col. 4, 3, 4: mellis dulci flavoque liquore, Lucr. 1, 938; 4, 13: mella, Mart. 1, 56, 10: aurum, Verg. A. 1, 592: Ceres, id. G. 1, 96; cf. of the same: et te, flava comas, frugum mitissima mater, Ov. M. 6, 118: mare marmore flavo, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 26 (Ann. v. 377 ed. Vahl.): arva, Verg. G. 1, 316: crines, id. A. 12, 605: coma, Hor. C. 1, 5, 4; cf.: Galanthis flava comas, Ov. M. 9, 307: flavus comarum Curio, Sil. 9, 414: Ganymedes, Hor. C. 4, 4, 4: Phyllis, id. ib. 2, 4, 14: Chloë, id. ib. 3, 9, 19: Tiberis, reddish yellow (from the puzzling earth on its ground), id. ib. 1, 2, 13; 1, 8, 8; 2, 3, 18: Tiberinus multa flavus harena, Verg. A. 7, 31; Ov. M. 14, 447: Lycormas, id. ib. 2, 245: pudor, blushing, Sen. Hippol. 652: capillus in flavum colorem, Vulg. Lev. 13, 36; 30.—Subst.: an de moneta Caesaris decem flavos, gold pieces (cf. Engl. yellow-boys), Mart. 12, 65, 6.—Comp.: flavior, Boeth. ap. Porphy. Dial. 2, p. 31.

flebilis, e, adj. [fleo]. **I.** Pass., to be wept over, to be lamented, lamentable (class.): ponite ante oculos miseram illam et flebilem speciem, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7: o flebiles vigilas! id. Planc. 42, 101: Hector, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 32: Ino, Hor. A. P. 123: flebile principium melior fortuna secuta est, Ov. M. 7, 518.—With dat. pers.: multis ille bonis flebilis occidit, Nulli flebilius, quam tibi, Vergili, Hor. C. 1, 24, 9.—**II.** Act. **A.** That makes or causes to weep, that brings tears (poet. and rare): cepe, Lucil. ap. Non. 201, 2: ulior, Ov. H. 13, 48: flebile dictu, Sil. 9, 502.—**B.** Weeping, tearful, doleful (class.): gemitus elamentabilis; imbecillus, abjectus, flebilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: maeor (est) aegritudo flebilis, id. ib. 4, 8, 18; cf.: affectus vel concitatus vel flebilis, Quint. 11, 3, 162: vox, id. ib. 64: elegia, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 3: modi, Hor. C. 2, 9, 9: suavitatis, Quint. 11, 3, 170: spargebat tepidos flebilis imbre sinus, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 68: sponsa, Hor. C. 4, 2, 21: matrona, App. M. 6, p. 125, 2 Elm.—In neut.: flebile, adverbially: exclusus flebile cantet amans, dolefully, plaintively, sadly, Ov. R. Am. 36: gavisae, Stat. Th. 12, 426; Sil. 7, 648.—Hence, adv.: **flebiliter** (acc. to II. B.), mournfully, dolefully: vide, quam non flebiliter respondeat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39: lamentari, id. ib. 2, 21, 49: canere, id. ib. 1, 35, 85: gemere, Hor. C. 4, 12, 5.—Comp.: daemones flebilis ululant, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 57.

flecto, xi, xum, 3, v. a. and n. [root in Gr. *φολκός*, bandy-legged; *φάλκx*, the bent rib of a ship; L. *falx*; *falco*, so called from the curve of its claws or beak; cf. Germ. *Falke*; Engl. *falcon*]. **I.** Act., to bend, bow, curve, turn, turn round (freq. and class.; syn.: plecto, plico, curvo). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: animal omne membra quocumque vult, flectit, contorquet, porrigit, contrahit, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: ora retro, Ov. M. 3, 188: vultus ad illum, id. ib. 4, 265; 10, 236: lumina a gurgite in nullam partem, id. ib. 8, 367: geminas acies huc, to turn, direct, Verg. A. 6, 789; cf. oculos, id. ib. 8, 698: equos brevi moderari ac flectere, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 fin.: equum, Hor. C. 3, 7, 25: currum de foro in Capitolium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 30, § 77: plaustrum, Ov. M. 10, 447: navem, Auct. B. Alex. 64 fin.: habenas, Ov. M. 2, 169: cursus in orbem, id. ib. 6, 225; cf.: cursus in laevum, id. Tr. 1, 10, 17: iter ad Privernum, Liv. 8, 19, 13 Drak. N. cr.: iter Demetriadem, id. 35, 31, 3: tu (Bacche) flectis amnes, tu mare barbarum, Hor. C. 2, 19, 17: arcus, to bend, Ov. M. 4, 303; cf.: flexos incurvant viribus arcus, Verg. A. 5, 500: flexum genu, Ov. M. 4, 340: artus, Liv. 21, 58, 9: flexi crines, curled, Mart. 3, 63, 3; 10, 65, 6; Juv. 6, 493: flexum mare, i. e. a bay, Tac. A. 14, 4: flexi fractique motus, contorted, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: hinc (silva) se flectit sinistrorsus, Caes. B. G. 6, 25, 3.—Mid.: quasi amnis celeris rapit, sed tamen inflexu flectitur, Naev. ap. Non. 191, 34 (Trag. Rel. v. 42 Rib.): (milvus) flectitur in gyrum, wheels, Ov. M. 2, 718: modo flector in anguem, I bend, wind myself into a snake, id. ib. 8, 883: sol ab ea (Cancra) meta incipit flecti, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 264: Euphrates ad

meridiem flectitur, id. 6, 26, 30, § 125.—**2.** In partic., naut. t. t., to go round or double a promontory: cum in flectendis promontorii ventorum mutationes maximas saepe sentiant, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94: Leucaten flectere molestum videbatur, id. Att. 5, 9, 1.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., to bend, turn, direct: ducere multimodis voces et flectere cantus, Lucr. 5, 1406: vocem, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 25: qui teneros et rudes cum acceperunt, inficiunt et flectunt, ut volunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47; cf.: imbecillitatem animorum torquere et flectere, id. ib. 1, 10, 29: suam naturam huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, id. Cael. 6, 13: vitam flectere fingere, id. Sull. 28, 79: mentes suas ad nostrum imperium nomenque, id. Balb. 17, 39: aliquem a proposito, Liv. 28, 22, 11: scribentis animum a vero, id. 1 praef. 5: animus ab aliqua opinione flectendus, Quint. 4, 2, 80: animos ad publica carmina, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 23: quo vobis mentes... dementes sese flexere via? Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 6, 16 (Ann. v. 209 ed. Vahl): est viri et ducis oblata casu flectere ad consilium, Liv. 28, 44, 8: juvenis cereus in vitium flecti, Hor. A. P. 163: quod procul a nobis flectat Fortuna gubernans, turn aside, avert, Lucr. 5, 108.—**2.** In partic. **a.** To bend (in opinion or in will), to move, persuade, prevail upon, overcome, soften, appease (cf.: moveo, afficio): quibus rebus ita flectebat animo atque frangebat, ut, etc., Cic. Sull. 6, 18: sed quid te oratione flectam?... quare flecte te, quae, id. Phil. 1, 14, 35: facile Achivos flexeris, Enn. ap. Gell. 11, 4, 3 (Trag. v. 229 ed. Vahl.): iudices, Quint. 6, 1, 9: flectere mollibus jam durum imperiis, Hor. C. 4, 1, 6: precibus si flecteris ullis, Verg. A. 2, 689: flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo, id. ib. 7, 312; cf.: nisi dii immortales suo numine prope fata ipsa flexissent, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19: desine fata deum flecti sperare precando, Verg. A. 6, 376: animos commutare atque omni ratione flectere, Cic. de Or. 2, 52 fin.: ingenium alicujus aversum, Sall. J. 102, 3: si quem a proposito spes mollitave animi flexisset, divertit, dissuade, Liv. 28, 22, 11: dictis nostris sententia flexa est, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 257 Müll. (Ann. v. 264 ed. Vahl.): si flectitur ira deorum, Ov. M. 1, 378: cf. id. Tr. 3, 5, 41: hortaturque simul flectitque labores, soothes, Stat. S. 5, 1, 119: ad dedicationem primos, Liv. 5, 43, 1.—Mid.: plurimum valet miseratio, quae iudicem flecti non tantum cogit, sed, etc., to let himself be moved, Quint. 6, 1, 25: flexi in misericordiam, Amm. 12, 27.—**b.** (Acc. to I. A. 2.) To turn aside from, to avoid a thing: ut eam (viam) flectas, te rogo, Cic. Att. 11, 18, 2 (but B. and K. ex conj. C. F. Hermann read ira, v. a. sup.); cf.: flexit viam, Liv. 1, 60, 1: dolo a se flexos imputavit civilis, Tac. H. 5, 24.—**c.** To refer to or apply to any one: versus qui in Tiberium flecteretur, Tac. A. 6, 29: Augustus quaedam ex horrida illa antiquitate ad praesentem usum flexisset, id. ib. 4, 16.—**d.** In grammar. (a) To form a word from another language: verba derivare, flectere, conjungere, Quint. 8, 3, 36: hoc vocabulum (pollex) de Graeco flexum est, Gell. 4, 3 fin.—(b) To decline, conjugate, inflect, Varr. L. 10, 2, 29 al.—(c) Flectere syllabam, to mark with the circumflex accent, and hence, to lengthen, Quint. 1, 5, 23 Spald. and Zumpt.

II. Neutr., to turn, go, or march in any direction (post-Aug.). **A.** Lit.: cum procul hos laevo flectentes limite cernunt, Verg. A. 9, 372: ex Gabino in Tusculanos flexere colles, Liv. 3, 8, 6: Hasdrubal ad Oceanum flectit, id. 28, 16, 3: inde Vitellius Cremonam flexit, Tac. H. 2, 70: in Capitolium, Suet. Tib. 20.—**B.** Trop., of thought or speech, to turn in any direction: ad providentiam sapientiamque, Tac. A. 13, 3: in ambitionem, id. ib. 4, 37: a veneratione Augusti orsus flexit ad victorias Tiberii, id. ib. 1, 34.—Hence, **flexus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** Lit., bent, winding: error, Ov. M. 8, 160: zodiacus circa Cancrum Capricornumque flexior, Mart. Cap. 8, § 878.—In neutr. plur. subst.: collum flexa, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 17.—**B.** Trop., of tones, lengthened: infinito magis illa flexa et circumducta sunt, Quint. 11, 3, 172.

flexma, ātis, n., v. phlegma.

flemina, um, n. (=φλεγμα), a bloody swelling or congestion of blood about the

ankles; flemina dicuntur, cum ex labore viae sanguis defuit circa talos, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89 Müll.: lassitudine invaserunt misera in genua flemina, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 5: bryonia in jumento homineque flemina sanant, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 28.

fleo, flevi, fletum, 2 (contr. forms fletū, Ov. H. 5, 43; 45: fletus, Prop. 2, 7, 2; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 291: fletunt, Verg. G. 4, 461; Stat. S. 2, 1, 175: fletset, id. ib. 145: fletse, Ov. M. 6, 404; Liv. 30, 44, 7), v. n. and a. [for flev-o, root φλυ-; Gr. φλώω, to bubble up, etc.; L. fluo, fluviū, etc.; cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 301 sq.]. **I.** Neutr. **A.** Lit., to weep, cry, shed tears (syn.: ploro, lugeo, lacrimo): maerentes, fientes, lacrimantes, commiserantes, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 442 P. (Ann. 107 ed. Vahl.): fleo, quia dījungimur, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 18: quin fles, id. Ps. 1, 1, 73: nimium haec flet, id. Mil. 4, 8, 14: ne fle, mulier! id. Ep. 4, 2, 31: quid fles, Aestrie? Hor. C. 3, 7, 1: ille me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. Rep. 6, 14 fin.: haec cum pluribus verbis fletus a Caesare peteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20, 5; cf. id. ib. 7, 26, 3; id. B. C. 1, 76, 1; 3, 98, 2: deceptus quoniam flevit et ipse, deus, Prop. 2, 16, 3, 8, 54: felix qui potuit praesenti flere puellae, before, in the presence of, Prop. 1, 12, 15; cf. Tib. 1, 10, 64: o multa fleturum caput! Hor. Epod. 5, 74: lapides mehercule omnes flere et lamentari cōgisses, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 245.—Pass. impers.: ad sepulcrum venimus: in ignem posita est: fletur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 102: minus est, quod fletum meo nomine quam quod gaudendum illius est, Quint. 6 praef. § 8; so id. 6, 2, 3; 11, 1, 52.—**B.** Transf. ***1.** Of horses, to neigh: equorum greges comperit ubertim flere, Suet. Caes. 81.—**2.** Of things, to drip, trickle (ante- and post-class.): uberibus flet omnia guttis, Lucr. 1, 349: flevit in templis ebur, Sen. Thyest. 702: imber, Prud. Cath. 5, 24.

II. Act., to weep for, bewail, lament, a person or thing; to sing mournfully (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; once in Cic.): He. Ne fle. Er. Egone illum non fleam? egone non defleam Talem adolescentem? Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 36: unicum (filium) mater, Cat. 39, 5: parentes Trollon, Hor. C. 2, 9, 17: Gygen, id. ib. 3, 7, 1; amissas amicitias, Cat. 96, 4: *Pisonem eis verbis fletus meum casum vexavit, Cic. Sest. 28, 60: filii necem, Tac. A. 6, 10, 2; 71: suam vicem, Curt. 10, 5, 21: servitutum tristem, Phaedr. 1, 2, 6: amissum conjugem, Just. 28, 4, 4: fidem mutatosque deos, Hor. C. 1, 5, 6: moechos arrogantes, id. ib. 1, 25, 10: catellam raptam sibi, id. Ep. 1, 17, 56: amorem testudine, id. Epod. 14, 11: feralia carmina, to sing, Col. pōēt. 10, 350: virum, Sen. Contr. 2, 11, 1: amissum fratrem, id. ib. 4, 29, 8: adlatum ad se Pompeii caput, id. ib. 10, 32, 1.—In part. perf.: multum fletu ad superos, bewailed, lamented, Verg. A. 6, 481; Stat. Th. 4, 103.—(β) With object-clause: agmina septem Flebis in aeterno surda jacere situ, Prop. 1, 7, 18; Val. Fl. 1, 633.—Hence, **fletus**, a, um, P. a., weeping: mater fletu et lacrimosa, App. M. 7, p. 199 fin. (but in Lucr. 2, 631 the correct read. is sanguinolenti).

***fletifer**, ēra, ērum, adj. [2. fletus-fero], weeping, dripping, distilling: truncus, Aus. Idyll. 6, 74.

1. fletus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from fleo.

2. fletus, ūs, m. [fleo], a weeping, wailing, lamenting. **I.** Lit. (class.; in sing. and plur.): nemo me lacrimis decorat nec funera fletu Faxit, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34 (Epigr. 1, 3, p. 162 ed. Vahl.); cf.: quantum fletum factum audivi! Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17; and: quod usque eo visum est indignum, ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque feret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 24: lugubris lamentatio fletusque maerens, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: mulierum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 47: fletus cum singultu, id. Planc. 31, 76: prae fletu et dolore, for tears, id. Att. 11, 7, 6: assiduo fletu sororis, id. Clu. 6, 15: haec magna cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 12 fin.: clamore ac fletu omnia compleri, id. B. G. 5, 33 fin.: fletum populo movere, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 228: fletum reprimere, id. Rep. 6, 15: magno fletu auxilium petere, Caes. B. G. 1, 32, 1: virginum precibus et fletu excitati, id. B. C. 2, 4, 3: cum ille erumpit fletus, Quint. 6, 2, 7: fletibus

natos, laetitia defunctos prosequi, id. 5, 11, 38: nullis ille movetur fletibus, Verg. A. 4, 439.—**II.** Transf., concr., = lacrimae, tears: fletu super ora refuso, Ov. M. 11, 658; so ib. 673.

Flēvo, ōnis, m., the Zuyder Zee, a lake at the mouth of the Rhine, Mela, 3, 2 fin.; called also **Flēvom** (sc. ostium), Plin. 4, 15, 29, § 101.

Flēvom, sc. castellum, a fortress of the Frisii, west of the mouth of the Ems, now Flie or Flieland, Tac. A. 4, 72, v. Orell. ad h. l.

flexānimus, a, um, adj. [flecto + animus] (poet.). **I.** Act., that bends or sways the heart, moving, affecting: o flexanima atque omnium regina rerum oratio, Pac. ap. Non. 113, 32 (Trag. Rel. v. 177 Rib.); cf.: tantam vim habet illa, quae recte a bono poeta dicta est flexanima atque omnium regina rerum oratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: amor, Cat. 64, 331: concentus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 906.—**II.** Pass., touched, moved, affected: flexanima, tamquam lymphata aut Bacchi sacris commota, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 36, 80 (Trag. Rel. v. 422 Rib.).

flexibilis, e, adj. [flexus, from flecto], that may be bent, pliant, flexible (class.; cf.: lentus, flexilis). **I.** Lit.: materiam rerum totam esse flexibilem et commutabilem, Cic. N. D. 3, 99, 92: arcus, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 29: (ulmus) ad curvus flexibili vite, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 228.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Pliant, flexible, tractable: genera vocis permulta: grave, acutum; flexibile, durum, flexible, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146; cf. oratio, id. Or. 16, 52: nihil tam flexibile, id. Brut. 79, 274: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 15; 40: nihil non flexibile ad bonitatem, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 1.—**B.** In a bad sense, fickle, wavering, inconstant: quid potest esse tam flexibile, tam devium, quam animus ejus, qui, etc., Cic. Lael. 25, 92.

flexibilitas, ātis, f. [flexibilis], flexibility (late Lat.): cornuum, Sol. 52 med.

flexilis, e, adj. [flexus, from flecto]. **I.** Pliant, pliable, flexible (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cornu, Ov. M. 5, 383: ulmus et fraxinus, Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 219: betulla, id. 16, 18, 30, § 75: cervix ad circumspēctum, id. 11, 37, 67, § 177: vitrum, id. 36, 26, 66, § 195: lectuli, Amm. 22, 4.—**II.** Bent, curved: spicae, App. M. 6 init. (Ov. Am. 1, 14, 26, read nexilis, Merk.).

* **flexilōquus**, a, um, adj. [flexus-loquor], ambiguous, equivocal: (oracula) partim falsa, partim casu vera, partim flexilōqua et obscura, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115.

flexio, ōnis, f. [flecto], a bending, swaying, turning: a bend, turn, curve (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: trunco toto se ipse moderans et virili laterum flexione, Cic. Or. 18, 59; id. de Or. 3, 59, 220.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: quae deverticula flexionesque quaesisti! i. e. turnings, windings, Cic. Pis. 22, 53.—**B.** In partic., of the voice, a modulation, inflection, change: est in dicendo etiam quidam cantus obscurior... quem significat Demosthenes et Aeschines, cum alter alteri obicit vocis flexiones, Cic. Or. 18, 57: delicatioris in cantu, id. de Or. 3, 25, 98: ut cervices oculosque pariter cum modorum flexionibus torquent, id. Leg. 2, 15, 39.

* **flexi-pes**, pēdis, adj. [flexus, from flecto], with crooked feet: hederæ, clinging, clasping, Ov. M. 10, 99; cf. Serv. Verg. E. 4, 19.

* **flexivica**, adv. [flexus-vicis], with turnings or windings, crookedly, Pac. ap. Non. 260, 11 (Trag. Rel. v. 152 Rib.).

* **flexo**, āre, v. freq. a. [flexus, from flecto], to bend, curve: vineam, Cato, R. R. 49 fin.

† **flexuntes**, an old name of the Roman knights: equitum nomen saepe variatum est... Celeres sub Romulo regibusque appellati sunt, deinde flexuntes, postea trosuli, Plin. 33, 2, 9, § 35 Sillig. N. cr.; Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 606.

flexuōse, adv. v. flexuosus fin.

flexuōsus, a, um, adj. [2. flexus], full of turns or windings, tortuous, flexuous, crooked, winding. **I.** Lit.: flexuosum iter habet auditus, ne quid intrare possit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: Taurus mons, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 98: volatus hirundini, id. 10, 24, 35,

§ 73.—**Sup.**: intestina flexuosissimis orbitibus, Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 200.—* **II.** Trop.: fraudes, Prud. Cath. 6, 143.—* **Adv.** **flexuose**, tortuously: si flexuose volitet flamma, Plin. 18, 35, 84, § 357.

flexūra, ae, f. [flexus, from flecto], a bending, winding, turning (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: lateris, Lucr. 4, 336: angustiae flexuraeque vicorum, Suet. Ner. 38.—**B.** Trop.: virtus recta est: flexuram non recipit, Sen. Ep. 71, 19.—**II.** Transf., in gram., inflection, declension of a word, Varr. L. L. 10, § 28 Müll.

1. flexus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from flecto.

2. flexus, ūs, m. [flecto], a bending, turning, winding (class.; in sing. and plur.). **I.** Lit.: aures duros et quasi corneolos habent introitus, multisque cum flexibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144; cf. Quint. 6, 13, 9: ut qui cursu parum valent, flexu eludunt, id. 9, 2, 78: cum venissem ad pontem, in quo flexus est ad iter Arpinas, Cic. Att. 16, 13, a, 1; cf.: in aliquo flexu viae, Liv. 22, 12, 7: implicatae flexibus vallium viae, id. 32, 4, 4: Rhenus modico flexu in occidentem versus, Tac. G. 1: flexu Armeniam petivit, id. A. 12, 12: alio flexu reduci ad viam, Quint. 2, 17, 29: (quo pacto sol) Brumales adeat flexus, Lucr. 5, 616: brumales, id. 5, 640: metae, the turn round the goal, Pers. 3, 63: labyrinthi, the mazes, Cat. 64, 114: capilli dociles et centum flexibus apti, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 13: in litore flexus Mecybernaeus, the bay or gulf, Mela, 2, 3 init.; cf. id. 3, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., a turning, transition into another state, political change: id enim est caput civilis prudentiae, videre itinera flexusque rerum publicarum, Cic. Rep. 2, 25, 46: in hoc flexu quasi aetatis fama adolescentis paululum haesit ad metas (the figure taken from the turning of the racers on reaching the goal), id. Cael. 31, 75; cf.: si infinitus forensium rerum labor decursu honorum et jam aetatis flexu constitisset, i. e. senectus, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: flexu auctumni (= post medium tempus auctumni, trop. from turning the meta in the Circus), Tac. H. 5, 23; v. Orell. ad h. l.—**B.** In partic. (post-Aug.). **1.** An artful turning, winding, shifting: inde recta fere est actio, hinc mille flexus et artes desiderantur, Quint. 5, 13, 2: qui haec recta tantum, et in nullos flexus recedentia tractaverit, id. 10, 5, 12.—**2.** Of the voice, inflection, modulation, variation: citharoedi simul et sono vocis et plurimis flexibus servant, Quint. 1, 12, 3: quid quoque flexu dicendum, id. 1, 8, 1: qui flexus deceat miserationem, id. 1, 11, 12; 1, 8, 3.—**3.** In gram., inflection, variation, derivation (in Varro flexura, v. h. v.): quid vero? quae tota positionis ejusdem in diversos flexus eunt? cum Alba faciat Albanos et Albenses; volo, volui et volavi, Quint. 1, 6, 15.

fictus, ūs, m. [figo], a striking, dashing together, collision (poet.): armamentum stridor, fictus navium, Pac. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 667 (Trag. Rel. v. 335 ed. Rib.): tum scuta cavaeque Dant sonitum fictu galeae, Verg. I. 1, § Sil. 9, 322.

figo, ōre, v. a. [Gr. φλάω, φλίσω, = θλάω, θλίβω, to crush; Lat. flagellum; cf. flagitare, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 477], to strike, strike down (ante-class.): figi affigi: ipse se in terram saucius figit cadens, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 110, 29 sq. (Trag. Rel. v. 12 Rib.); so Att. ap. Non. I. L. (v. 317 Rib.): naves ad saxa, Lucr. 5, 1001 Lachm. N. cr. (al. libebant or laedebant; v. Munro ad loc. 3d ed.).

flo, flāvi, flātum, 1; v. n. and a. [root fla-; Gr. ἐκ-φλάινα, to stream forth; φλασμός, vain-glorying; hence, Lat. flatus, flabrum, etc., flos, flōreo, Flōra; Germ. blasen, blāhen; Eng. blow, bloom, blast, etc., Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 301; cf. Grimm, Wörterb. s. v. blāhen, blasen]. **I.** Neutr., to blow (class.; cf.: spiro, halo): belle nobis flavit ab Epiro lenissimus ventus, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 1: corus ventus in his locis flare consuevit, Caes. B. G. 5, 7, 3; id. B. C. 3, 25, 1; 3, 26 fin.; Quint. 12, 10, 67; Ov. M. 7, 684: Etesiae contra fluvium flantes, Lucr. 6, 717: quina flaturi sint venti, Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 94: inflexo Berecynthia tibia cornu Flabit, will blow, sound, Ov. F. 4, 181.—Prov.: simul

flare sorbereque haud factu facilest: ego hic esse et illic simitu hau potui, i. e. to do two opposite things at once, as we say, to blow hot and cold with the same breath, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 104.—**II.** Act., to blow, blow at, blow out, blow up, or blow away (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.). **A.** Lit.: hieme anima, quae flatur, omnium apparet, which is emitted, Varr. L. L. 6, § 9 Müll.: Chimaera Ore foras acrem flaret de corpore flammam, Lucr. 5, 906: pulvis vento flatus, Auct. B. Afr. 52, 4: tibia flatur, is blown, Ov. F. 4, 341: Phrygius lapis flatur foliibus, donec rubescat, is blown upon, Plin. 36, 19, 36, § 143.—**2.** Transf., to cast or coin metals by blowing: aes antiquissimum, quod est flatum, pecore est notatum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 9: flata signataque pecunia, Gell. 2, 10, 3.—Hence, the directors of the mint were called triumviri auro argento aeri flando feriundo (abbrev. III. VIRI A. A. A. F. F.), Inscr. Orell. 569; v. ferio.—**B.** Trop.: omisso magna semper flandi tumore, of high-flown, bombastic talk, Quint. 12, 6, 5: spernere succina, flare rosas, Fulva monilia respuere, qs. to blow away, i. e. to despise, Prud. symph. 3, 21.

flocces, um, f., dregs or lees of wine (ante-class.): flocces audierat prisca voce significare vini faecem e vinaceis expressam, sicuti fraces ex oleis, idque apud Caecilium in Polumenis legerat, Gell. 11, 7, 6: neque florem, neque flocces volo mihi, vinum volo, Caecil. ap. Non. 114, 17 (Com. Fragm. v. 190 Rib.): apudam edit et flocces bibit, Auct. ap. Gell. 11, 7, 3.

floccōsus, a, um, adj. [floccus], full of flocks of wool (late Lat.), App. Herb. 62.

floccus, i, m., a lock or flock (of wool, on clothes, in fruits, etc.). **I.** Lit.: ne qui flocci intereant, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 8: pomis substrati flocci, id. ib. 1, 59, 3: in veste floccos legere fimbriasse diducere, Cels. 2, 6: pilulae intus habentes floccos molles, Plin. 16, 7, 10, § 28.—**II.** Transf., something trifling, insignificant, of no account (most freq., esp. with negatives, and in the phrase flocci facere, to make no account of, to care not a straw for; v. the foll.). (a) With a neg.: ceterum qui sis, qui non sis, floccum non interduim, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 152 (Ritschl, ciccum; cf.: eluas tu an exungare, ciccum non interduim, id. Rud. 2, 7, 22): neque ego illum maneo, neque flocci facio, id. Men. 2, 3, 69: is leno flocci non fecit fidem, id. Rud. prol. 47: ego, quae tu loquere, flocci non facio, id. ib. 3, 5, 3: prorsus aveo scire, nec tamen flocci facio, Cic. Att. 13, 50, 3: totam rem publicam flocci non facere, id. ib. 4, 15, 4: quare, ut opinor, φλοσσοφνέον, id. quod tu facis, et istos consulatus non flocci facies, id. ib. 1, 16, 13 Orell. N. cr. (but here Ernesti reads εἰσέον): satin abit, neque quod dixi flocci existimat! Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 73: invidere omnes mihi, Mordere clanculum; ego non flocci pendere, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 21.—(β) Without a neg. (ante-class.), to account of slight value, of small importance: rumorem, famam flocci fecit, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. obstinato, p. 193, 11 Müll.: tu istos minutos cave deos flocci feceris, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 24: flocci facere, id. Most. 3, 2, 121; id. Men. 5, 7, 5; id. Ep. 3, 2, 12; id. Trin. 4, 2, 150; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 11.—In pass.: flocci fiet. Culi cultor, Titin. ap. Non. 131, 33: rogata fuerit nec ne, flocci aestimo, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. muneris, p. 143 Müll.: flocci pendo, quid rerum geras, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fulg. Exp. Serm. p. 565, 5.

flocces, v. flocces.

Flōra, ae, f. [flos, v. fio], the goddess of flowers, whose festival was celebrated on the 28th of April, often with unbridled license, Ov. F. 5, 195 sq.; Lact. 1, 20, 6; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 6; id. L. L. 5, §§ 45, 74; Lucr. 5, 739; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 36; Tac. A. 2, 49; Mart. 1, 1, 1: omnia Flōrae aulae, Juv. 14, 262 al.—**II.** Deriv. * **A. Flōrius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Flōra: apud M. Catonem in re Flōria ita scriptum, respecting the festival of Flōra, Gell. 9, 12, 7.—More freq., **B. Flōrālis**, e, adj. **1.** Of or belonging to Flōra, Flōral: flamen, Varr. L. L. 7, § 45: joci, Lact. 1, 20, 6; Sen. Ep. 97, p. 80 Bip.—**2.** Of or belonging to the festival of Flōra, of the Flōralia: sacrum,

Ov. F. 4, 947: dignissima tuba Florali matrona, Juv. 6, 250: ludi, Inscr. Orell. 2545.—In plur. subst.: **Floralia**, ium, ad, et orum, n., the festival of Flora: Florae ludi Floralia instituit, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Quint. 1, 5, 52: (prisci) Floralia III. Kal. Mai. instituerunt urbis anno DXIII. ex oraculis Sibyllae, ut omnia bene deflorescerent, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 286: Varro Floraliū, non Floraliū ait, cum non ludos Florales illic, sed ipsum festum, Floralia, significaret, Macr. S. 1, 4, 14; Pers. 5, 178: solenni Floraliū die, Just. 43, 4, 6.—Hence, **2. Floralicus**, or **-tus**, a, um, of or belonging to the feast of Flora: et Floralicus lasset arena feras, i. e. designed for the combats exhibited during the festival of Flora, Mart. 8, 67, 4.

1. *floralia, ium, n. [flos], a flower-garden, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 4.

2. Flōrālīa, ium, v. Flora, II. B.

flōrens, entis, Part. and P. a., from flōreo.

flōrenter, adv., flourishingly; v. flōreo, P. a. fin.

Flōrentia, ae, f., a city of Etruria, situated on the river Arno, the modern Florence, Flor. 3, 21 fin.; Front. de Colon. p. 112 Goes.; cf. Zumpt, de Colon. p. 253.—

II. Derivv. A. Flōrentia, ae, f., a sort of vine, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.—**B. Flōrentinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Flōrentia, Flōrentine: Colonia, i. e. Flōrentini, Front. l. l.—In plur. subst.: **Flōrentini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Flōrentia, Flōrentines, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52; Tac. A. 1, 79.

flōreo, ūi, 2, v. n. [flos], to bloom, blossom, flower (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense; cf. floresco, vigeo). **I. Lit.**: per terras frondent atque omnia flōrent, Lucr. 5, 214: flōrent omnia, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: haec arbor una (lentiscus) ter flōret, Cic. Div. 1, 9, 16: possetne uno tempore flōre, deinde vicissim horrere terra? id. N. D. 2, 7, 19: imputata flōret usque vinea, Hor. Epod. 16, 44: vinea, segetes, Ov. F. 5, 263 sq.: narcisso flōreat alnus, Verg. E. 8, 52: flōrentes ferulae, id. ib. 10, 25.—**Poët.**: si bene flōreat annus, Ov. F. 5, 327.—**B. Transf. 1.** (Acc. to flos, I. B.) Of wine, to froth: si vinum flōre incipiet, Col. 12, 30, 1: vina quoque in magnis operose condita cellis Flōrent, Ov. F. 5, 270.—**2.** To get the first downy beard: libat flōrentes haec tibi prima (dies) genas, Mart. 3, 6, 4.—**3.** To be filled with, to abound with anything (ante-class. and poet.): mare velis flōre videres, Cato ap. Charis. p. 185; cf.: mare velivolis flōrebat puppibus, Lucr. 5, 1442; cf.: hinc laetas urbes pueris flōre videmus, id. 1, 255 Lachm.: Hybla multis thymis, Ov. P. 2, 7, 26: jam pridem regio undat equis flōretque viris, Val. Fl. 1, 547.—

4. To bloom, i. e. to be bright with varied colors: pampineo gravidus autumnus Flōret ager, of the ripening fruits, Verg. G. 2, 6; of an army on the march: variis flōret via discolor armis, Val. Fl. 5, 565; cf.: flōret cristatus exercitus undique turnis, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 133.—**5.** To be bright (cf. P. a. infra): lumina flōruisse, Tert. Apol. 11: caelum luminibus flōruisset, id. adv. Marc. 4, 42.—**II. Trop.**, to be in a flourishing or prosperous condition, to flourish, be in good repute, to be eminent, distinguished, etc.; constr. with the abl. and absol. **A.** Of persons and animate things. (a) With abl.: in sua patria multis virtutibus ac beneficiis flōruit princeps, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 128: privatis officiis et ingenii laude flōruit, id. Or. 3, 2, 7: omni genere virtutis, id. Brut. 7, 28: cum acumine ingenii tum admirabili quodam lepore dicendi, id. Ac. 2, 6, 16: honoribus et rerum gestarum gloriā, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: gratia, auctoritate, gloriā, id. Fam. 4, 13, 2: laudibus, id. ib. 9, 14, 2: nobilitate discipulorum, id. de Or. 3, 35, 141: omnibus copiis (Crotoniatae), id. Inv. 2, 1, 1: tria genera dicendi, quibus quidam flōruerunt, id. Or. 5, 20.—(β) With in and abl.: in re militari Epaminondas, Nep. Epam. 5: ille vir, qui in Curia, in Rostris, in re publica flōruisset, etc., Cic. Cael. 24, 59: in foro, id. Ac. 2, 1, 1: in sententiis senatoriis et in omni actione atque administratione rei publicae, id. Fam. 1, 9, 2: in senectute, id. Lael. 1, 4.—

(γ) **Absol.**: ergo in Graecia musici flōruerunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; id. Ac. 2, 6, 16; cf.: flōret Epicurus, id. Off. 3, 33, 116: qui inter illos flōrebat, id. Quint. 2, 80: cum multis simul flōruit, Quint. 3, 1, 9: flōruit circa Philippum, id. 12, 10, 6: circum tribus actis impiger annis Flōret equus, is in his bloom, prime, Lucr. 5, 884.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things. (a) With abl.: illa vetus (Graecia), quae quondam opibus, imperio, gloria flōruit, hoc uno malo concidit, Cic. Fl. 7, 16: familia, quae postea viris fortissimis flōruit, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: doctissimorum hominum familiaritates, quibus semper domus nostra flōruit, id. N. D. 1, 3, 6; id. Font. 14, 31: meus ad urbem accessus incredibili hominum multitudine et gratulatione flōrebat, id. Sest. 63, 131: aliquid flōret laudibus, Lucr. 5, 1279.—(β) **Absol.**: quae (magna Graecia) nunc quidem deleta est, tunc flōrebat, Cic. Lael. 4, 13: quae familia admodum flōruit, Suet. Ner. 6: quorum auctoritas maxime flōrebat, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: gloria generis flōret, id. Fl. 11, 25: verborum vetus interit aetas, Et juvenum ritu flōrent modo nata videntque, Hor. A. P. 62: aetherii dono cessare parentes Aeternum flōre genas, to shine in perpetual bloom, perpetual youth, Stat. Th. 1, 705.—Hence, **flōrens**, entis, P. a. **A. Lit.**, shining, glittering, bright (poet. and in post-class. prose): Ennius et Lucretius flōre dicunt omne quod nitidum est, Serv. Verg. A. 7, 804: lucernarum flōrentia lumina flammis, Lucr. 4, 450; so, smaragdi arcano igne, Stat. Th. 2, 276: postes arcano lumine, id. ib. 1, 210: catervae aere, Verg. A. 7, 804: exercitus insignibus argenteis et aureis, Gell. 5, 5, 2.—**2. Abounding in flowers**: vertice de summo semper flōrentis Hymetti, Ov. M. 7, 702.—**Subst.**: **flōrens**, ntis, f., a garland: do hanc tibi flōrentem flōrenti, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 18 (cf. B. 1. β infra).—**B. Trop.** (acc. to II.), flourishing, prosperous, in the prime, in repute, fine, excellent. **1.** Of animate things. (a) With abl.: complcti hominem flōrentem aetate, opibus, honoribus, ingenio, liberis, propinquis, affinis, amicis, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 2: gratia atque hospitibus flōrens hominum nobilissimorum, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: regina Berenice flōrens aetate formaque, Tac. H. 2, 81; cf.: ambo flōrentes aetatibus, Verg. E. 7, 4.—(β) **Absol.**: qui te beatum, qui flōrentem putas, Cic. Par. 2, 18: quos ego flōrentis atque integros sine ferro vice-ram, id. Planc. 35, 86: oratores flōrentes et leviter ornat, id. Or. 6, 20: flōrens et illustris adolescens, Caes. B. G. 7, 32, 4: exorta semper flōrentis Homeri species, Enn. ap. Lucr. 1, 124.—**Plur. as subst.**: **flōrentes**, um, the prosperous (opp. afflict), Nep. Att. 11, 4.—**2.** Of inanim. and abstr. things. (a) With abl.: flōrentes viribus anni, Sil. 1, 226; so, anni vigore, Petr. 132: animus vino, joyous, Gell. 6, 13, 4.—(β) **Absol.**: (majores nostri) ex minima tenuissimaque re publica maximam et flōrentissimam nobis reliquerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50; cf.: civitas (Ubiurum) ampla atque flōrens, Caes. B. G. 4, 3, 3: invidetur praestanti flōrentique fortunae, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 210: flōrens amicitia (opp. afflict), id. Quint. 30, 93: quod ex consilio flōrentissimis rebus domos suas Helvetii reliquissent, uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 3; cf.: neu flōrentes res suas cum Jugurthae perditis misceret, Sall. J. 83, 1: flōrentes Etruscorum opes, Liv. 1, 2, 3: flōrentissima Samnitium castra, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: equus flōrenti aetate, Lucr. 5, 1074: aetate flōrente puellae, id. 3, 1008; cf.: adhuc flōrente juvena Fervidus, Hor. A. P. 115: flōrentissima ejus erat aetas, Liv. 30, 12, 17: nostrum opus tibi probari laetor: ex quo *ἀνθῆ* ipsa posuisti, quae mihi flōrentiora sunt visa tuo iudicio, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 1; cf.: modus nullus est flōrentior in singulis verbis (quam translatio), id. de Or. 3, 41, 166; id. Or. 27, 96: oratio flōrentissima, Gell. 15, 28, 5; cf. also: flōrentis facundiae homo, id. 19, 9, 2.—**Adv.**: **flōrenter**, flourishingly, famously (late Lat.): flōrentissime docet, i. e. with great repute, celebrity, Hier. Chron. Euseb. an. 358.

flōresco, ēre, v. inch. n. [flōreo], to begin to blossom or flower, to come out in blossom (class.). **I. Lit.**: antequam (plantae) gem-

mas agant et flōrescere incipiant, Varr. R. 1, 30: flōrescent tempore certo arbusta, Lucr. 5, 670: puleium aridum flōrescere ipso brumali die, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33.—**II. Trop.**, to begin to flourish or prosper, to grow into repute: nolite hunc nunc primum flōrescentem pervertere, Cic. Cael. 32, 79: hoc (Hortensio) flōrescente, Cassius est mortuus, id. Brut. 88, 303: cui quidem ad summam gloriam eloquentiae flōrescenti ferro erepta vita est, id. de Or. 3, 11 (efflorescenti, Orell.).—Of things: patria nostra flōrescit, Plin. Ep. 5, 12, 1: illa senescere, at haec contra flōrescere cogunt, Lucr. 2, 74; cf. id. 5, 895.—**B. To abound in** (cf. flōreo, I. B. 3.): armata flōrescant pube novales, Val. Fl. 7, 77.

flōreus, a, um, adj. [flos], of flowers, made of flowers (poet.). **I. Lit.**: corona, a wreath of flowers, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 68.—**Plur.**, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 15: sarta, Tib. 1, 12 (22 M.); 1, 2, 14.—**b. Full of flowers, flowery**: rura, flowery meads, Verg. A. 1, 430: juga Hymetti, Val. Fl. 5, 344.—**II. Transf.**, shining, beautiful: crines, Pac. and Att. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 605: lanugo, Att. ib. (al. flora).

Flōrianus, i, m., a Roman surname. Esp. M. Annii, half-brother of the emperor Tacitus, after whose death he usurped the empire; A. D. 276, but after a few weeks met an obscure death at Tarsus, Aur. Vict. Caes. 36, 37; Eutr. 9, 10; v. esp. Vop. Flor.

flōricōmus, a, um, adj. [flos + coma], crowned with flowers: Aetna, Aus. Ep. 4, 49: ver, Avien. Arat. 1000.

flōridē, adv., v. flōridus fin.

***flōridūlus**, a, um, adj. dim. [flōridus], somewhat blooming: ore flōridulo nitens, Cat. 61, 193.

flōridus, a, um, adj. [flos], full of or abounding with flowers, flowery (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I. Lit.**: hydrauli hortabere, ut audiat voces potius quam Platonis? expones, quae spectet, flōrida et varia? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: sarta, garlands of flowers, Ov. F. 6, 312: prata, Lucr. 5, 785; cf. Hybla, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 38.—**B. Transf.**, of color, lively, gay, bright: colores, Plin. 35, 6, 12, § 30; 35, 10, 36, § 97.—**II. Trop.**, blooming, beautiful: puellula, Cat. 61, 57; cf.: Galatea Flōridior prato, longa procerior alno, Ov. M. 13, 790: aetas, the bloom of youth, Cat. 68, 16; cf.: novitas mundi, Lucr. 5, 943: flōrida et vegeta forma, Suet. Galb. 20: Demetrius Phaleurus est flōridior, ut ita dicam, quam Hyperides, flowery, flōrid, Cic. Brut. 82, 285; cf.: tertium (dicendi genus) alii medium ex duobus, alii flōridum (namque id *ἀνθρῶπῳ* appellant) addiderunt, Quint. 12, 10, 58: flōridus genus (scriptorum), id. 2, 5, 18: oratio, id. 8, 3, 74: flōridissimus tui sermonis afflatus, Aus. Ep. 17: flōridior in declamando quam in agendo, Sen. Contr. 4 praef. 5.—**Adv.**: **flōride**, with flowers, brightly: depicta vestis, App. M. 11 fin.: ecclesiae clarior ac flōridius enituit, Lact. Mort. Pers. 3.

flōrifēr, ēra, ērum, adj. [flos + fero], bearing flowers, flowery (poet.): saltus, Lucr. 3, 11: labor, Luc. 9, 290 (v. flōriger).

***flōrifertum** dictum, quod eo die spicae feruntur ad sacrum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 91, 10 Müll.; cf.: *FLORIFERTVM*, *ἀνθοφορία*, Gloss. Labb.

***flōrigenus**, a, um, adj. [flos + gigno], producing blossoms, blossoming, poet. of the first hairs of the beard: malae, Poët. in Anth. Lat. II. p. 633 ed. Burn.

flōriger, gēra, gērum, adj. [flos + gero], flower-bearing, flowery (post-class. and poet.): labor, Luc. 9, 290 (Weber, al. flōrifēr): sedes, i. e. the garden of Eden, Sedul. 2, 2; Venant. Carm. 3, 9, 1.

***flōrilegus**, a, um, adj. [flos + lego], flower-culling: apes, Ov. M. 15, 366.

***flōripārus**, a, um, adj. [flos + pario], producing flowers: ver, Aus. Idyll. 12, 1.

***flōritio**, ōnis, f. [flōreo], a blossoming, flowering, Hier. Homil. 2, in Cantic.

Flōrius, a, um, v. Flora, II. A.

floŕosus, a, um, *adj.* [flos], *abounding in flowers*, Venant. Carm. 5, 6, 7.

floŕulentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *abounding in flowers, flowery* (post-class.). I. Lit.: Hymettus, Sol. 7: purpureae, i. e. rosae purpureae, Auct. Pervig. Ven. 19.—II. Trop., *blooming, youthful*: succuba, Prud. *σρεφ.* 10, 191: pomposae facundiae florulenta germina, Venant. praef. lib. 1.

1. floŕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *shining, bright* (very rare): equus florā et comanti jubā, Gell. 3, 9, 3: crines, lanugo (al. florei and florea); v. floŕeus, II.

2. Floŕus, i, m., a Roman surname. So esp., I. Julius Floŕus, a celebrated orator of Gaul, a pupil of Portius Latro, Quint. 10, 3, 13 Spald.; perh. the same to whom the three epistles of the 1st book and the two of the 2d book of the Epistles of Horace are addressed.—II. Floŕus, called in some MSS. L. Annaeus, in others Julius, who compiled a brief history of Rome; he probably wrote in the time of Hadrian; v. Dict. of Biogr. 2, p. 176 sq.; Teuffel, Roem. Lit. p. 786 sq.—III. Gessius Floŕus, procurator of Judaea in the reign of Nero, Tac. H. 5, 10.—IV. Julius Floŕus, a nobleman of the Treveri, a leader of revolt, Tac. A. 3, 40 sqq.

flos, ōris, m. [root fla-; Gr. ἐκ-φλαίνω, to stream forth; cf. φλασμός; Lat. flare, flamen, etc., v. flo], a blossom, flower. I. Lit.: suaves flores, Lucr. 1, 8: juvat novos decerpere flores, id. 1, 928: novi, Hor. C. 4, 1, 32: recentes, id. ib. 3, 27, 44: verni, id. ib. 2, 11, 9: florum omnium varietas, Cic. de Sen. 15, 54: suavitatis odorum, qui afflarentur e floribus, id. ib. 17, 59: laetissimi flores, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107: ninguntque rosarum Floribus, Lucr. 2, 628: flores rosae, rosarum, Hor. C. 2, 3, 14; 3, 29, 3; 4, 10, 4: piabunt floribus et vino Genium, id. Ep. 2, 1, 144; cf. fons Bandusiae, dulci digne mero non sine floribus, id. C. 3, 13, 2: nitidum caput impedire myrto Aut flore, id. ib. 1, 4, 10: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae Fabula, si dubitem, etc., the stage strewn with flowers, id. Ep. 2, 1, 79: carduus florem purpureum mittit inter medios aculeos, puts forth, Plin. 20, 23, 99, § 262; cf. id. 21, 6, 17, § 31: legere, Ov. M. 4, 315.—B. Transf. 1. The honey of flowers sucked out by the bees: rure levis verno flores apis ingerit alveo, Conpleat ut dulci sedula melle favos, Tib. 2, 1, 49; Verg. G. 4, 39; Plin. 11, 7, 7, § 17.—2. In gen., like the Gr. ἄθος, for whatever forms either the best part or the highest part of a thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose).—a. The flower of any thing, i. e. the prime or best part, also the best kind of any thing: postquam est honoratus frugum et floris Liberi, the bouquet or flavor of wine, Pac. ap. Non. 498, 12; so, vini (Bacchi), Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 1; id. Cas. 3, 5, 16; Lucr. 3, 221.—The best kind of oil, Plin. 15, 6, 2, § 23; of wax, id. 21, 14, 49, § 84; of rosin, id. 14, 20, 25, § 124; of salt, id. 13, 1, 2, § 14; Cato, R. R. 88, 2; of meal, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86 et saep.; of cream, Vitr. 8, 3; of the finest dish: cenae, Favorin. ap. Gell. 15, 8, 2.—b. The highest part, the top, crown, head of a thing.—Of the froth of wine, Cato, R. R. 11, 2; Col. 12, 30; Plin. 14, 21, 27, § 136.—The blisters, scales that are formed in smelting metals, id. 34, 11, 24, § 107; the upper dust of marble or gypsum, Col. 12, 20, 8.—Poet. of the first downy hairs of the beard: nunc primum opacat flore lanugo genas, Pac. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. genas, p. 94 Müll. N. cr.; Verg. A. 8, 160; Lucr. 6, 562: ante genas dulces quam flos juvenilis inumbret, Claud. in Prob. Cons. Pan. 69.—Donec flammam fulserunt flore coorto, a tip or flash of flame, Lucr. 1, 900.—3. In archit., carved flowers placed as ornaments on a Corinthian capital, Vitr. 4, 1, 12; on a cupola, id. 4, 8.

II. Trop., the flower, crown, ornament of any thing (class.; a favorite fig. of Cic.). A. In gen.: ea tempestate flos poetarum fuit (Plautus), Plaut. Cas. prol. 18: sic omnis fetus repressus, exustusque siti flos veteris ubertatis exaruit, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: (Ennius) flos delibatus populi... qua (eloquentia) virum excellentem praecelat tum illi homines florem populi esse dixerunt, id. ib. 15, 58 sq. (cf. Enn. Ann. v. 309 ed. Vahl): flos nobilitatis ac juventutis, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37; so,

legatorum, id. Fl. 26, 61: versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, id. Or. 10, 34; cf.: quod florant, quod roboris in juventute fuerat, amiserant, Liv. 37, 12, 7: ex morbo velut renovatus flos juventae, id. 28, 35, 7; 26, 2, 6; Curt. 3, 5, 8: provincia Galliae... ille flos Italiae, illud firmamentum imperii populi Romani, illud ornamentum dignitatis, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 13: flos dignitatis, id. Balb. 6, 15; cf.: ego te, Crasse, cum vitae flore, tum mortis opportunitate, divino consilio et ortum et exstinctum esse arbitror, splendor, glory, id. de Or. 3, 3, 12: in ipso Graeciae flore, in the very flower, the most flourishing condition, id. N. D. 3, 33, 82: flos aetatis, the flower of one's age, the prime of life, Lucr. 3, 770; 5, 847; cf.: non veni rem contra gratiam, non virtutis spe, sed aetatis flore collectam, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 3.—Without aetas: Pa. Anni? Ch. Anni? Sedecim. Pa. Flos ipse, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 28: viridissimo flore puella, Cat. 17, 14: in flore primo tantae indolis juvenis exstinctus est, Plin. Ep. 5, 9, 5: in flore virum se credens esse, Liv. 42, 15, 2: primus flos animi, youthful vigor, Stat. Ach. 1, 625; but also: flos animi, ripe age, Sen. Ep. 26: videmus Vergilium ea de causa hortorum dotes fugisse, et e tantis, quae retulit, flores modo rerum decerpisse, i. e. the choicest, best, Plin. H. N. 14 praef. § 7.—2. Transf.: flos aetatis, maidenly or youthful innocence (of girls or boys), virginity: (virgo) cum castum amisit polluto corpore florem, Cat. 62, 46: Hasdrubali flore aetatis, uti ferunt, primo Hamilcari conciliatus, Liv. 21, 2, 3; cf. id. 21, 3, 4: florem aetatis (Caesaris) in Bithynia contaminatum, Suet. Caes. 49.—B. In partic., of speech, a flower, embellishment, ornament: ut porro conspersa sit (oratio) quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96: flos aut lumen eloquentiae, id. Brut. 17, 66; cf.: nullus flos tamen neque lumen ullum (in M. Crassi oratione), id. ib. 66, 233: florem et colorem defuisse, id. ib. 87, 298: alia copia locuples, alia floribus laeta, Quint. 8, 3, 87: male audire... nimis floribus et ingenii affluentia, id. 12, 10, 13.

* **floscellus**, i, m. *dim.* [flos], a floweret: ad solis cursum floscelli se vertunt, App. Herb. 49.

* **floscule**, *adv.* [flosculus], *bloomingly*: corpus floscule vividum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 6, 50.

flosculus, i, m. (collat. form, **floscula**, ae, f., Fulg. Serm. 6), *dim.* [flos], a little flower, floweret (rare but class.). I. Lit.: ficta omnia celeriter tamquam flosculi decidunt, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43.—B. Transf., the part of a fruit where the blossom was, the eye, Col. 12, 45, 5.—II. Trop., the flower, pride, ornament: non enim flosculos... sed, jam decimum aetatis ingressus annum, certos atque deformatos fructus ostenderat, Quint. 6 praef. § 9; Cat. 24, 1: vitae, i. e. youth, Juv. 9, 127.—B. In partic., of speech. 1. Flower of rhetoric, ornament: omnes undique flosculos carpere atque delibare, Cic. Sest. 56, 119; cf.: juvenibus flosculos omnium partium in ea, quae sunt dicturi, congerentibus, Quint. 10, 5, 23; 2, 5, 22; 12, 10, 73: ut Noctes istae quadam tenuis his quoque historiae flosculis leviter injectis aspergerentur, Gell. 17, 2, 1.—2. A motto, sentence culled from a writing, Sen. Ep. 33, 1.

flovius, v. fluvius *in*it.

* **flucticola**, ae, *adj.* [fluctus-colo], *living in waves*: nurus, Sid. Carm. 10, 1.

* **flucti-color**, ōris, *adj.* [fluctus], *sea-colored*: profunditas hyacinthi, Mart. Cap. 1, § 67.

* **flucticulus**, i, m. *dim.* [id.], a little wave, wavelet, App. Mag. p. 296.

* **fluctifragus**, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus + frango], *wave-breaking*, a poet. epithet of a coast: litus, Lucr. 1, 305.

fluctigena, ae, m. [fluctus + gigno], *wave-born, born in the waves* (late Lat.): Nereus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 22; id. 9, § 889.

* **fluctigenus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *born in the waves* (late Lat.): monstrum, Avien. Arat. 1157.

* **fluctiger**, gēra, gērum, *adj.* [fluctus + gero], *perh. wave-bringing, wave impelling*, a poet. epithet of a ship: paro, Cic. Poët.

Fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 20 (IV. 2, p. 572 sq. ed. Oreil.; G. Hermann conjectures fluctiseo).

fluctio, ōnis, f. [fluo; cf. fluctus], a *flowing, flow* (freq. in Plin.): fluctione occulta laborare, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 127: oculorum, id. 27, 9, 49, § 74; 28, 7, 21, § 73: mulierum, id. 21, 19, 73, § 123: ventris, id. 23, 5, 53, § 99: fluctiones quas Graeci rheumatismos vocant, id. 22, 18, 21, § 46; 22, 25, 68, § 138.

flucti-sonus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus + sonus], *wave-resounding, roaring with waves* (post-Aug. prose): profundum, Sil. 12, 355: litora, Sen. Herc. Oct. 836.

fluctivagus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus + vagus], *driven about by the waves* (post-Aug. poetry): nautae, Stat. S. 3, 1, 84: unda, id. Th. 1, 271.

(**flucto**, āre, false read. in Lucr. 4, 77, instead of flutant; v. fluito).

fluctuābundus, a, um [fluctuor], *vacillating*, Ambros. de Job, 4, 10, 27 fin.

* **fluctuātim**, *adv.* [fluctuo], *fluctuatingly*: fluctuatim jactanter et solute. Afranius Pompa: magnifice volo, fluctuatim ire ad illum, etc., Non. 111, 29 sq. (Afran. Fr. Com. v. 237 Rib.).

fluctuatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a *vibrating to and fro, a fluctuation* (not ante-Aug., and very rare). I. Lit., a *wavering motion, agitation*: tunc artus trepidi, inquietae manus, totius corporis fluctuatio, Sen. de Ira, 2, 35, 3.—II. Trop., *wavering, hesitation, vacillation of the mind*: in ea fluctuatione animorum opprimi incautos posse, Liv. 9, 25, 6; Vulg. Sirach, 40, 4.

fluctuo, āvi, ātum, or (perh. not ante-Aug.) **fluctuor**, ātus, i (pleraque utroque modo effertur: fluctuatur, fluctuat, Quint. 9, 3, 7), v. n. [fluctus], *to move in the manner of waves, i. e. to wave, rise in waves, undulate, to move to and fro, be driven hither and thither* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.; cf. fluo, fluito). I. Lit. (a) Form fluctuo: nunc valde fluctuat mare, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 14: ita fluctuare video vehementer mare, id. ib. 4, 1, 12; 4, 2, 11: quadremem in salo fluctuantem reliquerat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 91: quid tam commune quam mare fluctuantibus, litus ejectis? id. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: agebatur huc illic Galba vario turbae fluctuantis impulsu, Tac. H. 1, 40; cf. Gell. 10, 6, 2: fluctuat aër, Lucr. 6, 367: directaeque acies ac late fluctuat omnis Aere residenti tellus, waves (in the light) with gleaming brass, Verg. G. 2, 281: fluctuant insulae, Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209: seges, Sen. Herc. Fur. 699.—In mal. part., Arn. 2, 73; Auct. Priap. 19, 4; cf. fluctus, I.—(β) Form fluctuor: deprehensi in mari Syrtico modo in sicco relinquantur, modo fluctuantur, are driven about by the waves, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14: Delos diu fluctuata, Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 66: quaedam insulae semper fluctuantur, id. 2, 94, 95, § 209 Jan.: lignum in longitudinem fluctuatur, i. e. floats about, id. 16, 38, 73, § 186: lapidem e Scyro insula integrum fluctuari tradunt, eundem comminutum mergi, id. 36, 16, 26, § 130.—II. Trop., *to be restless, unquiet, uncertain, doubtful; to rage, swell; to waver, hesitate, vacillate, fluctuate*. (a) Form fluctuo: Eu. Potin, ut animo sis tranquillo? Ch. Quid si animus fluctuat? Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 49; cf.: animo nunc huc, nunc fluctuat illuc, Verg. A. 10, 680: mens animi tantis fluctuat ipsa malis, Cat. 65, 4: magnis curarum fluctuat undis, id. 64, 62; cf.: magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu, Verg. A. 4, 532; Anthol. Lat. 1, 178, 150: fluctuat ira Intus, Verg. A. 12, 527: irarum fluctuat aestu, id. ib. 4, 564; so, curarum, 8, 19; Lucr. 4, 1077; Cat. 64, 62: ingenti Telamon fluctuat ira, Val. Fl. 3, 637: fluctuante rege inter spem metumque, Liv. 42, 59, 8: totam aciem suo pavore fluctuantem, etc., Curt. 3, 10, 6: in suo decreto, Cic. Ac. 2, 9, 29: fluctuantem sententiam confirmare, id. Att. 1, 20, 2: genus orationis, quod appellamus fluctuans et dissolutum, eo quod sine nervis et articulis fluctuat huc et illuc, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16: omnia et citata et fluctuantia, Sen. Contr. 3, 19.—(β) Form fluctuor: utrius populi mallet victoriam esse, fluctuatus animo fuerat, Liv. 23, 33, 3: fluctuatus animo est, utrum, etc., id. 32, 13, 4; 36, 10, 4; Curt. 4, 12, 21; Val. Max. 8, 1, 2: vita fluctuatur per adversa et difficilia, Sen. Ep.

761

111: semper inter spem et metum fluctuari, Aug. ap. Suet. Claud. 4: ambrosia (herba) vagi nominis est et circa alias herbas fluctuati, Plin. 27, 4, 11, § 28.

fluctuosus, a, um, adj. [fluctus], full of waves, billowy (very rare). **I.** Lit.: in mari fluctuosus, i. e. stormy, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 5. **II.** Transf., with wave-like streaks: smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 71.

fluctus, ūs (ante-class. form of the gen. sing. fluctus, Varr. and Nigid. ap. Gell. 4, 16, 1; nom. plur. flucti, Pac. and Att. ap. Non. 488, 12), m. [fluō; cf. fluctio], the peculiar motion of fluids, a flowing, waving. **I.** In abstr. (rare; cf. unda, fluentum): jactetur aquae fluctu quoque terra vacillans, Lucr. 6, 554 sq.—Of the flowing motion of the magnetic fluid (v. aestus): Cogitur offensare pulsareque fluctu Ferrea texta suo, Lucr. 6, 1053.—In mal. part., Lucr. 4, 1271; cf. fluctuo, I. a fin. **II.** Transf., a flow, flood.—In concr., a wave, billow, surge, esp. of the sea (the predom. signif. of the word in prose and poetry; esp. freq. in the plur.). (a) Sing.: fons aquae dulcis, qui fluctu totus operiretur, nisi, etc., the flood, i. e. high tide, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 118: alia fluctus differt, dissipat visceratim membra, Maria salsa spumant sanguine, Enn. ap. Non. 183, 18 (Trag. v. 144 ed. Vahl): ab saxo avortit fluctus ad litus scapham, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 76; 82: fluctum a saxo frangi, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 6: fluctus uti . . . volutus Ad terras immane sonat per saxa, Verg. G. 3, 237: ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, to the waves, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5.—(β) Plur.: indu mari magno fluctus extollere certant, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 425 ed. Vahl): mulserat huc navim compulsum fluctibus pontus, id. ap. Prisc. p. 870 P. (Ann. v. 257 ed. Vahl): excitatis maximis fluctibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 6: (insulae) fluctibus cinctae, id. ib. 2, 4; cf. Massilia, quae cincta Gallorum gentibus barbariae fluctibus alluitur, id. Fl. 26, 63: sese fluctibus committere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 37, § 91: sedatis fluctibus, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154: puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatumque accommodatae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 3: in fluctibus consistere, id. ib. 4, 24, 2: fluctibus compleri, id. ib. 4, 28 fin.: luctantem Icaris fluctibus Africum Mercator metuens, Hor. C. 1, 1, 15: o navis, referent in mare te novi Fluctus, id. ib. 1, 14, 2: mulcere fluctus et tollere vento, Verg. A. 1, 66: procella . . . fluctus ad sidera tollit, id. ib. 1, 103: revomere salso fluctus pectore, id. ib. 5, 182.—Prov.: excitare fluctus in simpulo, to raise a tempest in a tea-pot, i. e. to make much ado about nothing, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36.—**2.** Poet. transf., a stream of odors: unde fluens volvat varius se fluctus odorum, Lucr. 4, 675.—And of a stream of fire: atro volvens incendia fluctu, Val. Fl. 7, 572.—**B.** Trop., like tempestas and unda, and our waves or billows, for turbulence, commotion, disturbance: qui in hac tempestate populi jactemur et fluctibus, Cic. Planc. 4, 11; cf. contionum, id. Mil. 2, 5: rerum Fluctibus in mediis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 85; cf. also Lucr. 5, 11: hoc omne tempus post consulatum objecimus iis fluctibus, qui per nos a communi peste depulsi, in nosmet ipsos redundarunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3; id. Att. 8, 3, 5: fluctus civiles, Nep. Att. 6: capere irarum fluctus in pectore, Lucr. 3, 298; so, irarum, id. 6, 74; Verg. A. 12, 831; Val. Max. 9, 3 init.: tristes curarum, Lucr. 6, 34: belli, id. 5, 1290.

fluens, Part. and P. a, from fluo.

fluenter, adv., in a flowing manner, v. fluo fin.

* **fluentia**, ae. f. [fluō], a flowing, fluency (trop.): loquendi, Amm. 30, 4, 10.

* **fluentisonus**, a, um, adj. [fluentum-sono], wave-resounding: litus, Cat. 64, 52.

fluēto, āre, v. a. [fluentum], to water (late Lat.), Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 642.

fluentum, i, n. [fluō], a flow, flood; in concr., running water, a stream, river. **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-class. prose; usually in plur.): fluēta Lubrica, Lucr. 5, 949: Xanthi, Verg. A. 4, 143: rauca (Cocyti), id. ib. 6, 327: Tiberina, id. ib. 12, 35: cum inter fluēta tibi fidibus concineret, i. e. by

the Euripus, Flor. 2, 8, 9: Jordanis, Vulg. Num. 13, 30.—In sing., App. de Deo Socr. p. 52; Aus. Mos. 10, 59; Avien. Perieg. 32; Prud. c. 12, 32.—Of milk: tonans (Jupiter) suxit fluēta mammarum, Arn. 4, 141.—**II.** Transf., a stream of fire (cf. fluctus, II. A. 2.): flammam, App. de Mundo, p. 73 (shortly before, flumina); a stream or current of air, Lucr. 5, 278; al. fluēteis for fluētis.

fluēso (or **fluisco**), ēre, v. inch. n. [fluō], to become fluid, to melt, dissolve (late Lat.): salem in aqua fluēscere, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 5 fin.: nivem, id. ib. 7 med.

fluibundus, a, um, adj. [id.], melting, dissolving (post-class.): fluibunda luxu puella, Mart. Cap. 1, § 88 fin.

fluīdo, āre, v. a. [fluidus], to make fluid, to melt, dissolve (post-class.): liquore fluidantur, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 11.

fluīdus (access. form, **fluīdus**, Lucr. 2, 452; 464 sq.; Sedul. Carm. 4, 186; Sen. Ep. 58, 24), a, um, adj. [fluō], flowing, fluid, moist (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Lit.: corpus, Lucr. 2, 452: quid tam contrarium est quam terrenum fluīdo? Col. 8, 16, 1: liquor, Verg. G. 3, 484: cruor, id. A. 3, 663; Ov. M. 4, 482; cf. aspicim fluīdos humano sanguine rictus, id. ib. 14, 168: alvus, Ser. Samm. 29 fin.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In opposition to solid or firm, soft, slack, lax, languid (syn.: fluxus, languidus): lacerti, Ov. M. 15, 231; cf. labor et aestus mollia et fluida Gallorum corpora decedere pugna coēgit, Liv. 34, 47, 5: caro, Plin. 9, 30, 50, § 95: vestis, flowing, loose, Just. 41, 2; Sen. Oed. 422.—**B.** Act., dissolving: calor, Ov. M. 15, 362.

fluīso, ēre, v. fluēso.

fluīto (contract. **flūto**, Lucr. 3, 189; 4, 77; Varr. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12), āvi, ātum, i, v. freq. n. [fluō], to float, swim, or sail about on the water, to flow (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: in lacu Apuscidamo omnia fluitant, nihil mergitur (shortly before: in quo stagno nihil innatet), Plin. 31, 2, 18, § 22: materies primo sidit, postea fluitare incipit, id. 13, 7, 14, § 57: rei publicae navem fluitantem in alto tempestatibus, *Cic. Sest. 20, 46: fluitans alvūs, Liv. 1, 4, 6: fluitantes insulae, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 168: ebenus in aquis non fluitat, id. 16, 40, 76, § 204: in summo, id. 28, 9, 35, § 134: contra aquas, id. 29, 3, 12, § 52: fusile aurum per rictus, to flow, Ov. M. 11, 127: jucundum utrumque per jocum ludumque fluitantibus, those who sail about, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 4.—**B.** Transf., to move in a waving, unsteady manner; to wave, undulate: fluitantia aplustra, Lucr. 2, 555: pleno fluitantia vela theatro, Prop. 3, 18 (4, 17), 13: vela summo fluitantia malo, Ov. M. 11, 470: fluitantia lora, i. e. flowing, slack, id. A. 2, 433: vestis non fluitans sed stricta et singulos artus exprimens, flowing, loose, Tac. G. 17: amictus, Cat. 64, 68: fluitans labansque miles, staggering, Tac. H. 5, 18; 3, 27: vela (in theatris) per malos trabesque tremantia fluitant namque . . . coeunt suo fluitare colore, to wave, Lucr. 4, 77 sq.—**II.** Trop., to be doubtful or uncertain, to waver: animi incerto errore fluitans, Lucr. 3, 1052: spe dubiae horae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 110: unde primum creditor Caecinae fides fluitasse, Tac. H. 2, 93 fin.: fluitans fides, Claud. B. G. 247: citra lectionis exemplum labor ille (scribendi) carens rectore fluitabit, i. e. will be performed at random, Quint. 10, 1, 2.

flūmen, inis, n. [id.], a flowing of water; and concr., a flood, stream, flowing or running water (syn.: fluvius, amnis, rivus). **I.** In gen. (mostly poet.): Romanae, aquam Albanam cave lacu contineri, cave in mare manare suo flumine sinas, an old prophetic formula ap. Liv. 5, 16, 9: rapidus montano flumine torrens, Verg. A. 2, 305; cf. Ov. R. Am. 651: visendus ater flumine languido Cocyti errans, Hor. C. 2, 14, 17: inde sequemur Ipsius amnis iter, donec nos flumine certo Perferat, Val. Fl. 8, 189: et Tiberis flumen vomit in mare salsum, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 453 ed. Vahl); cf. teque pariter Tiberine tuo cum flumine sancto, id. ib. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 55 ib.): donec me flumine vivo Albuero, in a living, running stream, Verg. A. 2, 719; cf.: quin tu ante vivo perfunderis flumine?

Auct. ap. Liv. 1, 45, 6 (for which: aqua viva, Varr. L. L. 5, § 123 Müll.).—In plur.: nymphae venas et flumina fontis Ellicere sui, streams, Ov. M. 14, 788: frigida Scamandri, Hor. Epod. 13, 14: Symaethia circum Flumina, Verg. A. 9, 585: limosa potat, Ov. M. 1, 634; cf.: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia capitat Flumina, Hor. S. 1, 1, 69: maritima immittere in piscinas, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9.

II. In partic., a river. **A.** Lit. (the predominant signif. of the word both in prose and poetry): quod per amoenam urbem leni fluit agmine flumen, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 177 ed. Vahl); cf.: ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78: Scipio biddum moratus ad flumen, quod inter eum et Domitii castra fluebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 37, 1: aurea flumina, Lucr. 5, 911: habet non tantum venas aquarum terra, ex quibus corrivatis flumina effici possunt, sed et amnes magnitudinis vastae, etc., Sen. Q. N. 3, 19; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 5: nec ullum hoc frigidius flumen attigi, id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: nos flumina arcemus, dirigimus, avertimus, id. N. D. 2, 60, 152: una pars (Galliae) initium capit a flumine Rhodano, continetur Garumna flumine . . . attingit etiam flumen Rhenum, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 6 sq.; 1, 2, 7: inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum, id. ib. 1, 6, 1: flumen est Arar, quod, etc., id. ib. 1, 12, 1: flumen Dubis, id. ib. 1, 38, 4: non Seres, non Tainain prope flumen orti, Hor. C. 4, 15, 24: Veliternos ad Asturae flumen Maenius fudit, Liv. 8, 13, 5 Drak. IV. cr.: terrarum situs et flumina dicere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 252: secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit, with the stream, Caes. B. G. 7, 58, 5 (cf. secundus, 2. a.): magnum ire agmen adverso flumine, against the stream, Caes. B. G. 7, 60, 3; cf. Verg. G. 1, 201; Liv. 24, 40.—Prov.: flumine vicino stultus sitit, like, starves in the midst of plenty, Petr. Fragm. p. 899 Burm.—**2.** Transf., of other things which flow in streams or like streams, a stream, flood (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sanguinis, Lucr. 2, 354; 4, 1029: largoque humectat flumine vultum, flood of tears, Verg. A. 1, 465: laeta magis pressis manant flumina mammis, streams of milk, id. G. 3, 310: flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris, Ov. M. 1, 111: rigido concussae flumine nubes Exonerabantur, a torrent of rain, Petr. poet. Sat. 123; cf.: ut picis e caelo demissum flumen, a stream of pitch, Lucr. 6, 257: magnesiae flumine saxa, in the magnetic stream, id. 6, 1064: effusaeque ruunt inopino flumine turbae, i. e. in a vast stream, Sil. 12, 185; cf. Verg. A. 11, 236: aëris, a current of air, App. de Mund. p. 61, 33 Elm. p. 258 Bip.—**B.** Trop., of expression, a flow, fluency, flood, stream: orationis flumine reprehensoris convicia diluuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20: flumen orationis aureum, id. Ac. 2, 38, 119: orationis, id. de Or. 2, 15, 62; cf.: flumen verborum volubilitasque, id. Or. 16, 53: gravissimorum optimorumque verborum, id. de Or. 2, 45, 188: inanum verborum, id. N. D. 2, 1, 1: Lysias . . . puro fonti quam magno flumini propior, Quint. 10, 1, 78; 9, 4, 61; cf. id. 10, 1, 61; Petr. 5 fin.—And fig.: neque concipere neque edere partum mens potest, nisi ingenti flumine litterarum inundata, Petr. 118.

Flūmentāna (porta), f. [flumen], a gate of Rome near the Tiber; River-gate, at the entrance to the Campus Martius: Flumentana porta Romae appellata, quod Tiberis partem ea fluxisse affirmat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89 Müll.; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 6; Liv. 35, 9, 3; 35, 21, 5; Inscr. Fratr. Arv. p. 254 ed. Marin.; cf. Becker's Antiq. 1, p. 155 sq.—**II.** Transf.: nescis cur, cum portam Flumentanam Caesius occupavit, ego Puteolos non meos faciam, i. e. a villa near the River-gate, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 9.

flūmicellum, i, n. dim. [flumen], a streamlet, rivulet (late Lat.), Innoc. de Cas. p. 227 Goes.

flūminālis, e, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a river, river- (late Lat.): navigatio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 44: cancri, river crawfish, id. ib. 1, 4, 119.

flūminēus, a, um, adj. [id.], of, in, or belonging to a river, river- (poet.): aqua, Ov. F. 2, 46; cf. undae, id. M. 14, 599; 15, 565: ulva, id. ib. 5, 519: ulmus, Stat. Th. 9,

266: alnus, Sil. 3, 458: cygnus, Ov. H. 8, 67; cf. volucres, id. M. 2, 253: classis, used for crossing a river, Sil. 4, 494.

fluō, xi, xum, 3 (archaic form of the sup.: fluctum, acc. to Prisc. p. 817 P.; cf.: fluo, fluctum, Not. Tir. From this form are derived fluctio and fluctus. In Lucr. 6, 800, the correct read. is laveris, not fueris, v. Lachm. ad h. l.), v. n. [Gr. φλῡν, φλῡσαι, ἀναφλῡω, etc.; Lat. fleo, fletus; flumen, fluctus, etc.; orig. one root with fla-, to blow, q. v. and cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 302], to flow (cf.: mano, labor, etc.). **I.** Lit.: per amoenam urbem leni fluit agmine flumen, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 177 ed. Vahl.); cf.: ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78: flumen quod inter eum et Domitii castra fluebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 37, 1; cf. also: aurea tum dicat per terras flumina vulgo Fluxisse, Lucr. 5, 911: fluvius Eurotas, qui propter Lacedaemonem fluit, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 96: Helvetiorum inter fines et Allobrogum Rhodanus fluit, Caes. B. G. 1, 6, 2: Arar in utram partem fluat, id. ib. 1, 12, 1: ea, quae natura fluent atque manant, ut aqua, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: fluens unda, water from a stream (opp.: putealis unda, spring-water), Col. 1, 5, 1: in foream, Lucr. 2, 475; cf. id. 5, 271: fluxit in terram Remi cruor, Hor. Epod. 7, 19; cf. Luc. 6, 61: imber, Ov. P. 4, 4, 2: sanguis, id. M. 12, 312: fluit de corpore sudor, id. ib. 9, 173; cf.: sudor fluit undique rivis, Verg. A. 5, 200: aëris rivis, id. ib. 8, 445: nudo sub pede musta fluunt, Ov. R. Am. 190: madidis fluit unda capillis, drips, id. M. 11, 656: cerebrum molle fluit, id. ib. 12, 435: fluunt lacrimae more perennis aquae, id. F. 2, 820: fluens nausea, Hor. Epod. 9, 35; cf.: alvus fluens, Cels. 2, 6: fluit ignibus aurum, becomes fluit, melts, Ov. M. 2, 251.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of bodies, to flow, overflow, run down, drip with any fluid.—With *abl.*: cum fluvius Atratus sanguine fluxit, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 98; Ov. M. 8, 400: cruore fluens, id. ib. 7, 343: sudore fluentia brachia, id. ib. 9, 57; cf.: fluit sudore et lassitudine membra, Liv. 38, 17, 7; 7, 33, 14; cf. id. 10, 28, 4: pingui fluit unguine tellus, Val. Fl. 6, 360: villis rubenti Fluxit mulctra mero, overflows, Sil. 7, 190.—Without *abl.*: madidæque fluens in veste Menoetes, Verg. A. 5, 179: fluentes cerussæque buccae, dripping with paint, Cic. Pis. 11, 25 (cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266, 2. b. infra): Graeculae vites acinorum exiguitate minus fluunt, i. e. yield but little wine, Col. 3, 2, 24; 3, 2, 5; 12, 52, 1.—With *acc.* of kin. *signif.*: Oenotria vina fluens, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 264.—**2.** To move in the manner of fluids, to flow, stream, pour: inde alium (aëra) supra fluere, to flow, Lucr. 5, 514 and 522: unde fluens volvat varius se fluctus odorum, id. 4, 675 sq.; cf.: principio omnibus a rebus, quascumque videmus, Perpetuo fluere ac mitti spargique necesse est Corpora, quae feriant oculos visumque lacestant: Perpetuoque fluunt certis ab rebus odores, Frigus ut a fluvii, calor a sole, aestus ab undis Aequoris, id. 6, 922 sq.: aestus e lapide, id. 6, 1002: venti, id. 1, 280: fluit undique victor Mulciber, Sil. 17, 102: comae per levia colla fluentes, flowing, spreading, Prop. 2, 3, 13; cf.: blanditiæque fluant per mea colla rosae, id. 4 (5), 6, 72: vestis fluens, flowing, loose, id. 3, 17 (4, 16), 32: tunicisque fluentibus, Ov. A. A. 3, 301: nodoque sinus collecta fluentes, Verg. A. 1, 320; cf. also: balteus nec strangulet nec fluat, Quint. 11, 3, 140: nec mersa est pelago, nec fluit ulla ratis, floats, is tossed about, Mart. 4, 66, 14: ramos compesce fluentes, floating around, spreading out, Verg. G. 2, 370: ad terram fluit vexovo pondere cervix, droops, id. ib. 3, 624: omnique relictis Turba fluit castri, pour forth, id. A. 12, 444: olli fluunt ad regia tecta, id. ib. 11, 236; so of a multitude or crowd of men: densatis ordinibus effuse fluentem in se aciem excipere, Curt. 6, 1, 6.—**b.** Pregn., of bodies, to pass away, fall away, to fall off or out, to vanish: excident gladii, fluent arma de manibus, Cic. Phil. 12, 3, 8: capilli fluunt, Cels. 6, 1; Plin. 27, 4, 5; 17: sponte fluent (poma) matura sua, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 25: quasi longinquo fluere omnia cernimus aevo, Lucr. 2, 69; cf.: cuncta fluunt omnique vagans formatur imago, Ov. M. 15, 178: dissolvuntur enim tum demum membra

fluuntque, Lucr. 4, 919: surae fluxere, Lucr. 9, 770: buccae fluentes, fallen in, lank, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., to flow, spring, arise, come forth: to go, proceed: ex ejus (Nestoris) lingua melle dulcor fluebat oratio, Cic. de Sen. 10, 31: carmen vena pauperiore fluit, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 20: Calidii oratio ita libere fluebat, ut nusquam adhaeresceret, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: in Herodoto omnia leniter fluunt, Quint. 9, 4, 18; cf. also: grammaticae pleno jam satis alveo fluit, id. 2, 1, 4: quae totis viribus fluit oratio, id. 9, 4, 7: oratio ferri debet ac fluere, id. 9, 4, 112.—Transf., of the writer himself: alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit, Cic. Or. 12, 39; cf.: (Lucilius) cum fluere tululutus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 11; 1, 10, 50; 1, 7, 28: facietis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 12: multa ab ea (luna) manant et fluunt, quibus animantes alantur augeantque, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: haec omnia ex eodem fonte fluxerunt, id. ib. 3, 19, 48: dicendi facultatem ex intimis sapientiae fontibus fluere, Quint. 12, 2, 6; 5, 10, 19; 5, 9, 14: omnia ex natura rerum hominumque fluere, id. 6, 2, 13: nomen ex Graeco fluxisse, id. 3, 4, 12: ab isto capite fluere necesse est omnem rationem bonorum et malorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34; Quint. 1, 1, 12: unde id quoque vitium fluit, id. 11, 3, 109; 7, 3, 33: Pythagorae doctrina cum longe lateque fluere, spread itself, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: multum fluxisse video de libris nostris variumque sermonem, id. N. D. 1, 3, 6: sic mihi tarda fluunt ingrataque tempora, flow, pass, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 23: in rebus prosperis et ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus, going, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: rebus supra votum fluentibus, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 169 (Hist. 1, 101 Dietsch); Tac. H. 3, 48; Just. 23, 3; cf.: rebus prospere fluentibus, succeeding, prospering, Tac. Or. 5; id. A. 15, 5: illius rationes quorsum fluant, proceed, Attic. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 4; cf.: res fluit ad interregnum, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 11; cuncta in Mithridatem fluere, Tac. A. 11, 9.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of speech, etc., to flow uniformly, be monotonous: efficiendum est ne fluat oratio, ne vegetetur, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: quod species ipsa carminum docet, non impetu et instinctu nec ore uno fluens, Tac. A. 14, 16; cf. Cic. Brut. 79.—Pregn., to dissolve, vanish, perish: qua (voluptate) cum liquescimus flumimusque molliora, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: fluens mollioris, Vell. 1, 6, 2; 2, 88, 2: cetera nasci, occidere, fluere, labi, nec diutius esse uno et eodem statu, Cic. Or. 3, 10: fluit voluptas corporis et prima quaeque avolat, id. Fin. 2, 32, 106: fluentem procumbentemque rem publicam populi Romani restituere, Vell. 2, 16 fin.—Hence,

1. fluens, entis, P. a. **A.** Lax, relaxed, debauched, enervated, effeminate: inde soluti ac fluentes non accipiunt e scholis mala ista, sed in scholas afferunt, Quint. 1, 2, 8: Campani fluentes luxu, Liv. 7, 29, 5: incesso ipso ultra muliebrem mollietatem fluentes, Sen. Tranq. 15: fluentibus membris, incesso femineo, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 26.—**B.** Of speech, **1.** Flowing, fluent: sed in his tracta quaedam et fluens expetit, non haec contorta et acris oratio, Cic. Or. 20, 66: lenis et fluens contextus, Quint. 9, 4, 127.—**2.** Lax, unrestrained: ne immoderata aut angusta aut dissoluta aut fluens sit oratio, Cic. Or. 58, 198: dissipata et inculta et fluens oratio, id. ib. 65, 220; and transf. of the speaker: in locis ac descriptionibus fusi ac fluentes sumus, Quint. 9, 4, 138.—**Adv.** **fluenter**, in a flowing, waving manner (very rare): res quaeque fluenter fertur, Lucr. 6, 935 (but not ib. 520, where the correct read. is clementer; v. Lachm.); capillo fluenter undante, App. M. 2, p. 122, 7.—**2. fluxus**, a, um, P. a. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit., flowing, fluid: elementaria arida atque fluxa, App. de Mundo: susus, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 133: vas fluxum pertusumque, i. e. leaking, Lucr. 6, 20.—**2.** Transf., flowing, loose, slack: ipsa crine fluxo thyrsus quatens, Tac. A. 11, 31: habena, Liv. 38, 29, 6: amictus, Lucr. 2, 362; cf.: ut cingeretur fluxiore cinctura, Suet. Caes. 45 fin.: fluxa arma, hanging slack, loose, Tac. H. 2, 99.—(β) Pregn., frail, perishable, weak: corpora, Tac. H. 2, 32; cf.: spadone evirator fluxo, Mart. 5,

41, 1: (murorum) aevo fluxa, Tac. H. 2, 22.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Lax, loose, dissolute, careless: animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. C. 14, 5: cf.: animi fluxioris esse, Suet. Tib. 52: duces noctu dieque fluxi, Tac. H. 3, 76: spectaculum non enerve nec fluxum, Plin. Pan. 33, 1: fluxa atque aperta securitas, Gell. 4, 20, 8.—**2.** Pregn., frail, weak, fleeting, transient, perishable: res nostrae ut in secundis fluxae, ut in adversis bonae, decayed, impaired, disordered, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 1: hujus belli fortuna, ut in secundis, fluxa; ut in adversis, bona, id. ad Brut. 1, 10, 2: res humanae fluxae et mobiles, Sall. J. 104, 2: divitiarum et formae gloria fluxa atque fragilis est, id. C. 1, 4; cf.: instabile et fluxum, Tac. A. 13, 19: fluxa auctoritas, id. H. 1, 21: cave fidem fluxam geras, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 79: fides, Sall. J. 111, 2; Liv. 40, 50, 5; cf.: fluxa et vana fides, unreliable, unstable, id. 28, 6, 11; Tac. H. 2, 75, 4, 23: studia inania et fluxa, id. A. 3, 50 fin.: fluxa senio mens, id. ib. 6, 38.—**Adv.** **fluxē**, remissly, negligently (post-class. and rare): more vitae remissioris fluxius agens, Amm. 18, 7.

Fluōnia (coll. forms, **Fluviōnia**, Arn. 3, 30: **Fluviōnia**, Mart. Cap. 2, § 149), ae, f. [fluo], a surname of Juno, so called: quod eam sanguinis fluorem in conceptu retinere putabant, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 7, 2 sq.; Arn. 3, 118; Paul. ex Fest. p. 92 Müll. **fluor**, ōris, m. [id.], a flowing, flow (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: aqua natura res labilis et ad fluorem semper tam prona, Arn. 2, 84: maris, Sol. 18; cf. in plur.: fluores amnium, App. Flor. 348, 18: lactis fluores, Nemes. Cynege. 227: intelligimus omnes ventos aëris esse fluorem, Arn. 6, 196: imagines jugi fluore a corporibus manantes, App. Mag. p. 283, 25.—**II.** In medic. lang., a flux, diarrhoea: fluore aeger, Cels. 3, 6 fin.: solutio et fluor stomachi, Scrib. Comp. 108.

flustra, ōrum, n. [id.], the usual quiet state of the sea, a calm (ante- and post-class.): flustra, motus maris sine tempestate fluctuantis. Naevius in bello Poenico quod ait: honorariae honestae stabant in flustris, ut si diceret in salo, Suet. Fragg. p. 425 ed. Bip. (reprinted ap. Müll. Fest. pp. 89, 382); cf.: flustra dicuntur, cum in mari fluctus non moventur, quam Graeci μαλακίαν vocant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89 Müll.: mare de flustris temperatur, Tert. de Pall. 2.

flūta, ae, f. [πλωτή, the floater], a sort of large murena, Varr. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12; id. R. R. 2, 6, 2; Col. 8, 17, 8.

flūto, āre, v. fluito.

flūvia, ae, v. fluvius inii.

flūvialis, e, adj. [fluvius], of or belonging to a river, river-, fluvial: undae, Verg. A. 9, 70; Ov. M. 1, 82: aqua, Col. 6, 22 fin.: harundo, Verg. G. 2, 414: harena, Pall. Oct. 17 fin.: lupus, a fish, Col. 8, 16, 4; v. lupus.

flūviaticus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a river: arena, Vitr. 1, 2 fin.: animalia, Col. 8, 15, 5.

flūvialilis, e, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a river, river- (class.): testudines, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 124: naves, Liv. 10, 2, 12: negotium, Col. 8, 17, 7.

* **flūviatus**, a, um, adj. [id.], soaked or steeped in a river, Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 196.

flūvidus, a, um, v. fluvius.

Fluviōnia, v. Fluonia.

flūvius (in inscr. also written **fluvios**), ii (gen. plur.: fluvium, Val. Fl. 6, 391; fluviorum scanned as a trisyllable, Verg. G. 1, 432), m. (access. form fluvia, ae, f., Sisenn. ap. Non. 207, 7 sq.) [fluo], a river. **I.** Lit. (class.; but much less freq. than flumen; not in Caes., who employs flumen several hundred times): postquam consistit fluvius, Enn. ap. Fronto Ep. de Orat. p. 129 ed. Nieb. (Ann. v. 68 ed. Vahl.): rapidus, Plaut. Men. prol. 64; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 52: de fluvio aquam derivare, id. Truc. 2, 7, 12: apud Hypanim fluvium, qui ab Europae parte in Pontum influit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: Eurotas, id. Inv. 2, 31, 96: Sagra, id. N. D. 2, 2, 6: Atratus, id. Div. 1, 43, 98: Taurus, Liv. 38, 15, 7 Drak. N. cr.: ultra Albim fluvium, Suet. Aug. 21: se fluvio dea condidit alto, Verg. A. 12, 886: fluvio succedit opaco, id. ib. 7, 36: fluvium vincis innaret Cloelia ruptis, id. ib. 8, 651: fluvio cum forte secundo Deflueret, id. ib. 7, 494: nec fluvii

strepunt hiberna nive turgidi, Hor. C. 4, 12, 3 al.; of the Styx, Verg. A. 6, 384; 415; cf. Lethaeus, id. ib. 6, 749.—**Pro v.**: quisnam istic fluvius est, quem non recipiat mare? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 86.—**II.** Transf., in gen., like flumen, for *running water, a stream* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): arbuta sufficere et fluvios praebere recentes, Verg. G. 3, 301; cf. id. ib. 3, 126: purgatura malum fluvio vivente soporem, Stat. Th. 9, 574: perfusa certo fluvio terra, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 142.

fluxe, adv., v. fluo, P. a., B. fin.

fluxilis, e, adj. [fluxus, fr. fluo], *fluid* (post-class.): fusile et fluxile liquoris est qualitas, *fluidity*, Tert. adv. Val. 24.

fluxio, ōnis, f. [fluo], false reading for eluvio, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111; and for fluctio, Plin. 24, 19, 119, § 183 et saep.

* **fluxipedus**, a, um, adj. [fluo-pes], *flowing down to the feet*: vestis, Avien. Arat. 287.

fluxuosus, a, um, adj. [fluxus], *flowing*: venarum rivuli, Ven. et Germ. 45.—**Trop.**: inter fluxuosas hujus mundi felicitates, Hier. in Ps. 104.

fluxura, ae, f. [fluo], a *flowing* (post-Aug. and very rare), Col. 3, 2, 17 and 32.

1. **fluxus**, a, um, v. fluo, P. a., B.

2. **fluxus**, ūs, m. [id.], a *flowing, flow, a flux* (post-Aug.): sanguinis, Justin. 12, 9, 12: (echenēis piscis) fluxus gravidarum utero sistens, Plin. 9, 25, 41, § 79: ventus non aliud intelligitur quam fluxus aëris, a *current of air*, id. 2, 43, 44, § 114: resinae, id. 23, 1, 24, § 46: Maeandrico fluxu delicatam vestem humi protrahere, i. e. *folds, drapery*, Tert. Pall. 4 med. (but in Tac. H. 5, 23 the correct read. is flexu, v. 2. flexus, II. A. fin.).

* **focaciū** or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [focus], *of or belonging to the hearth, hearth-panis*, i. e. *baked on the hearth* (in the ashes), *ash-cake*, Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15.

focale, is, n. [for faucale from fauces], a *neck-cloth, cravat*, worn by sick or effeminate persons, Hor. S. 2, 3, 255; Quint. 11, 3, 144; Mart. 14, 142.

focaneus, a, um, adj. [for faucaneus from fauces], *like a throat*: palmes, a *branch or sprout growing between two other sprouts*, Col. 4, 24, 10; 5, 6, 35; Pall. Febr. 12, 2.

focarius, ii, m., and **focaria**, ae, f. [focus], a *kitchen-boy*; and *kitchen-maid, cook*. 1. Lit., Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 5; 33, 7, 12; 15; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 37; Vulg. 1 Reg. 8, 13.—**II.** Transf.: *focaria, a housekeeper, concubine*, Cod. Just. 5, 16, 2; Inscr. Orell. 2671 sq.

focatus, a, um, v. focacius.

* **focillationes** (**focilat-**), foculi, a fovendo, id est calefaciendo, dicta sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 85 Müll.

focillo (**focilo**), avi, atum, 1, v. a., and **focillor**, atus, 1, v. dep. [focus], *to revive or refresh by warmth, to resuscitate one who is faint or nearly dead*: ipse paucis diebus aegre focilatus decessit, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 4; 3, 16, 12.—**II.** Trop., *to cherish* (very rare): pudet me sic tecum loqui et tam levibus remediis te focillare, Sen. Ep. 13 fin.: societatem, Suet. Aug. 17.—In the deponent form: suum quisque diversi commodum focillantur, *foster, cherish*, Varr. ap. Non. 481, 15.

focula, ōrum, n., v. foculus init.

foculare, is, n. [foculus], a *small hearth, fire-place*: coctura in focalibus praeparata, Aldhelm. Laud. Virg. 38.

* **foculo**, are, 1, q. fovere, Non. 10, 1 (contr. from foculo).

foculus, i, m. (in plur. also heterocl. focula, ōrum, n., Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 24) *dim.* [focus], a *little hearth, a fire-pan, chafing-dish, brazier*. 1. Lit.: arreto carbone extincto e foculo imaginem in pariete delineavit, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 14; Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 11, 5: epulas foveri foculis ferventibus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 67: dextram accenso ad sacrificium foculo incit, Liv. 2, 12, 13; cf. Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 6 ed. Mai.—Comically: jam intus ventris fumant foculo, Calpurnius Jussit reliquias, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 24.—**II.** Transf., *fire*: bucca foculum excitat, Juv. 3, 262.

focus, i, m. [root bha-], to be bright, Gr.

φα- (cf. for, fari), strengthened, fac-, fax, facies, etc., Corss. Ausspr. 1, 423, who refers even facio to this root]. 1. A *fire-place, hearth* (syn.: clibanus, furnus, fornax, caminus): Varro focos ait dictos, quod foveat ignes, nam ignis ipsa flamma est: quicquid autem ignem foveat, focus vocatur, seu ara sit seu quid aliud, in quo ignis foveatur, Varr. ap. Isid. Orig. 20, 10, 1: at focus a flammis, et quod foveat omnia, dictus, Ov. F. 6, 301; Paul. ex Fest. p. 85 Müll.; Serv. Verg. A. 12, 118; Plaut. Aul. prol. 7; Plin. 19, 1, 4, § 19: dum meus assiduo luceat igne focus, Tib. 1, 1, 6: jam dudum splendet focus, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 7: ligna super foco Large reponens, id. C. 1, 9, 5: Curio ad focum sedenti magnum auri pondus Samnites, cum attulissent, Cic. de Sen. 16, 55; cf. id. Fragm. ap. Non. 522, 28 (Rep. 3, 28 ed. Mos.); 68, 17: ad focum angues nundinari solent, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66: exstruere lignis focum, to *pile on wood*, Hor. Epod. 2, 43.—**Poet.** of a *funeral-pile*, Verg. A. 11, 212; of an *altar*, Prop. 2, 19 (3, 12), 14; 4, 5, 64 (5, 66 M.); Tib. 1, 2, 82; Ov. M. 4, 753 al.—On the hearths of Roman houses were placed, in little niches, the household gods (Lares), and for them a fire was kept up: haec imponentur in foco nostro Lari, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 16; cf.: focus Larium, quo familia convenit, Plin. 28, 20, 81, § 267.—Hence, **B.**

Transf.: focus, like our *hearth*, serves to denote the *house or family*: domi focique fac vicissim ut meminero, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 45; cf.: nudum ejicit domo atque focis patriis disque penatibus praecipitem Sextum exturbat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: agellus, quem tu fastidis, habitatum quinque focis, *by five houses, families*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 2.—**Es p.** freq.: arae et foci, pro aris et focis pugnare, to signify one's dearest possessions; v. ara.—**II.** A *fire-pan, coal-pan, brazier*: panem in foco caldo sub testu coquito leniter, Cato, R. R. 75; 76, 2; Sen. Ep. 78 fin.

fodico, nō perf., atum, are, v. a. [fodio], to *dig, to pierce* (rare but class.). ***I.** Lit.: mercemur servum, qui dicet nomina, laevum Qui fodicit latus et cogat dextram Porrigere, to *dig or jog in the side*, *Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 51 (for which fudit, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 17): lateribus fodicitis, Amm. 26, 10, p. 98 Bip.—**II.** Trop.: animum fodiant, bona distimulant, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 30: cf.: stimulus ego nunc sum tibi; fodico corculum, id. Cas. 2, 6, 9: non est in nostra potestate fodicitibus is rebus, quas malas esse opinemur, dissimulatio vel oblitio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 35.

fodina, ae, f. [id.], a place from which a mineral is dug, a *pit, mine*: argenti, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 22; Vitr. 7, 7 (also written in one word argentifodina, v. h. v.); Dig. 27, 9, 3 al.; Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 98.

fodio, fodi, fossus, 3 (ante-class. form of the *inf. praes. pass.* fodiri, Cato, R. R. 2, 4; Col. 11, 2, 35, but not in Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 21, where the correct read. is exfodivi.—Also acc. to the first conj.: Ilyrii restant siccis sibirisque fodantes, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 336 Müll.; cf.: fodare fodere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 84, 7 Müll.), v. n. and a. [Sanscr. root badh-, to dig, ava-bādha, dug out; Gr. βάθος, βάβης, βένθος, ἀβύσσος, etc., βάβος, πῖτ; hence, fossa, fundus (for fudnus); cf. Anglo-Sax. bodom; Engl. bottom; Germ. Boden, etc.; cf. Fick, Vergl. Wörterb. p. 131; Grimm, Deutsch. Wörterb. s. v. Boden], to *dig, dig up, dig out* (class.).—**I.** Lit.: numquam domum revertor, quin te in fundo conspicer, Fodere aut arare, Ter. Haut. 1, 1, 17; cf.: fudit, invenit auri aliquantum, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134; and id. de Or. 2, 41, 174: vineas novellas fodere aut arare et postea occare, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 1; cf.: ut hortum fodiat, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 59: hortum, Cato, R. R. 2, 4: arva, Ov. M. 11, 33: solum, Plin. 19, 6, 32: vites, Quint. 9, 4, 5: murum, to *undermine*, Ov. M. 11, 535; but, vallum, to *dig out the earth* needed for it, Tac. A. 11, 18: puteum fermentis, to *dig*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 19; so, puteos, Caes. B. C. 3, 49, 5: scrobes, trium in altitudinem pedum, id. B. G. 7, 73, 5: fundamenta, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 15: cubilia (talpae), Verg. G. 1, 188: argentum etiam incolae fodiunt, Rud. 28, 3, 3: gypsum e terra, Plin. 36, 24, 59, § 182: oculos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 21; cf. lumina, Ov. A. 1, 339: terram gramineam de cespite, Verg. Cul. 391.—**II.** Transf.: to *prick, pierce, wound,*

thrust, stab (class.): at ego te pendentem fodiam stimulis triginta dies, to *prick*, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 48: quia non latus fodi (cultro), id. Aul. 3, 2, 4; so, equi armos calcariis, Verg. A. 6, 881: guttura cultro, Ov. M. 7, 315: ora hastis, Liv. 8, 10, 6: aversos (elephantos) sub caudis, qua maxime molli cute vulnera accipiunt, id. 21, 55: multos pugionibus, Tac. H. 4, 29: Sarmatam levi gladio, id. ib. 1, 79: ora, id. A. 2, 21; id. Agr. 36: adversa ora resistentium, Curt. 4, 15: La. Dic jussisse te. Ph. Noli fodere: jussi, don't *punch me in the side*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 17 (cf. fodicare).—**Poet.**: Ausonius mersis celer fudit aequora remis, *digs through, ploughs through*, Sil. 14, 359: aquas (ungula), Ov. F. 3, 456.—In mal. part., Mart. 7, 102; Auct. Priap. 53.—**III.** Trop., to *goad, sting, disturb*: num expectas, dum te stimulis fodiam? Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86; cf.: cor stimulo foditur, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 39: pungit dolor, vel fodiatur sane, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 33: pectus in iras, to *excite, stir*, Sil. 5, 159.

fodo, are, v. fodio init.

foecunde, foecunditas, foecundo, foecundus, v. fec-

foede, adv., v. 1. foedus fin.

foederaticus, a, um, adj. [2. foedus], *pertaining to a league or to the allied*, Just. Nov. 147, 2, and 148, 2.

foedero, avi, atum, 1, v. a. [2. foedus], to *establish by treaty or league* (in verb. finit., late Lat.): cum foederaretur concordia, Amm. 31, 4: pacem, id. 25, 7: amicitias, Hier. Ep. 5, 1; but class. in the part.: **foederatus**, a, um, *leagued together, confederated, allied*: si qui foederatis civitatibus ascripti essent, Cic. Arch. 4, 7: civitates, id. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 13: populus, id. de Or. 1, 40, 182; id. Balb. 8, 22; cf. absol.: ut omnium beneficiorum nostrorum expertes faciat foederatos, id. ib.: Mamertinorum foederatum atque pacatum solum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26.

foedifragus, a, um, adj. [2. foedus + frango], *league-breaking, perfidious* (very rare): Poeni, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38; cf. Mos. Cic. Rep. Fragm. 2, p. 513 sq.; so, hostes, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 6: Chaos, Mart. Cap. 9, § 912.

foeditas, atis, f. [1. foedus], *foulness, filthiness, horridness, hideousness, ugliness, deformity* (class.). **I.** Physically: multae beluae insectantes odoribus intolerabili foeditate depellunt, *stench*, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127: foeditas, qua Sulla obiit, Plin. 11, 33, 39, § 114: foeditates cicatricum, id. 33, 6, 35, § 110: Hippionacti notabilis foeditas vultus erat, id. 36, 5, 4, § 12: cujus scelere in hac vestitus foeditate fuerimus (viz. in a military cloak), Cic. Phil. 12, 6, 12: avertere omnes a tanta foeditate spectaculi (i. e. Mettii quadrigis discepti) oculos, Liv. 1, 28, 11: Alpium, id. 21, 58 fin.—**II.** Mentally: si turpitudine in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensiois, quanta illa depravatio et foeditas turpificati animi debet videri? Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: foeditate sua turpitudine ipsa deterret, id. Fin. 3, 11, 38; Quint. 8, 6, 15: prima barbarismi ac solocismi foeditas absit, id. 1, 5, 4; 12, 10, 76.

foedo, avi, atum, 1, v. a. [id.], to *make foul, filthy, hideous; to defile, pollute, disfigure, mar, deform* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Physically: Harpyiae contactu omnia foedant immundo, Verg. A. 3, 227: foedare in pulvere crines, id. ib. 12, 99: canitiem vultusque seniles pulvere, Ov. M. 8, 530: ignes sanguine per aras, Verg. A. 2, 502; Ov. M. 3, 723: tellurem calido sanguine, id. ib. 6, 238: brachia tabo, id. ib. 14, 190: pectora pugnīs, unguitus ora, Verg. A. 11, 86: ora, Tac. Agr. 36: aliquid verberibus, id. H. 3, 77: ferro foedati jacent, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 3, 241 (Trag. v. 442 ed. Vahl.); cf.: foedant et proterunt hostium copias, i. e. *mar or mutilate with wounds, wound*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 91: qui me (i. e. Prometheus) perenni vivum foedat miseria, Cic. Post. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: obscaenas pelagi ferro foedare volucres, Verg. A. 3, 241: foedati agri, terror injectus urbi est, *laid waste*, Liv. 3, 26, 1.—**Of** inanim. subjects: nulla tectoria eorum rimae foedavere, Plin. 36, 28, 55, § 176: nubes foedavere lumen, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 286; cf.: aër assiduo noctem foedaverat imbre, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 538.—**II.** Trop., to *disgrace, dishonor, mar, sully*:

(Graeci) nos quoque dicitant barbaros et spurcius nos quam alios opicos appellatione foedant, Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1, 7, § 14: foedati crimine turpi, Lucr. 3, 49: gloriam majorem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 30; cf.: Romam ipsam foedavit adventus tuus, Cic. Pis. 22, 53: ne vestis serica viros foedaret, Tac. A. 2, 33: procerum conubiis mixtis, id. G. 46: castra pollui foedarique a Classico ne sinatis, id. H. 4, 58: egregia erga populum Romanum merita mox rebelles foedarunt, id. ib. 4, 37: foedata per avaritiam victoria, id. A. 4, 19; 11, 6; 15, 32: multiplici clade foedatus annus, Liv. 3, 32, 4.

1. foedus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. dhūmas, smoke; cf.: fumus, fūmus, feteo], *foul, filthy, loathsome, ugly, unseemly, detestable, abominable, horrible* (class.; cf.: deformis, turpis). **I.** Physically: cimices foedisimum animal, Plin. 29, 4, 17, § 61: herba odoris foedi, id. 20, 16, 63, § 171: odor, Cels. 2, 8, 3; facies, id. 6, 6, 9: sapor, Lucr. 2, 401: species, id. 2, 421: nunc eo tibi videtur foedus, quia illam (vestem) non habet, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 17; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 32: immanissimum et foedisimum monstrum, Cic. Pis. 14, 31: foeda fit volucris (sc. bubo), Ov. M. 5, 549: caput impexa foedum porrigine, Hor. S. 2, 3, 126: foeda nigro simulacra fumo, id. C. 3, 6, 4: foeda cicatrix, id. S. 1, 5, 60: vulnus, Ov. M. 12, 366: tergum recentibus vestigiis vulnerum, Liv. 2, 23, 7; cf. id. 9, 31, 2: victus, Hor. A. P. 392: loca tetra, inculta, foeda, formidolosa, Sall. C. 52, 13: tempestates, Liv. 25, 7, 7; Verg. G. 1, 323: foedisissima tempestas, Liv. 29, 18, 5: incendium, id. 24, 47, 15.—With *dat.*: pestilentia foeda homini, foeda pecori, *destructive*, Liv. 3, 32, 2.—In the *neutr. absol.*: foedum relatu, Ov. M. 9, 167; cf. foediora, Liv. 3, 69, 2.—**II.** Mentally, *disgraceful, base, dishonorable, vile, shameful, infamous, foul*, etc.: quo (tyranno) neque tetrius, neque foedius, nec diis hominibusque invidius animal ullum cogitari potest, Cic. Rep. 2, 26: nihil fieri potest miserius, nihil perditius, nihil foedius, id. Att. 8, 11, 4: luxuria senectuti foedisima, id. Off. 1, 34, 123: homo, Sall. C. 19, 2: scriptores carmine foedo Splendida facta linunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 236; cf.: foedisissima ludibria, Quint. 1, 6, 32: bellum foedisimum, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 3: genus interitus, id. ib. 15, 20, 2: foedus et perniciosus exitus iudicii, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1: consilium, Liv. 26, 38, 4: facinus, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 1: amor, Lucr. 4, 1158: ministeria, Verg. A. 6, 719: condiciones, Hor. C. 3, 5, 15: fuga ducum, Val. Fl. 6, 723: exprobratio, Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 249: inconsequentia rerum foedisima, Quint. 8, 6, 50.—In the *neutr.* with a *subject-clause*: ludos vero non facere, quid foedius? (shortly before: quid turpius?) Cic. Att. 15, 10: versum in oratione fieri multo foedisimum est, Quint. 9, 4, 72.—Hence, *adv.*: **foede**, *foully, cruelly, basely, horribly*: foede divexarier, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106 (Trag. Rel. p. 81 Rib.): aram turparunt sanguine foede, Lucr. 1, 85: foede aliquem distrahere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 14: laniare crura brachiaque, Tac. H. 1, 41: caesa manus juvenum, Verg. A. 10, 498: ob admissum foede dictumve superbe, Lucr. 5, 1224: servire, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 48: perire, Sall. J. 31, 2: pugnatum est, Liv. 6, 1, 11: foedius inde pulsus quam, etc., id. 2, 51, 8: causa agetur foedisime, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 4.

2. foedus, ōris (for foedus, Ennius wrote fidus, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 86 Müll. Archaic form of the *gen. plur.* foedesum, acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, § 27: v. the letter R), *n.* [from the root fid; Sanscr. bandh, ligare; v. fido], *a league, treaty, compact* (cf.: sponsio, pactio). **I.** Polit.: foederum, PACIS, BELLI, INDIVIDUUM ORATORES FETIQUES INDICESVE SVNT, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21; cf. id. Rep. 1, 32: esse autem tria genera foederum, quibus inter se paciscerentur amicitias civitates regesque, Liv. 34, 57, 7: pacem foedusque facere, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16; cf.: oratrices pacis et foederis, id. Rep. 2, 8: Ambiorigem sibi societate et foedere adiungunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 2, 2: ne societates, ne foedera nova acciperemus, Sall. J. 14, 18: societatem foedere confirmare, Cic. Phil. 2, 35, 89: quibus (foederibus) etiam cum hoste devinctur fides, id. Off. 3, 31, 111: amicitiam et foedus petere, Sall. J. 104, 4: foedus facere cum aliquibus, Cic. Inv. 2, 30,

91; so, foedus facere, id. Rep. 3, 18; Caes. B. C. 3, 108, 3; Sall. J. 38, 9 al.: ferire, icere, pangere, percutere, v. h. vv.: de foedere decedere, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 1, 10: foedera negligere, violare, rumpere, Cic. Balb. 5, 13; cf.: sociorum nominisque Latini iura negligere ac foedera, id. Rep. 3, 29: rumpere, Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20; Liv. 9, 1; 21, 10: violare, Cic. Rep. 1, 19; Liv. 28, 44, 7: rescindere, Vell. 2, 90, 3: solvere, Verg. A. 10, 91: turbare, id. ib. 12, 633: contra foedus facere, Cic. Balb. 4, 10; Gell. 10, 1, 10: foedus aequum dare, Liv. 23, 5, 9 (for which: ex aequo venire in amicitiam, id. 7, 30, 2); cf.: foedere iniquo alligari, id. 35, 46, 10: ex foedere, according to agreement, id. 1, 23, 7; 3, 39, 13.—**II.** Transf., beyond the polit. sphere, in gen., *a compact, covenant, agreement, stipulation, bargain*: foedus fecerunt cum tribuno plebis palam, ut ab eo provincias acciperent, quas ipsi vellent, etc., Cic. Sest. 10, 24; cf.: foedus frangere, id. Pis. 12, 28: inter se facere, id. Fin. 2, 26, 83: amorum turpissimum foedera ferire, id. Cael. 14, 34: amicitiae, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 1: hospitii, Just. 7, 3: thalami, i. e. *marriage contract, marriage*, Ov. M. 7, 403; so, vitae, Stat. Th. 2, 112: communia studii, Ov. P. 4, 13, 43.—**B.** Poet., of inanim. and abstr. things, *a law*: continuo has leges aeternaeque foedera certis Inpositum natura locis, Verg. G. 1, 60: omnes Foedere naturae certo discrimina servant, Lucr. 5, 924; 5, 57; 6, 906: foedere certo et premere et laxas dare habenas, Verg. A. 1, 62: neve potentis naturae polue foedus, Ov. M. 10, 353: caeli foedera, Col. Poët. 10, 219.

foen, v. fen.
foetēo, v. feteo.
foetesco, v. fetesco.
foetidus, v. fetidus.
foetor, v. fetor.
foetulentus, v. fetulentus.
foetus, v. fetus.
foetutina, v. fetutina.
Folia, ae, f., the name of a witch of Ariminum, Hor. Epod. 5, 42.
foliāceus, a, um, *adj.* [folium], *leafy, like leaves*: semen, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 42; 19, 7, 36, § 119.
foliātīlis, e, *adj.* [foliatus], *leafy* (late Lat.): umbra, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 535.
foliātura, ae, f. [id.], *leaf-work, foliage* (post-Aug. and very rare): cupresseae foliaturae, Vitr. 2, 9, 13.
foliātus, a, um, *adj.* [folium], *leaved, leafy*. **I.** *Adj.*: caulis, Plin. 21, 16, 59, § 99; 21, 15, 54, § 91; Pall. Mart. 10 fin.: arbores, App. M. 4, p. 143.—**II.** *Subst.*: **foliatum**, i, n. (sc. unguentum), an ointment or oil made of the leaves of spikenard (hence also called nardinum), nard-oil, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 15; Juv. 6, 465; Mart. 11, 27, 9; 14, 110, 2.
foliosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *leafy, full of leaves*: aizoum foliosum usque ad cacumen, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 161: arbor foliosior, id. 12, 11, 23, § 40.
folium, ii, n. [Gr. φύλλον, for φύλιον; cf. alius, ἄλλος; root prob. φλα-, φλασμός; Lat. flos, Flora], *a leaf* (cf. frons). **I.** Lit., of plants: quid in arboribus? in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, nisi, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 179: latissima (folia) fico, angusta myrto, capillata pino, aculeata aquifolio, etc., Plin. 16, 24, 38, § 90: concava caepae, id. 19, 6, 31, § 100: foliis ex arboribus strictis, Caes. B. C. 3, 58, 3: mobilia, Hor. C. 1, 23, 5: amara, id. S. 2, 3, 114: arida laurae, Cic. Pis. 40, 97.—Prov.: folia nunc cadunt, si triduum hoc hic erimus, tum arbores in te cadent, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 24.—As a proverb of mobility or changeableness: nec me consules movent, qui ipsi pluma aut folio facilius moventur, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 2.—The Sibyl wrote her oracles on leaves (acc. to Varro, on palm-leaves), Verg. A. 3, 444; 6, 74 Serv.; hence, prov.: credite me vobis folium recitare Sibyllae, i. e. *I am talking gospel, absolute truth*, Juv. 8, 126.—**II.** Trop., *a thing of no consequence, a trifle*: folia sunt artis et nugae merae, App. M. 1, p. 106, 8.—**III.** Transf., *a leaf of paper* (late Lat. for plagula, charta, or schedula): ille manu retractis in calcem foliis sic exorsus est, Macr. S. 5, 4, 1. (In Plin. 37, 7, 29, § 103,

the better read. is fila; v. Jan. and Sillig, ad h. l.).

* **folleātus**, a, um, *adj.* [follis], *expanding and contracting like a pair of bellows; loose, baggy*: linguatī calcei sunt, quos nos folleatos vocamus, Isid. Orig. 19, 34; cf. follicans, in follico.

folleo, ēre, v. n. [id.], *to bag or puff out like bellows* (late Lat.): si pes laxa pelle non folleat, Hier. Ep. 22, 28.

follico, no perf., ātum, i, v. n. [id.], *to expand and contract one's self like a pair of bellows* (post-Aug. and rare): animalia follicent, Veg. Vet. 5, 75, 1.—Usu. in the part. praes.: multi senes... follicantes naves languidas, App. M. 9, p. 222: chamaeleon oscitans vespitur, follicans ruminat, Tert. Pall. 3: laxae manicae, caligae follicantes, loose, Hier. Ep. 22, 34.

† **folliculāre** appellatur pars remi, quae folliculo est tecta, a quo vita follicularis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 85 Müll. (the Gr. ἀσκόμα).

folliculōsus, a, um, *adj.* [folliculus], *full of husks*: papaver, App. Herb. 53.

folliculus, i, m. dim. [follis], *a small bag or sack*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: folliculus frumentum vehere, Liv. 9, 13, 9: quidam iudicatus est parentem occidisse: ei statim... os obvolutum est folliculo et praeligatum, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149.—Of a matrigale: statim folliculo lupino os obvolutum est, Auct. Her. 1, 13, 23.—**B.** Esp. (cf. follis, I. B.), *a ball to play with, inflated with air*: a wind-ball (cf.: pila, globus, sphaera): post bella civilia ad pilam, folliculumque transit, Suet. Aug. 83.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *a husk, pod, shell, skin, follicle*: latentem frugem ruptis velamentis suis, quae folliculos agriculae vocant, adaperire, Sen. Q. N. 5, 18, 3: gluma est grani folliculus, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1: cum spica se exserit folliculo, Sen. Ep. 124, 11.—So of fruits, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1; Col. 2, 8, 5; Plin. 24, 8, 33, § 49; 24, 9, 40, § 65: folliculus animalium, id. 30, 12, 37, § 111: muliebris, i. q. vulva, acc. to Serv. Verg. G. 3, 136.—Poet., the shell of an egg: teretes (cicadarum), Lucr. 5, 803; and of the human body, as the husk or shell of the soul: ego, si qui sum et quo folliculo sum indutus, quo, Lucil. ap. Non. 110, 27.—**B.** Esp., as med. t. t. (late Lat.). **1.** A sac: ventris, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 154.—**2.** The bladder, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 24.—**3.** The scrotum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 165; id. Tard. 3, 8, 106; called in full, folliculum genitale, id. ib. 3, 8, 104.

* **folliġēna**, ae, *adj.* [follis-gigno], *produced by a bellows, droning, dull*: bombi, Poët. in Anth. Lat. II. p. 64 Wernsd. N. cr.

follis, is, m. [cf. fol]. **I.** Lit. **A.** A pair of bellows: formae, quas vos effici sine folibus et sine incudibus non putatis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54; cf.: folle fabrilī fiando accenderunt, Liv. 38, 7, 12; Verg. G. 4, 171; id. A. 8, 449; Hor. S. 1, 4, 19; Pers. 5, 11.—**B.** A playing-ball inflated with wind, a wind-ball: ego te follem pugillatorum faciam, et pendente incurso pugnais, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 16: folle decet pueros ludere, folle senes, Mart. 14, 47, 2; 4, 19, 5; cf. folliculus, I. B.—**C.** A leathern money-bag: et tenso folle reverti inde domum possis, Juv. 14, 281; so Dig. 35, 1, 82; Veg. Mil. 2, 20; Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23.—**2.** Transf., *a small piece of money*: centum folles aeris, Lampr. Helio. 22: quinquaginta folles petere, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8; id. adv. Crescent. 3, 29.—**D.** A cushion or pillow inflated with air, a wind-cushion, Lampr. Helio. 25, 2.—**II.** Transf., the stomach: devorata in follem ventris recondere, Macr. S. 7, 4.—Poet., puffed cheeks: tunc immensa cavi spirant (causidici) mendacia folles, Juv. 7, 111.

* **folliġim**, adv. [follis, I. C.], *by the purseful*: nihil moror vetera et vulgata verba, Peratim ductare: at ego folliġim ductitabo, *will cheat of his money by the purseful*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 15.

† **folus**, v. olus init.

fomentatio, ōnis, f. [fomento], *a fomentation* (post-class.): fomentationis gratia, Dig. 32, 1, 70.

fōmento, āre, v. a. [fomentum], *to foment* (post-class.): caput, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 9; Veg. Vet. 2, 8.

fomentum, *i. n.* [contr. from *fovi-mentum* from *foveo*], *a warm application, warm lotion or poultice, fomentation*. **I.** Lit.: calida, Cels. 2, 17 *med.*: aquae calidae, id. 8, 10, 7: calida, sicca, id. 3, 11 *init.*; 4, 14; cf. Suet. Aug. 81: assidue, fomenta parat, Hor. S. 1, 1, 82: adhibere, Col. 6, 30, 3: (juvant) fomenta podagrum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 52: fomenta vulneribus nulla, i. e. bandages (before, ligamenta), Tac. A. 15, 55.—**B.** Transf., for fomes, *touch-wood, kindling-wood*: se ex arboribus fomenta excidisse, Clod. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 176: fomenta ignium varia, Amm. 20, 7, 12.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A lenitive, mitigation, alleviation*: haec sunt solatia, haec fomenta summorum dolorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 59; cf.: patetiae, fortitudinis fomentis dolor mitigari solet, id. Fin. 2, 29, 95: militaribus animis adhibenda fomenta, ut ferre pacem velint, Tac. A. 1, 46: paupertati suae fomenta conquerere, App. M. 2, p. 124; Quint. 4, 3, 10: ut haec ingrata ventis dividat Fomenta, vulnus nil malum levantis, i. e. consolations, Hor. Epod. 11, 17.—**B.** Poet. transf., *nourishment*: quodsi frigida curarum fomenta relinquere posses, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 26.

fomes, *itis, m.* [foveo], *kindling-wood, touch-wood, tinder*. **I.** Lit.: silicii scintillam excudit Achaes... rapuitque in fomite flammam, Verg. A. 1, 176; Luc. 8, 776; Plin. 16, 40, 77, § 208.—**B.** Trop. (post-class.): fomes et incitabulum ingenii virtutisque, Gell. 15, 2, 3: peccati, Prud. Apoth. 942: invidiae, Vulg. Gen. 37, 8.—**II.** Transf.: fomes sunt assulae ex arboribus, dum caeduntur, excussae: dictae, quod in eo opere occupati cibis potuque confoventur, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 85 Müll.; cf.: Fomes πέλκημα, Gloss. Labb.

† **fomito**, πέλκω, Gloss. Labb.

fons, *fontis, m.* [root in Gr. *χέω*, *χεῖω*, to pour, *χύω*, etc.; Lat. fundo, futillis. Fons, i. e. stem font, for fonton = *χέω* font-; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 123 Müll.; and Paul. ex Fest. p. 84], *a spring, fountain, well-source* (syn.: scaturigo, puteus). **I.** Lit.: late parvus aquai Prata riget fons, Lucr. 5, 603: fons dulcis aquai, id. 6, 890: fons aquae dulcis, cui nomen Arethusa est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 118: rivorum a fonte deductio, id. Top. 8, 33: est apud Hammonis fanum fons luce diurna Frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. 6, 848 sq.; cf. ib. 873: eunt ad fontem, nitidant (i. e. ablunt) corpora, Enn. ap. Non. 144, 16 (Trag. v. 166 ed. Vahl.); Caes. B. C. 2, 24 *fin.*; 3, 49, 5: (Romulus) locum delegit fontibus abundantem, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: fontium qui celat origines, Nilus, Hor. C. 4, 14, 45; id. Ep. 1, 16, 12; id. Epod. 2, 27: fontes Alandri, Liv. 38, 15, 15: Padi fons diebus aestivis aret, Plin. 2, 102, 105, § 229: vestris amicis fontibus et choris, Hor. C. 3, 4, 25: fas pervicacia est mihi Thyiadas Vinique fontem lactis et uberes Cantare rivos, the fountains or streams of wine drawn from the earth by the stroke of the thyrsus, id. ib. 2, 19, 10: cum tui fontes vel inimici tuis pateant, Cic. Mur. 4, 9.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *A mineral spring, healing waters*, = aquae, frigidi medicati-que fontes, Cels. 4, 5; cf.: caput et stomachum supponere fontibus Clusinis, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 8: fons calidus medicae salubritatis, Plin. 5, 15, 16, § 72: medicatorum fontium vis, id. 2, 93, 95, § 207.—**2.** Transf., *spring-water, water* (poet.): utrum fontine an Libero imperium te inhibere mavis? Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 26: alii fontemque ignemque ferebant, Verg. A. 12, 119; Luc. 5, 337.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *a fountain-head, source, origin, cause*: meos amicos... ad Graecos ire jubeo, ut ea a fontibus potius hauriant, quam rivulus consecretur, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 8; quo opp. rivuli, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117; id. Cael. 8, 19: fons maledicti, id. Planc. 23, 57: hic fons, hoc principium est movendi, id. Rep. 6, 25: scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons, Hor. A. P. 309; cf.: Cilicia origo et fons belli, Flor. 3, 6: ab illo fonte et capite Socrate, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: quorum (philosophorum) fons ipse Socrates, Quint. 1, 10, 13; cf.: atqui rivum caput hoc erat et fons, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 45: oratorum partus atque fontes, Cic. Brut. 13, 49: haec omnia ex eodem fonte fluxerunt, id. N. D. 3, 19, 48: omnes omnium rerum, quae ad dicendum pertinerent, fontes animo ac memoria

continere, id. de Or. 1, 21, 94: philosophiae fontes aperire, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: totos eloquentiae aperire, Quint. 6, 1, 51: dicendi facultatem ex intimis sapientiae fontibus fluere, id. 12, 2, 6; cf. id. 5, 10, 19: fontes ut adire remotos Atque haurire queam vitae praecepta beate, Hor. S. 2, 4, 94: ex iis fontibus unde omnia ornamenta dicendi sumuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 45; id. Rep. 5, 3: causa atque fons maeroris, id. Tusc. 3, 28, 67: benevolentia, qui est amicitiae fons a natura constitutus, id. Lael. 14, 50: is fons mali hujusce fuit, Liv. 39, 15, 9: fons vitii et perjurii, *thou source of all iniquity*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 51; cf. Petr. 24.—**III.** Fons, personified as a deity, with a chapel, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 52.

fontāna, ae, f., v. fontanus, II.

Fontānalis, e, v. Fontinalis.

fontāneus, a, um, adj. [fons], *of or from a spring, from the fountain-head*: scaturigo, Sol. 37 *fin.*: defluvia, id. 4, 4.

fontānus, a, um, adj. [id.], *of or from a spring or fountain, spring*. **I.** Adj.: aqua, Cels. 2, 18; Col. 12, 9, 2: ora, Ov. F. 1, 269.—**II.** Subst., in late Lat.: **fontāna**, ae, f., *a spring, fountain*, Innocent. de Cas. p. 245 Goes.

Fontēus, a, the name of a Roman gens. So M. Fonteius, a praetor in Gaul, in defence of whom Cicero delivered the oration still preserved in part, Cic. Att. 1, 6, 1. His sister Fonteia, a vestal, Cic. Font. 17, 37.—**Fontēianus**, a, um, adj., *of or belonging to Fonteius*, Cic. Harusp. 27, 57.

* **fonticōla**, ae, adj. [fons-colo], *dwelling by fountains*: ite igitur Camoenae, Fonticulae puellae, Aug. de Mus. 3, 7.

fonticulus, i, m. dim. [fons], *a little spring or fountain* (very rare), Hor. S. 1, 1, 56: exsiliante dulci fonticulo, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 107.

fontigēna, ae, adj. [fons-gigno], *born by fountains*, a poet. epithet of the Muses: virginum chorus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 908; and subst.: o sacra doctarum prudentia fontigenarum, id. 6, § 574.

fontinalis (also **fontān-**), e, adj. [fons], *of or from a spring or fountain, spring*. **I.** Lit.: aqua, Vitr. 8, 3.—**Deriv.** **II.** Transf. **A.** Adj.: Fontinalis (Fontān-) porta, in Rome, towards the Campus Martius, between the Capitoline and Quirinal hills, Liv. 35, 10, 12; Inscr. Grut. 624, 11; Paul. ex Fest. p. 85 Müll.; cf. Becker's Antiq. p. 133 sq.—**B.** Subst.: **Fontinālia** (Fontān-), ium, n., *the festival of springs or fountains, celebrated on the 13th of October*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 22; Calend. ap. Inscr. Orell. II. pp. 400, 412; Paul. ex Fest. p. 85 Müll.

for, fatus, i, v. defect. (the forms in use are fatur, fantur, fabor, fabitur; part. perf. fatus; perf. fatus sum or eram; imper. fare, poet.; inf. fari; and parag. farier, Verg. A. 11, 242; gerund. fandi, fando; sup. fatu; part. praes. fans, fantis, fantem; for praes. faris, v. Diom. p. 375; fantur, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 52; Paul. Diac. p. 88, 11; imperf. subj. farer, August. Conf. 1, 8), n. and a. [Sanscr. bhā-mi, appear; bhāś, shine; bhāśh, speak; Gr. φα-μαι, and φημι; Lat. fama, fas, fax, facies, favilla, etc.; cf.: facetus, focus, v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 297 sq.; Corss. Ausspr. 1, 420 sqq.], *to speak, say* (mostly poet.; cf.: quaedam vetera etiam necessario interim sumuntur, ut fari, Quint. 8, 3, 27; syn.: loquor, dico, perhibeo; inquam, aio). **I.** In gen. **A.** *Neutr.*: fatur is, qui primum homo significabilem ore mittit vocem. Ab eo ante quam id faciant, pueri dicuntur infantes; cum id faciant, iam fari, Varr. L. L. 6, § 52 Müll.; cf.: filius Croesi, cum iam per aetatem fari posset, infans erat, Gell. 5, 9, 1: non enim eram infans, qui non faret, Aug. Conf. 1, 8: nescios fari pueros, Hor. C. 4, 6, 18: cum primum fari coepisset, Suet. Aug. 94: tum ad eos is deus, qui omnia genuit, fatur: haec vos, etc., Cic. Univ. 11; Varr. Fl. 3, 616: Venulus dicto parens ita fariar infat, Verg. A. 11, 242: praetor qui tum fatus est, si, etc., Varr. L. L. 6, § 30 Müll.: sic fatis validis ingentem viribus hastam contorsit, Verg. A. 2, 50: meum ingenium fans atque infans tu nondum edidicisti, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 7: coram data copia fandi, Verg. A. 1, 520:

fandi doctissima Cymodocea, id. ib. 10, 225: quae mollissima fandi Tempora, id. ib. 4, 293: quid fando tua tela manusque Demoror? Stat. Th. 1, 655: his fando si nuntius exstitit oris, Val. Fl. 4, 170.—Fando, for fama, rumore, report, hearsay: neque fando umquam accepit quisquam, etc., by report, by hearsay, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 41; cf.: ne fando quidem auditum est, crocodilum aut ibim violatum ab Aegypto, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82; Verg. A. 2, 81; Ov. M. 15, 497; Sil. 10, 484: haud mollia fatu, Verg. A. 12, 25: lapis fatu dignissimus, Sol. 3: famino, dicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87, 10 (cf. praefor and frutor init.).—**B.** Act. (a) *With acc.* (animus) dementit delirare fatur, Lucr. 3, 464: qui sapere et fari possit, quae sentiat, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 9: fabitur hoc aliquis, Cic. Poët. ap. Gell. 15, 6, 3: vix ea fatus eram, Verg. A. 2, 323: dehinc talia fatur, id. ib. 1, 256: cui talia fanti, id. ib. 6, 46; cf.: haec fantem, Prop. 3, 7 (4, 6), 65: quis talia fando temperet a lacrimis? Verg. A. 2, 6.—(β) *With interrog. clauses*: fare age, quid venias, Verg. A. 6, 389; cf.: sed te qui vivum casus, age fare vicissim Attulerint, id. ib. 6, 531: fare, an patriam spes ullam videndi, Val. Fl. 5, 552.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To utter in prophecy, to foretell, predict*: Venus quem fata docet fari, divinum pectus habere, Enn. ap. Prob. Verg. E. 6, 31 (Ann. v. 19 ed. Vahl.); cf.: fatis fandis, id. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66 (Trag. v. 80 ib.): fabor enim, quando haec te cura remordet, Longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo, Verg. A. 1, 261. Cf. also in the foll.—**B.** *To sing in verse, to celebrate*: Tarpeium nemus et Tarpeiae turpe sepulcrum Fabor, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 2.

In pass. signif.: Fasti dies sunt, in quibus jus fatur, Suet. ap. Prisc. p. 793 F.—Hence, **fandus**, a, um, P. a., *that may be spoken or uttered, right* (opp. to nefandus, wrong): omnia fanda, nefanda malo permixta furor, Cat. 64, 406: respersae fando nefandoque sanguine aerae, i. e. with blood both of sacrifice and of murder, Liv. 10, 41, 3; cf.: at sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Verg. A. 1, 543: non fanda timemus, Luc. 1, 634: inexploto non fanda piacula busto, id. 2, 176.

* **forabilis**, e, adj. [foro], *that may be pierced, penetrable*: forabilia ac secitilia quae modice umida, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 227.—*Vulnerable*: contempit ferri nulloque forabilis ictu, Ov. M. 12, 170.

forāgo, inis, f. [id.], *a dividing-thread* in a web: forago filum, quo textrices diurnum opus distinguunt: a forando dictum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 90 Müll.; cf.: forago trames diversi coloris, Gloss. Isid.: residens inter pensa et foragines puellarum, Symm. Ep. 6, 68.

forāmen, inis, n. [id.], *an opening or aperture* produced by boring, a hole (rare but class.): neque porta neque ullum foramen erat, qua posset eruptio fieri, outlet, Sisenn. ap. Non. 113, 27: foramina parietum et fenestrarum, Col. 9, 15, 10: inventa sunt in eo (scuto) foramina CXXX., *Caes. B. C. 3, 53, 4: tibia tenuis simplexque foramine paucis, Hor. A. P. 203; Ov. M. 4, 122: alii (scarabei) focos crebris foraminibus excavant, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 98: foramina illa, quae patent ad animum a corpore (shortly before, viae quasi quaedam sunt ad oculos, ad aures perforatae; and: quasi fenestrae sint animi), *Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47.—**II.** Transf. in gen., *an opening, hole, cave* (late Lat.): petrae, Vulg. Exod. 33, 22; id. Jer. 13, 4.

forāminātus, a, um, adj. [forāmen], *bored or pierced through, having holes* (late Lat.): paries, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

forāminōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], *full of holes* (post-class.): caro, Tert. Pat. 14.

foras, adv. [acc. form like alias, alteras, utrasque; while foris is an abl. form; both from an obsol. nom. fora; Sanscr. dvār; Gr. θύρα; O. H. Germ. tor; Engl. door], *out through the doors, out of doors, forth, out* (class.): crepuit foris: Amphitruo exit foras, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 35; cf.: exeundum hercle tibi hinc est foras, id. Aul. 1, 1, 1: i foras, mulier, id. Cas. 2, 2, 36: quid tu foras egressa es? id. Am. 5, 1, 28; Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 38: foras aedibus me eici? Plaut. As. 1, 2, 1; cf.: homo hercle hinc exclusus est fo-

ras, id. ib. 3, 3, 6: anum foras extrudit, id. Aul. prol. 38; id. Cas. 4, 1, 10: te huc foras seduxi, Ut, etc., id. Aul. 2, 1, 14: sese portā foras universi proripiunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 12, 1: portis se foras erumpunt, id. ib. 2, 14, 1: fer cineres, Amarylli, foras, Verg. E. 8, 101: filium foras mittere ad cenam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 65: quae (urbs) laetari mihi videtur, quod tantam pestem evomuerit forasque projecit, id. Cat. 2, 1, 2: vides, tuum peccatum esse elatum foras, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 65; cf.: domus, in qua nihil geratur, quod foras perferendum sit, Cic. Cael. 23, 57; and: efferri hoc foras et ad populi Romani aures pervenire, id. Phil. 10, 3, 6; cf. Lucr. 3, 123: si (animus) eminebit foras, et ea quae extra sunt contemplans, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 26; cf.: iustitia foras spectat et projecta tota est atque eminet, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 373, 25 (Rep. 3, 7 ed. Mos.): (scripta) foras dare, to spread abroad, publish, = edere, proferre, id. Att. 13, 22, 3: vendere, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 66: locitare agellum, to strangers, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26: uxor, vade foras, aut moribus utere nostris, i. e. leave the house, separate from me, Mart. 11, 104, 1.—(β) Connected with a noun: ite hac simul heri damnigeruli, foras gerones, Bonorum hamaxogae, carriers out, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 1.—(γ) Post-class. with *gen.*, or like a preposition with the *acc.*: ea namque tabes, si foras corporis prospiravit, out of the body, ἐκ τῶν τοῦ σώματος, App. Mag. p. 306, 11: extra urbem et foras portam, outside of, without, Hier. in Matt. 27, 33; so, foras exteriorem partem, Vulg. Ezech. 47, 2: usque foras civitatem, id. Act. 21, 5.—2. For foris, abroad: foras cenare, Petr. 30.

forasticus, a, um, *adj.* [foras], out of doors, public: philosophorum disciplinae, Aldh. Septen. Col. 167 M.

foratus, ūs, m. [foro], a boring (post-class., and only in the *abl. sing.*): a quo foratu frontem nominatam Varro existimavit, Lact. Opif. 8: aurem foratu effeminatus, Tert. Pall. 4.

† **forbeam** antiqui omne genus cibi appellabant, quam Graeci φορβήν vocant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 84 Müll.

forceps, cīpis (*gen. plur.* forcipium, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 74), m. and f. (*m.*, Cels. 7, 12; 8, 4; f., Ov. M. 12, 277) [root in Sanscr. ghar-mas, glow, warmth; Gr. θερ-, θερμ-, θερμός; Lat. for-mus, for-nus, for-nax and cap-īo], a pair of tongs, pincers, *forceps* (cf.: forfex, volsella): forcipem invenit Cinyra Agriopae filius, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 195. I. Lit.: Cyclopes versant tenaci forcepe ferrum, Verg. G. 4, 175; fire-tongs, id. A. 12, 404; Ov. M. 12, 277: uncis forcipibus dentes evellet, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 74 P.; pincers for drawing teeth, Cels. 7, 12; 8, 4; and for other surgical purposes, id. 7, 5; Col. 6, 26, 2: compressa forcepe lingua, Ov. M. 6, 556: ceu guttura forceps pressus, id. ib. 9, 78: ferrei, iron tongs or hooks attached to a tackle, and which, by firmly grasping a mass of stone or marble, raise it aloft, Vitr. 10, 2 (al. for-fices).—II. Transf., a kind of battle-array, with diverging wings, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. serra, p. 344 Müll.; Gell. 10, 9, 1; Veg. Mil. 3, 18 (al. forfex).

† **fortis**, e, v. fortis *init.*

Forculus, i, m. [contr. from Foriculus, from i. foris], a deity who presides over the doors, Tert. Idol. 15; Coron. Mil. 13; Aug. Civ. D. 4, 8 fin.

forda, ae, f, v. fordus.

† **fordicidia** [archaic form † **hordicidia**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll., v. the foll. art.], ōrum, n. [fōrda + caedo], the sacrifice of a cow that is with calf, which was performed on the 16th of April, in honor of Tellus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 15; Paul. ex Fest. p. 83 and 102 Müll., v. the foll. article.

fordus, a, um [archaic form **hordus**, v. in the foll.], *adj.* [fero], with young, pregnant: fordicidia a fordibus: bos forda quae fert in ventre, etc., Varr. L. L. 6, § 15 Müll.; cf.: fordicidis boves fordae id est gravidae immolabantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 83 Müll.; and: tertia post Veneris cum lux surrexerit Idus, Pontifices, forda sacra litate bove. Forda ferens bos est fecundaque, dicta ferendo, Ov. F. 4, 630 sq.—Subst.: **fōrda**, ae, f, a cow that is with calf: Col. 6, 24, 3; Ov. F. 4, 631.—Archaic form:

horda praegnans, unde dies, quo gravidae hostiae immolabantur, hordicidia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.

fōre, *inf.*, irregular, from the obsolete *fuo*, and equivalent to futurum esse; and **fōrem**, fores, foret, forent, *subj. imperf.*, equivalent to essem, esses, etc., v. sum *init.*

fōrensis, e, *adj.* [forum], of or belonging to the market or forum, public, forensic: oratio judicialis et forensis, i. e. delivered in the forum, Cic. Or. 51, 170; cf.: Thucydides hoc forense, concertatorium, judiciale non tractavit genus, id. Brut. 83, 287: genus (dicendi) remotum a iudiciis forensique certamine, id. Or. 61, 208: rhetorica, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: dictio, id. Brut. 78, 272; cf.: species, id. Planc. 12, 29: in omnibus publicis privatis, forensibus domesticis, tuis amicorum negotiis, id. Fam. 5, 8 fin.: res (opp. domesticae litterae), id. Or. 43 fin.: sententia (opp. domestica), id. Fin. 2, 24, 77: Marte forensi florere, i. e. eloquence, Ov. P. 4, 6, 29: vestitu forensi ad portam est egressus, i. e. in his out-of-door dress (opp. to house-dress), Liv. 33, 47 fin.; cf.: ut vestitum, sic sententiam habebas aliam domesticam, aliam forensem, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 77: tutores constituuntur... feminis, propter forensium rerum ignorantiam, Ulp. Fragm. 11, 1.—Absol.: forensia, dress of state, Suet. Aug. 73; id. Calig. 17: a natura comparata est opera mulieris ad domesticam diligentiam, viri ad exercitationem forensem et extraneam, Col. 12 praef. § 4.—Subst.: rusticus, forensis, negotiator, miles, navigator, medicus, aliud atque aliud efficiunt, a public pleader, advocate, Quint. 5, 10, 27.—Plur., Vitr. 6, 5, 2.—With an odious access. notion: ex eo tempore in duas partes discessit civitas: aliud integer populus, fautor et cultor bonorum, aliud forensis factio tenebat, the market-place party or faction, i. e. worthless persons who hung about the market-places, Liv. 9, 46, 13; Quint. 12, 1, 25.

Forentum (in some MSS. of Horace **Forentum**), i, n., a small town in Apulia, now Forenza, Liv. 9, 20, 9; Hor. C. 3, 4, 16.—Hence, **Forentani**, ōrum, its inhabitants, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

forfex, fīcis, f. [forus-facio], a pair of shears or scissors: forfices sunt quibus incidimus: forcipes quibus aliquid firmum tenemus, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 453: vitiosa grana (in uva), forcibibus amputant, Col. 12, 44, 4; Cels. 7, 21, 1: qualem (barbam) forcibus metit supinis Tonsor, Mart. 7, 95, 12; cf. Vitr. 10, 2, 2.—II. Transf. A. A claw of a crab: cancris bina brachia denticulatis forcibus, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97; of a locust, id. 32, 11, 53, § 148; of a beetle, id. 11, 28, 34, § 97.—B. Perh., a kind of battle-array, v. forceps, II.

forficula, ae, f. *dim.* [forfex], a pair of small shears, scissors: quod incisum forficulis, cribrant, Plin. 25, 5, 23, § 58.

fori, ōrum, m., v. forus.

fōria, ae, f, the flux, a disease of swine, Varr. R. 2, 4, 5; cf.: foria stercora liquidiora, Non. 114, 11. (Hence, foriolus and conforio.)

* **fōrica**, ae, f. [forum], a public privy: conducunt foricas, Juv. 3, 38; cf. Schol. Vet. ad Juv. 3, 38.

* **fōricarius**, ii, m. [forical], one who rents a forica, Dig. 22, 1, 17, § 5.

* **fōricula**, ae, f. *dim.* [foris], a window-shutter, Varr. R. 1, 59, 1.

† **fōricularium**, ii, n. (sc. vectigal) [forical], custom-house duty, transit duty, Inscr. Orell. 3347.

fōrinsecus, *adv.* [foris + secus, analogous with extrinsecus], from without, on the outside, = ἐξωθεν (post-Aug.). I. Lit.: ab cohorte forinsecus praedictis fenestellis, Col. 8, 3, 6: quarundam naturae lignum omne corticis loco habent, hoc est forinsecus, Plin. 13, 22, 42, § 122: non forinsecus, ut cetera, sed interior armavit, Lact. Opif. D. 2, 9: si actionem diuturnam, quae est forinsecus expedita, perquiras, i. e. publicly, Sid. Ep. 1, 2: decursae actiones, id. ib. 3, 1.—II. Transf., for foras, out of doors, out: plagis castigatum forinsecus abicit, App. M. 9, p. 230, 15; 3, p. 133, 33.

fōrio, ire, v. n. [foris]: forire est pro dehonore ventrem, forire enim fossas eicere, Schol. Vet. ad Juv. 3, 38.

* **fōriolus**, i, m. [foria], one who has a flux or diarrhoea, Laber. ap. Non. 114, 13.

I. fōris, is, and more freq. in plur., **fōres**, um, f. [Sanscr. dvār; Gr. θύρα; O. H. Germ. tor; Engl. door, etc.; cf. foras], a door, gate; in plur., the two leaves of a door (syn.: porta, janua, valvae, ostium, limen). I. Lit. (a) *Sing.*: crepuit foris, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 34; cf. id. Cas. 5, 1, 17: foris crepuit, concupuit, id. Aul. 4, 5, 5; id. Cas. 2, 1, 15; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 134; Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11: constitit ad geminae limina prima foris, Ov. H. 12, 150: ut licet forem virgā percuteret, Liv. 6, 34, 6: cum forem cubiculi clauserat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: forem thalami claudere, Ov. A. A. 3, 228: forem obdere aliquid, id. P. 2, 2, 42: exclusus fore, cum Longareus foret intus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 67.—(β) *Plur.*: ex quo (Jano) fores in liminibus profanarum aedium januae nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67: pol. haud periculum est, cardines ne foribus effringantur, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 4 sq.; cf.: sonitum prohibe forum et crepitum cardinum, id. Curc. 1, 3, 1: a nobis graviter creperunt fores, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 52: ad fores assistere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: extra fores limenque carceris, id. Tusc. 5, 28, 80: robustae, Hor. C. 3, 16, 2: invisae, id. S. 2, 3, 262: asperae, id. C. 3, 10, 3: durae, Tib. 1, 1, 56: foribus inest falix, id. 1, 6, 34: hostes incidentes semiapertis portarum foribus, Liv. 26, 39, 22.—B. Transf., the door, opening, entrance of other things: aeneus equus, cujus in lateribus fores essent, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: nassarum, Plin. 32, 2, 5, § 11: apum, id. 21, 14, 48, § 82.—II. Trop.: quasi amicitiae fores aperire, Cic. Fam. 13, 10, 4: artis fores apertas intrare, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 61: rerum, id. 2, 8, 6, § 31.

2. fōris, *adv.* [abl. form (denoting both the place where and the place whence), and answering to the *acc.* form foras, v. foras *init.*]. I. Out at the doors, out of doors, abroad, without (opp. intus, domi, etc.): sinito ambulare, si foris, si intus volent, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 5: cf.: foris pascuntur, intus opus faciunt, Varr. R. 3, 16, 5: ille relictus intus, expectatus foris, Cic. Sull. 5, 17; cf. also: nam et intus paveo, et foris formido, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 20: aliorum intus corpus et foris lignum, ut nucum; aliis foris corpus, intus lignum, ut prunis, Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 112: cum et intra vallum et foris caederentur, Nep. Dat. 6: domi et foris aegre quod sit, satis semper est, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 8; cf.: ut domo sumeret, neu foris quaereret, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 6: nec minore saevitia foris et in exteris grassatus est, Suet. Ner. 36: (consilium petere) foris potius quam domo, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 26: te foris sapere, tibi non posse te auxiliari, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 49: si foris cenat, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 17; cf.: venit ad nos Cicero tuus ad cenam, cum Pomponia foris cenaret, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 19 Orell. N. cr.: cenitare, id. Fam. 7, 16, 2; 9, 24, 3: extrinsecus, cum ea, quae sunt foris neque inhaerent in rei natura, colliguntur, id. de Or. 2, 39, 163: haec studia delectant domi, non impediunt foris, in public life, id. Arch. 7, 16; cf.: cum ea contentio mihi magnum etiam foris fructum tulisset, i. e. beyond the senate, id. Fam. 1, 9, 20: fuit ille vir cum foris clarus, tum domi admirandus, neque rebus externis magis laudandus quam institutis domesticis, id. Phil. 2, 28, 69: et domi dignitas et foris auctoritas retinetur, abroad, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 136; cf.: parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi, id. Off. 1, 22, 76; and: otium foris, foeda domi lascivia, Tac. A. 13, 25: foris valde plauditur, among the people, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8, 1: egere, foris esse Gabinium, sine provincia stare non posse, i. e. in the people's power, in debt, id. Phil. 6, 12.—(β) As prep. with *acc.* (late Lat.): constitutus si sit fluvius, qui foris agrum non vagatur, beyond, Auct. de Limit. p. 273 Goes: ut terminos foris limites ponerentur, id. ib.—II. From without, from abroad, = extrinsecus: at, quaecumque foris veniunt, impostaque nobis Pondera sunt, Lucr. 5, 543: sed quod ea non parit oratoris ars, sed foris ad se delata, tamen arte tractat, Cic. Part. 14, 48: aut sumere ex sua vi atque natura, aut assumere foris, id. de Or. 2, 39, 163; cf.: foris assumuntur ea, quae non sua vi sed extranea sublevantur, id. ib. 2, 40, 173; id. Inv. 1, 11, 15; 2, 24, 71: auxilium non petendum est foris, id. Tusc. 3, 3.

6: ut in ipsa (arte) insit, non foris petatur extremum, id. Fin. 3, 7, 24.—(β) Strengthened by *ab*: quoniam in ulcus penetrat omnis a foris injuria, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227.

forma, ae, f. [Sanscr. dhar-, dhar-āmi, bear; dhar-i-man, figure; Gr. *θρα-* in *θρῆν-υς*, *θρῆνός*; cf. Lat. *frētus*, frēnum, fortis, etc.], *form*, in the most comprehensive sense of the word, *contour*, *figure*, *shape*, *appearance* (syn.: species, frons, facies, vultus; figura). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: *Ha.* Earum nutrix, qua sit facie, mihi expedi. *Mi.* Statura haud magna, corpore aquilo. *Ha.* Ipsa ea st. *Mi.* Specie venusta, ore parvo, atque oculis pernigris. *Ha.* Formam quidem hercle verbis depinxit mihi, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 154; cf.: quia semper eorum suppedi tabatur facies et forma manebat, Lucr. 5, 1175: corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura, quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: si omnium animantium formam vincit hominis figura, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 48: forma ac species liberalis, id. Cael. 3, 6; cf. id. N. D. 1, 14, 37; 1, 27, 76 sq.; id. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 129; id. N. D. 1, 10, 26: aspiciet, o cives, senis Enni imaginem formam, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34 (Epigr. 1 ed. Vahl.): hoc dico, non ab hominibus formae figuram venisse ad deos... Non ergo illorum humana forma, sed nostra divina dicenda est, etc., id. N. D. 1, 32, 90: formam servare figuram, Lucr. 4, 69; cf.: Homeri picturam, non poesin videmus. Quae regio, quae species formae pugnae, qui motus hominum non ita expictus est, ut, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114 (v. Moser ad h. l.): eximia forma pueri, id. ib. 5, 21, 61: virgines formae excellentes, Liv. 1, 9, 11: formae praestante puellae, Ov. H. 3, 35: forma viros neglecta decet, id. A. A. 1, 509; cf.: ut excellentem muliebris formae pulchritudinem muta in sese imago contineret, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1: illa aetate venerabilis, haec formae pulchritudine, Curt. 3, 11, 24: virginem adultam, formam excellentem, Liv. 3, 44, 4: virginem maxime formam notam, id. 4, 9, 4: una et viginti formae litterarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 93: solis, Lucr. 5, 571: muralium calcium, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 5: lanceae novae formae, Suet. Dom. 10: nova aedificiorum Urbis, id. Ner. 16: porticus, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 5: forma et situs agri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4: eadem cera aliae atque aliae formae duci solent, Quint. 10, 5, 9: geometricae formae, Cic. Rep. 1, 17; cf. id. de Or. 1, 42, 187: cum sit geometria divisa in numeros atque formas, Quint. 1, 10, 35; cf. also: Archimedes intentus formis, quas in pulvere descripsit, Liv. 25, 31, 9: dimidia circuli, Plin. 2, 59, 60, § 150: clarissimorum virorum formae, *figures*, *images*, Cic. Mil. 32, 86: ille artifex, cum faceret Jovis formam aut Minervae, etc., id. Or. 2, 9: ignae formae, i. e. *fiery bodies*, id. N. D. 2, 40, 101: inque tori formam molles sternerent arenae, *in the shape*, *form*, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 47: (sacellum) crudis laterculis ad formam camini, Plin. 30, 7, 20, § 63: ut haec mulier praeter formam nihil ad similitudinem hominis reservavit, Cic. Clu. 70, 199.—In poet. circumlocution with *gen.*: astra tenent caeleste solum formaeque decorem, *the forms of gods*, for *gods*, Ov. M. 1, 73: formae ferarum, id. ib. 2, 78: ursi ac formae magnorum luporum, Verg. A. 7, 18: formae ingentis leo, of *great size*, Just. 15, 4, 17; Tac. A. 4, 72.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., a *fine form*, *beauty*: di tibi formam, di tibi divitias dederant, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 6; cf.: et genus et formam regina pecunia donat, id. ib. 1, 6, 37: movit Ajacem forma captivae Tecmessae, id. C. 2, 4, 6; Quint. 2, 5, 12: neque, ut laudanda, quae pecuniam suam pluribus largitur, ita quae formam, id. 5, 11, 26; 5, 12, 17.—Prov.: forma bonum fragile est, Ov. A. A. 2, 113.—**2.** An outline, plan, design (of an architect, etc.): cum formam videro, quale aedificium futurum sit, scire possum, Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 1: domus erit egregia; magis enim cerni jam poterat, quam quantum ex forma judicabamus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 3 (2, 6, 2): qua ludum gladiatorum aedificatus erat, Suet. Caes. 31.—**3.** A model after which any thing is made, a *pattern*, *stamp*, *last* (of a shoemaker), etc.: utendum plane sermone, ut numo, cui publica forma est, Quint. 1, 6, 3: denarius formae publicae, Sen. Ben. 5, 29; cf.: formas quas-

dam nostrae pecuniae agnoscunt, Tac. G. 5: formas binarias, ternarias et quaternarias, et denarias etiam resolvi praecepit neque in usu cujusquam versari, *stamped money*, coins, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39; cf. Curt. 5, 2, 11: si scalptra et formas non sutor (emat), Hor. S. 2, 3, 106; cf.: forma calcei, Dig. 9, 2, 5, § 3.—**4.** A mould which gives form to something: (caseus) vel manu figuratur vel buxeis formis exprimitur, Col. 7, 8 fin.: formae in quibus aera funduntur, Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 168; hence, a *frame*, *case*, *enclosure*: opus tectorium propter excellentiam picturae ligneis formis inclusum, id. 35, 14, 49, § 173: formas rivorum perforare, i. e. *the conduits*, pipes, Front. Aquaed. 75: aquaeductus, Dig. 7, 1, 27.—Hence, **b.** Transf., *the aqueduct itself*, Front. Aquaed. 126.—**5.** A *rescript*, *formulary* (post-class., whereas the dimin. *formula* is predominant in this signifi.): ex eorum (amicorum) sententia formas composuit, Capitol. Anton. 6; so Cod. Just. 1, 2, 20.—**6.** Item forma appellatur puls miliacea ex melle, Paul. ex Fest. p. 83 Müll.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *shape*, *form*, *nature*, *manner*, *kind*: ad me quasi formam communium temporum et totius rei publicae misisti expressam, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 4; cf.: formam quidem ipsam et tamquam faciem honesti vides, id. Off. 1, 5, 14: innumerabiles quasi formae figuraeque dicendi, id. Or. 3, 9, 34: cum, quae forma et quasi naturalis nota cujusque sit, describitur, ut, si quaeratur avari species, seditio, si gloriosi, id. de Or. 3, 29, 115; cf.: quae sit in ea species et forma et notio viri boni, id. Off. 3, 20, 81: forma ingenii, id. Brut. 85, 294: rei publicae, id. Fam. 2, 8, 1; cf.: exemplar formae rei publicae, id. Rep. 2, 11: forma et species et origo tyranni, id. ib. 2, 29: forma rerum publicarum, id. Tusc. 2, 15, 36; cf. id. Rep. 1, 34 fin.: officii, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: propositi, Vell. 1, 16: sollicitudinum, Tac. A. 4, 60: formam vitae inire, id. ib. 1, 74: secundum vulgarem formam juris, Dig. 30, 1, 111: scelerum formae, Verg. A. 6, 626: poe-nae, id. ib. 615.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In philos. lang., like species, a *sort*, *kind*: nolum, ne si Latine quidem dici possit, specierum et speciebus dicere; et saepe his casibus utendum est: at formis et formarum velim... Genus et formam definiunt hoc modo: genus est notio ad plures differentias pertinens; forma est notio, cujus differentia ad caput generis et quasi fontem referri potest. Formae igitur sunt hae, in quas genus sine ullius praetermissione dividitur, ut si quis jus in legem, morem, aequitatem dividat, etc., Cic. Top. 7, 31; cf.: genus et species, quam eandem formam Cicero vocat, Quint. 5, 10, 62: a forma generis, quam interdum, quo planius accipiat, partem licet nominare, hoc modo, etc.... Genus enim est uxor; ejus duae formae: una matrumfamilias, altera earum, quae tantummodo uxores habentur, Cic. Top. 4, 14: quod haec (partitio) sit totius in partes, illa (divisio) generis in formas, Quint. 5, 10, 63: duae formae matrimoniorum, id. 5, 10, 62.—**2.** In gram. **a.** The grammatical quality, condition of a word: in quo animadvertito, natura quadruplicem esse formam, ad quam in declinando accomodari debeant verba, etc., Varr. L. L. 9, § 37 sq.; 101 sq. Müll.; Quint. 10, 1, 10.—**b.** The grammatical form of a word: utrum in secunda forma verbum temporale habeat in extrema syllaba an is, ad discernendas dissimilitudines interest, Varr. L. L. 9, § 109 Müll.: aeditimus ea forma dictum, qua finitimus, Gell. 12, 10, 1.

formabilis, e, *adj.* [formo], *that may be formed or fashioned* (eccl. Lat.): os, Prud. Apoth. 1034: primordia, Aug. Trin. 11, 2 fin.

formabilitas, atis, *f.* [formabilis], *capacity for being fashioned, plasticity*: secundum materiae quandam, ut ita dicam, formabilitatem, August. Gen. ad Lit. 5, 4.

***formaceus**, a, um, *adj.* [forma], *made in a form or mould*: parietes, quos appellant formaceos, quoniam in forma circumdatis duabus utrimque tabulis inferciuntur verius quam instruuntur, Plin. 35, 14, 48, § 169.

formālis, e, *adj.* [forma] (post-Aug.):

I. (Acc. to forma, I. B. 2.) *Of or for a form or mould*: temperatura aeris, *proper for making moulds*, Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 98.—**II.** (Acc. to I. B. 4.) **A.** *Having a set form, of the nature of a rescript, circular, formal*: cum procuratorum suorum nomine formalem dictaret epistolam, sic coepit, etc., Suet. Dom. 13: formalia verba, Cod. Just. 6, 23, 26: observatio (in testamentis faciendis), id. ib.—**B.** Transf. (qs. of the nature of a formulary), *fixed, normal*: aliquid formali pretio aestimare, Dig. 35, 2, 62, § 1.

formamentum, i, n. [formo], *a shaping, forming*; concr., *a shape, form* (ante- and post-class.): omnia principiorum, Lucr. 2, 819: divina, Arn. 3, 109.

***formaster**, tri, m. [forma], *one who beautifies or adorns himself, a coxcomb, dandy*: aut luculentaster aut formaster frigidus, Tit. ap. Fest. s. v. OBSTVDANT, p. 193 Müll.

formatio, ōnis, *f.* [formo], *a shaping, forming*; *a form, design, plan* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: formationem puto probandum, locum improbandum, Vitr. 2 praef.: oblonga fori, id. 5, 1: formationes columnarum, id. 4, 1.—**II.** Trop.: morum, Sen. Ep. 117, 20.

formator, ōris, m. [id.], *a former, fashioner* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: universi, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 8; Vulg. Isa. 44, 8; 24.—**Plur.**: imperii, Amm. 18, 6.—**II.** Trop.: praceptor rector est alienorum ingeniorum ac formator, Quint. 10, 2, 20; so, animi (with praceptor virtutis), Col. 1 praef. § 4: morum (with magister), Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 2: agricolae, Pall. 1, 1.

formatrix, icis, *f.* [formator], *she who forms* (post-class.): regina (Dido) tantae civitatis formatrix, *foundress*, Tert. Monog. 17 al.

formatūra, ae, *f.* [formo], *a forming, fashioning, shaping* (ante- and post-class.): laborum, Lucr. 4, 550: res formatura varia, of *various shapes*, Arn. 2, 50.

formella, ae, *f.* dim. [forma], *a little form or mould for baking in* (late Lat.): in formella piscem formare, Apic. 9, 13; or for moulding cheese: casei, Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 18.

Formiae, ārum, *f.* [for *sformiae*, *σφόρμαι*, from old form *ὀφρμαί*, place of anchorage; cf. *σφομαί*, a very ancient city of Latium, on the borders of Campania, the fabled seat of the Laestrygones, now *Mola di Gaeta*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; Cic. Att. 2, 13, 2; id. Fam. 16, 12, 5; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 17; Hor. C. 3, 17, 6.—**II.** Derivv. **A.**

Formianus, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Formiae*, *Formian*: colles, Hor. C. 1, 20, 11: saxa, Liv. 22, 16, 4: fundus P. Rutilii, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86: dies, spent in *Formiae*, Mart. 10, 30, 26.—**B.** Subst. **1.** **Formianum**, i, n., a *village in Formiae*: of Cicero, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 7; id. Fam. 16, 10, 1; ib. 12, 6; of C. Laelius, id. Rep. 1, 39; of D. Laelius, id. Att. 15, 13, 5.—**2.** **Formiani**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of *Formiae*, *Formians*, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 2.

formica, ae, *f.* [root *mur*, to swarm, Gr. *μύρμος*, *μύρμηξ*; cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 339 sq.], *an ant, emmet, pismire*: te faciam ut formicae frustillatim differant, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 20; Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 108; Cic. N. D. 3, 9, 21; Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 5; Verg. G. 1, 186; 360; id. A. 4, 402; Hor. S. 1, 1, 33 al.—Prov.: confit cito, Quam si formicis tu obicias papaverem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 8.

formicabilis, e, *adj.* [formica], *resembling the creeping of ants* (late Lat.): pulsus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 27, 145.—Also called **formicālis** pulsus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 198; cf. *formicatio* and *formico*, II.

formicatio, ōnis, *f.* [formico], *an irritation of the skin resembling the crawling of ants, produced by pustules*; Gr. *μύρμηκία*: corporum, Plin. 28, 7, 20, § 71; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 2: eorum articulum, qui tanguntur, id. ib. 5, 2, 30.

***formicinus**, a, um, *adj.* [formica], of or like ants: gradus, i. e. *creeping, crawling*, Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 12.

formico, are, v. n. [id.]. ***I.** To creep or crawl like ants: venarum inaequali aut

formicante percussu, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171. — * **II.** *To feel like the creeping of ants*, *μυρμηκίζω*: donec formicet cutis, Plin. 30, 13, 41, § 120.

formicōsus, a, um, *adj.* [formica], *full of ants*: arbor, Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 206.

formicula, ae, f. *dim.* [id.], *a little ant*, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 8 ed. Mai.; App. M. 6, p. 177; Arn. 4, 145; 7, 240.

formidabilis, e, *adj.* [1. formido], *causing fear, terrible, formidable* (poet. and in post-class. prose; cf. formidolosus): lumen, Ov. M. 2, 857: nec formidabilis ulli, id. ib. 2, 174: Orcus, id. ib. 14, 116: aspectus, Gell. 14, 4, 2: sonus, id. 19, 1, 17: dolores et metus, per se formidabiles res, Sen. Ep. 123, 14. — In the neutr. adverbially: formidabile ridens, Stat. Th. 8, 582.

formidamen, inis, n. [id.], *a fright, a spectre* (post-class.): bustorum formidamina, sepulchrorum terriculamenta, App. Mag. p. 315, 26.

1. formido, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [v. 2. formido], *to fear, dread* any thing; *to be afraid, terrified, frightened* (class.; syn.: metuo, timeo, vereor, trepido, tremo, paveo). (a) With acc.: illum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 6: et illud paveo et hoc formido, id. Cist. 2, 1, 58: malum (shortly after: metuo malum), id. Am. prol. 27: ipse se cruciat omniaque formidat, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 53: illius iracundiam formidant, id. Att. 8, 16, 2: ἀποτρέψα formido et timeo, ne, etc., id. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: cum formidet te mulier, Hor. S. 2, 7, 65: fures, id. ib. 1, 1, 77: acumen iudicis, id. A. P. 364: nocturnos tepores, id. Ep. 1, 18, 93. — In pass.: hic classe formidatus, Hor. C. 3, 6, 15: formidata Parthis Roma, id. Ep. 2, 1, 256: nautis formidatus Apollo (i. e. the temple of Apollo on the Leucadian promontory), Verg. A. 3, 275; cf.: nec formidatis auxiliatur aquis, i. e. the hydrophobia, Ov. P. 1, 3, 24: quo etiam satietas formidanda est magis, Cic. Or. 63, 213. — (β) With inf.: si isti formidas credere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 82; cf.: ad haec ego naribus uti Formido, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 46: meus formidat animus, nostrum tam diu ibi sedere filium, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 4. — (γ) With ut or ne: aliquem non formido, ut, etc., Vop. Tac. 2, § 2: formido miser, ne, etc., Plaut. As. 2, 4, 55. — (δ) With dat.: auro formidat Eulio: abstrudit foris, fears for the gold, Plaut. Aul. argum. 6. — (ε) With si: male formido, si hera mea sciat tam socordem esse quam sum, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 4. — (ζ) Absol.: intus paveo et foris formido, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 20: ne formida, id. Mil. 4, 2, 20; id. As. 2, 4, 56; 3, 3, 48; id. Mil. 3, 3, 20: neque prius desinam formidare, quam tetigisse te Italian audiero, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 1.

2. formido, inis, f. [Sanscr. root dhar-, whence firmus; prop. the fear that makes rigid, Corss. Ausspr. 1, 148], *fearfulness, fear, terror, dread* (class.). **I.** Lit.: parassitus, qui me conplevit flagiti et formidinis, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 3: populo formidinem inciere, Furius ap. Macr. S. 3, 9, 8: Stoici definiunt formidinem metum permanentem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8 fin.: ut aliqua in vita formido improbis esset posita, apud inferos antiqui supplicia constituta esse vulerunt, id. Cat. 4, 4, 8: quae tanta formido, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 5: neque miser me commovere possum prae formidine, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 181: subita atque improvisa, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 43: formidinem suam alicui inciere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 63: formidinem inferre, Tac. H. 2, 15: intendere, id. ib. 2, 54: facere, id. ib. 3, 10: mortis, Cic. Rep. 1, 3; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 207: poenae, id. ib. 1, 16, 53: fustis, id. ib. 2, 1, 154. — In plur.: pericula intendantur, formidines opponantur, Cic. Quint. 14, 47: ex ignorance rerum ipsa horribiles existunt formidines, id. Fin. 1, 19, 63: contra formidines pavoresque, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 115. — **B.** In partic., *awe, reverence*: (portae) religione sacrae et saevi formidine Martis, Verg. A. 7, 608; Sil. 1, 83. — **II.** Transf., *concr.*, *that which produces fear, a frightful thing, a fright, horror*. **A.** In gen.: alta ostia Ditis Et caligantem nigra formidine lucum Ingressus, Verg. G. 4, 468; Front. de Fer. Als. 3: defensoribus moenium praemia modo, modo formidinem ostentare, Sall. J. 23, 1; 66, 1. — **B.** In partic., *a scarecrow* made of different-colored feathers, *a bugbear*: cum maximos

ferarum greges linea pennis distincta continet et in insidiis agat, ab ipso effectu dicta formido, Sen. de Ira, 2, 12 (cf. Nemes. Cyneg. 303 sq.): cervum puniceae septum formidine pennae, Verg. A. 12, 750; cf. Luc. 4, 437: furum aviumque Maxima formido, Hor. S. 1, 8, 4. — Personified as a goddess, Hyg. Fab. prooem. p. 10 Munk.

formidolōse, adv., v. formidolosus fin.

formidulōsitas, ātis, f. [formidulosus], *cruelty, extreme severity*: poenae, Cypr. Laud. Mart. p. 134 ed. Wurzb.

formidulosus (formidolōsus), v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 145), a, um, *adj.* [2. formido], *full of fear, fearful*. **I.** Act., *producing fear, dreadful, terrible, terrific* (class.): nimis formidulosum facinus praedicas, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 65: loca tetra, inculta, foeda, formidulosa, Sall. C. 55, 13: hunc locum consessumque vestrum, quem illi horribilem A. Cluentio ac formidulosum fore putaverunt, Cic. Clu. 3, 7: ferae, Hor. Epod. 5, 55: seu me Scorpium aspicit Formidulosus, id. C. 2, 17, 18: herbae formidulosae dictu, non esu modo, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 35: facinus, id. Am. 5, 1, 65: dubia et formidulosa tempora, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1, § 1: formidulosissimum bellum, id. Pis. 24, 58; id. de Imp. Pomp. 21, 62: in vulgus, Tac. A. 1, 76. — **II.** Pass., *experiencing fear, afraid, timid, timorous* (rare; not in Cic.): mancipia esse oportet neque formidulosa neque animosa, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 3: num formidolosus, obsecro, es? Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 18 sq.: (boves) ad ingredienda flumina aut pontes formidulosi, Col. 6, 2, 14: equus, Sen. Clem. 17. — Comp.: exercitum formidulosiorem hostium credere, Tac. A. 1, 62. — Hence, *adv.*: **formidulose**. * **1.** Fearfully, dreadfully, terribly, Cic. Sest. 19, 42. — * **2.** Fearfully, timidly, timorously: formidolosus, Cato ap. Charis. p. 196 P.

* **formidus**, a, um, *adj.* [† formus], *warm*: aedificium aestate frigidum, hie me formidum, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. forma, p. 83 Müll.

formio, ōnis, m., v. phormio.

formitas, ātis, f. [formo], *a shaping, fashioning, forming*, Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 4.

formo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [forma], *to shape, fashion, form* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: omnis fere materia nondum formata rudis appellatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 265: materia, quam fingit et format effectio, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 6: utcumque temperatus sit aer, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari, id. Div. 2, 42, 89: lapsos formare capillos, to adjust, Prop. 1, 3, 23: classem in Ida, Verg. A. 9, 80: vultus, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 56: e Pario formatum marmore signum, Ov. M. 3, 419. — Absol.: (individua corpora, i. e. atomi) formare, figurare, colorare, animare (se ipsa) non possent, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110. — **II.** Trop., *to shape, form, regulate, dispose, direct; to prepare, compose, etc.* (in Cic. only with abstr. objects): verba nos, sicut mollissimam ceram, ad nostrum arbitrium formamus et fingimus, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 177: orationem, id. ib. 2, 9, 36: verba recte formare, Quint. 1, 12, 9; 10, 7, 7: ea quae inter se discrepant, Cic. de Or. 3, 34: eloquentiam, Quint. 2, 10, 2: actionem, id. 11, 3, 180: disciplinam filii, id. 4 praef. § 1; cf.: studia ejus, id. prooem. § 5: consuetudinem partim exercitationis assiduitate partim ratione formare, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 20: mores, Quint. 12, 2, 27: vitam et mores juventutis, Plin. Pan. 47, 1: custodireque in aetate prima pudorem, Quint. 1, 2, 4: nulla res magis penetrat in animos, eosque fingit, format, flectit, etc., Cic. Brut. 38, 142: quae formabat canendo Heroum mentes, Sil. 11, 452; cf. Quint. 1, 12, 10: animum iudicum, id. 4, 1, 60: mentes, id. 2, 16, 10: mores juventutis quam principaliter formas! Plin. Pan. 47, 1; 88, 3: epistolas orationesque et edicta alieno formabat ingenio, Suet. Dom. 20; cf.: si quid res exigeret, Latine formabat, id. Aug. 89: inventus est ejus de hac re sermo formatus, id. Ner. 47: personam formare novam, to invent, Hor. A. P. 126: versus meos cantat formatque citharā, qs. *trims, embellishes them*, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 4: cogitet oratorem institui, rem arduam, etiam cum ei formando nihil defuerit, Quint. 1, 1, 10; cf.: (juvenis) ita a me formari et institui cupit,

ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 3: perfectum oratorem, Quint. 2, 15, 33: sapientem, id. 1, 13, 5: virum, id. 12, 1, 44: puerum dictis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 121: feroc cultus hominum recentum dictis, id. C. 1, 10, 3: tenerae nimis mentes asperioribus formandae studiis, id. ib. 3, 24, 54: poetam (with alere), id. A. P. 307: format enim natura prius nos intus ad omnem Fortunarum habitum, id. ib. 108: ad credendum ante formatus, Quint. 5, 7, 8; 7, 3, 14: opus movendi iudicum animos atque in eum quem volumus habitum formandi, id. 6, 2, 1; 11, 1, 2: at quae non tacita formavi gaudia mente, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 63: se in mores alicuius, Liv. 1, 21, 2: in admirationem formata, i. e. *feigning*, simulans, Suet. Claud. 37.

formōse, adv., v. formosus fin.

formōsitas, ātis, f. [formosus], *beauty* (very rare): uxor eximia formositate praedita, App. M. 9, p. 224, 24: decorum positum est in tribus rebus, formositate, ordine, ornatu ad actionem apto, * Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126.

formōsulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *pretty* (ante- and post-class.): uxor, Varr. ap. Non. 27, 5: formosulus tuus, Hier. Ep. 117, 10: formosuli nostri, id. ap. Jovin. 2, 14.

formōsus (FORMONSVS, Inscr. Grut. 669, 10; comp.: FORMONSOR, Inscr. Fabr. p. 374, no. 169: formosam, Verg. E. 1, 5 Rib.), a, um, *adj.* [forma, I. B. 1.], *finely formed, beautiful, handsome* (freq. and class.; syn.: pulcher, speciosus, venustus, bellus). **A.** Of visible subjects: deum rotundum esse volunt, quod ea forma ullam negat esse pulchriorem Plato: at mihi vel cylindri vel quadrati vel conii vel pyramidis videtur esse formosior, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24: consideratur in homine, formosus an deformis, id. Inv. 1, 24, 35: virginēs formosissimae, id. ib. 2, 1, 2: mulier, Hor. A. P. 4: vis formosa videri, id. C. 4, 13, 3: formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin, Verg. E. 2, 1; cf.: formosi pecoris custos, formosior ipse, id. ib. 5, 44: Galatea hedera formosior alba, id. ib. 7, 38: boves, Ov. A. A. 1, 296: mater haedorum duorum, id. F. 5, 117: arma Sabina, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 32; so, formosius telum jaculabile, Ov. M. 7, 679: arbutus, Prop. 1, 2, 11 (dub.; Müll. feliciter): Alcibiades, omnium aetatis suae multo formosissimus, Nep. Alcib. 1, 2: nunc frondent sylvae, nunc formosissimus annus, Verg. E. 3, 57: tempus (i. e. ver), Ov. F. 4, 129: aestas mensibus, id. R. Am. 187: lux formosior omnibus Calendis, Mart. 10, 24, 2: habitus formosior, Quint. 9, 4, 8. — Prov.: Formosa facies muta commendatio est, Pub. Syr. 169 (Rib.). — **B.** Rarely of abstr. subjects: nihil est virtute formosius, nihil pulchrius, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 4. — *Adv.*: **formose**, *beautifully* (very rare): Cupidinem formosum deum formose cubantem, App. M. 5, p. 168: saltare, id. ib. 6, p. 183: formosius, Quint. 8, 3, 10: formosissime, Aug. Conf. 1, 7.

† **formucales** forcipes dictae, quod forma capiant, id est ferventia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 91 Müll. N. cr. (acc. to Scalig. to be read † formucales).

formūla, ae, f. *dim.* [forma, I. B. 1.], *acc. to the different signifi. of forma*. * **I.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) *A fine form, beauty*: formula atque aetacula, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 47. — **II.** (Acc. to forma, I. B. 2.) **A.** *A small pattern, mould, last*, acc. to which any thing is formed: calcei, Amm. 31, 2, 6. — * **2.** Transf., *any thing made in a mould, a form*: of cheese: solidatae, Pall. Mai. 9, 2. — * **III.** (Acc. to forma, I. B. 3.) *A conduit, pipe* of an aqueduct, Front. Aquaed. 36. — **IV.** (Acc. to forma, I. B. 4.) *Jurid. t. t., a form, rule, method, formula* for regulating judicial proceedings (the usual meaning; cf.: norma, regula, praescriptum): ut stipulationum et iudiciorum formulas componam? Cic. Leg. 1, 4 fin.: in testamentorum formulis, hoc est, in medio jure civili versari, id. de Or. 1, 39 fin.; cf. antiquae, id. Brut. 52, 195: postulationum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 60, § 147: angustissima sponsionis, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12: fiduciae, id. Fam. 7, 12, 2: de dolo malo, id. Off. 3, 14, 60: illa gloria militaris vestris formulis atque actionibus anteposenda est, id. Mur. 13, 29 init.: sunt iura, sunt formulae de omnibus rebus constitutae, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: a praetore postulat, ut sibi Quinctius iudicium solvi

satis det ex formula: QVOD AB EO PETAT, CIVIS EX EDICTO PRAETORIS BONA DIES XXX. POSSESSA SINT, id. Quint. 8, 30: quod in foro atrocitate formularum dijudicatur, Quint. 7, 1, 37: vis hanc formulam cognitionis esse, ut, etc., the rule of evidence on which the inquiry is conducted, Liv. 40, 12, 20.—On the formulae of actions, constituting a sort of code of procedure, v. Gai. Inst. 4, 30–48; and on the legal forms of the Romans in general, cf. Rein's Röm. Privatr. p. 440 sq.—**B. Transf. I.** In gen., for causa, a lawsuit, action, process (post-Aug.): quid enim aliud agitis, cum eum, quem in interrogatis, scientes in fraudem impellitis, quam ut formulā cecidisse videatur, Sen. Ep. 48 fin.: formulā cadere, Quint. 3, 6, 69 (for which, in Cic., causā cadere): formulā excidere, Suet. Claud. 14.—**2.** Esp.: formulā letalis, a death-warrant, Amm. 14, 1, 3.—**3.** Beyond the legal sphere. **a.** In publicists' lang., any form of contract, covenant, agreement, regulation: Acarnanas restituturum se in antiquam formulam jurisque ac dicionis eorum, Liv. 26, 24, 6 Drak.: citaverunt legatos, quaeviseruntque ab iis, equid milites ex formula paratos haberent? id. 27, 10, 2 sq.: aliquos in sociorum formulam referre, id. 43, 6, 10: (oppidum) Paracheloīda, quae sub Athamania esset, nullo iure Thessalorum formulae factam (= inique juris Thessalorum factum), id. 39, 26, 2.—**b.** In gen., a rule, principle: ut sine ullo errore dijudicare possimus, si quando cum illo, quod honestum intelligimus, pugnare id videbitur, quod appellamus utile, formulā quaedam constituenda est... erit autem haec formulā Stoicorum rationi disciplinaeque maxime consentanea, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 4, 19 sq.: certa quaedam disciplinae formulā, id. Ac. 1, 4, 17: formulam exprimere, id. Or. 11, 36: cuiusque generis nota et formulā, id. ib. 23, 75: consuetudinis nostrae, id. Opt. Gen. 7, 20.—**c.** A condition, relation (post-Aug.): natio redacta in formulam provinciae, Vell. 2, 28, 1.

***formulārius**, ii, m. [formula, II. C.], a lawyer skilled only in composing writs or forms of process in courts of law: alii se ad album ac rubricas transtulerunt et formularii vel, ut Cicero ait, leguleii quidam esse maluerunt, etc., Quint. 12, 3, 11.

†**formus**, a, um, adj. [ferveo; Sanscr. ghar-mas, glow, warmth; Gr. θερμός, θερμός; Lat. ferveo, formus, fornax; O. H. Germ. waram; Engl. warm, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 485], warm (ante-class.): forma significat modo faciem cuiusque rei, modo calida, ut, cum exta, quae dantur, deforma appellantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 83 Müll.; cf. forpices dicuntur, quod his forma, id est calida capiuntur, ib. p. 84: †formucales (Scaev. †formucales) forpices dictae, quod forma capiant, id est ferventia, ib. p. 91.

fornacalis, e, adj. [fornax], of or belonging to ovens. **I.** Adj.: dea, i. e. the goddess Fornax (v. fornax, II.), Ov. F. 6, 314.—**II.** Subst.: **fornacalia**, ium, n., the festival of the goddess Fornax, instituted, according to the fable, by Numa; the oven or baking festival, Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 8; Ov. F. 2, 527; Lact. 1, 20; Paul. ex Fest. p. 83 and 93 Müll.

fornacarius (furn-), a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a furnace: servus, i. e. a furnace-heater, Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 9.

fornacator (FURNACATOR in an inscr. found at Pompeii, v. Rosin. Dissert. Isag. p. 66, tab. 10, no. 2), ōris, m. [id.], the heater of a bath-furnace, a bath-heater, Dig. 33, 7, 14.

fornacula, ae, f. dim. [id.], a little furnace or oven. **I.** Lit.: Juv. 10, 82; Vitruv. 10, 1; Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 2 ed. Mai.—**II.** Trop., a kidnapper, exciter: hic totius calumniae fornacula, App. Mag. p. 321, 32.

fornax, ācis, f. [cf.: fornus and furnus, Gr. ὄψα, a furnace, oven, kiln (cf. also: caminus, clibanus, focus): in ardentibus fornacibus, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: calcaria, Cato, R. R. 38; Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 53: aeraria, id. 11, 36, 42, § 119: calidae, Lucr. 6, 148; cf.: re-coquant patrios fornacibus enses, Verg. A. 7, 636: balinei, Dig. 19, 2, 58.—Poet. transf. of Aetna: vastae Aetnae fornaces, i. e. craters, Lucr. 6, 681: vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Aetnam, Verg. G. 1, 472: quae sulfureis ardet fornacibus Aetne, Ov. M. 15,

340.—**II.** Personified: **Fornax**, the goddess that presided over ovens, the oven-goddess, for whom Numa is said to have instituted an especial festival (v. fornacalis, II.), Ov. F. 2, 525 sq.; Lact. 1, 20, 35.

fornicarius, ii, m., and **fornicaria**, ae, f. [fornix, II.], a fornicator; a prostitute, Tert. Anim. 35; id. Pudic. 9; 16; cf. Isid. Orig. 10, 110; Hier. Ep. 53, 8; Vulg. Isa. 57, 3 al.: fornicaria πόρνη ἀπὸ καμάρας, Vet. Gloss.

***fornicātim**, adv. [fornicatus], in the form of an arch, archwise, Plin. 16, 42, 81, § 223.

1. fornicatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a vaulting or arching over, a vault, arch (post-Aug.): parietum, Vitruv. 6, 11: lapidum, Sen. Ep. 95, 53.

2. fornicatio, ōnis, f. [fornicor], whoredom, fornication (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pudic. 1; 2; 16; 22; Vulg. Num. 14, 33 al.

fornicator, ōris, m. [id.], a fornicator (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pudic. 1; 16; 22; Vulg. 1. Cor. 5, 11 al.

fornicatrix, icis, f. [fornicator], a fornicatress, prostitute (late Lat.), Isid. Orig. 10, 110.

fornicatus, a, um, adj. [fornix, I.], vaulted, arched. **I.** Lit.: paries vel solidus vel fornicatus, Cic. Top. 4, 22: ambitus, Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 22.—**II.** As an adj. prop.: Via Fornicata, or Arch Street, a street in Rome leading to the Campus Martius, Liv. 22, 36, 8.

fornicor, ātus, i, v. dep. n. [id. II.], to commit whoredom, or fornication (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pudic. 22; Vulg. Gen. 38, 24 et saep.

fornix, icis, m., an arch or vault (cf.: camera, testudo, tholus, lacunar). **I.** Lit.: Democritus invenisse dicitur fornix, ut lapidum curvatura paulatim inclinatum medio saxo alligaretur, Sen. Ep. 90 med.: si quis in pariete communi demoliendo damni infecti promiserit, non debet praestare, quod fornix vitii fecerit, Cic. Top. 4, 22; Auct. Her. 3, 16, 29: aqua fornicibus structis perducta (Romam), Plin. 31, 3, 24, § 41: conspicio adverso fornice portas, the entrance under the archway over against us, Verg. A. 6, 631: fornices in muro erant apti ad excurrendum, vaulted openings from which to make sallies, Liv. 36, 23, 3; a covered way, id. 44, 11, 5.—Poet., of the arches of heaven: caeli ingentes fornices, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 19 Müll. (Trag. v. 423 ed. Vahl.), a figure found fault with by Cicero, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 162.—**B.** In partic.: **Fornix Fabius**, a triumphal arch built by Q. Fabius Allobrogicus in the Sacra Via, near the Regia, Cic. Planc. 7, 17; Quint. 6, 3, 67; also called Fornix Fabianus, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 19 (for which: Arcus Fabianus, Sen. Const. Sap. 11); and: Fornix Fabii, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267; cf. Becker's Antiq. 1, p. 239 sq.—**II.** Transf., a brothel, bagnio, stew, situated in underground vaults, Hor. S. 1, 2, 30 sq.; id. Ep. 1, 14, 21; Juv. 3, 156; 11, 171.—Hence, transf., of one who gave himself up to prostitution: (Caesarem) Curio stabulum Nicomedis et Bithynicum fornem dicit, Suet. Caes. 49.

fornus, i, v. furnus init.

fōro, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [root bhar-, Zend. bar-, cut, bore; Gr. φάρ-, φάρος, plough; cf. φάργες, φάργες; Germ. bohren; Angl.-Sax. borian; Engl. bore], to bore, pierce (mostly post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: forata arbor, Col. 5, 10, 20: bene foratas habere aures, Macr. S. 7, 3; Cels. 7, 29; Sid. Ep. 9, 13.—Comically: o carnificum cribrum, quod credo fore: Ita te forabant patibulum per vias Stimulis, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 53.—**II.** Trop.: forati animi, full of holes, i. e. that retain nothing, Sen. Brev. Vit. 10.

Forojuliensis, e, v. Forum Julii, under forum fin.

forpex, icis, f. [corrupted from forfex], fire-tongs, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 11, 5; Suet. Aug. 75; Sid. Epith. 15, 184.

fors, fortis, f. [fero, to bring, whence fortuna, v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 300 sq.], chance, hap, luck, hazard. **I.** Subst. **A.** As an appellative noun (used only in the nom. and abl.; syn.: fortuna, casus, sors): quo saxum impulerit fors, eo cadere Fortunam autumant, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36

(Trag. Rel. v. 368 Rib., who regards this verse as spurious); cf.: quibus natura prava magis quam fors aut fortuna obfuit, Att. ap. Non. 425, 13 (Trag. Rel. ed. Rib. v. 110): cui parilem fortuna locum fatumque tulit fors, Lucil. ap. Non. 425, 15; cf. also: casumque timent quem cuique ferat fors, Lucr. 3, 983 Lachm. N. cr.: unum hoc scio: Quod fors feret, feremus aequo animo, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 88: sed haec, ut fors tulerit, Cic. Att. 7, 14 fin.: sed haec fors viderit, id. ib. 14, 13, 3; 4, 10, 1: quam sibi sortem seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 2: quia tam incommode illis fors obtulerat adventum meum, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 10: telum quod cuique fors offerebat, arripuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43; Hor. S. 1, 6, 54; 2, 1, 59: forte quadam divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus lenibus stagnis, Liv. 1, 4, 4: fors fuit, ut, etc., it happened that, Gell. 12, 8, 2: fors fuat pol! so be it! God grant it! Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 4; post-class.: fors fuat, ut his remediis convalescamus, Symm. Ep. 2, 7; Aus. Ep. 16: fors fuat, an, etc., it might so happen that; perchance, i. q. forsitan, Symm. Ep. 1, 39; 4, 28 and 29; cf. also: pretio fors fuat officio, etc., perhaps, Sid. Ep. 9, 7 (but not in Lucr. 1, 486, v. Lachm. ad h. l.).—**B.** Personified, **Fors**, the goddess of chance: dea Fors, Ov. F. 6, 775; also in the connection Fors Fortuna, whose temple was situated on the Tiber, outside of the city: vosne velit an me regnare, era quidve ferat Fors, Virtute experiamur, Enn. ap. Cic. de Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 203 ed. Vahl.); so, sit sane Fors domina campi, Cic. Pis. 2, 3: fors, in quo incerti casus significatur magis (different from Fortuna), id. Leg. 2, 11 fin. Mos. N. cr.: sed de illa ambulatione Fors viderit, aut si qui est qui curet deus, id. Att. 4, 10, 1: saeva, Cat. 64, 170: dies Fortis Fortunae appellatus ab Servio Tullio rege, quod is fanum Fortis Fortunae secundum Tiberim extra urbem Romam dedicavit Junio mense, Varr. L. L. 6, § 17 Müll.; cf.: aedis Fortis Fortunae, Liv. 10, 46, 14; Tac. A. 2, 41: Fortunae Fortis honores, Ov. F. 6, 773: o Fortuna! o Fors Fortuna! quantis commoditatibus hunc onerastis diem! Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 1 (quoted by Varr. ap. Non. 425, 19; for Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18, v. II. B. 1. infra).

II. Adverb., in the nom. and abl. **A.** **fors**, ellipt., for fors sit, it might happen, i. e. perchance, perhaps, peradventure (only poet. and in post-class. prose): similiter fors, cum sit nominativus, accipitur pro adverbio, Prisc. p. 1015 P.: et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris, Ni, etc., Verg. A. 5, 232; 6, 535: cesserit Ausonio si fors victoria Turno, if perchance, id. ib. 12, 183; Val. Fl. 3, 665; Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 2.—Esp. in the connection fors et, i. q. fortasse etiam, perhaps too: iste quod est, ego saepe fui, sed fors et in hora Hoc ipso ejecto carior alter erit, Prop. 2, 9, 1: et nunc ille quidem spe multum captus inani, Fors et vota facit cumulatae altaria donis, Verg. A. 11, 50; 2, 139: fors et Debita jura vicesque superbae Te maneat ipsum, Hor. C. 1, 28, 31; Stat. S. 3, 4, 4.—Less freq.: fors etiam, Val. Fl. 4, 620.—**B. forte**, by chance, by accident, casually, accidentally; freq. with casu, temere, fortuna (freq. and class.). **1.** Lit.: quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut forte fortuna putemus? etc., Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18: forte fortuna per impluvium huc despexi in proximum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 16; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 54; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 75: aut forte omnino ac fortuna vincere bello: Si forte et temere omnino, quid cursum ad honorem? Lucil. ap. Non. 425, 16: si forte, temere, casu aut pleraque fierent aut omnia, etc., Cic. Fat. 3, 6; cf.: nisi ista casu nonnumquam, forte, temere concurrerent, id. Div. 2, 68, 141: quam saepe forte temere Eveniunt, quae non audeas optare, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 30; cf. Liv. 41, 2, 7: nec quicquam raptim aut forte temere egeritis, id. 23, 3, 3: perpulere, ut forte temere in adversos montes erigeret, 2, 31, 5; 25, 38, 12; 39, 15, 11: quibus forte temere humana negotia volvi persuasum est, Curt. 5, 11, 10: captivi quidam pars forte pars consilio obliti, Liv. 9, 31, 7: dumque hoc vel forte, vel providentia, vel utcumque constitutum rerum naturae corpus, etc., Vell. 2, 66, 5; cf.: mihi haec et talia audienti in incerto iudicium est, fatone res mortalium et necessitate immutabili, an forte volvantur, Tac. A. 6, 22:

si adhuc dubium fuisset, forte casuque retores terris, an aliquo numine darentur, Plin. Pan. 1, 4: seu dolo seu forte surrexerit, parum compertum, Tac. H. 2, 42; cf.: seu forte seu tentandi causa, Suet. Aug. 6: donec advertit Tiberius forte an quia audierat, Tac. A. 4, 64: cum casu diebus iis itineris faciendi causa, Puteolos forte venissem, Cic. Planc. 26, 65: cum cenatum forte apud Vitellios esset, Liv. 2, 4, 5: ibi cum stipendium forte militibus daretur, id. 2, 12, 6: forte aspicio militem, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 58; cf.: fit forte obviam mihi Phormio, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 11: rus ut ibat forte, id. ib. 63: forte ut assedi in stega, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 44: lucernam forte oblitus fueram extinguere, id. Most. 2, 2, 56: forte evenit, ut, etc., Cic. Clu. 51, 141; id. de Or. 2, 55, 224; Liv. 1, 7, 13: Tarenti ludi forte erant, Plaut. Men. prol. 29: erat forte brumae tempus, Liv. 21, 54, 7: et pernox forte luna erat, id. 32, 11, 9: per eos forte dies consul copias Larisam ducere tribunos militum jussit, i. e. *it came to pass on one of those days*, id. 36, 14, 1: per eosdem forte dies, etc., id. 37, 20, 1; 37, 34, 1; cf. Tac. A. 4, 59: in locum tribuni plebis forte demortui candidatum se ostendit, Suet. Aug. 10.—So nearly—aliquando (mostly poet. and post-Aug.): forte per angustam tenuis vulpecula rimam repererat in cumeram frumenti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29: ibam forte via sacra, id. S. 1, 9, 1; Mart. 1, 54, 7: forte quondam in disponendo mane die praedixerat, etc., Suet. Tib. 11; Aur. Vict. de Caes. 17, 5.—2. Transf., to denote uncertainty, corresp. to the Gr. *av*, *perhaps*, *perchance*, *peradventure*. **a.** In conditional and causal sentences. (a) With *si*: irae si quae forte eveniunt huiusmodi, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 60: si quis vestrum, iudices, aut eorum qui assunt, forte miratur, etc., Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 1: hicine vir usquam, nisi in patria, morietur? aut, si forte, pro patria? id. Mil. 38, 104: si forte est domi, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 4; cf. id. Poen. 5, 2, 104; Liv. 1, 7, 6: si forte eos primus aspectus mundi conturbaverat, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 90: si te Latina forte deficient, id. Ac. 1, 7, 25: si qui me forte locus admonuerit, id. de Or. 3, 12, 47: si quae te forte res aliquando offenderint, id. Fam. 7, 17, 2: quod si forte ceciderint, id. Lael. 15, 53: si quando, si forte, tibi visus es irasci alicui, id. Rep. 1, 38 Mos. N. cr.; cf. id. de Or. 3, 12, 47.—Rarely *forte si*: forte si tussire ocepisset, ne sic tussiat, ut, etc., Plaut. As. 4, 1, 49: ita demum novatio fit... forte si condicio vel sponsor vel dies adiciatur, Gai. Inst. 3, 177.—Rarely with ellipsis of *si*: protinus Aeneas celeri cartae sagitta invitat qui forte velit, i. e. si qui forte velit, Verg. A. 5, 485.—(b) With *nisi* ironically: hoc te monitum, nisi forte ipse non vis, volueram, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 59: nemo fere saltat sobrius, nisi forte insanit, Cic. Mur. 6, 13: propensior benignitas esse debebit in calamitosos, nisi forte erunt digni calamitate, id. Off. 2, 18, 62; 3, 24, 93: is constantiam teneat; nisi forte se intellexerit errasse, etc., id. ib. 1, 33, 120: negare hoc, nisi forte negare omnia constituisti, nullo modo potes, id. Verr. 2, 3, 64, § 149: accedam ad omnia tua, Torquate; nisi memoria forte defecerit, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44.—In indirect locution with an *inf.*: nisi forte clarissimo cuique plures curas, maiora pericula subeunda, delinimentis curarum et periculorum carendum esse, Tac. A. 2, 33.—Ironically, unless indeed, unless to be sure: Eruci criminatio tota, ut arbitrator, dissoluta est, nisi forte expectatis, ut illa diluam, quae, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 82; cf.: immo vero te audiamus, nisi forte Manilius interdictum aliquod inter duo soles putat esse componendum, id. Rep. 1, 13: ortum quidem amicitiae videtis nisi quid ad haec forte vultis, id. Lael. 9, 32; id. Mil. 7, 17; 31, 84; id. Verr. 2, 3, 64, § 149; id. Leg. 1, 1, 2; id. N. D. 3, 18, 45; id. Fat. 16, 37; Sall. C. 20, 17; Quint. 10, 1, 70; Tac. H. 4, 74.—(y) With *ne*: ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 24 and 26; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 56: pacem ab Aesculapio Petas, ne forte tibi eveniat magnum malum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 21: qui metuo, ne te forte flagitent, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 1: metuens, ne forte deprehensus retraheretur, Liv. 2, 12, 4: comperis me non audeo dicere, ne forte id ipsum verbum ponam, quod, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 2; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4: ac ne forte

hoc magnum ac mirabile esse videatur, hominem toties irasci, id. de Or. 2, 46, 191; id. Att. 2, 18, 2.—Rarely with *ut non* instead of *ne*, Quint. 1, 3, 1.—**b.** In relat. clauses (very rare): nisi si quispiamst Amphitruo alius, qui forte te hic absente tamen tuam rem curet, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 195: unus in hoc non est populo, qui forte Latine reddere verba queat, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 53: nam qui forte Stichum et Erotem emerit, recte videtur ita demonstrare, Gai. Inst. 4, 59; Aur. Vict. Caes. 10, 3; 39, 45.—**c.** In gen. (rare): not in Cic., for in Off. 2, 20, 70, the true read. is: in uno illo aut, si forte, in liberis ejus manet gratia, B. and K.; and in the corrupt passage, id. Att. 10, 12, 5; Orelli reads: fortiter ac tempestive; Kayser, fortiter vel cum tempestate: quid si apud te veniat de subito prandium aut potatio Forte, aut cena, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 47: neque solum alium pro alio pedem metrorum ratio non recipit, sed ne dactylum quidem aut forte spondeum alterum pro altero, Quint. 9, 4, 49: sive non trino forte nundino promulgata, sive non idoneo die, etc., id. 2, 4, 35: ut sciant, an ad probandum id quod intendimus forte respondeant, id. 5, 10, 122; cf. id. 7, 3, 20: quo casu licet uxori vel in omnes res, vel in unam forte aut duas (optare), Gai. Inst. 1, 150; 4, 74: forte quid expediat, communiter aut melior pars Malis carere quaeritis laboribus, *what may perhaps be of some use*, Hor. Epod. 16, 15: alii nulli rem obligatam esse quam forte Lucio Titio, *than for instance*, Dig. 20, 1, 15, § 2; 30, 1, 67; 48, 22, 7, § 6; Gai. Inst. 3, 179.

fors-an, adv. [ellipt. for *fors sit an*; v. *fors*, II. A. and *forsitan*, and cf. *fortan* and *fortassean*], *perhaps*, *perchance*, *peradventure* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): me miseram, fors-an hic mihi parvam habeat fidem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117; Lucr. 6, 729: fors-an et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Verg. A. 1, 203: fors-an miseros meliora sequuntur, id. ib. 12, 153: huic uni fors-an potui succumbere culpae, id. ib. 4, 19: et mihi fors-an tibi quod negarit, Porriget hora, Hor. C. 2, 16, 31: perniciis Tibi paratur, fors-an et miserae mihi, Phaedr. 2, 4, 7: transierat binae fors-an trinaeve Calendae, Mart. 10, 75, 7: quem decreto sermonem praetenderit, fors-an aliquem verum auctores antiqui tradiderint, Liv. 3, 47, 5; 10, 39, 14: occurrit mihi fors-an aliquis, Quint. 1, 5, 6; 12, 1, 31; Col. 3, 9, 1: et tu fors-an audire nolis, Curt. 3, 2 (dub. v. Zumpt ad Curt. 3, 5, 11).—In law Lat., as for example, for instance, Dig. 48, 5, 34, § 1.

***forsit**, adv. [contr. from *fors sit*; cf. *fors*, II. A.], *perhaps*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 49 (quoted Prisc. p. 1015 P.).

forsitan, adv. [contr. from *fors sit an*; v. *fors*, A.; cf. also: *forsan*, *fortan*, and *fortassean*], *perhaps*, *peradventure*. **I.** Usually in principal clauses. **A.** With *subj.* (class. and freq.; only so in Cicero): si altera illaec magis instabit, forsitan nos reiciat, Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 5: longiorem orationem causa forsitan postulet, tua certe natura brevior, Cic. Lig. 12, 38 (al. *fortasse* postulat, v. Halm. ad loc.): forsitan quare, qui iste terror sit, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 2, 5; Verg. G. 2, 288: forsitan quispiam dixerit: Nonne, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 6, 29 (for which: *fortasse* dixerit quispiam, id. de Sen. 3, 8): forsitan occurrit illud, etc., id. de Or. 3, 9, 34: major ars aliqua forsitan esset requirenda, id. ib. 2, 45, 189; 1, 15, 67: illud forsitan quaerendum sit, num, etc., id. Off. 1, 45, 159: haec ipsa forsitan fuerint non necessaria, id. Brut. 13, 52: forsitan meliores illi accusatores habendi sint, id. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 58: nimium forsitan haec illi mirentur atque efferant, id. ib. 2, 4, 56, § 124.—With *sed*: quae forsitan vobis parvae esse videantur: sed, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 21 *fin.*; id. Att. 12, 18, 1; so with *suby.*, Liv. 3, 25, 9: quae forsitan laus sit, verum tamen, Cic. Brut. 8, 33: forsitan dicatis, Liv. 31, 31, 19: matrem insimulare forsitan fas non sit, id. 39, 10, 4; 31, 38, 4; 40, 15, 4; Quint. 2, 16, 11.—**B.** With *indic.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): forsitan et publica, sua certe liberata fide, in castra redierunt, Liv. 9, 11, 13; 22, 23, 5; cf. Sall. J. 106, 3: incipies forsitan justus esse rex, Curt. 7, 4, 17: forsitan non periculosius est tacere quam dicere, id. 7, 1, 37; 4, 14, 20; Liv. 21, 40: forsitan haec ali-

quis, nam sunt quoque, parva vocabit, Ov. R. Am. 419: forsitan ventos timebas, id. F. 2, 97.—**II.** In dependent clauses (rare), with *ut*: neque id facio, ut quibusdam forsitan videor, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 2.—With *quam*: videor jam liberius loqui debere quam forsitan ipsi velint, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 11.—With *quod*: decrevi ad te scribere, quod forsitan minus ea perspicias, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 1.—With *cum*: minime consentaneum est, cum bello tuo forsitan vix sufficiat, Liv. 10, 18, 3 (but not in Lucr. 5, 610, where the correct read. is *forsitan e rosea*, etc.; v. Lachm. p. 302).

***fortan**, false read. for *jam*, Cic. Rep. 3, 35, 47.

fortasse (also **fortassis**, but rarely, and not in Caes.; Plaut. As. 2, 4, 86; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 20; Cic. Clu. 52, 144 Klotz, B. and K.; 71, 201 B. and K.; Hor. S. 1, 4, 131; 2, 7, 40; Plin. 2, 20, 18, § 82; 27, 12, 77, § 102; Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 63; Dig. 7, 1, 12, § 5; 11, 7, 14, § 9), adv. [forte an; cf.: *forsan*, *fortan*], *perhaps*, *peradventure*, *probably*, *possibly*: nescis tu fortasse, apud nos facinus quod natum est novum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 10: dicam me hercule, et contemnna a te fortasse, cum tu, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 19; 2, 34: in quo (genere) esse videbuntur fortasse angustiae, id. ib. 3, 33: fortasse dicetis: Quid ergo? id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 40: requiretur fortasse nunc, quemadmodum, etc., id. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: quaeret fortassis quispiam, displicerit mihi, etc., id. Clu. 52, 144: fortasse dixerit quispiam, id. de Sen. 3, 8 (for which: *forsitan* quispiam dixerit, id. Off. 3, 6, 29): sed haec longiora fortasse fuerunt quam necesse, fuit, id. Fam. 6, 1, 7; cf. id. ib. 7, 3 *fin.*: sustines enim non parvam expectationem imitandae industriae nostrae, magnam honorum, nonnullam fortasse nominis, id. Off. 3, 2, 6: poterimus fortasse dicere, id. Or. 5, 19: quod tamen fortasse non nollem, id. Fam. 2, 16, 2; cf.: L. Lucullus, qui tamen aliqua ex parte iis incommodis mederi fortasse potuisset, etc., id. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 26: puerum, inquit, et fortasse fatuum, id. Att. 6, 6, 2; cf.: otioso et loquaci et fortasse docto atque erudito, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102.—With *sed*: praecellam illam quidem fortasse, sed a vita hominum abhorrentem, Cic. Rep. 2, 11; cf.: Marso fortasse, sed Romano facilimus, id. Div. 2, 33, 70; 2, 22, 50; id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30.—With *nisi* (for *nisi forte*): tu hoc alius fortasse, quod in animadversione poenaeque durior, nisi fortasse utrumque tu, id. ad Brut. 1, 15, 3.—With *sed tamen*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 86; Cic. Rep. 2, 33; id. Off. 3, 21, 82; id. Sest. 5, 12.—With *verum tamen*, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35; id. Arch. 11, 28.—With *quidem*: id nos fortasse non perfecimus, conati quidem saepissime sumus, Cic. Or. 62, 210; so id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: res enim fortasse verae, certe graves, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7.—**b.** In Plaut. and Ter. ellipt., like *fors*, with a *subject-clause*: fortasse te illum mirari cocum, Quod venit atque haec attulit, *it may be that, perhaps*, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 42; id. As. 1, 1, 24; id. Ep. 2, 2, 111; id. Poen. 5, 2, 44; id. Truc. 3, 2, 12; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 33; cf.: sic Plautus: Fortasse ted amare suspicariet. Nam veteres infinitivo modo adjugebant fortasse, Don. Ter. 1, 1, 1; cf. ellipt. use: Q. unum illud mihi videris imitari, orationis genus. M. Velle fortasse; quis enim id potest imitari? Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 17.—**c.** Ironically (cf. forte, 2. a. β and Gr. *ἴσως*): Ch. Prorsum nihil intellego. Sy. Hui, tardus es. Ch. Fortasse, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 29: sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus... eos ego fortasse nunc imitor, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 6; Plaut. As. 2, 4, 90.—**d.** In designating numbers, *about* (in Cic. usually placed after the numeral): elegit ex multis Isocratis libris triginta fortasse versus Hieronymus, Cic. Or. 56, 190: Q. Pompeius biennio quam nos fortasse major, id. Brut. 68, 240: HS. D. milia fortasse, id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 118: fuimus una horas duas fortasse, id. Att. 7, 4, 2: fortasse circiter triennium, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 79: mercaris agrum, fortasse trecentis, aut etiam supra, nummorum milibus emptum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 164.

fortasse-an (sometimes written separately fortasse an), adv. [cf.: *forsan*, *forsitan*, *fortan*], *perhaps*, *perchance* (ante- and post-class.): fortassean sit, quos hic non meret metus, Att. ap. Non. 138, 33; Sisenp.

ib. 82, 6: de fructo, inquit, hoc dico, quod fortassean tibi satis sit, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 10; 3, 6, 1: fortasse an pantherae quoque et leones non Africæ bestiae dicerentur, id. L. L. 7, § 40 Müll.: fortassean dixerit, etc., Gell. 11, 9, 1: ea omnia comitius fortasse an dici poterunt, fortis potuisse dici non videtur, id. 7, 3 fin.; 19, 8, 6.

fortassis, adv., v. fortasse init.

† **fortax**, ācis, m., = φόρταξ (bearer), the basis on which a furnace rests, Cato, R. R. 38, 1.

fortē, adv., v. fors, II. B.

* **fortesco**, 3re, v. inch. n. [fortis], to become brave: item notavimus, quod fortescere posuit (Laevius) pro fortem fieri, Gell. 19, 7, 8.

forticulus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.], somewhat bold, brave, or resolute (very rare): quamvis idem (Epicurus) forticulum se in torminibus praebeat, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45; App. M. 8, p. 212, 32: carmina, Aus. Idyll. 3 fin.

fortificatio, ōnis, f. [fortifico], a strengthening, fortifying (post-class.): corpori adhibere, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 44.

fortifico, āre, v. a. [fortis-facio], to make strong, to strengthen, fortify (post-class.): corpora, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 38; 3, 7, 91: dentes (with constringere), id. ib. 2, 4, 78.

fortis (archaic form FOROTIS, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. sanates, p. 348 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 84; and perh. also in the form FOROTUS; v. id. s. v. horotum, p. 102; cf. Müll. ad Fest. p. 320, b), e, adj. [Sanscrit: dhar-; v. forma, firmus], strong, powerful.

I. Physically (rare; syn.: firmus, strenuus, incolumis, animosus): equid fortis visa est (mulier), powerful, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 13: set Bacchis etiam fortis tibi visast? id. Bacch. 2, 2, 38: sicut fortis equus, spatium quo saepe supremo Vicit Olympia, nunc senio confectus quiescit, a powerful horse, Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 5, 14 (Ann. v. 441 ed. Vahl.); so, equus, Lucr. 3, 8; 764; 4, 987; Verg. A. 11, 705.—Poet. transf.: aquarum, Lucr. 6, 530: terrae pingue solum... Fortes infortant tauri, Verg. G. 1, 65: contingat modo te filiamque tuam fortis invenire, i. e. hearty, well, Plin. Ep. 4, 1 fin.; 4, 21, 4; 6, 4, 3: antecedeat testudo pedum LX., facta item ex fortissimis lignis, Caes. B. C. 2, 2, 4; so, ligna fortissima, Verg. 1, 24 fin.: invalidissimum urso caput, quod leoni fortissimum, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 130: fortiores stomachi, id. 32, 7, 26, § 80: plantae fortiores fient, Pall. Febr. 24, 7: fortiores illum (pontem) tueri, Auct. B. Alex. 19, 2: castra, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: atrata, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 10: fortiora remedia, Tac. A. 1, 29: humeri, Val. Fl. 1, 434: vincula, Sen. Hippol. 34: sol (with mediis), powerful, i. e. fierce, hot, id. Med. 588: fortiora ad hiemes frumenta, legumina in cibo, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 60: (vites) contra pruinas fortissimae, id. 14, 2, 4, § 23.—**II.** Mentally, strong, powerful, vigorous, firm, steadfast, stout, courageous, brave, manly, etc., answering to the Gr. ἀνδρείος (very freq. in all periods and sorts of composition).

A. Of human beings: fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis nec tumultuantem de gradu deici, ut dicitur; sed praesenti animo uti et consilio, nec a ratione discedere, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80: temperantia libidinem (aspernatur), ignaviam fortitudo: itaque videas rebus iniustus justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, id. Lael. 13, 47: gladiatores fortes et animosos et se acriter ipsos morti offerentes servare cupimus, id. Mil. 34, 92: rebus angustis animosus atque Fortis appare, Hor. C. 2, 10, 22: viri fortes et magnanimes, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63: vir fortis et acris animi magnique, id. Sen. 20, 45: boni et fortes et magno animo praediti, id. Rep. 1, 5; 1, 3: sapientissimi et fortissimi, id. ib. 2, 34: vir liber ac fortis, id. ib. 2, 19: horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 3: fortissimus vir, id. ib. 2, 25, 1; 2, 33, 4; 3, 20, 2: hunc liberta securi Divisit medium, fortissima Tyndaridarum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 100: vis recte vivere? quis non? Si virtus hoc una potest dare, fortis omissis Hoc age deliciis, id. Ep. 1, 6, 30: seu quis capit acria fortis Pocula, id. S. 2, 6, 69: cavit, ne umquam infamiae ea res sibi esset, ut virum fortem decet, an honorable or worthy man, Ter. And. 2, 6, 13;

cf.: FOROTIS frugi et bonus, sive validus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 84 Müll.; and: FOROTUM et FOROTUM pro bono dicebant, id. p. 102: ego hoc nequeo mirari satis, Eum sororem despondisse suam in tam fortem familiam... Familiam optimam occupavit, so respectable, honorable a family, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 9; (cf. bonus): vir ad pericula fortis, Cic. Font. 15, 33: nondum erant tam fortes ad sanguinem civilem, Liv. 7, 40, 2: vir contra audaciam fortissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 85: vidi in dolore podagrae hospitem meum fortiozem, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 527, 33: imperator in proeliis strenuus et fortis, Quint. 12, 3, 5: virum fortem ac strenuum scio dixisse, etc., Sall. C. 51, 16: si fortes fueritis in eo, quem nemo sit ausus defendere, if you had proceeded with vigor, energy, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 3.—Poet., with dat.: fugacibus, Ov. M. 10, 543; and with inf.: fortis et asperas Tractare serpentes, Hor. C. 1, 37, 26: contemnere honores, id. S. 2, 7, 86: aurum spernere fortior, Quam cogere, id. C. 3, 3, 50; Stat. Th. 10, 906.—Prov.: fortes fortuna adjuvat, fortune favors the brave, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 26; cf.: fortes enim non modo fortuna adjuvat, ut est in vetere proverbio, sed multo magis ratio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: audendum est; fortes adjuvat ipsa Venus, Tib. 1, 2, 16: fortibus est fortuna viris data, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 262 ed. Vahl.); for which: audentes fortuna iuvat, Verg. A. 10, 284; and: audentes deus ipse juvat, Ov. M. 10, 586; cf. also elliptically: sedulo, inquam, faciam: sed fortuna fortes; quare conare, quaeos, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 16; id. Fam. 7, 25.—**B.** Of animals (rare): fortes ad opera boves, Col. 6, 1, 2: bestiae et fortiora animalia, Lact. 6, 10, 13.—**C.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: ex quo fit, ut animosior senectus sit quam adolescentia et fortior, Cic. de Sen. 22, 72: fortibus oculis, with eyes sparkling with courage, id. Att. 15, 11, 1: fortissimo et maximo animo ferre, id. Fam. 6, 13 fin.: animus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 20: pectus, id. Epod. 1, 14; id. S. 2, 2, 136: fortissimo quodam animi impetu, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 31: acerrima et fortissima populi Romani libertatis recuperandae cupiditas, id. Phil. 12, 3, 7: in re publica forte factum, id. Att. 8, 14, 2: ut nullum paulo fortius factum latere posset, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 8: fortia facta, Sall. C. 59, 6; id. J. 53, 8; Liv. 26, 39, 3; Curt. 7, 2, 38: opera, service, Liv. 40, 36, 11: consilia, id. 9, 11, 4; 25, 31, 6; Cic. Sen. 23, 57; Tac. H. 3, 67: solatia, id. A. 4, 8: nulla poterat esse fortior contra dolorem et mortem disciplina, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: acerrimae ac fortissimae sententiae, id. Cat. 3, 6, 13: oratio fortis et virilis, id. de Or. 1, 64, 231; cf.: genus dicendi forte, vehemens, id. ib. 3, 9, 32: non semper fortis oratio quaeritur, sed saepe placida, summissa, lenis, id. ib. 2, 43, 183: placidis miscentem fortia dictis, Ov. M. 4, 652: verba, Prop. 1, 5, 14.—Hence, adv.: **fortiter**. **1.** (Acc. to I.) Strongly, powerfully, vigorously (rare): astringere, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 25: verberare virgines, Pall. Oct. 19.—Comp.: sublatius fortius manibus, Petr. 9: fortius attrahere lora, Ov. R. Am. 398: ardere, id. M. 6, 708.—Sup.: fortissime urgentes, Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 32: rigorem fortissime servat ulmus, id. 16, 40, 77, § 210.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) Strongly, powerfully, boldly, intrepidly, valiantly, bravely, manfully (very freq. in all periods and kinds of composition): quae (vincla, verbera, etc.) tulisse illum fortiter et patienter ferunt, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7; cf.: fortiter et sapienter ferre, id. Att. 14, 13, 3: fortiter excellenterque gesta, id. Off. 1, 18, 61: facere quippiam (with animose), id. Phil. 4, 2, 6: repudiare aliquid (with constanter), id. Prov. Cons. 17, 41: bellum gerere, id. Fl. 39, 98; cf.: sustinere impetum hostium, Caes. B. G. 2, 11, 4: perire, Hor. S. 2, 3, 42: absumptis rebus maternis atque paternis, manfully made away with, id. Ep. 1, 15, 27.—Comp.: pugnare, Caes. B. G. 2, 26, 2: evellere spinas animo an agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 4: et melius secat res, id. S. 1, 10, 15.—Sup.: Dolebilla injuriam facere fortissime perseverat, Cic. Quint. 8, 31: restitit hosti, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 5.

fortiter, adv., v. fortis fin.

fortitudo, ōnis, f. [fortis], strength. **I.** Physically (very rare). **A.** In gen:

haec feminalia de bysso retorta ob fortitudinem solent contexti, firmness, durability, Hier. Ep. 64, 10: galeae, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Al. 2, 25; cf. vini, Macr. S. 7, 6, 17.—**B.** Bodily strength in men and animals: hircorum, Phaedr. 4, 16, 6: corporis, Macr. S. 7, 9, 5: nervorum, id. ib. 7, 11, 8.—Absol. (opp. imbecillitas), Lact. 2, 2, 28; 2, 2, 67.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** Mentally, firmness, manliness shown in enduring or undertaking hardship; fortitude, resolution, bravery, courage, intrepidity (cf. virtus): fortitudo est considerata periculorum susceptio et laborum perpassio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163: fortitudo est, inquit (Chrysippus), scientia rerum perferendarum vel affectio animi in patiendo ac perferendo summae legi parens sine timore, id. Tusc. 4, 24, 53; cf.: fortitudo est animi affectio, cum in adeundo periculo et in labore ac dolore patiens, tum procul ab omni metu, id. ib. 5, 14, 41: quae (fortitudo) est dolorum laborumque contemptio... Fortitudinem quoque aliquo modo expeditum, cum tradunt rationem neglegendae mortis, petendi doloris, id. Off. 3, 33, 117: fortitudo est rerum magnarum appetitio et rerum humilium contemptio et laboris cum utilitatis ratione perpassio, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3; cf. ib. 4, 25, 35: probe definitur a Stoicis fortitudo, cum eam virtutem esse dicunt propugnantem pro aequitate, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 62 sq.: magnitudinis animi et fortitudinis est, nihil extimescere, omnia humana despiciere, nihil quod homini accidere possit intolerandum putare, id. ib. 3, 27, 100: unde in laboribus et periculis fortitudo? id. Rep. 1, 2: illae sunt solae virtutes imperatoriae, labor in negotiis, fortitudo in periculis, industria in agendo, etc., id. de Imp. Pomp. 11, 29: hoc sentire prudentiae est: facere fortitudinis, id. Sen. 40, 86: pro multitudine hominum et pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur (Helvetii), *Caes. B. G. 1, 2 fin.: fortitudinem Gallorum Germanorumque miramur, Quint. 8, 4, 20: malarum rerum audacia fortitudo vocatur, Sall. C. 52, 11.—In plur.: sunt igitur domesticae fortitudines non inferiores militariis, proofs of valor, i. e. valiant deeds, Cic. Off. 1, 2 fin.; Vitruv. 10, 22.

* **fortiusculus**, a, um, adj. dim. [fortis; cf. forticulus], somewhat strong or powerful, Sutrius ap. Fulg. Myth. 3, 8.

fortuito and **fortuitū**, adv., v. fortuitus fin.

fortuitus (i long, Hor. C. 2, 15, 17; Phaedr. 2, 4, 4; Aus. Sept. Sap. de Solon. 3; short, Petr. Poet. Sat. 135; Juv. 13, 225; Manil. 1, 182), a, um, adj. [forte; analog. with gratuitus], that takes place by chance or accident, casual, accidental, fortuitous (rare but class.): concursio rerum fortuitarum, Cic. Top. 19, 73; cf.: concursus atomorum, id. N. D. 1, 24, 66: concursu quodam fortuito, id. ib. 1, 24, 66: cespes, Hor. C. 2, 15, 17: lutum, Petr. 135: contubernium, Phaedr. 2, 4, 4: subita et fortuita oratio, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: bonum, id. N. D. 3, 36, 87: praesensiones non fortituae (shortly before: non id fortuito accidisse), id. Div. 2, 53, 109; cf. id. ib. 2, 7, 19: clamores, Quint. 10, 3, 30: pugna, id. 6, 5, 10: sermo, id. 10, 7, 13: nihil esse inordinatum atque fortuitum, id. 1, 10, 46.—In neutr. absol.: etiam illa fortuita aderant omnia, Quint. 6 praef. § 11; 6, 1, 5: fortuitorum laus brevior, id. 3, 7, 12: nihil tam capax fortuitorum quam mare, Tac. A. 14, 3, 15, 48.—Hence, adv.: **fortuito** (post-class. access. form **fortuitū**, Lact. 1, 2; Vulg. Num. 35, 22. Also found in some MSS. and edd. in Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 41; cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33; Hand, Turs. II. 743; but Ellendt defends it, ad Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 111), by chance, accidentally, fortuitously, casually (very freq.; syn.: casu, forte, temere): ut mihi ne in deum quidem cadere videatur, ut sciat, quid casu et fortuito futurum sit, Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18: non enim temere nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: temere ac fortuito, id. Or. 55, 186; id. Off. 1, 29, 103; Liv. 2, 28, 1; reversing the order: partitio non est fortuito nec temere facta, Cic. Sull. 4, 13: non fortuito sed consilio, id. Rep. 2, 16 fin.: non fortuito aut sine consilio, Caes. B. G. 7, 20, 1: donata consilio, non fortuito nata, Cic.

Leg. 1, 8, 25: immoderate et fortuito, id. Univ. 13: sive major aliqua causa atque divini hanc vim ingenuit: sive hoc ita fit fortuito, id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: quod verbum tibi non excedit fortuito: scriptum, meditati, cogitatum attulisti, id. Phil. 10, 2 *fin.*: fortuito in sermonem incidisse, id. de Or. 1, 24, 111; cf.: fortuito aliquid concludere apteque dicere, id. Or. 53, 177.

fortuna, ae (archaic *gen. sing.* fortunae, like familias, escas, vias, etc., Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.), *f.* [lengthened from fors; cf. Nep-tunus, v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 434], *chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune* (good or ill; syn.: casus, fors; fatum, providentia). **1.** In *gen.*: quid est enim aliud fors, quid fortuna, quid casus, quid eventus, nisi cum sic aliquid cecidit, sic evenit, ut vel non cadere atque evenire, vel aliter cadere atque evenire potuerit? quo modo ergo id, quod temere fit caeco casu et volubilitate fortunae, praesentiri et praedici potest? Cic. Div. 2, 6, 15: si haec habent aliquam talem necessitatem: quid est tandem quod casu fieri aut forte fortuna putemus? Nihil enim est tam contrarium rationi et constantiae quam fortuna: ut mihi ne in deum quidem cadere videatur, ut sciat, quid casu et fortuito futurum sit. Si enim scit, certe illud eveniet: sin certe eveniet, nulla fortuna est: est autem fortuna: rerum igitur fortuitarum nulla praesensio est, etc., id. ib. 2, 7, 18 sq.: sed haec fortuna viderit, quoniam ratio non gubernat, id. Att. 14, 11, 1: vir ad casum fortunamque felix, id. Font. 15 *fin.*: si tot sunt in corpore bona, tot extra corpus in casu atque fortuna... plus fortunam quam consilium valere, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 25; cf.: (bona) posita non tam in consiliis nostris quam in fortunae temeritate, id. Lael. 6, 20: adversante fortuna, id. Rep. 2, 16 *fin.*; id. Mur. 31, 64: quorum ego causa timidus me fortunae committebam, id. Att. 9, 6, 4: fortunae rotam pertimescere, id. Pis. 10, 22: secundam fortunam pulcherrime: adversam aequae ferre, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 6; cf.: prospera adversave fortuna, Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89: spoliata fortunam conferre cum florente fortuna, id. Pis. 16, 38: integra fortuna (opp. afflictia), id. Sull. 31 *fin.*: florentissima (opp. durior), id. Att. 10, 4, 4: non praecipua, sed par cum ceteris fortunae condicio, id. Rep. 1, 4: optima, id. ib. 3, 17 *fin.*: rei publicae fortuna fatalis, id. Sest. 7, 17: belli, Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 1; id. B. G. 1, 36, 3: se suas civitatibusque fortunae ejus fidei permissurum, Caes. B. G. 5, 3 *fin.* (cf. II. B. 1 *fin.* infra).—*Prov.*: fortuna miserrima tuta est, Ov. P. 2, 31: fortuna meliores sequitur, Sall. H. 1, 48, 15 (Dietsch): fortuna cum blanditur, captatum venit, Publ. Syr. 167 (Rib.): fortes fortuna adjuvat; v. fortis, II. A. *fin.*—**B.** Personified: **Fortuna**, the goddess of fate, luck, or fortune, *Fortune*: *He*. Respice me. *Er*. Fortuna quod nec facit nec faciet me jubet, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 54: nequiquam tibi Fortuna faculam lucrifera adlucere volt, id. Pers. 4, 3, 47: quo in genere vel maxime est Fortuna numeranda, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 61: heu, Fortuna, quis est crudelior in nos te deus? Hor. S. 2, 8, 61: saeviat atque novos moveat Fortuna tumultus, id. ib. 2, 126: Fortunae fanum antiquum (Syracusis), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119: Fortunae in gremio sedens, id. Div. 2, 41, 85 sq.: bona Fortuna, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3 *fin.*: Mala Fortunam in aedis te adduxi meas, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 17: mala Fortuna, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; id. N. D. 3, 25, 63: Fors Fortuna; v. fors: Fortunae filius, *child of fortune, fortune's favorite*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 49; v. filius.

II. In partic. **A.** Without secunda or adversa, either *good luck or ill luck*, according to the context. **1.** For fortuna secunda, *good luck, good fortune, prosperity*: reliquum est, ut de felicitate pauca dicamus... Maximo, Marcello, Scipioni... non solum propter virtutem, sed etiam propter fortunam saepius imperia mandata, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 16, 47: judiciū hoc omnium mortalium est, fortunam a deo petendam, id. N. D. 3, 36, 88: diuturna cum fortuna, id. Div. 1, 20, 39: superbum se praebuit in fortuna, id. Att. 8, 4, 1: non solum ipsa fortuna caeca est, sed eos etiam plerumque efficit caecos, quos complexa est, id. Lael. 15, 54: a fortuna deserit, Caes. B. G. 5, 34, 2: fortunam habere,

to succeed, Liv. 24, 34, 1: fortunam sibi facere, id. 39, 40, 4; cf.: fortunam sequi, Tac. H. 4, 78: habendam fortunae gratiam, quod, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 73, 3: dum fortuna fuit, Verg. A. 3, 16: deos precetur et oret, Ut redeat miseris, abeat fortuna superbis, Hor. A. P. 201: ut tu fortunam, sic nos te feremus, id. Ep. 1, 8, 17: venimus ad summum fortunae, id. ib. 2, 1, 32: ut te Confestim liquidus fortunae rivus inaurat, id. ib. 1, 12, 9: occidit Spes omnis et fortuna nostri Nominis, id. C. 4, 4, 71.—*Prov.*: Fortunam citius reperias quam retineas, Publ. Syr. 168 (Rib.).—Hence, **B.** Per fortunae, i. e. *for heaven's sake*, Cic. Att. 5, 11, 1; 5, 13, 3; 3, 20, 1.—**2.** For fortuna adversa, *ill luck, mishap, misfortune, adversity* (very rare): Trojae renascens alite lugubri Fortuna tristi clade iterabitur, Hor. C. 3, 3, 62: ut arte Emendaturus fortunam, id. S. 2, 8, 85.—**B.** = condicio, state, condition, circumstances, fate, lot (class.; a favorite expression of Cicero): est autem infima condicio et fortuna servorum, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41; cf.: in infimi generis hominum condicione atque fortuna, id. Mil. 34, 92: (Lampsaceni) populi Romani condicione socii, fortuna servi, id. Verr. 2, 1, 32, § 81; so corresp. to condicio, Quint. 3, 8, 50: Aedui queruntur fortunae commutationem, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: ut non modo omnium generum, aetatum, ordinum omnes viri ac mulieres, omnis fortunae ac loci, sed, etc., Cic. Pis. 22, 52: homines infimā fortunā, id. Fin. 5, 19, 52: inferiorem esse fortunā, id. Fam. 13, 5, 2: spes amplificandae fortunae, id. Lael. 16, 59: cui cessit triplicis fortuna novissima regni, lot, share, Ov. M. 5, 368: Arruns Camillam Circuit et quae sit fortuna facillima temptat, *opportunity*, Verg. A. 11, 761: Gallus utrum avem, an gentem, an fortunam corporis significet, *bodily condition* (of a eunuch), Quint. 7, 9, 2.—*Plur.*: quod si eo meae fortunae redeunt, abs te ut distrahar, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 23: omnes laudare fortunae meas, qui gnatum haberem tali ingenio praeditum, id. And. 1, 1, 71: ejus laudare fortunae, quod qua vellet ingredi posset, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 115: et secundas fortunae amittere coactus est, et in adversis sine ullo remedio permanere, id. Sull. 23, 66; Caes. B. G. 5, 3, 5; 6, 7, 6.—**2.** Transf., concr., **fortunae**, ārum, less freq. in the *sing.*, *property, possessions, goods, fortune*. (*a*) *Plur.*: tum propter rei publicae calamitates omnium possessiones erant incertae: nunc deum immortalium benignitate omnium fortunae sunt certae, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: bona fortunaeque, id. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 113: pecunia fortunaeque, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 7: fortunae morte dimittere, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: et honore et auctoritate et fortunis facile civitatis suae princeps, id. Rep. 2, 19: fortunis sociorum consumptis, Caes. B. G. 1, 11 *fin.*: fortunarum pericula, Quint. 4, 2, 122.—(*β*) *Sing.*: quo mihi fortuna, si non conceditur uti? Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12: nec mea concessa est aliis fortuna, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 57: adiri nomen invidiosae fortunae Caesaris, Vell. 2, 60, 1 Ruhnck.: de fortuna, qua uterque abundabat, Quint. 6, 1, 50: fortunam in nominibus habere, Dig. 4, 7, 40 *fin.*

fortūnarius, a, um, *adj.* [fortuna], *resulting from fortune, brought about by chance*; n. as *subst.*: in haec et hujusmodi fortunaria dispositis equis, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 44.

fortūnāte, adv., v. fortunō, P. a. *fin.*

***fortūnātīm**, adv. [fortunatus], *luckily, fortunately*: fortunatim, feliciter ac bene vortat, Enn. ap. Non. 112, 2 (Ann. v. 112 ed. Vahl.).

fortūnātus, a, um, *Part.* and P. a., from fortunō.

fortūno, āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic form of the *perf. subj.* fortunassint, Afran. ap. Non. 109, 18), v. a. [fortuna, II. A. 1.], to make prosperous or fortunate, to make happy, to prosper, bless: prosperare, omnibus bonis augere, Non. l. l. (class.; most freq. in the P. a.); constr. usually (alicui) aliquid: St. Di fortunabunt vostra consilia! Ph. Ita volo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 175: tibi patrimonio dei fortunat, Cic. Fam. 2, 2: eumque honorem tibi deos fortunare volo, id. ib. 15, 7; Liv. 34, 4 *fin.*: quod faxitis, deos velim fortunare, id. 6, 41, 12: quancumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, whatever happy hour Providence has allotted you, Hor. Ep.

1, 11, 22.—*Absol.*: deos ego omnes, ut fortunassint, precor, Afran. ap. Non. l. l.—Hence, **fortūnātus**, a, um, P. a., *prospered, prosperous, lucky, happy, fortunate* (syn.: beatus, felix). **A.** In *gen.*: salvus atque fortunatus semper sis, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 5: et miser sum et fortunatus, id. Capt. 5, 3, 16: qui me in terra aequae Fortunatus erit, si illa ad me bitet? id. Curc. 1, 2, 52: quam est hic fortunatus putandus, cui, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 17: nec quicquam insipiente fortunato intolerabili fieri potest, id. Lael. 15, 54: laudat senem et fortunatum esse dicit, id. Tusc. 3, 24, 57: mihi vero Cn. et P. Scipiones comitatu nobilium juvenum fortunati videbantur, id. de Sen. 9, 29: o hominem fortunatum! id. Quint. 25, 80: fortunata senex! Verg. E. 1, 47: fortunatus et ille deos qui novit agrestes, id. G. 2, 493: o fortunatum rem publicam! Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7; cf.: o fortunatum natam me consule Romam, id. poet. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 4, 41; 11, 1, 24; cf. also Juv. 10, 122: fortunatus illius exitus, Cic. Brut. 96, 329: vita, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 14: ut nobis haec habitatio Bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 3 (v. felix).—*Comp.*: equis me hodie vivit fortunatior? Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 1: Carneades dicere solitus est, nusquam se fortunatiorem quam Praeneste vidisse Fortunam, Cic. Div. 2, 41 *fin.*; Hor. A. P. 295.—*Sup.*: Archelaus, qui tum fortunatissimus haberetur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34: fortunatissimo proelio decertare, Vell. 2, 12, 5.—(*β*) *Poet.*, with *gen.*: fortunatus laborum, happy in his sufferings, Verg. A. 11, 416: fortunata animi! Stat. Th. 1, 638.—**B.** In partic. **1.** (Acc. to fortuna, II. B. 2.) *In good circumstances, well off, wealthy, rich*: gratia fortunati et potentis, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69: apud Scopam, fortunatum hominem et nobilem, id. de Or. 2, 86, 352: quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini praedam, quibus licet jam esse fortunatissimis? Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 8.—**2.** **Fortūnatae Insulae**, Gr. τῶν Μακάριων νῆσοι, the fabulous isles of the Western Ocean, the abodes of the blessed; acc. to some, the Canary Isles, Plin. 4, 22, 36, § 119; 6, 32, 37, § 202; also called Fortunatorum insulae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 148; and transf.: amoena virecta fortunatorum nemorum, Verg. A. 6, 639.—*Adv.*: **fōrtūnate**, fortunately, prosperously: nunc bene vivo et fortunate atque ut volo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 112: facile et fortunato evenit, id. Ep. 2, 2, 61: feliciter, absolute, fortunato vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26: scite aut fortunato gestum, Liv. 10, 18, 5.

1. fōrūli, ōrum, m. *dim.* [forus]. **I.** A book-case: libros Sibyllinos condidit duobus forulis auratis sub Palatini Apollinis basi, Suet. Aug. 31; Juv. 3, 219.—**II.** Fori significant et Circensia spectacula, ex quibus etiam minores forulos dicimus, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. forum, p. 84 Müll.

2. Fōrūli, ōrum, m., an ancient city of the Sabines, now Civitā Tommasa, Liv. 26, 11, 11; Verg. A. 7, 714; Sil. 8, 417.—Hence, **FORVLANVS**, of or belonging to Foruli, *Forulan*, Inscr. Orell. 3794.

1. fōrum, i, (archaic form **fōrus**, i, m., to accord with locus, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 55 P., and ap. Non. 206, 15; Pompon. ib.), n. [etym. dub.; perh. root Sanscr. dhar-, support; dhar-as, mountain, etc.; Lat. forma, fortis, frenum, etc.; lit., a place or space with set bounds, Corss. Ausspr. 1, 149], what is out of doors, an outside space or place; in partic., as opp. the house, a public place, a market-place, market (cf.: macellum, emporium, velabrum): forum sex modis intelligitur. Primo, negotiatio-nis locus, ut forum Flaminium, forum Julium, ab eorum nominibus, qui ea fora constituenda curarunt, quod etiam loca privatis et in viis et in agris fieri solet. Alio, in quo judicia fieri, cum populo agi, contiones haberi solent. Tertio, cum is, qui provinciae praest, forum agere dicitur, cum civitates vocat et de controversiis eorum cognoscit. Quarto, cum id forum antiqui appellabant, quod nunc vestibulum sepulcri dicari solet. Quinto, locus in navi, sed tum masculini generis est et plurale (v. forus). Sexto, fori significant et Circensia spectacula, ex quibus etiam minores forulos dicimus. Inde et forare, foras dare, et fores, foras et foriculae, id est ostiola di-

cuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 84 Müll. **I.** In gen., an open space. **A.** The area before a tomb, fore-court: quod (lex XII. Tabularum de sepulchris) FORUM, id est, vestibulum sepulchri, BUSTUMVE USQ. CAP. vetat, tuetur jus sepulchrorum, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61. **B.** The part of the vine-press in which the grapes were laid, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2; Col. 11, 2, 71; 12, 18, 3. **C.** *Plur.*: fora = fori, the gangways of a ship, Gell. ap. Charis. 55 P. **II.** In partic., a public place, market-place. **A.** A market, as a place for buying and selling: quae vendere vellent quo conferrent, forum appellarunt. Ubi quid generatim (i. e. secundum singula genera), additum ab eo cognomen, ut forum boarium, forum olitorium, cupedinis, etc. . . . Haec omnia posteaquam contracta in unum locum quae ad victim pertinent ab aedificatus locus: appellatum macellum, etc., Varr. L. L. 5, § 145 sq. Müll. — Esp. (a) **forum boarium**, the cattle-market, between the Circus Maximus and the Tiber, Varr. L. L. 5, § 146 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 30, 5; Liv. 21, 62, 2; Plin. 34, 2, 5, § 10; Tac. A. 12, 24; cf. Ov. F. 6, 477. A part of this was probably the **forum suarium**, Dig. 1, 12, 1, § 11. — (β) **forum olitorium**, the vegetable-market, south of the theatre of Marcellus, between the Tiber and the Capitoline hill; here stood the columna lactaria, at which infants were exposed, Varr. L. L. 5, § 146 Müll.; Liv. 21, 63, 3; Tac. A. 2, 49; Paul. ex Fest. p. 118, 6. Here was probably the **forum coquinum** also, in which professional cooks offered their services in preparing special entertainments, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 1. — (γ) **forum piscarium** (or **piscatorium**), the fish-market, between the basilica Porcia and the Temple of Vesta, Varr. L. L. 5, § 146 Müll.; Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 13; Liv. 26, 27, 3; 40, 51, 5; Col. 8, 17, 15. — (δ) **forum cupedinis**, the market for dainties, between the via sacra and the macellum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 186 Müll. Cf. the similar market in another town, App. M. l. p. 113, 30 (dub. Hildebr. cupidinis). — Of places where markets were held, a market-town, market-place: L. Clodius, pharmacopola circumforaneus, qui propteraret, cui fora multa restarent, simul atque introductus est, rem confecit, Cic. Clu. 14, 40: oppidum Numidarum, nomine Vaga, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall. J. 47, 1. — **P**ro v.: Scisti uti foro, you knew how to make your market, i. e. how to act for your advantage, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 29; v. Don. ad loc. **B.** The market-place, forum, in each city, as the principal place of meeting, where public affairs were discussed, courts of justice held, money transactions carried on: statua ejus (Anicii) Praeneste in foro statuta, Liv. 23, 19, 18; hence also, transf., to denote affairs of state, administration of justice, or banking business. In Rome esp. the forum Romanum, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 66; Tac. A. 12, 24; called also forum magnum, vetus, or, oftener, *absol.*, forum, Liv. 1, 12, 8; 9, 40, 16; Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14 et saep.; a low, open at a trifling level, about six hundred and thirty Parisian feet long, and rather more than a hundred wide, between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, surrounded by porticos (basilicae) and the shops of money-changers (argentariae), in later times surrounded with fine buildings, and adorned with numberless statues (cf. on it Becker's Antiq. 1, p. 281 sq., and Dict. of Antiq. p. 451): in foro infumo boni homines atque dites ambulabant, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 14: in foro turbaque, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: arripere verba de foro, to pick them up in the street, id. Fin. 3, 2, 4: in vulgus et in foro dicere, id. Rep. 3, 30 (Fragm. ap. Non. 262, 24): cum Decimus quidam Verginius virginem filiam in foro sua manu interemisisset, id. Rep. 2, 37: in forum descendere, id. ib. 6, 2 (Fragm. ap. Non. 501, 28): foro nimium distare Carinas, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 48: fallacem Circum vespertinumque pererro Saepae forum, id. S. 1, 6, 114: forumque litibus orbum, id. C. 4, 2, 44: Hostes in foro ac locis patentioribus cuneatim constituerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 28, 1: gladiatores ad forum producti, id. B. C. 1, 14, 4: ut primum forum attigerim, i. e. engaged in public affairs, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 3: studia fori, Tac. Agr. 39: forum putealque Libonis Mandabo siccis,

adimam cantare severis, i. e. the grave affairs of state, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 8. — Of administering justice in the forum: NI PAGANT, IN COMITO ATT IN FORO ANTE MERIDIEM CAUSAM CONICITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20: ut pacem cum bello, leges cum vi, forum et juris dictionem cum ferro et armis conferatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 54 fin.: quod (tempus) in iudiciis ac foro datur, Quint. 10, 7, 20: nec ferrea jura Insanumque forum aut populi tabularia vidit, Verg. G. 2, 502: forum agere, to hold a court, hold an assize, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 4; cf. id. Fam. 3, 6, 4: lenta fori pugnatus harena, Juv. 16, 47; cf. vv. sq. — **P**oet. transf.: indicque forum et patribus dat jura vocatis, Verg. A. 5, 758: civitates, quae in id forum convenerant, to that court-district, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 15, § 38: extra suum forum vadimonium promittere, beyond his district, id. ib. 2, 3, 15, § 38. — **P**rov.: egomet video rem vorti in meo foro, is pending in my own court, affects me nearly, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 10: in alieno foro litigare, i. e. not to know what to do, which way to turn, Mart. 12 praef. — Of the transaction of business in the forum: haec fides atque haec ratio pecuniarum, quae Romae, quae in foro versaris, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: quousque negotiaber? annos jam triginta in foro versaris, id. Fl. 29, 70: sublata erat de foro fides, id. Agr. 2, 3 fin.: nisi, etc. . . nos hunc Postumum jam pridem in foro non haberemus, i. e. he would have been a bankrupt long ago, id. Rab. Post. 15, 41: cedere foro, to quit the market, i. e. to become bankrupt, Sen. Ben. 4, 39; Dig. 16, 3, 7, § 2; Juv. 11, 50; cf. Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 16. Justice was administered in Rome not only in the forum Romanum, but also, in the times of the emperors, in the forum (Julii) Caesaris (erected by Julius Caesar, Suet. Caes. 26; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 103; 16, 44, 86, § 236) and in the forum Augusti (erected by the Emperor Augustus, Suet. Aug. 29, and adorned with a fine ivory statue of Apollo, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 183; Ov. F. 5, 552; id. Tr. 3, 1, 27); called simply forum, Juv. 1, 128 (where Apollo is called juris peritus, in allusion to the judicial proceedings held here); hence, circumscriptions, furta, fraudes, quibus trina non sufficit foro, Sen. de Ira, 2, 9, 1; so, quae (verba) trino juvenis foro tonabas, Stat. S. 4, 9, 15; and: erit in triplici par mihi nemo foro, Mart. 3, 38, 4: vacuo clausaque sonant fora sola theatro, Juv. 6, 68. — **C.** *Nom. propr.* **Forum**, a name of many market and assize towns, nine of which, in Etruria, are named, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116. The most celebrated are, **1. Forum Aeni**, a town in Gallia Transpadana, now Ferrara, Tac. H. 3, 6. — **2. Forum Appii**, a market-town in Latium, on the Via Appia, near Tres Tavernae, now Foro Appio, Cic. Att. 2, 10; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64; Hor. S. 1, 5, 3; Inscr. Orell. 780 al. — **3. Forum Aurelium**, a small city near Rome, on the Via Aurelia, now Montalto, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24. — **4. Forum Cornelianum**, a town in Gallia Cispadana, now Imola, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 2. — Hence, **Forocorneliensis**, e. adj.: ager, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 120. — **5. Forum Gallorum**, a town in Gallia Cispadana, between Mutina and Bononia, now Castel Franco, Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 2. — **6. Forum Julii**, a town in Gallia Narbonensis, a colony of the eighth legion, now Frejus, Mel. 2, 5, 3; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 8; 10, 17, 1; Tac. H. 3, 43. — Deriv.: **Forojulien-sis**, e. adj., of or belonging to Forum Julii, Forojulian: colonia, i. e. Forum Julii, Tac. H. 2, 14; 3, 43. — In plur.: **Forojulien-ses**, inhabitants of Forum Julii, Forojulians, Tac. Agr. 4. — **7. Forum Viconii**, 24 miles from Forum Julii, in the Pyrenees, now, acc. to some, Le Canet; acc. to others, Luc. Cic. Fam. 10, 17, 1; 10, 34, 1; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36.

1. fórus, i. m. (also **fórum**, i. n., and **fori**, órum, m.) [kindred with forum, foras, foris, from fero; what leads out of doors; hence], a gangway in a ship. **I.** Lit.: multa foro ponit et aega longa replet, Enn. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 2: illum nautis forum, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 206, 17: cum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursant,

Cic. de Sen. 6, 17: (Charon), laxat foros, Verg. A. 6, 412. — *Neutr.* form: fora, Cn. Gell. ap. Charis. p. 55 P. — **II.** Transf. **A.** A row of seats in the Circus: loca divisa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque facerent: fori appellati, Liv. 1, 35, 8: foros in Circo faciendos, id. 1, 56, 2; 45, 1, 7; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. forum, p. 84 Müll. (v. the passage under forum init.). — **B.** A passage, alley or walk around a bed in a garden: angustosque foros adverso limite ducens, Col. 10, 92. — **C.** A cell of bees: complebuntque foros et floribus horrea textent, Verg. G. 4, 250. — **D.** A gaming-board, dice-board: forum aleatorium calfecimus, August. ap. Suet. Aug. 71.

2. fórus, i. for forum, v. 1. forum init. **Fosi**, órum, m., a Germanic tribe, a branch of the Cherusicans, near the modern Celle, Tac. G. 36.

fossa, ae, f. [fodio, i. e. fossa terra], a ditch, trench, fosse (syn.: fovea, scrobs, fossio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: salso suffudit gurgite fossas, Lucr. 5, 482: fodere fossam, Liv. 3, 26, 9: ut unus aditus maximo aggere obiecto fossa cingeretur vastissima, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: (oppidum) vallo et fossa circumdedit, id. Fam. 15, 4, 10: pomarium circummunire fossa praecipit, Col. 5, 10, 1: circumdare moenia vallo atque fossa, Sall. J. 23, 1; and, in a different construction: circumdare fossam latam cubiculari lecto, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: vallo fossaque munire, Caes. B. G. 2, 5 fin.; cf.: Rheni fossam immanissimis gentibus obijcere et opponere, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: fossa et vallo aliquem septum tenere, id. Att. 9, 12, 3: fossam pedum XX. directis lateribus duxit, Caes. B. G. 7, 72, 1; so, fossam ducere, id. ib. 7, 73, 2: transversam fossam obducere, id. ib. 2, 8, 3: praeducere, id. B. C. 1, 27, 3: institutae fossae, id. ib. 3, 46, 5: ut flumen nullam in partem depressis fossis derivari posset, sunk deeper, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40, 3: deprimere fossam, id. ib. 8, 9, 3; cf. Tac. A. 15, 42; 1, 65; Ov. F. 4, 821: cruor in fossam confusus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 28. — **B.** In partic. **1.** A gutter, waterway, = colliciae, Verg. G. 1, 326; 1, 372. — **2.** A furrow drawn to mark foundations, etc.: ipse humili designat moenia fossa, Verg. A. 7, 157; Ov. F. 4, 839; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 143. — **3.** A grave (late Lat.): FILETIVS VSQ.VE AT FORSA (ad fossam), Inscr. Orell. 4794, v. fossor. — **4.** In mal. part.: pudenda muliebria, Auct. Priap. 84; cf. inter Socraticos notissima fossa cinaedus, Juv. 2, 10. — **5. Fossa Drusiāna**, v. Drusus. — **II.** Trop., a boundary: alicui fossam determinare, Tert. adv. Haer. 10.

fossātum, i. n., and **fossātus**, i. m., v. fossor.

fossicius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [fossus, from fodio], dug out, dug up from the ground: creta, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 8: sal, id. ib.: harena, Plin. 36, 23, 54, § 175; Pall. 1, 10. Cf. the foll. art.

fossilis, e, adj. [id.], dug out, dug up, fossil: sal, Varr. 2, 11, 6: harena, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 192: ebur, id. 36, 18, 29, § 134: fumen, Amm. 24, 6.

fossio, ónis, f. [fodio], a digging (rare but class.): recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25; Col. 11, 2, 41; Plin. 17, 26, 39, § 247. — In plur.: quid fossiones agri repastinationesque proferam? Cic. de Sen. 15, 53. — **II.** Transf., a ditch, Vitruv. 8, 1, 5.

fossitius, a, um, v. fossicius.

fosso, ávi, átum, i. v. freq. a. [fodio], to dig, pierce (ante- and post-class.): corpora telis, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 100 (Ann. v. 569 ed. Vahl). — Hence, **1. fossātum**, i. n., a ditch, fosse, Pall. Sept. 13; Capitol. Gord. 28; Veg. Mil. 4, 16. — **2. fossātus**, i. m., a boundary, Auct. Rei Agr. p. 254 and 267 Goes.

fossor, óris, m. [id.], a digger, delver, ditcher. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et labefacta moens robustus jugera fossor, Verg. G. 2, 264: squallidus in magna compede fossor, Juv. 11, 80; Hor. C. 3, 18, 15; Mart. 7, 71, 4; Col. 11, 2, 38: ceu septa novus jam moenia laxet Fossor, i. e. a miner, sapper, Stat. Th. 2, 419. — **B.** In partic. **1.** A miner, workman in a mine, Vitruv. 7, 8, 1; Calp. Ecl. 4, 118 (cf. auri-

fossor).—**2**. In late Lat., *a grave-digger*. Inscr. Orell. 4925 al.; cf. fossa, I. B. 3.—**3**. In mal. part., *a fornicator*, Aus. Ep. 49; cf. fossa, I. B. 4.—**II**. Transf., in gen., in a contemptuous signif., *a common laborer, a clown*, Cat. 22, 10: cum sis cetera fossor, Pers. 5, 122.

fossorius, a, um [fodio], *adapted to digging, fit for delving*: pars (securis), Isid. 19, 19, 11.—As subst.: **fossoria**, ae, f., *digging* (as an occupation), Firm. Math. 2, 10 init.

fossula, ae, f. dim. [fossa], *a little ditch*, Cato, R. R. 161, 4; Col. 11, 3, 54; 12, 46, 3.

fossura, ae, f. [fodio], *a digging* (post-Aug., whereas fossio is quite class.). **I**. Lit.: plana fossura, Col. 4, 14, 2; Pall. 10, 14, 2.—In plur.: complanata juga fossuris montium, Suet. Calig. 37: puteorum, Vitr. 5, 9, 8; Col. 4, 28, 2.—**II**. Transf., *a pit*: summa fossura operiatur arundinibus, Vitr. 8, 1, 4.

fossus, a, um, *Part.*, from fodio.

† **fostia**, v. hostia init.

† **fostis**, v. hostia init.

1. fetus, a, um, *Part.*, from foveo.

2. fetus, ūs, m. [foveo], *a warming, fomenting* (post-Aug., rare except in abl.). **I**. Lit.: Amm. 21, 2, 3: solis, Lact. 1, 12, 7: decoctum eorum coeliacos juvat et potione et fetu, Plin. 23, 1, 10, § 14; 23, 9, 82, § 164: fetus ex aqua calida, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7, 97.—In plur., Mart. Cap. 1, § 35: blandis, Prud. Ham. 304.—**II**. Trop.: queis gloria fotibus aucta Sic cluat, Prud. cont. Symm. 2, 584.

fovea, ae, f. [kindred with favissae], *a small pit*, esp. for taking wild beasts, *a pitfall* (syn.: scrobes, specus: fossa, etc.). **I**. Lit.: **A**. In gen.: (humor) ut in foveam fluat, Lucr. 2, 475: (cadavera) Donec humo tegere ac foveis abscondere discunt, Verg. G. 3, 558.—Transf.: genitales feminae, i. e. the womb, Tert. Anim. 19.—**B**. In part., *a pitfall, pit* (class.): tetra belua, quae quoniam in foveam incidit, etc., Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12; Lucr. 5, 1250; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 50; id. A. P. 459: anates in foveas delapsae, Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 112.—**II**. Trop., *a snare* (Plautin.): ita decipimus fovea leonem Lycum, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 59; id. Pers. 4, 4, 45; cf.: ex iisdem foveis emergentes, conspiracy, Amm. 14, 9, 1.

fovela, ae, f. [foveo], *a comforting, refreshment* (post-class.): incorporealis est immunitas a poena et a fovea, Tert. Anim. 7.

foveo, fovi, fōtum, 2, v. a. [Corss. assumes a root bhag-, to be hot; Gr. φάγειν, to roast; O. H. Germ. bachan; Germ. backen; Engl. bake; hence, fovere, fove for fove-re; favilla for fag-villa; and to this refers: fovere, faustus, etc., Ausspr. 1, 142; 2, 1004; but cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 188, and v. faveo], *to warm, keep warm* (class.; esp. freq. in the transf. and trop. signif.; syn.: calefacio: faveo, studeo, adjuvo, etc.). **I**. Lit.: nisi sol sua pro parte foveat tributique calorem, Lucr. 1, 807; cf. id. 1, 1033: ut et pennis (pulsos) foveant, ne frigore laedantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129; cf.: pulli a matribus exclusi fotique, id. ib. 2, 48, 124: fetus rigentes apprimendo pectori, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 127: laridum atque epulas foveri foveis ferventibus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 67: quos sancta foveit ille manu, bene vivitis ignes, i. e. keeps up, Ov. F. 3, 427; for which, in a different construction: foveat ignibus aras, id. M. 7, 427: nomen in marmore lectum Perfidit lacrimis et aperto pectore foveit, warmed the name with her naked breast, id. ib. 2, 339.—**II**. Transf., *to cherish, foster* anything. **A**. Physically. So of diseased parts of the body, *to foment* (whether with warm or cold remedies): dumque manet corpus, corpus refoventque foveantque, Ov. M. 8, 536: nares exulceratas fovere oportet vapore aquae calidae, Cels. 6, 8: multa aqua prius calida, post egelida fovendum os caputque, id. 4, 2, 4: genua calido aceto, Col. 6, 12, 4: nervos cortice et foliis in vino decoctis, Plin. 24, 9, 37, § 58; 32, 9, 34, § 106: cutem lacte asinino, id. 28, 12, 50, § 183: os quoque multa frigida aqua fovendum est, Cels. 1, 5; 1, 3 init.: cutem frigida et ante et postea, Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 184: vulnus lymphā, Verg. A. 12, 420.—Poet., in gen. (a favorite word with Vergil): interdum gremio foveat inscia Dido (pue-

rum), cherishes, holds in her lap, Verg. A. 1, 718: germanam sinu, id. ib. 4, 686: cunctantem lacertis amplexu molli, i. e. to embrace, enfold, id. ib. 8, 388: animas et olentia Medi ora foveat, id. G. 2, 135: ipse aeger, anhelans Colla foveit, i. e. leans against the tree, id. A. 10, 838: castra fovere, to remain in the camp (the figure being that of a bird brooding over its nest), id. ib. 9, 57: (coluber) fovit humum, id. G. 3, 420; and transf. to a period of time: nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere, Regnorum immemores, sit the winter through, pass the winter, id. A. 4, 193.—**B**. Mentally, *to cherish, caress, love, favor, support, assist, encourage*: scribis de Caesaris summo in nos amore. Hunc et tu fovebis et nos quibuscumque poterimus rebus augebimus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9; cf.: inimicum meum sic fovebant, etc., id. Fam. 1, 9, 10: Vettienum, ut scribis, et Faberium foveo, id. Att. 15, 13, 3: et eo puto per Pomponium fovendum tibi esse Hortensium, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8; cf. also Quint. 1, 2, 16: (duo duces) pugnautes hortabantur et prope certa fovebant spe, encouraged, animated, Liv. 38, 6, 5: tribuni plebis in cooptandis collegis patrum voluntatem foverunt, id. 3, 65, 1; cf.: res alicujus, id. 24, 36, 9; 26, 36, 6: spem potentioris, id. 40, 5, 5: rex staturat utram foveret partem, id. 42, 29, 11; cf. id. 5, 3, 9: consilia alicujus, Tac. H. 1, 46: spectator populus hos, rursus illos clamore et plausu fovebat, id. ib. 3, 83: tu mihi gubernacula rei publicae petas fovendis hominum sensibus et deleniendis animis et adhibendis voluptatibus? by pampering, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: partes alicujus, Tac. H. 1, 8; 1, 14: adolescentiam alicujus exhortationibus, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 1; cf.: ut propria naturae bona doctrina foverent, Quint. 2, 8, 3: ingenia et artes, Suet. Vesp. 18: quam magis in pectore meo foveo, quas meus filius turbas turbet, i. e. dwell upon, think over, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 1: vota animo, Ov. M. 7, 633: spem, Mart. 9, 49, 4: nequiquam eos perditam spem fovere, Liv. 22, 53, 4; cf. Tac. H. 1, 62; Val. Max. 6 praef. § 9; cf. conversely: ut spes vos foveat, huc sustinet vos, Just. Inst. proem. 7: hoc regnum dea gentibus esse, jam tum tenditque foveatque, cherishes, Verg. A. 1, 18: dum illud tractabam, de quo antea scripsi ad te, quasi fovebam dolores meos (the fig. being taken from the fomenting of diseased parts of the body; v. above, II. A.), Cic. Att. 12, 18, 1: pantomimos fovebat effusus, Plin. Ep. 1, 27, 4.

† **Fovii** qui nunc Favii dicuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87 Müll. N. cr.

† **fracebunt** displicebunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 90 Müll. N. cr.; cf.: FRACEBUNT sordebunt, displicebunt, dictum a fracidibus, qui sunt sordiditiae sterquilini, Placid. p. 463.

fraces, um (sing. form FRAX; v. the foll.), m. [kindr. with FRAG, frango; cf. frageosus; lit., broken bits, fragments; hence], *grounds or dregs of oil*: FRAX τρυγία γάρον; fraces ἐλαίου τρυγία ὑπόστασις ἐλαίου; frace ἐξίστασθαι; fracidus ἐπέρωπος, Gloss. Philox.: oleum quam diutissime in amurca et in fracidibus erit, tam deterrimum erit, Cato, R. R. 64 fin.; 66 fin.; Col. 6, 13, 3; Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 21 sq. al.; Vitr. 7, 1; Grac. Cyneg. 474.

fracesco, fraciū, 3, v. inch. n. [FRACEO; v. fraces and fraceo], *to become soft or mellow, to rot, spoil*: olea lecta si nimium diu fuit in acervis, calore fracescit, et oleum foetidum fit, Varr. R. R. 55, 5 sq.; so, oleum, becomes rancid, Col. 1, 6, 18: (terram cretosam) sinito quatriduum fracescat; ubi bene fracerit, rutro concidito, to become soft, tractable, Cato, R. R. 128.

* **fracidus**, a, um, adj. [FRACEO; whence fracesco and fraces], *soft, mellow*: ut fracidia sit (olea), Cato, R. R. 64, 1.

* **fractaria**, ae, f. (sc. machina) [frango], *a machine for crushing flint-stones*: caedunt (silices) fractariis CL libras ferri habentibus, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 71; v. Sillig. ad h. l.

fractio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a breaking, breaking in pieces* (eccl. Lat.): panis, Hier. Ep. 108, 8; Aug. Cons. Evang. 4, 25; Vulg. Luc. 24, 35.

fractor, ōris, m. [id.], *a breaker, breaker in pieces* (post-class.): ferularum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

fractura, ae, f. [frango], *a breach, fracture, cleft*: ad luxum aut ad fracturam alliga, Cato, R. R. 160: quo propior fractura capiti (ossis) vel superiori vel inferiori est, eo peior est, Cels. 8, 10.—In plur., Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 137; 31, 11, 47, § 126 (but id. 33, 4, 21, § 71, the correct read. is fracturis; v. fractaria).

fractus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from frango.

fraeno, fraenum, etc., v. fren-.

fraga, ōrum, n. [root Sanscr. dhraj-, breathe; prop., the fragrant berry; hence, Fr. fraise], *strawberries*: Fragaria vesca, Linn.; Verg. E. 3, 92; Ov. M. 1, 104; Plin. 15, 24, 28, § 98; Sen. Hippol. 516.—* **II**. In sing.: **fragum**, i, n., *a strawberry-plant*, also called comaron, App. Herb. 37.

frāgesco, ēre, v. inch. n. [FRAG, frango], *to become broken; trop., to be conquered, subdued*, Att. ap. Non. 111, 1 sq. (Trag. Rel. v. 26, 338 Rib.).

fragilis, e, adj. [id.], *easily broken, brittle, fragile* (class.; esp. freq. in the transf. signif.; cf.: caducus, fluxus). **I**. Lit.: cadi, Ov. M. 12, 243: coryli (with tiliae molles), id. ib. 10, 93: rami, Verg. E. 8, 40: myrtus, Hor. C. 3, 23, 16: ratis, id. ib. 1, 3, 10; cf. phaselus, id. ib. 3, 2, 28: aes malis, Plin. 34, 8, 20, § 94; cf.: saccharon dentibus, id. 12, 8, 17, § 32: crystalli centrum, id. 37, 2, 10, § 28: caput icibus parvis, Gell. 6, 1, 11: tenuior fragiliorque penna scarabaeorum, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 97: ut fragilis glacies interit ira mora, Ov. A. A. 1, 347.—Poet.: aquae, i. e. ice, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 26: fragiles sonitus chartarum, i. e. crackling, Lucr. 6, 112: lauri, Verg. E. 8, 82: pollicibus fragiles increpue manus, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 12; cf. fragor.—**II**. Transf., in gen., *weak, perishable, frail* (physically or mentally): fragile corpus animus sempiternus movet, Cic. Rep. 6, 24 fin.; in fragili corpore odiosa omnis offensio est, id. Sen. 18, 65; cf.: (corpora) fragili natura praedita, Lucr. 1, 581; and absol.: fragili quarens illidere dentem, Offendit solido, Hor. S. 2, 1, 77: fragilissimus alvus, Att. ap. Non. 193, 26.—Of an effeminate man: Julius et fragilis Pediatia (sarcastically in the fem. gen. instead of Pediatius), qs. the delicate Miss Pediatius, Hor. S. 1, 8, 39: quis enim confidit, sibi semper id stabile et firmum permansurum, quod fragile et caducum sit? Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 86: res humanae fragiles caducaeque sunt, id. Lael. 27, 102; id. Leg. 1, 8, 24; cf.: divitiarum et formae gloria fluxa atque fragilis est, Sall. C. 1, 4: fortuna populi, Cic. Rep. 2, 28 fin.: nec aliud est aequo fragile in homine (quam memoria), Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 90: nulla vita fragilior (quam homini), id. 7 praef. § 5; cf.: (hominum) aevum omne et breve et fragile est, Plin. Pan. 78, 2: haud aevi fragilis sonipes, Sil. 3, 386: anni fragiles et inertior aetas, the frail years (of age), Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 3.—Adv. does not occur.

fragilitas, atis, f. [fragilis], *brittleness, fragility*. **I**. Lit.: tus probatur candore, amplitudine, fragilitate, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 65: tenuiora ferramenta oleo restringi mos est, ne aqua in fragilitatem durentur, id. 34, 14, 41, § 146.—**II**. Transf. (acc. to fragilis, II.), *weakness, frailness, frailty*: humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: mortalitatis, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 2: naturae communis, Auct. Or. pro Marcello, 7, 22: fidei humanae, App. M. 9, p. 225.

* **fragium**, ii, n. [FRAG, frango], *a fracture of a part of the body* (for fractura): crurum, App. M. 9, p. 225, 35.

fraglo, v. fragro init.

fragmen, inis, n. [FRAG, frango]. * **I**. *A fracture*: percussit subito deceptum fragmine pectus, Val. Fl. 3, 477.—**II**. Mostly in plur.: fragmina, um, *pieces broken off, fragments, ruins, wreck* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. fragmenta). (a) Plur.: silvarum, Lucr. 1, 284; 5, 1284: remorum, Verg. A. 10, 306: mucronis, id. ib. 12, 741: navigii, Ov. M. 11, 661; cf. ratis, id. ib. 14, 563: adiacebant fragmina telorum equorumque artus, Tac. A. 1, 61: subselliorum, Suet. Ner. 26: panis, crumbs, id. Claud. 18: favorum, quae in sacco remanserunt, Col. 9, 15 fin.—Absol. of bits of wood, chips: taedas et fragmina poni Imperat, Ov. M. 8,

459.—(β) *Sing.*: Ilioneus saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis Lucoetium sternit, *fragment of a mountain, piece of rock*, Verg. A. 9, 569; 10, 698; Vulg. Judic. 9, 53 al.

fragmentum, i, n. [FRAG, frango], a piece broken off, a piece, remnant, fragment (class.; mostly in plur.; cf.: frustum, segmentum). (α) *Plur.*: inermem atque imparatum tribunum alii gladiis adiungunt, alii fragmentis septorum et fustibus, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: tegularum, Liv. 34, 39, 11: ramorum, id. 23, 24, 10; for which ramea, Verg. G. 4, 304: avulsarum tabularum remorumque, Curt. 9, 9: crystalli, Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 29: panis, crumbs, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 25.—Poet.: Emathiae ruinae, i. e. the remains of the army, Lucr. 9, 33.—(β) *Sing.*: fragmentum lapidis, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 82.

frāgor, ōris, m. [id.], a breaking, breaking to pieces. **I.** Lit. (very rare): pausam stare fragori, to fragility, Lucr. 1, 747: so, id. 5, 109; 317.—**II.** Transf., a crashing (as when something is broken to pieces), a crash, noise, din (the usual signif. of the word; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: sonus, sonori): ut crebram silvam cum flamina Cauri Perfiliant, dant scintillam frondes ramique fragorem, Lucr. 6, 136: sternitur nemus, et propulsa fragorem silva dat, Ov. M. 8, 340: fragor tectorum, quae diruebantur, Liv. 1, 29, 4: ruentium tectorum, Quint. 8, 3, 68: venti procella dat fragorem, Lucr. 6, 129: multus geli, id. 6, 156: pelagi, Verg. A. 1, 154; cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 17: subitoque fragore intonuit laevum, Verg. A. 2, 692; 9, 541; cf. 8, 527; cf.: quem (Periclea) fulminibus et caelesti fragori comparant comici, Quint. 12, 10, 24: Nilus praecipitans se fragore auditum accolis aufert, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 181: sublimitas profecto et magnificentia et nitor et auctoritas expressit illum fragorem, those thunders of applause, Quint. 8, 3, 3: exornatio significandae rei causa, sic: Postquam iste in rem publicam fecit impetum, fragor civitatis imprimis est auditus. Hoc genere raro utendum est, ne novi verbi assiduitas odium pariat, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42: terra continens adventus hostium non modo expectatos, sed etiam repentinos multis indicis et quasi fragore quodam et sonitu ipso ante denuntiat, Cic. Rep. 2, 3 Mos.—Poet. for report, rumor, Val. Fl. 1, 753.

frāgose, adv., v. fragosus fin.
frāgosus, a, um, adj. [fragor]. **I.** (Acc. to fragor, I.) Apt to be broken, fragile (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: fragosa putri corpore, Lucr. 2, 860.—**2.** Transf., rough, uneven: silvis horrentia saxa fragosis, Ov. M. 4, 778: mons, Grat. Cynege. 527.—**B.** Trop., of speech, uneven, unequal: fragosa atque interrupta oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 7: aures fragosis offenduntur, id. 9, 4, 116: versus, Diom. p. 499 P.—**II.** (Acc. to fragor, II.) Crashing, rushing, roaring (poet.): medioque fragosus dat sonitum saxis et torto vertice torrens, Verg. A. 7, 566: vada, Val. Fl. 2, 622: arx Maleae, id. 4, 261: lux, a rattling gleam (lightning), id. 2, 198: murmura leonum, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 337: naves, Amm. 14, 6, 25.—Hence, *adv.: frāgose (acc. to II.), with a crashing: (securus ligno laticis) respuuntur et fragosius sidunt, aegrius revelluntur, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 47.

frāgrans, antis, Part. and P. a., v. fragro.

frāgranter, adv., v. fragro, P. a. fin.

frāgrantia, ae, f. [fragro], scent, odor, fragrance (post-class.; cf.: odor, nidor, suffimen): unguentorum, Val. Max. 9, 1, 1 ext.: vestimentorum, Vulg. Gen. 27, 27.—Trop.: bonorum morum, Ambros. in Luc. 6, § 15.

frāgro (collat. form fraglo, Dracont. Carm. 10, 287), āvi, 1, v. n. [Sanscr. dhraj-, breathe, etc.; hence frāga; cf. flare, to blow], to emit a smell, to smell (of both good and bad odors), to emit fragrance, to reek (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in the part. pres.). **I.** Of a pleasant odor. (α) In the verb. finit.: quod semper casiaque cinnaeque: Fragaras, Mart. 6, 55, 3: fragravat ore, quod rosarium Paesti, id. 5, 37, 9: et multa fragrat testa senibus autumnis, id. 3, 58, 7: gemma vinum fragrat, Sol. 37 fin.—(β) In the part. pres.: redolentique thymo fragrantia mella, Verg. G. 4,

169; id. A. 1, 436: cubile sertis ac Syrio olivo, Cat. 6, 8: domus Assyrio odore, id. 68, 144: adolescentulus unguento, Suet. Vesp. 8: Venus balsama, App. M. 6, p. 177, 30: amomum, Sil. 15, 117.—**II.** Of an unpleasant smell: fragrat acerbis odor, Val. Fl. 4, 493: ne gravis hesterni fragres, Fescennia, vino, Mart. 1, 88, 1.—Hence, **frāgrans**, antis, P. a., sweet-scented, fragrant: fragrantissimum unguentum, App. M. 10, p. 249, 4: fragrantissimus spiritus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 85.—Adv.: frāgranter, fragrantly: crocum Ciliciae spirat fragrantius, Sol. 38, § 6.

frāgum, i, v. fraga.

†† **frāmea**, ae, f. [an old Germ. word].

I. A spear, javelin, used by the ancient Germans: hastas vel ipsorum vocabulo frameas gerunt angusto et brevi ferro, sed ita acri et ad usum habili, ut eodem telo, proit ratio poscit, vel comminus vel eminus pugnent, Tac. G. 6; 11; 14; 18; 24; Gell. 10, 25, 2: Martius, Juv. 13, 79.—**II.** In late Lat., a sword, Aug. Ep. 120, 16; Vulg. Psal. 16, 13.

Franci, ōrum, m., the Franks, a Germanic confederacy on the Rhine, Claud. I. Laud. Stil. 189; 227; II. Laud. Stil. 243; Vop. Procul. 13 al.—In sing. collect.: ante pedes humili Franco tristique Suevo Perfruo, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 394.—**II.** Derivv.

A. Francia, ae, f., the region inhabited by the Franks, Franconia, Aus. Idyll. 8, 29; 10, 434; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 237.—**B. Francus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Franks, Frank: lingua, Hier. Vit. Hilar. 22.—**C. Franciscus**, i, m., a surname of the emperor Probus, on account of his victories over the Franks, Vop. Prob. 11.

Franciscus, a, um, adj., Venant. 9, Carm. 48.

frango, frēgi, fractum, 3, v. a. [root in Gr. *FPAL*, *ρήγνμι*, *ρήγμα*, *ρύγαλεος*; Goth. *Brikan*; Irish *brisim*; Germ. *brechen*; Engl. *break*; but cf. Fick, Vergl. Wörterb. p. 182, and v. the letter F], to break, break in pieces, dash to pieces, shiver, break in two (cf.: rumpo, diffringo). **I.** Lit.: hastas frangit quatuor, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 435 ed. Vahl.); cf.: aes sonit, franguntur hastae, id. Fragu. ap. Non. 504, 33 (Trag. v. 213 ed. Vahl.): fraxinus frangitur atque abies consternitur alta, is broken, felled, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 195 ed. Vahl.): simulacra, Lucr. 6, 419: milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo: ergo alter alterius ubicumque nactus est ova, frangit, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: anulus aureus fractus et comminatus est, id. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 56: compluribus navibus fractis, dashed to pieces, Caes. B. G. 4, 29, 3: naves, Hor. A. P. 20: naves is fregit apud Andrum insulam, Ter. And. 1, 3, 17; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 44, 57: domus fracta conjectu lapidum, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 2: janna frangatur, latret canis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 128: patinam, id. ib. 2, 8, 72: lagenam, id. ib. 81: crystallina, Mart. 14, 111: aulus in caput, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 21: corpora ad saxum, Verg. A. 3, 625: vindices rerum capitalium laqueo gulam fregere, broke his neck, strangled him, Sall. C. 55, 5: cervices civium Romanorum in carcere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57, § 147; id. Vat. 11, 26: senile guttur parentis impiā manu, Hor. Epod. 3, 2: cerebrum, Verg. A. 5, 413: brachium, Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 253; cf. coxam, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5: crus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 59: crura, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 27; Suet. Aug. 67; id. Tib. 44; Vulg. Johan. 19, 31: cornu in arbore, Ov. F. 5, 121: non ego te, tigris ut aspera Gaetulussve leo, frangere persequor, to tear in pieces, Hor. C. 1, 23, 10; cf.: indomitos ut cum Massyla per arva Armenti reges magno leo fregit hiatu, etc., Stat. Th. 11, 28; Val. Fl. 2, 458; Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 150: nubes in montem actae non franguntur, sed circumfunduntur, Sen. Q. N. 2, 28, 2.—**B.** Transf., in gen., to break up small, to grind, bruise, crush (freq. since the Aug. per.): glebam bidentibus, Verg. G. 2, 400; glebas, id. ib. 3, 161: fruges robore saxi, Lucr. 1, 882: farrā saxo, Val. Fl. 2, 448: hordeum molis, Plin. 18, 7, 14, § 72: granum dentibus, id. 18, 24, 54, § 196: fabam, id. 19, 3, 15, § 40: glandem (sues), Verg. G. 2, 72: testes homini, Plin. 11, 49, 110, § 263: toros, to press, throw one's self upon, Mart. 2, 59, 3; 4, 8, 6: comam in gradus, to twist, braid,

Quint. 1, 6, 44: mare montis ad ejus Radices frangit fluctus, breaks, Lucr. 6, 695; cf.: quam (fortunam) existimo levem et imbecillam ab animo firmo et gravi tamquam fluctum a saxo frangi oportere, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 6: fluctus (scopulus), Lucr. 6, 266: undam, Ov. F. 4, 282: aquas, Quint. 9, 4, 7: amnem nando, Lucr. 8, 374; cf. Sil. 3, 457; 8, 555: iter, i. e. turn off from it, Stat. Th. 12, 232.

II. Trop., to break down, subdue, weaken, diminish, violate; to soften, move, touch: quem (Viriatum) C. Laelius praetor ita fregit et comminuit ferocitatemque ejus ita repressit, ut, etc., broke down, subdued, Cic. Off. 2, 11 fin.; cf.: fractam illam et debilitatam vim suam, etc., id. Fam. 1, 9, 2: quem series immensa laborum frerit, Ov. H. 9, 6: nationes frangere domareque, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: proeliis calamitatibusque fracti, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 7: victi sumus igitur, aut, si vinci dignitas non potest, fracti certe et abjecti, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 2: te ut ulla res frangat? would break, shake thy resolution, id. Cat. 1, 9, 22; cf.: frangi metu, cupiditate, id. Off. 1, 20, 68: fractus ac debilitatus metu, id. de Or. 1, 26, 121: flecti animo atque frangi, id. Sull. 6, 18: frangi animo, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37: dolore, id. Fin. 2, 29, 95: misericordiā, id. Att. 7, 12, 3: pudore, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48 et simil.; cf. also: aliquem auctoritate, id. ib. 1, 21 fin.: aliquem patientiā, id. Brut. 25, 95: quae (vis) summas frangit infirmatque opes, Poet. ap. Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 28: debilitatur ac frangitur eloquentia, Tac. Dial. 39: mollis illa educatio, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes et mentis et corporis frangit, Quint. 1, 2, 6: frangitur vox, id. 11, 3, 20; cf. id. 12, 11, 2: vox Auditor fractos sonitus imitata tubarum, Verg. G. 4, 72: et illa (littera), quae est sexta nostrarum (i. e. F) quoties aliquam consonantem frangit, ut in hoc ipso frangit, multo fit horridior, i. e. weakens, Quint. 12, 10, 29 Spald. (v. the passage in its connection); cf. id. 1, 4, 11: primum divisit ineleganter: duo enim genera quae erant, fecit tria: hoc est non dividere, sed frangere, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 26; cf.: frangas citius quam corrigas, quae in pravum induruerunt, Quint. 1, 3, 12: bellum proeliis frangere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 32: dignitatem, id. Fam. 9, 16, 6: hunc (pedum dolorem) abstinentiā, sanctitate vicit et fregit, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 5: ut eorum cursum delicati minutis passibus frangunt, Quint. 9, 4, 113: animos frangi et debilitari molestia, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 2: ingenium (mala), Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 33: sublimia pectora (Venus et vinum), id. F. 1, 301: ego unus contudi et fregi exsultantis praedonis audaciam, Cic. Phil. 13, 13 fin.; cf. id. Fragu. ap. Non. 301, 8 (id. Rep. 3, 36 ed. Mos.): furorē et petulantiam aliquid, id. Pis. 14, 31: libidines, id. Leg. 3, 13, 31: odium iramque (risus), Quint. 6, 3, 9: impetum cogitationis (membranae), id. 10, 3, 31: consilium aliquid, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 4; cf.: sententiam aliquid, id. ib. 1, 4, 1: foedus, id. Pis. 12, 28; id. Scaur. 42: fidem, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: jura pudicitiae, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 28: mandata, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 19: fas, Grat. Cynege. 451: morantem diem mero (= breviorē reddere), to shorten, Hor. C. 2, 7, 6: vina, i. e. to weaken, dilute, Mart. 14, 103; Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 138: cum frangerem jam ipse me cogeremque illa ferre toleranter, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2: nec animus tantis se laboribus frangeret, neque, etc., id. Arch. 11, 29: ante quam calores aut frigora se frangerent, diminished, abated, Varr. R. R. 2, 18; cf.: Scaevola paulum quiescet, dum se calor frangat, Cic. de Or. 1, 62, 265: fracti aestus et nondum orta frigora, Cels. 7, 7, 4 fin.; cf.: fluctus se frangit, Sen. Med. 392: glacies se frangit, id. Q. N. 4, 5, 4.—Hence, **fractus**, a, um, P. a., weakened, weak, feeble, faint: jamque adeo fracta est aetas effectaque tellus Vix animalia parva creat, Lucr. 2, 1151: quod me audis fractiore esse animo, i. e. more disheartened, less courageous, Cic. Att. 11, 12, 4; cf.: spes amplificandae fortunae fractior, id. Lael. 16, 59: in compositione fractus, powerless, feeble, Quint. 12, 10, 12; cf.: quid est tam fractum, tam minutum, tam in ipsa concinnitate puerile? Cic. Brut. 83, 287; and: corruptum et omnibus vitiis fractum dicendi genus, Quint. 10, 1, 125: corrupta oratio maxime comprehensione obscura, compositione fracta, consistit, id.

8, 3, 57: effeminate et fracta impudicis modis (musicis), id. 1, 10, 31.

frater, tris, m. [Sanscr. bhrātā; Gr. φράτερ, φράταρ, clansman; Goth. brother; Engl. brother], a brother. **I.** Lit.: frater mi, salve, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 58; cf.: mi frater, mi frater, mi frater, tunc id veritus es? etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: amabo te, mi frater, ne, etc., id. ib. 1, 4, 1: L. frater meus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 25: uxores habent inter se communes: et maxime fratres cum fratribus, Caes. B. G. 5, 14, 4; cf.: fratrem a fratre renuntiatum, id. ib. 7, 33, 3: et filius et fratris filius, id. ib. 5, 27, 2: fratris filia, Plin. Ep. 8, 11, 1: fratres gemini, twin-brothers, Cic. Clu. 16, 46; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 41: fratres gemelli, Ov. H. 8, 77; also in the reverse order: gemini fratres, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 90; Liv. 1, 5, 6; Suet. Caes. 10; Verg. A. 7, 670; Ov. H. 17, 250 (and therefore wrongly censured by Quint.: quaedam ordine permutato sunt supervacua, ut fratres gemini: nam si praecesserint gemini, fratres addere non est necesse, Quint. 9, 4, 24).—Also in sing.: To. Hic ejus geminus est frater. Do. Hic cine? To. Ac geminis simus. Do. Di deaeque et te et geminum fratrem exsuscitant, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 49 sq.: venimus fratrem quaesitum geminum germanum meum, my full twin-brother, id. Men. 2, 1, 7; cf.: spes mihi est, vos inventuros fratres germanos duos Geminus, una matrenas et patre uno uno die, id. ib. 5, 9, 43: Cn. Phaenias... frater germanus Q. Titinius, full brother, own brother, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 49, § 128; id. Font. 17, 36: fratres uterini, brothers by the same mother, uterine brothers, Cod. Just. 5, 62, 21: fratribus illa (templa) deis fratres de gente deorum Circa Juturnae composuerunt lacus, the brothers of a race of gods (Tiberius and Drusus), descended from the divine brothers (Castor and Pollux), Ov. F. 1, 707.—Of the giants: fratresque tendentes opaco Pelion imposuisse Olympo, Hor. C. 3, 4, 51: conjurati fratres, Verg. G. 1, 280.—Poet. of dogs: et Thous et Cyprio velox cum fratre Lycisca, Ov. M. 3, 220; Grat. Cynege. 299.

II. Transf. **A.** Like our word brother, as a familiar appellation of friends and lovers. **1.** In gen.: quam copiose laudatur Apronius a Timarchide... Volo, mi frater, fraterculo tuo credas: consorti quidem in lucris atque in furtis, gemino et simillimo nequitia, improbitate, audacia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66, § 155: frater, pater, adde: Ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 54: frater erat Romae consulti rhetor, id. ib. 2, 2, 87: eheu cicatricum et sceleris pudet Fratruncumque, i. e. of dear fellow-citizens, id. C. 1, 35, 34; Juv. 5, 135; cf. Phaedr. 1, 31, 5.—So freq. of civil wars: gaudet perfusi sanguine fratrum, Verg. G. 2, 510: crudeles gaudent in tristi funere fratrum, Lucr. 3, 70.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Of lovers: nisi intercederent mihi inimicitiae cum istius mulieris viro: fratre volui dicere: semper hic erro, Cic. Cael. 13, 32; cf. Tib. 3, 1, 23; Mart. 2, 4, 3; 10, 65, 14 (cf. soror); Petr. 9, 2.—**b.** In publicists' lang., an honorary title given to allies: Aedui, fratres consanguineique saepenumero a senatu appellati, Caes. B. G. 1, 32, 2; 2, 3, 5: non modo hostes, sed etiam fratres nostri Aedui, Cic. Fam. 7, 10 fin.: Aedui fratres nostri pugnant, id. Att. 1, 19, 2 (cf. fraternitas).—**B.** Fratres for brother and sister (as also the Gr. ἀδελφοί): Lucius et Titia fratres emancipati a patre, Dig. 10, 2, 38: tres fratres, Titius, Naevius et Seia, ib. 2, 14, 35: fratrum incestus, amor, Tac. A. 12, 4: INFANTIBUS HILARIONI ET REVOCATAE FRATRIBUS, Inscr. Orell. 4583.—**C.** Like Gr. ἀδελφός, of near kindred. **1.** Frater patruelis, a cousin, a father's brother's son: hic illius frater patruelis et socer T. Torquatus, Cic. Planc. 11, 27; cf.: L. Cicero frater noster, cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, id. Fin. 5, 1, 1; cf. Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 10; for which simply frater, Cic. Clu. 24, 60; id. Att. 1, 5, 1; Cat. 66, 22; Ov. H. 8, 28; id. M. 13, 31; Tac. A. 3, 38; 11, 9; Just. 17, 3; Cic. Post. Red. in Sen. 10, 25.—**2.** Perh. also for levir (cf. the Fr. beaufrère), a brother-in-law, sister's husband: prope attonitus ipso congressu Numida, gratias de fratris filio remisso agit, Liv. 28, 35, 8 (cf. id. 27, 19, 9).—**D.** Fratres Arvalis, a college of priests; v. arvalis.—**E.** Frater Solis et Lunae, the title of the Parthian kings, Amm. 17, 5; 23,

5.—**F.** Of things of a like kind (so, too, the Gr. ἀδελφός; cf. also soror): aspicias illic positos ex ordine fratres (i. e. libros), Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 107; so Mart. 12, 3, 6.—As a proper name: (In Mauretania) montes sunt alti, qui... ob numerum Septem, ob similitudinem Fratres nuncupantur, Mel. 1, 5, 5; Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 18; Sol. 25 (in Ptolemy, Ἐπτά ἀδελφοί; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 459).

* **fraterculo**, āre, v. n. [fraterculus], a word comically formed by Plautus, after the analogy of sororiare, and also used of the breasts, to swell up alike (v. sororio), Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. p. 297 Müll.; cf. also FRATRARE.

fraterculus, i, m. dim. [frater], a little brother. **I.** Lit.: unde fit, ut malum fraterculus esse Gigantis, i. e. of unknown parents, qs. sprung from the earth, Juv. 4, 98.—**II.** Transf. (acc. to frater, II. A.), a familiar appellation given to a friend: quam copiose laudatur Apronius a Timarchide... Volo, mi frater, fraterculo tuo credas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66, § 155.

fraterne, adv., v. fraternus fin.

fraternitas, ātis, f. [fraternus], brotherhood, fraternity (post-Aug. and very rare): fraternitatis vinculum, Lact. 5, 6, 12: Aedui soli Gallorum fraternitatis nomen cum populo Romano usurpant, Tac. A. 11, 25; Vulg. Rom. 12, 10; Quint. Decl. 16, 2 (cf. frater, II. A. fin., and fraternus, II.).

fraternus, a, um, adj. [frater], brotherly, fraternal. **I.** Lit.: sese et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri, Caes. B. G. 1, 20, 3: tametsi in ipso fraterno parricidio nullum scelus praetermissum videtur, tamen, etc. ab hereditate fraterna excludi, Cic. Clu. 11, 31: acerba fata Romanos agunt, Scelusque fraternae necis, of fratricide (committed by Romulus), Hor. Epod. 7, 18; cf.: fraterno primi maduerunt sanguine muri, Luc. 1, 95; so, sanguis, Hor. S. 2, 5, 16: Iyra (because given to Apollo by his brother Mercury), id. C. 1, 21, 12: mores, of Zethus, brother of Amphiion, id. Ep. 1, 18, 43: undae, of Neptune (as brother of Jupiter), Ov. M. 7, 367: invidia, against his brother (shortly before: fratris invidia), Sall. J. 39 fin.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of or belonging to a relative or kinsman: frater erat, fraterna peto, the arms of his cousin Achilles, Ov. M. 13, 31: pectora, Val. Fl. 1, 163: fama, id. ib. 1, 178.—**B.** (Acc. to frater, II. A.) Brotherly, fraternal, i. e. closely allied, friendly: propter amorem in nos fraternum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 10: pro fraterna illa necessitudine, id. Quint. 4, 16: animi, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 4: foedus, id. ib. 1, 3, 35.—**C.** Poet., of animals yoked together: ita tristis arator Maerentem abjungens fraterna morte juvenum, of his companion, Verg. G. 3, 518.—Hence, adv.: **fraterne**.

1. In a brotherly manner: quare facis tu quidem fraterne, quod me hortaris, sed, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2.—**2.** Heartily, affectionately: tibi persuadeas, te a me fraterne amari, Cic. Att. 1, 5 fin.

† **fratilli** villi sordidi in tapetis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 90 Müll.

† **fratrare** (al. † **fratriare**) puerorum mammae dicuntur, cum primum tumescunt, quod velut fratres pares oriuntur: quod etiam in frumento spica facere dicuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 91 Müll.; cf.: † fratrarent, turgent, pubescerent, Placid. p. 463 (cf. fraterculo).

† **1. fratria**, uxor fratris (sister-in-law), Paul. ex Fest. p. 90 Müll.; cf.: fratriae appellantur fratrum inter se uxores, Non. 557, 9; and: fratria, εἰς ἀνδρ., Gloss. Philox.; also called † fratrissa, acc. to Isid. Orig. 9, 7, 17.

† **2. fratria** est Graecum vocabulum partis hominum, ut Neapoli etiam nunc, Varr. L. L. 5, § 85 Müll. (= φαρτρία, a division of the people, answering to the Lat. curia, the third part of a φυλή).

fratricida, ae, m. [frater-caedo], one who murders a brother, a fratricide, Nep. Timol. 1; Cic. pro Domo, 10, 26.

fratricidium, ii, n. [fratricida], the murder of a brother, fratricide (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Monog. 4; Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 14; Salv. de Gub. Dei, 1, p. 25.

† **fratrissa**, ae, v. l. † fratria.

fratruelis, is, m. [frater, analog. with patruelis], a father's brother's son, a cousin

(late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 22, 26; cf.: fratrueles filii materterae sunt, Isid. Orig. 9, 6, 15.

fraudabilis, e, adj. [fraudo], deceiving, fraudulent, Cassiod. Var. 1, 37.

fraudatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a cheating, deceiving, defrauding, deceit, fraud (rare but class.): ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia: hinc fides, illinc fraudatio, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: VT INTER BONOS BENE AGIER OPORTET ET SINE FRAUDATIONE, an old legal formula in Cic. Off. 3, 17, 70: QVI FRAUDATIONIS CAUSA LATITAVIT, Edict. ap. Cic. Quint. 19, 60: QVAE FRAUDATIONIS CAUSA GESTA ERVNT, etc., Edict. in Dig. 42, 8, 1: qui ad eri fraudationem callidum ingenium gerunt, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 9.

fraudator, ōris, m. [id.], a cheat, deceiver, defrauder (rare but class.): creditor Trebellius et homo diruptus dirutusque, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26: fraudatorum et infitiatorum impudentia, id. Fl. 20, 43: beneficiorum, Sen. Ben. 4, 26.

fraudatorius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or relating to cheating or fraud: interdictum, Dig. 46, 3, 96; 36, 1, 67.

fraudatrix, icis, f. [fraudator], she who cheats or defrauds (eccl. Lat.); opp. servatrix, Tert. Res. Carn. 12.

fraudifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [fraus + fero], fraudulent, deceitful: flatus, Cyprian. de Genes. 114.

fraudiger, ēra, ērum, adj. [fraus + gero], cheating, fraudulent (post-class.): loquelae, Tert. Genes. 3.

fraudo (arch. **frudo**), āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic perf. subj.: fraudassis, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 58; in the dep. form: fraussus sit, id. As. 2, 2, 20; cf.: fraus erit, fraudem commiserit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 91 Müll.), v. a. [fraus], to cheat, beguile, defraud one of any thing (class.; syn.: fallo, frustror, circumvenio; inesco, deludo, decipio, etc.). (α) Aliquem aliqua re: cum Caecilius a Vario magna pecunia fraudaretur, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 3; cf.: grano uno fraudare decumanum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 8, § 20: milites praeda, Liv. 2, 42, 1: milites stipendio, Just. 6, 2: aurigarios mercede, Suet. Ner. 5: multos minutis mutationibus, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: quos equidem non fraudaverim debita laude, Quint. 2, 14, 1: nationes sua gloria, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 62: aliquem triumpho, Suet. Calig. 42: legentes iudicio maximi auctoris, Quint. 9, 1, 25: pueros somno (Aurora), Ov. Am. 1, 13, 17: amantem spe, id. M. 14, 715: suppositum, Phaedr. 4, 20, 19: artus seniles animā, Ov. M. 7, 250: (animus) mutila sentit quaedam et quasi decurtata: quibus, tamquam debito fraudetur, offenditur, Cic. Or. 53, 178: nec fraudare suo veteri nomine, id. Fin. 5, 30, 91 (v. Madvig ad h. l.): verba aliqua sui parte, Quint. 11, 3, 52: nomina origine, Ov. M. 7, 654: praeclearum factum memoria, Vell. 2, 92: bellum sanguine, Luc. 2, 305: fraudans se ipse victu suo, Liv. 2, 10 fin.; 5, 47, 10.—(β) Simply aliquem: quod ille unciatim vix de demenso suo, suum defraudans genium, compersit miser, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 10: quis sit, qui socium fraudarit et fefellerit, consideremus, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: VT NE PROPTER TE FIDEMVE TVAM CAPTVS FRAVDATVSE SIEM, an old legal formula in Cic. Off. 3, 17, 70: fidem, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 15: quempiam, Cic. Caecin. 3, 7: creditores, id. Phil. 6, 4, 11: aliquem in hereditaria societate, id. Quint. 24, 76: lucernas (sc. oleo), to deprive of, Hor. S. 1, 6, 124: ipso jure rescindi quod fraudandae legis gratia esset ascriptum, i. e. to violate, Dig. 35, 1, 64.—(γ) With a homogeneous object: metuo in commune, ne quam fraudem fraus siet, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 20.—**II.** Transf., to embezzle a thing from a person, to purloin, steal; to withdraw, to diminish (perh. not in Cic.): hi stipendium equitum fraudabant, Caes. B. C. 3, 59, 3; cf. of the same: fraudata restituit, id. ib. 3, 60 fin.: annonam publicam, Dig. 48, 12, 1: vectigal, Papin. ib. 39, 4, 8: quod ego frudavi, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 11 Ritschl N. cr. (but not in id. Rud. 5, 2, 58, where the correct read. is defraudassis): bellum adversus Turnum propter fraudatas Laviniae nuptias fuit, withdraw, not granted, Just. 43, 1: sic gignitur laudatus ille pallor, saturitate fraudata, diminished, weakened, Plin. 9, 39, 64, § 138.

fraudenter, adv., v. fraudulentus fin.

fraudulentia, ae, f., *deceitfulness, a disposition to defraud*: mentientium, Hilar. ap. Matt. 4, 23; *simulatae mentis*, id. ib. 22, 7; id. Trin. 1, 25; Ambros. Ep. 2, §§ 13, 16; Vulg. Job. 13, 9 (but in Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 7, the correct read. is, *fraudentia*; and id. Mil. 2, 34, the whole verse is spurious; v. Ritschl and Lorenz ad h. l.).

fraudentus, a, um, adj. [fraus], *cheating, deceitful, fraudulent* (class.): eque-rem recalcum ac silonem senem (vidistis), *fraudentum*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 12; Carthaginienses *fraudenti* et mendaces, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95; homo, Auct. Her. 2, 26, 41; Cic. Quint. 18, 56; Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 132; venditiones, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83; malitia, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 7; calliditas, Gell. 7, 18, 10; gestus (with humilis et servilis), Quint. 11, 3, 83.—*Comp.*: tanto *fraudentior* deus vester, qui, etc., Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 28.—*Sup.*: ex bonis pessimi et *fraudentissimi* fiunt, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 38; magice *fraudentissima* artium, Plin. 30, 1, 1, § 1.—*Adv.*:

fraudenter, *deceitfully, fraudulently*: *fraudenter* atque avariter, Cato ap. Non. 510, 21: crudeliter aut *fraudenter* infestare, Col. 1, 8, 18; Vulg. Gen. 27, 35.—*Comp.*: nullum animal *fraudentius* invidere homini tradunt, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 89.

fraudulosus, a, um, adj. [id.], *deceitful, fraudulent* (post-class. and very rare): *contractatio*, Dig. 47, 2, 1.

fraus, fraudis (gen. plur. *fraudium*, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 75; id. Pis. 19, 44; Dig. 9, 2, 23, § 4 al.: *fraudum*, Tac. A. 6, 21; Gell. 14, 2, 6; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 214; archaic form *dat. sing.* *frudi*, Lucr. 6, 187 Lachm.; cf. acc. *frudem*, id. 2, 187; acc. to Cod. Quadrat.; *nom. plur.* *frudes*, Naev. B. Pun. 1, 1), f. [perh. root *dhru-*, bend, injure; Sanscr. *dhru-ti*, deception; cf. Gr. *τρυφή*, wound, *θραύω*, break, and Lat. *frustum*, *frustra*, Corss. Ausspr. 1, 150; Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 223], *a cheating, deceit, imposition, fraud* (class. in *sing.* and *plur.*; syn.: *dolus*, *fallacia*, *calliditas*, etc.). I. Lit.: cum duobus modis, id est aut vi aut fraude fiat injuria, *fraus* quasi vulpeculae, vis leonis videtur: utrumque homini alienissimum, sed *fraus* odio digna majore, Cic. Off. 1, 13 fin.: *nonne* ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum ex fraude, fallaciis, mendacis consistere totus videtur? id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: *fraus* fidem in parvis sibi praestruit, ut, cum operae pretium sit, cum mercede magna fallat, Liv. 28, 42: *hostes* sine fide tempus atque occasionem *fraudis* ac doli quaerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 14, 1: *fraude* ac dolo aggressus est (urbem), Liv. 1, 53, 4: per summam *fraudem* et malitiam, Cic. Quint. 18, 56: in *fraudem* obsequio impelli, id. Lael. 24, 89: metuo in commune, ne quam *fraudem* *fraus* siet, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 20: *fraudis*, *sceleris*, *paricidii*, *perjurii* plenus, id. Rud. 3, 2, 37: Litavici fraude perspecta, Caes. B. G. 7, 40, 6: legi *fraudem* facere, i. e. *circumvenire, evadere*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 9; cf. contra legem facit, qui id facit, quod lex prohibet; in *fraudem* vero legis, qui salvis verbis legis sententiam ejus circumvenit. *Fraus* enim legi fit ubi, quod fieri noluit, fieri autem non vetuit, id fit, etc., Dig. 1, 3, 29 and 30: quod emancipando filium *fraudem* legi fecisset, Liv. 7, 16 fin.: *facio* *fraudem* senatusconsulto, Cic. Att. 4, 12: inventum deverticulum est in fraude earum (legum), gallinaceos quoque pascendi, Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 140: si quid in *fraudem* creditorum factum sit, Dig. 42, 8, 6, § 8 al.: sese dedere sine fraude constituunt, *without deception, honorably*, Caes. B. C. 2, 22, 1: sine fraude Punicum emitte praesidium, Liv. 24, 47, 8 (in another sense under II. C. 2.): *audax* Iapeti genus (Prometheus) *ignem* fraude mala gentibus intulit, Hor. C. 1, 3, 28: aliter enim ad sororis filios quam concordiae fraude pervenire non poterat, by the *deceitful pretence of unanimity*, Just. 24, 2: *bestiae* cibum ad *fraudem* suam positum aspernuntur, Liv. 41, 23.—In *plur.*: exagitabantur omnes ejus *fraudes* atque fallaciae, *deceptions*, Cic. Clu. 36, 101: qui fons est *fraudum*, maleficio- rum, *scelerum* omnium, id. Off. 3, 18, 75: noctem peccatis et *fraudibus* objice nubem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 62: (Europe) scaten- tem Beluis pontum mediasque *fraudes* Palluit *audax*, id. C. 3, 27, 28.

II. Transf. A. Concr., of persons as

a term of reproach, *a cheater, deceiver, a cheat* (ante-class and rare): fur, fugitive, *fraus* populi, *Fraudulente*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 131: gerro, iners, *fraus*, heluo, ganeo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10.—B. In gen.: *a bad action, offence, crime* (class.): otio aptus in *fraudem* incidi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 32 Brix ad loc.: est enim periculum, ne aut neglectis iis (rebus divinis) impia fraude, aut susceptis anili superstitione obligemur, Cic. Div. 1, 4 fin.: si C. Rabirius *fraudem* capitale admittit, quod arma contra L. Saturninum tulit, id. Rab. Perd. 9, 26: scelus *frausque*, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: suscepta *fraus*, id. Pis. 18 fin.: nocituram postmodo te natis *fraudem* committere, Hor. C. 1, 28, 31.—In *plur.*: re publica violanda *fraudes* inexplabiles concipere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 72.—C. In pass. signif., *a being deceived, self-deception, delusion, error, mistake* (class.): is me in hanc illext *fraudem*, Plaut. Mil. 5, 42: imperitos in *fraudem* illicis, Ter. And. 5, 4, 8 Ruhnk.; cf. oculi, supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus... hic in *fraudem* homines impulsi; hic eos, quibus erat ignotus, decepit, fefellit, induxit, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: nos in *fraudem* induimus frustraminis ipsi, Lucr. 4, 417: quemquam pellicere in *fraudem*, id. 5, 1005: jacere in *fraudem*, id. 4, 1206: in *fraudem* deducere, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 4: in *fraudem* incidere, Cic. Att. 11, 16, 1; cf. in *fraudem* in re publica delabi, id. de Or. 3, 60, 226: ne tibi dent in eo flammam corpora *fraudem*, Lucr. 2, 187: ne tibi sit frudi, quod nos inferne videmus, etc., id. 6, 187: quem (Euryalum) jam manus omnis *Fraude* loci et noctis... oppressum rapit, *deception as to, ignorance of*, Verg. A. 9, 397.—2. *Injury, detriment, damage*. (a) Prop., produced by deception or ignorance: aliud *fraus* est, aliud poena; *fraus* enim sine poena esse potest, poena sine fraude esse non potest. Poena est noxae vindicta, *fraus* et ipsa noxa dicitur et quasi poenae quaedam praeparatio, Dig. 50, 16, 131.—(b) *Injury, hurt, harm*, in gen. (in the best prose confined to the phrases, sine fraude and *fraudi* esse; v. infra): tuis nunc cruribus scapulisque *fraudem* capitale hinc creas, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 23: id mihi *fraudem* tulit, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 2: esse alicui *fraudi* aut crimini, *to tend to his injury*, id. Mur. 35, 73; cf. quae res nemini unquam *fraudi* fuit, id. Clu. 33, 91; id. Att. 5, 21, 12; id. Phil. 5, 12, 34; 8, 11, 33; id. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: latum ad populum est, ne C. Servilio *fraudi* esset, quod, etc., Liv. 30, 19, 9 al.: sine fraude, or archaic *se* (sed) *FRAUDE*, *without injury, without damage, without risk* (= sine damno, sine noxa): si PLVS MINVS SECEVERINT SE *FRAUDE* ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 49; v. sine: rex respondit: QVOD SINE *FRAUDE* MEA POPVLQVE ROMANI QVIRITVM FIAT, FACIO, Liv. 1, 24, 5: ceterae multitudini diem statuit, ante quam sine fraude liceret ab armis discedere, Sall. C. 36, 2; cf. Liv. 26, 12, 5; Hor. C. 2, 19, 20; id. C. S. 41: quis deus in *fraudem*, quae dura potentia nostra Egit? Verg. A. 10, 72: jam nosces, ventosa ferat cui gloria *fraudem*, id. ib. 11, 708.

III. **Fraus**, personified, *a deity*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44. In the service of Mercury, as the god of thieves, Mart. Cap. 1, § 51.

fraussus, a, um, v. *fraudo* init.

† **frax**, v. *fraces* init.

† **fraxare**, vigiliam circuire, Paul. ex Fest. p. 91 Müll.

fraxineus, a, um, adj. [l. fraxinus], of ash-wood; *ashen*: sudes, Verg. G. 2, 359: trabes, id. A. 6, 181: frons, Col. 6, 3, 6: hasta, Ov. M. 5, 9; 12, 369.

1. **fraxinus**, i, f., an ash-tree, ash, remarkable for its slenderness: *Fraxinus* excelsior, Linn. I. Lit., Plin. 16, 13, 24, § 62 et saep.; Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 195 ed. Vahl.): *fraxinus* in silvis pulcherrima, Verg. E. 7, 65; id. G. 2, 359; Hor. C. 3, 25, 16; Ov. M. 7, 677 al.—II. Transf., an *ashen spear* or *javelin* (cf. *fraxinea* hasta, v. the prec. art.), Ov. M. 5, 143; 12, 122; 324; Stat. Th. 6, 102.

* 2. **fraxinus**, a, um, adj. [l. fraxinus], of ash-wood, *ashen* (usually *fraxineus*): virga, Ov. H. 11, 76.

Fregellae, arum, f., a very old city of the Volsci, in Latium, on the Liris, made a Roman colony B. C. 328, now Ceperano, Liv.

8, 22; 9, 12; Auct. Her. 4, 15, 22; 4, 27, 37; Sil. 8, 477; 12, 529 al.—Hence, B. A *quarter of Rome inhabited by Fregellans*, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 91 Müll.—II. Derivv.: **Fregellanus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Fregellae*, *Fregellan*: ager, Cic. Fam. 13, 76, 2; Liv. 26, 9: arx, id. 9, 23: vitis, Col. 3, 2, 27: bellum, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: L. Papirius *Fregellanus*, of *Fregellae*, id. Brut. 46, 170.—In *plur.*, subst.: **Fregellani**, arum, m., the inhabitants of *Fregellae*, *Fregellans*, Auct. Her. 4, 9, 13; Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 11; id. Brut. 46, 170; Liv. 27, 10; 26 sq. **Fregēnae**, arum, f., = Φρεγναια, h, a small town of Etruria, near Alsinum, now Maccarese, Plin. 3, 5, 8; Liv. 36, 3, 5; Vell. 1, 14 fin.

fremebundus, a, um, adj. [fremo], making a low roaring, growling, snorting, muttering, murmuring (poet.): tanta moles (Argo), Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: illapsus (elephantorum), Sil. 3, 463: tum vero praeceps (Achilles) curru fremebundus ab alto Desilit, Ov. M. 12, 128.

fremitus, ūs, m. [id.], a dull, roaring sound, a rushing, resounding, murmuring, humming, snorting, loud noise (class.; syn.: crepitus, fremor, strepitus, stridor): omne sonabat Arbustum fremitu silvae frondosae, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 197 ed. Vahl.); cf. imbrum, id. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 12 (Trag. v. 147 ib.): ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: murmurantis maris, id. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: aequoris, Hor. C. 3, 27, 23; cf. perfrut acri Cum fremitu, saevitque minaci murmure pontus, Lucr. 1, 276: terrae, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 35: simul eorum qui cum impedimentis veniebant, clamor fremitusque oriebatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 24, 3; cf. id. ib. 4, 14, 3: ex nocturno fremitu, id. ib. 5, 22, 1: fremitus egentium et motus quidam temerarius Graeculae contionis, Cic. Fl. 10, 23; cf. si displicuit sententia, fremitu aspernantur, Tac. G. 11: dein fremitus increbruit, Liv. 45, 1, 3: nos ab Carthagine fremitum castrorum Romanorum exaudimus, id. 30, 30, 8: plausu fremituque virum Consonat omne nemus, Verg. A. 5, 148: victor plaususque volat fremituque secundo, id. ib. 5, 338; cf. boat caelum fremitu virum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 78: canentium (with sonus et plausus), Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 53: equorum, *neighing*, Caes. B. C. 3, 38, 3; Verg. A. 11, 607; Tac. G. 10; cf. hinnitusque equorum, Liv. 2, 64, 11 fin.: (equus) fremitu patulis ubi naribus edit (corresp. to hinnitus et hinnire), Lucr. 5, 1076: canis, *growling*, Col. 7, 12, 3: leo- num, Val. Fl. 3, 237: tigris, Plin. 8, 18, 25, § 66: inconditus vituli marini, id. 9, 13, 15, § 41: (apum), Verg. G. 4, 216.—In *plur.*: rapidi, Lucr. 5, 1193; so id. 6, 199; 270; 289; 410: fremitus iraeque leonum, Val. Fl. 3, 237: virorum, id. 6, 232: Demosthenes... consuescebat contionum fremitum non expavescere, Quint. 10, 3, 30.

fremo, ūi, itum, 3, v. n. and a [cf. βρέω, βρέω, βροντή]. 1. Neutr., to make a low roaring, to roar, resound, to growl, murmur, rage, snort, howl (class.; syn.: fremo, strideo, strepo, crepo): (ventus ibi) Speluncas inter magnas fremit aut tumultu, Lucr. 6, 581; cf. Verg. A. 1, 56: venti immani turbine, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 25: mare, Val. Fl. 2, 646; cf. Ister tumida aqua, id. 6, 329: montes undaeque, Stat. Th. 12, 654: saxa concita murali tormento, whiz, Verg. A. 12, 922: viae laetitia ludisque plausuque, resound, id. ib. 9, 717: agri festis ululatu, Ov. M. 3, 528: irritata canum cum primum immane Molossam Mollia ricta fremunt, Lucr. 5, 1064: leo ore cruento, Verg. A. 9, 341; Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 48; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll.: equus, *neighs*, Verg. A. 11, 496; 599; Hor. C. 4, 14, 23; id. Epod. 9, 17: lupus ad caulas, Verg. A. 9, 60: tigris, Val. Fl. 2, 260: fremant omnes licet, dicam quod sentio, to mutter, grumble, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 195: cum in basilica Julia... omnia clamoribus fremerent, Quint. 12, 5, 6: omnes magno circum clamore fremebant, Verg. A. 6, 175: cunctique fremebant Caeciliae assensu vario, id. ib. 10, 96: cuncti simul ore fremebant Dardanidae, id. ib. 1, 559; 5, 555: animisque fremens, id. ib. 12, 371; cf. stabat acerba fremens Aeneas, id. ib. 12, 398: patres, erecti gaudio, fremunt, Liv. 6, 6, 17: rumor de tibicine Fremit in theatro, Phaedr.

5, 7, 21. — **II.** *Act.*, to murmur, grumble, growl, rage at or after any thing, to complain loudly. (a) With *acc.*: dixerat haec unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant, Verg. A. 11, 132: arma amens fremit; arma toro tectisque requirit, Saevit amor ferri, id. ib. 7, 460: si plebs fremere imperia coepisset, i. e. to murmur at, Cass. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 56. — (β) With an *object-clause*: jam vero Arrius consulatum sibi ereptum fremit, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 3: Pedum expugnandum ac delendum senatus fremit, Liv. 8, 13, 1: praetorianus miles, non virtute se sed prodicione victum fremebat, Tac. H. 2, 44: (M. Bruti) epistolae frementes, fribulas tribunicias ex auro geri, id. ib. 4, 35; Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 39.

fremor, ōris, m. [fremo], a low roaring, rushing, murmuring (poet. and in post-class. prose for fremitus): arma sonant, fremor oritur, Poët. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 67 Müll.: variusque per ora cucurrit Ausonidum fremor, Verg. A. 11, 297; Arn. 1, 32. — In *plur.*: leonum indignati fremores, App. Flor. p. 358, 4.

frenatio, ōnis, f. [freno], a bridling, subduing: libidinis, August. Cont. Jul. 5, 7, 25.

frenator, ōris, m. [id.], a curber, tamer, controller (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: (sol) ignipedum frenator eorum, Stat. Th. 1, 27. — Poët. transf.: ingentis frenator Sarmatae conti, i. e. a hurler, Val. Fl. 6, 162. — **II.** Trop.: infinitae potestatis domitor ac frenator animus, Plin. Pan. 55, 9.

frendesco, ēre, 3, v. *incho.* [frendo], to begin to gnash with the teeth: crudelitate doloris, Fulg. Serm. 11.

frendo and **frendeo**, frendui, frēsuum and fressum (v. infra), 2 and 3, v. n. and a. [cf. Gr. *χρῆμι-ζω*, to neigh, *χρῶναι*; Germ. *greinen*, grinsen, Fick, Verh. Wörterb. p. 72]. **I.** *Neutr.*, to gnash the teeth (for syn. cf. fremo): ego illum male formidabam, ita frendebat dentibus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 5; id. Truc. 2, 7, 41: Nemeaeus leo frendens efflavit graviter extremum halitum, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: frendens aper, Ov. A. A. 1, 46: et graviter frendens sis facis ora resolvit, Verg. G. 4, 452: tumida frendens Mavortius ira, Ov. M. 8, 437: (Hannibal) frendens gemensque ac vix lacrimis temperans dicitur legatorum verba audisse, Liv. 30, 20, 1: frenduerunt super me dentibus suis, Vulg. Ps. 34, 16. — Poët. transf.: dolor frendens, Sen. Herc. Fur. 693. — With *acc.*: nec, machaera, aures dentes frendere, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 447, 18. — **II.** *Act.* **A.** To crush, bruise, or grind to pieces (as if gnashing the teeth): porci dicuntur nefrendes ab eo, quod nondum fabam frendere possunt, id. est frangere, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 17: saxo fruges frendas, Att. ap. Non. 437, 21 (Rib. Fragm. Trag. v. 478); Pac. ib. (Rib. Fragm. Trag. v. 11): fressi et aqua macerati ervi sextarius, Col. 6, 3, 4: fressa cicera, id. 2, 10, 35: faba fressa, id. 2, 11, 7; 6, 3, 5; for which: faba fressa, Cels. 5, 18, 21. — **B.** To lament over with rage, gnash the teeth at: frendere noctes, misera, quas perpessa sum, Pac. ap. Non. 447, 17 (Rib. Fragm. Trag. v. 10). — With *object-clause*: frendente Alexandro, eripi sibi victoriam e manibus, Curt. 4, 16, 3.

frendor, ōris, m. [frendo], a gnashing (post-class.): dentium in Gehenna, Tert. Res. Carn. 35 fin.; Veg. Vet. 3, 31.

freni (fraeni), ōrum, v. frenum init.

***freniger** (fraen-), gēra, gērum, *adj.* [frenum-gero], bridle-bearing, bridled: ala, i. e. the cavalry, Stat. S. 5, 1, 98.

freno (fraeno), āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic *inf. pres. pass.* frenarier, Prud. Psych. 191), v. a. [frenum], to furnish with a bridle, to bridle (mostly in poets). **I.** Lit.: frenati equi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15, 4: equos, Verg. A. 5, 554; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 13; cf. Liv. 21, 27: ora cervi capistris, Ov. M. 10, 125: colla draconum (Medea), id. ib. 7, 220; cf. dracones, id. Tr. 3, 8, 3: frenato delphine sedens Thetis, id. M. 11, 237; cf.: vecta est frenato pisce Thetis, Tib. 1, 5, 46: frenata acies, i. e. the cavalry (opp. pedestris), Sil. 11, 266. — **II.** Transf., in gen., to bridle, curb, restrain, check (syn.: coerceo, comprimo, etc.). **A.** Prop.: (Aeolus ventos) Imperio premit ac vinclis et carcere frenat, Verg. A. 1, 54: agmina ductor, Sil. 9, 418: cum tristis hiems

glacie cursus frenaret aquarum, Verg. G. 4, 136: alvum frenat brassica, Ser. Samm. 29: tussim medicamine, id. 17. — **B.** Trop., to bridle, curb, check, restrain, govern: frenatam tot malis linguam resolvimus, Plin. Pan. 66, 5: qui eas (voluptates) sua temperantia frenavit ac domuit, Liv. 30, 14, 7: ejus (Clodii) furores, quos nullis jam legibus, nullis iudiciis frenare poteramus, Cic. Mil. 23, 77: spes avidas, Sil. 10, 341: impetum (scribendi), Phaedr. 4, 25, 7: dolores corde, to shut up, Sil. 8, 290: gentes superbas justitia (Dido), Verg. A. 1, 523; cf.: Aemoniam (Pelias), Val. Fl. 1, 22: ne quis temere frenari eos dicere posset, quominus de eo libere querantur, Liv. 26, 29, 7.

Frentani, ōrum, m., a mixed Italian tribe of Samnites and Illyrians who settled in Samnium, on the Adriatic Sea, in the south-eastern part of what is now the Abruzzo Citra, Caes. B. C. 1, 23 fin.; Cic. Clu. 69, 197; Liv. 9, 16; 45 fin.; Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 38. — Sing.: Frentanus, as collect., Sil. 15, 567.

II. Deriv.: **Frentanus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the Frentani: ager, Liv. 27, 43: regio, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103.

frenum or **fraenum**, i, n., and more freq. (cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 567; and v. infra), plur. heterocl. **freni**, ōrum, m., and mostly poet. **frena**, ōrum, n. [root dhar-; Sanscr. dhar-ā-mi, hold, support; Gr. *θρα*, in *θρῶνς*, *θρῶνος*; Lat. *frētus*], a bridle, curb, bit (syn.: lupi, lupata). **I.** Lit. (a) *Plur.*: aurei freni, Curt. 4, 13 med.; so nom. freni, id. 7, 10 fin.; cf. under II.; acc. frena, Verg. A. 4, 135; 5, 818; Ov. M. 15, 519; id. Am. 3, 4, 16: non domito frenos ore momordit equus, Tib. 1, 3, 42; so, frenos: equus, equa, quae frenos recipere solet, Cic. Top. 8, 36; Varr. R. R. 2, 12; Verg. G. 3, 184; Liv. 1, 48, 6; Sen. Tranq. 15 fin. al.: moderari hunc (equum) frenis, Lucr. 5, 1298; so, frenis, id. 5, 1317; Verg. A. 11, 719; 889; 12, 372; Hor. S. 1, 1, 91; Ov. M. 5, 643; Liv. 1, 14 fin.: equum cogere frenos pati, Phaedr. 4, 3, 9: frenos et strata eorum Pelethronium (invenisse), Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202 et saep. — (β) *Sing.*: frenumque (equus) recipit, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 36: non frenum depulit ore, id. ib. 1, 10, 38. — **B.** Prov.: frenum mordere, to take the bit in one's teeth, i. e. to offer opposition, to resist: si frenum momorderis peream, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 23, 2; cf.: sed ut mones, frenum momordi, Cic. ib. 11, 24, 1. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Like our terms bridle and curb, i. q. means of guiding or governing, restraint, check, limit. (a) *Plur.*: rerum freni, the reins of dominion, Sil. 1, 240: freni sunt injecti vobis, Quirites, nullo modo perpetiendi: alligati et constricti estis amaro vinculo servitutis, Val. Max. 2, 9, 5; cf.: freni domitarum gentium, Curt. 7, 10 fin.: ne Lycurgi quidem disciplina tenuit illos in hominibus Graecis frenos, Cic. Rep. 2, 33: ut Isocrates in acerrimo ingenio Theopompi et lenissimo Ephori dixisse traditum est, alteri se calcaria adhibere, alteri frenos, id. Brut. 56, 204: Mutinam illi exsultanti tamquam frenos furoris injectit, id. Phil. 13, 9, 20: date frenos impotenti naturae et indomito animali, give the reins to, allow full scope to, Liv. 34, 2, 13; so, frenos furentibus ira Laxat, Luc. 7, 125: impone felicitati tuae frenos, put on, Curt. 7, 8 fin.: imperii frena tenere sui, Ov. Tr. 2, 42: frena imperii moderari, id. P. 2, 9, 33: capere, id. ib. 4, 13, 27: frena licentiae incipere, Hor. C. 4, 15, 10: pone irae frena modumque, Pone et avaritiae, Juv. 8, 83: subiit leges et frena momordit Ille solutus amor, i. e. submitted to, Stat. S. 1, 2, 28: quod dicebat Isocrates, se calcaribus in Ephoro, contra autem in Theopompo frenis uti solere, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 36; Quint. 2, 8, 11; cf. above the passage Cic. Brut. 56, 204: alter, ut dixit Isocrates in Ephoro et Theopompo, frenis eget, alter calcaribus, id. Att. 6, 1, 12: non solum frenis sed etiam jugo accepto, Liv. 37, 36, 5: animum rege: qui nisi paret, Imperat: hunc frenis, hunc tu compesce catena, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: jam vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, id. S. 2, 7, 74. — (β) *Sing.*: ni frenum accipere et victi parere fatentur, Verg. A. 12, 568: voluptates tenere sub freno, Sen. Ep. 23 med. — **B.** Poët., horse, steed, charger: eques aptus frenis, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 19: portarumque moras frenis assultat et hastis, Stat. Th. 11, 243. — **C.** In

gen. **1.** That which holds things together, a band (post-Aug. and rare): absiliunt pontes tectique tremantis Saxaea frena labant, etc., the stone bands, ties, Stat. Th. 10, 880. — **2.** In anatomy: frenum, the ligament which attaches the inside of the foreskin to the glans, Cels. 7, 25, 2.

frēquens, entis, *adj.* [root *φρακ-*, *φράσσω*, to enclose, make close; Lat. *farcio*, *fartilis*, etc.; cf. Germ. *Berg*, *Burg*], that takes place repeatedly, often, or frequently, often, frequent (class.; syn.: *celeber*, *creber*). **I.** Lit.

A. Of persons, that is often at a place, or that often does a thing, regular, constant, repeated (syn.: *assiduus*, *creber*, *multus*): erat ille Romae frequens, in foro et in ore omnium cotidie versabatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: quibuscum si frequens sunt, id. Off. 2, 13, 46; cf. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 80. — *Comp.*: quod filium frequentiore prope cum illis quam secum cernebat, Liv. 39, 53, 11: Demosthenes frequens fuit Platonis auditor, an assiduus hearer, Cic. Or. 4, 45: nos autem in hoc genere (orationis) frequentes, id. ib. 50, 167: sed in utroque frequentiores sunt poëtae, id. ib. 60, 202; cf. spectator, Quint. 10, 5, 19: conviva, Mart. 9, 98, 10: frequentem ad signa esse, Liv. 3, 24, 5: adesse senatui, Tac. A. 4, 55; so with *dat.*: contionibus, id. H. 4, 69 fin.: secretis, id. A. 4, 3: in ore frequens posteritatis eris, Ov. P. 2, 6, 34: frequens te audivi atque affui, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243. — Poët. with *inf.*: hic hominum casus lenire et demere fatis Jura frequens, Stat. Th. 7, 706. — **B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things, repeated, often, frequent, common, usual: mihi frequentem operam dedidisti, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 7: (senectus) caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44: frequentiores (lactucae) in cibo, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 68: frequentes litterae, Suet. Tib. 11: edicta, id. Ner. 41: iambus et trocheus frequens, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182; cf.: (verbum igitur) cum apud alios sit etiam frequens, apud alios numquam reperitur, Quint. 1, 5, 39: opera (= assidua), Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 7; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 99: frequentiora latrocinia, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 1: familiaritas, Nep. Att. 19 fin.: honores, id. Phoc. 1: comparationis usus, Quint. 8, 6, 14: frequentior usus anulorum, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 17; cf.: nec fuit alia gemma apud antiquos usu frequentior, id. 37, 7, 81, § 106: frequentior fama, Liv. 2, 32, 3: sententia, held or adopted by many, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 6: frequens apud Graecos adagium, Gell. 1, 8, 4; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 37: id frequentius est, quam ut exemplis confirmandum sit, id. 4, 1, 75; 9, 2, 53: esse videatur, jam nimis frequens, octonarium incohat, id. 9, 4, 73. — With a *subject-clause*: erat adhuc frequens senatoribus, si quid, etc. . . loco sententiae promere, = usitatum, Tac. A. 2, 33: parere ergo exceptionem rei judicatae, frequens est, Dig. 44, 2, 6.

II. Transf., of a multitude, assembled in great numbers, full, crowded, numerous: videt multos equites Romanos, frequentes praeterea cives atque socios, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 7: refert etiam, qui audiant, frequentes an pauci an singuli, id. de Or. 3, 55, 211: major frequentiorque legatio, Liv. 5, 10: senatus fuit frequentior quam, etc. . . frequentes fuimus, omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: senatus frequens convenit, id. Fam. 10, 12, 3; cf.: senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, id. de Or. 3, 1, 2; Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 111; cf. also: frequentissimo senatu, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99: ad frequentiores consultatio dilata, Liv. 35, 7, 1: legem populi frequentis suffragiis abrogare, Cic. Brut. 62, 222: mane Germani frequentes ad eum in castra venerunt, in great numbers, Caes. B. G. 4, 13, 4; cf.: eodem convenienti undique frequentes, id. ib. 7, 63, 6; id. B. C. 1, 13, 1: frequenti consensu, Suet. Aug. 44: convivio frequenti, id. Caes. 31; id. Tib. 61: frequenti auditorio, id. Claud. 41: equites Romani, qui frequentissimi in gradibus Concordiae steterunt, Cic. Phil. 7, 8, 21: huc postero die quam frequentissimi conveniunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 11, 5: frequens ibi hic piscis, Plin. 9, 59, 85, § 180: huc frequens Caementa demittit redemptor Cum famulis (poet. for famulis frequentibus), Hor. C. 3, 1, 94. — **B.** Of places filled with a multitude, filled, full, crowded, populous, much frequented, well stocked (syn.: *plenus*, *abundans*). — Constr. *absol.*, with *abl.*, and in Tac. also

with *gen.* (α) *Absol.*: frequentissimum theatrum, Cic. Div. 1, 28 *fin.*: sic ut nulla (praefectura) tota Italia frequentior dici possit, *more populosa*, id. Planc. 8, 21: ei processit, ut est frequens municipium magna multitudo, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106: Numidia, Sall. J. 78 *fin.*: celebre et frequens emporium, *much frequented*, Liv. 38, 18, 11: via, Ov. A. A. 1, 585; cf. compita, Hor. S. 2, 3, 26: ludi, id. Carm. Sec. 22; cf. pompa, Ov. A. A. 1, 147. — (β) With *abl.* (since the Aug. per.): cum situm moeniaque et frequentem tectis urbem vidissent, Liv. 1, 9, 9: loca aedificiis, id. 31, 23, 5: Aegyptus multis (urbibus), Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60: terra colubris, Ov. M. 4, 620: Sinuessa niveis columbis, id. ib. 15, 715: silva trabibus, id. ib. 8, 328; cf. locus piceis ilicibusque, id. H. 16, 54: nemus agrestium pavonum multitudine frequens, Curt. 9, 2, 13: Nilus feris et beluis, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53: amnis vorticibus, Ov. M. 9, 106: vivarium piscibus, Col. 8, 16, 4: pharetra telis Lernaes, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1233. — *Comp.*: ultra pars frequentior vicis esset, Liv. 35, 11, 5. — (γ) With *gen.*: quod talis silvae frequens fecundusque erat (mons), Tac. A. 4, 65. — Hence, *adv.*: **frequentior**. 1. (Acc. to I.) *Often, frequently* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): ut frequentior et assidue consequamur artis rationem studio et exercitatione, Auct. Her. 4, 56, 69: ad aliquem frequentior ventitare, Cic. Rep. 1, 9 (Moser, frequentes); cf. grator (erat) Alexandro frequentior in officinam ventitanti, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 85: praecipue quidem apud Ciceronem, frequentior tamen apud Asiniam, Quint. 1, 8, 11: frequentior in his etiam conjecturae locus est, nonnumquam tractatur aliqua finitio: aliquando etiam legales possunt incidere tractatus, id. 3, 8, 4: habet usum talis allegoriae frequentior oratio, sed raro totius, id. 8, 6, 47: continuo aut certe nimium frequentior, id. 9, 1, 11; opp. semper, id. 12, 1, 3; v. infra. — *Comp.*: quod et M. Cicero scripto ad Brutum libro frequentius testatur, Quint. 1, 10, 4: haec ad conjecturam frequentius pertinent, sed interim ad jus quoque, id. 5, 10, 38: ne plebs frumentationum causa frequentius a negotiis advocaretur, Suet. Aug. 40: non alias missi cedere frequentius ignes, Ov. F. 3, 287. — *Sup.*: translatione frequentissime sermo omnis utitur, Cic. Or. 24, 81: non semper, etiam si frequentissime, tuenda veritas erit, Quint. 2, 17, 36; Suet. Aug. 43. — 2. (Acc. to II.) *Numerously, in great numbers, by many* (very rare): huic frequentior interceditur, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 5: Romam inde frequentior migratum est, Liv. 1, 11, 4.

frequentamentum, *i. n.* [frequentio], a repetition in speaking (post-class.), Gell. 1, 11, 12; 5, 1, 1.

frequentarium frequentem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 93 Müll.

frequentatio, *ōnis, f.* [frequentio], frequency, frequent use, a crowding together. I. In *gen.* (very rare): matrimoniorum, Gell. 1, 6, 6. — II. In *partic.*, in *rhet. lang.* (esp. in Cic.): densa et continens verborum, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 27: argumentorum et coarctatio universa, Cic. Part. 35, 122: consequentium, id. ib. 16, 55. — B. As a *fig. of speech*, a condensed recapitulation of the arguments already stated separately, a recapitulation, summing up: frequentatio est, cum res in tota causa dispersae coguntur in unum, quo gravior aut criminiosior oratio sit, Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52.

frequentative, *adv.*, v. frequentativus *fin.*

frequentativus, a, um, *adj.* [frequentio], in the later gramm., that denotes the repetition of an act, frequentative: verba, Gell. 9, 6, 1; Diom. 336 P.: verborum qualitas, id. 335 P. — *Adv.*: **frequentative**, frequently, Fest. s. v. verberitare, p. 379 Müll.

frequentator, *ōris, m.* [id.] (post-class.), a frequent visitor, a frequenter (late Lat.): prandiorum et cenarum cum publicanis, Tert. Monog. 8 *fin.* (but in App. Trism. 94, 23, the better read is gubernator; v. Hildebr. ad h. l.).

frequentatus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from frequentio.

frequentior, *adv.*, v. frequens *fin.*

frequentia, ae, f. [frequens, II.], am

assembling in great numbers, a numerous attendance, concourse; and more freq. concr., a numerous assembly, multitude, crowd, throng (class.; a favorite expression of Cicero). (α) With *gen.*: testis est huiusce Q. Mucii janua et vestibulum, quod maxima cottidie frequentia civium ac summorum hominum splendore celebratur, Cic. de Or. 1, 45 *fin.*: quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 1, 3: summa hominum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 189; so, hominum, id. Lael. 23, 87: negotiatorum, Sall. J. 47, 2: auditorum, Quint. 10, 7, 16: scholarum, id. 1, 2, 1: vulgi, Nep. Att. 22: epistolarum, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 1: magna sepulcrorum, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: geniculorum, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113: caeli, i. e. the density of the air, Vitruv. 9, 9: Thucydides ita creber est rerum frequentia, ut verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero consequatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56: communium, id. Part. Or. 12, 41. — (β) *Absol.*: domum reduci e campo cum maxima frequentia ac multitudine, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 18: frequentia et plausus, id. Att. 4, 1, 5: non usitata frequentia stipati sumus, id. Mil. 1, 1: efferri magna frequentia, id. Fl. 17, 41: solidam et robustam et assiduum frequentiam praebere, id. Planc. 8 *fin.*: frequentiam atque officium suum alicui praestare, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50, 3: qua ex frequentia (preceded by magna multitudo), Caes. B. C. 3, 19, 5.

frequentio, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.* [frequens]. I. (Acc. to frequens, I.) To visit or resort to frequently, to frequent; to do or make use of frequently, to repeat (class.): sermones eorum, qui frequentant domum meam, Cic. Fam. 5, 21, 1: juvenis, quae domum Catullinae frequentabat, Sall. C. 14, 7: domum alicujus, Quint. 12, 11, 5: (Vespasianus) locum incunabulorum assidue frequentavit, Suet. Vesp. 2: scholam alicujus, id. Gram. 7: dum deus Eurotan immunitamque frequentat Sparten, Ov. M. 10, 169: plebes sic accensa, uti opifaces agrestesque omnes relictis operibus frequentarent Marium, often visited, resorted to him, Sall. J. 73, 6: juvenis jam juventutis concursu, jam publicis studiis frequentabatur, Tac. A. 5, 10. — With *dat.*: istoc quidem nos pretio facile est frequentare tibi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 10; cf. ne coetu salutantium frequentaretur Agrippina, Tac. A. 13, 18; id. H. 2, 16: si aliquando alio domino solita est frequentari (domus), Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: quae loca et nationes minus frequentata sunt, Sall. J. 17, 2: tu primas quasque partes in animo frequentata, frequently think over, repeat, Auct. Her. 3, 24, 40: haec frequentat Phalereus maxime, Cic. Or. 27, 94; 25, 85: turba ruunt et Hymen clamant, Hymenaeae frequentant, Ov. H. 12, 143: memoriam alicujus, to call to mind often, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 3, 2: exigit ut hoc epistolarum commercium frequentemus, exchange letters often, id. Ep. 38, 1: nec ideo conjugia et educationes liberum frequentabantur praevalida orbitate, became more frequent, Tac. A. 3, 25: prima trullis frequentetur inductio (calcis), be repeated, Pall. 1, 15: verbi translatio instituta est inopia causa, frequentata delectationis, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 155; cf. quae (exempla levitatis Atheniensium) nata et frequentata apud illos, etc., id. Rep. 1, 3. — II. (Acc. to frequens, II.) To fill with a great number or multitude, to fill, crowd, people, stock a place; to assemble or bring together in numbers (class.). A. In *gen.*: urbes sine hominum coetu non potuissent nec aedificari nec frequentari, be peopled, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 15: Italiae solitudinem frequentari, id. Att. 1, 19, 4; cf. Suet. Aug. 46: templa frequentari nunc decet, to be crowded, Ov. F. 4, 871: mundum nova prole, to stock, Col. poet. 10, 213: piscinas, id. 8, 16, 2: castaneta, id. 4, 33, 3: vineam, id. 4, 15, 1: quos cum casu hic dies ad aerarium frequentasset, etc., had assembled in great numbers, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: populum, id. Dom. 33, 89: acervatim multa frequentans, crowding together, id. Or. 25, 85; cf. tum est quasi luminibus distinguenda et frequentanda omnis oratio sententiarum atque verborum, id. de Or. 3, 52, 201: digressis qui Pacarium frequentabant, Tac. H. 2, 16; v. frequentatio, II. — B. In *partic.* (like celebrare, but much less freq.), to celebrate or keep in great numbers, esp. a festival: publicum est, quod civitas universa

aliqua de causa frequentat, ut ludi, dies festus, bellum, Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 40: nunc ad triumphum frequentandum deductos esse milites, Liv. 36, 39: sacra, Ov. M. 4, 37: ut mors Sulpicii publicis exsequiis frequentaretur, Tac. A. 3, 48. — 2. Poet. and post-Aug. also of a single person, to celebrate, observe, keep: Baccheaque sacra frequento, Ov. M. 3, 691: festos dies apud Baias Nero frequentabat, Tac. A. 14, 4 Draeg. ad loc.: dies sollennes, Suet. Aug. 53: quorundam exsequias usque ad rogum, id. Tib. 32: Cererem (Ennaeae nurus), Auct. Priap. 77. — Hence, **frequentatus**, a, um, *P. a.* A. *Frequent, common, much used*: pavimenta, Plin. 36, 25, 61, § 185: gemma reginis, id. 37, 10, 54, § 145. — B. *Full of, rich or abounding in*: aliud genus est non tam sententiarum frequentatum quam verbis volucre atque incitatum, Cic. Brut. 95, 325. — Hence, *adv.*: **frequentato**, frequently, App. M. 9, p. 228, 29.

Fresilia, ae, f., a city of the Marsi, Liv. 10, 3, 5.

fressus and **fresus**, a, um, *Part.*, from frendo.

fretale, is, n., a frying-pan: infunditur in fretali piper, etc., Apic. 7, 5, § 275.

fretalis, a, *adj.* [fretum], of or belonging to a strait (post-class.): a Rhaetiarum exordio adusque fretalem Oceanum, the English Channel, Amm. 28, 2.

Frētensis, e, v. fretum, I. B. 2.

fretum, i, n., and **frētus**, ūs, m. [root φρυ, to be in uneasy motion, boil, flash; cf. Sanscr. bhar; Lat. ferreo], a strait, sound, channel. I. Lit. A. In *gen.* (α) Form fretum: fretum dictum a similitudine ferventis aquae, quod in fretum saepe concurrat aestus atque differvescat, Varr. L. L. 7, § 22; Isid. Orig. 13, 18: (presteres) freta circum Fervescunt, Lucr. 6, 427: quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus plura dicam? Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34; cf.: aestus maritimi, fretorumque angustiae, id. N. D. 2, 7, 19; id. Mur. 17, 35: Seston Abydena separat urbe fretum, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 28: fretum Scylliense, the Sicilian Strait, the Strait of Messina, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24; also called fretum Siciliae, Caes. B. C. 2, 3, 1; v. infra: fretum nostri maris et Oceanus, i. e. the Gaditanian Strait, Strait of Gibraltar, Sall. J. 17, 4. — (β) Form fretus: salis fretus, Lucil. ap. Non. 205, 30; Naev. ib. 27 (Trag. Rel. p. 12 Rib.): angusto fretu, Lucr. 1, 720; cf.: ut perangusto fretu divisa servitutis ac libertatis iura cognosceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 169 (cf. Gell. 13, 20, 15): in Scyllaeo illo aeris alieni tamquam in fretu, Cic. Sest. 8, 18: inter Italiam et Siciliam qui est fretus, Varr. ap. Non. 205, 31: a Gaditano fretu, Cic. ap. Charis. p. 103 P.: angustiae fretus, Messala, ib.: salsi fretus, Licin. ib. — B. In *partic.*, the Strait, for the Strait of Sicily: cum se ille septimo die venisse a fretu dixisset, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5; id. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154; 2, 2, 7 *fin.*; Caes. B. C. 1, 29, 1; Suet. Tib. 2; Flor. 2, 2; Hor. Epod. 9, 7 al. — 2. Hence, **Frētensis**, e, *adj.*: Fretense mare, i. e. the Strait of Sicily, Cic. Att. 10, 7, 1. — II. Poet. transf. A. In *gen.*, the sea (syn.: mare, oceanus, pelagus, pontus). — *Plur.*: fervet fretis spirantibus aequor, Verg. G. 1, 327: in freta dum fluvii current, id. A. 1, 607; cf. Ov. M. 1, 36: pastor cum traheret per freta navi-bus Idaeis Helenen, Hor. C. 1, 15, 1: fretis acrior Hadriae, id. ib. 1, 33, 15. — *Sing.*: Euxinum, Ov. P. 2, 2, 2: Libycum, id. F. 3, 568. — B. Of the sky: (pulsis) omnem pervolat caeli fretum, Enn. ap. Non. 205, 29 (Trag. v. 31 Vahl.). — C. Of the spring, as the period of transition from cold to heat: fretus ipse anni permiscet frigus et aestum, Lucr. 6, 364; so, freta anni, ib. 374 ex con-ject. Lachm. v. ej. annot. p. 369. — D. A raging, swelling, heat, violence: aetatis freta, Lucr. 4, 1030; cf.: fretum adolescentiae, id. est secunda imperii aetas, Flor. 1, 26: invidiae atque acerbis fretum effervescit, Gell. 10, 3, 7.

1. fretus, a, um, *adj.* [root dhar-, Sanscr. dhar-ā-mi, hold, support; v. frē-num], leaning or supported on something, in a good or bad sense; relying or depending upon, trusting to; daring (class.; cf. fultus, nixus). — *Constr.* with *abl.*, rarely with *dat.*, with *inf.* (poet.), and with *object-clause*. (α) With *abl.*: omnes mortales dis

sunt freti, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 38 sq.: magnanimi viri freti virtute et viribus, id. Am. 1, 1, 56: ingenio ejus, id. Capt. 2, 2, 100: dote, id. Men. 5, 2, 17: vobis, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 33: vobis fretus, Cic. Planc. 42, 103: fretus intelligentiā vestrā, id. N. D. 1, 19, 49: fretus conscientia officii mei, id. Fam. 3, 7, 6: gratia Brutī, id. Att. 5, 21, 12: ingenio, id. de Or. 2, 24, 103: juvenitā, Verg. A. 5, 430 al.: amicitia, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 7, 25: pondere enim fretae (res) stant, Lucr. 6, 1058: ferro et animis, Liv. 9, 40, 4: malitiā suā, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 43: multitudine solā, Liv. 9, 35, 3. — (B) With *dat.* (only in Liv.; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 413): multitudo hostium, nulli rei praeterquam numero freta, Liv. 6, 13, 1; cf.: tamquam constantissimae rei, fortunae, id. 4, 37, 6; so, discordiae hostium, id. 6, 31, 6: haec civitas Samnitium infidae adversus Romanos societati freta, id. 8, 22, 7. — (γ) With *inf.*: (naves) pontum irrumpere fretae Longius, *daring, venturing*, Stat. Th. 6, 23. — (δ) With *object-clause*: satis fretus esse etiam nunc tolerando certamini legatum, Liv. 10, 5, 5: fretus excipi posse (hostem), qua venturum sciebat, Curt. 7, 7, 31.

2. frētus, ūs, m. [1. fretus], *reliance, confidence* (post-class.): amini tui fretu, Symm. Ep. 2, 82.

3. frētus, ūs, m., a strait; v. fretum. **friabilis**, e, adj. [frio], *easily broken, or crumbled to pieces, friable*: tofus, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 29: sandaracha, id. 34, 18, 55, § 177.

fribusculum, i, n., v. frigusculum. **fricae**, ārum, f., a kind of stones in Sicily, Auct. Aetn. 526.

fricamentum, i, n. [frico], a rubbing (post-class.): blando articulorum uti, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 6, 27; id. Tard. 3, 2.

fricatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a rubbing, rubbing down, friction (post-Aug.): omnibus vertebrae utilis est, Cels. 4, 3: assidua, Col. 6, 12, 1: vehemens, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 53: diligens tectoriorum, Vitr. 7, 6.

fricator, ōris, m. [id.], one who rubs (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 7, 92.

fricatura, ae, f. [id.], a rubbing, rubbing down of walls (post-Aug.): exacta, Vitr. 7, 1, 4.

fricatus, ūs, m. [id.], a rubbing, rubbing down (post-Aug.): emendat dentium vitia crebro fricatu, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 124; 13, 15, 30, § 99.

***fricium**, ii, n. [id.], a powder for rubbing the teeth, tooth-powder, Plin. Val. 1, 36; cf. dentifricium.

frico, cōi, ctum, and (rarely) fricātum, 1, v. a. [Sanscr. ghar-, gharsh-, rub; Gr. χρίω, χρίμα; Lat. frīo; cf. Gr. χρίπτω, χρίπω, to touch, color], to rub, rub down (not in Cic. or Caes.; cf.: perfrico, palpo, titillo): mulos qui fricabat, Post. ap. Gell. 15, 4, 3: numquam concessavimus Lavari aut fricari aut tergeri, etc., Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 10: corpus oleo, Mart. 4, 90, 5: (sus) fricat arbore costas, Verg. G. 3, 256: medicamento dentes, Scrib. Comp. 53: membra fricata, Ser. Samm. 6, 76; for which: si prurit frictus ocelli Angulus, Juv. 6, 577: alopecias fricuere tunsis caepis, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 41: lacrima in fricando odora, id. 12, 25, 54, § 120: mensae manu sicca fricatae, id. 13, 15, 30, § 99: tofus fricatur vento, id. 36, 22, 48, § 166: pavimenta, Vitr. 7, 1: cum duo ligna inter se diutius fricta sunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 22, 1: numquam hercle facerem, genua ni tam nequiter fricares, i. e. *rubbed my knees as a suppliant* (shortly before: confricantur genua), Plaut. As. 3, 3, 88.—In mal. part., Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 94; Petr. 92; Mart. 11, 99.

frictio, ōnis, f. [frico], a rubbing, rubbing down, friction of parts of the body: vehemens, lenis, Cels. 2, 14: frictionem adhibere, id. ib.: frictione uti, id. ib.: frictionem lenem admove, id. 3, 18.

frictrix, icis, f. [id.], she that rubs (cf. frico *fin.*; post-class.), Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*; id. Res. Carn. 16; cf. tribas.

***frictura**, ae, f. [id.], a rubbing, in mal. part., App. M. Fragm. p. 717 Oud.

1. frictus, a, um. **I.** Rubbed, Part. of frico.—**II.** Roasted, Part. of frigo.

2. frictus, ūs, m. [frico], a rubbing: palmaris, Mart. Cap. 8, § 805.—In mal. part., Juv. 6, 322.

fridum, v. frigidus, A. 2. C.

frigidaria, v. frigidarius.

frigidor, v. frigor.

frigēdo, inis, f. [frigeo], cold, Varr. ap. Non. 139, 11, and 206, 21.

frige-facto, āre, v. a. [frigeo + facio], to make cold, to cool: os nunc frige-factas, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 15; id. Rud. 5, 2, 39.

frigēo, ēre, v. n. [frigus], to be cold, chilly, to freeze (opp. calere, to be hot, to glow; whereas algere, subject., to feel cold, to freeze, is opp. aestuare, to feel hot; v. caleo and algeo; class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: tange: si non totus friget, me enica, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 5; cf.: summusque pedes attinge manusque: Non frigit, Pers. 3, 109: friget aether, Auct. Aetn. 331: corpusque lavant frigentis et unguunt, of him who was cold and stiff, i. e. of the dead, Verg. A. 6, 219: gelidus tardante se-necta sanguis hebet, frigentque effetae in corpore vires, id. ib. 5, 396.—**II.** Trop.

A. To be inactive or at a standstill, to have nothing to do; to be lifeless, languid, frigid; of things, to flag, droop: in re frigidissima cales, in ferventissima frigas, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21; cf.: quod tibi supra scripsi, Curionem valde frigere, Jam calet, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5: valde metuo, ne frigas in hibernis: quamobrem camino luculentio utendum censeo, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2: frigus animis, Sil. 16, 598: quantum stupere atque frigere... Caecilius visus est! to be frigid, Gell. 2, 23, 7: frigere (al. frigida) videntur ista plerisque, to be dull, frigid, Quint. 4, 2, 59: sermonem quaerere; ubi friget, huc evasit, etc., flags, halts, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 11 Ruhn.—Prov.: Sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6; also ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60.—**B.** With respect to the estimation or favor in which a person or thing stands, to be coldly received, coldly treated, slighted, disregarded, to be without power: quare tibicen Antigidas dixerit discipulo sane frigenti ad populum: Mihi cane et Musis, Cic. Brut. 50, 187: plane jam, Brute, frigeo; ὄργανον enim erat meum senatus; id. Jam est dissolutum, id. Fam. 11, 14, 1: Nimirum homines frigent, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 37; Serv. ad Verg. G. 4, 104: Memmius quidem friget, Scaturum autem jam pridem Pompeius abiecit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 3 (for which: Memmius mirum in modum jacet, Scaturus refrigerat, id. ib. 3, 2 *fin.*: Memmius plane refrigerat, id. Att. 4, 18, 3): jacent beneficia Nuculae, friget patronus Antonius, id. Phil. 6, 5, 14: an hoc significas, nihil fieri, frigare te? id. Fam. 7, 18, 2: prima contio Pompei frigeat, remained unnoticed, id. Att. 1, 14, 1: cum omnia consilia frigerent, were of no effect, id. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 60: sin autem ista frigeant, recipias te ad nos, id. Fam. 7, 11 *fin.*

frigēro, āre, v. a. [id.], to make cool, to cool, to refresh with coolness (very rare): frigerans Aganippe, Cat. 61, 30: frigerandi cholericus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, 208.

frigesco, frixi (frigui, Hier. Ep. 52, no. 2), 3, v. inchn. n. [frigeo], to become or grow cold, to be chilled (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; perh. not used by Cic.). **I.** Lit.: eodem addito oleum, postea ferve-facto: infundito in catinum, uti frigescat, Cato, R. R. 1, 156, 6: frigescit terra, Lucr. 6, 865: ubi frigescere pedes manusque intelligit, Tac. A. 15, 70; cf.: Ulixi cor frixit prae pavore, Liv. Andron. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 92: (sanguis) cum metu refugit, abit omnis et pallore frigescit, Quint. 11, 3, 78: frigescent vulnus, Curt. 8, 10.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To become inactive, languid, faint: si Parthi vos nihil calefaciunt, nos hic frigore frigesimus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5: frigescit affectus, Quint. 11, 3, 133: non patiamur frigescere hoc opus (i. e. miseratorem), id. 6, 1, 29.—**B.** To become cold towards any one: vide sis, ne majorum tibi forte Limina frigescant, receive thee coldly, Pers. 1, 109.

frigidā, ae, f., v. frigidus, I. 2.

frigidarius, a, um, adj. [frigidus], of or for cooling: abenum, i. e. to hold cold water, Vitr. 5, 10: cella balinei, the cooling-room, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11; 5, 6, 25 sq.: maltha, Pall. 1, 41: fistula, id. 1, 40: cisterna, Petr. 73.—**II.** Subst.: **frigidarium**, ii, n. **A.**

The cooling-room in a bath, Vitr. 5, 11.—**B.** In a contr. form: **frigidaria**, ōrum, a cold larder, provision-room: merces in frigidaria ferre, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 909 P.

frigidatio, ōnis, f. [frigido], a chilling, chilliness, translation of Gr. ψυχρότης, August. Categor. Decem. 12.

frigide, adv., v. frigidus *fin.*

frigide-facto, āre, false read. in Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 39, inst. of frige-facto, q. v.

frigiditas, ātis, f., the cold, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 1.

***frigidusculus**, a, um, adj. *dim.* [frigidus], somewhat frigid: alia quoque ibidem congerit frigiduscula, rather flat, stupid, Gell. 3, 10, 16.

frigido, āre, v. a. [id.], to make cold, to cool (post-class.): corpus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17: plumbum tactu, id. ib.: membranam, id. ib. 1, 17, 168.

frigidulus, a, um, adj. *dim.* [id.], somewhat cold (poet.): puella, Verg. Cir. 250: ocelli, id. ib. 347.—**II.** Somewhat feeble or faint: singultus, Cat. 64, 131.

frigidus, a, um, adj. [frigeo], cold, cool, chill, chilling (opp. calidus; syn.: gelidus, algidus, glacialis; corresp. in most of its senses to the Gr. ψυχρός). **I.** Lit.: calida et frigida, et amara et dulcia, Cic. Rep. 3, 8 *fin.*: fons luce diurnā Frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. 6, 849: fons, id. ib. 6, 873; 879; cf.: frigidior umor, id. 6, 840; 844: nec ullum hoc frigidus flumen attingi, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: ut nec frigidior Thracam ambiat Hebrus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 13: loca frigidissima, Caes. B. G. 4, 1 *fin.*: rura, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 9: Praeneste, id. C. 3, 4, 22: Tempe, Verg. G. 2, 469: aquilo, id. ib. 2, 404: aura, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 36; cf.: manet sub Jove frigidus Venator, Hor. C. 1, 1, 25: umbra noctis, Verg. E. 8, 14: caelum est hieme frigidum et gelidum, cold and frosty, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 4: frigidus aëra vesper Temperat, Verg. G. 3, 336: frigidus latet anguis in herba, id. E. 3, 93: anguis, id. ib. 8, 71 (cf. ψυχρόν ὄφιν, Theogn. 602; Theocr. 15, 58): pellis duraque, Lucr. 6, 1194: febris, an aëre, Plin. 26, 11, 71, § 289; so, quartana, Hor. S. 2, 3, 290: fomenta, id. Ep. 1, 3, 26.—Poet.: ille frigidus Noctes non sine multis Insomnis lacrimis agit, i. e. without a bed-fellow, lonely, Hor. C. 3, 7, 6: frigidus annus, winter, Verg. A. 6, 311; Tib. 4, 8, 4 Huchke (al. amnis).—Prov.: aquam frigidam suffundere, to pour cold water over for to slander, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 37; v. suffundo.—**2.** As subst. **a. frigidum**, i, n., the cold: obaequalitas ferventis ac frigidī, Apul. Dog. Plat. 1, p. 11, 24.—**Plur.** frigida (opp. calida), Ov. M. 1, 19.—**b. frigida**, ae, f. (sc. aqua), cold water (like calida or calda, ae, warm water): frigida lavare lubenter, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 1: frigidam bibere, Cels. 1, 5: frigidam aegro dare, Suet. Claud. 40: frigida lavari, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 11: noxia ut frigidam febris, Quint. 5, 11, 31.—**c.** In a contracted form: FRIDVM, i, n.: DA FRIDVM FVSHLLVM, i. e. a little ice-water, Inscr. Pompej. in Mus. Borbon. IV. p. 5 (cf.: solve nives, Mart. 5, 64).—**B.** In partic., cold, chilled, of a dead person, or one stiffened with fright (for the latter cf.: est et frigida multa, comes formidinis aura, Lucr. 3, 290; poet.): illa (Eurydice) Stygiā nabat jam frigida cymbā, Verg. G. 4, 506; Ov. M. 7, 136; also, transf. Eurydice vox ipsa et frigida lingua, Ah, miseram Eurydicem! anima fugiente vocabat, Verg. G. 4, 525: membra nati, Ov. M. 14, 743: mors, Verg. A. 4, 385; Val. Fl. 5, 26; cf.: pausa vitae, Lucr. 3, 930: stricto Aesonides stans frigidus ense, stiffened with fright, Val. Fl. 7, 530: miles nec frigidus aspiciet hostem, i. e. fearless, Sil. 9, 49; cf.: formidine turpi Frigida corda tremunt, id. 2, 339: frigida mens criminibus, Juv. 1, 166: mihi frigidus horror Membra quatit, Verg. A. 3, 29.

II. Trop. **A.** Without ardor or energy, cold, frigid, indifferent, inactive, remiss, indolent, feeble: nimis lentus in dicendo et paene frigidus, Cic. Brut. 48, 178: accusatoribus frigidissimis utitur, lukewarm, indolent, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 3: non frigida virgo, i. e. glowing with love, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 5; cf.: frigidus aëvo Laomedontiades, Juv. 6, 325: (equus) Frigidus in Venerem senior, Verg.

G. 3, 97: (Empedocles) ardentem Frigidus Aetnam Insuluit, in *cold blood*, Hor. A. P. 465: in re frigidissima cales, in ferventissima frigues, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21: frigidae litterae, *cold, frigid*, Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 1: solacia, Ov. P. 4, 2, 45; cf. cura, Lucr. 4, 1060 (with which cf.: curarum frigus, Ov. P. 3, 9, 25): frigida bello Dextera, *feeble*, Verg. A. 11, 338: ensis, *inactive, idle*, Luc. 5, 245; 7, 502: (apes) Contemnuntque favos et frigida tecta relinquunt, i. e. *not animated by labor*, Verg. G. 4, 104 (cf. opp. fervet opus, id. ib. 169).—**B.** Without force or point, flat, insipid, dull, trivial, *frigid, vain* (syn.: jejunos, inanis; opp. salsus, facetus, esp. in post-Aug. prose): cave in ista tam frigida, tam jejuna calumnia delitescas, Cic. Caecin. 21, 61; cf.: haec aut frigida sunt, aut tunc salsa, cum aliud est expectatum, id. de Or. 2, 64, 260: (sententias) dicere leves, frigidas ineptas, Quint. 8, 5, 30: verba frigidiora vitare, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256; cf. id. Or. 26, 89: frigidi et accessit joci, Suet. Claud. 21; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 69: illud frigidum et inane, id. 10, 2, 17: illud apud Euripidem frigidum sane, quod, etc., id. 5, 10, 31: frigida et puerilis affectatio, id. 4, 1, 77: frigida et inanis affectatio, id. 7, 3, 74: genus acuminis in reprehendis verbis, nonnumquam frigidum, interdum etiam facetum, Cic. Brut. 67, 236: in salibus aliquando frigidus, Quint. 12, 10, 12: dies frigidis rebus absumere, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 3: negotia, id. ib. 9, 2, 1; cf.: omnia ista frigida et inania videntur, id. ib. 4, 17, 4; Sen. de Ira, 2, 11.—With a *subject-clause*: leve ac frigidum sit his addere, quo propinquos amicosque pacto tractaverit, Suet. Calig. 26.—***C.** With active meaning, *causing cold or fright, frightening*: frigidus a rostris manat per compita rumor, Hor. S. 2, 6, 50.—Hence, *adv.*: **frigide** (only acc. to II. and very rare; not in Cic.). 1. *Inactively, slowly, feebly*: quae cupiunt, tamen ita frigide agunt, ut nolle existimentur, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3.—2. *Flatly, trivially, insipidly, frigidly*: verbis inepte et frigide uti, Gell. 13, 24, 7; so with inaniter, id. 7, 3, 43; with exigue, opp. graviter, id. 19, 3, 1; cf. also: quae sunt dicte frigidius, Quint. 6, 3, 4: transire in diversa subellia, parum verendum est... Et si aliquando concitate itur, numquam non frigide reditur, i. e. *in a silly, ridiculous manner*, id. 11, 3, 133: tum ille infantem suam frigidissime reportavit, id. 6, 1, 39.

frigilla, ae, f., v. fringilla.

1. **frigo**, xi (acc. to Diom. p. 369 P.), ctum (frixum, Sid. Ep. 8, 14), 3, v. a. [cf. φρίγω], to roast, parch, fry (syn.: torreo, coquo): sesquilibrium salis frigo, Cato, R. R. 106, 1: frictae nuges, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 113: frigit hordeum, deinde molis frangunt, Plin. 18, 7, 14, § 72: fabas, Ov. Med. 70: triticum frictum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 21: frictum panicum, milium, Cels. 2, 30: frictum cicer, nux, Hor. A. P. 249: fricta faba, Plin. 22, 25, 69, § 140: ova fricta ex oleo, id. 29, 3, 11, § 44: similia fricta in sartagine, Sid. Ep. 8, 14; Vulg. Lev. 6, 21 al.—II. Trop.: Tam frictum ego illum reddam, quam frictumst cicer, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 7; cf. Hor. A. P. 249 supra.

*2. **frigo**, ēre, v. n. [the root of frigitio], to denote the natural sound of little children, to squeak, squeal: Afran. ap. Non. 308, 16 (Fragm. Com. v. 247 Rib.).

3. **frigo**, ēre, v. a., acc. to Novius, i. q. erigo, to erect, Att. ap. Non. 308, 7 sq. and 7, 10 (Fragm. Trag. v. 441, 463 Rib.); Varr. ib.

frigor, ōris, m. [frigeo], *cold* (late Lat.): molestissimus, Theod. Prisc. 2, 29.—Also, **frigidor** (contr. from frigidor, from frigidus), Theod. Prisc. 2, 16; id. de Diaet.

frigorificus, a, um, adj. [frigus + facio], *cooling* (post-class.): acetum omnium maxime frigorificum est, Gell. 17, 8, 14.

frigoro, āre, v. a. [frigus], to cool down (post-class.): cholericos, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 4; id. Acut. 3, 21, 208.

frigulo, āre, v. n., a word denoting the natural note of the jackdaw: graculus at frigulat, Auct. Carm. Philom. 28.

frigus, ōris, n. [Gr. ψῖγος, cold, ψύγω, the connection with Lat. rigeo, rigor, is doubtful, Curt. Gr. Etym. 353; Corss. Ausspr. 1, 451], *cold, coldness, coolness* (for

syn. cf.: algor, gelu, rigor, glacies, pruina).

I. Lit. A. In gen. (class.): nec calor (mihi obsistit) nec frigus metuo, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 19; so opp. calor, Lucr. 2, 517; 6, 371; Cic. Univ. 14 med.; id. Rose. Am. 45, 131; Verg. G. 2, 344; 4, 35: calidis torrescere flammis aut... rigere Frigore, Lucr. 3, 892: cum esset vincitus nudus in aëre, in imbri, in frigore, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 87: vix in ipsis tectis frigus vitatur, id. Fam. 16, 8, 2: fere matutinis temporibus frigus est, coolness, Cels. 2, 1; cf.: frigus captibus opacum, Verg. E. 1, 63; Hor. C. 3, 13, 10; Ov. M. 10, 129: quae frigore sola Dormiat, in the cold night, Tib. 1, 8, 39: cum Appius senatum coegisset, tantum fuit frigus ut coactus sit nos dimittere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 1.—In plur.: nec frigora quimus usurpare oculis, Lucr. 1, 300: ut tectis saepti frigora caloresque pellamus, the cold, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151; cf.: ex verna intemperie variante calores frigoraque, Liv. 22, 2, 10: tecta quibus frigor vis pellitur, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 13: propter frigora... frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 2: Alpinae nives et frigora Rheni, Verg. E. 10, 47: Scythiae, Ov. M. 2, 224: Peligna, Hor. C. 3, 19, 8: matutina, id. S. 2, 6, 45: nocturna, Liv. 40, 22, 7: intolerabilia, id. 21, 58, 1: ficum frigoribus ne serito, in cold weather, Col. 5, 10, 9: quisquam picta colit Spartani frigora saxi, i. e. the variegated cold marble floor, Mart. 1, 56, 5; Tac. Agr. 12; id. G. 16; Suet. Aug. 81.—B. In partic. (poet.). 1. The cold of winter, winter (like calor for summer; v. calor): lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defuit, Verg. E. 2, 22: ante focum, si frigus erit, id. ib. 5, 70: quae frigore sola dormiat, Tib. 1, 8, 39: per medium frigus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 5.—Plur.: frigoribus parto agricolae plerumque fruuntur, Verg. G. 1, 300: frigoribus mediis, id. E. 10, 65.—2. A chill, fever: tentatum frigore corpus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 80.—3. The coldness of death, death: et gelidos artus in leti frigore linquit, Lucr. 3, 401: aeternum leti, id. 4, 924: letale, Ov. M. 2, 611: supremum animae, Stat. S. 3, 3, 20: ast illi solvuntur frigore membra Vitaque cum gemitu fugit, Verg. A. 12, 951 (diff. from the foll.).—4. A cold shudder produced by fear: extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra, Ingemit, etc., Verg. A. 1, 92.—II. Transf., a cold region or place: frigus non habitabile, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 51: et quodcumque jacet sub urbe frigus, Mart. 4, 64, 14.—III. Trop. (cf. frigeo and frigidus, II.; not in Cic.). A. Coldness in action, inactivity: si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigesimus, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5; Ov. F. 2, 856.—B. A cold or frigid reception of a person or thing, esp. a discourse; coolness, coldness, indifference, disfavor (perh. not ante-Aug.): majorum ne quis amicus frigore te feriat, coolness, loss of favor, Hor. S. 2, 1, 62; cf.: Montanus Julius et amicitia Tiberii notus et frigore, Sen. Ep. 122: et imperitia et rusticitas et rigor et deformitas affertur interim frigus, Quint. 6, 1, 37; Plin. Ep. 6, 15, 4; Quint. 5, 7, 31: illud quae-stionum et argumentorum apud corrupta judicia frigus evitant, id. 2, 12, 6.

frigusculum, i, n. dim. [frigus], slight cold (post-class.). I. Lit., Tert. de Anim. 25.—II. Trop., coolness, variance, disagreement between man and wife: quid si divortium non intercesserit, sed frigusculum? profecto valebit donatio, si frigusculum qulevit, Dig. 24, 1, 32, § 12 (al. fribusculum).

frigutio (frigitio, fringutio, frigitio, fringutio, fringulo), ire, v. n. and a. [a lengthened form of 2. frigo], to twitter, chirp. I. Lit., of birds: merulae in remotis tesquis frigitunt, App. Flor. p. 358, 22: fringit et graculus, Poet. ap. Anthol. Lat. 5, 43, 124.—II. Transf., of a person who speaks indistinctly, to stammer, stutter. A. Neutr. (ante- and post-class.): murmurare potius et frigitare quam clangere, Front. de Eloq. p. 229 ed. Mai.; cf.: saepe in rebus nequaquam difficilibus fringituli vel omnino obmutescat, App. Mag. p. 296, 21: haec anus admodum frigitit, Enn. ap. Fulg. 562, 24: quid frigitutis? Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 49 (also ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104).—B. Act., to stammer forth: vix singulas syllabas fringutens, App. Mag. p. 336, 18.

fringilla (also **frigilla** and **fringilla**), ae, f., a small bird, perh. the robin redbreast, Motacilla rubecula, Linn.; acc. to others, the chaffinch, Fringilla coelebs, Linn.; Varr. L. L. 7, § 104; Mart. 9, 55, 7; Paul. ex Fest. p. 90 Mill.

fringultio and **fringutio**, ire, v. frigitio.

Friniates, um, m., a Ligurian people on the northern slope of the Apennines, Liv. 39, 2, 1; 9.

frio, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to rub, break or crumble into small pieces: terra, quae facile frietur, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 7: glaebis terrarum saepe friatis, Lucr. 1, 888: ut inter se tritum tarde frietur, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 92; 34, 12, 29, § 117: ut gemma in micis frietur, id. 12, 14, 32, § 65: friatum amomum, id. 12, 13, 28, § 49.

Frisii, ōrum, m., Φρίσιοι or Φρεισιοι, Ptol. and Dio Cass., in the Middle Ages Frisones and Fresones, the Frisians, a people of northern Germany, between the Rhine and the Ems, in the modern West Frisland, Plin. 4, 15, 27, § 101; Tac. G. 34; id. A. 1, 60; 4, 72 al.—Hence, **Frisius**, a, um, adj., Frisian, Tac. A. 4, 74.

frit (n. indecl.) vocatur illud summa in spica jam matura, quod est minus quam granum, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 3.

fritilla, ae, v. fitilla.

fritillus, i, m., a box from which the dice were thrown, a dice-box, Mart. 14, 1, 3; 4, 14, 8; Juv. 14, 5; Sen. Apocol. fin.

fritinnio, ire, v. n., to twitter or chirp as a small bird. I. Lit.: et pullos peperit fritinnientes, Varr. ap. Non. 7, 15; of the cicada: et cuculi cuculant et rauca cicada fritinnit, Auct. Carm. Phil. 35.—II. Transf., of the noise made by young children: sic dulci Marcus qui nunc sermone fritinnit, Poet. ap. Anthol. Lat. I. p. 603 ed. Burn.

Frivolāria, ae, f., the title of a comedy of Plautus, of which only a few fragments have been preserved.

frivolus, a, um, adj. [etym. dub.; perh. from frico], silly, empty, trifling, frivolous; pitiful, sorry, worthless (mostly post-Aug.; perh. not in Cic.; cf. futillis). I. Adj.: frivolus hic quidem jam et libillaris est sermo, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16: levibus aut frivolis aut manifesto falsis reum incessere (shortly after: quia, qui vana congerit), Quint. 7, 2, 34; Vop. Aur. 3, 1: colligitis lexia, res taetras et inanes et frivolae, Gell. 18, 7, 3: frivola et inanis argutiola, id. 2, 7, 9: quaedam dicit futilla et frivola, id. 16, 12, 1: jocus, Plin. 28, 19, 79, § 260: auspicium, Suet. Ner. 41: aura, Phaedr. 5, 8, 1: insolentia, id. 3, 6, 8: jactantia in parvis, Quint. 1, 6, 20: opus, Plin. 22, 6, 7, § 15: labor, Sen. Ep. 31: cura, Plin. 25, 3, 7, § 22: origo superbissimi animalium (i. e. hominis), id. 7, 7, 5, § 43: ratione morientes, id. 11, 29, 35, § 102: sunt in litterarum ostentatione inepti et frivoli, Gell. 15, 30, 2; so, in cognoscendo ac decernendo nonnumquam frivolus amentique similis, Suet. Claud. 15: quin etiam, quod est imprimis frivolum ac scaenicum, verbum petant (declamatores), quo incipiant, Quint. 10, 7, 21: frivolum dictu, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 186: frivolum videatur, non tamen omittendum, id. 28, 12, 50, § 184: huic misit qui nescio quid frivoli ducentis milibus traderet, some worthless thing, trifles, Suet. Calig. 39 fin.—II. Subst.: **frivola**, ōrum, n. plur., wretched furniture, paltry things, trifles: inter frivola mea, Sen. Tranq. 1; Dig. 13, 7, 11, § 5: jam poscit aquam: jam frivola transfert Ucalegon, Juv. 3, 198; 5, 59; Suet. Calig. 39; Dig. 13, 7, 11, § 5; cf.: frivola σκευάρτα ἐν τρεῖσι πύλοις, Gloss. Philox.—Hence, *adv.*: **frivole**, in a silly manner, triflingly: aliqui mentiantur, Hier. in Mich. II. 7, 8.

frio, āvi, v. frēg. [1. frigo], to roast thoroughly, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11, 77.

frixorium, ii, n. [id.], a frying-pan, Plin. Val. 2, 7; cf. frixorium, ῥήγανον, Vet. Gloss. Cf. the foll. art.

frixura, ae, f. [id.], a frying-pan, Ven. Carm. 6, 10, 13. Cf. the preced. art.

frixus, a, um, Part., from 1. frigo.

***frondarius**, a, um, adj. [1. frons], of

or for leaves, leaf: fuscinae, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 314.

* **frondatio**, ōnis, f. [1. frons], a strip-ping off of leaves, a pruning, Col. 5, 6, 16.

frondator, ōris, m. [id.], one who strips off leaves, a leaf-stripper, a dresser, pruner of trees, etc., Verg. E. 1, 57; Ov. M. 14, 649; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 314.

frondeo, ēre, v. n. [id.], to have or put forth leaves, to be in leaf, to become green: cum jam per terras frondent atque omnia florent, Lucr. 5, 214: nunc frondent silvae, Verg. E. 3, 57; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 49: vitis multa materia frondens, Col. 3, 1, 5: frondentia arbusta, Verg. G. 3, 300: examen ramo frondente pendit, id. A. 7, 67; for which: frondenti tempora ramo Implicat, id. ib. 135: frondens campus, Lucr. 6, 83: frondere Philemona Baucis, Baucida conspexit senior frondere Philemon, Ov. M. 8, 714 sq.: frondem ac flores addidit: Non lanas, sed velatas frondentes comas, i. e. crowned with leaves, Poët. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 24.

frondesco, dūi (acc. to Prisc. p. 768 P.), 3, v. inch. n. [frondeo], to become leafy, to put forth leaves, to shoot out. **I.** Lit. (class.): caelum nitescere, arbores frondescere, Vites pampinis pubescere, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (Trag. v. 192 ed. Vahl.); Lucr. 1, 1092: alia hieme nudata, verno tempore tepefacta frondescunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: cum subito vidit frondescere Romulus hastam, Ov. M. 15, 561; cf. id. ib. 4, 395: simili frondescit virga metallo, Verg. A. 6, 144.—**II.** Trop., of speech, to be flowery: oratio verborum compositione frondescat, Hier. Ep. 36, 14.

frondeus, a, um, adj. [1. frons], of leaves, covered with leaves, leafy: nemora, Verg. A. 1, 191: Romulus frondea (corona) coronavit Hostilium, Plin. 16, 4, 5, § 11: tecta, leafy coverts, poet. for trees in full leaf, Verg. G. 4, 61: casa, covered with leaves, embowered, Ov. F. 3, 528: cuspis, a tooth-pick cut from a twig, Mart. 14, 22.

* **frondicomus**, a, um, adj. [1. frons-coma], leafy: locis habitare, Prud. Cath. 3, 102.

frondifer (anciently also **frund-**), ēra, ōrum, adj. [1. frons-fero], leaf-bearing, leafy (poet.): frondiferi loci, Naev. ap. Non. 323, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 25 Rib.): nemus, Lucr. 2, 359; Sen. Oedip. 276: silvae, Lucr. 1, 256: domus avium, id. 1, 18.

* **frondifluus**, a, um, adj. [1. frons-fluo], leaf-falling, i. e. when the leaves fall off: brumae frigore, Boëth. Cons. 1, 5, 14.

frondosus (anciently also **frund-**), a, um, adj. [1. frons], full of leaves, leafy: omne sonabat Arbustum fremitu silvae frondosae, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (id. Ann. v. 197 Vahl.); so, montes, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11: vertex (collis), Verg. A. 8, 351: ramus, Ov. M. 8, 410: vitis, Verg. E. 2, 70: aestas, id. G. 3, 296: taxus frondosior, Sil. 13, 596.

1. frons (also anciently **fruns**; plur. frundes, Enn. Ann. 266 Vahl.; cf. Charis. p. 105 P.—Also in nom. **fros** or **frus**, Varr. ib.; Enn. v. in the foll.; cf. Prisc. p. 554 P.; and **frondis**, acc. to Serv. Verg. G. 2, 372), dis, f. [etym. dub.], a leafy branch, green bough, foliage. **I.** Lit. (class.): in sing. and plur.; syn. folium. (a) Sing.: populea frus, Enn. ap. Aus. Technop. (Edyll. 5) 158 sq. (id. Ann. v. 562 Vahl.): ilignea, quernea, Cato, R. R. 37, 2: in nemoribus, ubi virgulae et frons multa, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11: bobus praestabit villus frondem, Col. 11, 3, 101: alta frons decidit, Varr. ap. Non. 486, 13: ne caules alii in frondem luxuriunt, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 113: perenni frunde corona, Lucr. 1, 119: nigrae feraci frondis in Algidio, Hor. C. 4, 4, 58: sine fronde, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 75: immaturam destringere, Quint. 12, 6, 2.—(β) Plur.: rusescent frundes, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 105 P. (Ann. v. 266 Vahl.): deserta via et inculta atque interclusa jam frondibus et virgultis relinquitur, Cic. Cael. 18, 42: viminibus salices fecundi, frondibus ulmi, Verg. G. 2, 446: frondibus teneris non adhibendam esse falcem, Quint. 2, 4, 11: bovemque Disjunctum curas et strictis frondibus exples, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28; id. C. 3, 18, 14.—**II.** Poët. transf., a garland made of leafy boughs, a garland of leaves, leafy chaplet: donec Alterutrum velox victoria

fronde coronet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64; so in sing., id. C. 4, 2, 36; id. Ep. 2, 1, 110: nos delubra deum festa velamus fronde, Verg. A. 2, 249; 5, 661; Ov. M. 1, 449; 565; id. A. 1, 108.—In plur., Ov. F. 1, 711; 3, 482.

2. frons, frontis, f. (masc., Cato ap. Gell. 15, 9, 5; and ap. Fest. s. v. recto, p. 286, b. Müll.; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 46 Ritschl. N. cr.; id. ap. Non. 205, 4; Caecil. ap. Gell. 15, 9, 3; Vitr. 10, 17) [cf. Sanscr. brhū; Gr. ὄψις; Germ. Braue; Engl. brow; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 296], the forehead, brow, front (syn.: vultus, os, facies). **I.** Lit.: frons et alii (animalibus), sed homini tantum tristitiae, hilaritatis, clementiae, severitatis index: in adsensu ejus supercilia homini et pariter et alterna mobilia, Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138: tanta erat gravitas in oculo, tanta contractio frontis, ut illo supercilio res publica, tamquam Atlante caelum, niti videretur, Cic. Sest. 8, 19: frontem contrahere, to contract or knit the brows, id. Clu. 26, 72; Hor. S. 2, 2, 125; for which, adducere, Sen. Ben. 1, 1: attrahere, id. ib. 6, 7: remittere frontem, to smooth the brow, i. e. to cheer up, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 5; for which: exporge frontem, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53; cf.: primum ego te porrectiore fronte volo mecum loqui, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 3: explicare, Hor. C. 3, 29, 16; solve, Mart. 14, 183: ut frontem ferias, smitest thy forehead (as a sign of vexation), Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1; cf.: nulla perturbatio animi, nulla corporis, frons non percussa, non femur, id. Brut. 80, 278: femur, pectus, frontem caedere, Quint. 2, 12, 10: frontem sudario tergere, id. 6, 3, 60; for which: siccare frontem sudario, id. 11, 3, 148: capillos a fronte retroagere, id. ib. 160: mediam ferro gemina inter tempora frontem Dividit, Verg. A. 9, 750: quorundam capita per medium frontis et verticis mucrone distincta, in utrumque humerum pendebant, Amm. 31, 7, 14: insignem tenui fronte Lycorida (a small forehead was regarded as a beauty by the ancients), Hor. C. 1, 33, 5; cf. id. Ep. 1, 7, 26; Petr. 126; Mart. 4, 42, 9; Arn. 2, 72.—Of the forehead of animals: est bos cervi figura: cujus a media fronte, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 26, 1: tauri torva fronte, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 181: equi, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 30: ovis, id. F. 4, 102: cui (haedo) frons turgida cornibus Primis, Hor. C. 3, 13, 4: (vitulus) Fronte curvatos imitatus ignes lunae, id. ib. 4, 2, 57.—In plur., Lucr. 5, 1034.

—**2. The brow** as a mirror of the feelings: non solum ex oratione, sed etiam ex vultu et oculis et fronte, ut aiunt, meum erga te amorem perspicere potuisses, Cic. Att. 14, 13, B, 1; cf. Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 44; and: homines fronte et oratione magis, quam ipso beneficio reque capiuntur, expression of countenance, id. ib. 12, 46: si verum tum, cum verissima fronte, dixerunt, nunc mentiantur, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 35: haec ipsa fero equidem fronte et vultu bellissime, sed angor intimis sensibus, id. Att. 5, 10, 3: frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiantur; oratio vero saepissime, id. Q. F. 1, 1, 5, § 15; cf.: oculi, supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus, qui sermo quidam tacitus mentis est, hic in fraudem homines impulit, id. Pis. 1, 1; id. Fam. 1, 9, 17: fronte occultare sententiam, id. Lael. 18, 65: tranquilla et serena, id. Tusc. 3, 15, 31; cf.: reliquiae pristinae frontis, id. Fam. 9, 10, 2: laeta, Verg. A. 6, 862: sollicita, Hor. C. 3, 29, 16: tristis, Tib. 2, 3, 33: gravis, Plin. Pan. 41, 3: humana, lenis, placida, Sen. Ben. 2, 13: inverecunda, Quint. 2, 4, 16: proterva, Hor. C. 2, 5, 16: urbana (i. e. impudens), id. Ep. 1, 9, 11: impudens, proterva, Aug. Op. imperf. c. Jul. 6, 21: impudentissima, id. ib. 26; cf.: impudentia frontis, Hier. adv. Rufin. 1, 7: fronte inverecunda nummos captare, Val. Max. 8, 2, 2.—In plur.: si populo grata est tabella, quae frontes aperit hominum, mentes tegat, Cic. Planc. 6, 16.—**3.** Prov.: frons occipito prior est, i. e. better work before the master's face than behind his back, Cato, R. R. 4; Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 31.

B. Transf. 1. The forefront of any thing, the front, façade, van (opp. tergum and latūs): copias ante frontem castrorum struit, Caes. B. C. 3, 37, 1: aedium, Vitr. 3, 2: parietum, id. 2, 8: januae, Ov. F. 1, 135: scena, Verg. G. 3, 24: (navium), id. A. 5, 159: pontis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 4: collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat, et in frontem leniter fastigatus, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 8; 7, 23: intervallum justum arborum quadra-

geni pedes in terga frontemque, in latera vicini, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 202; cf. Quint. 1, 10, 43: octo cohortes in fronte constituit, Sall. C. 59, 2: quatuor legionum aquilae per frontem, Tac. H. 2, 89: una fronte contra hostem castra muniant, only in front, Caes. B. C. 1, 80, 2 Herz.: aequa fronte ad pugnam procedebat, Liv. 36, 44, 1: nec tamen aequari frontes poterant, cum extenuando infirmam mediam aciem haberent, id. 5, 38, 2: recta fronte concurrere hosti (opp. in dextrum cornu), Curt. 4, 13 med.; cf.: directa fronte pugnandum est, Quint. 5, 13, 11: veritus ne simul in frontem simul et latera suorum pugnaretur, Tac. Agr. 35: transisse aestuaria pulchrum ac decorum in frontem (i. e. frontis), for the front, the van, id. ib. 33: dextra fronte prima legio incessit, on the right front, i. e. on the right wing, id. H. 2, 24 fin.: laeva, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 174; cf.: frons laevi cornu haec erat, Curt. 4, 13 fin.—Poët. transf., of clouds: ut non tam concurrere nubes Frontibus adversis possint quam de latere ire, Lucr. 6, 117; of a precipice: Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum, Verg. A. 1, 166.—Esp. freq.: a fronte, in front, before (opp. a tergo and a latere): a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, si in Galliam venerit, Cic. Phil. 3, 13, 32: a fronte atque ab utroque latere cratibus ac pluteis protegebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 25 fin.: totis fere a fronte et ab sinistra parte nudatis castris, id. B. G. 2, 23, 4.—**2. The outer end of a book-roll or volume**, Tib. 3, 1, 13; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 11.—**3. The circumference of a wheel**, Vitr. 10, 4.—**4. In measuring land** = latitudo, the breadth: mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum hic dabat, Hor. S. 1, 8, 12; Inscr. Orell. 4558; 4560.—**II. Trop. A. The outside, exterior, external quality, appearance** (cf. species and facies; mostly post-Aug.): Pompeius Scauro studet: sed utrum fronte an mente, dubitatur, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 7: plus habet in recessu, quam fronte promittat, Quint. 1, 4, 2; 11, 1, 61; cf.: frons causae non satis honesta, id. 1, 42 Spald.: decipit Frons prima multos, the first appearance, Phaedr. 4, 2, 6; cf.: dura prima fronte quaeatio, Quint. 7, 1, 56: ex prima statim fronte dijudicare imprudentem est, id. 12, 7, 8.—**B. The character or feelings expressed by the brow. 1. Poët. in partic., shame**: exclamet perisse Frontem de rebus, Pers. 5, 104 (for which: elament perisse pudorem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 80).—**2. Impudence, boldness** (late Lat.; cf. os), Aug. Civ. D. 3, 30.

frontalia, ūm, n. [2. frons], an ornament for the forehead, frontlet, of horses, Liv. 37, 40, 4; Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 194; Amm. 23, 4.

frontati, ōrum, m. (sc. lapides) [2. frons, I. B. 1.], in architect., stones that go from one side of a wall to the other, and are faced both ways, binding-stones, coping-stones, Vitr. 2, 8, 7.

Frontinus, i, m., a Roman surname. So esp., Sex. Julius Frontinus, superintendent of the Roman aqueducts under Nerva, in the latter half of the first century of the Christian era; author of the works De Aquis Urbis Romae, Strategica, De Agrorum Qualitate, and De Limitibus Agrorum, Tac. H. 4, 39; id. Agr. 17; Mart. 10, 48, 20; Plin. Ep. 4, 8, 3; 5, 1, 5; 9, 19, 1; v. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 322.

1. fronto, ōnis, m. āmplif. [2. frons], one who has a broad forehead: equos naevum habere? equos silos, flaccos, frontones, capiones? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80.—Hence,

2. Fronto, ōnis, m., a proper name. So esp.: M. Cornelius Fronto, a famous Roman orator from Cirta, in Numidia, who lived about A.D. 90–168. Small portions of his writings have been discovered in palimpsests by Angelo Mai.—**II. Deriv. Frontonianus**, a, um, adj., of Fronto, Frontonian: decreta, Dig. 29, 2, 99.—Subst.: **Frontoniani**, ōrum, m., pupils of Fronto, Frontonians, Sid. Ep. 1, 1.

frontosus, a, um, adj. [2. frons], many-browed, having several foreheads. **I.** Lit., said of Janus: frontosior, Aug. Civ. D. 1, 4 fin.—**II. Trop.**, that has a bold forehead, shameless (late Lat.), Aug. Sermon. in Psal. 1, 68.

fros, v. 1. frons init.

fructēta, ōrum, *n.*, a later form for fructecta, *bushes, thickets*: arbusta, fructēta scholastici vocabant, Serv. Verg. E. 1, 40.

fructifer, ēra, ōrum, *adj.* [fructus + fero], *fruit-bearing, fruitful* (post-Aug. for the class. frugifer): arbores, Col. 11, 2, 46; Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 112: sarmentum, Pall. Fern. 29, 3; Vulg. Act. 14, 16.

fructificatio, ōnis, *f.* [fructifico], *a bearing of fruit* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39 *fin.*

fructifico, āre, *v. n.* [fructus + facio], *to bear fruit* (post-class.): laurus fructificat, Calp. Ecl. 4, 91; Tert. Res. Carn. 52; Vulg. Marc. 4, 20 *al.*

fructuarius, a, um, *adj.* [fructus]. **I.** *Of or belonging to fruit, fruit-bearing, fruitful*: palmes, Col. 5, 6, 29; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 181: rami oleae, Col. 5, 9, 15: oculi vitis, id. 3, 18, 4: pars villae, *that serves for laying up the fruits in*, id. 1, 6, 1 and 9: scrofa, Varr. R. 2, 4, 17: agri, *for which a portion of the produce is paid*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 4.—**II.** *Of or belonging to usufruct, usufructuary* (jurid. Lat.): servus, *of whom one has merely the usufruct*, Dig. 41, 1, 37; 63; Paul. Sent. 5, 7, 3: stipulatio, *a stipulation by a litigant in possession ad interim, by which he shall repay twice the same profits if finally defeated in the suit*, Gai. Inst. 4, 166; Dig. 45, 1, 4: iudicium, *a special mode of procedure for receiving same profits*, Gai. Inst. 4, 169.—**B.** *Subst.*

fructuarius, ii, m., and **fructuaria**, ae, *f.*, in an act. sense, *one who has the usufruct of a thing, a usufructuary*, Dig. 7, 1, 22 sq.; 24; 58 *al.*

fructuosē, adv., *v. fructuosus fin.*

fructuosus, a, um, *adj.* [fructus, 2.], *abounding in fruit, fruitful, productive; profitable, advantageous* (very freq. and class.; syn.: fertilis, frugifer). **I.** *Lit.*: ager quamvis fertilis sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13; cf.: ager optimus et fructuosissimus Corinthius, id. Agr. 1, 2, 5: fundus, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 34: praedia tam pulchra, tam fructuosa, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 43: locus opportunissimus ac fructuosissimus, Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 3: fructuosissimae insulae, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: palmites, Col. 5, 5, 13: erat ei pecuaria res ampla et rustica sane bene culta et fructuosa, Cic. Quint. 3, 12; cf. arationes, id. Phil. 2, 39, 101; Varr. R. 1, 65.—**II.** *Trop.*: cum tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa, nec ulla pars ejus inculta ac deserta sit, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5: plerique neque in rebus humanis quicquam bonum norunt nisi quod fructuosum sit, etc., id. Lael. 21, 79: virtutes generi hominum fructuosae, id. de Or. 2, 84, 344: virtus aliis, id. ib. 2, 85, 346: est non modo liberale paulum nonnumquam de suo jure decedere sed interdum etiam fructuosum, id. Off. 2, 18, 64: M. Caelius se esse hominem frugi vult probare, non quia abstinent sit, sed quia utilis multis, id est fructuosus, unde sic dicta frugalitas, Quint. 1, 6, 29: fructuosior dos, opp. deterior, Ulp. Fragm. 6, 16; 17.—Hence, *adv.*: **fructuose**, *profitably, advantageously* (late Lat.): hoc nec dici brevius nec agi fructuosius potest, Aug. Ep. 77.

1. fructus, a, um, *Part.*, from fruor.

2. fructus, ūs (archaic *gen. sing.* fructus, Varr. ap. Non. 492, 14; id. R. R. 1, 2, 19; cf. Gell. 4, 16: fructi, Cato, R. R. 4; Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 16; Turp. ap. Non. 491, 7), *m.* [fruor], *an enjoying, enjoyment*. **I.** *In abstracto*. **A.** *Lit.* (perh. only ante- and post-class.): Ol. Mea est haec. St. Scio; sed meus fructus est prior, i. e. *use and enjoyment*, for usufructus (q. v. under usus), Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 16; Dig. 7, 8, 14.—**B.** *Trop.* (class. but rare): hoc tam singulare vestrum beneficium ad animi mei fructum atque laetitiam duco esse permagnum, *for my mental enjoyment*, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 5: qui propter odium fructum oculis (*dat.*) ex ejus casu capere vellent, *to feast their eyes on*, Nep. Eum. 11 (cf. spectatumne huc, ut rem fruentem oculis, sociorum caedes venimus? Liv. 22, 14, 4).—Far more freq. **II.** *Transf.*, *concr.*, the enjoyment that proceeds from a thing, *proceeds, produce, product, fruit, profit, income* (very freq. and class.; in *sing.* and *plur.*; cf.: fruges, fetus, frumentum). **A.** *Lit.*: quod earum rerum videat-

tur ei levis fructus, exiguus usus, incertus dominatus, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 17; cf.: pecudes partim esse ad usum hominum, partim ad fructum, partim ad vescendum procreatas, id. Leg. 1, 8, 25; Varr. R. 1, 37, 4; cf. also usufructus, under usus: frugum fructuumque reliquorum perceptio, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12: fructum ex aliqua re percipere or capere, id. ib. 2, 4, 14: quoniam fructum arbitror esse fundi eum, qui ex eo satus nascitur utilis ad aliquam rem, etc., Varr. R. 1, 23, 1: ruri si recte habitaveris, fructi plus capies, Cato, R. R. 4, 2; cf.: in quos sumptus abeunt fructus praediorum? Cic. Att. 11, 2, 2: praediorum, id. Cat. 2, 8, 18: arbusta vineaeque et consita omnia magis amoenis quam necessariis fructibus, *fruits*, Liv. 22, 15, 2: (vacca) a bima aut trima fructum ferre incipit, Varr. R. 2, 1, 13: gallinarum fructus erant ova et pulli, id. ib. 3, 3, 6: quae (oves) neque ali neque ulum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum possent, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: non serendis, non percipiendis, non condendis fructibus, id. de Sen. 7, 24; cf.: ver ostendit futuros fructus: reliqua tempora demetendis fructibus et percipiendis accommodata sunt, id. ib. 19, 70: comportare et condere fructus, id. Agr. 2, 32 *fin.*: apibus fructum restituo suum, Phaedr. 3, 13, 15: in fructibus arborum, Quint. 8, 5, 26: fructum ferre, id. 8, 3, 10: graves fructu vites, id. 8, 3, 8: Heracleotae et Bragyletae, qui item debent, aut pecuniam solvant aut fructibus suis satisfaciunt, *satisfy him with their proceeds*, Cic. Fam. 13, 56, 2: Asia multos annos vobis fructum Mithridatico bello non tulit, id. Agr. 2, 30, 83; cf. id. ib. 2, 29, 81: M. Crassus negabat ullam satis magnam pecuniam esse ei... cuius fructibus exercitum alere non posset, i. e. *revenue, income*, id. Off. 1, 8, 25: aurum ex fructu metallorum coacervatum, Liv. 45, 40, 2: in tantis brevi creverant opes, seu maritimis seu terrestribus fructibus, id. 21, 7, 3; cf.: fuerat ei magno fructui mare, id. 34, 36, 3: qua re saepe totius anni fructus uno rumore periculi amittitur, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 6, 16: an parvus ancillae in fructu sit habendus, id. Fin. 1, 4, 12: putatisne vos illis rebus frui posse nisi eos, qui vobis fructui (al. fructuosi) sunt, conservaveritis, id. de Imp. Pomp. 6, 16.—**B.** *Trop.*, *fruit, consequence, effect, result, return, reward, success*: ego fructus ex re publica non laetos et uberes, sed magna acerbitate permixtos tuli, Cic. Planc. 38, 92; cf.: fructum pietatis suae ex aliquo ferre, id. Sest. 31, 68: ex otio fructus capere, id. Rep. 1, 4; cf.: ex accusatione Aquilii diligentiae fructum ceperat, id. Brut. 62, 222: alicujus amoris et iudicii, id. Pis. 14, 31: honeste acta superior aetas fructus auctoritatis capit ipsa extremos, id. de Sen. 18, 62: modestiae fructum aliquem percipere, id. Sull. 1, 1: gloria est fructus verae virtutis honestissimus, id. Pis. 24, 57: laboris, Quint. 6 praef. § 2: studiorum, id. 8 praef. § 26; 10, 3, 2; 10, 7, 1; cf. also: ex re decerpere fructus (with plus mali haurire), Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: divitiarum fructus in copia est, *the enjoyment derived from riches*, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 47: vestrum beneficium, ad animi mei fructum atque laetitiam permagnum, id. Agr. 2, 6: Theophrastus talium sumptuum facultatem fructum divitiarum putat. Mihi autem ille fructus liberalitatis, multo et major videtur et certior, id. Off. 2, 16, 56: pecuniae fructus maximus, id. ib. 2, 18, 64: animi fructus, qui in te videndo est, id. Fam. 15, 14, 3: vitae fructus, id. Cat. 3, 12, 28; id. Mur. 23, 47; cf.: omnem fructum vitae superioris perdidissent, id. Div. 2, 9, 24: quin spe posteritatis fructuque ducatur, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 29: voluptatum, id. Lael. 23, 87: jucunditatis, id. Mur. 19, 40: graviore sono tibi Musa loquatur Nostra, dabunt cum maturos mihi tempora fructus, Verg. Cul. 9.

frugalis, e, *adj.* [frux]. **I.** *Of or belonging to fruits*: maturitas, App. de Mundo, p. 71, 29.—**II.** (Acc. to frugi, v. frux, II. B.) *Economical, thrifty, temperate, frugal, provident, careful*; and in *gen.*, *worthy, virtuous*; only in *comp.* and *sup.* (Quint. 1, 6, 17, characterizes the use of the positive frugalis for the usual frugi as pedantry): villa frugalior, Varr. R. 3, 2, 3: tanton... Lesbonicus factus est frugalior? Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 9: dedo patri me nunciam, ut frugalior sim, quam volt, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 3; Sen.

Contr. 3, 21, 20; 5, 31, 13 *al.*—*Sup.*: cum optimus colonus, parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus esset, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287: homines frugalissimi, id. Fl. 29, 71.—Hence, *adv.*: **frugaliter** (acc. to II.), *moderately, temperately, thriftily, frugally, economically*: rem sobrie et frugaliter accurare, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 38; id. Pers. 4, 1, 1; 6: vivere (with parce), Hor. S. 1, 4, 107; cf.: recte is negat, umquam bene cenasse Galonium... quia quod bene, id recte, frugaliter, honeste ille porro prave, nequiter, turpiter cenabat, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 26: loqui, id. ib. 2, 9, 25; cf.: de sublimibus magnifice, de tenuioribus frugaliter dicere, Fronto, Ep. ad Ver. 1 Mai.—*Comp.*: vivere, Lact. Ira D. 20.

frugalitas, tātis, *f.* [frugalis, II.], *economy, temperance, thriftiness, frugality*; and in *gen.*, *worth, virtue* (the Gr. σωφροσύνη; class.). **I.** *Prop.*: omnes in illo sunt rege virtutes, sed praecipue singularis et admiranda frugalitas... ego frugalitatem, id est modestiam et temperantiam, virtutem maximam iudico, Cic. Deiot. 9, 26: vitae genus cum luxu aut cum frugalitate, Cels. praef. med.; cf.: ex contrariis: frugalitas bonum, luxuria enim malum, Quint. 5, 10, 73: quod cessat ex re ditu, frugalitate suppletur, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 3: bona valetudo, quaeque eam maxime praestat frugalitas, Quint. 10, 3, 26; 11, 3, 19; 12, 1, 8; Petr. 115: frugalitas autem paupertas voluntaria est, Sen. Ep. 17, 5: luxuriosus frugalitas poena est, id. ib. 71, 23; id. Tranq. An. 1, 9.—*Of speech*: quadam eloquentiae frugalitate contentos, *measure*, Quint. 12, 10, 21.—**B.** *Transf.*, in *concr.* for fruges, *fruits* of the earth, App. M. 9, p. 233, 29.—**II.** In a *gen.* sense, *worth, virtue*: temperantiam, quem Graeci σωφροσύνη appellant, eamque virtutem σωφροσύνη vocant, quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnumquam etiam modestiam: sed haud scio an recte ea virtus frugalitas appellari possit, etc... reliquas etiam virtutes frugalitas continet, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 16 sq.; cf. id. ib. 4, 16, 36; Quint. 1, 6, 17; 29.

frugaliter, adv., *v. frugalis fin.*

† frugamenta a frugibus appellata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 91 Müll.

fruges, um, *v. frux*.

frügesco, ēre, *v. incho. n.* [frux], *to bear fruit, be fruitful* (post-class.), Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 913; so with florescere, Tert. Res. Carn. 22.

frugi, v. frux, II. B.

frugifer, ēra, ōrum (archaic *gen. sing. fem.* frugifera), Enn. ap. Charis. p. 7 P.; cf. Mart. 11, 90, 5, and v. infra), *adj.* [frux + fero], *fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile* (class.). **I.** *Lit.*: ut agri non omnes frugiferi sunt, qui coluntur, sic animi non omnes culti fructum ferunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: terrai frugiferae, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 7 P. (Ann. v. 479 Vahl.); hence comically used to denote Ennius himself: attonitus legis Terrai frugiferae, Mart. 11, 90, 5: spatia frugifera et immensa camporum, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: et ferta arva Asiae, Poet. ap. Cic. Or. 49, 163: cedrus, Plin. 13, 5, 11, § 53: nuces, Ov. de Nuce, 19: messes, id. M. 5, 656: numen, i. e. Ceres, id. P. 2, 1, 15; so, Frugifer, an *appellation of Osiris among the Egyptians*, Arn. 6, 196.—**II.** *Trop.*, *fruitful, profitable*: cum tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa nec ulla pars ejus inculta ac deserta sit, tum nullus feracior in ea locus nec uberior quam de officiis, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5: hoc illud est praecipue in cognitione rerum salubre ac frugiferum, etc., Liv. praef. § 10.

*** frugiferens**, entis, *adj.* [id.], *fruit-bearing, fruitful* (for the class. frugifer): terrae, Lucr. 1, 3.

*** frugilegus**, a, um, *adj.* [frux + lego], *fruit-gathering*, a poet. epithet of the ant. formicae, Ov. M. 7, 624.

*** frugiparens**, entis, *adj.* [frux + pario], *fruit-bearing*, Venant. Carm. 3, 13, 12.

*** frugiparus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *fruit-bearing, fruitful* (poet.; ante- and post-class.): fetus, Lucr. 6, 1; vultus (temporum), Avien. Arat. 1054.

*** frugiperdus**, a, um, *adj.* [frux + perdo], *fruit-losing*, a transl. of the Homeric

ἀλερίκαρος, salix, Plin. 16, 26, 46, § 110 (cf. Hom. Odys. 10, 510).

fructio, ōnis, f. [fruo], enjoyment, Hier. in Philem. 1, 20 al.

fructus, a, um, Part., v. fruo.

frumen, inis, n. [fruo] (post-class.).

* **I.** *A gruel or porridge made of corn, and used in sacrifices*, Arn. 7, 230. — **II.** = λαρυγίς, the larynx, throat, Don. Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 18; id. Ad. 5, 8, 27; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 74, and A. 1, 178; Isid. Orig. 17, 3, 2; 6, 23; 20, 2, 27.

frumentaceus, a, um, adj. [frumentum], of corn or grain, corn- (late Lat.): farina, Veg. Vet. 2, 57: panes, Hier. Ep. 37, 4.

frumentalis, e, adj. [id.] = frumentarius, Cassiod. in Psa. 34, 21.

frumentarius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to corn, corn-; milit., of or belonging to provisions, provision-: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 2; cf. campus, id. ib. 1, 7, 9: res, corn, provisions, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5, § 11; Caes. B. G. 1, 23, 1; 1, 37 fin. et saep.: loca, i. e. abounding in corn, id. ib. 1, 10, 2; cf. provinciae, id. B. C. 3, 73, 3; Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2: navis, a provision-ship, store-ship, Caes. B. C. 3, 96, 4: lex, respecting the distribution of grain at low rates, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 48; id. Sest. 48, 103; id. Brut. 62, 222; cf.: magna largitio C. Gracchi, id. Off. 2, 21, 72: causa, id. Verr. 2, 3, 5, § 10: lucra, id. ib. 2, 3, 37, § 85: negotiatores, corn-dealers, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 175: mensores, corn-measurers, Dig. 31, 1, 87. — **II.** Subst.: **frumentarius**, ii, m. **A.** A corn-dealer: frumentarii, quibus cunctis montes maximi frumenti sunt structi domi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 64; Cic. Off. 3, 13, 57; 3, 16, 67; Liv. 4, 12, 10; 4, 15, 6 al. In the time of the emperors employed as a secret spy, Spart. Hadr. 11; Aur. Vict. Caes. 39 fin.; Capitol. Max. et Balb. 10, 3. — **B.** Milit., a purveyor of corn, commissary of the stores, victualler, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35, 4; Inscr. Orell. 3491; 3515; 4922; cf. frumentator.

frumentatio, ōnis, f. [frumentor]. **I.** A providing of corn, milit., a foraging, Caes. B. G. 6, 39, 1; Suet. Galb. 20. — In plur.: pabulationes frumentationesque, Caes. B. G. 7, 16, 3; 7, 64, 2. — **II.** A distribution of corn, Suet. Aug. 40, 42; Monum. Ancy.

frumentator, ōris, m. [id.], a provider of corn, purchaser of grain: in Volsis frumentum ne emi quidem potuit; periculum ipsis frumentatoribus fuit, Liv. 2, 34, 4. — **II.** Milit. t. t., a forager, Liv. 31, 36, 8; ib. § 9 al.

frumentor, ātus, i, v. dep. n. and a. [frumentum]. **I.** Neutr., milit. t. t., to fetch corn, to forage, purvey: erat eodem tempore et materiari et frumentari et tantas munitiones fieri necesse, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 1: cum in propinquo agro frumentarentur, Liv. 31, 36, 7: frumentatum mittere, Caes. B. G. 4, 32, 1; 6, 36, 2: frumentatum ire, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, C, 1 fin.: frumentandi rationem habere, Caes. B. G. 7, 75, 1: pabulandi aut frumentandi causa progressi, id. B. C. 1, 48, 6: frumentatum missus, Sall. J. 56, 3. — **II.** Act., to furnish or provide with corn (post-class.), Tert. ad Nat. 2, 8.

frumentum, i, n. [contr. from frugimentum, from FRUG, v. fruo; fruit, καρ' ἐφόιν, i. e.], corn, grain (class.; in sing. usually of corn harvested): Julianus scribit: frumentum id esse, quod arista in se teneat, recte Gallum definisse: lupinum vero et fabam fruges potius dici, quia non arista sed siliqua continentur, quae Servius apud Alfenum in frumento contineri putat, Dig. 50, 16, 77: sunt prima earum (frugum) genera: frumenta, ut triticum, hordeum; et legumina, ut faba, cicer, kinds of corn, Plin. 18, 7, 9, § 48: in segetibus frumentum, in quo culmus extulit spicam, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1: triticum vel alia frumenta, Col. 8, 9, 2: triticeum, Mart. 13, 12: Galli turpe esse ducunt frumentum manu quaerere, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: frumentum ex agris in loca tuta comportatur, id. Att. 5, 18, 2: ut in itinere copia frumenti suppetere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 1; 1, 48, 2: ingens frumenti acervus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 111; 1, 1, 45; Liv. 2, 52; 21, 48; 23, 12; 23, 21 et saep.: tessera fru-

menti, a ticket giving the holder a share in the public distribution of corn, Juv. 7, 174; cf. Dict. of Antiq. pp. 580 sq., 864. — In plur. (esp. of standing grain): frumenta sunt proprie omnia quae aristas habent, Isid. Orig. 17, 3: bona, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 17, 1: luxuriosa, Cic. Or. 24, 81: non modo frumenta in agris matura non erant, sed, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 2; 1, 40, 11; 3, 9, 8 et saep.: frumenta autumnii matura in agris, Sall. H. 3, 67, 20; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 72; 2, 1, 140; Liv. 23, 32; 25, 15; 31, 2; 33, 6 et saep. — **II.** Transf.: frumenta, the small seeds or grains of figs, Plin. 15, 19, 21, § 82; 17, 27, 44, § 256.

frundifer and **frundösus**, v. frond-. **fruniscor**, frūitis, 3, v. dep. n. [a lengthened form of fruo], to enjoy (ante- and post-class.); constr. with acc.; rarely with abl.: (Q. Claudius Quadrigarius) Domus, inquit, suas quemque ire jubet et sua omnia frunisci... ut fatiscor a fateor, ita fruniscor factum est a fruo. Q. Metellus Numidicus... ita scripsit: Ego neque aqua neque igni careo, et summa gloria fruniscor. Novius in Atellana, quae Parcus inscripta, hoc verbo ita utitur: Quod magno opere quaesiverunt, id frunisci non queunt. Qui non parsit apud se, fruniscus est, Gell. 17, 2, 5 sq.: Fruniscor et frunitum dixit Cato: nosque cum adhuc dicimus infrunitum, certum est antiquos dixisse frunitum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 92 Müll.: Frunisci pro frui. Lucilius: Aequo fruniscor ego ac tu. Coelius (leg. Claudius)... Novius... (then follow the passages quoted above from Gellius), Non. 113, 7 sq.: hinc tu nisi malum, frunisci nil potes, ne postules, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 73: QVEM NON LIQVIT (i. e. liouit) NOS FRVNISCI, Inscr. Orell. 4768.

frūitus, a, um, Part., from fruniscor.

fruns, frūitis, v. 1. frons init.

fruo, fructus (perf. fruius est, Dig. 7, 4, 29: fruii sumus, Sen. Ep. 93, 7: fructus sum, Vell. 2, 104, 3; Lucr. 3, 940; v. Neue, Forment. 2, 562; part. fut. fruiturus, v. in the foll.; imp. FRVIMO, Inscr. Orell. 3121; as famino from fari, see below, II.), 3, v. dep. n. [for frugor, from the root FRVG, of fruges, fructus; Goth. bruk-jan; Germ. brauchen, to use], to derive enjoyment from a thing, to enjoy, delight in (with a more restricted signif. than uti, to make use of a thing, to use it; cf.: Hannibal cum victoria posset uti, frui maluit, relictaque Roma Campaniam peragrare, Flor. 2, 6, 21: tu voluptate frueris, ego uxor: tu illam summum bonum putas, ego nec bonum, Sen. Vit. Beat. 10 fin.; cf.: id est cuiusque proprium quo quisque fruatur atque utitur, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 2). Constr. with abl.; less freq. with acc. or absol. **I.** In gen. (a) With abl., Plaut. As. 5, 2, 68: utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103; cf.: plurimis maritimis rebus fruimur atque utimur, id. ib. 2, 60, 152: commoda, quibus utimur, lucemque, qua fruimur, id. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: aevo sempiterno, id. Rep. 6, 13; cf.: immortalis aevo, Lucr. 2, 647: vitā, Cic. Clu. 61, 170; id. Cat. 4, 4, 7; Sall. C. 1, 3; Tac. A. 16, 17; Sen. Ep. 61, 2: omnibus in vita commodis una cum aliquo, Caes. B. G. 3, 22, 2: voluptatibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 12; v. infra: optimis rebus, Phaedr. 4, 24, 9: gaudio, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 2: meo amore, Prop. 2, 1, 48; cf. thalamis, Ov. F. 3, 554: etiam his, quae nec cibo nec poculo sunt, frui dicimur, etc., Donat. ad Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 46: recordatione nostrae amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 4, 15: usu alicujus et moribus, id. ib. 9, 32: securitate (animus), id. ib. 13, 44: timore paventum, Sil. 12, 566; cf. poenā, Mart. 8, 30, 3: quod (genus vitae), virtute fruatur, Cic. Fin. 4, 6, 15 Madv. N. cr. al.: quo (spectaculo) fructus sum, Vell. 2, 104, 3: omnium rerum cognitione fructi sumus, Sen. Ep. 93 med.: non meo nomine, sed suo fructus est emptor, Dig. 7, 4, 29: mundo, Manil. 1, 759: eum esse beatum, qui praesentibus voluptatibus frueretur confideretque se fruaturum aut in omni aut in magna parte vitae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 38. — Of personal objects, to enjoy one's society: neque te fruimur et tu nobis cares, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 4: Attico, Nep. Att. 20: ut sinat Sese alternas cum illo noctes hac frui, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 68: cara conjuge, Tib. 3, 3, 32: viro, Prop. 2, 9, 24. — (β) With acc.: pabulum frui occipito, Cato, R. R. 149, 1: ea,

quae fructus cumque es, periere profusa, Lucr. 3, 940: meo modo ingenium frui, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 21. — In the part. fut. pass. (only so in class. prose): permittitur infinita potestas innumerabilis pecuniae conficiendae de vestris vectigalibus, non fruentis sed alienandis, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 33; cf. id. Fin. 1, 1, 3: nobis haec fruenta relinqueret, quae ipse servasset, id. Mil. 23, 63: ejus (voluptatis) fruentae modus, id. Off. 1, 30, 106: justitiae fruentae causa, id. ib. 2, 12, 41: agro bene culto nihil potest esse nec usu uberius nec specie ornatus: ad quem fruentum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat senectus, id. de Sen. 16, 57: quem (florem aetatis) patri Hannibalis fruentum praebuit, Liv. 21, 3, 4: res fruenta oculis, id. 22, 14, 4. — (γ) Absol.: satiatis et expletis jucundus est carere quam frui, Cic. de Sen. 14, 47: datur: fruare, dum licet, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 104: quae gignuntur nobis ad fruentum, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16; cf.: di tibi divitias dederant artemque fruendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 7: fruebamur, cum, etc., were delighted, Plin. Pan. 34, 4. — **II.** In partic., jurid. t. t., to have the use and enjoyment of a thing, to have the usufruct: quid? si constat, hunc non modo colendis praediis praefuisse, sed certis fundis patre vivo frui solitum esse? Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44: EVM AGRVM POSIDERE FRVIVQE VIDETVR OPORTERE, Inscr. Orell. 3121 (A. U. C. 637); cf.: AGRVM POSIDEBVNT FRVENTVRQVE, ib.: AGRVM NBI HABITO NIVE FRVIMO, ib.; and: QVOD ANTE K. IAN. FRVCTI SVNT ERVNTQVE VECTIGAL, ib.: ut censores agrum Campanum fruentum locarent, Liv. 27, 11, 8; cf. id. 32, 7, 3: qui in perpetuum fundum fruentum conduxerunt a municipibus, etc., Dig. 6, 3, 1; cf. Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 27.

frus, v. 1. frons.

Frusino, ōnis, m., a city of the Hernici, in Latium, situated on the Via Latina, now Frosinone, Liv. 27, 37; Juv. 3, 224. —

II. Deriv.: **Frūsinas**, ātis, adj., of or belonging to Frusino: ager, Liv. 26, 9: fundus, in the neighborhood of Frusino, Cic. Att. 11, 4, 1; 11, 13, 4. — In plur. subst.: **Frūsinates**, um, m., the inhabitants of Frusino, Liv. 10, 1; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

frustatim, adv. [frustum], piecemeal, in pieces (very rare): obiectare leonibus prandium, Pompon. ap. Non. 113, 7: coquitur in olla, aut frustatim in patinis, Plin. 20, 9, 39, § 99; Prud. Psych. 720.

frustillatim, adv. [frustillum], in small pieces, in little bits (ante-class.): nisi mihi virgo redditor, Jam ego te faciam ut hic formicae frustillatim differant, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 20; Poet. ap. Non. 112, 8.

frustillum, i, n. dim. [frustum], a small piece, little bit (ante-class.): parvula, Arn. 7, 231: ignea, id. 2, 84.

* **frusto**, āre, v. a., to break to pieces: cum Punicae praedae omnibus promontoriis insulisque frustarentur et fluitarent, etc., i. e. the booty taken from the Carthaginians went to wreck and was driven in pieces on the promontories, Flor. 2, 2, 32 (so acc. to the conjecture of Salmassius, Graevius, and others, instead of the common and certainly false reading, frustarentur. N. Heinsius proposes eructarentur; v. eructo, II.).

frustra (-trā, Prud. στερ. 1, 13), adv. [orig. acc. plur. neutr., afterwards abl. sing. fem. of frusterus, for frud-; v. fraus; hence].

I. In deception, in error (so mostly ante-class. and in historians; not in Cic. and Caes.): ambo, et servus et era, frustra sunt duo, Qui me Amphitruonem frustra esse: errant probe, are deceived, in error, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 19; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 7, 42: nunc, mulier, nei frustra sis, mea non es: ne arbitrere, id. Merc. 3, 1, 30: quo mihi acris annitendum est, ut neque vos capiamini, et illi frustra sint, Sall. J. 85, 6: frustra esse, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 74: hilaris est; frustrast homo, id. Most. 3, 1, 40 Lorenz: ne frustra sis, id. Men. 4, 3, 18 sq.; id. Mil. 5, 29 al.; cf. in the foll. II. A. — With animi: erras, Aemiliane, et longe hujus animi frustra es, App. Mag. p. 286. — Frustra habere aliquid, to deceive, cheat one (= eludere): Corbulo quaesito diu proelio frustra habitus, Tac. A. 13, 37; 51: si Persae frustra habitae redissent ad sua, Amm. 18, 6, 6: servom ac dominum, Plaut. Am. argument. 5. —

II. Transf., according as particular respect is had to the effect, the aim, or the reason of an action, *without effect, to no purpose, without cause, uselessly, in vain, for nothing* (freq. and class.; the predom. signif. in prose and poetry; cf.: in cassum, nequiquam). **A.** *Without effect, in vain*: alii parasiti frustra obambulabant in foro, i. e. they got no dinner, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 31: praesagibat mihi animus, frustra me ire, quom exibam domo, id. Aul. 2, 2, 1: nemo dabit; frustra egomet mecum has rationes puto, Ter. Ad. 2, 53: frustra operam opinor sumo, id. Heaut. 4, 3, 15: neque ipse auxilium suum saepe a viris bonis frustra implorari patietur, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144: haec si verbis explicare conemur, frustra suscipiatur labor, id. Univ. 10: fortissima frustra pectora, Verg. A. 1, 348; 5, 389: multum frustra rogatus, Luc. 4, 735: peritura frustra agmina, id. 7, 736; Ov. M. 8, 140: frustra telum mittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 2; cf. id. ib. 3, 25, 1: frustra tantum laborem sumere, id. ib. 3, 14, 1: cujus neque consilium neque inceptum ullum frustra erat, Sall. J. 7, 6 Kritiz.; id. 14, 11 Dietsch.; 61, 1; 71, 5; 73 fin. al.; cf.: ita frustra id inceptum Volscis fuit, Liv. 2, 25, 2: neque frustrator ultra cives meos, neque ipse frustra dictator ero, id. S. 2, 31, 10; Quint. 10, 1, 2: frustra cruento Marte carebimus, frustra metuemus Austrum: Visendus ater Coccyus, etc., Hor. C. 2, 14, 13 and 15: nam frustra vitium vitaveris illud, si te alio pravum detorseris, id. S. 2, 2, 54: tam frustra (expressere) quam recusaverat (= aequae frustra fuit et sine eventu), *like-wise without effect*, Tac. H. 2, 90 fin. (see the passage in conn.).—With *nequiquam*, Cat. 77, 1; App. M. 8, p. 208, 40.—With *sic*: ego astabo hic tantisper cum hac forma et factis sic frustra; cf. Gr. οὐτως ἄλλως, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 30.—In a pun with frustra esse (v. supra, I.) and frustrari: qui lepide postulat alterum frustrari, quom frustra'st, frustra illum dicit frustra esse. Nam qui se frustrari quem frustra sentit, Qui frustratur, frustra'st, si ille non est frustra, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 2, 7 (Sat. 33, p. 158 sq. Vahl.).—**2.** Ellipt.: equites et auxilios pedites in omnes partes mittit... Nec frustra. Nam, etc., Hirt. B. G. 8, 5, 3; so, frustra: nam, etc., Hor. C. 3, 7, 21; Flor. 4, 11, 9.—**B.** *Without reason or cause, groundlessly*: frustra ac sine causa quid facere indignum deo est, Cic. Div. 2, 60, 125: frustra tempus conero, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 41: quae disputatio ne frustra haberetur, id. Rep. 1, 7: quae (res) prima impellit etiam, ut suspiceremus in caelum nec frustra siderum motus intueremur, id. ib. 3, 2; 4, 3; id. Tusc. 1, 10, 21; id. Fin. 2, 12, 36; v. Madv. ad h. l. p. 210: non igitur frustra Plato civili viro, quem πολυτικός vocant, necessariam musicen credit, Quint. 1, 10, 15; 10, 1, 56: ut multi, nec frustra, opinantur, Suet. Oth. 9: ne quid inexpectum frustra moritura relinquat, Verg. A. 4, 415 Forbig. ad loc.—**2.** Ellipt.: hanc quidam aposiopesin putant. Frustra. Nam, etc., Quint. 9, 3, 60.

frustrabilis, e, adj. [frustror], *that will be disappointed, vain, deceitful* (post-class.): expectatio, Arn. 2, 58: res, id. 6, 206.

***frustramen**, inis, n. [id.], *deception*: nos in fraudem induimus frustraminis ipsi, Lucr. 4, 817.

frustratio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a deceiving, deception, disappointment, frustration* (rare; not used by Cicero): in horum familiarum hodie frustrationem incipiam maximam, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 15; so, frustrationes dare (with ludificare), id. Most. 5, 2, 30: clamant, fraude fieri, quod foris teneatur exercitus: frustrationem eam legis tollendae esse, Liv. 3, 24, 1: cum longo sermone habito dilatus per frustrationem esset, id. 25, 25, 3.—With *subi. gen.*: frustratio Gallorum eo spectabat, ut tererent tempus, donec, etc., id. 38, 25, 7.—In *plur.*: cum variis frustrationibus differret, Just. 9, 6: quo magis me petiverunt, tanto maiorem iis frustratio dolo-rem attulit, *failure*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 5; Quint. 2, 20, 3: sine successu ac bono eventu frustratio est, non cultura, *failure*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 6.—**2.** *A delaying, keeping back*, Dig. 17, 1, 37 al.

frustrator, ōris, m. [id.], *a deceiver; delayer* (post-class.): iudicium, Symm. Ep. 10, 44; Dig. 43, 16, 19.

frustratorius, a, um, adj. [frustrator], *deceptive, deceitful* (post-class.): somnia, Tert. Anim. 47: aures, Arn. 7, 219: appellatio, Dig. 22, 1, 41.

***frustratus**, ūs, m. [frustror], *a deceiving, deception*: āliam invenito, quam habebas frustratui, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 21.

frustro, āre, v. the foll. art.

frustror, ātus, 1, v. dep.; also: **frustro**, āre, 1, v. a. [frustra], *to deceive, disappoint, trick, frustrate* (syn.: decipio, deludo, fraudo, fallo, etc.). **I.** Lit. (class.). (a) In the *dep. form*: nescio quis praestigator hanc frustrator mulierem, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 200: aut certe cum aliis pugnaciter aut frustrari cum aliis, tum etiam me ipsum velim, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 65: ne frustretur ipse se, Ter. Eun. prol. 14: se ipsum, Nep. Hann. 2, 6: o bone, ne te frustrere; insanis et tu, Hor. S. 2, 3, 32: Tarquinius spe auxilii, Liv. 2, 15, 5: Cloelia frustrata custodes, id. 2, 13, 6: saepe jam me spes frustrata est, Ter. And. 2, 2, 37; Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 1; cf.: sat adhuc tua nos frustrata est fides, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 11: expectationem frustrari et differre, Plaut. Ep. 2, 10, 2: improbas spes hominum, id. ib. 8, 13, 3: spem mercantium (opp. explore), Suet. Aug. 75: frustratus vincula, i. e. *escaped from them*, Sol. 1.—**Poet.**: o numquam frustrata vocatus hasta meos, *has never deceived me invoking thee*, Verg. A. 12, 95; cf. Stat. S. 1, 2, 62: inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes, *deceives*, i. e. *dies away from their lips*, Verg. A. 6, 493.—**Absol.**: Cocceius vide ne frustretur, Cic. Att. 12, 18, 3; Lucr. 4, 571.—(β) In the *act. form*: non frustrabo vos, milites, Caes. Fragm. ap. Diomed. p. 395 P.: atque i se quom frustrant, frustrari alios stolidi existunt, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 19; Liv. 7, 38, 9; cf.: qui ventrem frustrant suum, Pompon. ap. Non. 473, 18: frustrantia dona, *fruitless, bootless*, Prud. Apoth. 640.—**Pass.**: frustramur, irridemur, Laber. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.: ignavissimi quique tenuissima spe frustrantur, Sall. Or. Licin. med.; so, frustratus spe continuandi consulatus, Vell. 2, 21, 2; for which: frustratus a spe, Festen. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.: variis dilationibus frustratus, Just. 8, 3, 9.—With *gen.*: captionis versutae et excogetatae frustratus, Gell. 5, 10, 16.—**II.** Transf., *to make vain, of no effect, or useless* (post-Aug. and very rare): imprudenter facta opera frustrantur impensas, Col. 1, 1, 2; cf. laborem, id. praef. § 22: in se implicati arborum rami lento vimine frustrabantur ictus, Curt. 6, 5, 8.

***frustulentus**, a, um, adj. [frustum], *full of small pieces*: aqua, i. e. *filled with crumbs*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 34.

frustulum, i, n. dim. [id.], *a small piece, little bit* (post-class.): frustulum panis, App. M. 1, p. 110, 34.

frustum, i, n., *a piece, bit* (syn.: fragmentum, segmentum). **I.** Lit., of food (class.): frusto panis conduci potest, vel uti taceat, vel uti loquatur, Cato ap. Gell. 1, 15, 10: necesse est, offa objecta cadere frustum ex pulli ore cum pascitur, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27: esculenta, id. Phil. 2, 25 fin. (also ap. Quint. 9, 4, 44): viscera pars in frusta secant, verubusque trementia figunt, Verg. A. 1, 212: lardi semesa frusta, Hor. S. 2, 6, 85: sunt qui frustis et pomis viduas venentur avaras, id. Ep. 1, 1, 78: capreae, Juv. 11, 142: nudum et frusta rogantem, scraps, id. 3, 210: solidae frusta farinae, lumps, id. 5, 68; cf. 14, 128.—**II.** Transf., in *gen.*, *a piece as a small part of a whole* (very rare; not in Cic.): unde soluta fere oratio, et e singulis non membris sed frustis collata, structura caret, Quint. 8, 5, 27; so (opp. membra), id. 4, 5, 25; cf.: philosophiam in partes, non in frusta dividam, Sen. Ep. 89: frusta pannorum, rags, Amm. 15, 12, 2.—**Comically**: frustum pueri, *you bit of a boy!* Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 68.

frutetosus (also **frutetosus**), a, um, adj. [frutectum], *full of bushes or shrubs, shrubby, bushy, bosky*: nemorosi frutetosique tractus, Col. 2, 2, 11: smilax spinosis frutetosus ramis, Plin. 16, 35, 63; § 153; 16, 37, 11; § 179.

frutectum or **frutetum**, i, n. [contr. from fruticetum], *a place full of shrubs or bushes*. **I.** Lit.: ager frutectis aut arboribus obsessus, Col. 3, 11, 3: rosa silvestris in

frutecto, Plin. 25, 2, 6, § 17: tenebrosa, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 872: acuta, id. Psych. 443; Vulg. Jer. 11, 16.—**II.** Transf., *a shrub*: id frutectum (sc. cinnamum), Sol. 30, § 25.

frutetum, i, v. the preced. art. *init.*

frutex, icis, m. (fem.: Nilotica, Mart. Cap. 3, § 225) [prob. kindr. with βρύα, to sprout forth], *a shrub, bush* (cf. arbor). **I.** Lit.: ex surculo vel arbor procedit, ut olea, ficus, pirus; vel frutex, ut violae, rosae, arundines; vel tertium quiddam, quod neque arborem neque fruticem proprie dixerimus, sicuti est vitis, Col. Arb. 1, 2; Col. 8, 15, 5; Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 156; Ov. A. A. 3, 249; Petr. 135: numerosi, Plin. 18, 24, 55, § 199: olerum, Col. 11, 3, 63: lupini, id. 2, 14, 5: sucus fruticis recentis, Plin. 23, 3, 35, § 71: frutices inter membra condebant, Lucr. 5, 956: his genus omne silvarum fruticumque viret, Verg. G. 2, 21: in montuosis locis et fruticibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16; collect. in the *sing.*: venari asello comite cum vellet leo, Contextit illum frutice, Phaedr. 1, 11, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Perh., the lower part of the stem of a tree, the trunk*: quercus antiqua singulos repente ramos a frutice dedit, Suet. Vesp. 5 (al. radice).—**B.** As a term of reproach, *like caudex, stipes, blockhead*: nec veri simile loquere nec verum, frutex, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 13 Lorenz (Ritschl, rupe); App. Mag. p. 317; v. Oud. ad h. l.

Fruti, v. Frutis.

fruticatio, ōnis, f. [fruticor], *a springing forth of shoots, a sprouting out* (very rare): inutillis, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 7.

fruticesco, ēre, v. incho. n. [frutex], *to put forth shoots, to sprout, become bushy* (very rare): quia (hae arbores) celeriter fruticescunt, Plin. 17, 27, 45, § 257.

fruticetum, i, n. [id.], *a place full of shrubs or bushes, a thicket, covert*, Hor. C. 3, 12, 12 (10); Suet. Ner. 48; cf. frutectum and fructeta.

frutico (ū long in fruticāt arbor, Tert. Judic. Dom. 135), āvi, ātum, v. n., and

fruticor, āri, v. dep. n. [id.], *to put forth shoots, to sprout out, to become bushy*.

I. Lit.: excisa est arbor, non evulsa: itaque, quam fruticetur, vides, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 2: ubi ex uno semine pluribus culmis fruticavit (triticum), Col. 2, 9, 6; Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 140; 19, 5, 29, § 92; 17, 10, 14, § 70; Sil. 9, 205.—**II.** *Poet. transf., of the hair*: fruticante pilo, Juv. 9, 15; of a stag's antlers: aspicias, ut fruticat late caput, Calp. Ecl. 6, 37.

fruticosus, a, um, adj. [id.], *full of shrubs or bushes, shrubby, bushy*: vimina, Ov. M. 6, 344: (aizoum) a radice, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 161: arbor (terebinthus), id. 13, 6, 12, § 54: rutae rami fruticosiores, id. 20, 13, 51, § 131: calamus fruticosissimus qui vocatur donax, id. 16, 36, 66, § 165: litora, Ov. H. 2, 121: mare, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 87.

Frutinal, v. the foll. art.

Frutis, is (Etrusc. form **Fruti**; v. in the foll.), f. [an Etruscan modification of the Gr. Φροδοτήν, an Etruscan name of Venus: Veneri matri, quae Frutis dicitur, Sol. 2, 14.—Hence: **Frutinal**, ālis, n.: templum Veneris Fruti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 90 Müll.

frux, frūgis, and more freq. in *plur.*

frūges, um (also in *nom. sing.* **frūgis**: frugi rectus est natura frux, at secundum consuetudinem dicimus, ut haec avis, haec ovis, sic haec frugis, Varr. L. L. 9, § 76 dub.), f. [from the root *frug*; v. fruor], *fruits of the earth* (that may be enjoyed), *produce of the fields, pulse, legumes* (whereas fructus denotes chiefly tree-fruit, and frumentum halm-fruit, grain), sometimes also, in *gen.*, for *fruits* (grain, tree-fruit, etc.). **I.** Lit. (a) *Plur.*: terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: fruges terrae, id. Div. 1, 51, 116; id. de Sen. 2, 5; cf.: nos fruges serimus, nos arbores, id. N. D. 2, 60, 152: ubertas frugum et fructuum, id. ib. 3, 36, 86: frugum fructuumque reliquorum perceptio, id. Off. 2, 3, 12: oleam frugesve ferre, id. Rep. 3, 9: neque foliis, neque oleo neque frumento neque frugibus usurum, Dig. 7, 8, 12; cf. ib. 50, 16, 77: arbores frondescere... segetes largiri fruges, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (Trag. v. 195 Vahl.): ut cum fru-

ges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Liberum, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60; cf. Lucr. 2, 656: inventis frugibus, Cic. Or. 9, 31: fruges in ea terra (Sicilia) primum repertas esse arbitrantur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106: cultus agrorum perceptioque frugum, id. Rep. 2, 14: lentissus triplici solita grandescere fetu, Ter. fruges fundens, Cic. post. Div. 1, 9, 15: arboreae, Cornif. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 55: roburneae, Col. 9, 1, 5: (Gallorum gens) dulcedine frugum maximeque vini capta, Liv. 5, 33, 2 al.—Poet.: salsae fruges = mola salsa, the sacrificial roasted barley-meal mixed with salt, Verg. A. 2, 133; 12, 173: medicatae, magis herbas, id. ib. 6, 420.—(β) Sing.: si jam data sit frux, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P. (Ann. v. 412 Vahl.; cf. ib. v. 318): spicae frux, Aus. Monos. de Cibis, 4: (mensae) exstructae dapibus nec tostae frugis egentis, Ov. M. 11, 121: ut non omnem frugem neque arborem in omni agro reperire possis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: fundit frugem spici ordine structam, id. de Sen. 15, 51: quercus et ilex multa fruge pecus juvet, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 10: sit bona librorum et provisae frugis in annum Copia, id. ib. 1, 18, 109.

II. Trop. A. In gen., like fructus, result, success, value (rare but class.): quae virtutis maturitas et quantae fruges industriae sint futurae, Cic. Cael. 31, 76: illae sunt animi fruges, Auct. Aetn. 273: generare atque ad frugem aliquam perducere, to some maturity, Quint. 6, 2, 3; cf.: illud ingeniorum velut praecox genus non temere umquam pervenit ad frugem, id. 1, 3, 3: jam ego et ipsa frugem tuam periclitabor, maturity of mind, ability, App. M. 6, p. 177, 13: hominem nihili, neque rei neque frugis bonae, Gell. 6, 11, 2; cf. B. 1. β infra.—Poet.: centuriae seniorum agitant expertia frugis, rail at what is crude, worthless (= poemata nimis jocosa), Hor. A. P. 341: cultor enim juvenum purgatas inseris aures Fruge Ceanthea, with Ceanthian fruit, i. e. doctrine, Pers. 5, 64: herus si tuus volet facere frugem, meum herum perdet, i. e. to act with advantage, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 70.—**B.** In partic., of moral character.

1. frugi (a dat. form, fit for food; frugi aptus, serviceable, χρησμος, χρηστος; hence, transf.), as adj. indecl., useful, fit, proper, worthy, honest, discreet, virtuous, temperate, frugal (class.; for comp. and sup. the words frugalior and frugalissimus were used; v. frugalis): frugi hominem dici non multum habet laudis in rege, Cic. Deiot. 9, 26; cf. id. Tusc. 3, 8, 16 sq.: qui (L. Piso) tanta virtute atque integritate fuit, ut... solus Frugi nominaretur. Quem cum in contione Gracchus vocari juberet et viator quaereret, quom Pisonem, quod erant plures: Cogis me, inquit, dicere inimicum meum frugi, id. Pont. 13, 29; cf.: loquitur ut Frugi ille Piso, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90: homines plane frugi ac sobrii, id. Verr. 2, 3, 27, § 67: ego praeter alios meum virum fui rata Siccum, frugi, continentem (opp. madidum, nihili, incontinentem), Plaut. As. 5, 2, 7: hominis frugi et temperantis functus officium, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 19: parcius hic vivit: frugi dicatur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49: Antonius frugi factus est, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69: (Penelope) tam frugi tamque pudica, Hor. S. 2, 5, 77: sum bonus et frugi, id. Ep. 1, 16, 49: quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus, Et frugi castusque verecundusque coibat, id. A. P. 207: servus frugi atque integer, Cic. Clu. 16, 47: Davus, amicum mancipium domino et frugi, Hor. S. 2, 7, 3: liberti probe et frugi, Plin. Pan. 88, 2: quae (lena) frugi esse vult, useful, serviceable, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 23; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 59.—(β) Strengthened by the attributive bonae: is probus est, quem paenitet, quam probus sit et frugi bonae: Qui ipsus sibi satis placet, nec probus est nec frugi bonae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 39 and 40; id. As. 3, 3, 12; id. Poen. 4, 2, 23: (Fabius Luscius) satis acutus et permodesus ac bonae frugi, Cic. Att. 4, 8, 3.—**b.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: frugi severaeque vita, honest, virtuous, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 4: victus luxuriosus, an frugi, an sordidus, quaeritur, frugal, temperate, Quint. 5, 10, 27; cf.: atrium frugi nec tamen sordidum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 4: cena, id. ib. 3, 1, 4; Juv. 3, 167: jentacula, Mart. 13, 31, 1.—***2.** Frux = homo frugi, worthy, honest: dictum factumque facit frux, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P. (Ann. v. 318 Vahl.).

—**3.** Ad frugem or ad bonam frugem, in vulg. lang. (to turn or bring one's self) to moral worth, excellence, virtue: equidem multos vidi et in hac civitate, qui totam adolescentiam voluptatibus dedissent, emersisse aliquando et se ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse gravesque homines atque illustres fuisse, have reformed, Cic. Cael. 12, 28. multa ad bonam frugem ducentia in eo libro scripta sunt, Gell. 13, 27, 2: quin tu adolescentem, quem esse corruptum vides, restituis? quin ad frugem corrigis? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 81; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 10, 10: certum est ad frugem applicare animum, id. Trin. 2, 1, 34.

fu, interj., v. fue.

fuat, v. 1. sum inii.

fucate, adv., v. fuco, P. a. fin.

fucatus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from fuco.

† fucilis falsa: dicta autem quasi fucata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 92 Müll. N. cr.

*** 1. fucinus**, a, um, adj. [1. fucus], colored with orchil: si adhibeas fucinis sulphura, Quint. 12, 10, 76 Spald. N. cr.

2. Fucinus, i, m., a lake of Latium, in the territory of the Marsi, now Lago Fucino or Lago di Celano, Verg. A. 7, 759; Mart. de Spect. 28, 11; more freq. called Lacus Fucinus, Liv. 4, 57, 7; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 108; 36, 15, 24, § 124; Suet. Caes. 44; id. Claud. 20 sq.; Tac. A. 12, 56.

fuco, avi, atum, 1, v. a. [1. fucus], to color, paint, dye. **I.** In gen.: Alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Verg. G. 2, 465; so, velleria Milesia saturo hyali colore, id. ib. 4, 334: tabulas colore, Tac. A. 2, 14: pinnas vario veneno, Nemes. Cynege. 309: frena spumis sanguineis (equus), Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 350: humida creta colorque Stercore fucatus crocodili, i. e. paint made of crocodile's dung, Hor. Epod. 12, 11 (cf. Plin. 28, 8, 28, § 109).—**II.** In partic., with cosmetics, to paint, to rouge. **A.** Lit.: fucandi cura coloris, Ov. Tr. 2, 487: corpora vultu atque fucata, Quint. 8 praef. § 19.—**B.** Trop.: unumquodque genus (dicendi) cum fucatur atque praelinitur, fit praestigiosum, is embellished too much, Gell. 7, 14, 11.—Hence, **fucatus**, a, um, P. a. (acc. to H. B.), painted, colored, beautified, falsified, counterfeited (a favorite word of Cic.; syn.: simulatus; opp. sincerus, verus, naturalis): secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci tam potest adhibita diligentia quam omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris, Cic. Lael. 25, 95: naturalis non fucatus nitor, id. Brut. 9, 36; cf.: fucati medicamenta candoris et ruboris omnia repellentur: elegantia modo et munditia remanebit, id. Or. 23, 79: signa probitatis non fucata forensi specie, sed domesticis iusta notis veritatis, id. Planc. 12, 29: iisdem ineptis fucata sunt illa omnia, id. Mur. 12, 26: puer subdola ac fucatae vernilitatis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.—**Comp.**: versus Homeri fucator (opp. simplicior et sincerior), Gell. 13, 26, 3.—*** Adv.**: **fucate**, with paint or color: fucatus concinnata carmina, Aus. in prosa post Idyll. 3.

fucosus, a, um, adj. [id.], painted, colored, beautified, counterfeited, spurious (Ciceron.): visae merces, fallaces quidem et fucosae, chartis et linteis et vitro delatae, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40: vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, id. Planc. 7, 22: ambitiosae fucosaeque amicitiae, id. Att. 1, 18; 2.

1. † fucus, i, m., = φῦκος, rock-lichen, orchil, used as a red dye for woollen goods, Lichen roccella, Linn., Plin. 26, 10, 66, § 103 sq.: ut lana tincta fuco citra purpuras placet, Quint. 12, 10, 75.—**II.** Transf., red or purple color. **A.** In gen.: infici vestes scimus admirabili fuco, Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 3; Hor. C. 3, 5, 28; id. Ep. 1, 10, 27 Orell ad loc.; Ov. M. 6, 222 al.—**B.** In partic. **1. Rouge**, paint for the complexion: vetulae, quae vitia corporis fuco occultant, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 118: si caeruleo quaedam sua tempora fuco tinxerit, Prop. 2, 18, 31 (11, 10 M.): manges colorem fuco, et rerum robur inani sagina mentiantur, Quint. 2, 15, 25.—**2. Dross, alloy, adulteration**: adulteratur (sal) rubrica aut testa trita, qui fucus aqua deprehenditur diluente, Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 91.—**3.** For propolis (q. v.), the red-

dish juice with which bees stop up the entrances to their hive, bee-glue, Verg. G. 4, 39.

—**III. Trop., pretence, disguise, deceit, dissimulation**: his tribus figuris insidere quidam venustatis non fuco illitus, sed sanguine diffusus debet color, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199; cf.: sententiae tam verae, tam novae, tam sine pigmentis fucoque puerili, id. ib. 2, 45, 188: fuco ementitus color, Quint. 8, 3, 6: in oratoris aut in poetae cinnicis ac fuco, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 100: mercem sine fucis gestat, Hor. S. 1, 2, 83: nec sycophantiis nec fucis ullum mantellum obviam est, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 6: sine fuco ac fallaciis, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1: deum sese in hominem convertisse... fucum factum mulieri, i. e. to deceive, impose upon (vulg.), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 41: si eum, qui tibi promiserit, audieris fucum, ut dicitur, facere velle aut senseris, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9, 35.

2. fucus, i, m., a drone, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19; Verg. G. 4, 244; 168; id. A. 1, 435; Col. 9, 15, 5.

fue or **fu** (or **fufae**, acc. to Charis. p. 213 P.), interj., denoting aversion, *foh! fie!* fu! Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 37; id. Ps. 5, 2, 5.

Fufidius, a, name of a Roman gens. So, Fufidius, Cic. Pis. 35, 86; another of the same name, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: L. Fufidius, an orator, id. Brut. 30, 113; cf. Ruhnk. Vell. 2, 16, 2: Q. Fufidius, a knight, of Arpinum, Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1; id. ib. 12, 1: Fufidius, a wealthy usurer, Hor. S. 1, 2, 12.—**II.** Deriv.: **Fufidianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Fufidius, Fufidian: praedia, Cic. Att. 11, 14, 3; 11, 15, 4: coheredes, id. ib. 11, 13, 3.

Fufius, a, name of a Roman gens. So esp., **I. Q.** Fufius Calenus, a tribune of the people, A. U. C. 692, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 1; id. Att. 1, 14, 6; id. Prov. Cons. 19, 46; id. Sest. 15, 33; id. Pis. 4, 9; from whom the Fufia lex derives its name, id. Att. 4, 16, 5.—**II.** An actor otherwise unknown, Hor. S. 2, 3, 60.

† fuga, ae (archaic gen. sing. fugal, Lucr. 1, 1047; 4, 713), f. (Sanscr. bhug-, bend; Gr. φεύγω, φῦγν, flight, φῦγα, terror; Germ. biegen, bend. On fugere and flectere, Anglo-Sax. bāgan and fleon; Germ. biegen and fliehen, v. Grimm, Deutsch. Wörterb. 1, 1814), a fleeing, flight, a running away (cf. effugium, exsilium). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quove nunc Auxilio aut exili aut fugae freta sim? Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 113 Vahl.): mittam illa, fugam ab urbe turpissimam, Cic. Att. 7, 21, 1: desperata, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30: dant sese in fugam milites, take flight, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95; so, in fugam se conferre, id. Caecin. 8, 22: se conicere, id. Cael. 26, 63: fugam capere, Caes. B. G. 7, 26, 3: petere, id. ib. 2, 24, 1: parare, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1: fugae sese mandare, Caes. B. G. 2, 24, 2: hostes dare in fugam, to put to flight, id. ib. 2, 23, 2; 5, 51 fin.; for which: convertere aciem in fugam, id. ib. 1, 52, 6: conicere hostes in fugam, id. ib. 6, 8, 6; 7, 70, 3: impellere in fugam, Cic. Rab. Perd. 8, 22: facere fugam, to make or cause flight, put to flight, Liv. 1, 56, 4; 21, 5, 16 Drak.; 21, 52, 10; 22, 24, 8; 26, 4, 8; but also to take flight, to flee, Sall. J. 53, 3; 53, 4; Liv. 8, 9, 12; cf. in Verg. dare fugam, under B.: esse in fuga, Cic. Att. 7, 23, 2; 7, 24: reprimere fugam, to prevent, id. ib. 7, 26, 1; Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 1: spem fugae tollere, id. ib. 1, 25: exercitum fuga, formidine terroreque complere, Ser. Samm. ap. Macr. S. 3, 9, 9.—**Plur.** (mostly poet.): quantae in periculis fugae proximorum, Cic. Mil. 26, 69: celeres fugae, Hor. C. 4, 8, 15: notusque fugarum Vertit terga Hasdrubal, Sil. 17, 143; cf.: fugas servorum ridet, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 121.—**2.** In partic., flight from one's native land, expatriation, exile, banishment: sibi exsilium et fugam deprecari, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 9; id. Off. 2, 6, 20; cf. id. Rep. 1, 3; Ov. P. 2, 8, 68: latā fugā damnari, Amm. 19, 12, 9.—In plur.: quoties fugas et caedes jussit princeps, Tac. A. 14, 64: exsilia et fugae, id. Agr. 45.—**B.** Transf., in gen., a flying, swift course or motion, speed (poet.): qualis equos Threissa fatigat Harpalyce volucrumque fugā praevertitur Hebrum, Verg. A. 1, 317: cui cesserit incitus amnis: Tanta fuga est, Sil. 3, 307: latumque fuga superabit amnem, Grat. Cyn. 378: expectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes, a swift voyage, Verg. L. 4, 430; cf.: (Neptunus) fugam dedit et prae-

ter vada fervida vexit, gave a swift passage, id. ib. 7, 24; but different: fugam dant nubila caelo, hasten away, flee away, id. ib. 12, 367: fuga temporum, a fleeing away, flight, Hor. C. 3, 30, 5: quare fugam morbi, seek the removal of the disorder, id. Ep. 1, 6, 29: nobilis hic (equis), ejus clara fuga ante alios, Juv. 8, 61. — 2. In plur., they who flee, runaways: signa fugarum, Col. poet. 10, 125: plane fugae merae, Petr. 45 fin. — 3. A place of banishment or refuge, Ov. H. 6, 158; id. P. 1, 2, 130. — II. Trop., a fleeing from, avoiding, escape from an evil; disinclination, aversion (class.): simili sunt in culpa, qui officia deserunt mollium animi, id est laborum et dolorum fuga, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: fuga laboris desidiam coarguit, id. Mur. 4, 9: turpitudinis (opp. appetitum honestatis), id. Rep. 1, 2: hanc ignominiam, vel exilium vel morte, si alia fuga honoris non esset, vitassem, Liv. 3, 67, 2: culpa, Hor. A. P. 31: leti, id. S. 2, 6, 95: paupertatis, id. Ep. 1, 18, 24: periculi, Verg. A. 8, 251: ipsius lucis (with tedium), Quint. 1, 3, 66: quomodo enim vester Axilla Ala factus est, nisi fugā litterae vastioris? Cic. Or. 45, 153.

† **fugacitas** φυγῆ, Gloss. Philox.

fugaciter, adv., v. fugax fin.

fugalia, ium, n. [fuga], a festival celebrated on the 24th of February, to commemorate the expulsion of the kings, the flight of the kings, Aug. Civ. D. 2, 6; cf. regifugium.

fugator, ōris, m. [fugo], he who puts to flight (post-class.): mortis, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

fugatrix, icis, f. [fugator], she that puts to flight (post-class.): dilectio fugatrix timoris, Tert. adv. Gnost. 12.

fugax, ācis, adj. [fugio], apt to flee, flying swiftly, swift, fleet (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. fugitivus). I. Lit.: fugaces Lynceas et cervos cohibentis arcu, Hor. C. 4, 6, 33; so, caprea, Verg. A. 10, 724: ferae, id. ib. 9, 591: cervi, id. G. 3, 539: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. C. 3, 2, 14; cf. comes atra (cura) premit sequiturque fugacem, id. S. 2, 7, 115: Pholoë, who flees from woosers, coy, id. C. 2, 5, 17: lymphā, id. ib. 2, 3, 12. — Comp.: ventis, volucrisque fugacior aurā, Ov. M. 13, 807. — Sup.: ignavissimus et fugacissimus hostis, Liv. 5, 28, 8. — As a term of vituperation, of a slave: luro, edax, furax, fugax, runaway, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 16. — II. Trop. A. Fleet- ing, transitory: haec omnia quae habent speciem gloriae, contemne: brevia, fugacia, caduca existima, *Cic. Fam. 10, 12, 5: fugaces Labuntur anni, Hor. C. 2, 14, 1: blanditiae, Plin. poet. Ep. 7, 4, 7. — Comp.: non aliud pomum fugacius, that sooner spoils, Plin. 15, 12, 11, § 40. — Sup.: bona, Sen. Ep. 74 med. — B. With gen., fleeing, shunning, avoiding a thing: sollicitaeque fugax ambitionis eram, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 38: fugax rerum, id. ib. 3, 2, 9: fugacissimus gloriae, Sen. Ben. 4, 32. — Hence, adv.: **fugaciter**, in fleeing; only comp.: utrum a se audacius an fugacius ab hostibus geratur bellum, whether in prosecuting the war his own boldness or the enemy's disposition to flee was the greater, Liv. 28, 8, 3.

fugela, ae, f. [id.], flight (ante- and post-class. for fuga): maxima, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 601 P.: magna, App. Mag. p. 336, 8.

fugiens, entis, Part. and P. a., from fugio.

fugio, fugi, fūgitum (gen. plur. part. sync. fugientum, fut. C. 3, 18, 1; part. fut. fugiturus, Ov. H. 2, 47 al.), 3, v. n. and a. [root FUG; Gr. φῦγ, φεύγω; Sanscr. bhuj; syn.: flecto, curvo; v. fuga], to flee or fly, to take flight, run away. I. Neutr. A. Lit.: propterea igitur fugere hinc, si te di amant, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 78; cf. a foro, id. Pers. 3, 31: senex exit foras: ego fugio, I am off, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 47: cervam videre fugere, sectari canes, id. Phorm. prol. 7: qui fugisse cum magna pecunia dicitur ac se contulisse Tarquinius, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: Aeneas fugiens a Troja, id. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72: omnes hostes terga verterunt, nec prius fugere destiterunt, quam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerint, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 1: oppido fugit, id. B. C. 3, 29, 1: ex ipsa caede, to flee, escape, id. B. G. 7, 38, 3; cf. ex proelio Mutinensi, Cic. Fam. 10, 14, 1: ex conspectu, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 107: Uticam, Hor.

Ep. 1, 20, 13: fenum habet in cornu; longe fuge, id. S. 1, 4, 34: nec furtum feci nec fugi, run away (of slaves), id. Ep. 1, 16, 46; cf.: formidare servos, Ne te compilent fugientes, id. S. 1, 1, 78; Sen. Tranq. 8. — Prov.: ita fugias ne praeter casam, i. e. in fleeing from one danger beware of falling into another, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 3 Ruhnke.

— b. In partic., like the Gr. φεύγειν, to become a fugitive, leave one's country, go into exile: fugiendum de civitate, cendum bonis aut omnia perferenda, Quint. 6, 1, 19; so, ex patria, Nep. Att. 4, 4: a patria, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 66: in exilium, Juv. 10, 160; cf. under II. A. b. — B. Transf., in gen., to pass quickly, to speed, to hasten away, flee away; cf.: numquam Vergilius diem dicit ire, sed fugere, quod currendi genus concitissimum est, Sen. Ep. 108 med. (mostly poet. and of inanim. and abstr. things): tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus, Verg. G. 4, 19: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia capat Flumina, Hor. S. 1, 1, 68: concidunt venti fugiuntque nubes, id. C. 1, 12, 30: spernit humum fugiente pennā, hastening away, rapidly soaring, id. ib. 3, 2, 24: nullum sine vulnere fugit Missile, Stat. Th. 9, 770: insequitur fugientem lumine pinum (i. e. navem), Ov. M. 11, 469: fugere ad puppim colles campique videntur, Lucr. 4, 389: fugiunt freno non remorante dies, Ov. F. 6, 772: sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus, Verg. G. 3, 284: annus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 40: hora, id. C. 3, 29, 48: aetas, id. ib. 1, 11, 7. — Of persons: evolat ante omnes rapidoque per aëra cursu Callaicus Lampon fugit, hastens away, Sil. 16, 335. Here perh. belongs: acer Gelonus, Cum fugit in Rhodopen atque in deserta Getarum, i. e. swiftly, ly roves (as a nomade), Verg. G. 3, 462 (acc. to another explan., flees, driven from his abode). — b. Pregn., to vanish, disappear, to pass away, perish: e pratis cana pruina fugit, Ov. F. 6, 730: fugiunt de corpore setae, id. M. 1, 739; cf.: jam fessae tandem fugiunt de corpore vires, Verg. Cir. 447; for which: calidusque e corpore sanguis Inducto pallore fugit, Ov. M. 14, 755: fugerat ore color, id. H. 11, 27: nisi causa morbi Fugerit venis, Hor. C. 2, 2, 15: fugiunt cum sanguine vires, Ov. M. 7, 859: amor, Prop. 1, 12, 12: memoriane fugerit in annalibus digerendis, an, etc., Liv. 9, 44, 4: gratissima sunt poma, cum fugiunt, i. e. when they wilt, become wilted, Sen. Ep. 12; cf.: vinum fugiens, under P. a. — C. Trop. (rare but class.): nos naturam sequamur, et ab omni, quod abhorret ab oculorum auriumque approbatione, fugiamus, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128; cf.: omne animal appetit quaedam et fugit a quibusdam; quod autem refugit, id contra naturam est, etc., id. N. D. 3, 13, 33; Quint. 11, 1, 54: ad verba, to have recourse to, Petr. 132.

II. Act., to flee from, seek to avoid; to avoid, shun any thing. A. Lit. (mostly poet.): erravi, post cognovi, et fugio cognitum, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38 (Trag. v. 160 Vahl.): cum Domitius concilia conventusque hominum fugeret, Caes. B. C. 1, 19, 2: neminem neque populum neque privatum fugio, Liv. 9, 1, 7: vesanum fugiunt poetam qui sapient, Hor. A. P. 455: percontatorem, id. Ep. 1, 18, 69: hostem, id. S. 1, 3, 10: lupus me fugit inermem, id. C. 1, 22, 12: nunc et ovis ultro fugiat lupus, Verg. E. 8, 52: (Peleus) Hippolyten dum fugit abstinens, Hor. C. 3, 7, 18: scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbes, id. Ep. 2, 77; id. S. 1, 6, 126: data pocula, Ov. M. 14, 287; cf. vina, id. ib. 15, 323. — Pass.: sic litora vento Incipiente fremunt, fugitur cum portus, i. e. is left, Stat. Th. 7, 140.

— b. In partic. (cf. supra, I. A. b.), to leave one's country: nos patriam fugimus, Verg. E. 1, 4: Teucer Salamina patremque cum fugeret, Hor. C. 1, 7, 22. — Hence: quis exsul Se quoque fugit? Hor. C. 2, 16, 20. — 2. Transf. (causa pro effectu), to flee away from, to escape, = effugio (poet.; but cf. infra, B. 2.): hac Quirinus Martis equis Acheronta fugit, Hor. C. 3, 3, 16: insidiatorem, id. S. 2, 5, 25: cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, id. C. 4, 7, 19. — And in a poetically inverted mode of expression: nullum Saeva caput Proserpinae fugit (= nemo tam gravis est, ad quem mors non accedat), none does cruel Proserpine flee away from, avoid (i. e. none escapes death), Hor. C. 1, 28, 20. — B. Trop., to flee from,

avoid, shun (very freq. and class.): conspectum multitudinis, Caes. B. G. 7, 30, 1: ignominiam ac dedecus, Cic. Rep. 5, 4: nullam molestiam, id. ib. 3, 5; cf. laborem, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 114; Verg. A. 3, 459 (opp. ferre): recordationes, Cic. Att. 12, 18: vituperationem tarditatis, id. de Or. 2, 24, 101; cf.: majoris opprobria culpa, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 10: iudicium senatus, Liv. 8, 33, 8: vitium, Quint. 2, 15, 16: hanc voluptatem (with reformidare), id. 8, 5, 32: disciplinas omnes (Epicurus), id. 2, 17, 15: nuptias, Ter. And. 4, 4, 27; cf.: usum conjugis, Ov. M. 10, 565: conubia, id. ib. 14, 69: amplexus senis, Tib. 1, 9, 74: nec sequar aut fugiam, quae diligit ipse vel odit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 72: spondeum et dactylum (opp. sequi), Quint. 9, 4, 87. — Pass.: simili insectia mors fugitur, quasi dissolutio naturae, Cic. Leg. 1, 11, 31: quemadmodum ratione in vivo fugitur invidia, sic, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 38, 50: quod si curam fugimus, virtus fugienda est, Cic. Lael. 13, 47: fugiendas esse nimias amicitias, id. ib. 13, 45: fugienda semper injuria est, id. Off. 1, 8, 25; id. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103: vitiosum genus fugiendum, id. Or. 56, 189; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 128: petenda ac fugienda, id. 3, 6, 49. — (β) Like the Gr. φεύγειν, with inf. (mostly poet.), to avoid doing something, to omit, forbear, beware, = omittere, cavere: illud in his rebus longe fuge credere, etc., Lucr. 1, 1052: o fuge te tenerae puerorum credere turbae, Tib. 1, 4, 9: quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor. C. 1, 9, 13; cf. also: fuge suspicari, etc., id. ib. 2, 4, 22: mene igitur socium summis adjungere rebus, Nemes. fugis? Verg. A. 9, 200; cf. Ov. H. 9, 75: fugeres radice vel herba Proficiente nihil curarier, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 150; cf.: neque illud fugerim dicere, ut Caellius, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153: huic donis patris triumphum decorare fugiendum fuit? id. Mur. 5, 11. — 2. Transf. (causa pro effectu; cf. supra, II. A. 2.), to escape (poet. also of things as subjects): tanta est animi tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50; Ov. F. 2, 80: sed tamen admiror, quo pacto iudicium illud Fugerit, Hor. S. 1, 4, 100: quos viros vigilantia fugit, whom any vigilance escapes, Verg. G. 2, 265; cf. id. E. 9, 54. — b. Esp. freq., res me fugit, it escapes me, escapes my notice; I do not observe it, do not know it (cf.: latet, praeterit): novus ille populus vidit tamen id, quod fugit Lacedaemonium Lycurgum, Cic. Rep. 2, 12; cf.: illos id fugerat, id. Fin. 4, 23, 63: hominem amantem hoc fugit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 27: quom res nulla fugeret, id. Rep. 2, 1: quae (ratio) neque Solonem Atheniensem fugerat, neque nostrum senatum, id. ib. 2, 34; 1, 16: non fugisset hoc Graecos homines, si, etc., id. de Or. 1, 59, 253: neminem haec utilitas fugit, Quint. 2, 5, 17: nisi quae me forte fugiunt, haec sunt fere de animo sententiae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 22; Quint. 9, 2, 107; 7, 1, 40: nullam rem esse declarant in usu positam militari, quae hujus viri scientiam fugere possit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: quae (partitio) fugiet memoriam iudicis, Quint. 4, 5, 3; cf. Gell. 1, 18, 6. — With a subject-clause: de Dionysio, fugit me ad te antea scribere, Cic. Att. 7, 18, 3; 5, 12, 3: illud alterum quam sit difficile, te non fugit, id. ib. 12, 42, 2. — Hence, **fugiens**, entis, P. a., fleeing, fleeing, vanishing. A. Lit.: accipiter, Lucr. 3, 752: membra deficient, fugienti languida vita, id. 5, 887: vinum, growing flat, spoiling, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: ocelli, dying, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 49: portus fugiens ad litora, running back, retreating, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 15. — 2. Subst. in the later jurid. lang., like the Gr. ο φεύγων, the defendant: omnimodo hoc et ab actore et a fugiente exigi, Cod. Just. 2, 58, § 4 (for which, reus, § 7). — B. Trop., with gen.: nemo erat adeo tardus aut fugiens laboris, quin, etc., averse to labor, indolent, Caes. B. C. 1, 69, 3: doloris, Lact. 3, 8, 13: solitudinis (with appetus communio ac societatis), id. 6, 10, 18. — Comp., sup., and adv. do not occur.

fugitans, antis, Part. and P. a., from fugio.

fugitivarius, ii, m. [fugitivus]. I. One employed to catch and bring back fugitive slaves, a slave-catcher, Flor. 3, 19, 7; Dig. 19, 5, 18. — B. Transf.: (cochleae) aqua finiendae, ne fugitivarius sit parandus, that they may not crawl away, Varr.

FUGO

R. R. 3, 14, 1.—II. *A concealer of runaway slaves*, Cod. Th. 10, 12, 1.

fūgīvus, a, um, adj. [fugio], *fleeing away, fugitive*; usually subst.: **fūgīvus**, i, m., a *fugitive, runaway, deserter*.

I. Adj.: dicitur mihi tuus servus anagnostes fugitivus cum Vardaeis esse, *runaway slave*, Vat. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2; so, servus, Sall. C. 56, 5; Just. 2, 5, 5 al.: (apes) fugitivae fiunt, i. e. *they fly away*, Varr. R. 3, 16, 21: canis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 85: piscis, Juv. 4, 50: lapis fugitivus appellatus, Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 99: retraham ad me illud fugitivum argentum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 11: teque ipsum vitas fugitivus et erro, Hor. S. 2, 7, 113.—(β) With *ab*: neque tam fugitivi illi a dominis, quam tu ab jure et ab legibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 112.—(γ) With *gen.*: futurum te fugitivum rei familiaris statimque ad nos evoluturum, Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 4: Jugurtha finium suorum regnique fugitivus, Flor. 3, 1, 12: illius loci (columbae), Plin. 18, 16, 41, § 142.—II. Subst. **A.** *A runaway or fugitive slave*: non fugitivost hic homo; comminuit domi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 20: quis sit fugitivus, definit Orilius: Fugitivus est, qui extra domini domum fugae causa, quo se a domino celaret, mansit. Caelius autem fugitivum esse ait eum, qui ea mente discedat, ne ad dominum redeat, etc., Dig. 21, 1, 17: vivebat cum fugitivis, cum facinorosis, cum barbaris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63; id. Verr. 2, 3, 26, § 66; id. Phil. 11, 7, 16; Caes. B. C. 3, 19, 2; 3, 110, 4; Liv. 30, 43, 11; Quint. 7, 4, 14; Hor. S. 2, 5, 26; Gell. 11, 18, 14 al.—As a vituperative term: fur, fugitive, fraus populi, fraudulente, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 131; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2; id. Phorm. 5, 7, 38.—**B.** In milit. lang., a *runaway soldier, a deserter*: ea res per fugitivos L. Aemilii hostibus nuntiatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 23, 2; Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 67 Dietsch; cf.: tempus discernit emansorem a fugitivo, Dig. 48, 19, 16, § 5.

fūgīto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. and n. [fugio], *to flee eagerly or in haste* (mostly ante-class.). **I.** Neutr.: ita miserrimus fui fugitando, ne quis me cognosceret, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 8: Graeci fugitantes, Amm. 15, 9, 5.—II. Act., *to flee, avoid, shun* (cf. fugio, II.): herum, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 78: amicos senes dedit opera, id. Poen. 3, 1, 5: patrem, Ter. Phorm. 5, 5, 7; cf.: illum amant, me fugitant, id. Ad. 5, 4, 18: quam (puellam) famulae longe, Lucr. 4, 1176: amaracinum fugitat sus et timet omne Unguentum, id. 6, 973: quid illuc est, quod meos te dicam fugitare oculos? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 9; cf. id. ib. 13; so, tuum conspectum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 25: fugitant omnes hanc provinciam, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 53; 55: qui quaestionem fugitant, bona possident, *Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 78: fugitant (cornices) iras Palladis, Lucr. 6, 753: necem, Phaedr. 1, 2, 26.—(β) Poet., with *inf.* (cf. fugio, II. B. 1, β), *to avoid, omit or forbear to do any thing*: quod aliae meretrices facere fugitant, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 10: quicumque suos fugitabant visere ad aegros, Lucr. 6, 1235; id. 1, 658.—Hence, **fūgītans**, antis, *P. a., fleeing, avoiding*; with *gen.*: fugitans litium, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 18; Charis. 77 P.

***fūgītōr**, ōris, m. [fugio], *one who flees or runs away*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 97.

fūgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], *to cause to flee, to put to flight, drive or chase away, to rout, discomfit* (rare but class.): qui homines inermes armis, viris, terrore repulerit, fugarit, averterit, Cic. Caecin. 12, 33; cf.: fugatus pulsus, id. ib. 11, 31; 23, 64: Latini ad Vesperim fusi et fugati, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: hostes (with fundere), Sall. J. 21, 2; 58, 3; Vell. 46 fin.; cf.: fugato omni equitatu, Caes. B. G. 7, 68, 1: fugatis equitibus, Sall. J. 101, 10: fugato duce altero, Hirt. B. G. 8, 36, 1: Hannibalem Lares Romanā sede fugantes, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 11: inductum documque fugat recitator acerbus, Hor. A. P. 474: nisi me mea Musa fugasset, *had not sent me into exile*, Ov. P. 3, 5, 21; cf.: longe fugati conspectu ex hominum, Lucr. 3, 48: dum rediens fugat astra Phoebus, Hor. C. 3, 21, 24: fugatis tenebris, id. ib. 4, 4, 39: (flammae) a classe, Ov. M. 13, 8: maculas ore, id. Med. Fac. 78: fugat e templis oculos Bona diva virorum, id. A. A. 3, 637: tela sonante fugat nervo, *lets fly, discharges*, Sil.

FULC

2, 91: saepe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poetam, Quod, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 182; cf.: id quidem multos a proposito studendi fugat, Quint. 2, 2, 7: fugat hoc (telum), facit illud amorem, etc., Ov. M. 1, 469 sq.: nostro de corde fugabitur ardor, id. ib. 9, 502.—Trop.: Martia cui somnos classica pulsa fugent, Tib. 1, 1, 4.

fulcimen, inis, n. [fulcio], *a prop, support, pillar* (poet. and very rare): terra nullo fulcimine nixa, Ov. F. 6, 269. Cf. the foll. art.

fulcimentum, i, n. [id.], *a prop, stay, support* (post-class.), App. M. 1, p. 109 med.; Macr. S. 7, 9; Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 19.

Fulcinus, a, name of a Roman gens: C. Fulcinus, Cic. Phil. 9, 2: M. Fulcinus, id. Caecin. 4, 11.

fulcio, fulsi, fultum, 4 (late form *perf.* FULCIVIT, Inscr. ap. Mur. 466, 3.—*Part. perf.*: fulcitus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 46), v. a. [etym. dub.; cf.: falk, flecto; Corss. refers it to root dhar-; v. firmus, Ausspr. 1, 476], *to prop up, to keep upright by props, to stay, support* (class.; syn.: sustento, sustineo, munio). **I.** Lit.: qui fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 75: aliquid trabibus, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 89: Atlas, caelum qui vertice fulcit, Verg. A. 4, 247: vitis nisi fulta est, fertur ad terram, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: ruentes ceras, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 23: illum Balbutit Scaurum pravis fultum male talis, *supported*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 88: quod non Taenariis domus est mihi fulta columnis, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 49: longis Numidarum fulta columnis cenatio, Juv. 7, 182; 3, 193: si mutuatus pecuniam aedificia ruentia fulserit, Gai. Inst. 4, 73: me prior fultusque toro meliore, Juv. 3, 82: et pulvino fultus, *supported by, resting on the pillow*, Lucil. ap. Serv. Verg. E. 6, 53: ille (juvenus) latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho, Verg. E. 6, 53; cf. effultus; so *absol.*: colloco, fulcio, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 10: caput nivei fultum Pallantis, *propped up, bolstered*, Verg. A. 11, 39.—*Impers.*: sat sic fultumst mihi, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 37.—*Poet.*: tu (potes) pedibus teneris positas fulcire pruinas? i. e. *to tread the fallen snow*, Prop. 1, 8, 7: stant fulti pulvere crines, *supported, stiffened*, Stat. Th. 3, 326.—**B.** Transf., *to make strong or fast, to fasten, secure, support, strengthen* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fultosque emuniit obice postes, *fastened, guarded*, Verg. A. 8, 227; cf.: appositā janua fulta sera, Ov. A. A. 2, 244: et dura janua fulta sera, Tib. 1, 2, 6: omnia debet cibus integrare novando Et fulcire cibus, cibus omnia sustentare, *to support, strengthen*, Lucr. 2, 1147: stomachum cibo, Sen. Ep. 68 med.: venas cadentes vino, id. ib. 95; cf. Col. 6, 24, 4.—II. Trop. **A.** *To support, sustain, uphold*: veterem amicum suum labentem excepit, fulsit et sustinuit re, fortuna, fide, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43; cf.: labentem et prope cadentem rem publicam fulcire, id. Phil. 2, 21, 51: domum pluribus adminiculis ante fundatam fulcit ac sustinet, Plin. Ep. 4, 21, 3; cf.: ingenia rudia nullisque artium bonarum adminiculis fulta, Gell. 6, 2, 8: hoc consilio et quasi senatu fultus et munitus, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: aliquem litteris, id. Att. 5, 21, 14: magnis subsidiis fulta res publica est, id. Fam. 12, 5, 1: imperium gloria fultum et benevolentia sociorum, id. Off. 3, 22, 88: his fultus societatis atque amicitias, Liv. 42, 12, 8; 3, 60, 9; Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 11; cf.: quia nullis recentibus subsidiis fulta prima acies fuit, Liv. 9, 32, 9: quo praesidio cum fulta res Romana esset, id. 7, 12, 8: causa Gaditanorum gravissimis et plurimis rebus est fulta, Cic. Balb. 15, 35: serie fulcite genus, i. e. *to keep up, preserve*, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 69.—**B.** Poet., *to besiege, oppress*: (Pacuvii) Antiopa aërumnis cor luctificabile fulta, Pers. 1, 78 (perh. a word of Pacuv.).

fulcīpēdia, ae, f. [fulcio-pes], *prop-foot, of a drunken woman, who needs support*, Petr. 75, 6.

fulcitus, a, um, v. fulcio *init.*

fulcrum, i, n. [fulcio], *the post or foot of a couch* (a bed or an eating-couch), a *bed-post*: eburnum, Prop. 2, 13, 21 (3, 5, 5 M.); Ov. P. 3, 3, 14; Gell. 10, 15, 14: triclīniorum pedibus fulcrisque, Plin. 34, 2, 4, § 9: aurea fulcra, Verg. A. 6, 604; Suet. Claud. 32; cf. plutei, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 68.—II. Transf. (pars

FULG

pro toto), a *couch at table, bed-lounge*, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 3; Juv. 6, 22; 11, 95: plumeum, Amm. 28, 1, 47.

fulctūra, v. futura.

Fulfulae, ārum, f., a *city of the Samnites*, Liv. 24, 20, 5.

fulgens, entis, *Part. and P. a., from fulgeo*.

fulgenter, adv., v. fulgeo, *P. a. fin.*

Fulgentius, ii, m., Fabius Planciades Fulgentius, a *Roman mythographer and grammarian in the beginning of the sixth century of the Christian era*.

fulgeo, fulsi, 2 (ante-class. and poet. form acc. to the third conj.: fulgit, Lucil. and Pompon. ap. Non. 506, 8 and 9; Lucr. 5, 768 Lachm. IV. cr.; 6, 160; 174; 214: fulgēre, Pac. Att., Lucil. ap. Non. 506, 17 sq.; Lucr. 5, 1095; 6, 165; Verg. A. 6, 826; Val. Fl. 8, 284 al.; cf. Sen. Q. N. 2, 56), v. n. [Sanscr. bhrāg', to glow, gleam; Gr. φλέγω, φλέγθω, to burn, φλόξ, flame; Lat. fulgur, fulmen, fulvus, flagrare, flamma, flāmen, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 187], *to flash, to lighten* (syn.: fulguro, splendo, luceo). **I.** Lit.: si fulserit, si tonuerit, si tactum aliquid erit de caelo, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 149: cum aestate vehementius tonitruum fulsit, Plin. 18, 35, 81, § 354; Mel. 1, 19, 1; Lucr. 6, 160; 165: Jove fulgente cum populo agi nefas esse, Cic. Vatin. 8, 20; cf.: Jove fulgente, tonante... caelo fulgente, tonante, id. N. D. 2, 25, 65; v. fulguro: tremulo tempestas impete fulgit, Lucr. 6, 174: fulsere ignes et aether, Verg. A. 4, 167: picei fulsere poli, Val. Fl. 1, 622.—**B.** Trop., of the vivid oratory of Pericles: qui (Pericles) si tenui genere uteretur, numquam ab Aristophane poeta fulgere, tonare, permiscere Graeciam dictus esset, Cic. Or. 9, 29 (acc. to Aristoph. Acharn. 530 sq.: Περικλῆς οὐλοῦντος "Ἡστραπτεν, ἐβρόντα, ἑνεκενὰ τῆν Ἑλλάδα); cf.: fulgurare ac tonare, Quint. 2, 16, 19.—II. Transf., *to flash, glitter, gleam, glare, glisten, shine* (syn. splendo). **A.** Lit.: qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpurā, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5: marmorea tecta ebore et auro fulgentia, id. Par. 1, 3, 13: fulgentia signis castra, Hor. C. 1, 7, 19: qui caelum versat stellis fulgentibus aptum, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 30 Vahl.); so id. ib. (Ann. v. 162 ib.): caelo fulgebat luna sereno, Hor. Epod. 15, 1; cf. id. C. 2, 16, 3; Ov. M. 2, 722: fulgens contremuit domus Saturni (i. e. caelum), id. C. 2, 12, 8: micantes fulsere gladii, Liv. 1, 25, 4; cf.: fulgente decorus arcu Phoebus, Hor. Carm. Sec. 61: felium in tenebris fulgent radiantque oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 151: fulgentes oculi, Hor. C. 2, 12, 15: fulgentes Cycladae (on account of their marble), id. ib. 3, 28, 14 (for which: nitentes Cycladae, id. ib. 1, 14, 19): stet Capitolium fulgens (corresp. to lucidae sedes Olympi), id. ib. 3, 43: argenti quod erat solis fulgebat in armis, Juv. 11, 108.—**B.** Trop., *to shine, glitter; be conspicuous, illustrious* (rare and mostly poet.): (virtus) Intaminatis fulget honoribus, Hor. C. 3, 2, 18: in dolos virtutis jam in adulescentulo, Nep. Eum. 1, 4: quondam nobili fulsi patre, Sen. Med. 209: fulgens imperio fertilitis Africae, Hor. C. 3, 16, 31: fulgens sacerdotio, Tac. H. 4, 42: quae sanguine fulget Juli, Juv. 8, 42.—Hence, **fulgens**, entis, *P. a., shining, glittering*; in a trop. sense, *illustrious*.—Comp.: fulgentior, Sen. Ep. 115, 4.—Sup.: Messala fulgentissimus juvenis, Vell. 2, 71, 1: opus Caesaris, id. 2, 39, 1: (M. Tullius) fulgentissimo et caelestis ore, id. 2, 64, 3: duo fulgentissima cognomina patris et patri, Val. Max. 3, 5, 1.—Adv.: **fulgenter**, *glitteringly, resplendently*. **1.** Lit.: quia sic fulgentius radiat, Plin. 10, 20, 22, § 43.—**2.** Trop.: fulgentius instrui poterat luxuria, certe innocentius, Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 4.

†**fulgerator**, v. fulgurator, II.

***fulgesco**, ēre, v. *inch. n.* [fulgeo], *to flash, to glitter*: solis radiatione fulgescere, Firm. Astr. 1, 4 fin.

fulgētra, ae, v. the foll. art.

fulgētrum, i (fem. plur. acc. fulgētras, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 25.—Post-class. plur. fulgitrua, Hyg. F. 183, unless we should read fulgetra), n. [fulgeo], *heat-lightning, lightning*: Heraclitus existimat fulgurationem esse velut apud nos incipientium ignium

conatus et primum flammam incertam, modo intereuntem modo resurgentem. Haec antiqui fulgetra dicebant. Sen. Q. N. 2, 56, 1; Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 142: si in nube luctetur flatus aut vapor, tonitrua edi; si erumpat ardens, fulmina; si longiore tractu nitatur, fulgetra, id. 2, 43, 43, § 112: quae pingi non possunt, id. 35, 10, 36, § 96.

***fulgidulus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [fulgidus], *shining a little, somewhat bright*, Ter. Maur. p. 2388 P.

fulgidus, a, um, *adj.* [fulgeo], *flashing, glittering, shining* (ante- and post-class.): lumina, Lucr. 3, 363: acies ornatu fulgida Martis, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 351; Anthol. Lat. 5, 41, 15.—*Comp.*: fulgidior radio, Ven. Carn. 8, 5 fin.

Fulginia, ae, f., a city of Umbria, between Perugia and Spoletium, now Foligno, Sil. 8, 462; Inscr. Orell. 2409.—*II.* Deriv.

Fulginas, atis, *adj.*, of or belonging to Fulginia, Fulginian: municipium, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 768 P.: in praefectura Fulginate, id. ib. (Cic. vol. xi. p. 4 B. and K.).—*In plur. subst.*: **Fulginates** or **Fulginates**, um, m., the inhabitants of Fulginia, Fulginians; form Fulginates, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113; form Fulginates, Inscr. Don. 2, no. 70 al.

fulgitrua, n., v. fulgetrum.

fulgo, ēre, v. fulgeo *init.*

fulgor, ōris, m. [fulgeo], *lightning, a flash of lightning* (mostly poet. for fulgur): fulgorem quoque cernimus ante Quam tonitrum accipimus, Lucr. 6, 170 Lachm. N. cr.: so ib. 217; Verg. A. 8, 524; Ov. M. 7, 619.—*In plur.*: prospera Juppiter his dextris fulgoribus edit, Cic. poet. Div. 2, 39, 82; cf. id. Rep. 6, 17: (anhelitus terrae) cum se in nubem induerint, tum et fulgores et tonitrua existere, id. Div. 2, 19, 44.—*II.* Transf., *flash, glitter, gleam, brightness, splendor* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: cujus (candelabri) fulgore collucere atque illustrari Jovis templum oportebat, Cic. Ver. 2, 4, 32, § 71; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44: armorum, Hor. C. 2, 1, 19; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 30: vestis, Ov. M. 11, 617; cf.: purpureae abollae, Suet. Calig. 35: speculorum, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 68: solis, Plin. II, 37, 54, § 142; Suet. Aug. 79: carbunculi, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 93: oculos tremulo fulgore micantes, Ov. A. A. 2, 721: fulgor ab auro, Lucr. 2, 51: non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem Cogitat, Hor. A. P. 143: stellae solis fulgore obumbrantur, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 11.—*In plur.*: cum stupet insanis acies fulgoribus, i. e. *glittering utensils, plate*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 5.—*2.* **Concr.**, a *shining star*: deinde est hominum generi prosperus et salutaris ille fulgor, qui dicitur Jovis, Cic. Rep. 6, 17.—*B.* Trop., *brightness, splendor, glory, renown*: nominis et famae quondam fulgore trahebatur, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 39: gloriae, Val. Max. 8, 1, 11; cf.: omnibus fulgore quodam suae claritatis tenebras obduxit, Quint. 10, 1, 72: urit fulgore suo qui praegravat artes, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 13: avitus, Vell. 2, 4 fin.: rerum, Plin. 7, 26, 27, § 95.

Fulgura, ae, f. [fulgur], a goddess who presided over lightning, Sen. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 6, 10.

fulgur (also in the *nom.* FVLGVs, acc. to Fest. s. v. fulgere, p. 92 fin. Müll. N. cr.), ōris, n. [fulgeo], *flashing lightning, lightning*. **I.** Prop. (= splendor fulminis, opp. fulmen, a thunderbolt): fulgur, ignis qui coruscatur fulmine, Non. 5, 33: eodem modo fit fulgur, quod tantum splendet, et fulmen, quod incendit: fulmen est fulgur intentum, Sen. Q. N. 2, 57, 3: nimbi immixtaque fulgura venis, Ov. M. 3, 309: credas et rapidum Aetnaeo fulgur ab igne jaci, id. F. 1, 574: passim fremitus et fulgura sunt, Lucr. 6, 270: CAELI FVLGVAE REGIONIBVS RATTIS TEMPERANTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21: de fulgurum vi dubitare, id. Div. 1, 10, 16; cf.: fulgura interpretantes, id. ib. 1, 6, 12; cf. also: consultus de fulgure haruspex, Suet. Dom. 16; Tac. A. 15, 47 al.: tonitrua et fulgura paulo infirmius expavescebat, Suet. Aug. 90; cf. id. Calig. 51: qui ad omnia fulgura pallent, Juv. 13, 223: tonitruoque et fulgure terruit orbem, Ov. M. 14, 817: dium fulgur appellabant diurnum, quod putabant Jovis, ut nocturnum Summani; Fest. p. 75 Müll.;

cf.: provorsum fulgur appellatur, quod ignoratur noctu an interdiu sit factum, Fest. p. 229 Müll. N. cr.—*II.* Transf. **A.** For fulmen, a lightning-flash that descends and strikes, a thunder-bolt (not in class. prose): feriunt summes fulgura montes, Hor. C. 2, 10, 12; Lucr. 6, 391: caelo ceciderunt plura sereno fulgura, Verg. G. 1, 488.—*2.* In partic., in relig. lang.: condere fulgur, to bury a thing struck by lightning: aliquis senior, qui publica fulgura condit, Juv. 6, 586: fulgur conditum, Inscr. Orell. 2482; cf. Lucr. 1, 606.—*B.* For fulgor, brightness, splendor (poet. and very rare): solis, Lucr. 2, 164; so, flammae, id. 1, 725; cf.: nictantia flammae, id. 6, 182: clarae coruscis Fulguribus tedeae, id. 5, 297: galeae, Claud. Cons. Hon. 3, 31.

fulgurālis, e, *adj.* [fulgur], of or relating to lightning: Etruscorum et haruspici et fulgurales et rituales libri, treating of lightning as an omen, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; Amm. 23, 5, 13.

fulguratio, ōnis, f. [fulguro], *sheet-lightning, lightning*: fulguratio est late ignis explicitus: fulmen est coactus ignis et impetu jactus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 16; 2, 12, 21; 56.—*In plur.*: nubes mediocriter collisae fulgurationes faciunt: efficiunt majore impetu pulsae fulmina, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 5.

fulgurator, ōris, m. [fulgur]. **I.** A priest who interprets and propitiates lightning, a lightning-interpreter: fulguratores, ut extispices et haruspices, ita hi fulgurum inspectores. Cato de moribus Claudii Neronis: haruspice, fulguratore si quis adducat, Non. 63, 21 sq.; Cic. Div. 2, 53, 109.—*Also written* fulgurator, Inscr. Orell. 2301.—*II.* A lightning-hurter, App. de Mundo; Inscr. Grut. 21, 5; also written fulgurator, ib. 3; 4; Don. cl. 1, 1.

fulguratura, ae, f. [fulguro], the interpretation of lightnings (late Lat.): Etrusci libri de fulguratura, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 42.

fulgureus, a, um, *adj.* [fulgur], full of lightning, charged with lightning (late Lat.): nubes, Mart. Cap. 5, § 427.

† **fulguriator**, v. fulgurator, I.

fulgurio, ōis, m., *fulgur*, 4, v. n. and a. [fulgur] (ante-class.). **I.** Neutr., to hurl lightnings, to lighten: suo sonitu claro fulguravit Juppiter, Naev. ap. Non. 110, 17 (Trag. Rel. v. 13 Rib.).—*II.* Act., to strike with lightning; only in the *part. perf. pass.*: fulguratum id quod est fulmine ictum: qui locus statim fieri putabatur religiosus, quod eum deus sibi dicasse videretur, Fest. p. 92 Müll.; so as *subst.*: **fulguriatum**, i, n., that which has been struck by lightning, Arn. 5, 4, 5, 1: fulguritae arbores, Lucil. ap. Non. 110, 19; Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 138; Varr. L. L. 5, § 70 Müll.; of a person: quasi fulguritus, Sen. de Ira, 3, 23, 6.

fulguro, āre, v. *impers.* [id.], to lighten (less freq. than fulgeo; in many MSS. the reading oscillates between the two words; cf. Spald. and Zumpt ad Quint. 2, 16, 19, and Mos. and Orell. ad Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 65).

I. Lit.: noctu magis quam interdiu sine tonitribus fulgurat, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 145: ex omnibus partibus caeli, id. 18, 35, 81, § 354: Jove tonante, fulgurante comitia populi habere nefas, Cic. Div. 2, 18, 43 Orell. N. cr.: fulgurat, cum repentinum late lumen emicuit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 57, 1.—*II.* Trop. **A.** Of oratory (cf. fulgeo, I. B.): fulgurat in alle umquam verius dicta vis eloquentiae? Plin. H. N. praef. § 5; Quint. 2, 16, 19 (v. fulgeo, I. B.); Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 19.—*B.* To flash, glitter, glisten, shine (poet.): vetitoe domus jam fulgurat auro, Stat. Th. 4, 191: cernis, oculis qui fulgurat ignis! Sil. 12, 723.—*Part.*: **fulguratus**, a, um, *pass.* only as *subst. plur.*: **fulgurata**, ōrum, n., things struck by lightning: omnibus fulguratis odor sulphuris inest, Sen. Q. N. 2, 21, 2.

fulica, ae (also **fulix**, ōis, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 8, 14), f., a coot, a water-fowl, Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 122 al.; Verg. G. 1, 363; Ov. M. 8, 625.

fuliginatus, a, um, *adj.* [fuligo], *pointed with a black powder, powdered black* (late Lat.): orbes oculorum, Hier. Ep. 10:

fuliginēus, a, um, *adj.* [fuligo], like soot, sooty: color, Arn. 7, 254: nubes, Petr. 108, 2.

fuliginosus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], full of soot, sooty (post-class.): Lares, Prud. orsep. 10, 261.

fuligo, inis, f. [cf. fumus; v. Fick, Vergl. Wörterb. p. 104], soot. **I.** Lit.: os oblitum fuligine, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 36: quasi fuligine abstersa, Cic. Phil. 2, 36, 91; Col. 11, 3, 60; Verg. E. 7, 50: lucubrationum bibenda, Quint. 11, 3, 23: (haerens) nigro fuligo Maroni, Juv. 7, 227.—*B.* Transf., black paint (= stibium): supercilium madi-dā fuligine tinctum, Juv. 2, 93.—*II.* Trop., paint: atra verborum et argutiarum fuligine ob oculos audientium jacta, Gell. 1, 2, 7.

fulix, ōis, v. fulica.

fullo, ōnis, m. **I.** A fuller, cloth-fuller, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34; Plin. 28, 6, 18, § 66; Mart. 6, 93, 1; Dig. 12, 7, 2; Gai. Inst. 3, 143; 162 al.—*In mal. part.*: comprimere fullonem, Nov. ap. Prisc. p. 879 P. (Com. Rel. v. 95 Rib.); hence: pugil Cleomachus intra cutem caesus et ultra, inter fullones Novianos coronandus, Tert. Pall. 4.—*B.* The title of a comic poem written by Labe-ris, Gell. 16, 7, 3.—*C.* A Roman surname, Liv. 33, 24.—*II.* A beetle with white spots, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 100.

fullonica, ae, f. and ōrum, n., v. fullonice, II.

fulloniceus, a, um, *adj.* [fullo], of or belonging to fullers. **I.** *Adj.*: pila, Cato, R. R. 10, 5; 14, 2.—*II.* *Subst.*: **fullonica**, ae, f. (Sc. ars.) The fuller's craft, fulling: si non didicisti fulloniam, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 57 (dub. fulloniam, Fleck.): fulloniam docere, Lact. 1, 18, 21; Vitruv. 6 praef. § 7.—*B.* (Sc. officina.) A fuller's shop: eum, in ejus fundo aqua oritur, fullonice circa fontem instituisse, Dig. 39, 3, 3; also, **fullonica**, ōrum, n., ib. 7, 1, 13, § 8.

fullonius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or belonging to fullers. **I. *Adj.*: ars, the art of fulling, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196: creta, fuller's earth, id. 17, 8, 4, § 46: aenae, id. 24, 13, 68, § 111: saltus, a jumping in fulling, Sen. Ep. 15.—*Comically*: nisi lenoni munus hodie misero, Cras mihi potandus fructus (perh. fucus) est fullonius, to-morrow I must swallow ink (acc. to others, must let myself be stamped upon), Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 15.—*II.* *Subst.* (a) **fullonium**, ii, n. (= fullonica, II. B.), a fuller's shop, Amm. 14, 11, 31.—(b) **fullonia**, ae, f., the fuller's trade (sc. ars): si non didicisti fulloniam, non mirandumst, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 57 Fleck. (al. fullonice).**

fulmen, inis, n. [contr. from fulgimen, v. fulgeo], lightning that strikes or sets on fire, a thunderbolt (opp. fulgur, lightning). **I.** Lit.: placet Stoicis, eos anhelitus terrae cum se in nubem induerint ejusque tenuissimam quamque partem coeperint dividere atque dirumpere, tum et fulgores et tonitrua existere: si autem nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emisit, id esse fulmen, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44; cf. Sen. Q. N. 2, 16: non enim te puto esse eum, qui Jovi fulmen fabricatos esse Cyclops in Aetna putes, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: inter fulmina et tonitrua, id. Phil. 5, 6, 15; cf. under II.: Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagravit, id. Off. 3, 25, 94; cf.: Romulus lactens fulmine ictus, id. ib. 2, 21, 47 (for which more usually: e caelo ictus, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16): fulmine tactus, Ov. Tr. 2, 144: fulminis ictu concidere, id. ib. 2, 20, 45: fulmine percussus, id. N. D. 3, 22, 57; cf. id. ib. 3, 35, 84: fulmina emittere... fulmen jacere, id. ib. 2, 19, 44 sq.: fulminis ictus evadere, Juv. 12, 17: fulmine justo ruere, id. 8, 92: ideo plurima aestate fiunt fulmina: quia plurimum calidi est, Sen. Q. N. 2, 57, 2: validum, Lucr. 6, 228: igniferum, id. 6, 379: caducum, Hor. C. 3, 4, 44: qualem ministrum fulminis altitem, etc., id. ib. 4, 4, 1: quem (Periclem) fulminibus et caelesti fragori comparant comici, Quint. 12, 10, 24; cf. fulgeo, I. B.: ipse Pater corusca fulmina molitur dextra, Verg. G. 1, 330: fulmen erat, Genitor quae plurima caelo deicit, id. A. 8, 427: fulmina pauper creditur atque deos, Juv. 3, 145.—*Respecting the nature of lightnings, and their religious in-*

terpretation among the Etruscans and Romans, cf. Sen. Q. N. 2, 12 sq.; Plin. 2, 51, 52, § 137; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 43; 230.—**II.** Trop., a thunderbolt, i. q. destructive power, crushing calamity: non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus ac paene fulminibus ipsis obvium ferre conservandorum civium causa, Cic. Rep. 1, 4 (so we should read, and not fluminibus; cf. the passage quoted above from Cic. Div. 2, 19, 43; besides, if the figure were that of waves, it would be expressed not by fluminibus, but by fluctibus; v. fluctus, II. B.); cf.: fulmina fortunae contemnere, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 66: juro per mea mala, has me in illo (puero) vidisse virtutes ingenii, ut prorsus posset hinc esse tanti fulminis (i. e. mortis pueri) metus, quod observatum fere est, celerius occidere festinatam maturitatem, Quint. 6 praef. § 10; cf. Liv. 45, 41, 1: quam fulmine justo Et Capito et Numitor ruerint, damnantem senatu, Juv. 8, 92; cf. Liv. 6, 39, 7.—Of oratory: ain' tandem? insanire tibi videris (Paetus), quod imitare verborum meorum, ut scribis, fulmina? etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 1: (stilus) nec acuminem posteriorum nec fulmine utens superiorum (al. fulmine), id. Or. 6, 21.—Poet.: fulmen habent acres in advincis dentibus apri, i. e. destructive power, Ov. M. 10, 550; cf. id. ib. 1, 305: (aper) Erectus setis et adunca fulmine malae, Stat. Th. 2, 470; see fulmineus, II.: tune illum (Hannibalem), cum frons propior lumenque corusco Igne micat, tune illa viri, quae vertice fundit, Fulmina perteris, fiery flashings (of the eye), Sil. 11, 342.—Applied to the Scipios, as heroes and conquerors of the Carthaginians: Scipiadis belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, Lucr. 3, 1034; imitated: duo fulmina belli Scipiadae, Verg. A. 6, 843: ubi nunc sunt fulmina gentis Scipiadae? Sil. 7, 106: duo fulmina nostri imperii, Cn. et P. Scipiones, *these two thunderbolts of our empire*, Cic. Balb. 15, 34.—Prov.: Fulmen est, ubi cum potestate habitat iracundia, Pub. Syr. 184 Rib.

fulmenta, ae, f. [contr. from fulcimenta, from fulcio] (ante-class.), a prop, support of a building, Cato, R. R. 14, 1.—**II.** In partic., the heel of a shoe, Lucil. ap. Non. 206, 26; Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 94.

fulmentum, i. n. [contr. from fulcimentum, from fulcio], a prop, support. **I.** In gen., Vitr. 5, 1 fin.: porticus fulmentis Aquitanicis superba, i. e. columns, Sid. Ep. 2, 10 in Carm.—**II.** In partic., a bed-post: Cels. 2, 15.—Prov.: fulmenta lectum scandunt, the child wants to know more than its grandmother; or, perh., the servant wants to play the master, Varr. ap. Non. 206, 25.

fulmināta, v. fulminatus.

fulminatio, ōnis, f. [fulmino], a darting of lightning, a lightning: fulguratio ostendit ignem, fulminatio emittit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12 init.

fulminātor, ōris, m. [id.], lightning-hurter, a post-class. designation of Jupiter, Arn. 6, 207.

(**fulminatrix**, false read. for fulminata, v. fulminatus.)

fulminatus, a, um, adj. [fulmino], provided with thunder-bolts, bearing thunder: legio XII. fulminata, probably because their shields bore the device of Jupiter brandishing the thunder-bolt, Inscr. Orell. 517; 3174; Inscr. Murat. 869, 1; cf.: κεραυνόφορον ἀτραπώδεον, Dio. Cass. 55, 23.

fulmineus, a, um, adj. [fulmen], of or belonging to lightning (poet.). **I.** Lit.: ignis, Lucr. 2, 382; Ov. M. 11, 524; id. P. 2, 2, 118: ictus, Hor. C. 3, 16, 11; Ov. M. 14, 618: fragor, Val. Fl. 2, 501.—**II.** Trop. ***A.** Sparkling, splendid, brilliant: Mnestheus (i. e. with sparkling arms), Verg. A. 9, 812 (cf. ib. 733): fulminea in casside, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 194.—**B.** (Acc. to fulmen, II.) Destructive, murderous, killing: dextra, Val. Fl. 4, 167: os (apri), Ov. F. 2, 232; cf.: dentes (apri), Phaedr. 1, 21, 5: rictus lupi, Ov. M. 11, 36: ensis, Verg. A. 4, 580; 9, 442: ira, Sil. 11, 99: iter, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 200.

fulmine, āre, v. n. and a. [id.]. **I.** Neutr., to lighten, to hurl lightnings; hence, impers.: fulminat, it lightens (poet. and in post-Aug. prose, for the class. ful-

geo): at Boreae de parte trucidis cum fulminat, Verg. G. 1, 370: minore vi ad fulgurandum opus est, quam ad fulminandum, Sen. Q. N. 2, 23: nec fulminantis magna manus Jovis, Hor. C. 3, 3, 6: fulminantem perjurant Jovem, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 21.—With a homogeneous object: ignes, Auct. Aetn. 342.—**B.** Trop.: Caesar dum magnus ad altum Fulminat Euphratē bello, thunders in war, Verg. G. 4, 561; cf.: fulminat Aeneas armis, threatens lightning, thunders in arms, id. A. 12, 654: fulminat illa oculis, hurls lightnings, darts fire, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 55; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 16.—**II.** Act., to strike or blast with lightning: caelestis flamma ingentes quercus, annosas fulminat ornos, Claud. Ep. 1, 40: a deo fulminari, Lact. 1, 10: vulnera fulminatorum, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 145.—**B.** Trop.: fulminatus hac pronuntiatione in lectulum decidi, thunder-struck, Petr. 805.

fultor, ōris, m. [fulcio], a supporter, support, prop (late Lat.); trop.: ecclesiae, Venant. Carm. 2, 15, 19.

fultura, ae, f. [id.], a prop, stay, support (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: fundamenta pro futura et substructione funguntur, Col. 1, 5, 9.—In plur.: Vitr. 10, 22 fin.—**II.** Transf., a strengthening, refreshing (cf. fulcio, I. B.): deficient inopem venae te, ni cibus atque Ingens accedit stomacho futura ruenti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 154: cibus (corporis) futuris animus sustinetur, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 4.

fultus, a, um, Part., v. fulcio.

Fulvia, ae, v. Fulvius.

fulvaster, tra, trum, adj. [fulvus], yellowish (post-class.): radix, App. Herb. 109.

Fulvius, a, name of a Roman gens, Cic. Planc. 8, 20. So esp., **1.** M. Fulvius Flaccus, a friend of C. Gracchus, who lost his life with him, Cic. Brut. 23, 108; id. Cat. 1, 2, 4; 1, 12, 29; id. Phil. 8, 4, 14; Liv. Epit. 59.—**2.** M. Fulvius Nobilior, Cic. Arch. 11; id. Tusc. 1, 2; id. Att. 4, 16.—**3.** Q. Fulvius Flaccus, Cic. Agr. 2, 33; id. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 106.—**4.** Q. Fulvius Nobilior, Cic. Brut. 20.—Servius Fulvius Flaccus, Cic. ib. 21 and 32.—**Fulvia**, daughter of M. Fulvius Bambalio, and successively the wife of P. Clodius, C. Curio, and M. Antony, Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 11; id. Att. 14, 12, 1.—**II.** Deriv. **A.** **Fulvianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Fulvius or Fulvia, Fulvian: herba, named after a Fulvius, Plin. 26, 8, 57, § 68: stola, of Fulvia, wife of P. Clodius, Val. Max. 3, 5, 3.—**B.** **Fulvaster**, tri, m., an imitator of a Fulvius, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 4 Orell. N. cr.

fulvus, a, um, adj. [v. fulgeo], deep yellow, reddish yellow, gold-colored, tawny (mostly poet.): corpora leonum, Lucr. 5, 902; cf. Hor. C. 4, 4, 14: tegmen lupae, Verg. A. 1, 275: canis Lacon, Hor. Epod. 6, 5: cassis equinis júbis, Ov. M. 12, 88: boves, Plin. 22, 5, 5, § 9: vitulus, Hor. C. 4, 2, 60: caesaries, Verg. A. 11, 642: arena, id. ib. 12, 741: aurum, id. ib. 7, 279; cf.: subtemen (auri), Sil. 7, 80: cera, Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 83: color vini, id. 14, 9, 11, § 80: sidera, Tib. 2, 1, 88.—Hence, poet. transf.: Olympus, Val. Fl. 7, 158: lumen, Verg. A. 7, 76: nubes, id. ib. 12, 792 (but not in Lucr. 6, 461, where furva is the right reading): aquila, Verg. A. 11, 751; cf.: ales Jovis, id. ib. 12, 247: nuntia Jovis, Cic. poet. Leg. 1, 1, 2: virgae, i. e. withering stalks, Ov. M. 10, 191.—Hence, subst.: **fulvum**, i. n., reddish-yellow, Sol. 17, 5.

fumariolum, i. n. dim. [fumarium], a smoke-hole (post-class.): fumariola Vesuvii, Tert. Poen. 12.

fumarium, ī, n. [fumus], a smoke-chamber for ripening wine, Col. 1, 6, 19 sq.; Mart. 10, 36, 1; Vulg. Osee, 13, 3.

fumator, ōris, m. [fumo], one who ripens wine, Inscr. Orell. 5044.—**II.** Transf., a deceiver, Acron. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 28.

fumesco, ēre, 3, v. incho. n. [fumus], to smoke, emit smoke, Isid. 17, 8, 2.

fumēus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of smoke, smoky, smoking: lumina taedis, Verg. A. 6, 593: flatus, Macr. S. 7, 10: Acheron, Val. Fl. 4, 595: vina Massiliae, ripened by smoke, Mart. 13, 123 (cf. fumarium).

fumicus, a, um, adj. [id.], smoky (late Lat.): culinae, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

fumidus, a, um, adj. [fumus], full of smoke, smoky, smoking. **I.** Lit.: fax, Lucr. 3, 304; cf.: piecum fert fumida lumen Taeda, Verg. A. 9, 75: templa caeli (ignibus Aetnae), Lucr. 6, 644: altaria, Ov. M. 12, 259: caligo, Plin. 2, 42, 42, § 111; cf. lux, id. 2, 25, 22, § 90: amnis, Verg. A. 7, 465: tecta, Ov. M. 4, 405: vortex, Plin. 2, 43, 43, § 112.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Smoke-colored: cautes, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 55: topazius, id. 37, 8, 35, § 114: chrysolithus, id. 37, 7, 28, § 101.—**B.** Smelling of smoke, smoky: virus, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 127.

fumifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [fumus-fero], producing smoke, smoking, steaming (poet.): ignes, Verg. A. 9, 522: nox (in antro Cacli), id. ib. 8, 255: Aponus, Luc. 7, 193.

***fumifico**, āre, v. n. [fumus-facio], to make or cause smoke, to burn incense: Ephesiae Dianae, Arabio odore, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2.

fumificus, a, um, adj. [id.], making or causing smoke, smoking, steaming (poet.): faces, Prud. step. 3, 118: mugitus (taurorum), Ov. M. 7, 114 (shortly before: Vulcanum naribus efflant): Epem fumificum, qui legioni nostrae habet Coctum cibum, making smoke, cooking (acc. to others, busied in smoke), Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. 7, § 38.

fumigabundus, a, um, adj. [fumigo], causing smoke, smoking (late Lat.): terra, Vulg. Sapient. 10, 7.

fumigium, ī, n. [id.], a fumigating, fumigation (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. 3, 5.

fumigo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [fumus-ago]. **I.** Act., to smoke, to fumigate: alvos, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 17; Col. 9, 14, 7: gallinaria, id. 8, 5, 20: (pulli) pulegii surculis fumigantur, id. 8, 5, 16: fumigati parietes, App. Mag. p. 312, 16.—**II.** Neutr., to produce smoke, to smoke, steam: caelum atrum et fumigantes globi, Gell. 19, 1, 3.

fūmo, āre, v. n. [fumus], to smoke, steam, reek, fume. **I.** Lit. (class.): acri sulphure montes Opplēti calidis ubi fumant fontibus aucti, Lucr. 6, 748: late circum loca sulphure fumant, Verg. A. 2, 698: recenti fossione terram fumare caletem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: est animadversum, fumare aggerem, quem cuniculo hostes succenderant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 2: tepidusque cruor fumabat ad aras, Verg. A. 8, 106: cum fumant altaria donis, Lucr. 6, 752; Hor. C. 3, 18, 8: fumantes pulvere campos, Verg. A. 11, 908: equos fumantes sudore, id. ib. 12, 333: quod ita domus ipsa fumabat, smoked, reeked (with banquets), Cic. Sest. 10, 24 (cf. Sen. Ep. 64): et jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant, are smoking (with fires for the preparation of food), i. e. evening approaches, Verg. E. 1, 83.—**II.** Trop.: si nullus terror, non obruta jam nunc Semina fumarent belli, Sil. 1, 654.

fumōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of smoke, smoking, smoky, smoked (class.). **I.** Lit.: ligna, Cato, R. R. 130: flamma, id. ib. 33, 4: fax, Petr. 97: December (because many fires are then made), Mart. 5, 30, 5: paries, well smoked, smoky, Petr. 135: imagines (with age), Cic. Pis. 1, 1; cf.: magistri equitum, Juv. 8, 8: perna, smoke-dried, Hor. S. 2, 2, 117: Falerni, kept in the smoke-chamber (fumarium) to ripen, Tib. 2, 1, 27; so, cadus, Ov. F. 5, 518.—**II.** Transf., smelling of smoke, smoky: defrutum, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 319.

fūmus, i, m. [Sanscr. dhū, dhumas, smoke; Zend. dun-man, vapor; Gr. θύω, to rage, sacrifice, θυμός, θυμα, θύος, etc.; Goth. dauns, odor; Engl. dust; cf.: finus, fuligo], smoke, steam, fume: in lignis si flamma latet fumusque cinisque, Lucr. 1, 871; cf. 1, 891; 4, 56: ibi hominem ingenuum fumo excruciatum, semivivum reliquit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 45: castra, ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, amplius milibus pass. VIII. in latitudinem patebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 7 fin.: tum fumi incendiorum procul videbantur, id. ib. 5, 48 fin.: significazione per castella fumo facta, id. B. C. 3, 65, 3: ater ad sidera fumus erigitur, Verg. A. 9, 239: pernas in fumo suspendito, Cato, R. R. 162, 3: fumo inveteratum vinum, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 40; cf. Hor. C. 3, 8, 11; Col. 1, 6, 19 sq.; v. fumarium; hence, poet. transf.: fumi Massiliae, Marseilles wine mellowed in the smoke, Mart. 14, 118: in illo ganeorum tua

rum nidore atque fumo, Cic. Pis. 6, 13; cf.: intervenerant quidam amici, propter quos major fumus fieret, etc., Sen. Ep. 64, and Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 60: non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem Cogitat, Hor. A. P. 143.—In double sense: *Ph. Oculi dolent. Ad. Quor? Ph. Quia fumus molestus est, smoke, i. e. foolish talk*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 10.—**b. Prov.** (a) Semper flamma fumo est proxima: Fumo comburi nihil potest, flamma potest, i. e. *the slightest approach to wrong-doing leads to vice*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 53.—(β) Tendere de fumo, ut proverbium loquitur vetus, ad flammam, *to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire*, Amm. 14, 11, 12; cf.: de fumo, ut aiunt, in flammam, id. 28, 1, 26.—(γ) Fumum or fumos vendere, i. e. *to make empty promises*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 36; Mart. 4, 5, 7; App. Mag. p. 313, 31.—For which also: per fumum or fumis vendere aliquid, Capitol. Anton. 11; Lampr. Helio. 10.—**II. Trop.**, like our word *smoke*, as a figure of destruction: ubi omne Verterat in fumum et cinerem, *had reduced to smoke and ashes, i. e. had consumed, squandered*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 39.

funale, is, v. funalis, II.

funalis, e, adj. [funis], consisting of or attached to a rope or cord: equus, *an extra horse yoked to a chariot, but attached to it at the side of the others by a rope or trace, a trace-horse*, Suet. Tib. 6; Stat. Th. 6, 462; Aus. Epit. 35, 10; Hyg. Fab. 183: cereus, *a wax-torch*, Val. Max. 3, 6, 4; called also *candela*, Serv. Verg. A. 11, 143; cf. II. B.—**II. Subst.**: **funale**, is, n. **A.** A cord or thong of a sling: funda media duo funalia imparia habebat, Liv. 42, 65, 10.—More freq., **B.** A wax-torch or taper (cf.: taeda, fax, candela): funale λαμπάδιον, funalia δακρυ, Gloss. Philox.; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 10, 5; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 727; 11, 143: C. Duilius delectabatur crebro funali et tibicine, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44: noctem flammis funalia vincunt, Verg. A. 1, 727: lucida, Hor. C. 3, 26, 7: clara, Sil. 6, 667.—**2. Transf.**, *a chandelier*, i. q. candelabrum, Ov. M. 12, 247; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 10, 5.

funambulus, i, m. [funis-ambulo], a rope-dancer, Ter. Hec. prol. 4; prol. alt. 26; Suet. Galb. 6.—**Transf.**: tu funambule pudicitiae et castitatis, Tert. de Pudic. 10.—Called also **funiambulus**, Aug. in Psa. 39, 9.

funarius, a, um, adj. [funis], of or belonging to a rope (post-class.): equus, i. q. funalis equus, *an extra horse, trace-horse*, Isid. Orig. 18, 35, 2.—**II. Subst.**: **Funarius**, ii, m., a surname of Gratianus, father of the emperor Valentinianus (so called from his bodily strength, because five men could not drag a rope out of his hands), Aur. Vict. Epit. 45; Amm. 30, 7, 2.

functio, ōnis, f. [fungor], a performing, executing, discharging; a performance, execution. **I.** In gen. (Ciceron, but very rare): labor est functio quaedam vel animi vel corporis gravioris operis et muneris, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35: ut iis jucundior esset muneris illius functio, id. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 15.—**B. Transf.**, of things: functionem recipere per solutionem, i. e. *perform the part, supply the place of*, Dig. 12, 1, 2, § 1.—**II. In partic.** (post-class.). **A.** Payment of taxes, Cod. Just. 8, 54, 4; 10, 22, 3.—**B.** An ending, end (of life), death: inevitabilis, Arn. 2, 78: mortalium, id. 2, 104.

functus, a, um, Part., from fungor.

funda, ae, f. [Sancr. spandē, itch; Gr. σπᾶδαζω, to move convulsively; σπᾶδρός, σπᾶδανός, impassioned; σπᾶδόνη; cf. 3. fūsus], a sling. **I. Lit.**: funda dicta eo, quod ex ea fundantur lapides, id est emittantur, Isid. Orig. 18, 10, 1: inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis hostes propelli ac summoveri jussit, Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 1; 5, 35 fin.; 5, 43, 1; Liv. 38, 29, 4 sq.; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 201; Plaut. Poen. 2, 32 sq.; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 16; Cic. poet. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 73; Verg. G. 1, 309; id. A. 9, 586; Ov. M. 4, 517 al.—**II. Transf.** **A.** That which is thrown with a sling, the sling-stone, missile, Sil. 10, 152.—**B.** A casting-net, drag-net, Verg. G. 1, 141.—**C.** (From the similarity to the hollow of a sling in which the stone lay, like σπᾶδόνη.) The hollow of a ring in which a jewel is set, the bezel, Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 116

(in Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38, called pala anuli).—**D.** A money-bag, purse, Macr. S. 2, 4 fin.

fundalis, e, adj. [funda], of or belonging to a sling (post-class.): stridor, Prud. Psych. 293.

fundamen, inis, n. [2. fundo], a foundation (poet. for the class. fundamentum; mostly in plur.): ponere fundamina, Verg. G. 4, 161: Siculae terrae, Ov. M. 5, 361: rerum, id. ib. 15, 433; id. F. 4, 835.—In sing.: fundamine magno res Romana valet, Ov. M. 14, 808; Hier. Gal. 4, 1; 2.

fundamentum, i, n. [id.], a foundation, ground-work, basis (class.; mostly in plur.; cf. basis). **I. Lit.** (a) Sing. (rare): quin cum fundamento (aedes) Perierint, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 69: substruere fundamentum, id. ib. 1, 2, 40.—(β) Plur.: operum fastigia spectantur, latent fundamenta, Quint. proem. § 4: agere fundamenta, Cic. Mil. 27, 75: maximorum operum, id. Marc. 8, 25: prima urbi jacere, Liv. 1, 12, 4 (cf. under II. β the passage from Cic. Fl. 2, 4): novae domus jacere, Suet. Calig. 22; cf. id. Aug. 28: alta theatri locare, Verg. A. 1, 428: altae Carthagini locare, id. ib. 4, 266; Plin. 36, 14, 21, § 95: fodere delubro, id. 28, 2, 4, § 15: subdere per solidum, Tac. A. 4, 62: urbis quatit Neptunus, Verg. A. 2, 611: saxa turris, quibus fundamenta continebantur, convellunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 3: villa a fundamentis inchoata, Suet. Caes. 46: Albam a fundamentis prorure, utterly, Liv. 26, 13, 16: urbs a fundamentis diruta, id. 42, 63, 11; 42, 67, 9.—**B. Transf.**, the bottom, = fundus: qui a fundamentis mihi usque movisti mare, id. ib. 2, 6, 55.—**II. Trop.** (syn.: sedes, initium). (a) Sing.: meo judicio pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum, Cic. Planc. 12, 29; cf.: fundamentum justitiae est fides, id. Off. 1, 7, 23: narratio est quaedam quasi sedes et fundamentum constituendae fidei, id. Part. 9, 31: eloquentiae, id. de Or. 3, 37, 151: philosophiae, id. Div. 2, 1, 2: initium ac fundamentum defensionis, id. Clu. 10, 30: horum criminum, id. Caes. 13, 30: quod fundamentum hujus quaestionis est, id. videtis, id. N. D. 1, 17, 44: disciplina nixa fundamento veritatis, Gell. 14, 1, 20: fundamentum et causa imperii, Sen. Ep. 87, 41: caput et fundamentum intellegitur totius testamenti heredis institutio, Gai. Inst. 2, 229.—(β) Plur.: illic radices, illic fundamenta sunt, Quint. 10, 3, 3: quibus initis ac fundamentis hae tantae summis in rebus laudes excitatae sunt, Cic. Sect. 2, 5: libertatis, id. Balb. 13, 31: virtutum, id. Fin. 2, 22, 72; cf.: consulatus tui, id. Pis. 4, 9: senectus, quae fundamentis adolescentiae constituta est, id. de Sen. 18, 62: ad evertenda fundamenta rei publicae, id. Cat. 4, 6, 13: actionum, id. Phil. 4, 1, 1: jacere pacis fundamenta, id. ib. 1, 1, 1; so with jacio: rei publicae, id. Fam. 12, 25, 2: civitatis, id. N. D. 3, 2, 5; id. Ac. 2, 12, 37; id. Sull. 10, 30; Curt. 5, 1, 29; Lact. 7, 1, 1: defensionis, Cic. Mur. 6, 14: salutis suae, id. Fam. 10, 29: non praeterit me quam magnarum rerum fundamenta ponam senex, Sen. Q. N. 3 praef. 1: vitae, id. Ep. 13, 16: impudentiae, Quint. 12, 6, 2: futuri oratoris, id. ib. 1, 4, 5; for which also with the dat. (cf. supra I. the passage from Liv. 1, 12, 4): cui causae, Cic. Fl. 2, 4: verendae, id. Rep. 4, 4 Mos.: imperii, Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 78.

1. Fundanius, a, the name of a Roman gens. **I.** C. Fundanius, Varro's father-in-law, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 1.—**II.** C. Fundanius, a friend of Cicero, and who was defended by him, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10; Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 5, 19; v. the few fragments of the oration in Orell. Cic. IV. 2, p. 445: this oration is called Fundania in Serv. Verg. G. 2, 342.—**III.** Fundanius, a comedian, a friend of Horace and Maecenas, Hor. S. 1, 10, 42; 2, 8, 19.—In fem.: **Fundania**, ae, Varro's wife, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 1.

2. Fundanius, a, um, and **Fundanius**, a, um, v. Fundi.

fundatio, ōnis, f. [2. fundo], a founding, foundation (very rare): fundationes aedium, Vitruv. 5, 3: substructionis fodere, id. 3, 3; Hll. Trin. 11, 37.

fundator, ōris, m. [id.], a founder (very rare for conditor, creator): Praenestinae urbis, Verg. A. 7, 678: terrae, Lact. 2, 1, 5: imperii Romani, Inscr. Grut. 56, 5 sq.

II. Trop.: securitatis publicae (Licinius), Inscr. Orell. 1071: quietis (Constantinus), ib. 1075.

fundatus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from 2. fundo.

Fundi, ōrum, m., a sea-coast town of Latium, on the Appian Way, between Formiae and Tarracina, now Fondi, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Cic. Att. 14, 6, 1; Liv. 41, 27; Hor. S. 1, 5, 34; Suet. Tib. 5; id. Galb. 4; 8.—**II. Deriv.** **A. Fundanus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Fundi: ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: solum, Ov. P. 2, 11, 28: lacus, near Fundi, whence the famous Caecuban wine, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; hence, Amyclae, situated on the Lacus Fundanus, Mart. 13, 115: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 65.—**Subst.**: **Fundani**, the inhabitants of Fundi, Inscr. Orell. 821.—**B. Fundanius**, a, um, adj., the same: Hercules, who was worshipped at Fundi, Vop. Flor. 4; Inscr. Orell. 1539.

fundibulum (-būlum), i, n., or **fundibulus**, i, m. [vox hibr. from funda and βάλλω], a hurling or slinging machine (late Lat.). Vulg. 1 Macc. 6, 51; Ambros. Ep. 37, 40; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 10, 2: Fundibali λιθοβολοι, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

fundibularius, ii, m., a slinger (for the class. funditor), Vulg. 4 Reg. 3, 25; Judith, 6, 8: σφενδοβιτης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

fundibulum χώνη, a funnel, Gloss. Philox. [1. fundo].

fundito, āre, v. freq. a. [1. fundo] (ante- and post-class.). **I.** To hurl or sling at: globos volantes jussi funditarier, Plaut. Poen. 2, 36: spicula, Amm. 24, 4, 16.—**II. Trop.**: tantilla tanta verba fundit, pours forth, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 61: istaec verba, id. Am. 4, 2, 12.—**Absol.**: ne illa ecastor faenerato fundit, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 52.

funditor, ōris, m. [fundit], one who fights with a sling, a slinger, σφενδοβιτης, a sort of light-armed soldier (cf.: jaculator, sagittarius), Caes. B. G. 2, 7, 1; 2, 10, 1; 2, 19, 4; 2, 24, 4 et saep.; Sall. J. 46, 7; 49, 6 al.

funditus, adv. [fundus], from the very bottom, from the foundation (syn.: a fundamento, ab radicibus, radicitus, penitus; freq. and class.). **I. Lit.**: monumentum P. Scipionis funditus delevit ac sustulit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 36, § 79; cf.: Carthagem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, id. Off. 1, 11, 35; Vell. 1, 12, 5: destructum templum, Suet. Vesp. 9: perire, Hor. C. 1, 16, 20: evellere, by the roots, Phaedr. 2, 2, 10.—**B. Trop.**, utterly, entirely, totally, completely: belli magnos commovit funditus aestus, Lucr. 5, 1435: quae domus tam stabilis, quae tam firma civitas est, quae non odiis et discidiis funditus possit everti? Cic. Lael. 7, 23; cf.: praecipua, quae probas, funditus evertunt amicitias, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80: amicitias funditus tollere e vita, id. Lael. 13, 48; id. N. D. 1, 42, 118; 1, 41, 115: tollere veritatem et fidem, id. Or. 62, 209: eicere, id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42; 5, 33, 93: abolitae leges et verae funditus, Tac. A. 3, 36: perdidisti me sodalem funditus, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 31; id. Most. 3, 1, 154; cf.: Lacedaemonios funditus vicit, Cic. Inv. 1, 33, 55; Verg. A. 11, 413; Enn. ap. Fest. p. 333 Müll. (Ann. v. 132 Vahl.): ne res redeant ad nilum funditus omnes, Lucr. 1, 673: curare nomen, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 239 P. (Ann. v. 163 Vahl.): perspicere omnes res gestas, Lucr. 1, 478: earum rerum funditus esse expertem, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 195: ne spondeus quidem funditus est repudiandus, id. Or. 64, 216: funditus aliquid pessum dare, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 128.—**II. Transf.**, at the bottom, below (only ante- and post-class., and very rare): subdedit funditus, ut faex, Lucr. 5, 497; Spart. Hadr. 12 fin.

1. fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, v. a. [root FUD; Gr. XY, χεF-, in χέω, χέσω; Lat. fūtis, futillis, ec-futio, re-futo, etc., Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 204 sq.], to pour, pour out, shed. **I. Lit.**, of fluids. **1.** In gen.: (natura terram) sucum venis cogebat fundere apertis Consimilem lactis, etc., Lucr. 5, 812: sanguinem e patera, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: novum liquorem (i. e. vinum) de patera, Hor. C. 1, 31, 3: vina patera in aras, Ov. M. 9, 160; cf.: vinum inter cornua, id. ib. 7, 594: vinum super aequora, id. ib. 11, 247: duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho Fundit humi, Verg. A. 5, 78: laticem urnis, Ov. M. 3, 172: lacrimas, Verg. A. 3, 348; cf. Ov. M.

8, 540: fundit Anigros aquas, *pours out*, id. ib. 15, 282: parumne fustum est Latini sanguinis? *shed, split*, Hor. Epod. 7, 4: sanguine ob rem publicum fuso, Sall. H. Fr. 2, 96, 2 Dietsch: sanguinem de regno (i. e. propter regnum), Curt. 10, 5.—Mid.: memorandum, in septem lacus eum (Strymonem) fundi, *discharges itself*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38: ingentibus procellis fusus imber, *pouring*, Liv. 6, 8, 7; 6, 32, 6; cf.: sanguis in corporibus fusus, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 310.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Of metals, *to make by melting, to melt, cast, found*: exolevit fundendi aeris pretiosus ratio, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 5; cf. id. 34, 7, 18, § 46: caldarius (aes) funditur tantum, malleis fragile, id. 34, 8, 20, § 94: aere fuso, id. 34, 11, 24, § 107: vitrum, id. 34, 14, 42, § 148: glandes, Auct. B. Afr. 20, 3: Theodorus ipse se ex aere fudit, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 83: ne statum quidem inchoari, cum ejus membra fundentur, Quint. 2, 1, 12: fuis omnibus membris (statuae), id. 7 praef. § 2: olim quaerere amabam, Quid sculptum infabre, quid fustum durius esset, Hor. S. 2, 3, 22.—**b.** In medic. lang.: aliquem, *to cause one to have fluid stools, to relax the bowels* (opp. comprimere): si comperisset aliquem morbus aut fuderit, Cels. praef. med.; cf. under P. a.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To wet, moisten, bathe with a liquid* (poet. and very rare): (ossa) niveo fundere lacte, Tib. 3, 2, 20: multo tempora funde mero, id. 1, 7, 50.—**2.** Of things non-fluid. **a.** In gen., *to pour forth in abundance, to scatter, cast, hurl; to spread, extend, diffuse*: desectam cum stramento segetem corribus fudere in Tiberim, Liv. 2, 5, 3: picem reliquasque res, quibus ignis excitari potest, fundebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 4: tela, Val. Fl. 3, 243: sagittam, Sil. 7, 647: (solis) radios per opaca domorum, Lucr. 2, 115: quas (maculas) incuria fudit, *has scattered*, Hor. A. P. 352: fundunt se carcere laeti Thraces equi, *pour themselves forth, rush out*, Val. Fl. 1, 611: se cuncta manus ratibus, id. 2, 662: littera fundens se in charta, Plin. 13, 12, 25, § 81: luna se fundebat per fenestras, Verg. A. 3, 152.—Mid.: ne (vitis) in omnes partes nimia fundatur, *spread out*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: homines fusi per agros ac dispersi, Cic. Sen. 42, 91.—**b.** In partic. (a) With the accessory notion of production, *to bring forth, bear or produce* (in abundance): crescent arbusta et fetus in tempore fundunt, Lucr. 1, 351; cf.: terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, quae cum maxima largitate fundit, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: flores aut fruges aut bacas, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: frugem, id. de Sen. 15, 51: plus materiae (vites), Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 192: cum centesimo Leontini campi fundunt, id. 18, 10, 21, § 95: facile illa (piscium ova) aqua et sustentur et fetum fundunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 129: (terra) animal prope certo tempore fudit Omne, Lucr. 5, 823; cf. ib. 917: fudit equum magno tellus percussa tridentem, Verg. G. 1, 13: Africa asinorum silvestrium multitudinem fundit, Plin. 8, 30, 46, § 108: quae te beluam ex utero, non hominem fudit, Cic. Pis. *init.*; Verg. A. 8, 139, v. Forbig. ad h. l.—(b) With the secondary notion of depth or downward direction, *to throw or cast to the ground, to prostrate*: (victi hostes) et de jugis, quae ceperant, funduntur, Liv. 9, 43, 20: nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor Corpora (cervorum) fundat humi, Verg. A. 1, 193; cf. Ov. M. 13, 85; Sil. 4, 533: aliquem arcu, Val. Fl. 1, 445.—In middle force: fundi in alga, *to lie down*, Val. Fl. 1, 252.—E s p. freq. milit. t. t., *overthrow, overcome, rout, vanquish* an enemy: hostes nefarios prostravit, fudit, occidit, Cic. Phil. 14, 10, 27; cf.: exercitus caesus fususque, id. ib. 14, 1, 1: aliquos caedere, fundere atque fugare, Sall. J. 58, 3: Gaetulos, id. ib. 88, 3: classes fusae fugataeque, id. ib. 79, 4; cf.: si vi fudisset cecidissetque hostes, Liv. 35, 1, 8: hostes de jugis, id. 9, 43, 20: Gallos de delubris vestris, id. 6, 16, 2: eas omnes copias a se uno proelio fusas ac superatas esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 8; cf.: Massilienses crebris eruptionibus fusi, id. B. C. 2, 22, 1: Latini ad Vesperim fusi et fugati, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; Liv. 2, 6 fin.: quatuor exercitus Carthaginiensium fudi, fugavi, Hispania expulsi, id. 28, 28, 9; cf. Drak. on 38, 53, 2; less freq. in a reversed order: alios arma sumentes fugant funduntque, Sall. J. 21, 2; Vell. 2, 46 fin.: omnibus hostium copiis fuis armis-

que exutis, Caes. B. G. 3, 6, 3: magnas copias hostium fudit, Cic. Mur. 9, 20: Sabinos equitatu fudit, id. Rep. 2, 20: Armeniorum copias, id. Arch. 9, 21: maximas copias parva manu, Sall. C. 7, 7.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to pour out or forth, to spread out, extend, display*: imago de corpore fusa, Lucr. 4, 53: animam moribundo corpore fudit, id. 3, 1033; cf. id. 3, 700: concidit ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit, Verg. A. 2, 532: circuli (appellantur), quod mixta farina et caseo et aqua circuitum aequabiliter fundebant, *poured out, spread out*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 106: quem secutus Cicero hanc famam latius fudit, Quint. 11, 2, 14; cf. id. 10, 5, 11: cum vero causa ea inciderit, in qua vis eloquentiae possit expromi: tum se latius fundet orator, *will display himself*, Cic. Or. 36, 125: superstitio, fusa per gentes, id. Div. 2, 72 *init.*; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 84: neque se tanta in eo (Cicerone) fudisset ubertas, id. 12, 2, 23: fundet opes, Latiumque beabit divite lingua, *riches of expression*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 121.—Mid.: quamquam negant, nec virtutes nec vitia crescere: tamen utrumque eorum fundi quodammodo et quasi dilatari putant, *to be diffused*, Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 48; cf.: modo virtus latius funditur, Sen. Ep. 74, 27; and: semper ex eo, quod maximas partes continet latissimeque funditur, tota res appellatur, id. 5, 30, 92: saepe in amplificanda re funditur numero et volubili oratio, id. Or. 62, 210.—**B.** In partic., of speech, *to pour forth, utter*: per quam (arteriam) vox principium a mente ducens percipitur et funditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149; cf.: e quibus elici vocem et fundi videmus, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 56: inanes sonos, id. ib. 5, 26, 73 (for which: inani voce sonare, id. Fin. 2, 15, 48): sonum, id. Ac. 2, 23, 74: verba poetarum more (opp. ratione et arte distinguere), id. Fin. 4, 4, 10: versus hexametros aliosque variis modis atque numeris ex tempore, id. de Or. 3, 50, 194; cf.: grave plenumque carmen, id. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: tam bonos septenarios ad tibiam, id. ib. 1, 44, 107: physicomor oracula, id. N. D. 1, 26, 66: has ore loquelas, Verg. A. 5, 842: preces pectore ab imo, id. ib. 6, 55; so, preces, id. ib. 5, 234; Hor. Epod. 17, 53: mera mendacia, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 33: jam tu verba fundis hic, sapientia? *you waste*, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 7: opprobria rustica, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 146: iras inanes, Val. Fl. 3, 697: vehemens et liquidus puroque similissimus anni Fundet opes, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 121: preces, App. M. 11, p. 258, 4; Tac. A. 14, 30; Aug. in Ps. 25, 10 al.—Hence, **fusus**, a, um, P. a., *spread out, extended, broad, large, copious, diffuse*. **A.** Lit.: (aer) tum fustus et extenuatus sublime fertur, tum autem concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: fusior alvus, i. e. *more relaxed* (opp. astrictior), Cels. 1, 3 med.: toga (opp. restricta), *wide, full*, Suet. Aug. 73: Gallorum fusa et candida corpora, *full, plump*, Liv. 38, 21, 9: campi in omnem partem, *extended*, Verg. A. 6, 440; cf.: non fusior ulli Terra fuit domino, *a broader, larger kingdom*, Luc. 4, 670.—**B.** Trop., *copious, diffuse; flowing, free*: genus sermonis non liquidum, non fustum ac profluens, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159; cf.: constricta an latius fusa narratio, Quint. 2, 13, 5: materia abundantior atque ultra quam oporteat fusa, id. 2, 4, 7: ut illud, quod ad omnem honestatem pertinet, decorum, quam late fustum sit, appareat, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 98; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 5: (vox) in egressionibus fusa et securae claritatis (opp. contracta), *unrestrained, free*, id. 11, 3, 64: peritodus, id. 9, 4, 128: fusiores liberiorisque numeri, id. 130: lingua Graeca prolixior fusiorque quam nostra, Gell. 2, 26, 7: in locis ac descriptionibus fusi ac fluentes, Quint. 9, 4, 138: plenior Aeschines et magis fustus, id. 10, 1, 77: dulcis et candidus et fustus Herodotus (opp. densus et brevis et semper instans sibi Thucydides), id. 10, 1, 73.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.—*Adv.* **fuse**, * **1.** (Acc. to A.) *Spread out, extended*: (manus) fustus paulo in diversum resolvitur, Quint. 11, 3, 97.—**2.** (Acc. to B.) *Copiously, at length, diffusely*: quae fuse olim disputabantur ac libere, ea nunc articulatim distincteque dicuntur, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 36: multa dicere fuse lateque, id. Tusc. 4, 26, 57: fuse lateque dicendi facultas, id. Or. 32, 113: fuse et copiose augere et ornate aliquid (opp. breviter et acuta), id. Fin. 3, 7,

26.—*Comp.*: haec cum uberius disputantur et fusius (opp. brevius angustiusque concluduntur), Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20: fusius et ornatus rem exponere, Quint. 4, 2, 128.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

2. fundo, avi, atum, 1, v. a. [fundus], *to lay the bottom, keel, foundation of a thing, to found* (syn.: condo, exstruo, etc.). **I.** Lit. (perh. only poet.): haec carina satis probe fundata et bene statuta est, i. e. *is laid*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 44 (v. Ritschl ad h. l.): dum mea puppis erat valida fundata carina, Ov. P. 4, 3, 5; id. H. 16, 111: Erycino in vertice sedes fundatur Veneri Idaliae, *is founded*, Verg. A. 5, 759: sedes saxo vetusto, id. ib. 8, 478: arces, id. ib. 4, 260.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to fasten, secure, make firm*: dente tenaci Ancora fundabat naves, Verg. A. 6, 4: (genus humanum) Et majoribus et solidis magis ossibus intus Fundatum, Lucr. 5, 928; 4, 828.—**II.** Trop., *to found, establish, fix, confirm* (class., esp. in part. perf.; cf.: firmo, stabili): illud vero maxime nostrum fundavit imperium et populi Romani nomen auxit, quod, etc., Cic. Balb. 13, 31; cf.: quantis laboribus fundatum imperium, id. Cat. 4, 9, 19: qui (rei publicae status) bonorum omnium conjunctione et auctoritate consilatus mei fixus et fundatus videbatur, id. Att. 1, 16, 6: accurate non modo fundata verum etiam exstructa disciplina, id. Fin. 4, 1, 1; cf.: fundati a doctore, *thoroughly instructed*, Lact. 6, 21, 4: res publica praecclare fundata, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 10; cf.: qui legibus urbem Fundavit, Verg. A. 6, 810: in eorum agro sedes fundare Bastarnas, Liv. 40, 57, 5: libertatem, salutem, securitatem, Plin. Pan. 8, 1: jus civile, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 39: vacuos Penates prole, Stat. S. 4, 7, 30; cf.: thalamos Tritonide nympha, i. e. *to marry*, Sil. 2, 65: partis et fundatis amicitias, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 7, 25: fundatae atque optime constitutae opes, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 1; cf.: nitidis fundata pecunia villis, *well laid out*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 46: nihil veritate fundatum, Cic. Fl. 11, 26; cf. Lucr. 5, 161.—Hence, **fundatus**, a, um, P. a., *firm, fixed, grounded, durable* (very rare). **A.** Lit.: quo fundator erit ex arenato directura, etc., Vitr. 7, 3 med.: si permanetis in fide fundati, Vulg. Col. 1, 23.—**B.** Trop.: deflevi subitas fundatissimae familiae ruinas, Auct. Or. pro Domo, 36, 96.

† **fundula**, ae, f., a street without an outlet, a cul de sac: a fundo, quod exitum non habent ac pervium non est, Varr. L. L. 5, § 145.

fundulus, i, m. dim. [fundus]. * **I.** 4 *kind of sausage*: FUNDULUM a fundo, quod non ut reliquae partes, sed ex una parte sola apertum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 111.—* **II.** In mechanics, a kind of sucker or piston: ambulatiles, Vitr. 10, 13.

fundus, i, m. [Sancr. budh-nas, ground; Gr. *πυθμῖς*, *πύδαξ*; O. H. Germ. Bodam; Germ. Boden; v. fodio], *the bottom of any thing* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: armarii fundum exsecuit, *the bottom of the chest*, Cic. Clu. 64, 179: ollae, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 60: scyphi, Dig. 41, 1, 26: (Aetna) fundo exaestuato imo, *from the lowest bottom*, Verg. A. 3, 577; cf.: imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo, id. ib. 2, 419: amnis fundo carens, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 122: maris, Vulg. Judith, 5, 12: calicis, id. Isa. 51, 17.—Prov.: largitio fundum non habet, *there is no end of giving*, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 55.—**2.** Transf. (pars protota), *a cup*: hi duo longaevo censetur Nestore fundi, Mart. 8, 6, 9.—**B.** In partic., *a piece of land, a farm, estate* (syn.: praedium, villa): fundi appellatione omne aedificium et omnis ager continetur; sed in usu urbana aedificia aedes, rustica villae dicuntur; locus vero sine aedificio in urbe area, rure autem ager appellatur: idemque ager cum aedificio fundus dicitur, Dig. 50, 16, 211; Cic. Agr. 3, 2 fin.: cum improbata sit eorum sententia qui putaverint, furtivum fundum fieri posse, Gai. Inst. 2, 51; cf.: non hominum tantum neque rerum movmentum... sed fundi quoque et aedium fieri furtum, Masur. Sab. ap. Gell. 11, 18, 13: cui nostrum non licet fundos nostros obire? Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249: nunquam tam mane egredior, quin te in fundo conspicer fodere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 16; Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224; Cic. Caecin. 36, 104; id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119; id. Fam. 13, 69, 2;

Quint. 4, 2, 131: dulcia poma feret cultus tibi fundus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 13 et saep.: euge, fundi et aedes, per tempus subvenistis mihi, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 84; cf.: si quidem habes fundum atque aedis, id. ib. 1, 2, 75; nostri fundi calamitas, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34: quasi non fundis exornatae, multae incedant per vias, i. e. *with the price of a farm*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 42: unumne fundum pulcherrimum populi Romani, disperire patiemini? Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: nunc is nobis fundus est, i. e. ex quo fructus capiamus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 15 Spengel ad loc. — Prov.: fundum alienum arat, incultum familiarem deserit, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 24. — **II. Trop.** **A.** In gen.: fluxus Phrygiae res vertere fundo, i. e. *from its foundation*, = funditus, Verg. A. 10, 88: cenae, the principal dish, Gell. 17, 8, 2. — **B.** In partic., publicists' t. t., q. s. *one who lays the foundation for the decision of a thing, one that approves a thing or ratifies it, the approver* (syn. auctor): fundus dicitur populus esse rei, quam alienat, hoc est auctor, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89 Müll.: non ut hujus sententiae legisque fundus fierem, Gell. 19, 8, 12: negat ex foederato populo quemquam potuisse, nisi is populus fundus factus esset, in hanc civitatem venire, etc., Cic. Balb. 8, 19 (where Cicero gives to this legal principle another meaning); cf.: quid enim potuit dici imperitius quam foederatos populos fieri fundos oportere? id. ib. 8, 20; 11, 27; 18, 42: municeps sunt cives Romani ex municipiis, legibus suis et suo jure utentes... neque ulla populi Romani lege stricti, nisi populus eorum fundus factus est, Gell. 16, 13, 6. — **2.** Transf. (ante- and post-class., and rare): ut, quae cum ejus filio egi, ei rei fundus pater sit potior, *may officially confirm*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 7; cf. Gell. 19, 8, 12; and Paul. ex Fest. p. 89 Müll. supra.

funēbris, e, adj. [funus], of or belonging to a funeral, funeral, funereal (syn.: funereus, feralis; funestus, fatalis). **I. Lit.** (class.): epulum, Cic. Vatin. 12, 30: vestimentum, id. Leg. 2, 23, 59: lectus, Petr. 114: cupressi, Hor. Epod. 5, 18: pompa, Tac. H. 3, 67: contio, Cic. de Or. 2, 84, 341; Quint. 11, 3, 153; cf. laudationes, id. ib. 3, 7, 2: carmen, id. ib. 8, 2. — **B. Subst.** **funēbria**, ium, n., funeral rites, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 50; Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 177. — **II. Transf.** *deadly, mortal, fatal, cruel* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sacra, i. e. *human offerings*, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 85: bellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 49: vulva, Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 209: malum populi (elephantiasis), id. 26, 1, 5, § 8: difficiles, funēbria ligna, tabellae, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 7.

funerarius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or relating to a funeral (post-class.). **I. Adj.**: actio, on account of the expenses of a funeral, Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 6; ib. 21 al. — **II. Subst.** **funerarius**, ii, m., one who took charge of funerals, an undertaker, Firm. 3, 6 med.

funeraticius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or relating to a funeral (post-class.): actio, Dig. 11, 7, 30 (al. funeraria, v. funerarius). — **II. Subst.** **FUNERATICIUM**, ii, n., the money spent on a funeral, burial expenses, Inscr. Orell. 2417; 4107; 4420.

funeratio, ōnis, f. [funerō], a burial, funeral (late Lat.): Indi funerationes negligunt, Mart. Cap. 6, § 696.

funerātor κηδεύτης νεκροῦ, Gloss. Philox.

funerepus, i, v. funirepus.

funereus, a, um, adj. [funus], of or belonging to a funeral, funeral- (poet. for the class. funēbris, q. v.). **I. Lit.**: faces, funeral-torches, Verg. A. 11, 143: fronde coronat pyram, id. ib. 4, 506. — **II. Transf.** *deadly, destructive, fatal*: torris, Ov. M. 8, 511: dextra (Discordiae), Val. Fl. 7, 468: bubo, i. e. *ill-boding, dismal*, Ov. M. 10, 453: os bubonis, id. ib. 226.

funerō, āvi, ātum (dep. form funeratus est, Capitol. Pert. 14), 1, v. a. [id.], to bury with funeral rites, to inter (perh. not ante-Aug.; syn.: sepelio, humo, effero): qui funerari se jussit, sestertius undecim milibus, Plin. 33, 10, 47, § 135; Suet. Claud. 45; id. Tib. 51; id. Calig. 15; id. Ner. 50; id. Oth. 14; id. Dom. 17; Dig. 11, 7, 14; Sen. ad Helv. 2, 5, 12, § 5; Val. Max. 1, 6, 4, 1, 2; 4, 6, 3 al.: (apes) defunctas progerunt

funerantiumque more comitantur exsequias, Plin. 11, 18, 20, § 63: qui funerari sepelirive aliquid prohibuerit, Paul. Sent. 5, 26, 3. — **II. Transf.** (consequens pro antecedente), **funerātus**, a, um, *killed, destroyed*: prope funeratus Arboris ictu, Hor. C. 3, 8, 7: funerata est pars illa corporis, qua quondam Achilles eram, Petr. 129, 1.

funēror, āri, v. funero *init.*
funesto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [funestus], to pollute or disgrace with murder. **I. Lit.** (class.; syn. foedo): aras ac templa humanis hostiis, Cic. Font. 10, 21: aram sociorum, id. Mil. 33, 90: contionem contagione carnificis, id. Rab. Perd. 4, 11. — **II. Transf.** in gen., to pollute, dishonor (post-Aug.): emptor veneni Frangenda miseram funestat imagine gentem, Juv. 8, 18: sese nuptiis incestis, Cod. Th. 3, 12, 3: corpus in civitatem inferri non licet, ne funestentur sacra civitatis, Paul. Sent. 1, 21, 2.

funestus, a, um, adj. [funus]. **I. Act.** *causing death, destruction, or calamity; causing grief; deadly, fatal, destructive, calamitous, mournful, dismal* (class.; syn.: nefarius, perniciosus; fatalis, fatifer): ad ejus (C. Verris) funestam securum servati, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47, § 123; cf.: deorum templis atque delubris funestos ac nefarios ignes inferre, id. Cat. 3, 9, 22: arma, Ov. F. 1, 521: venenum, id. M. 3, 49: morsus, id. ib. 11, 373: munus, id. ib. 2, 88: taxus, id. ib. 4, 432; cf. taeda, Verg. A. 7, 322: seelus, Phaedr. 3, 10, 50. — **Comp.** *funestior dies* Alliensis pugnae, quam urbis captae, Cic. Att. 9, 5, 2. — **Sup.** *Caligula sceleratissimus ac funestissimus*, Eutr. 7, 12. — **(β)** With dat.: aquilam argenteam, quam tibi perniciosam et funestam futuram confido, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: o diem illum funestum senatui bonisque omnibus! id. Sest. 12, 27; cf.: nox nobis, id. Fl. 41, 103: victoria orbi terrarum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 3. — **II. Neutr.** *filled with misfortune or grief; fatal, mournful, sad* (class.; syn.: infestus, infelix, etc.): agros funestos reddere, Lucr. 6, 1139: capilli, Ov. F. 6, 493: utque manus funestas arceat, aris, i. e. *polluted with blood*, id. M. 11, 584: familia, in mourning, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55; Liv. 2, 8, 8; 2, 47, 10: adeo ut annales veluti funesti nihil praeter nomina consulum suggerant, as if they were lists of the dead, id. 4, 20, 9; cf. epistolae, announcing misfortune or sad tidings, Vell. 2, 117, 1: funestior advolat alter Nuntius, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 474; cf.: nocturna volucris funesta querela, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 5; hence also: omen, id. 2, 28, 38 (3, 25, 4 M.): littera, denoting death, mourning, Ov. M. 10, 216: manus, mourning (of a dowager), id. ib. 11, 585: funestum est a forti atque honesto viro jugulari, funestius ab eo, cujus vox, etc., Cic. Quint. 31, 95.

funetum, i, n. [funis], a vine trained so as to form an arbor, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 174.

fungidus σμφός (spongy), Gloss. Philox.

funginus, a, um, adj. [fungus], of a mushroom; comic.: pol hic quidem fungino genere est, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 9.

fungor, functus, fungi, v. dep. [kindred to Sanscr. bhuj-, frui], to busy one's self with or be engaged in something; to perform, execute, administer, discharge, observe, do (syn.: administro, defungor); constr. with abl., rarely with acc. or absol. **I.** In gen. (a): With abl.: valetudo (opportuna est), ut dolore careas et munerebus fungare corporis, Cic. Lael. 6, 22; cf.: populari munere, id. Rep. 3, 35: virtutis perfectae perfectio munere, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 109; so, munere, id. Rep. 1, 7, 5, 2; id. Off. 2, 16, 57; 2, 20, 70; id. Brut. 16, 63; id. Leg. 1, 3, 10; Caes. B. G. 7, 25, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 5 al.; cf.: magnificentissima aedilitate, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57: consulu, Suet. Caes. 23; id. Galb. 3: praetura, id. Tib. 4; id. Claud. 24; 38; id. Gram. 7: quaestura, id. Aug. 36: magisterio, id. Dom. 4: potius barbarorum quam illius more, to observe, Nep. Con. 3, 4: funguntur officio, perform, Cic. Cael. 9, 21: officio rhetoris, Quint. 2, 1, 6; Suet. Claud. 28; cf. Hor. S. 2, 6, 109: cum sum viciem functus officio sit, had filled his own place as husband, Liv. 1, 3, 15: legationibus, Quint. 3, 2, 4: militia, Suet. Gram. 9: epagnationibus et acie feliciter, Vell. 2, 95, 2: sacris;

Hor. A. P. 224: laboribus, id. C. 2, 18, 38; cf. periculis, Just. 7, 4: dapibus, to have done with the food, Ov. F. 2, 791: caede, to murder, id. H. 14, 19: morte, to die, id. M. 11, 583; Vell. 2, 49, 1; for which also: fato, Ov. M. 11, 559; Quint. 3, 7, 10; Suet. Calig. 6; Val. Max. 1, 8, 5 ext.: vita, Gell. 20, 2, 3; Lact. 2, 1, 1; Dig. 43, 5, 11 fin.; 49, 17, 14: voto, to pay a vow, Just. 9, 2: fungar vice cotis, to serve instead of, Hor. A. P. 304: indicis partibus, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 2: ter aevo functus senex (Nestor), who had lived through, enjoyed, Hor. C. 2, 9, 13; cf.: functo longissima statione mortali, Vell. 2, 131, 2: virtute functi duces, who have shown, exhibited, Hor. C. 4, 15, 29; cf.: omni virtute functa (femina), Quint. 6 praef. § 5. — Of things: possunt aliquando oculi non fungi suo munere, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 71: aliaeque (vocales) officio consonantium fungantur, Quint. 1, 4, 10: levissima quaeque (quaestio) primo loco fungitur, id. 3, 6, 8 Spald. N. cr.: res eadem perorationis vice fungitur, id. 4, 3, 11; cf. id. 4, 1, 75. — **(β)** With acc. (so always in Plaut. and Ter. except officiis, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 12; but in class. prose only once in Nep.; v. infra): ingentia munera fungi, Lucil. ap. Non. 497, 12: munus, id. ib. 10; Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 5; id. Trin. prol. 1; 2, 2, 73: militare munus fungens, Nep. Dat. 1, 2 al.: officium, Pac. ap. Non. 497, 16 (Trag. Rel. v. 129 Rib.); Titin. ib. 6 (Com. Rel. v. 48 ib.); Turp. ib. 13; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 14; 3, 3, 19; id. Ad. 3, 4, 18; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 51: sine me allatum fungi fortunas meas, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 45: Mago diem fungitur relictis duobus filiis, i. e. dies, Just. 19, 1, 1: mala multa animus contagibu' fungitur ejus, i. e. suffers, Lucr. 3, 734. — **(γ)** In gerundive, as v. a.: muneri fungendi gratia, Cic. Rep. 1, 17; cf. Hirt. B. G. 8, 12, 3; Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2: ad suum munus fungendum, id. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: per speciem alienae fungendae vicis, Liv. 1, 41, 6: spes facta militiae fungendae potioribus ducibus, id. 24, 21, 3. — **(δ)** Absol. (very rare): at facere et fungi sine corpore nulla potest res, i. e. to suffer, Lucr. 1, 443 sq.; so 3, 168: pro fulkura et substructione fungentur fundamenta, will serve, Col. 1, 5, 9: nec livida tabes Invidiae functis quamquam et jam lumine cassis Defuit, i. e. to the dead, = defunctis, Stat. Th. 2, 15; cf.: omnia functa Aut moritura vides, id. S. 2, 1, 209; id. Th. 4, 483; 511; Albin. 1, 393; Aus. Ep. 33.

II. In partic., to perform, discharge, contribute, pay any thing due from one: hoc vobis est statuendum, quid aratore ipsum arationis nomine muneri in re publica fungi ac sustinere velitis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 86, § 199: per omnes annos atque omnia bella duplici numero se militum equitumque fungi, Vell. 2, 15, 3: cum eo sumptus res publica fungatur, Tac. A. 14, 21: qui fenus exercent, omnibus patrimoniis contributionibus fungi debent, etsi possessionem non habeant, Dig. 50, 1, 22 fin.

III. In pass. signif. (post-class. and very rare): pretia rerum non ex affectione, nec utilitate singulorum, sed communiter fungi, are not taken, Dig. 9, 2, 33: dos, quae semel functa est, amplius fungi non potest, Ulp. Fragm. 6, 11.

fungosus, a, um, adj. [fungus], full of holes, spongy, fungous: medulla, Col. 4, 29, 6: raphanus, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 83: caro, id. 16, 6, 8, § 25: lingua, id. 23, 1, 24, § 49. — **Comp.**: harundin. Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 137. — **Sup.** and **adv.** do not occur.

fungulus, i, m. dim. [id.], a small mushroom, Apic. 5, 2, § 190; 3, 20, § 107.

fungus, i, m. [for sfungus, kindred to σφόγγος, σπόγγος, the initial s suppressed as in fallo, fides, nurus, etc.; cf. funis, and v. the letter S.], a mushroom, mort, fungus. **I. Lit.**: satis esse nobis non magis hoc potis est quam imber fungus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 33; Plin. 22, 47, § 96; Hor. S. 2, 4, 20. — **II. Transf.** **A.** A soft-pated fellow, a dolt: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardii, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2; so id. ib. 2, 3, 49; 4, 7, 23. — **B.** A fungous excrescence on the human body, Tert. Spect. 23; cf.: fungo simile ulcus, Cels. 6, 18, 11. — On the olive-tree, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 223. — **C.** A collection of lamp-black on the wick of a candle or lamp, a candle-snuff, Verg. G. 1, 392.

funicula, ae, f. dim. [funis], = funiculus, q. v. Charis. 100 P.

funiculus, *i. m. dim.* [funis], *a slender rope, a cord*, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 66; Gell. 5, 3, 3; Quint. 1, 6, 6; Vulg. Exod. 35, 18.

funirepus (**funērep-**), *i. m.* [funis-repo, that climbs on a rope], *a rope-dancer*, = funambululus, App. Flor. p. 342, 18 and 32.

funis, *is, m.* (*fem.*, Lucr. 2, 1154; ap. Gell. 13, 20, 21, and Non. 205, 22; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 6) [perh. for funis, root in Sanscr. bandh-, bind; cf. Gr. *πείρα*, rope; kindr. with *σχοῖνος*, a rope, sheet, line, cord (syn.: restis, rudens): funes dicti, quod antea in usum luminis circumdanti cera, unde et funalia, Isid. Orig. 19, 4; Cato, R. R. 135, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 22; Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 5; 3, 14, 6; 4, 29, 3 al.; Plin. 16, 1, 1, § 4; Verg. A. 2, 262; Ov. M. 8, 777 et saep.: patiatur necesse est illum per funes ingredientium tarditatem, i. e. of the rope-dancers, Quint. 2, 14, 16.—2. *Prov.* **A.** Funem ducere or sequi, to lead or follow the rope; i. e. to command or serve (the fig. being most probably that of an animal led by a rope): imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique, Tortum digna sequi potius quam ducere funem, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 48.—**B.** Funem reducere, to pull back the rope, i. e. to change one's mind, Pers. 5, 118.—**C.** Funem in diversa distendere, to dispute pro and con. Tert. Pudic. 2, ex. Marc. 4.—**D.** Ut, quod aiunt Graeci, ex incomprehensibili parvitate arene funis effici non possit (Gr. *ἐξ ἀμυνοῦ σχοῖνιον* *πῆκεν*), to make a rope of sand, i. e. to perform the impossible, Col. 10 praef. § 4 *fin.*

funus, *uris, n.* [Sanscr. dhū-mas, smoke; v. fumus], *a funeral procession, funeral rites, burial, funeral*, usually with reference to the burning of the body; cf.: funus est jam ardens cadaver; quod dum portatur, exsequias dicitur; crematum, reliquias; conditum jam, sepulcrum, Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 539 (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: funus, quo amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic. Quint. 15, 50; cf.: mater exsequias illius funeris prosecuta, id. Clu. 71, 201: funus innumeris exsequiis celebratum, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 122: mercedem funeris ac sepulturae constituere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 134: maeror funeris, id. Lael. 3, 11: cui acerbissimum funus ducitur, id. Quint. 15, 50; cf.: funus triumphali portā ducendum, Suet. Aug. 100: facere filio, Cic. Clu. 9, 28: celebrare, Liv. 8, 10, 10: ornare, Cic. Rep. 6, 2; Suet. Aug. 100: paterno funeri omnia iusta solvere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: funeri operam dare, id. Att. 15, 1, B, 1: venire in funus, id. ib.: pro ea copia quae Athenis erat, funus ei (Marcello) satis amplum faciendum curavi, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3: funus militare alicui facere, Liv. 3, 43, 7; cf.: prodire (alicui) in funus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 88; Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 2: funere efferrī, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225; Suet. Ner. 9, 30; 33: praetereunte funere, id. Tib. 57: corpus crematum publico funere, id. ib. 75: nec te tua funera mater Produxi (= funus tuum duxi), Verg. A. 9, 486: funus imagines Ducant triumphales tuum, i. e. be borne at the head of the procession, Hor. Epod. 8, 11: sub ipsum funus, id. G. 2, 13, 18: statim a funere, Suet. Caes. 85.—Comically: fecisti funus med absente prandio: Cur ausus facere, quod ego adaeque heres eram? have buried, i. e. devoured it, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 27.—In *plur.*: funera agitant, exsequia itant, Naev. 3, 9: nemo me lacrimis decoret, nec funera fletu Faxit, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34, and de Sen. 20, 73 (Epigr. 3, p. 162 Vahl); poetically imitated by Cicero: linquam amicis Maerorem, ut celebrent funera cum gemitu, Cic. poet. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: cum senatus auctoritatem suam in virorum fortium funeribus ornamentisque ostenderit, id. Phil. 9, 7, 16: edictum, quod de funeribus habeant (aediles curules), id. ib. § 17: tristitia, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 74: tria si concurrant foro, id. S. 1, 6, 43: iusta reddere alicui, Plin. 10, 2, 2, § 4; Sil. 2, 184.—**B.** Transf. **1.** A dead body, corpse, = cadaver (poet.): haec cine parva meum funus arena teget? Prop. 1, 17, 8: lacerum, Verg. A. 9, 491.—In *plur.*, of a corpse, Val. Fl. 3, 298: mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, Hor. C. 1, 28, 19; of the names of the departed: cum semet infernas intrarunt funera leges, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 3.—**2.** Death, esp. violent death,

murder (mostly poet.): maturo propior... funeri, Hor. C. 3, 15, 4: vicinum funus ut aegros Exanimat, id. S. 1, 4, 126: extinctum Nymphae crudeli funere Daphnin Flebant, Verg. E. 5, 20: (quos) Abstulit atra dies, et funere mersit acerbo, id. A. 6, 429: qui patrios foedasti funere vultus, with murder, id. ib. 2, 539.—Freq. in *plur.*: quae funera Turnus Ediderit, Verg. A. 9, 526; cf. id. ib. 10, 602; Hor. C. 1, 15, 10; 4, 14, 49; once in Cic. acc. to Nonius: ut vix hominum acerbis funeribus satietur, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 300, 26 (id. Rep. 2, 41 Mos.).—**II.** Trop., destruction, ruin, fall (rare but class.): vir summā eloquentiā dixit graviter, casum illum meum funus esse rei publicae, sed funus iustum et indictum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 19, 45: dum Capitolio Regina (Cleopatra) dementes ruinas Funus et imperio parabat, Hor. C. 1, 37, 8.—In *plur.*: sub lacrimosa Trojae Funera, Hor. C. 1, 8, 15: pro dira pudoris funera, Luc. 4, 231.—Also conc. of persons plotting destruction: Gabinium et Pisonem, duo rei publicae portenta ac paene funera, Cic. Prov. Cons. 1, 2.

fuo, *v. sum init.*

fūr, *fūris, comm.* [root fer-, v. fero; cf. Gr. *φῦρ*, Gell. 1, 18], *a thief* (syn.: latro, praedo, pirata, raptor). **I.** Lit.: quodsi duodecim tabulae nocturnum furem quoquo modo, diurnum autem, si se telo defenderet, interfici impune voluerunt, etc., Cic. Mil. 3, 9: ita in legibus posuerunt, furem duplici condemnari, feneratorum quadrupli, Cato, R. R. praef. § 1: fures privatorum furtorum, opp. fures publici, id. ap. Gell. 11, 18, 18: canes aluntur in Capitolio, ut significant, si fures venerint, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: fures aerari, Sall. C. 52, 12: a Philippe interrogatus, quid latraret, furem se videre respondit, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 220: M. Carbo condemnatus, fur magnus, e Sicilia, i. e. extortioner, id. Fam. 9, 21, 3: ne quis fur esset, neu latro, neu quis adulter, Hor. S. 1, 3, 106: (Priapus) furum aviumque Maxima formido, id. ib. 1, 8, 3: Sallustius historicus priscorum verborum ineruditissimus fur, Suet. Gram. 15: fur tuos, i. e. who carried you off, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 21.—In the *fem.*: fures estis ambae, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 67.—**II.** Transf. **A.** As a term of vituperation applied to slaves, thief, rascal, rogue, knave: tun' trium literarum homo Me vituperas? fur, etiam fur trifurcifer, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 47; cf.: nov fur, sed trifur? id. ib. 4, 4, 6; 4, 10, 38 sr.; id. Cas. 3, 6, 1; id. Ps. 1, 3, 131 et saep.: quid domini faciant, audent cum talia fures! Verg. E. 3, 16: manipulus furum, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 6.—**B.** A robber-bee, drone, usually called fucus, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19.

Fura, *ae, f.*, name of a goddess, otherwise unknown, Mart. Cap. 2, § 164 (al. Furia).

furācitas, *ātis, f.* [furax], *inclination to steal, thievish disposition, thievishness* (very rare): auri argentique, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 77.

furāciter, *adv.*, v. furax *fin.*

furātor, *ōris, m.* [I. furor], *a thief* (post-class.): veritatis philosophus, Tert. Apol. 46 *fin.*

furātrina, *ae, f.* [id.] (post-class.), *a stealing, theft*: facilis, App. M. 6, p. 178; 10, p. 245.—**II.** Trop.: conjugalis, i. e. adultery, App. M. 8, p. 202.

fūrax, *ācis, adj.* [id.], *inclined to steal, given to stealing, thievish* (rare but class.; cf.: rapax, furunculus): servus, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 248: P. Cornelius homo avarus et furax, id. ib. 2, 66, 268: furacissimae manus, id. Pis. 30, 74: nihil est furacius illo, Mart. 8, 59, 3: tam furax a mento volsella, i. e. removing the beard, Tert. Pall. 4.—* *Adv.*: **furāciter**, *thievishly*; only *sup.*: cum omnium domos, apothecae, naves furacissime scrutaretur, Cic. Vat. 5, 12.

furca, *ae, f.* [Sanscr. bhur-ig, shears; cf. Lat. foreeps, forfex; also Gr. *φῶρος*, plough; Lat. forāre; Engl. bore, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 299; but Corss. refers furca to root dhar-, = fero, as a prop, support; v. Ausspr. 1, 149], *a two-pronged fork*. **I.** Lit.: exaquant alii vallos furcasque bicornes, Verg. G. 1, 264: valentes, id. ib. 2, 359: furcis detrudi, Liv. 28, 3, 7; cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 2.—*Prov.*: naturam expellas furcā, tamen

usque recurret, with might and main, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24 (v. furcilla).—**II.** Transf., of things shaped like a fork. **A.** A fork-shaped prop, pole, or stake, for carrying burdens on the back or shoulder, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 2; for supporting the seats of a theatre, Liv. 1, 35, 9; for a vine, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32; for fishing-nets, id. 9, 8, 9, § 31; for the gable of a house, Ov. M. 8, 700; a frame on which meat was suspended in the chimney, id. ib. 8, 648.—**B.** An instrument of punishment in the form of a fork (v or II), which was placed on the culprit's neck, while his hands were fastened to the two ends, a yoke (cf.: crux, gabalus, patibulum; hence, furcifer): To. Satis sumpsimus jam supplicii. Do. Fateor, manus vobis do. To. Post dabis sub furcis, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 71: canem et furcam ferre, id. Cas. 2, 6, 37: servus per circum, cum virgis caederetur, furcam ferens ductus est, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: servus sub furca caesus, Liv. 2, 36, 1 Drak.; Val. Max. 1, 7, 4; Lact. 2, 7, 20: sub furca vincutus inter verbera et cruciatus, Liv. 1, 26, 10: cervicem inserere furcae, Suet. Ner. 49; Eutr. 7, 5; Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 851.—Hence poet. to designate the worst condition of slavery: ibis sub furcam prudens, Hor. S. 2, 7, 66.—**C.** A fork-shaped gallows: aliquem furcā figere, Dig. 48, 19, 28 *fin.*: furcae subicere, id. 9: in furcam tollere, id. 38: in furcam suspendere, id. 13, 6: in furcam damnare, id. 49, 16, 3: canes vivi in furca, sambucea arbore fixi, Plin. 29, 4, 14, § 57.—**D.** A fork-shaped yoke in which young bullocks were put to be tamed, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2.—**E.** Furcae cancro, the claws of a crab, App. Mag. p. 297.—**F.** Furcae Caudinae, the narrow pass of Caudium, the Caudine Forks, usually called Furculae Caudinae (v. furcula, II. and Caudium), Val. Max. 5, 1, 5 *est.*; 7, 2, 17 *est.*

furcifer, *ēri, m.* [furca + fero; acc. to furca, II. B.], *a yoke-bearer, as a term of vituperation, usually of slaves, gallows rogue, hang-dog, rascal*: impudice, scelerate, verbero, bustirape, furcifer, Sociofraude, parcidia, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 127; id. Am. 1, 1, 129; id. As. 2, 4, 78; id. Capt. 3, 4, 31; id. Most. 1, 1, 66; 5, 2, 50; id. Mil. 2, 6, 64; id. Ps. 1, 2, 59 al.; Ter. And. 3, 5, 12 Don.; id. Eun. 4, 7, 28; 5, 2, 23; 5, 6, 19; Cic. Deiot. 9, 26; Hor. S. 2, 7, 22 et saep.—Of freemen: id tu tibi, furcifer, sumes, Cic. Vat. 6, 15; of Piso, id. Pis. 7, 14.

* **furcifera**, *ae, f.* [furca + fero], i. q. membrum virile, Petr. poet. Sat. 132, 8.

furcilla, *ae, f. dim.* [furca], *a little fork*: herba subsecari falce debet et, quoad perarescat, furcillis versari, Varr. R. 1, 49, 1; 1, 8, 6; Col. 2, 10, 13: quoniam furcilla extrudimur, Brundisium cogito, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4; cf.: musae furcillis praecipitem eieciunt, Cat. 105, 2.—Also, † furcilles, sive † furcilla, quibus homines suspendebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 88 Müll.

* **furcillatus**, *a, um, adj.* [furcilla], *pointed like a fork, forked*: bacilla, Varr. L. L. 5, § 117 Müll.

* **furcillo**, *are, v. a.* [id.], *to support* (qs. by a crotch).—Trop.: tu inventus vero, meam qui furcilles fidem! Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 36.

* **furcōsus**, *a, um, adj.* [furca], *full of forks or points*: thyrsi leontopodii, App. Herb. 7.

furcula, *ae, f. dim.* [furca, II.], **I.** A forked prop to support a wall when undermined: suspensio furculis ab hostibus muro, Liv. 38, 7, 9.—**II.** **Furculae Caudinae**, two lofty (fork-shaped) defiles near Caudium, where the Roman army, in the year A. U. C. 434, was hemmed in by the Samnites, now Casale di Forchia, Liv. 9, 2; 11; Flor. 1, 16; v. Caudium.

furenter, *adv.*, v. furo *fin.*

furfur, *ūris (abl. furfuri, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27), and furfures, um, m., bran* (reduplicated form, originally for-for; root ghar-; Sanscr. gharshāmi, rub; Gr. *γῆρ*; cf.: far, farina, frico, etc.; v. Corss. Beitr. p. 206). **I.** Lit.: qui alunt furfure sues, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27: per cribrum effuso furfure, Plin. 22, 25, 70, § 145: triticum furfure crasso vestitur, id. 18, 30, 73; § 304.—In *plur.*: hordeacei, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4; Col. 12, 44, 3: triticea, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17: excreti modice a farina, Col. 8, 4, 1:

furfuribus conspersus panis, Phaedr. 4, 18, 4.—**II.** Transf., *scurf* or *scales* on the skin, the head, etc.: foedo cutis furfure, Plin. 26, 1, 2, § 2.—In plur.: capitis, Plin. 20, 9, 39, § 101: in facie, id. 22, 21, 30, § 64.—In a pun upon the two meanings: ex ipsi dominis meis pugnis exculcabo furfures, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 30.

furfuraceus, a, um, adj. [furfur], like bran (late Lat.): terebramina tinearum, Fulg. Myth. 2, 19.

† **furfurarius**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to bran: PECVNIA, from the sale of bran, Inscr. Grut. 128, 5.

furfureus, a, um, adj. [id.], of bran, made of bran, bran: panis, Gell. 11, 7, 3.

furfuriculæ, arum, f. dim. [id.], fine bran, Marc. Emp. 5 fin.

furfurosus, a, um, adj. [id.], like bran, brownish: color (styracis), Plin. 12, 25, 55, § 125.

fūria, ae, f., and, more commonly, plur.: **fūriae**, arum, f. [furo], violent passion, rage, madness, fury. **I.** Appellatively (only poet. for furor or rabies): unus ob noxam et furias Ajacis Oilei, Verg. A. 1, 41: ubi concepit furias, i. e. became furious, id. ib. 4, 474: tauri, Mart. 2, 43, 5: canum, Grat. Cyneg. 392: in furias agitantur equae, i. e. furious, ardent desire, Ov. A. A. 2, 478; Verg. G. 3, 244; Prop. 4 (5), 4, 68: auri, the fierce greediness for gold, Sil. 2, 500: ergo omnis furis surrexit Etruria iustis, in just fury, just wrath, Verg. A. 8, 494: honestae (Sagunti), Stat. S. 4, 6, 84.—Of things: tranare sonoras Torrentum furias, the wild raging, roaring, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 45.—**II.** As a nom. prop.: **Furiae**, the three goddesses of vengeance (Allecto, Megaera, and Tisiphone), the *Furies* (syn.: Dirae, Eumenides). **A.** Prop.: Furiae deae sunt speculatrix, credo, et vindices facinorum et scelerum, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46: ut eos agitent insectenturque Furiae, non ardentibus taedis, sicut in fabulis sed angore conscientiae, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 24, 66 sq.; id. Pis. 20, 46; Auct. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 47; Verg. A. 3, 331; Hor. S. 2, 3, 135; 1, 8, 45 al.—**B.** Transf., in gen., avenging spirits, tormenting spirits. (a) Plur.: itaque eos non ad perficiendum scelus sed ad luendas rei publicae poenas furiae quaedam incitaverunt, Cic. Sull. 27, 76: Furiae Catilinae, id. Par. 4, 1, 27: sceleratum vicium vocant, quo amens, agitantibus furis sororis ac viri, Tullia per patris corpus carpentum egisse fertur, Liv. 1, 48, 7; cf. id. 1, 59 fin.; 40, 10, 1: his muliebribus instinctus furis Tarquinius circumire et prensare patres, etc., urged on by this female tormenting spirit, this fury of a woman, id. 1, 47, 7.—(b) Sing., applied to persons who are furious or who are plotting mischief, a fury.—So of Clodius: illa furia ac pestis patriae, Cic. Sest. 14, 33; of the same, id. ib. 17, 39; of also: illa furia muliebrium religionum, qui non pluris fecerat Bonam Deam quam tres sorores, id. Fam. 1, 9, 15; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4; Hor. S. 2, 3, 141: hunc juvenem (i. e. Hannibalem) tamquam furiam faciemque huius belli odi ac detestor, Liv. 21, 10, 11.

furiālis, e, adj. [furia]. **I.** Of or pertaining to the *Furies*, or like the *Furies*, furious, raging, dreadful, fearful (mostly poet.; syn.: furiosus, furibundus, fanaticus): Aleto torram faciem et furiālia membra Exuit, Verg. A. 7, 415: caput Cerberi, Hor. C. 3, 11, 13: incessus, Liv. 7, 17, 3: arma, i. e. of the *Bacchantes*, Ov. M. 6, 591; cf. Erichthio, id. H. 15, 139: furiālis illa vox (Clodii) nefariis stupris effeminata, Cic. Planc. 35, 86: dira execratio ac furiāle carmen, Liv. 10, 41, 3: caedes, Ov. M. 6, 657; cf. quod pretium speret pro tam furiālibus ausis, id. ib. 6, 84: dens leonis, Mart. 2, 75, 7: mensae Atrai, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 39: tollitur in caelum furiāli turbine clamor, fearful, Sil. 16, 320.—In neutr., adverb.: aurigae furiāle minetur Efferus, Stat. Th. 6, 429; Claud. B. Get. 326.—**II.** Act., making mad, infuriating (poet. and very rare): haec me irretivit veste furiāli inscium, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: aurum, Val. Fl. 6, 670: oscula, id. 7, 254.—Adv.: **furiāliter**, furiously, madly, frantically: odit, Ov. F. 3, 637.

furiāliter, adv., v. the preced. fin.

Furiānus, a, um, v. *Furius*, II. B.

furiātilis, e, adj. [furia], raging, furious (late Lat.): cornu (vaccae furentis), Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 306.

furiātus, a, um, P. a., v. 1. furio.

furiābunde, adv., v. *furibundus* fin.

furibundus, a, um, adj. [furo], raging, mad, furious (rare but class.; syn. v. furialis).

I. In gen.: homo ac perditus (Clodius), Cic. Sest. 7, 15: impetus, id. Phil. 13, 9: tum ille (Catilina) furibundus: Quoniam, etc., Sall. C. 31 fin.: taurus, Ov. M. 13, 871: ignibus et ventis furibundus fluctuet aer, Lucr. 6, 367: cum semel accepit solem furibundus (Leo) acutum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17: latronis impetus crudeles ac furibundos retardare, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 19: silentia, Stat. Th. 10, 896.—**II.** Esp., filled with prophetic inspiration, inspired: hariolorum et vatium furibundae praedictiones (shortly before: furente modo and furor), Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4.—**Adv.**: **furibunde**, furiously: omnes furibunde concutiens, Hier. in Jesai. 5, 14, 5.

Furina (also **Furrina**), ae, f., a goddess worshipped in ancient Rome, otherwise unknown: Furrinalia Furrinae, quod ei deae feriae reipublicae dies is, quoque deae honos apud antiquos. Nam ei sacra instituta annua et flamen attributus: nunc vix nomen notum paucis, Varr. L. L. 6, § 19 Müll.: quarum (Eumenidum) et Athenis fanum est et apud nos, ut ego interpretor, lucus Furrinae, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46: ponticulus, qui est ad Furinae, Satricum versus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4.—**II.** Deriv. **Furinālis** (**Furrin-**), e, adj., of or belonging to Furina, Furrinal: flamen, Varr. L. L. 5, § 84; 7, § 45 Müll.—In plur. subst.: **Furinālia** (**Furrin-**), ium, n., the festival of Furina (celebrated on the 25th of July), Varr. L. L. 6, § 19; Calend. Maff. ap. Inscr. Orell. II pp. 394 and 411; Paul. ex Fest. p. 88 Müll.

* **furinus**, a, um, adj. [fur], of or belonging to thieves, thief: (a word formed in jest after the analogy of coquinos: non coquinosum, verum furinum forum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 2).

1. furio, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [furia], to drive mad, to madden, enrage, infuriate (poet.): flagrans amor et libido, Quae solet matres furiare equorum, Hor. C. 1, 25, 14: pubem, Sil. 14, 280: matres armatas (i. e. *Bacchantes*), Stat. Th. 11, 488: mentes in iram, Sil. 17, 294.—Hence, P. a.: **furiātus**, a, um, enraged, maddened (syn. v. furialis): furiata mens, Verg. A. 2, 407; 588: mentes malis incursibus furiatae, Lact. 4, 27, 2: sacerdos, Stat. Th. 2, 21: furiata juvenis, Sil. 7, 617: furiati ignes (amoris), i. e. fierce, wild, Ov. F. 2, 761 (al. furiales); cf. Sil. 13, 209.

2. furio, ire, v. n. [id.], to be mad, to rage (late Lat. for furere): ut furiat, Sid. Carm. 22, 94.

furiōse, adv., v. *furiosus* fin.

furiōsus, a, um, adj. [furia], full of madness or rage, mad, raging, furious (freq. and class.; syn. v. furialis): lex XII. Tabularum est: si FVRIOSVS EST, AGNATORVM GENTILIVMQVE IN EO PECVNIAQVE EIVS POTESTAS ESTO, Fragn. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 148; cf.: itaque non est scriptum: si INSANVS, sed: si FVRIOSVS ESCIT, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11; id. Rep. 3, 33: ego te non vecordem, non furiosum, non mente captum putem? id. Pis. 20, 47: aiunt hominem, ut erat furiosus, respondisse, etc. (shortly before: hominem longe audacissimum et insanissimum), id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 222; 207; 303: dormientium et vinolentorum et furiosorum visa imbecilliora esse quam vigilantium, siccorum, sanorum, Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 88: mulier jam non morbo sed scelere furiosa, id. Clu. 65, 182: furiosus vultus et acer, Lucr. 6, 1184: quod si delira haec furiosaque cernimus esse, id. 2, 985; Asin. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 9: exulant comites, furiosaque tibia flatur, i. e. inciting to frenzy, maddening, Ov. F. 4, 341: laevam involvere togā, etc. . . . paene furiosum est, Quint. 11, 3, 146: quaedam pars exercitus non minus furiosa est, quam qui cum Antonio fuerunt, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 2: bello furiosa Thrace, Hor. C. 2, 16, 5: cupiditas effrenata ac furiosa, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 25: fervido quodam et petulanti et

furioso genere dicendi, id. Brut. 68, 241: dictum, Quint. 11, 1, 37: vociferatio, id. 2, 18, 8: initium, id. 3, 8, 59: inceptum, Liv. 36, 34, 3: vota, Ov. M. 10, 370.—Esp., in law, insane, = non compos mentis: furiosus mutusve morbosus sunt, Gell. 4, 2, 15: furiosus nullum negotium gerere potest, quia non intelligit quid agat, Gai. Inst. 3, 106: infans non multum a furioso differt, id. ib. 3, 109; Paul. Sent. 2, 17, 10 et saep.—Comp.: furiosior amor, Ov. M. 9, 737: quanto hoc furiosius atque Majus peccatum est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 83.—Sup.: nisi eum furiosissimum iudicas, Cic. Deiot. 5, 15: contiones furiosissimae Publii, id. Att. 4, 3, 4.—Hence, adv.: **furiōse**, furiously, madly: etsi solet eum, cum aliquid furiose fecit, paenitere, Cic. Att. 8, 5, 1.—Comp.: servo in se cum gladio furiosus irruente, Spart. Hadr. 12, 5.

furiōsitas, ātis, f. [furiosus], rage, fury: nihil turpius in pastore furiositate, Pseudo-August. ad Fratr. Erem. Serm. 36.

Furius (archaic **Fūsus**, Quint. 1, 4, 13; Liv. 3, 4 init.; cf. the letter R), a, a Roman family name. **1.** M. Furius Camillus, the deliverer of Rome from the Gauls, Liv. 5, 19 sq.; Cic. Rep. 1, 3; id. Tusc. 1, 37, 90.—**2.** M. Furius Bibaculus, a Roman poet of Cremona, a contemporary of Cicero.—**3.** A. Furius Antias, a poet, the friend of Q. Lutatius Catulus the elder, Cic. Brut. 35, 132.—**4.** L. Furius Philus, consul in the year 618 A.U.C., who is introduced as a speaker in Cicero's Republic al.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Furius** (**Fūsus**), a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Furius (Fusius), Furian (Fusian): data fata quodam Furiae genti Gallica bella, Liv. 31, 48, 12: cedo mihi leges Atinias, Furias, Fusias (al. Fufias), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 109; so, lex Furia (testamentaria), Gai. Inst. 2, 225; 4, 23 sq.: lex Furia Caninia (de manumissionibus), id. ib. 1, 42; for which: lex Fusia Caninia, Cod. Just. 7, 3.—**B. Furiānus**, a, um, adj., Furian: poemata, i. e. of the poet A. Furius Antias, Gell. 18, 11, 4.—Subst.: **Furiāni**, ōrum, m., the soldiers of M. Furius Camillus, the *Furians*, Liv. 6, 9, 11.

† **furnācarius**, ii, v. *fornacarius*.

† **furnācator**, v. *fornacator*.

* **furnāceus**, a, um, adj. [furnus], of or belonging to an oven, baked in an oven: panis, Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 105.

furnāria, ae, f. [id.], the trade of a baker: furnariam exercere, Suet. Vit. 2: castrensis, Cic. ap. Plin. 7, 42, 43, § 135.

furnārius, ii, m. [id.], a baker, Dig. 39, 2, 24, § 7; Inscr. Orell. 2868.

Furnius, a, name of a Roman gens. **1.** C. Furnius, a friend of Cicero, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 5; 10, 1, 4; id. Att. 9, 6, 6 sq.—**2.** Furnius, a friend of Horace, Hor. S. 1, 10, 86.

furnus (**fornus**, Varr. ap. Non. 531, 32), i, m. [Sanscr. ghar-, to lighten; cf.: fornus, fornax, and v. formus], an oven (syn.: caminus, fornax, clibanus): in furnum calidum condito, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 1: malim istius modi mi amicos furno mersos quam foro, id. Ep. 1, 2, 16; Varr. L. L. 1; Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 48; 19, 1, 3, § 18; 20, 9, 39, § 99; Ov. F. 6, 313. Used by the Romans as a warming-place, Hor. S. 1, 4, 36; id. Ep. 1, 11, 13.

furo, ūi (perf. rare, Sen. Orest. 846; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 41 al.; usually supplied by insanivi, Diom. p. 376 P.; Prisc. 817 P.; gen. plur. part. sync. furentum, Verg. A. 11, 838); 3, v. n. [cf. Gr. θοῦρος, hasty; θορᾶν, θορᾶσθαι, to leap; cf. θῆρ, wild; Lat. fera, ferox; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 256], to rage, rave (in sickness or when in a passion), to be out of one's mind, to be mad, furious (syn.: insanio, deliro, desipio). **I.** Lit. (class.): quem nos furorem, μελαγχολίαν illi (Graeci) vocant: quasi vero atra bili solum mens ac non saepe vel iracundiā graviore vel timore vel dolore moveatur: quo genere Athamantem, Alcmaeonem, Ajacem, Orestem furere dicimus, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: quid est aliud furere, non cognoscere homines, non cognoscere leges, non senatum, id. Pis. 20, 47; cf.: qui valedudinis vitio furunt et melancholici dicuntur, id. Div. 1, 38, 81; and Dig. 23, 2, 9: primum inquiram, quid sit furere, etc., Hor. S. 2, 3, 41: insanire ac furere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39: furere et bacchari, id. Brut. 80,

276; cf. non ego sanius Bacchabor Edonis: recepto Dulce mihi furere est amico, *to play the fool, act foolishly* (an imitation of the Anacreontic *θέλω θέλω μανῆναι*), Hor. C. 2, 7, 28: Telamon iratus furere luctu filii videretur, *to be distracted*, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193: ille, si non accerrime fureret, auderet, etc., id. Pis. 21, 50: furere adversus aliquem, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 61: num furis? an prudens ludis me obscura canendo? Hor. S. 2, 5, 58: furit ille dolore, Ov. M. 12, 478: amore, Val. Fl. 5, 427; cf.: ex quo destiti Inachia furere, *to be madly in love with* (Gr. *μαίνεσθαι ἐπὶ τινί*), Hor. Epod. 11, 6: in aliqua, Quint. Decl. 289: in celeres iambos Misit (me) furem, Hor. C. 1, 16, 25.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.*: (Cicilius) furebat, a Racilio se contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3.—With *inf.*: furit vinci dominus profundus, Sen. Med. 597: ecce furit te reperire atrox Tydides, Hor. C. 1, 15, 27.—(γ) With *acc.* (poet.): hunc sine me furere ante furorem, Verg. A. 12, 680: praecipuum tunc caedis opus, Gradive, furebas, Stat. Th. 9, 5.—II. Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nubes interdum perscissa furit petulantibus auris, Lucr. 6, 111; cf.: furit mugitibus aether concussus, Verg. G. 3, 150: ventus, Lucr. 6, 687: impetis Aetnae, id. 2, 593; cf.: flamma in Aetna, Hor. Epod. 17, 33: ignis in stipulis, Verg. G. 3, 100: stella vesani leonis, Hor. C. 3, 29, 19: atra tempestas effusus imbris, Verg. A. 5, 694: furit aestus harenis, id. ib. 1, 107: flammæ furentes, id. ib. 4, 670: furit ardor edendi, Ov. M. 8, 828: nec copia argenti tantum furit vita, Plin. 33, 11, 53, § 147.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: fama furit, versus hostes Poenique salutem Invenisse fugā, Sil. 7, 504.—Hence, ***furenter**, *adv.*, *furiously*: (poet.) autem aiunt eum furenter irasci, *was furiously enraged*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 12.

I. furor, ātus, 1, v. dep. a. (*act. inf.* furasse, Fulg. Myth. 2, 6; *sup.* furatum, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 23; id. Trin. 4, 2, 22: furatus, in pass. signif., App. M. 10, p. 220) [fur], *to steal, purloin, pilfer* (syn.: latrocinor, clepo, rapio). **I.** Lit. (class.): solet haec, quae rapuit et furatus est dicere se emisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 22, § 60: furatur aliquid aut eripit, id. Off. 2, 11, 40; id. N. D. 2, 63, 157: pecuniam ex templo, Quint. 3, 6, 41; Suet. Caes. 54.—*Absol.*: ad furandum venire, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 61; so of *pillaging, military raids*: ille robore exercitus inpar, furandi melior, Tac. A. 3, 74 *init.*; of literary theft: ut iste in furando manibus suis uteretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15, § 33: si ego tuum (librum) ante legissem, furatum me abs te esse diceret, id. Att. 2, 1, 1; cf. Poët. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 29.—II. Transf., in gen., *to take away by stealth, remove secretly, to withdraw*: pone caput, fessosque oculos furare labori, Verg. A. 5, 845: membra, Sil. 10, 74: sese, id. 14, 561: vultus veste, i. e. *to hide*, Sen. Agam. 914: non enim furatus esse civitatem, non genus suum ementitus dicitur, Cic. Balb. 2, 5: speciem furabor Iacchi, *will represent, personate*, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 31: audiendi facultatem, *to obtain by stealth*, Amm. 14, 11, 15.

2. furor, ōris, m. [furo], *a raging, raving* (in sickness or violent passion), *rage, madness, fury*. **I.** Prop.: hanc insaniam (μαῖαν), quae juncta stultitiae patet latius, a furore disjungimus... Quem nos furem, *μεγαλοχολίαν* illi (Graeci) vocant... Qui ita sit affectus, eum dominum esse rerum suarum vetant duodecim tabulae. Itaque non est scriptum: Si insanus, sed: Si furius, *EVROIS* ESCIT. Stultitiam enim censuerunt insaniam, constantiā, id est sanitate vacantem... furem autem esse rati sunt mentis ad omnia caecitatem: quod cum majus esse videatur quam insaniam, tamen ejusmodi est, ut furor in sapientem cadere possit, non possit insaniam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11; id. Ac. 2, 27, 88: ira furor brevis est, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62; cf.: fere ira et concitatio furor sunt similia, Quint. 7, 4, 31: hic si mentis esset suae, nisi poenae patriae furore atque insaniam penderet, Cic. Pis. 21, 50; cf.: furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 4; cf. id. ib. 7, 42: Catilinae, Sall. C. 24, 2: versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra caede bacchantis, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: caeci furore, Liv. 28, 22, 14;

cf. Cat. 64, 197: rabidus, id. 63, 38: caecus, Hor. Epod. 7, 13: nec se comitem illius furoris, sed ducem praebuit, Cic. Lael. 11, 37; cf. id. Rep. 1, 28 *fin.*: si decima legio ad eundem furorem redierit, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 2; so of political excitement, Caes. B. G. 2, 3, 5; Liv. 2, 29, 11; 25, 4, 5; 28, 25, 12; Hor. C. 4, 15, 17; of the *fierce passion of love*, Prop. 1, 13, 20; Verg. A. 4, 101; Ov. H. 9, 145.—In *plur.*: mille puellarum, puerorum mille furores, Hor. S. 2, 3, 325; of the *inspired frenzy of prophets and poets* (as translation of the Gr. *μανία*): ea (praesagatio) si exarsit acrius, furor appellatur, cum a corpore animus abstractus divino instinctu concitatur, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: negat sine furore Democritus quemquam poetam magnum esse posse, id. ib. 1, 37, 88: ille furor (Cassandrae) patriae fuit utilis, Prop. 3, 13 (4), 12, 65.—In *plur.*: fatidicos concepti mente furores, Ov. M. 2, 640: ad hunc impendiorum furorem, Suet. Ner. 31.—Prov.: furor fit laesa saepius patientia, Pub. Syr. 178 Rib.—Poet. also in a good sense: vidi animos, mortesque virum, decorisque furorem, *vehement desire*, Sil. 2, 324.—In *plur.*: nec tamen incautos laudum exhorresce furores, Sil. 3, 146.—Poet., of things: caeli furor aequinoctialis, *the raging storms*, Cat. 46, 2.—(β) Furor est, *it is madness or folly*; with *inf.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quis furor est, census corpore ferre suo? Ov. A. 3, 172: furor est, mensuram ejus (mundi) animo quosdam agitasque atque prode auros... furor est, profecto furor, egredi ex eo, etc., Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 3: magno furor (leonis) est in sanguine mergi, *raging desire*, Stat. Th. 8, 596: simplex furor (est) sestertia centum perdere et, etc., *is it not worse than folly*, Juv. 1, 92.—II. Transf., *the cause of wrath* (poet.): non ita saeva ira mea ut tibi sim merito semper furor, Prop. 1, 18, 15.—III. Furor, personified, Verg. A. 1, 294; cf. v. 348; as a deity, *the companion of Mars*, Sil. 4, 327; Stat. Th. 3, 424; 7, 52; cf. Petr. S. 124.

Furrina, ae, and **Furrinālis**, e, v. Furina.

furtificus, a, um, *adj.* [furtum-facio], *that commits theft, thievish*: minus jam furtificus sum quam antehac: rapio propalam, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 10: manus, id. Ps. 3, 2, 97: laeva, id. Pers. 2, 2, 44.

furtim, *adv.* [fur]; hence, like a thief, i. e., *by stealth, secretly, privily* (rare but class.; cf.: clam, clanculum, furtive): at enim hic clam furtum esse volt, ne qui sciant, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 49: sine lictoribus profectum clam furtim, etc., Liv. 21, 63, 9: ut furtim tota decemviris traditur! Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41: quae (lagenae) furtim essent exsiccatae, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 2: alterum genus est imitatione; admodum ridiculum, sed nobis tantum licet furtim, si quando, et cursim, Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 252: (Janua) neu furtim verso cardine aperta sonet, Tib. 1, 2, 10: quid juvat, immensum te argenti pondus et auri Furtim defossa timidum deponere terrā? Hor. S. 1, 1, 42: per infrequentiam furtim senatusconsultum factum, Liv. 39, 4, 8: nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18: furtim magis quam bello Marsacos incursabat, *by stealthy incursions*, Tac. H. 4, 56 *fin.*: furtim et per latrocinia ad honores nituntur, Sall. J. 4, 7: furtim et celeritate proelium vitare, id. H. Fragm. 1, 65 Dietsch.—*(β) Poet., connected with a noun in the Greek manner: concubitusque tuos furtim, *secret, clandestine intercourse*, Tib. 2, 5, 53.

furtivē, *adv.*, v. furtivus *fin.*
furtivus, a, um, *adj.* [furtum], *stolen, purloined, pilfered* (class.). **I.** Lit.: qui scias mercari furtivas atque ingenuas virgines, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 22: liberalis mulier, adfecta ex Arabia, id. Pers. 4, 3, 61: haecine illa est furtiva virgo? id. ib. v. 83: lana, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14: strigilis, id. S. 2, 7, 110: colores, id. Ep. 1, 3, 20; cf.: vincula rari capilli, Prop. 4, 5, 69 (5, 71 M.): res, Quint. 5, 13, 49; Liv. 45, 39, 6.—II. Transf., in gen., *secret, hidden, concealed, furtive, clandestine* (class.): furtivum iter per Italiam, *Cic. Pis. 40, 97: expeditiones (with latrocinia, opp. bella), Vell. 2, 31, 2: victoria, Just. 11, 6: amor, Verg. A. 4, 171: libertas, Ov. Am. 2, 15: lectus, Tib. 1, 5, 7: usus, id. 1, 9, 55: mens, Ov. H. 17, 265:

scriptum, *cipher*, Gell. 17, 9, 21: nox, *favorable to secrecy*, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 3: quem Rhea sacerdos Furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras, Verg. A. 7, 660: celent furtivos balnea tuta viros, *secret, concealed lovers*, Ov. A. A. 3, 640: viri, id. P. 3, 3, 56.—Hence, *adv.*: **furtive**, *stealthily, secretly, furtively* (very rare; syn.: furtim, clam, secreto, occulte): clam furtive aliquid accipere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 62: quidam furtive agunt gratias et in angulo et ad aurem, Sen. Ben. 2, 23: data munera, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 6.

furtum, i, n. [fur], *theft, robbery* (class. and freq.; syn.: latrocinium, raptum). **I.** Lit.: fures privatorum furtorum in nervo atque in compedibus aetatem agunt: fures publici in auro atque in purpura, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 18, 18: si nox furtivum factum sit, si im occisus ivre caesus esto, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4: verba sunt Sabini... Qui alienam rem adtrexit, cum id se invito domino facere judicare deberet, furti tenetur. Item alio capite: Qui alienum tacens lucri faciendi causa sustulit, furti obstringitur, sive scit cuius sit, sive nescit, Gell. 11, 18, 20 sq.; cf. Gai. Inst. 3, 195; 197; Just. Inst. 4, 1, 1: furtum facere (alicui), Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 15; 18: Strato domi furtum fecit, Cic. Clu. 64, 179; Quint. 3, 6, 49; 5, 10, 16; Dig. 47, 2, 69 et saep.: furti se et illum astringere, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 34; cf.: furti se alligare, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 39: in furti comprehensus, Caes. B. G. 6, 16 *fin.*: furti teneri, Dig. 47, 2, 78: furti agere, ib.: furti condemnare, Gell. 11, 18, 24: furti reus, Quint. 4, 2, 51; 7, 2, 29 et saep.: furtum erat apertum: cuius rei furtum factum erat? Cic. Rosc. Com. 9, 26 sq.: ubi oves furto periere, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 86: callidum (Mercurium), quicquid placuit, jocosum Condere furto, id. C. 1, 10, 8.—II. Transf.

A. Concr., *a stolen thing*: quae (furta) sine portorio Syracusis erant exportata, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 171: quid est turpius ingenio quam in conventu maximo cogi furtum reddere, id. ib. 2, 24, § 58: dum (puer) furta ligurrit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 79.—**B.** *A secret action, crafty deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** In gen.: etiam si, quid scribas, non habebis, scribito tamen, ne furtum cessationis quaevisse videaris, *a secret excuse, pretext*, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 2: nec obsides, pignus futuros furto et fraude agenda rel, posceret, Liv. 43, 10, 3; cf.: haud furto melior, sed fortibus armis, Verg. A. 10, 735: furto, non proelio opus esse, Curt. 4, 13; 4, 4, 15; cf. also: furtum armorum, Sil. 17, 91: (fugam) abscondere furto, Verg. A. 4, 337: furto laetatus inani, id. ib. 6, 568: nec semel ergo mihi furtum fecisse licebit? i. e. *to eat in secret*, Mart. 5, 50, 5.—In *plur.*: furtis incautum decipit hostem, Ov. M. 13, 104: furta belli, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 515; and ap. Non. 310, 15 (Hist. 1, 86 Dietsch); Verg. A. 11, 515.—Hence, **b. furtō**, *adv.*, i. q. furtim, *by stealth, secretly*, = *λάθρα*: non ego sum furto tibi cognita, Ov. H. 6, 43: obsides Porcenae dedistis; furto eos subduxistis, Liv. 9, 11, 6: (hyaenae) gravidæ latebras petunt et parere furto cupiunt, Plin. 8, 30, 46, § 108.

2. In partic., *stolen or secret love, intrigue* (mostly in *plur.*): plurima furta Jovis, Cat. 68, 136 and 140; so in *plur.*, Tib. 1, 2, 34; Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 28; Verg. G. 4, 346; Ov. M. 1, 606; 3, 7; 9, 558 al.: hoc certe conjux furtum mea nesciat, Ov. M. 2, 423; so in *sing.*, id. ib. 1, 623; 3, 266; Verg. A. 6, 24; Sil. 7, 487; 13, 615 al.

furunculus, i, m. dim. [id.], *a petty thief, pilferer* (cf. furax). **I.** Lit.: olim furunculus, nunc etiam rapax, Cic. Pis. 27, 66; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16.—II. Transf. **A.** *A pointed, burning sore on the human body, a boil, furuncle*, Cels. 5, 28, 8; Plin. 20, 13, 50, § 130.—**B.** *A germ or knob on a vine, so called from its shape*, Col. 4, 22, 4; 4, 24, 5; Plin. 17, 22, 36, § 181.

furvenscens, entis, *Part.* [furvus], *growing dark, dusky* (late Lat.): Tartareae noctis obscuritate furvenscens, Mart. Cap. 1, § 30.

furvus, a, um, *adj.* [akin with fuscus], *dark, dusky, gloomy, swarthy, black*: veteres Romani furvum atrum appellaverunt, Gell. 1, 13, 4; cf.: furvum nigrum vel atrum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 84 Müll.; and: furvum bovem id est nigrum immolabant

Aterno, ib. p. 93 (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: nubes, Lucr. 6, 461 Lachm. **IV. cr.:** ex Acheronte suo furvis peperisse sub antris, Ov. M. 5, 541; so of the lower world: postis, Stat. Th. 8, 10: plagae leti, id. S. 5, 1, 155; cf. Proserpina, Hor. C. 2, 13, 21: hostiae, Val. Max. 2, 4, 5; Paul. ex Fest. p. 93 Müll.: furvā gente (i. e. Maurorum, Indorum) petita belua, Juv. 12, 104.—**II.** Trop.: audivimus detestabili parricidio furvum diem, Sen. Contr. 1, 1 *fin.*: culpa, Prud. Cath. 1, 74.

***fuscator**, ōris, *m.* [fusco], *a darkener, obscurer*: caeli (Corus), Luc. 4, 66.

fuscina, ae, *f.* [kindr. with furca], *a three-pronged spear, a trident*: dant (deo) arcum, sagittas, hastam, clipeum, fuscina, fulmen, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; as an attribute of Neptune, Suet. Calig. 52; as a weapon of the retiarii, id. ib. 30; Juv. 2, 143; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 66.

fuscinula, ae, *f. dim.* [fuscina], *a small three-pronged fork*, Vulg. Exod. 27, 3 al.

1. Fuscinus, a, um, *v. 2. Fuscus*, II.

2. Fuscinus, i, m., *a friend of Juvenal to whom his fourteenth Satire is addressed*, v. 1.

fuscatas, ātis, *f.* [fuscus], *darkness, obscurity* (post-class. and very rare), App. de Mundo *fin.*

fusco, āvi, ātum, i, *v. a. and n.* [id.].

I. Act., *to make dark, swarthy, dusky, to blacken, darken* (poet.). **A.** Lit.: fuscetur corpora campo, Ov. A. 1, 513: cutem pingui olivo, Stat. Th. 6, 576: lactea pocula sanguine puniceo (Massagetae), id. Achil. 1, 307: malas (lanugo), Luc. 10, 135; cf. dentes (inertia), Ov. A. 3, 197: diem (nube), Val. Fl. 1, 396; cf. Sil. 11, 270.—**B.** Trop.: quem ad hoc aevi nulla actuum culpa fuscavit, Symm. Ep. 1, 34; Sid. Carm. 7, 505.—**II.** Neutr., *to become dark or swarthy*: ne pulchrae fuscaret gratia formae, Stat. S. 3, 4, 66.

1. fuscus, a, um, *adj.* [for fur-cus; cf. furvus, v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 304], *dark, swarthy, dusky, tawny* (class.; cf.: pullus, niger): purpura plebeia ac paene fusca, Cic. Sest. 3, 19: cornix, id. poet. Div. 1, 8, 14: illi sint comites fusi, quos India torret, Tib. 2, 3, 55; cf. Andromede, Ov. H. 15, 36: Hydaspes, Hor. S. 2, 8, 14; also transf.: Syene, Mart. 9, 36, 7: nubila, Ov. M. 5, 286; cf.: alae noctis, Verg. A. 8, 369; and transf.: amictus (somni), Tib. 3, 4, 55: Falerna, Mart. 2, 40, 6.—**Comp.**: altera (fraxinus), brevis, durior fusciorque, Plin. 16, 13, 24, § 63: laterna, i. e. *dark*, Mart. 14, 62.—As denoting misfortune: fuscis avibus Larissam accessi, App. M. 2, 124.—**B.** Transf., of the voice, *indistinct, husky, hoarse* (opp. candidus): et vocis genera permulta: candidum (al. canorum) fuscum, leve asperum, grave acutum, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146 Mos. and Orell. *N. cr.*; cf.: est (vox) et candida et fusca et plena et exilis, etc., Quint. 11, 3, 15; Plin. 28, 6, 16, § 58: hic etiam fusca illa vox, qualem, etc., Quint. 11, 3, 171 (for which Cic. Brut. 38, 141, subtrauca).

2. Fuscus, i, m., *a Roman surname*; e. g., **1.** Aristius Fuscus, *an intimate friend of Horace*; v. Aristius.—**2.** Fuscus, *a soldier, courtier, and sensualist of the time of Domitian*, Tac. H. 2, 86; Mart. 6, 76; Juv. 4, 112.—**II.** Deriv.: **Fuscinus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to a Fuscus*: explicationes, Sen. Suas. 4 *fin.*

fuse, adv., *v. 1. fundo*, *P. a. fin.*

fusilis, e, *adj.* [fundo], *molten, fluid, liquid* (very rare): aurum, Ov. M. 11, 126: ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes fundis jacere coeperunt, i. e. *of softened clay*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 1 (ἐξ ἀργίλλης τετηγμένης, Metaphr.): numen (i. e. signum), Prud. Cath. 4, 40; cf.: vasa aenea, Mart. Cap. 8, 193.—**II.** *Of molten metal, cast*, Vulg. 2 Par. 4, 2: ex aere, id. 3 Reg. 7, 16.

fusio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a pouring out* (very rare). **I.** In gen.: sanguinis, Ambros. in Ps. 48, Serm. 16, § 11: tenuis stellarum, Vit. 9, 7: Chrysippus ipsam mundum deum dicit esse et ejus animi fusio-nem universam, *an outpouring, effusion*,

*Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A melting, founding, casting of metals*: si quis numum falsa fusione formaverit, Cod. Th. 9, 21, 3.—**B.** (I. q. illatio publica.) *A duty*, Dig. 7, 1, 27, § 3 (al. functiones); Cod. Th. 11, 28, 6.

Fusius, a, um, *v. Furius*.

fusor, ōris, *m.* [fundo], *a founder in metals*, Cod. Just. 10, 64: ollarius, Inscr. Grut. 630, 9: aeris, Cassiod. Var. 7, 5.—**II.** *He who pours out any fluid*, Hier. Eccl. 3, 8 al.

fusorium, ii, *n.* [id.], *a sink, drain*, Pall. 1, 17, 1; 1, 37, 4.

fusorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *molten, made by founding*: fusorius, χωνευτικός, Gloss. Philox.: opere fusorio, *by casting*, Vulg. Exod. 32, 4.

fusterna, ae, *f.* [contr. from fusterina, sc. pars, from fustis], *the upper part, knotty part of a fir-tree*, Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 196; Vit. 2, 9.

fustibālātor, ōris, *m.* [fustibalus], *one who fought with the sting-staff*, Veg. Mil. 3, 14; cf. the foll. art.

fustibalus, i, *m.* [vox hibr., from fustis and βάλλω], *a sting-staff, an offensive weapon consisting of a staff with a sling attached*, Veg. Mil. 3, 14; cf. the preced. art.

fusticulus, i, *m. dim.* [fustis], *a small piece of wood, a little stick*, App. M. 6, p. 180, 25 (al. funiculos): alii, i. e. *stalk, stem*, Pall. 1, 35, 6.

fustigo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to cudgel to death* (v. the foll. art.), Cod. Th. 9, 29, 2; 9, 34, 1; cf.: φυλοκοπῶ, τύπτω τῷ ξύλῳ, Gloss. Philox.: † fustigatio βακλαίσθε, ib.

fustis, is (abl. fusti, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 21; id. Capt. 4, 2, 116; Val. Max. 6, 3, 9; Tac. A. 14, 8 al., or fuste, Hor. S. 1, 3, 134; 1, 5, 23; 2, 3, 112; Juv. 9, 98; Val. Max. 8, 1, 1; Dig. 9, 2, 7, § 1 al.), *m.* (through the forms fons-tis, fond-tis, from root of fendo, found in offendo, defendo, etc.; cf.: mani-festus, in-festus, con-festum, festino; Gr. θεῖναι, to strike, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 255; Corss. Ausspr. 2, 190), *a knobbed stick, a cudgel, staff, club* (syn.: sceptrum, scipio, ferula, baculum): tamquam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 21; Varr. L. L. 5, § 137 Müll.: severae Matris ad arbitrium recisos Portare fustes, Hor. C. 3, 6, 41; for threshing out grain: ipsae spicae melius fustibus cuduntur, Col. 2, 20, 4.—Esp. for *cudgelling*: auferere, non abibis, si ego fustem sumpsero, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 202: male mulctati clavis ac fustibus, Cic. Ver. 2, 4, 43, § 94: non opus est verbis, sed fustibus, id. Pis. 30, 73: si filius meus fustem mihi impingere volet? Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 9: quos tu nisi fuste coërces, Hor. S. 1, 3, 134: mullae caput fuste dolare, id. ib. 1, 5, 22: fuste aperire caput, Juv. 9, 98: injuria committitur cum quis fuste percussus erit, Gai. Inst. 3, 220: fustium admonitio, Dig. 48, 19, 7.—And for *beating to death*, as a milit. punishment (v. fustuarius): sorte ductos fusti necat, Sall. H. Fragn. 4, 5 Dietsch: primipili centurionem ob turpem ex acie fugam fusti percussit, Vell. 2, 78 *fin.*; Tac. A. 3, 21; Front. S. 4, 1, 34 Oud.; Auct. B. Hisp. 27 *fin.*; Paul. Sent. 5, 18, 1; 5, 21, 1.—Hence: formidine fustis (i. e. to be beaten to death) ad bene dicendum redacti, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 154.

fustitūdinus, a, um, *adj.* [fustitundo], *cudgel-banging*, a word comically formed to indicate the place where slaves were beaten: apud fustitudinas ferricrepinas insulas, i. e. *ergastula*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 21.

fustuārium, ii, *n.* [fustis], *a cudgelling to death, a military punishment for desertion or other capital offences*: fustuārium meruerunt legiones, quae consules reliquerunt, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 14; Liv. 5, 6, 14 Drak.; id. Fragn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 825; cf. Dict. of Antiq. p. 464.

fustuārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *belonging to a cudgelling to death* (late Lat.): supplicium (i. q. fustuarium), Cassiod. Var. 4, 10 *fin.*: ultio, ib. 8, 33.

fusūra, ae, *f.* [fundo], *a founding or casting of metals*: plumbi, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 106; Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 37.

1. fusus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from fundo.

***2. fusus**, ūs, *m.* [fundo], *a pouring, outpouring*: Fons, unde funditur e terra aqua viva, ut fistula, a qua fusus aquae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 123 Müll.

3. fusus, i, *m.*, *a spindle*. **I.** Lit., Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 194; 11, 23, 27, § 78; 28, 2, 5, § 28; Verg. G. 4, 348; Tib. 2, 1, 64; Ov. M. 4, 221; 229; 6, 22; Prud. Sereph. 10, 239; Vulg. Prov. 31, 19.—An attribute of the Fates, Verg. E. 4, 46; Ov. H. 12, 4.—**II.** Transf., in mechanics, *a cross-bar, rundle connecting two wheels near the circumference*, Vit. 10, 6 *fin.*

†**futare** arguere est, unde et confutare. Sed Cato hoc pro saepius fuisse posuit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89 Müll.

***futatum**, adv. [perh. from fundo; qs. by pouring out, i. e.], *abundantly, frequently*: Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 29.

futile, etc., *v. futile*, etc.

†**futio**, ōnis, *f.* [fundo], *a pouring out*, acc. to Prisc. p. 631 P., but without an example.

†**futis**, is, *f.* [id.; cf. futillis], *a water-vessel, a pitcher*: vas aquarium vocant futim, quod in triclinio allatam aquam infundebant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 119 Müll.

1. futile, is, *v. futillis*, I.

2. futile, adv., *v. futillis fin. 1.*

futillis (less correctly **futillis**, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 204), *e. adj.* [fundo; cf. futis], *that easily pours out*. **I.** Lit., only subst.: **futille**, is, *n.*, *a water-vessel, broad above and pointed below, used at sacrifices to Vesta and Ceres*, Don. Ter. And. 3, 5, 3; Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 19; Schol. Stat. Th. 8, 297; Schol. Hor. A. P. 231; Serv. Verg. A. 11, 339.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *that can not contain* (very rare): canes, that void their excrement through fear, Phaedr. 4, 18, 33: glacies, brittle, Verg. A. 12, 740.—**B.** Trop., *untrustworthy, vain, worthless, futile* (class.; syn.: frivolus, vanus, levis): servon fortunae meas me commississe futilli! Ter. And. 3, 5, 3; cf.: irrideamus haruspices: vanos, futiles esse dicamus, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 36; and: quis non odit sordidos, vanos, leves, futiles? id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: locutores (with leves et importuni), Gell. 1, 15, 1: auctor, Verg. A. 11, 339: competitor, Gell. 4, 8, 4; Enn. ap. Non. 511, 6 (Trag. v. 349 Vahl.): futilles committentiaeque sententiae, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18; cf.: dicit quaedam futillia et frivola, Gell. 16, 12, 1: opes ejus, quae futiles et corruptae sunt, Sall. H. Fragn. 1, 41, 20 Dietsch: alacritas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: laetitia, id. ib. 5, 6, 16: et caducum tempus, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 14: lingua, Phaedr. 5, 2, 10: de causa, Plin. 33, 2, 8, § 32: nec futilis ictus, Sil. 15, 797.—Hence, adv., *in vain, idly, uselessly* (ante- and post-class.). **1.** Form **futille**: factum futille, Enn. ap. Non. 514, 14 (Trag. v. 350 Vahl.): provenisti, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 73 Ritschl.—**2.** Form **futilliter**: blaterata, App. Mag. p. 275: futile futilliter, Non. 514, 13.

***futilitas** (futil-), ātis, *f.* [futillis, II. B.], *worthlessness, emptiness, vanity, futility*: haec plena sunt futilitatis summaeque levitatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70.

futilliter (futil-), adv., *v. futillis, fin. 2.*

futuo, ūi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [supine stem from root fu-, cf. Gr. φῦναι, φῦναι, φυνεύω], *to have connection with a female* (rare), Cat. 97, 9; Mart. 10, 81, 1; 3, 87, 1.—*Absol.*: te futuente, Mart. 9, 3, 10.

futurus, a, um, *Part.*, *v. sum*.

futatio, ōnis, *f.* [futuo], *copulation*, Cat. 32, 8; Mart. 1, 107, 6.

futator, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a copulator*, Mart. 1, 91, 6; 7, 30, 3.

fututrix, icis, *f.* [id.], *she that copulates*: manus, Mart. 11, 22, 4: lingua, id. 11, 61, 10.

fututus, a, um, *Part.*, from futuo.

fuvi, *v. sum init.*

G.

G, g, indecl. n. or (on account of littera) f., had originally no place in the Latin alphabet: both the sharp and the flat guttural mutes, our *k* and *g* sounds, being represented by *C*; hence on the Columna Rostrata *LECIONES*, *MAGISTRATOS*, *EXFOCIONT*, (*pu*) *CNANDOD*, *PVCN*(ad), *CARTACINTENSIS*, for *legiones*, etc.; hence, too, the archaic form *ACETARE* for *agitare* (v. Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll. *N. cr.*), and the still common abbreviation of the names *Gaius* and *Gneus* in *C* and *Cn.*—At a later period (acc. to Plut. *Qu. Rom.* p. 277 D and 278 E, by means of a freedman of *Spurius Carvilius Ruga*, about the beginning of the second Punic war) a slight graphic alteration was made in the *C*, which introduced into the Roman orthography the letter *G* (on the old monuments *C*); thus we have in the S. C. de *Bacchanal.*: *MAGISTER*, *MAGISTRATVM*, *FIGTER*, *GNOSCIER*, *AGRO*; on the other hand, the orthography *GNAIVOD PATRE PROGNATVS* on the first Epitaph of the *Scipios*, which dates before that time, indicates either incorrectness in the copying or a later erection of the monument. When Greek words are written in Latin letters and vice versa, *G* always corresponds to *r*. Its sound was always hard, like Engl. *g* in *gate*, at least until the sixth century A. D.

As an *initial*, *g*, in pure Latin words, enters into consonantal combination only with *l* and *r*; and therefore in words which, from their etymology, had the combination *gn*, the *g* was rejected in the classical period, and thus arose the class. forms *nascor*, *natus*, *nosco*, *novi*, *notus*, *navus*, *navus*, from the original *gnascor*, *gnatus*, *gnosco*, etc. (cf. the English *gnaw*, *gnat*, *gnarr*, etc., where the *g* has become silent); whereas in compounds the *g* again is often retained: *cognatus*, *cognosco*, *ignarus*, *ignavus*.—An initial *g* is dropped in *lac* (kindred to *GALACT*, γάλα), likewise in *anser* (kindred to Germ. *Gans*; Sanscr. *hansa*; Greek γήν).

As a *medial*, *g* combines with *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, although it is sometimes elided before *m* in the course of formation; so in *examen* for *exagmen* from *agmen*; in *contaminio* for *contagmino* (from *con-rag*, *tango*). Before *s* the soft sound of *g* passes into the hard sound of *c*, and becomes blended with the *s* into *x* (v. the letter *X*); though sometimes the *g* (or *c*) is elided altogether, as in *mulsi* from *mulgeo*, *indulsi* from *indulgeo*; cf.: *sparsus*, *mersus*, *tersus*, etc. So too before *l*, as *indultum* from *indulgeo*. The medial *g* is often dropped between two vowels, and compensated for by lengthening the preceding vowel: *māior* from *māgior*, *pulēium* from *pulēgium*, *āio* from *āgīo* (root *ag*, Sanscr. *ah*, to say; cf. *nego*). Likewise the medial *g* is dropped in *lēvis* for *legvis*, Sanscr. *laghna*, *fava* for *flagva*, *fruo* for *frugvor*, *flamma* for *flagma*, *stimulus* for *stigmulus*, *examen* for *exagmen*; *jumentum*, from root *jug-*: *sumen* from *sug-*; cf.: *umor*, *flamen*, etc.

As a *final*, *g* was only paragogic, acc. to Quint. 1, 7, 13, in the obsolete *vespervg* (for *vesperu*, analogous with *noctu*; v. Spald. ad loc.).

Etymologically, *g* corresponds to an original Indo-European *g* or *gh*, or is weakened from *c*, *k*. Thus it stands where in Greek we have: (a) γ, as *ago*, *agw*; *ager*, *āgros*; *argentum*, *ārguros*; *genius*, *gēnos*; *fulgeo*, *phlégw*, and so very commonly; (β) χ (usually before *r*, or in the middle of a word): *ango*, *āgchw*; *rigo*, *bréchw*; *gratus*, *chairs*, etc.; (γ) κ: *viginti*, *éikosi*; *gubernator*, *kybernētēs*; *gummi*, *kōmū*, etc.—By *assimilation*, *g* was produced from *b* and *d* in *oggero*, *suggero*, *aggero*, etc., from *obgero*, *sub-gero*, *ad-gero*, etc.

As an *abbreviation*, *G* denotes *Galliarum*, *Gallica*, *gemina*, *Germania*, *genius*, etc.; and sometimes *Gaius* (instead of the usual *C*); v. Inscr. Orell. 467; 1660; 4680: *G. P. R. F.* *genio populi Romani feliciter*, Inscr. Orell. 4957; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 76 sqq.; Roby, *Lat. Gr.* 1, 38 sqq.

Gābali, ōrum, m., = Γαβαλείς Strab., a people in Aquitanian Gaul, now *Géva-*

dan, Caes. B. G. 7, 64, 6; 7, 75, 2; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109.—**II.** Deriv. v. **A. Gābālicus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the *Gabali*: *pagus*, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 240.—**B. Gābālitānus**, a, um, adj., the same: *civitas*, the capital of the *Gabali*, Sid. Ep. 5, 13. *Its inhabitants* were called **Gābālitāni**, ōrum, m., Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

gābālium, li, n., an aromatic shrub in Arabia, Plin. 12, 21, 45, § 99.

†† **gābālus**, i, m. [an old Germ. word, i. q. the modern Gabel (fork); hence, as an instrument of punishment], a kind of gallows (syn.: *furca*, *patibulum*, *crux*). **I.** Lit.: in *gabulum* aliquem suffigere, Varr. ap. Non. 117, 15.—* **II.** Transf., as a term of reproach, *gallows-bird*, *hang-dog*, Macrin. ap. Capit. Macrin. 11.

Gābāon, ōnis, f., = Γαβαὼν (Hebrew גַּבְעוֹן), a city of Judea, Gibeon, Vulg. Jos. 9, 17; 18, 25 al.—**II.** Deriv. **Gābāoniticus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Gabaon*, *Gabaonite*, *Gibeonite*: *servitus*, Sid. Ep. 9, 8.

gābāta, ae, f. [perh. from *cavus*], a kind of dish or platter (post-Aug.); Mart. 7, 48, 3; 11, 31, 18.

Gabba, ae, m., in full *Apicius Gabba*, a famous wit of the time of *Tiberius*, Juv. 5, 4; Mart. 1, 41, 16.

Gābii, ōrum, m. [Sanscr. *gambhas*, mouth; Gr. γαμφή, jaw; cf. Saxon *camb*; Engl. *comb*], an ancient city of Latium founded by the *Sicilians*, twelve miles from Rome and eleven from *Præneste*, now *Castiglione*, Liv. 1, 53 sq.; 24, 10; 26, 9; Verg. A. 6, 773; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 7; 1, 15, 9 al.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Gābinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Gābii*, *Gābine*: *ager*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 33 Müll.; Liv. 3, 8: *via*, leading from Rome to *Gābii* (called also *Prænestina via*), Liv. 2, 11; 3, 6; 5, 49: *urbs*, i. e. *Gābii*, Ov. F. 2, 709: *saxum*, quarried at *Gābii*, of superior quality, Tac. A. 15, 43: *cinctus*, v. 2. *cinctus*: *vicinitas*, Cic. Plane. 9, 23: *res*, Liv. 1, 54: *Juno*, worshipped at *Gābii*, Verg. A. 7, 682.—**Subst.**: **Gābini**, ōrum, m., plur., the inhabitants of *Gābii*, *Gābines*, Liv. 1, 54.—**B. Gābiensis**, e, adj., of *Gābii*, *Gābine*: *ager*, Plin. 2, 94, 96, § 209 (Jan. *Gaviensis*).

Gābinus, a, the name of a Roman gens; so, in partic., **1.** A. *Gabinus*, consul with L. Calpurnius Piso A. U. C. 696; pro-consul in Syria; in the service of Caesar in the Civil War, Caes. B. C. 3, 4; 103; Cic. Pis. 11, 25 sq.; id. Sest. 8, 18 sq.; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 24; id. Att. 4, 16, 9; 10, 8, 3.—**2.** P. *Gabinus*, praetor A. U. C. 665, Cic. Arch. 5, 9; id. Div. in Caecil. 20, 64.—**3.** P. *Gabinus* Capito, a conspirator with *Catiline*, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 6; Sall. C. 17, 4; 55 fm.—**4.** Q. *Gabinus*, the proposer of a law respecting voting in the comitia; v. infra.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Gābinus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a *Gabinus*, *Gābinian*: *lex*, of A. *Gabinus*, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 57 sq.; id. Att. 6, 2, 7; id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 3; of Q. *Gabinus*, id. Leg. 3, 16, 35; id. Lael. 12, 41.—**B. Gābinianus**, a, um, adj., the same: *milites*, of A. *Gabinus* in the Civil War, Caes. B. C. 3, 4; 110; Val. Max. 4, 1, 15.

Gābinus, a, um, v. *Gābii*, II. A.

Gādes, ūm, f. [the Phœnician *gadīs* means *hedge*], a famous colony of the Phœnicians established on an island of the same name in Hispania Baetica, the modern *Cádiz*, Mel. 2, 7, 1; 3, 6, 1; Plin. 4, 22, 36, § 120; Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 1; id. de Sen. 19, 69; Liv. 21, 21; Hor. C. 2, 2, 11; 2, 6, 1. Called also **Gadir** or **Gaddir** (Gr. τὰ Γάδερα), Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 648 and 698 P. (Hist. Fragm. 2, 26 Detsch), Plin. l. l.—**II.** Deriv.

Gādītānus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Gades*: *Oceanus*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227; cf. *fretum*, id. 3 praef. § 3: *portus*, Mel. 3, 1, 4: *populus*, Cic. Balb. 18, 42: *foedus*, id. ib. 14, 32.—**Subst.**: **Gādītāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of *Gades*, Cic. Balb. 17, 39; 18, 43; Caes. B. C. 2, 18; 21.—In fem.: **Gādītānae**, ārum, women of *Gades*, Plin. Ep. 1, 15, 3.—In sing.: **Gādītānus**, i, i. e. L. Cornelius Balbus, of *Gades*, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 6.

* **gaesāti**, ōrum, m. [*gaesum*], *Gallie*

mercenarii armed with the gaesum, Oros. 4, 13.

†† **gaesum**, less correctly **gēsūm**, i, n. [Celtic], a long, heavy javelin of the Gauls; Gr. γαισός or γαισών (syn.: *dolo*, *sarissa*, *sparus*, *lancea*), Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 1; Liv. 8, 8, 5; 9, 36, 6; 26, 6, 5; Varr. ap. Non. 555, 13; Verg. A. 8, 662; Sen. Hipp. 111; cf.: *gaesum* grave *jaculum*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 99 Müll. *N. cr.*—In poets the weapon of the Africans, Sil. 2, 444; of the Greeks, Stat. Th. 4, 64.

Gaetuli (**Gētuli**), ōrum, m., = Γαιτοῦλοι, a people of northwestern Africa, south of the Mauri and Numidae, in the modern Morocco, the *Gætulians*, Mel. 1, 4, 4; 3, 10, 4; Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 43; Sall. J. 18, 9; 80, 1 al.—In sing.: **Gaetulus**, i, m., the *Gætulian*, collect., Luc. 4, 678.—**II.** Deriv.

A. Gaetulus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the *Gætulians*, *Gætulian*: *Syrtes*, Verg. A. 5, 192; Hor. C. 2, 20, 15; *leo*, Verg. A. 5, 351; Hor. C. 1, 23, 10; cf. *leæna*, id. ib. 3, 20, 2: *mapalia*, Mart. 10, 20, 7: *pastor*, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 54: *murex*, i. e. taken on the African coast, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 181; Ov. F. 2, 319; cf. Plin. 9, 36, 60, § 127; hence, also, transf.: *Gaetulive* *magis* *fucaret vellus ahenis*, Sil. 16, 177: *Thetis*, i. e. mare *Libycum*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 148.—**B. Gaetulia**, ae, f., the country of the *Gætulians*, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 30; Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 11.—**C. Gaetulicus**, a, um, adj., *Gætulian*: *purpura*, Plin. 8, 31, 36, § 201: *purpurissum*, id. 35, 6, 26, § 45.—**Subst.**: **Gaetulicus**, i, m., a surname of Cn. Cornelius Cossus *Lentulus*, the conqueror of the *Gætulians*, Flor. 4, 12, 40; Tac. A. 4, 42; 46; 6, 30; Juv. 8, 26.

† **gāgates**, ae, m., = γαγάτης (λίθος), a hard, black asphaltum, jet, Plin. 36, 19, 34, § 141 sq.; Veg. Vet. 1, 20, 2; 4, 12, 3.

‡ **Gaipor** = *Gai puer* (like *Marcipor* = *Marci puer*), Paul. ex Fest. p. 257, 20 Müll.

Gaius (less correctly **Caius**; trisyll., Cat. 10, 30; Mart. 9, 22, 12; 11, 36, 8); *gen. Gāi* (voc. *Gāi*, Mart. 10, 16, 1), m., and **Gāia**, ae, f. [for *Gavius*; from *gaudeo*], a Roman *prænomen*, usu. written *C*; v. the letter *G*. *Gaius* was written Q, Quint. 1, 7, 28; Vel. Long. p. 2218; P. prol. p. 1502.—At marriage festivals it was customary to call the bridegroom and bride *Gaius* and *Gaia*, Fest. s. v. *Gaia*, p. 71; Quint. l. l.; Cic. Mur. 12 fm.—**II.** In partic. **A.** An eminent jurist who lived about A. D. 110–180, author of the *Institutionum Commentarii* IV., which contain a systematic summary of the Roman law of family relations, of private property, and of actions; and which for generations was a standard educational work on the subject. This work was known, however, to modern scholars only by the fragments preserved in the *Pandects*, etc., until in 1816 Niebuhr discovered in the Chapter House of Verona a nearly complete MS. of the original work of *Gaius*, over which works of St. Jerome had been written. Teuffel, *Gesch. d. Röm. Lit.* p. 812 sqq.—**B.** In post-Aug. historians, esp., the emperor *Gaius Caligula*; hence, **Gāianus** or **Cāianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Caligula*: *custodia*, Sen. Tranq. 11: *clades*, id. ib. 14 fm.: *expeditiones*, Tac. 4, 15: *nex*, Suet. Tit. 1: as (because lowered in value by him), Stat. Sil. 4, 9, 22.

Gala, ae, m., the father of *Masinissa*, Liv. 24, 48.

† **gālactites**, ae, m., and **gālactitis**, idis, f., = γαλακτίτης and γαλακτίτις, a precious stone of a milk-white color, otherwise unknown, *milk-stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 162.—Called also **gālaxias**, ae, m., = γαλαξίας, id. ib.

Galesus (also **Gālēs-**), i, m. **I.** Γαλαῖος, Polyb., a river of Magna Græcia, near Tarento, now *Galeso*, Liv. 25, 11; Hor. C. 2, 6, 10; Verg. G. 4, 126; Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 67; Mart. 12, 63, 3.—**II.** A wealthy Latin farmer, Verg. A. 7, 535; 575.

Galanthis, idis, f., a female attendant of *Alcmene*, changed by *Lucina*, whom she had deceived, into a weasel (Gr. γαλένη), Ov. M. 9, 306 sq.

Gālatae, ārum, m., = Γαλάται, a Celtic people who migrated into Phrygia, the *Ga-*

latians, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 3; Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 158; Tac. A. 15, 6.—Called also **Gallograeci**, q. v.—In *sing.*, **Galāta**, a *Galatian*, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 59; Ascon. Cic. Mil. p. 38 Orell.—Hence, **A. Galatia**, ae, f., = *Γαλατία*, the country inhabited by the *Galatians*, *Galatia*, now *Ejalet Anadolii* and *Karaman*, Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146; 14, 9, 11, § 80; Tac. A. 13, 35; id. H. 2, 9; Stat. S. 1, 4, 76.—Called also *Gallograecia*, q. v.—**B. Galāticus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the *Galatians*, *Galatian*: hordeum, Col. 2, 9, 16; lana, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 33; ruta, id. 20, 13, 51; § 132; habrotonum, id. 21, 21, 92, § 160; rubor, of *Galatian* scarlet-berries, Tert. Pall. 40 *fin.*—**C. galāticor**, āri, v. *dep.*, to mingle Jewish and Christian ceremonies after the manner of the *Galatians*, Tert. adv. Psych. 14.—**II. A Greek name for the Gauls**; cf. *Gallograeci*, Amm. 15, 9, 3.

Galātea, ae, f., = *Γαλάτεια*. **I. A sea-nymph**, Ov. M. 13, 738; 789; 839 sq.; Verg. A. 9, 103.—**II. A rustic maiden**, Verg. E. 1, 31; 3, 64.—**III. A female friend of Horace**, to whom C. 3, 27 is addressed.

Galātia, ae, f. **I. Galatia**, v. *Galatae*, I. A.—**II. A castle between Capua and Caudium**, Liv. 26, 5, 4.

galāticor, āri, v. *Galatae*, I. C. **Galāticus**, a, um, v. *Galatae*, I. B.

† **galaxias**, ae, m., = *γαλαξίας*. **I. Milk-stone**; = *galactites*, q. v., Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 162.—**II. The Milky Way**, called in pure Lat. *Via lactea*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 4; 9; Mart. Cap. 8, § 826 al.

†† **galba**, ae, f. [*Gallic*, perh. kindr. with the Germ. *gelb* (yellow) or *Kalb* (calf)].

I. A small worm, the *ash-borer*, or the *larva of the ash-spinner*, *Bombyx asculi*, Linn. acc. to Suet. Galb. 3.—**II. In the Gallic**, i. q. *praepinguis*, *fat paunch*, *big belly*, acc. to Suet. Galb. 3.—**III. As a prop. name**:

Galba, ae, m. **A. Name of a chief of the Suesiones**, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 7; 2, 13, 1.—**B. A surname in the gens Sulpicia**, Suet. Galb. 3.—So, *Ser. Sulpicius Galba*, consul in 610; v. *Sulpicius*; and the emperor of the same name, Suet. Galb.; Juv. 8, 5; 222.

* **galbanātus** (or **galbinātus**), a, um, *adj.* [*galbinus*, II.], *delicately clothed*, *effeminate*, Mart. 3, 82, 5.

galbanēus, a, um, *adj.* [*galbanum*], of *galbanum*: odores, Verg. G. 4, 264; nidor, id. ib. 3, 415.

galbānum, i, n. [*χαλβάνη*], the *resinous sap of an umbelliferous plant in Syria* (the *Bubon galbanum*, Linn.), *galbanum*, Plin. 12, 25, 56, § 121; 24, 5, 13, § 21; Suet. Galb. 3; Luc. 9, 916; Calp. Ecl. 5, 89.—Also, **galbanus**, i, m., *Vulg.* Sir. 14, 21; and **chalbane**, answering to the Gr. *χαλβάνη*, *es*, f., Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

galbeum, i, n., or **galbēus** (anciently **calbēus**), i, m. [*galbus*], a *kind of arm-band, fillet* (worn as an ornament, or for medical purposes): † *galbeum* ornamenti genus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll.: † *calbeos* armillas dicebant, quibus triumphantes utebantur, et quibus ob virtutes milites donabantur, id. p. 46; Cato ap. Fest. s. v. *ruscum*, p. 265, a Müll.: alii (cognomen *Galbae* inde trahunt), quod in diuturna valetudine galbeo, id est remediis lana involutis assidue uteretur, Suet. Galb. 3.

galbina, ae, f., a *small bird*, perh. the yellow thrush, Mart. 13, 68, 1.

galbinātus, a, um, v. *galbanatus*.

galbinēus, a, um, *adj.* [*galbus*], *yellowish*: color, Veg. Vet. 3, 2, 22.

galbinus, a, um, *adj.* [either from *galbanum* or from *galbeus*], *greenish-yellow, yellowish*: cf. *tunica*, Vop. Aur. 34: *avis*, Mart. 13, 68, 1: *cingillum*, Petr. 67, 4.—As *subst. plur.*: **galbina** (sc. *vestimenta*), *orum*, m., *pale-green garments*, Juv. 2, 97.—Hence, **II. Transf.**, *effeminate*: *moris*, Mart. 1, 97, 9.

galbula, ae, *dim.* of *galbina*, v. l. for *galgulus*, Plin. 30, 11, 28, § 94.

galbulus, i, m., the *nut of the cypress-tree*, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 1.—**II. Dim., of *galbina*, q. v., Mart. 13, 68 *tit.***

† **I. galbus**, γαλβός, Gloss. Philox. [the Germ. *gelb* (yellow)].

2. galbus, a, um, v. *calvus fin.*

gālea, ae, f. [kindred to *Sancr. jal*, to *cover*; cf. *celare*], a *helmet* (usually of leather), *head-piece*, *morion* (cf. *cudo*; the *cassis*, on the contrary, was made of metal plate: *cassis* de lamina est, *galea* de corio, Isid. Orig. 18, 14). **I. Lit.**: *gestandust* peregre *clupeus*, *galea*, *sarcina*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 195: *vix uni alterive cassis aut galea*, Tac. G. 6: *ad galeas induendas tempus defuit*, Caes. B. G. 2, 21, 5; id. B. C. 3, 62, 1; 3, 63, 7; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 200; Verg. G. 2, 142; id. A. 8, 620; 9, 365: *aerea*, *Vulg.* 1 Reg. 17, 38 et saep. *Furnished with a visor*, Sil. 14, 636; *Stat. Th.* 4, 20.—*Freq.* and *class.* also of *brazen helmets* (cf. so the Gr. *κυνέν*): *tinnit hastilibus umbo Aerato sonitu galeae*, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 433 Vahl.): *loricae galeaeque aeneae*, caelatae opere *Corinthio*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 97: *aerea*, Verg. A. 5, 491: *leves*, Hor. C. 1, 2, 38; cf.: *seu caput abdidit cristata casside pennis*, in *galea formosus erat*, Ov. M. 8, 25.—**II. Transf.**, the *crest of the Guinea fowl*, Col. 8, 2.

† **galearia** a *galearum* similitudine dicta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll.

galeārii, *orum*, m. [*galea*], a *kind of soldiers' servants*, Veg. Mil. 3, 6.

* **galeāris**, e, *adj.* [*id.*], of or belonging to a *helmet*, *helmet*: *reticula*, *Quadrig.* ap. Non. 222, 2.

galeātus, i, m., v. *galeo*.

galēna, ae, f. **I. Lead-ore**, Plin. 34, 18, 53, § 159; 33, 6, 31, § 95.—**II. Dross that remains after melting lead**, Plin. 34, 16, 47, § 159.

gālēo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [*galea*], to *cover with a helmet*. **I. Lit.**: *milites in campo jubet galeari*, Auct. B. Afr. 12 *fin.*; *Cinna* ap. Non. 87, 28: *et barbari quidem Jovis, galeatae Minervae*, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 100: *galeati et distincti centuriones*, Front. S. 11, 1, 27.—**Subst.**: **galeātus**, i, m., a *helmed warrior*, *II. v.* 1, 169.—*Plur.*, *Vulg.* 2 Macc. 5, 3.—**II. Trop.**: *galeatus prologus*, i. e. *in which one defends himself*, Hier. praef. S. Script.

* **galēōla**, ae, f. *dim.* [*id.*], a *hollow vessel shaped like a helmet*, Varr. ap. Non. 547, 23.

† **gālēopsis**, is, f., = *γαλιόψις*, also **galeobdolon** or **galion**, m., = *γαλεόβδολον* and *γάλιον*, a *plant of the nettle kind*, *blind-nettle*, Plin. 27, 9, 57, § 81.

† **gālēos**, i, m., = *γαλέος*, a *kind of shark or dog-fish*, Plin. 32, 2, 12, § 25.

Gālēotae, *orum*, m., = *Γαλεῶται*, a *sort of interpreters of prodigies in Sicily*: *huic* (Dionysio) interpretes portentorum, qui *Galeotae* tum in *Sicilia* nominabantur, responderunt, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 20, 39.

† **gālēotes**, ae, m., = *γαλεώτης*, a *sort of lizard*, Plin. 29, 4, 28, § 60.

Gālēria, ae, v. *Galerius*.

gālērīculum, i, n. *dim.* [*galerum*], a *small covering for the head*, a *cap*, Mart. 14, 50 in *lemm.*; Front. S. 4, 7, 29.—*A kind of peruke*, Suet. Oth. 12; cf. *galerum*, II. A.

gālērītus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*], that *wears a hood*. **I. Lit.**: *prima galeritus posuit praetoria Lygmon*, i. e. a *peasant, rustic*, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 29.—**II. Transf.**: *galerita avis*, the *crested lark*, *Alauda cristata*, Linn.; Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 121; 30, 7, 20, § 62; called also, *subst.*: **galerītus**, i, m. (sc. *ales*), Varr. L. L. 5, § 76 Müll.

Gālērītus (scanned *Gālērītus*, Prud. *στεφ.* 7, 6), a *name of a Roman gens*. So, **I. Galerius Maximianus**, who reigned as emperor with *Constantius Chlorus* from A. D. 305, and died 311, Eutr. 9 sq.; *Lact. de Mort. Pers.* 10.—**2. Galerius Trachalus**, a *famous orator under Otho*, Tac. H. 1, 90; 2, 60.—*In fem.*: **Gālēria**, ae, *wife of the emperor Vitellius*, Tac. H. 2, 60; 64; Suet. Vit. 6.—*Gālēria* tribus, (one of the tribus rusticae, Liv. 27, 6, 3).

gālērūm, i, n. (also **gālērūs**, i, m., Verg. A. 7, 688: **gālēra**, ae, f., C. Gracch. in *Charis.* p. 61 P.) [*galea*], a *helmet-like covering for the head*, made of *undressed skin*, the Gr. *κυνέν*, a *cap*, *bonnet*, *hat* (cf.: *pileus*, *petasus*, *apex*). **I. Lit.**: *flamen Dialis solus album habet galerum*, Varr.

ap. Gell. 10, 15, 32; so of a *priest's cap*, App. Mag. p. 288; cf.: *Suetonius tria genera pileorum dixit, quibus sacerdotes utuntur, apicem, tutulum, galerum*... *galerum pileum ex pelle hostiae caesae*, Serv. Verg. A. 2, 683: *fulvosque lupi de pelle galeros Tegmen habent capiti*, Verg. A. 7, 688 (*galerus* est genus pilei, quod Fronto genere neutro dicit hoc *galerum*, Serv. ad h. l.); so Verg. M. 121; Suet. Ner. 26; Grat. Cynege 340; Calp. Ecl. 1, 7; Juv. 8, 208; Stat. Th. 1, 305.—**II. Transf.** **A. A kind of peruke**, Suet. Ner. 26 *Ruhnck.*; Juv. 6, 120.—**B. A rose-bud**, Aus. Idyll. 14, 25.

Gālēsus, i, v. *Galaesus*.

galgulus, i, m., a *small bird*, the *wit-wall*, Plin. 30, 11, 28, § 94 Jan. (al. *galbula*).

Gālīlāa, ae, f., = *Γαλιλαία*, the *province of Galilee in northern Palestine*, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70.—**II. Deriv.**: **Gālīlāeus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Galilee*, *Galilean*: *Gālīlāa per arva*, Sedul. 4, 188: *Gālīlāa repetat Salvator in oras*, Juvenc. 3, 195.—*Subst.*: **Gālīlāei**, *orum*, m., the *inhabitants of Galilee*, *Galileans*, Tac. A. 12, 54.

galion, i, v. *galeopsis*.

1. galla, ae, f. **I. Oak-apple**, *gall-nut*, Plin. 16, 6, 9, § 26; 24, 4, 5, § 9; Col. 9, 13, 7; Mart. Cap. 3, § 225.—*Plur.*, *Col.* 6, 7, 2.—*In a pun with Gallia*, a *female Gaul*; v. 1. Galli, I.—**II. A harsh, inferior kind of wine**, Lucil. ap. Non. 445, 18; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll.

2. Gallā, ae, f., a *female Gaul*; v. 1. Galli, I.

3. Gallā, ae, f., a *priest of Cybele*; v. 3. Gallus, II. A.

Gallaeci (also **Callaeci** and **Callaici**), *orum*, m., = *Καλλακοί* Strab., a *people in western Hispania* *Tarraconensis*, now *Galiccia* and *part of Portugal*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 28.—**II. Deriv.** **A. Gallaeus** (also **Gallaicus** and **Callaicus**), a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the *Gallaeci*, (Call-), *Gallician* (Call-): *Gallaica gens*, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166: *Callaicum aurum*, Mart. 4, 39, 7: *Gallaica gemma*, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 163: *Gallaecus*, a *surname of A. Brutus*, from his victory over the *Gallaeci*, Vell. 2, 5.—**B. Gallaeicia** (Call-), ae, f., the *country of the Gallaeci*, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 112; Flor. 2, 17, 5.

gallans, *antis*, *Part.* [3. Gallus, II. A., analogous with *bachans* from *bacchor*], *raging or revelling like a priest of Cybele* (very rare), Varr. ap. Non. 119, 5; Poët. in Anth. Lat. Burm. I. p. 34.

1. Galli, *orum*, m., the *Gallic nation*, the *Gauls*, both *beyond the Rhine* and *in Upper Italy*; afterwards also *in Phrygia* as *Gallograeci* or *Galatae*.—Of the *Gallograeci*, Liv. 38, 12 sq.—*In sing.*: **Gallus**, a *Gaul*: *delegit Gallum ex his, quos auxilii causa secum habebat*, Caes. B. G. 3, 18, 1; cf.: *Gallus inter Gallos sine ulla suspitione versatus*, id. ib. 5, 45, 4.—*In fem.*: **Galla**, ae, a *female Gaul*: *inter quae* (sacrificia extraordinaria) *Gallus et Galla*, Graecus et Graeca in foro boario sub terra vivi demissi sunt, Liv. 22, 57, 6.—Hence the *pun* with *galla*, *gall-nut*, Macr. S. 2, 2.—**II. Deriv.**

A. Gallia, ae, f., the *country of the Gauls*, *Gaul*, both *beyond the Rhine* and *in Upper Italy*; the more precise name of the former is *Gallia ulterior* or *Transalpinga*, and of the latter *Gallia citerior* or *Cisalpinga*, v. h. vv.—Hence, in *plur.*: *Galliae duae* (provinciae) *quas hoc tempore uno imperio videmus esse conjunctas*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 3.—**B. Gallicus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the *Gauls*, *Gallic*: *multi virores Gallicis cantheriis*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 21; *ager*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 11; Cic. Sull. 19, 53: *humus*, Ov. F. 4, 362: *Oceanus*, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109; cf. *sinus*, id. 32, 2, 11, § 21: *arma*, Caes. B. G. 1, 22, 2: *naves*, id. ib. 3, 11, 5; 3, 14, 7: *bella*, id. ib. 4, 20, 1: *lingua*, id. ib. 1, 47, 4: *mores*, id. ib. 4, 3, 3; cf. *consuetudo*, id. ib. 4, 5, 2; 5, 14, 1: *ostentatio*, id. ib. 7, 53, 3 al.: *canis*, a *greyhound*, Ov. M. 1, 533: *ventus*, the *north-northeast wind*, Vitr. 1, 5.—*Subst.*: **gallica**, ae, f., a *Gallic shoe*: (*redii*) *cum calceis et toga*, nullis nec *gallicis*, nec *lacerna*, Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76; cf. Gell. 13, 21, 6.—*Adv.*: **Gallice**, in *Gallic*: a *Gallo* et a *Mauro Gallice* et *Maurice dici*.

mus, Varr. ap. Gell. 2, 25, 8; Gell. 11, 7, 4.—***C. Gallus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Gallie*: Galliae pro Gallicae, Sall. H. lib. IV.: duae Galliae mulieres conventum vitantes, etc., Non. 492, 30 sq.—**D. Gallus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Gallie*: Galla credulitas, Mart. 5, 1, 10: mulieres, Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 15 Dietsch.—**E. Gallicanus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to the Roman province Gallia (in Upper Italy)*, *Gallican*: legiones, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5: ratio atque res, id. Quint. 4, 15: ager, id. Cat. 2, 12, 26 (al. Gallicus, like ib. § 6): lana, Varr. L. L. 9, § 39 Müll.—Also in gen. for *Gallie*: catulus, Cat. 42, 6: jumenta, App. M. 10, p. 247.—**Subst.** **Galliani**, ōrum, *the Gallians*, Varr. R. R. 1, 32, 2.—In *sing.*: m., *the inhabitants of the province Gallia*, prius enim Gallus, dein Gallicanus, extremo Semiplacentinus haberi coeptus est, Cic. Pis. *init.*—***F. Gallulus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Gallie*: Roma, poet. of the city Arelas, in southern Gaul, Aus. de Clar. Urb. 8, 2.

2. Galli, ōrum, v. 3. Gallus, II. A.

Gallia, ae, v. 1. Galli, II. A.

galliambus, i, m. [3. Gallus, II. A.], *a song of the priests of Cybele*, Diom. p. 513 P.; Mart. 2, 86, 5; Quint. 9, 4, 6.

gallica, ae, v. 1. Galli, II. B.

Gallicanus, a, um, v. 1. Galli, II. E.

gallicarius, ii, m. [gallica, 1. Galli, II. B.], *a maker of the Gallic shoe*, Hier. praef. ap. Reg. S. Pachom. no. 6.

Gallice, *adv.*, v. 1. Galli, II. B. *fin.*

gallicinium, ii, n. [1. gallus-cano], *cock-crowing*, used only transf. as a specification of time, for the last watch of the night, the break of day, early dawn: noctis gallicinio venit quidam juvenis, App. M. 8 *init.*; Amm. 22, 14; Macr. S. 1, 3; Censor. de Die Nat. 24.—**Plur.**, Petr. 62, 3.

gallicrus, ūris, n. [1. gallus-crūs], *the plant crow-foot, ranunculus*, App. Herb. 44.

gallicula, ae, *f. dim.* [gallica], *a small Gallic shoe, galosh*, Hier. ap. Reg. S. Pachom. nos. 101 and 104.

Gallicus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Of or belonging to the Gauls*; v. 1. Galli, II. B.—**II.** *Of the river Gallus*; v. 3. Gallus, II. B. 1.—**III.** *Of the priests of Cybele*; v. 3. Gallus, II. B. 2.

gallidra, ae, *f.*, *the hairy teasel*, Dipsacus pilosus, Linn.; Plin. 27, 10, 62, § 89.

1. gallina, ae, *f.* [1. gallus], *a hen*. **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 1; Col. 8, 2, 1; Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 27 sq.; Cic. de Sen. 16, 56; id. Cat. 2, 18, 57; id. Div. 2, 26, 56; id. N. D. 2, 48, 124; Hor. S. 2, 2, 24; 2, 4, 18 al.—As a term of endearment: die me igitur tuum passerulum, gallinam, coturnicem, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 76.—**Comic**: has (litteras) quidem gallina scriptis, these are hen-tracks, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 28.—**Prov.**: gallinae filius albae, child of fortune, fortune's favorite, Juv. 13, 141; v. filius and albus.—**II.** *Transf.*: ad Gallinas, a villa of the Caesars on the Tiber, near Rome, Suet. Galb. 1; cf. Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 137.

2. Gallina, ae, m., *the name of a gladiator*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 44.

gallināceus (-acius, Bücheler, Rhein. Mus. 20, 441; Wagner ad Plaut. Aul. 462), a, um, *adj.* [gallina, 1. gallus], *of or belonging to domestic fowls or poultry*: gallus, a poultry-cock, dunghill-cock, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 7; Lucil. ap. Non. 427, 26; Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74; 2, 26, 56; id. Mur. 29, 61; for which also *absol.*: **gallināceus**, i, m., Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144: gallinae mares salacissimi, Col. 8, 2, 9; cf. salacitas, of cocks, id. 8, 11, 5: pulli, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 69; id. Curc. 3, 80; Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 10; Col. 8, 11, 13: genus, id. 8, 5, 10.—**Prov.**: ut vel lactis gallinae sperare possis haustum, i. e. something uncommon, Plin. H. N. praef. § 23.—**II.** *Transf.*, of plants. (a) Cunila galinacea, Gr. κωνίλη, a kind of savory, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 90; Plin. 20, 16, 62, § 170.—(b) Pedes gallinae, chicken-feet, fumitory, Plin. 25, 13, 98, § 155.

gallinarius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to poultry*. **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.*: scala, a poultry-roost, hen-roost, Cels. 8, 15: vasa, for the poultry to drink out of, Col. 8, 8, 5; 8, 10, 6.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. gallinarius**, ii, m., *one who attends to poultry*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7; Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 86; Plin. 10, 55, 76, § 155.—**2. gallinarium**, ii,

n., *a hen-house, hen-coop*, Col. 8, 3, 1; Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 51.—**II.** *Transf.*, as an *adj.* *prop.* **A.** Gallinaria insula, an island in the Tuscan Sea, now Galinara or Isola d'Albengo, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 17; Col. 8, 2, 2; Sulp. Sev. Vit. S. Mart. 6.—**B.** Gallinaria silva, a wood in Campania, near Cumae, Cic. Fam. 9, 23; cf. gallinaria pinus, Juv. 3, 307.

gallinula, ae, *f. dim.* [gallina], *a pullet, chicken*, App. M. 2, p. 119; Arn. 7, 215; Avien. Progn. Arat. 387.

1. Gallus, a, um, v. 1. Galli, II. C.

2. Gallus, a, name of a Roman gens.

1. M. Gallus, praetor A. U. C. 711, Cic. Att. 10, 15, 4; id. Phil. 13, 12, 26.—**2.** Q. Gallus, accused of ambitus, and defended by Cicero A. U. C. 690; see the fragments in Crell. Cic. IV. 2, p. 454.

Gallograeci, ōrum, m. [Galli-Graeci], *the Gauls who migrated into Phrygia*, called also Galatae, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Liv. 37, 40; Flor. 2, 11, 3.—**II.** *Deriv.* **Gallograecia**, ae, *f.*, *the country of the Gallograeci*, called also Galatia (v. Galatae, II. A.), Caes. B. C. 3, 4, 5; Liv. 38, 12; Flor. 2, 11, 1.

Gallōhispani, ōrum, m. [1. Galli-Hispani], *a name for the Celtiberi, formed after the analogy of Gallograeci*, Hier. in Iesai. 18, 66, 19.

Gallōnius, a, name of a Roman gens.

1. P. Gallonius, a noted epicure: O Publi, o gurgis, Galloni, es homo miser; cenasti in vita numquam bene, Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24; Cic. ib. § 25; 2, 28, 90; id. Quint. 30, 94; Hor. S. 2, 2, 47; Schol. Cruq. ad loc.—**2.** C. Gallonius, an adherent of Pompey in the Civil War, Caes. B. C. 2, 18; 20.

gallula, ae, *f. dim.* [galla], *a little oak-apple or gall-nut*, Veg. Vet. 2, 49, 3.

gallulasco, ēre, v. *inch. n.* [1. gallus], *of the voice of boys at the time of changing, to begin to sound manly*: puer, cujus vox gallulascit, Naev. ap. Non. 116, 26.

Gallulus, a, um, v. 1. Galli, II. F.

1. gallus, i, m. [kindr. to Sanscr. grī, cry; Gr. γῆρυς, speech; Lat. garrio, garrulus; Engl. call], *a cock, dunghill-cock*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 4; 3, 9, 3; Cic. Div. 2, 26, 56 sq.; Juv. 13, 233; Hor. S. 1, 1, 10; Mart. 9, 69, 3; Plin. 10, 21, 25, § 50: ad cantum galli secundi, at second cock-crow, Juv. 9, 107; cf. Vulg. Marc. 14, 30; 68; 72.—**Prov.**: gallus in sterquilino suo plurimum potest, i. e. every man is cock of his own dunghill, Sen. Apocol. 402.

2. Gallus, i, m., *a Gaul*; and *adj.* *Gallic*; v. Galli, I. and II. D.

3. Gallus, i, m., = Γάλλος Strab., *a tributary of the Sagaris of Phrygia and Bithynia, whose water, according to the fable, made those who drank it mad*, now Kadsha Su or Gökssu, Ov. F. 4, 364; Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 147; 6, 1, 1, § 4; 31, 2, 5, § 9; Claud. ap. Ruf. 2, 263.—**II.** *Deriv.* **A.** **Galli**, ōrum, m., *the priests of Cybele*, so called because of their raving, Ov. F. 4, 361 sq.; Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146; 11, 49, 109, § 261; 35, 12, 46, § 165; Paul. ex Fest. p. 95 Müll.; Hor. S. 1, 2, 121.—In *sing.*: **Gallus**, i, m., *a priest of Cybele*, Mart. 3, 81; 11, 74; cf. Quint. 7, 9, 2: resupinati cessantia tympana Galli, Juv. 8, 176.—And satirically (on account of their emasculated condition), in the *fem.*: **Gallae**, ārum, Cat. 63, 12, and 34.—**B.** **Gallicus**, a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Of or belonging to the river Gallus*, poet. i. q. *Phrygian, Trojan*: miles, Prop. 2, 13, 48 (3, 5, 32 M.).—**2.** (Acc. to II. A., of or belonging to the priests of Cybele; hence, transf.) *Of or belonging to the priests of Isis, Gallic*: turma, the troop of the priests of Isis, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 18.

4. Gallus, i, m., *a Roman surname in the gens Cornelia, Aquilia, Sulpicia, etc.* So in partic. C. Cornelius Gallus, of Forum Julii, a Roman poet, a friend of Virgil, Verg. E. 10; Ov. Am. 3, 9, 64; Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 5.

***galumma**, ātis, n. [prob. altered from κάλυμμα], *a cover*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 67 (calumma, Kopp.).

gamba, ae, *f.* [perh. from κάμνη, a bending], *a hoof* (late Lat.), Veg. Vet. 1, 56 *fin.*; 3, 19.

gambōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gamba], *with a swelling near the hoof* (late Lat.): animal, Veg. Vet. 3, 20.

† Gamelio, ōnis, m., = γαμηλιών, *the seventh month of the Attic year, answering to the last half of our January and the first of February*: mense Gamelione, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 101.

† gamma, ae, *f.*, = γάμμα, *the Greek letter Γ, gamma*. **I.** Lit., Aus. Idyll. de Lit. 12, 21.—**II.** *Transf.*, in the agrimensores, *the rectangular shape of a field*, Auct. de Limit. p. 278 and 309 Goes.

gammārus, i, v. cammarus.

gammātus, a, um, *adj.* [gamma, II.], *a t. t. of the agrimensores, shaped like a gamma, gamma-shaped*: limes, Auct. de Limit. p. 228; 255; 271 Goes.

gānea, ae, *f.*, and **gāneum**, i, n. [for gas-neā, kindr. to Sanscr. ghas, to eat, qs. locus edendi], *an eating-house, cook-shop, ordinary*; also in bad repute as the abode of prostitutes. (a) *Form ganea*: paulisper stetit in illo ganeum turarum nidore atque fumo, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: libido stupri, ganeae ceterique cultus non minor inceserat, Sall. C. 13, 3: in ganea lustrisque senectutem acturum, Liv. 26, 2, 15; Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 209; Plin. Pan. 49, 6: ventris et ganeae paratus, Tac. A. 3, 52: sumptu ganeae satiare inextinguibiles Vitellii libidines, by prodigal feasts, id. H. 2, 95; Suet. Calig. 11; Gell. 9, 2, 6 al.—(b) *Form ganeum* (ante-class.): immersit aliquo sese, credo, in ganeum, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 3; id. As. 5, 2, 37; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 5; Varr. ap. Non. 208, 15; Prud. Psych. 343.

gānearius, a, um, *adj.* [ganea], *of or belonging to an eating-house*. **I.** *Adj.*: triclinium, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 18.—**II.** *Subst.*: Ganearius ἀστωρ, Gloss. Philox. (i. q. ganeo).

gāneo, ōnis, m. [id.], *a glutton, debauchee* (syn.: nepos, asotus), gerro, iners, fraus, heluo, ganeo, damnosus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 11: quis parricida, quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter, etc. . . inveniri potest, qui, etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7; Varr. ap. Non. 119, 10: egentissimus, Cic. Sest. 52, 111; Tac. A. 16, 18; Juv. 11, 58.

gāneum, i, v. ganea.

†† gangaba, ae, m. [Persian], *a porter* (= bajulus), Curt. 3, 13, 6.

Gangaridae (Garg-), ārum, m., = Γαγγαρίδαι, *an Indian people near the Ganges, in the modern Bengal*, Plin. 6, 18, 22, § 65; Curt. 9, 2, 2; Verg. G. 3, 27; Val. Fl. 6, 67.

Ganges, is, m., = Γάγγης, *the river Ganges, in India*, Mel. 3, 7, 5 sq.; Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 60 sq.; Cic. Rep. 6, 20; Verg. G. 2, 137; Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 23; id. M. 2, 249; 4, 21 al.—**II.** *Deriv.* **A.** **Gangēticus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to the Ganges, found in the Ganges*: tigris, Ov. M. 6, 636; aves, Col. 8, 8, 10: pubes, Sil. 3, 612: raptor, i. e. a tiger-hunter, Mart. 8, 26, 1: ales, i. e. a phoenix, Aus. Idyll. 11, 16; 20, 9.—**B.** **Gangētis**, idis, *adj.*, the same: terra, i. e. India, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 47.

† ganglion, ii, n., = γάγγλιον, *a sort of swelling or excrescence*, Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

† gangraena, ae, *f.*, = γάγγραινα, *a cancerous, eating ulcer on the body, a gangrene*. **I.** Lit., Cels. 5, 26, 34; Lucil. ap. Non. 117, 22; Varr. ib. 25.—**II.** *Trop.*: mali gangraena, Varr. ap. Non. 117, 28.

† gannator χλευστής, Gloss. Graec. Lat.

gannātūra (gannitūra), ae, *f.*, *a snarling, yelping*: calumniae, Aldh. Laud. Virg. 47; 56 al.

gannio, ire, v. n., *to yelp, bark*. **I.** Lit.: gannio cum sit proprie canum, Varro asinos rudere, canes gannire, pullos pipare dixit, Non. 450, 11: nictit canis in odorandis ferarum vestigiis leviter ganniens, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. nictit, p. 177 Müll.; cf. also gannitio.—*Of foxes*, Auct. Carm. Phil. 59; Hier. Vit. Hilar. med.—**II.** *Transf.*, of persons. **A.** *To snarl, growl, grumble* (poet.): gannit odiosus omni totae familiae, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll.: quid ille gannit? quid yult? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 17; Cat. 63, 4; Afran. ap. Non. 450, 11; Juv. 6, 64.—**B.** In

gen., to talk loud, to gabble, chatter: sic nobis gannitibus, App. M. 3, p. 138.

† **gannitio**, canum querula murmuratio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 99 Müll.; cf. also s. v. nictit, p. 177 ib.

gannitus, ūs, m. [gannio], a yelping or barking of dogs. I. Lit., Lucr. 5, 1070. — II. Transf. A. Of sparrows, a chirping, twittering, App. M. 6, p. 175. — B. Of persons, a snarling, grumbling: gannitibus lacessere, Mart. 5, 60, 21; a chattering, tattling, App. M. 6, p. 185; a whining, moaning: tristis Nerēidis morientis, Plin. 9, 5, 4, § 9.

†† **ganta**, ae, f. [old Germ.]; the mod. Gans), a goose: (anser) e Germania laudatissimi. Candidi ibi, verum minores, gantae vocantur, Plin. 10, 22, 27, § 54; Ven. Carm. 7, 4, 6: ganta χινναλωπης, Gloss. Philox.

Ganymēdes, is (gen. i, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71; also in a Latinized form Catamitus, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 35; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 44, and s. v. alcedo, p. 7 Müll.), m., = Γανυμήδης. I. Ganymēde, a son of Laomedon (acc. to the cyclic poets, whom Cicero follows; acc. to Homer, a son of Tros; acc. to Hyginus, of Assaracus or of Erichthonius), who, on account of his youthful beauty, was carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to heaven, and there made Jupiter's cup-bearer in place of Hebe; as a constellation, the Waterman (Aquarius), Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; 4, 33, 71; id. N. D. 1, 40, 112; Hyg. Fab. 271; id. Astr. 2, 16; 29; Verg. A. 1, 28; Ov. M. 10, 155 al. — B. Deriv. **Ganymēdeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Ganymēde, Ganymedeian: comae, Mart. 9, 17, 6: manu mixta pocula, id. 8, 39, 4: chorus, i. e. of beautiful servants, id. 7, 50, 4. — II. A eunuch in the service of Arsinoë, an enemy of Caesar, Auct. B. Alex. 4, 1.

Garamantes, um, m., = Γαράμαντες, a powerful tribe of the interior of Africa, beyond the Gétulians, in the modern Fezzan, Mel. 1, 4, 4; 1, 8, 7; Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 36 sq.; Liv. 29, 33; Verg. E. 8, 44; id. A. 6, 794. — In sing.: **Garamas**, antis, Sil. 6, 705; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1106. — II. Deriv. A. **Garamanticus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Garamantes, Garamantian, poet. also i. q. African: signa, Sil. 1, 142: vates, id. 14, 440: carbunculi, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92. — Hence, 1. Plur. as subst.: **Garamantici** = Garamantes, Schol. Vet. Juv. 10, 150. — 2. **Garamantica**, ae, f., a sort of precious stone, also called sandareus or sandastros, Plin. 37, 7, 28, § 100 (al. Garamantites). — B. **Garamantis**, idis, adj., = Garamanticus: Nympha, Verg. A. 4, 198: pinus, Sil. 14, 498: gemma, id. 15, 679.

Gargānus, i, m., a mountain ridge in Apulia on which storms are frequent, now Monte Gargano, Mel. 2, 4, 6; Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111 al.; Hor. C. 2, 9, 7; Verg. A. 11, 247; Luc. 5, 380 al. — II. Deriv. **Gargānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Garganus, Gargan: nemus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 202: cacumina, Sil. 9, 34.

Gargaphie, ēs (-ia), ae, Hyg. Fab. 181), f., = Γαργαφία, a valley of Boeotia sacred to Diana, with a fountain of the same name, where Actaeon was torn to pieces by his hounds, Ov. M. 3, 156; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25.

Gargara, ōrum, n. plur., = Γάργαρα, ῥά, the upper part of Mount Ida, in Troas, with a city of the same name at its foot, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122; Verg. G. 1, 103; Mel. 1, 18, 3; Stat. Th. 1, 549; Macr. S. 5, 20. — II. Deriv. **Gargaricus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Gargara: lucus, Aus. Ep. 25, 16.

gargaridio, āre, v. gargarizo init. † **gargarisma** (-ismum), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7, 99), ātis, n., = γαργάρισμα, a gargle, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10, 15; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 8, 116.

* **gargarismātium**, ii, n., = γαργαρισμῶν, a gargle, Marc. Emp. 14; Theod. Prisc. 1, 12.

gargarizatio, ōnis, f. [gargarizo], a gargling, Cels. 5, 22 fin.; Plin. 22, 25, 57, § 120; 23, 8, 80, § 157: lactis, id. 30, 4, 11, § 31.

gargārizatus, ūs, m. [gargarizo], a gargling, Plin. 28, 12, 51, § 189; Scrib. Comp. 53.

† **gargārizo** (also **gargaridio**, Varr. ap. Non. 117, 7; v. the letters D and Z: **gargarisso**, Varr. L. L. 6, § 96 Müll.; M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 6 Mal.), āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a., = γαργαρίζω, to gargle, take a gargle, use as a gargle. I. Lit.: gargarizare iis, quae salivam movent, Cels. 4, 2, 1: aliqua re, id. ib. 4, 6, 10; for which also: ex aliqua re, id. 6, 6, 26; 29: aliquid, Plin. 20, 9, 34, § 87; 20, 17, 73, § 188; 20, 22, 87, § 236 et saep. — II. Transf.: poemata ejus gargaridianis, dices: O Fortuna, o Fors Fortuna! Varr. l. l.

Gargettius, ii, m., = Γαργήτιος, the philosopher Epicurus, born in Gargettus (Γαργήτιος, a district in Attica), the Gargettian, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 1; Stat. S. 1, 3, 94; 2, 2, 113.

Gargilius, a, name of a Roman gens. 1. Gargilius, a famous hunter, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 58. — 2. Gargilius Martialis, a Roman author of the third century of our era. — II. Deriv.: **Gargilianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Gargilius, Gargilian: fundus, Dig. 32, 1, 41, § 3.

Garites, um, m., a people in Aquilanian Gaul, bordering on the Ausci, Caes. B. G. 3, 27 dub. (Schneid. prefers Gates).

Garoceli, ōrum, v. Graioceli.

garōn, v. garum.

garrio, īvi or īi, itum, 4, v. a. [Sanscr. gir, speech; Gr. γῆρυς, voice; Germ. girren, to coo; Engl. call; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 177], to chatter, prate, chat, talk (cf. blatero). I. Lit. (class.): cum coram sumus et garrimus quicquid in buccam, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 2: cupiebam etiam nunc plura garrire, id. ib. 6, 2, 10: nugas, Plaut. Aul. 5, 21; id. Curc. 5, 2, 6: quidlibet, Hor. S. 1, 9, 13: aniles fabellas, id. ib. 2, 6, 77: libellos, id. ib. 1, 10, 41: aliquid in aurem, Mart. 5, 61, 3: garriet quoi neque pes unquam neque caput compareat, will chatter nonsense, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 81. — Absol.: garris, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 86; id. Heaut. 3, 2, 25; 4, 6, 19; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 33: garri modo, id. ib. 3, 2, 11: saeculis multis ante gymnasia inventa sunt, quam in his philosophi garrire coeperunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21; cf.: tanta est impunitas garriendi, id. N. D. 1, 38, 108. — II. Transf., of frogs: meliusque ranae garriunt Ravennates, Mart. 3, 93, 8. Of the nightingale: lusciniæ canticum adolescentiae garriunt, App. Flor. p. 258 (3, 17 fin.).

garritor, ōris, m. [garrio], a chatterer, babbler, prater (late Lat.): periculosus, Amm. 22, 9.

garritus, ūs, m. [id.], a chattering, chat, talk (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 3, 6 med.

garrulans, antis, Part. [garrulus], chattering, prating (late Lat.): ineptias, Fulg. Myth. praef.

garrulitas, ātis, f. [id.], a chattering, babbling, prating, talkativeness, garrulity (not in Cic.). I. Lit.: nunc quoque in altibus facundia prisca remansit, Raucaque garrulitas studiumque immane loquendi, Ov. M. 5, 678: quem non abducet inflexum cogitationibus illa neminem satietura garrulitas? Sen. Cons. Helv. 16 fin.: (pueri) facie et garrulitate amabiles, Suet. Aug. 83: extemporalis, Quint. 2, 4, 15: ingens, Plin. 29, 1, 3, § 5: ingentia dona Auctoris pereunt, garrulitate sui, Mart. 5, 52, 8; Plin. Ep. 9, 10, 2; Suet. Aug. 83; Sen. Rhet. 2, 13, 2. — II. Transf.: cornix inauspicatae garrulitatis, Plin. 10, 12, 14, § 30.

garrulus, a, um, adj. [garrio], chattering, prattling, babbling, prating, talkative, garrulous. I. Lit. (class., but not in Cic.; cf.: loquax, verbosus): confidentes garrulique et malevoli, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 16; Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 15: percontatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem est, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 69: (Lucilius) Garrulus atque piger scribendi ferre laborem, id. S. 1, 4, 12: garrulus hunc quando consumet cumque loquaces, Si sapiat, vitet, id. ib. 1, 9, 33: ut huius infantiae garrulam disciplinam contemneremus, Auct. Her. 2, 11, 16: scientia, id. 3, 3, 6: lingua, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 44: bella verbosi fori, id. Tr. 3, 12, 18: vadimonium, id. Am. 1, 12, 23: hora, time for chatting, Prop. 3 (4), 23, 18. — II.

Transf. A. Of animals or inanimate things: ales (i. e. cornix), Ov. M. 2, 547: perdix, id. ib. 8, 237: hirundo, Verg. G. 4, 307: cicada, Phaedr. 3, 16, 10: noctua in imbre, Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 362: cantus lusciniæ, id. 10, 29, 43, § 81: rivus, babbling, murmuring, Ov. F. 2, 316: pinus vento, rustling, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 30: fistula, vocal, Tib. 2, 5, 30; cf. lyra, id. 3, 4, 38: plectra, Mart. 14, 167: sistra, id. 14, 54: anulus in orbe (trochi), id. 14, 169. — B. Of the subjects of talk: gaudet ubi Garrula securi narrare pericula nautae, Juv. 12, 82.

† **garum** or **garon**, i, n., = γάρων, a rich sauce, fish-sauce, garum, made of small fish, esp. the scomber, of which the Romans were exceedingly fond, Plin. 31, 7, 43, § 93 sq.; Hor. S. 2, 8, 46; Mart. 13, 102; 7, 27, 8; Sen. Ep. 95 med.

Garumna, **Garunna**, or **Garonna**, ae, m. (fem., Aus. Mos. 483), = δ Γαρουνῶν Strab., a river of Gaul, the Garonne, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; Mel. 3, 2, 3; 7; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 105; Amm. 15, 11; Tib. 1, 8 (7), 11 al.

Garumni, ōrum, m., a people of Gaul situated along the Garonne, now St. Bertrand de Comminge, Caes. B. G. 3, 27.

† **gārus** (gāros), i, m., = γάρως, a fish, otherwise unknown, from which the sauce called garum was prepared, Plin. 31, 7, 43, § 93; 32, 11, 53, § 149.

† **garyōphylon** (cary-), i, n., = καρύοφυλλον, a kind of Indian spice; acc. to Sprengel, the Vitex trifolia, Linn.; Plin. 12, 7, 15, § 30.

gassinades, is, m. (lapis), a Median precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 163.

† **gaster**, tēris, and tri, f., = γαστήρ, the belly (pure Lat. venter). I. Lit.: inflatio secundum gastera, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8. — II. Transf., a big-bellied vessel, Petr. 70; 79; Marc. Emp. 8 med.

Gates, ium, v. Garites.

gau, v. gaudium init.

gaudēbundus, a, um, v. gaudibundus.

gaudens, entis, Part. and P. a., from gaudeo.

gaudeō, gāvīsus, 2 (archaic perf. gavis), Liv. Andron. and Cass. Hem. ap. Prisc. p. 868 P.), v. n. and a. [Gr. γαίω, rejoice, for γαίω, v. gavisus; root γαν-; γηέω, γάγνυμαι, etc.; cf. ἀγαπῶ, proud, ἀγνῶ, astonishment], to rejoice, be glad or joyful respecting anything, to take pleasure in, be pleased with, delight in (of inward joy, opp. laetari, to show one's self glad, exhibit joy, cf.: gaudere decet, laetari non decet, quoniam docendi causa a gaudio laetitia distinguiuntur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66); usually constr. with an object-clause, quod, the abl., or absol.; less freq. with the acc., cum, quia, the gen., si, etc. (a) With acc. and inf. or the simple inf.: quae perfecta esse gaudeo vehementerque laetor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136; cf.: quem tamen esse natum et nos gaudemus et haec civitas dum erit laetabitur, id. Lael. 4, 14: salvum te advenire gaudeo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 52: venire tu me gaudes? id. ib. 2, 2, 7: quos sibi Caesar oblatos gavisus, Caes. B. G. 4, 13 fin.: animus aliquid magnum agere gaudet, Quint. 1, 2, 30; 2, 1, 5; 9, 2, 78: laudari in bonis gaudet, id. 5, 12, 22: in domo vires remansuras esse gaudebant, Curt. 10, 7, 15; Sen. ap. Quint. 8, 5, 18: iterare culpam, Tac. H. 3, 11; Plin. Pan. 12, 4; cf.: motus doceri gaudet Ionicos, Hor. C. 3, 6, 21; 3, 18, 15: laedere gaudes, id. S. 1, 4, 78: spargere gaudes argumenta viri, Juv. 9, 84. — (β) With quod: sane gaudeo, quod te interpellavi, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 1: gaude, quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 19: quod scribis te a Caesare cottidie plus diligi, immortaliter gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9; cf.: bonis viris quod ais probare quae adhuc fecerimus, valde gaudeo, id. Att. 9, 7, 6. — (γ) With abl.: ipsa liberatione et vacuitate omnis molestiae gaudemus, omne autem id, quo gaudemus, voluptas est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: correctione, id. Lael. 24, 90: illis, id. ib. 6, 22: aequitate justitiaeque, id. ib. 22, 82: hoc scientiae genere, id. Off. 3, 33, 121: praeda ac populationibus, magis quam otio aut requie, Liv. 22, 9, 5: scaena gaudens miraculis, id. 5, 21, 9: equis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 26: equis canibusque, id. A. P. 162: rure,

id. S. 1, 10, 45: pictis tabellis, id. ib. 1, 1, 72: carmine (with delectari iambis), id. Ep. 2, 2, 59: gaude sorte tua, id. Epod. 14, 15; cf.: ille cubans gaudet mutata sorte, id. S. 2, 6, 110: ero gaude, i. e. at your master's return, Cat. 31, 12; Juv. 6, 74; 209; 379; 7, 105.—Prov.: gaudet patientia duris, Luc. 9, 403.—(d) *Abol.*: tristis sit (servus), si eri sint tristes: hilarus sit, si gaudeant, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 6; 3, 4, 10: gaudebat, me laudabat, Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 5: gaudeat an doleat, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 12: et irasci nos et gaudere fingimus, Quint. 9, 2, 26: si est nunc ullus gaudendi locus, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 6: de Bursa, te gaudere certo scio, id. Fam. 7, 2, 2: admonebo, ut in sinu gaudeant, gloriose loqui desinant, id. Tusc. 3, 21, 51.—(e) With *acc.* (usually with homogeneous or general objects): hunc scio mea solide gavisurum gaudia, Ter. And. 5, 5, 8; cf.: ut suum gaudium gauderemus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1; Cat. 61, 119: jam id gaudeo, Ter. And. 2, 2, 25; cf.: gaudeo, etsi nil scio quod gaudeam, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 62: hoc aliud est, quod gaudeamus, id. Eun. 5, 9, 11; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 63: quod gaudere posset, hoc fuit, Ov. M. 12, 607: nunc furit tam gavisos homines suum dolorem, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 1: gaudet natorum fata parentes, Stat. Th. 4, 231: tu dulces lituos ulataque proelia gaudes, id. ib. 9, 724.—In *pass.*: ista pars gaudenda mihi potius quam, etc., Symm. Ep. 3, 29.—(f) With *cum*, *quia*, *si*, *in*, etc.: quom gravidam et quom te pulcre plenam aspicio, gaudeo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 49; id. Truc. 2, 4, 33; 2, 6, 35: quom tu's liber, gaudeo, id. Men. 5, 9, 87: quia vos tranquillos video, gaudeo et volupe est mihi, id. Am. 3, 3, 3: *Er.* Gaude. *He.* Quid ego gaudeam? *Er.* Quia ego impetro. Age, gaude modo, id. Capt. 4, 2, 59: gaudes, si cameram percussi forte, Hor. S. 2, 3, 273: mea Clotho et Lachesis gaudet, si pascitur inguine venter, Juv. 9, 136: crudeles gaudet in tristi funere fratris, Lucr. 3, 72: in puero, Prop. 2, 4, 18 (28): tibi gratulor, mihi gaudeo, te amo, *I for my part, as for myself*, Cic. Fam. 6, 15; v. in the foll. the passage Lucr. 3, 145.—**B.** Like *χαίρειν* of inanim. and abstr. things, to rejoice in, delight in any thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nec tantum Phoebo gaudet Parnasia rupes, Verg. E. 6, 29; 9, 48: postquam oleo gavisa cutis, Stat. Th. 6, 847: umore omnia hortensis gaudet, Plin. 19, 8, 39; § 131: rastris atque ablaqueationibus (myrrha), id. 12, 15, 33 § 66: addebantur et laudes, quibus haud minus quam praemio gaudet militum animi, Liv. 2, 60, 3: oratio gaudebit occasione laetius decurrendi, Quint. 12, 9, 2: (paenon) ante se brevis gaudet pyrrhichio vel choreo, id. 9, 4, 111; 10, 7, 16: (vites) Amineae pingui arvo maxime gaudeant, Col. 3, 2, 16: id (sc. consilium, animus) sibi solum per se sapit: id sibi gaudet, *rejoices for itself*, Lucr. 3, 145.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In sinu or in se, to rejoice within one's self or secretly, to feel a quiet joy: ut in sinu gaudeant, Cic. Tusc. 3, 21, 51: qui sapit, in tacito gaudeat ille sinu, Tib. 4, 13, 8 (cf.: in tacito cohabe gaudia clausa sinu, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 30): tam gaudet in se tamque se ipse miratur, Cat. 22, 17.—**B.** Like the Gr. *χαίρειν*, as a word of salutation (pure Lat. salvere): Celso gaudere et bene rem gerere Albinovano Musa rogata refer, take my greetings to Celsus, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 1; so ib. 15.—Hence, **gaudens**, entis, *P. a., joyful, cheerful* (very rare): interea cum Musis nos delectabimus animo aequo, immo verò etiam gaudenti ac libenti, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 2; Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 9; Stat. S. 4, 6, 55: si quis Forte coheredum senior male tussiet, huic tu Dic... gaudentem nummo te addicere, with pleasure, gladly, Hor. S. 2, 5, 109.—*Adv.*: **gaudenter**, rejoicingly (late Lat. and rare), Pseud. August. ad Fratr. Erem. Sermon. 10 al.

gaudialis, e, *adj.* [gaudium], glad, joyful (post-class.): dapes, App. M. 8, p. 215: ritus, id. ib. 2, p. 128: animus, id. ib. 1, p. 272.

* **gaudibundus** (gaudebundus), a, um, *adj.* [gaudeo], rejoicing: salutis praesenti ac futurae suboli novorum maritorum gaudibundus, App. M. 8 *init.*

† **gaudifico** χαροποιέω, Gloss. Philox. **gaudimōnium**, il, n. [gaudeo], joy

(post-class.): jamdudum gaudimōnium dissilio, Petr. 61; Vulg. Baruch. 4, 34.

gaudium, ii (apoc. form gau, like cael for caelum, do for domum: replet te laetificum gau, Enn. ap. Auson. Technop. 144; Ann. 451 Vahl.), n. [id.], inward joy, joy, gladness, delight (opp. laetitia, joy which shows itself externally). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (a) *Sing.*: cum ratione animus movetur placide atque constanter, tum illud gaudium dicitur: cum autem inaniter et effuse animus exsultat, tum illa laetitia gestiens vel nimia dici potest, quam ita definiunt sine ratione animi elationem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13; Sall. C. 48, 1: voluptas dicitur etiam in animo... non dicitur laetitia nec gaudium in corpore, id. Fin. 2, 4, 13 (cf. under B.): veluti ex servitute erepta (plebs) gaudium atque laetitiam agitabat, Sall. C. 48, 1: exsultare laetitia, triumphare gaudio, Cic. Clu. 5, 14: meum factum probari abs te triumpho gaudio, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, A, 2: non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 1: gaudio compleri, gaudio afficere, id. Fin. 5, 24, 69 sq.: tuis litteris perfectis exsilui gaudio, id. Fam. 16, 16, 1; cf.: cum tuas litteras legissem, incredibili gaudio sum elatus, id. ib. 10, 12, 2; id. Rep. 3, 30: gaudium, tristitiam ostendimus (manibus), Quint. 11, 3, 86: missa legatio quae gaudiumungeretur, to express their joy, offer their congratulations, Tac. H. 2, 55: prae gaudio ubi sim nescio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 67; cf.: nimio gaudio paene desipere, Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 2: exclamare gaudio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 30; cf.: lacrimare gaudio, id. Ad. 3, 3, 55: *Ha.* Gaudio ero vobis. *Ad.* Ad edepol nos voluptati tibi, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 47: quid illud gaudii est? Ter. And. 5, 5, 7.—With an *object-genitive*: gaudium periculosi saltus superati, Liv. 42, 55, 4.—(β) *Plur.*: quocum multa volup ac gaudia clamque palamque, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 247 Vahl.): cum me tantis affectis gaudiis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 105; more freq., the outward expressions of joy: feminarium praecipue et gaudia insignia erant et luctus, Liv. 22, 7, 12 (cf. *sing.*: gaudio exultans, id. 21, 42, 3): quibus gaudiis exsultabis? Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: ita varie per omnem exercitum laetitia, maeror, luctus atque gaudia agitabantur, Sall. C. 61 *fin.*: o qui complexus et gaudia quanta fuerunt! Hor. S. 1, 5, 43: gaudia prodentem vultum celare, id. ib. 2, 5, 104: in tacito cohabe gaudia clausa sinu, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 30 (cf. gaudeo, II. A.): hunc scio mea solide gavisurum gaudia, Ter. And. 5, 5, 8: scin' me in quibus sim gaudiis? id. Eun. 5, 9, 5.—Prov.: Gaudia principum nostri sunt doloris, Ov. M. 7, 796.—**B.** In partic., sensual pleasure, delight, enjoyment (rare; not in Cic.; cf. above the passage, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13; usually in *plur.*): dediti corporis gaudiis per luxum et ignaviam aetatem agunt, Sall. J. 2, 4: mutua gaudia, Lucr. 4, 1205; 5, 854: communia, id. 4, 1196; cf. ib. 1106; Tib. 1, 5, 39; Hor. C. 3, 6, 28: non unquam reputant quanti sibi gaudia constant, Juv. 6, 365: vini atque cibi, id. 10, 204: cenae, id. 15, 41.—In *sing.*: mihi sibi que pestiferum hinc abstulit gaudium, Liv. 1, 58, 8.—**II.** Transf., also, like our joy, for an object which produces joy, a cause or occasion of joy (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ceterum hoc gaudium magna prope clade in Samnio foedatum est, Liv. 7, 34, 1: non animo solum patrio gratum munus, sed corpori quoque salubre gaudium (sc. reditus filii) fuit, id. 37, 37, 7: cupidus falsis attingere gaudia palmis, i. e. conjugem, Prop. 1, 19, 9: fugiunt tua gaudia, Ov. H. 15, 109; Phaedr. 4, 20, 27; Petr. 79, 10.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: non omnes (arbores) florent, et sunt tristes quaedam, quaeque non sentiant gaudia annorum, Plin. 16, 25, 40, § 95: flos est gaudium arborum, id. ib.: adamas opum gaudium, id. 20 praef. § 2.

† **gaudivigens**, entis, *adj.* [gaudium-vigēo], alive with joy, full of joy: chorvus, Inscr. Orell. 1193.

Gaugamēla, ōrum, n., = Γαυγάμηλα, τὰ, a village of Assyria, where Alexander conquered Darius, now Karmelis, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 118.

gaulus, i, m. [Sanscr. gōlas, a waterpot; cf. also galley, galleon], = γαυλός, a pail,

round vessel, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 32.—**II.** A round merchant vessel, = Gr. γαυλός (Hdt. 3, 136 sq.): genus navigii paene rotundum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll.; cf. Gell. 10, 25, 5. † **gaunacarius**, ii, m. [gaunacum], a dresser of furs, furrier, Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 8, no. 69.

†† **gaunacum**, i, n., = γαυνάκη, a Persian or Babylonian fur, prepared from weasel- or mouse-skins, Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll. N. cr.

Gaurelios, a harbor in the island of Andros, Liv. 31, 45.

Gaurus, i, m., a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine, now Monte Barbaro, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 64; Flor. 1, 16, 5; Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36: Gaurus inanis (as producing little), Juv. 9, 57.—**II.** Deriv. **Gauranus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Mount Gaurus, Gauran: montes, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60; cf. mons, i. e. the Gaurus, Stat. Th. 8, 546: saltus, Flor. 2, 6, 28: vites, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 38; cf. vinum, id. 14, 6, 8, § 63: ostrea, i. e. from the Lucrine lake, Juv. 8, 86.

† **gausapa**, ae, f., or **gausapes**, is, m., also **gausape**, is (only *sing.*), and *plur.*

gausapa, ōrum, n., = γαυσάπης, a shaggy woollen cloth, frieze, felt, used for clothing, covering, etc.; a garment or cover of frieze. **I.** Lit. (a) *Sing.*, nom.: gausapa, according to Varr. ap. Charis. p. 80 P.; and ap. Prisc. p. 759 P.: gausape, M. Messala ap. Charis. p. 80; Mart. 14, 152 in *lemm.*—*Abstr.*: involutus coccina gausapa, Petr. 28 (perh. *acc. plur.*): purpureo tersit tunc latas gausape mensas, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 870; so, gausape, Hor. S. 2, 8, 11: gausape purpureo salutat, Cass. Sever. ap. Prisc. p. 759 P.—(β) *Plur.*, nom.: gausapa patris mei memoria coeper, amphimalla nostra, sicut villosa etiam ventralia, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193.—*Acc.*: gausapa si sumpsit, gausapa sumpta proba, Ov. A. A. 2, 300: lutea gausapa, Pers. 6, 46: gausapes, lodices purpureas et colloreas meas, Aug. ap. Charis. p. 80.—***II.** Transf., a shaggy beard: tu cum maxillis balanatum gausape pectas, Pers. 4, 37.

gausapatus, a, um, *adj.* [gausapa], covered with a gausapa, clothed in frieze.

I. Lit.: mitto me in mare, quomodo psychrolutam decet, gausapatus, Sen. Ep. 53, 3.—**II.** Transf., covered over: apri opera pistoria, Petr. 38, 15.

gausapina, ae, v. gausapinus, II.

gausapinus, a, um, *adj.* [gausapa], made of frieze or felt. **I.** *Adj.*: paenula, Mart. 14, 145 in *lemm.*—**II.** Subst.: **gausapina**, ae, f. (sc. vestis), a frieze coat, Mart. 6, 59, 8; Petr. 21.

gausape, **gausapes**, and **gausapum**, v. gausapa.

gāvīa, ae, f. (= γάρος), a bird, perh. the seamew, Plin. 10, 32, 48, § 91; 10, 74, 95, § 204; App. M. 5, p. 171.

Gāvianus, a, um, v. Gavius.

gāvīsus, a, um, Part., from gaudeo.

Gāvius, a, name of a Roman gens. So I. Gavius, who was crucified by Verres, Cic. Ver. 2, 5, 61 sq.—Hence, **Gāvianus**, a, um, *adj.*, of Gavius: crux, Lact. 4, 18.

I. † **gāza**, ae, f. [Persian; Gr. γάζα], the treasure, the royal treasure, in Persia.

I. Lit.: regia, Nep. Dat. 5; cf.: gaza (sic Persae aerarium vocant), Mel. 1, 11, 3: pecunia regia, quam gazam Persae vocant, Curt. 3, 13, 4; 5, 1, 3; 5, 6, 5 al.—**II.** Transf., in gen., treasure, riches, wealth: qui ab auro gazaque regia manus cohabe possit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 23, 66: multa dona ex Hieronis gaza, Liv. 25, 25, 13; id. 45, 41, 6; Suet. Aug. 41; and Tac. A. 6, 37; Cic. Off. 2, 22, 76; Suet. Tib. 49; id. Ner. 31; id. Galb. 18; Verg. A. 2, 763; 5, 40; Val. Fl. 6, 562; Mart. 12, 53, 3 al.—In *plur.*: quoniam nil nostro in corpore gazae proficiunt, neque nobilitas, etc., Lucr. 2, 37; so Hor. C. 1, 29, 2; 2, 16, 9; Sen. Phoen. 504; id. Herc. Fur. 167; id. Med. 485 al.

2. Gaza, ae, f., = γάζα, the name of several cities. **I.** The most celebrated is the ancient city of Gaza, in Palestine, Mel. 1, 11, 3; Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 65; 6, 23, 32, § 144; Curt. 4, 5, 7; 4, 6, 4; 4, 7, 2 al.—**B. Deriv. **Gazeticus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Gaza: vina, Sid. Carm. 17, 15.—**II.** A**

city of Media, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42. — **III.** A city of Africa, on the Arabian Gulf, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 174.

Gebenna or **Cebenna** or **Cēvenna**, ae, f., a chain of mountains in Gaul, the Cevennes, Caes. B. G. 7, 8; 56; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 31; 4, 16, 31, § 105; Suet. Caes. 25. — In plur.: **Gebennae**, Mel. 2, 5, 6; Lucr. 1, 435. — **II.** Deriv.: **Gebennicus** (**Cēb-** or **Cēv-**), a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Cevennes: montes, Mel. 2, 5, 1.

Gedrosi or **Cedrosi**, drum, m., = Γεδρωσίοι and Γαδρωσίοι or Γαδρωσίοι, a people of Asia, in the modern Mekran, Mel. 3, 8, 4; Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 78; called also **Gedrosii** (**Cedr-**), Curt. 9, 10, 3; and **Gedrūsi**, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 94 sq. —

Gedrosia (**Cedr-**), ae, f., the country of the *Gedrosi*: Γεδρωσία or Κεδρωσία, Plin. 21, 11, 36, § 62.

Gedusānus ager, a region in Asia otherwise unknown, Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 50 dub.

† **gehenna**, ae, f., = γέεννα (Hebrew, Ge-Hinnom, Ge-Ben-Hinnom), a valley near Jerusalem where children were offered to Moloch; hence, transf., hell, Vulg. Matt. 5, 22 sq.; 10, 28; 18, 9 al.; Tert. Apol. 47; Prud. Cath. 6, 111; 11, 112; Aus. Ephem. ap. Orat. 56 et saep. — **II.** Deriv. **gehen-**

nalis, e, hellish, of hell: incendium, Cassiod. Amic. 22, § 32: poenae, id. ib. 24, § 4.

Geidunni or **Geidumni**, drum, m., a people subject to the Nervii, Caes. B. G. 5, 39.

Gēla, ae, f., = Γέλα, a city on the southern coast of Sicily, at first called Lindos, and afterwards Gela, from the River Gela or Gelas, on which it stood, now Terranova (acc. to others Alicata), Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 73; 31, 7, 41, § 86; Verg. A. 3, 702; Sil. 14, 218. —

Gēla, ae, m., the river Gēla, now Fiume di Terranova, Ov. F. 4, 470; also **Gelas**, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89. — **II.** Deriv.: **A. Gēlous**, a, um, adj., = Γελῶς, of or belonging to Gēla: campi, Verg. A. 3, 701. — **B. Gēlenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Gēla, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103; 2, 4, 33, § 73. — **C. Gēlani**, drum, m., the same, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

gelasco, ēre, v. inch. n. [gelo], to turn to ice, to freeze: vini natura non gelscit, Plin. 14, 21, 27, § 132.

gelasiānus, i, m. [γελασίνος, a laughter; from γελᾶω, to laugh], a buffoon, jester (late Lat.), Sid. Carm. 23, 301.

† **gelasīnus**, i, m., = γελασίνος, a dimple in the cheek, produced by smiling, Mart. 7, 25, 6.

gelatio, ōnis, f. [gelo], a freezing, frost (post-Aug.), Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 233: artuum, Scrib. Comp. 179.

gelātus, ūs, m. [id.], a frost, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

Geldūba, ae, f., a castle in Gallia Belgica, on the Rhine, now Gelb or Gellep, Plin. 19, 5, 28, § 90; Tac. H. 4, 26; 32; 35 sq.

gelefactus, a, um, adj. [gelum + fio], turned to ice, frozen, Ven. Fort. Carm. 8, 6, 213.

Gelenses, ium, v. Gela, II. B.

gelicidium, ii, n. [gelu-cado], frost, κρυμός (mostly in plur.): si gelicidia erunt, cum oleam coges, Cato, R. R. 65, 2; so plur., Col. 2, 8, 3; 3, 1, 7; 11, 3 fin.; Vitruv. 2, 7 med.: nocturna, night-frosts, Col. 11, 2, 6. — In sing., Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 2.

gelide, adv., v. gelidus fin.

gelidus, a, um (archaic gen. fem. sing. gelidai aquai, Lucr. 3, 693), adj. [gelu], icy cold, very cold, icy, frosty (a higher degree than frigidus; cf. also: algidus, rigidus, glacialis). **I.** Lit.: (Fibrenus) statim praecipitat in Lirem... eumque multo gelidior facit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: caelum est hieme frigidum et gelidum, cold and frosty, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 4: aqua, Lucr. 3, 693: aquam gelidam bibere, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31; cf.: gelidissimae aquae, Plin. 31, 2, 6, § 10: fontium gelidae perennitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: fluvii, Lucr. 6, 1172: nives, id. 6, 107: pruina, id. 2, 431; 515; Verg. G. 2, 263: loca gelida propinquitae Tauri montis, Liv. 38, 27, 9: nemus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 30: valles, Verg. G. 2, 438: rupes, id. A. 3, 343: Haemus, Hor. C. 1, 12, 6: Algidus, id. ib. 1, 21, 6: Scythes, id.

ib. 4, 5, 25: saxum, Lucr. 3, 892: umbrae frigoris, id. 5, 641: nox, Verg. G. 1, 287; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 169: aether, Verg. A. 8, 28: December, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 3: foci, i. e. never kindled, id. F. 3, 28: tyrannus (i. e. Bo-reas), id. M. 6, 711. — **B. Subst.**: **gelida**, ae, f. (sc. aqua), water cold as ice (like frigida; cf. calida or calda, warm water): foribusque repulsus Perfundit gelida, Hor. S. 2, 7, 91: calidae gelidaeque minister, Juv. 5, 63. — **II.** In partic., icy cold, cold, stiff with death, old age, or fright (poet., like frigidus): (Niobe) corporibus gelidis incumbit, Ov. M. 6, 277: artus, id. ib. 4, 247; 6, 249: vultus, id. ib. 4, 141: gelidus tardante senecta Sanguis hebet, Verg. A. 5, 395: et gelidum subito frigore pectus erat, Ov. F. 1, 98; so, pavidus gelidusque, id. M. 3, 688; cf. id. ib. 10, 423. — Hence also transf., of death, fright, etc.: gelidi vestigia leti, Lucr. 3, 530: mors, Hor. C. 2, 8, 11; Ov. M. 15, 153: metus, id. H. 11, 82; cf. formido, id. M. 2, 200: horror, id. H. 16, 67: terror, id. M. 3, 100: tremor, Verg. A. 2, 120: pallor, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 11. — **Adv.**: **gelide** (like frigide, l.), coldly, faintly, indolently, ψυχρῶς: quod res omnes timide gelideque ministrat, Hor. A. P. 171.

Gellius, a name of a Roman gens; so the historians, Gelli, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55; id. Leg. 1, 2, 6: L. Gellius, a friend of Cicero, id. ib. 1, 20, 53; id. Balb. 8, 19; 14, 33; and esp.: Aulus Gellius (on account of the abbreviation A. Gellius, formerly falsely called Agellius), a grammarian of the first half of the second century of the Christian era, author of the Noctes Atticae: vir elegantissimi eloquii et multae ac facundae scientiae (Gellius), Aug. Civ. Dei, 9, 4. — **II.** Deriv.: **Gellianus**, i, m., a slave of one Gellius, Labeo ap. Gell. 13, 12, 4.

1. gēlo, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. and n. [gelu]. **I.** Act., to cause to freeze, to congeal. — **Pass.**, to be frozen, to freeze. **A.** In gen.: si gelent frigora, quarto die premendam (olivam), Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 21: fluvius, qui ferrum gelat, Mart. 1, 50, 12. — **Pass.**: quae (alvearia fictilia) et accenduntur aestatis vaporibus et gelantur hiemis frigoribus (shortly before: nec hieme rigent, nec candent aestate), Col. 9, 6, 2. — **Esp. freq. in the part. perf.**: amnes gelati lacusque, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 103: lac, Col. poët. 10, 397: caseus, id. 7, 8, 7: manus Aquilone, Mart. 5, 9, 3. — **B.** In partic., to freeze, chill, stiffen with fright, horror, etc.; in pass., to be frozen, chilled; to be numbed or stiff (cf.: gelu and gelidus): gelat ora paror, Stat. Th. 4, 497: timent pavidoque gelantur Pectore, Juv. 6, 95: sic fata gelatis Vultibus, Stat. Th. 4, 404: gelato corde attonitus, Lucr. 7, 339: gelati orbes (i. e. oculi emortui), id. 6, 541. — **II.** Neutr., to freeze: pruinae perniciosior natura, quoniam lapsa perisidet gelatque, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222: venae, Stat. Th. 4, 727: vultus Perseos, i. e. to be petrified, Lucr. 6, 631. — **Impers.**: non ante demetuntur quam gelaverit, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39; Vulg. Sir. 43, 21.

2. Gēlo or **Gēlon**, ōnis, m., = Γέλων, king of Syracuse, son of Hiero II., Liv. 23, 30, 24, 5; Just. 23, 4; Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 144.

Gēlon, ontis, m. [γελῶν, laughing], a fountain in Phrygia whose water caused laughter, Plin. 31, 2, 16, § 19.

Gēloni, drum, m., = Γελωνοί, a Scythian people, on the Borysthenes, in the modern Ukraine, Mel. 2, 1, 13; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88; Verg. G. 2, 115; id. A. 8, 725; Hor. C. 2, 9, 23; 2, 20, 19; 3, 4, 35. — In sing.: **Gēlonus**, i, m., the Gelonian, collect., Verg. G. 3, 461. — **II.** Deriv.: **Gēlonus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Geloni, Gelonian: canes, Grat. Cynege. 195.

† **gelotophye**, es, f., = γελωτοφύη, a plant, called also batrachion, App. Herb. 8.

† **gelotophyllis**, idis, f., = γελωτόφυλλις, a plant that causes laughter, probably a sort of crow-foot, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 164.

Gēlous, a, um, v. Gela, II. A.

gelum, i, n., and **gelus**, ūs, m. (nom. **gelu**, n., Prisc. 658 P.; but only found in Liv. ap. Non. 207, 30, a corrupt passage; and freq. in Vulg., e. g. Dan. 3, 69; Zach. 14, 6: gelum, Lucr. 6, 877; Varr. R. R. 1, 45, 2; gen. geli, Lucr. 5, 205 al.; nom. gelus, Att.

ap. Prisc. 6, p. 685 P.; cf. Non. 208, 1, Fragm. Trag. v. 390 Rib.; Afran. ap. Non. 207, 32, Com. Fragm. v. 106 Rib.; Cato, R. R. 40, 4 al.; acc. gelum, m., Cat. Orig. 2, Fragm. 30; abl. gelu, m., Mela, 3, 5 ext.; Flor. 4, 12, 18; Plin. Pan. 12) [root γαλ-, to be bright; whence γελᾶω, to laugh (cf. κυμάτων γέλασμα, Aesch. Pr. 90); γάλα, milk; γαλήνη, calm; cf.: lac, glacies; cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 172], icy coldness, frost, cold (cf.: pruina, glacies, rigor). **I.** In gen.: praestiti artus, nive rigentes nervi, membra torrida gelu, Liv. 21, 40, 9: nec ventus fraudi, solve geluve fuit, Ov. de Nuce, 106: et maris adstricto quae coit unda gelu, id. Tr. 2, 196: altitudo gelūs, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 103: geluque Flumina constiterint acuto, Hor. C. 1, 9, 3: rura gelu tum claudit hiems, Verg. G. 2, 317: horrida cano Bruma gelu, id. ib. 3, 442; Stat. Th. 5, 392. — **II.** In partic., coldness, chill produced by death, old age, fright, etc. (cf. gelidus, II.; poet.): pectora pigro Stricta gelu, Lucr. 4, 653: sed mihi tarda gelu saeculis effata senectus, Verg. A. 8, 508; Sen. Troad. 624.

* **gemebundus**, a, um, adj. [gemo], groaning, sighing, Ov. M. 14, 188.

gemellar, āris, n. [gemellus], a vessel for holding oil (very rare), Col. 12, 52, 10. — Also **gemellaria**, ae, f., Aug. ap. Isid. 136 med.; and **gemellarium**, i, n., id. ap. Ps. 80, 1 al.

gemellipara, ae, f. [gemellus-pario], twin-bearing, an epithet framed by Ovid, and applied to Latona (on account of her twin-children, Apollo and Diana): dea, Ov. F. 5, 542: divae, id. M. 6, 315.

gemellus, a, um, adj. dim. [geminus], born at the same time, twin-born, twin- (mostly poet.; cf. geminus). **I.** Lit. **A.** Adj.: flebat avus Phoebeque soror fratresque gemelli, Ov. H. 8, 77: proles, id. ib. 6, 121; id. M. 9, 453: fetus, id. H. 6, 143: partus, id. M. 6, 712; Vulg. Cant. 4, 2. — **B. Subst.**: **gemellus**, i, m., a twin: gemelle Castor et gemelle Castoris, Cat. 4, 27: namque est enixa gemellos, Ov. M. 11, 316; cf. Verg. E. 1, 14: hac in re scilicet una Multum dissimiles, at cetera paene gemelli Fratres animis, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 3. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., paired, double: poma cohaerentia et gemella, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 61: vites, that have two clusters on one stalk, id. 14, 2, 4, § 21 (for which: geminae vites, Col. 3, 2, 10): gemella legio, formed out of two legions, Caes. B. C. 3, 4, 1; cf. geminus, II. A. — **B. Resembling** or like, as twins: par nobile fratrum, Nequitia et nugis pravorum et amore gemellum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 244: pinus, Mart. 10, 92, 3: uniones, id. 12, 49, 12.

† **geminatim**, adv. [geminus], doubly, acc. to Diom. p. 402 P. (without an example).

geminatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a doubling: geminatio verborum habet interdum vim, leporem alias, *Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206; so, verborum, Quint. 9, 3, 67: vocalium, id. 1, 4, 10: accusativi, id. 7, 9, 10; id. 9, 3, 29: in eadem vitii geminatione, id. 1, 5, 12; Gell. 13, 24, 4.

* **geminītudo**, inis, f. [geminus], the difference between twins: habeo ego istam qui distinguam inter vos geminitudinem, i. e. mark, Pac. ap. Non. 116, 18 (Trag. Rel. v. 61 Rib.).

geminō, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. and n. [id.]. **I.** Act., to double (class.; syn. duplico). **A.** Lit.: favos, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 32: ructuosus spiritus, Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 123: victoriae laetitia, Liv. 45, 13: semivocales, Quint. 1, 7, 14: verba, id. 9, 3, 28: decem vitae frater geminaverat annos, i. e. had completed his twentieth year, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 31: labor geminaverat aestum, id. M. 5, 586: pericula, Tib. 2, 3, 39: facinus, to repeat, Ov. M. 10, 471. — **Absol.**: geminabit (sc. pugnum s. plagam) nisi caves, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 19. — In part. perf.: tum sole geminato, quod Tuditano et Aquillio consulibus evenerat, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: verba, id. Part. 6, 21; cf. littera, Quint. 1, 7, 29; 1, 4, 11: victoria, Liv. 1, 25, 11: luctus, id. 40, 55: urbs, id. 1, 13: onus, Quint. 2, 3, 2: vulnus, Ov. M. 12, 257: plausus, Verg. G. 2, 509: consulatus, repeated, Tac. A. 1, 3: invidiam fieri geminati honoris, Liv. 39, 9: honor, augmented, Plin. Pan. 92, 1. —

Poet.: quae postquam aspexit geminatus gaudia ductor Sidorius, i. e. *feeling double joy*, Sil. 10, 514.—**B.** Transf., to pair, join, or unite two things together: non ut Serpentes avibus geminentur, tigris agni, Hor. A. P. 13: geminari legionum castra prohibuit, the encamping of two legions together, Suet. Dom. 7; Stat. S. 1, 2, 239: non acuta Sic geminant Corybantes aera, i. e. *strike together*, Hor. C. 1, 16, 8.—In part. perf.: prope geminata cacumina montium, nearly of the same height, Liv. 36, 24, 9.—***II.** Neutr., to be double, Lucr. 4, 451.

geminus, a, um, adj. [cf.: gener, genui (gigno)], born at the same time, twin-born, twin- (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Adj.: tibi sunt gemini et trigemini filii, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 123: filios parere, id. Am. 5, 1, 36: C. et L. Fabricii fratres gemini fuerunt ex municipio Aletrinati, twin-brothers, Cic. Clu. 16, 46; v. frater: sorores, Ov. M. 4, 774; Hor. C. 4, 7, 5; cf.: soror gemina germana, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 30: pueri, Verg. A. 8, 631: proles, id. ib. 1, 274: dei (i. e. Apollo and Diana), Enn. ap. Varr. L. 7, § 16 Müll. (Trag. v. 425 Vahl.): pars, Liv. 1, 4, 2: Castor, i. e. *Castor and Pollux*, Ov. A. 1, 746; cf. Pollux, Hor. C. 3, 29, 64: nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo, i. e. *from Helen, the twin-daughter of Leda*, id. A. P. 147: fratres, Amphion atque Zethus, id. Ep. 1, 18, 41: Quirini, i. e. *Romulus and Remus*, Juv. 11, 105.—Comically in the sup.: To. Hic ejus geminatus frater, Do. Hicine'st? To. Ac geminissimus, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 49.—**B.** Subst.: **geminī**, ōrum, m., twins: Servilii, qui gemini fuerunt... ut mater geminos interoscit consuetudine oculorum, sic, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 56 sq.; cf.: geminorum formas esse similes, id. Div. 2, 43, 90; Liv. 1, 6, 4.—Of beasts: (asina) raro geminos parit, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 163.—**2.** In part.

a. Geminī, as a constellation, *The Twins* (Castor and Pollux; acc. to others, Apollo and Hercules), Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 281; Varr. R. 2, 1, 7; called also geminum astrum, Col. poet. 10, 312.—**b.** Acc. to the Gr. δίδυμοι, the testicles, i. q. testiculi (late Lat.), Sol. 13; Amm. 16, 7.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., paired, double, two-fold, both, two, = duplex, duo: gemino lucernae lumine declarari, dissensionem et seditionem moveri, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 120; cf.: ex unis geminas mihi conficiet nuptias, Ter. And. 4, 1, 51: et tripodes gemini, Verg. A. 9, 265: cum quaerent alii Numerium, alii Quintium, gemini nominis errore servatus est (Numerius Quintus), Cic. Sest. 38, 82: sunt geminae Somni portae, quarum altera, etc., Verg. A. 6, 894: scopuli, id. ib. 1, 162; cf.: vos, geminae voragine rei publicae, Cic. Pis. 18, 41: huc geminas nunc flecte acies, your pair of eyes, both eyes, Verg. A. 6, 788: tempora, id. ib. 5, 416: nares, id. G. 4, 300: cornua (Eridani), id. ib. 4, 371: manus, Mart. 10, 10, 10: pedes, Ov. F. 2, 154; for which: pes, id. A. 2, 644: geminae (vites), Col. 3, 2, 10 (for which: gemellae vites, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 21): aliae (percussiones numerorum) sunt geminae, double, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182; cf.: geminis vocalibus, Quint. 1, 7, 14: M. gemina, id. ib. 8: geminice tulit Chironis in antrum, double-formed (half man, half horse), Ov. M. 2, 630; 6, 126; cf.: corpus Tritonis (half man and half fish), Stat. S. 3, 2, 35: Cecrops (acc. to a myth, half man and half serpent, or half man and half woman; or else as Egyptian and Greek), Ov. M. 2, 555: GEMINA LEGIO, a double legion (formed out of two legions), epithet of the tenth legion in Hispania, Inscr. Orell. 72 sq.; 1214; 2090; 3376 al. (for which: gemella legio, Caes. B. C. 3, 4, 1; cf. Tac. H. 2, 58): cum geminis exsurgit mensa lucernis, seen double by one in drink, Juv. 6, 305.—**B.** Resembling, similar, like, as twins: VOLO, MI FRATER, FRATERCULO TUO CREDAS: consorti quidem in lucris atque in furtis, gemino et simillimo nequitia, improbitate, audacia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66, § 155; cf.: Dolabella et Antonius... ecce tibi geminum in scelere par, a twin-pair, id. Phil. 11, 1, 2; Varr. L. 9, § 92: par est avaritia, similibus improbitas, eadem impudentia, gemina audacia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 118 fin.; cf. id. Rosc. Com. 18, 55: quae (memoria) est gemina litteraturae quodammodo et in dissimili genere permixtis, twin-sister, id. Part. 7, 26 (al. germana): illud vero gemi-

num consiliis Catilinae et Lentuli, quod me domo mea expulisti, like, similar, id. Pis. 7, 16; cf.: ambobus geminus cupido laudis, Sil. 4, 99.

gēmipōmus, a, um, adj. [geminus + pomum], producing double fruit; transf.: papillae, Auct. Carm. ad Lydiam, 17.

gēmisco, ēre, v. *inch.* n. [gemo], to begin to sigh (late Lat.): si buxos inflare velim, ferale gemiscunt, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 130.

gēmītes, ae, m., a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191 (dub.; Jan. chernitis).

Gēmītōrius, a, um, v. Gemoniae.

gēmītus, ūs (archaic gen. sing. gemiti, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 11), m. [gemo], a sighing, a sigh, a groan, a lamentation, complaint (syn.: plangens, plangor, lamentatio, questus). **I.** Lit.: quantum luctum quantumque gemitum, quid lacrimarum quantumque fletum factum audivi, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17; cf.: ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 24; id. Sest. 31, 68: gemitum trahens, Enn. ap. Non. p. 515, 26 (Trag. v. 102 Vahl.): clamor, sonus, gemitus, Quint. 7, 2, 46: gemitus in dolore... gemitus elamentabilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: lacrimabilis, Verg. A. 3, 39: ingentem tollere, id. ib. 11, 37; cf.: ingentem dare pectore ab imo, id. ib. 1, 485: gemitus toto foro, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85: continuus, Quint. 11, 1, 34: sine gemitu, id. 20, 10: gemitu, Verg. A. 2, 73.—**Plur.** (mostly poet.): gemitus, screatus, tussis, risus abstine, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132: quantos et virorum et mulierum gemitus esse factos (audivi)? Cic. Clu. 68, 192; id. Har. Resp. 18, 39: gemitus edere, Lucr. 4, 1015; cf.: extremosque ciet gemitus, Verg. G. 3, 517: gemitus, id. A. 2, 288; 4, 409; 6, 873; Ov. M. 2, 621: excitare, Liv. 9, 7, 4: ad gemitus vulnerum, id. 22, 5, 4; Gell. 1, 26, 7; Vulg. Judic. 2, 18; Psa. 30, 10 al.—**II.** Poet. transf. **1.** Pain, sorrow, Verg. A. 2, 413; cf. Lucr. 5, 1196.—**2.** Of inanimate things, a deep or hoarse sound: insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae, Verg. A. 2, 53: dat tellus gemitum, id. ib. 9, 709: dat gemitum moles, Sil. 3, 643: et gemitum ingentem pelagi pulsataque saxa Audimus, Verg. A. 3, 555.—In plur.: plaga facit gemitus, Ov. M. 12, 487.

gemma, ae, f. [cf. Gr. γέμω, to be full; Lat. gumia; lit. a fullness, swelling. The ancients supposed the original meaning to be a precious stone, Quint. 8, 6, 6; cf. Cic. Or. 24, 81; id. de Or. 3, 38, 155], a bud, eye, or gem on a plant. **I.** Lit.: ineunte vere existit tamquam ad articulos sarmentorum ea, quae gemma dicitur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: (pampinus) trudit gemmas et frondes explicat omnes, Verg. G. 2, 335; jam laeto turgent in palmitibus gemmae, id. E. 7, 48; Col. 4, 29, 4.—**II.** Transf. (from the resemblance to buds in shape and color), a precious stone, esp. one already cut, a jewel, gem, the predom. signif. of the word (opp. lapillus, one that is opaque, v. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 17; cf. also: margarita, unio): nego in Sicilia tota... ullam gemmam aut margaritam, quicquam ex auro aut ebore factum... quin conquisierit, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1: pocula ex auro gemmis distincta clarissimis, id. ib. 2, 4, 27, § 62: vas vinarium ex una gemma pergrandi, id. ib.: Cyri ornatus Persicus multo auro multisque gemmis, id. de Sen. 17, 59: gemmas sunt qui non habeant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180: cum virides gemmas collo circumdedit (mulier), Juv. 6, 458: non gemmis venale, Hor. C. 2, 16, 7: vitrea, i. e. a false gem, Plin. 35, 6, 30, § 48; also called facticia, id. 37, 7, 26, § 98: nec premit articulos lucida gemma meos, Ov. H. 15, 74: nec suffere queat majoris pondera gemmae, Juv. 1, 29: usus luxuriantis aetatis signaturae pretiosis gemmis coepit insculpere, Capitol. ap. Macr. S. 7, 13, 11; Vulg. Exod. 25, 7 et saep.—**2.** Transf. **a.** Things made of precious stones. (a) A drinking-vessel, goblet or cup, made of a precious stone: nec bibit e gemma divite nostra sitis, Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 4; cf.: ut gemmā bibat, Verg. G. 2, 506: gemmā ministrare, Sen. Prov. 3 fin.; cf. also: in gemma posuere merum, Ov. M. 8, 572.—(b) A seal ring, signet: protinus impressa signat sua crimina gemmā, Ov. M. 9, 566; cf. Plin. 37, 1, 2, § 3; 37, 5, 20, § 78: arguit

ipsorum quos littera gemmaque, Juv. 13, 138; 1, 68.—Hence, comically: Pl. Opsecro parentis ne meos mihi prohibeas? Cu. Quid? ego sub gemmae apstrussos habeo tuam matrem et patrem? i. e. *under lock and key*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 8.—**b.** A pearl (poet.): legitur rubris gemma sub aequoribus, Prop. 1, 14, 12: cedit Erythraeis eruta gemma vadis, Mart. 8, 28, 14.—**c.** The eyes of the peacock's tail: gemmis caudam stellantibus implet, Ov. M. 1, 723; cf.: gemmae cauda, Phaedr. 3, 18, 8).—**B.** Trop., like gem in English, ornament, beauty (post-Aug. and very rare): multas in digitis, plures in carmine gemmas Invenies, Mart. 5, 11, 3: Hesperius gemma amicorum, Sid. Ep. 4, 22.

gemmaarius, a, um, adj. [gemma], of or pertaining to gems: ars, Vulg. Exod. 39, 6 and 29.—Hence, subst.: **gemmaarius**, ii, m., a jeweller, Inscr. Orell. 4302; cf. ib. 2661; Inscr. Murat. 941, 2; Vulg. Exod. 28, 11.

gemmasco, ēre, v. *inch.* n. [gemmo], I., to begin to bud, Col. 5, 10, 12; Arb. 22, 1; Plin. 17, 15, 25, § 116.

gemmaus, a, um, adj. [gemma; cf. gemmo]. **I.** (Acc. to gemma, I.) Provided with buds or eyes, Pall. 4, 10, 2.—**II.** (Acc. to gemma, II.) Set or adorned with jewels: gemmata monilia, Ov. M. 10, 113: gemmati magna specie anuli, Liv. 1, 11, 8: gemmata potiora, Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 17: paenula, Suet. Calig. 52: pocula, Juv. 10, 27.

gemmesco, ēre, v. *inch.* n. [gemma, II.], to become a gem, Plin. 37, 10, 57, § 158.

gemmeus, a, um, adj. [id.], of precious stones, set or adorned with precious stones. **I.** Lit.: mittit etiam trullam gemmeam rogatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 63: supellex, Sen. Ep. 110 med.: juga, Ov. F. 2, 74.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Like a jewel or precious stone: radix gemmeae rotunditatis, Plin. 18, 7, 13, § 71.—**B.** Glittering, shining, sparkling, like jewels: pictisque plumis gemmeam caudam explicans, Phaedr. 3, 18, 8; cf.: gemmei pavones, Mart. 3, 58, 13 (and v. gemma, II. 2. c.): Euripus viridis et gemmeus, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 1; cf.: prata florida et gemmea, id. ib. 5, 6, 11: quos rumor albā gemmeus vehit pennā, Mart. 10, 3, 10.

gemmifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [gemma, II.], bearing or containing gems (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): amnes (Acesinus et Ganges), Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 200; cf. mare (i. e. Erythraei; cf. gemma, II. 2. b.), Prop. 3, 4 (4, 3), 2: corona, Val. Fl. 5, 448.

gemmo, āvi, ātum, i, v. n. and a. [gemma]. **I.** (Acc. to gemma, I.) To put forth buds, to bud or gem: id fit antequam gemmare Aut florere quid incipit, Varr. R. 1, 40, 4; Col. 4, 27, 1: gemmare vites, luxuriam esse in herbis, laetas segetes etiam rustici dicunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 155; id. Or. 24, 81 (cf.: necessitate rustici gemmam in vitibus dicunt, Quint. 8, 6, 6); v. gemma *init.*—In the part. pres.: gemmantem oculum caecare, Col. 4, 24, 16: vinea, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 188: sarmenta, Pall. Febr. 32: surculi rosarum, id. Nov. 11; for which in the part. perf.: melius proveniet, si ponendus ramus gemmata jam matre sumatur, Pall. Mart. 10, 2.—**II.** (Acc. to gemma, II.; poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Neutr., to be adorned with precious stones, to sparkle with gems. **I.** Lit. (only in the part. pres.): gemmantia scepra, Ov. M. 3, 264: gemmantia litora, Manil. 4, 652.—**2.** Transf., to glitter, sparkle, like gems: herbae gemmantentes rore recenti, Lucr. 2, 319; 5, 461: gemmantentes explicat alas (pavo), Mart. 13, 70; cf.: pinnae caudae (pavonis), Col. 8, 11, 8; Pall. 1, 28, 2 (see also gemma, II. 2. c. and gemmeus, II. B.): memphites (lapis) gemmantis naturae, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 56.

gemmosus, a, um, adj. [gemma, II.], richly set with jewels (post-class.): gemmosis monilibus onustas, App. M. 5, p. 162, 24.

gemma, ae, f. dim. [gemma]. **I.** A little bud: gemmulae floridae, App. M. 10, p. 253.—**B.** Transf., the sparkling pupil of the eye: App. Avex. 8.—**II.** A small gem: alii autem caelo et marculo gemmulas exsculpunt, Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 3 Mai.: carbunculi in ornamento auri, Vulg. Sap. 32, 7.

gēmo, ūi, itum, 3, v. n. and a. [Gr. γέμο, to be full; hence]. **I.** *Neutr.*, to sigh, groan.

A. Lit. (freq. and class.): accipit ad me incurvus, tremulus, labiis demissis, gemens, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44: cum diu occulte suspirasset, postea jam gemere, ad extremum vero loqui omnes et clamare coeperunt, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2: neque gementem neque plorantem, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 47; cf.: hos pro me lugere, hos gemere videbam, Cic. Planc. 42, 101: gemere desiderio alicuius, id. Pis. 11, 25: ah gemat in terris! ista qui protulit ante, let him groan in the lower world, Prop. 2, 6, 31; cf. id. 2, 25 (3, 20), 12. —Of mournful music: nullo gemit hic tibia cornu, Juv. 2, 90; cf. trop.: surda nihil gemit grave buccina (Vergili), id. 7, 69. —Of beasts, to cry, make a mournful noise: (leones) gementes, Lucr. 3, 297: gemit noctua, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 59: turtur ab ulmo, Verg. E. 1, 59. —**B.** Poet. transf.

1. Of things, to groan, creak: visam gementis litora Bospori, Hor. C. 2, 20, 14: repleti amnes, Verg. A. 5, 806: et malus celeris saucius Africo Antennaeque gemant, Hor. C. 1, 14, 6: gemit sub pondere cymba, Verg. A. 6, 413: stridunt funes, curvatur arbor, gubernacula gemunt, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 4: gemit parvo mota fenestra sono, Ov. P. 3, 3, 10: gemens rota, Verg. G. 3, 183; Val. Fl. 6, 168. —**2.** In gen., of animals, to utter complaints: feras cum hominibus gemere fecimus, Avien. Fab. praef. fin.; id. 26. —**II.** Act., to sigh over, bemoan, bewail anything (freq. and class.). (a) With acc.: haec gementem boni, sperabant improbi, Cic. Sest. 30, 66 fin.: dare, quod gementem hostes, Lucr. 5, 1348: talia voce, Val. Fl. 5, 37: eandem virtutem istam venit tempus cum graviter gemes, Poët. ap. Cic. Att. 2, 13, 3: flebiliter Ityn, Hor. C. 4, 12, 5: tacite tristem fortunae vicem, Phaedr. 5, 1, 6: multa ignominiam, Verg. G. 3, 226: casus urbis, Juv. 3, 214. —In pass.: atque hic status est, qui una voce omnium gemitur neque verbo cuiusquam sublevatur, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1. —(β) With inf. (poet.): paucis ostendi gemis, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 4; Stat. Ach. 1, 281: qui servum te gemis esse diu, Mart. 9, 93, 2: sane murteta relinqui... Sulphura contemni viciis gemit, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 7.

Gēmōniae, scalae, or (more freq.) **Gemoniae**, ārum, f. [gemo, cf. "The Bridge of Sighs"], steps on the Aventine Hill leading to the Tiber, to which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged by hooks to be thrown into the Tiber: nemo punitorum non et in Gemonias abjectus uncoque tractus, Suet. Tib. 61: Gemoniae, id. Vit. 17; id. Tib. 53; 75; Juv. 10, 65; Val. Max. 6, 9, 13; Tac. A. 3, 14; 5, 9; 6, 25; id. H. 3, 74; 85; in full: Gemoniae scalae, Val. Max. 6, 3, 3. —Called also: gradus **Gemitōrii**, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 145.

gemulus, a, um, adj. [gemo], moaning, complaining (post-class.): bubones occidunt gemulo carmine, App. Flor. p. 349, 21.

gēmursa, ae, f. [Gr. γέμου, to be full; cf. gemo], a small swelling between the toes (ante-class.): morbus, quem gemursam appellavere prisci, inter digitos pedum nascentem, Plin. 26, 1, 5, § 8; cf.: gemursa sub minimo digito pedis tuberculum, quod gemere faciat eum, qui id gerat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 95 Müll.

gēna, ae, and more freq. **gēnae**, ārum, f. [Sanscr. hanus, jaw; ganda, cheek; cf. Gr. γένυς; Germ. Kinn], lit.: the upper part of the face, from the cheek-bones to the eyelids; hence, in gen., a cheek; plur., the cheeks (cf. bucca, mala). **I.** Lit.: gēnae ab inferiore parte tutantur subjectae leniterque eminentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143; cf. Plin. 11, 37, 57, § 156 sqq. (a) Plur.: ad haec omnia exprimenda in palpebris etiam et genis est quoddam deserviens iis ministerium, Quint. 11, 3, 77; cf. Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 49: ad genarum crassitudines et oculorum albugines, id. 32, 9, 31, § 98: MULIERES GENAS NE RADYNT, Fragn. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23 fin.; Plin. 11, 37, 58, § 157; Fest. s. v. radere, p. 273 Müll.: lacrimae peredere humore exsangues genas, Poët. (perh. Pacuv.) ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26; cf.: manat rara meas lacrima per genas, Hor. C. 4, 1, 34: lacrimis humectent ora genasque, Lucr. 1, 920; cf. id. 2, 977; 3, 469: pulchrae, Hor. C. 4, 13, 8: nunc primum opa-

cat flore lanugo genas, Pac. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 94 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 103 Rib.): pilosae, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: erasae, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 26: tum mihi prima genas vestibat flore juvenia, Verg. A. 8, 160: leves, Quint. 12, 10, 8: confusa pudore sensi me totis erubuisse genis, Ov. H. 21, 112; Vulg. Cant. 1, 9 al. —(β) Sing.: atque genua comprimit arta gena, i. e. presses (beseechingly) the cheek close to his knee, Enn. ap. Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 109 dub. (cf. Vahl. Enn. p. 176): genam non leviter perstringere, Suet. Claud. 15 fin.: gena inferior, superior, Plin. 11, 37, 57, § 156 (v. above). —**II.** Transf.: gēnae (not in sing.). **A.** In Ennius for palpebrae, the eyelids: genas Ennius palpebras putat, cum dicit hoc versu: Pandite sulti' genas et corde relinquit somnum, Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 94 Müll. (Ann. v. 521 Vahl.): imprimitque genae genam, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 686 (Trag. v. 436 Vahl.). —**B.** The eye or eyes (poet.): exustaque tuae mox, Polypheme, genae, Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 26: cornicem immeritas eruit ungue genas, id. 4 (5), 5, 16; Ov. P. 2, 8, 66; id. H. 20, 206. —**C.** The sockets of the eyes: expilatque genis oculos, Ov. M. 13, 562.

Gēnabum, i, n., a city of the Carnutes, in Gallia Lugdunensis, on the Liger, afterwards called Aurelianensis urbs or Civitas Aurelianorum, whence the modern name Orleans, Caes. B. G. 7, 3; 11; Hirt. B. G. 8, 5; Sid. Ep. 8, 15. —**II.** Deriv.: **Gēnabensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Gēnabum, Genabian: caedes, Caes. B. G. 7, 28, 4. —In plur.: **Genabenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Genabum, Genabians, Caes. B. G. 7, 11, 7.

Gēnauni, ōrum, m., a Germanic people in Rhaetia, in the Val di Non, neighbors of the Breuni, Hor. C. 4, 14, 10; called also † **Genaunes**, ium, Inscr. ap. Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 136.

Genāva (less correctly **Genna** or **Genēva**), ae, f., a city of the Allobroges, upon Lake Lemān, at the point where the Rhone passes from it, Geneva, Caes. B. G. 1, 6, 3; 1, 7, 1 sq. —Deriv.: **Genāvensis** (Genēv-), e, of Geneva, Inscr. Orell. 253; called Genevensis, ib. 254.

† **gēneālogia**, ae, f., = γενεαλογία, a genealogy: majorum genealogia, Mess. Corvin. de Prog. Aug. 22; Vulg. 1 Esdr. 2, 62; Hebr. 7, 3 al.

† **gēneālogus**, i, m., = γενεαλόγος, a genealogist: qui (dii) genealogis antiquis sic nominantur, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44. So of Moses, as the author of Genesis: illud ait genealogus idem, Prud. Apoth. 315.

gēner, ēri (archaic dat. plur. generibus, Att. ap. Non. 487, 29), m. [root GEN, v. gigno], a daughter's husband, a son-in-law.

I. Lit.: cum soceris generi non lavantur, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129; cf.: mei viri gener, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 87: generum nostrum ire cum adfui suo, id. Trin. 3, 1, 21: et gener et affines placent, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 63; cf. id. ib. 4, 8, 25; id. And. 3, 3, 39; id. Hec. 4, 1, 22: C. Fannium et Quintum Scaevolam, generos Laellii, Cic. Rep. 1, 12; id. Lael. 1, 3; 8, 26; id. Att. 4, 2, 4; Caes. B. G. 5, 56, 3; Quint. 6 praef. § 13; Hor. C. 2, 4, 13; Ov. F. 3, 202; Vulg. 1 Reg. 18, 18 et saep. —Also, a daughter's bridegroom, Hor. Epod. 6, 13; Verg. A. 2, 344; cf.: generi et nurus appellatione sponsus quoque et sponsa continetur, Dig. 38, 10, 6. —**II.** Transf. **A.** The husband of a granddaughter or great-granddaughter, for progenitor, qui conlegam et generum adsciverat Sejanum, Tac. A. 5, 6; 6, 8; cf.: generi appellatione et neptis et proneptis tam ex filio quam ex filia editarum, ceterarumque maritos contineri manifestum est, Dig. 50, 16, 136. —**B.** A sister's husband, brother-in-law, Just. 18, 4; Nep. Paus. 1. —**C.** Comically, of a daughter's paramour: Villius in Fausta Sullae gener, etc., Hor. S. 1, 2, 64.

generabilis, e, adj. [genero] (post-Aug.). **I.** Act., that has the power of generating, generative, creative: hic est ille generabilis rerum naturae spiritus, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116. —**II.** Pass., that may be generated or produced: opus generabile, Manil. 1, 143.

gēnerālis, e, adj. [genus]. **I.** Of or belonging to a kind or species, generic (very rare): variae volucres ut in ordine cunc-

tae Ostendant maculas generales corpore inesse, etc., of their species, Lucr. 1, 590: cum qualis sit res, quaeritur, quia et de vi et de genere negotii controversa est, constitutio generalis vocatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 10.

—**II.** Of or relating to all, general (opp. singuli and specialis; cf. universalis; freq. only since the Aug. per.): et generale quoddam decorum intelligimus, quod in omni honestate versatur, et aliud huic subjectum, quod pertinet ad singulas partes honestatis, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 96: causae, opp. singulae lites, Quint. 7, 1, 64; Sen. Ep. 58 med.: cum sit omnis generalis quaestio speciali potentior, Quint. 12, 2, 18; cf.: illud generale, hoc speciale, id. 5, 10, 44: tractatus, opp. specialis, id. 5, 7, 35; cf.: ab generali tractatu ad quasdam deduci species, id. 2, 4, 22: de re et generales quaestiones sunt et definitae, id. 7, 2, 1: definitio, Dig. 28, 5, 4: pactum, ib. 2, 14, 40: lex est generale jussum populi aut plebis, rogante magistratu, At. Cap. ap. Gell. 10, 20, 2. —Hence, adv.: cum sit omnis generalis quaestio speciali

generaliter (acc. to II.), in general, generally (mostly post-Aug.; cf.: generatim, communiter): tempus est, id quo nunc utimur (nam ipsum quidem generatim definire difficile est), pars quaedam aeternitatis, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: quaedam adnotatas, sed generaliter (opp. particulas etiam persequi), Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 3: tempus generaliter et specialiter accipitur, etc., Quint. 5, 10, 42 sq.; so opp. specialiter, id. 5, 7, 4; 5, 11, 1; opp. proprie, id. 3, 7, 7: legare, Gai. Inst. 2, 238: stipulari, id. ib. 4, 53: universi, Vulg. Jer. 25, 20.

gēnerālitās, ātis, f. [generalis, II.], generally (post-class.), Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 21; id. ad Verg. A. 6, 154; Mart. Cap. 4, § 348 fin.; Symm. Ep. 2, 90.

generaliter, adv., v. generalis fin.

* **gēnerāscō**, ēre, v. inch. n. [genero], to be generated, produced: omnia membris ex ineunte aevo, Lucr. 3, 745.

gēnerātīm, adv. [genus; cf. also generalis]. **I.** By kinds, species, classes, or divisions (freq. and class.): generatim reddita finis Crescendi rebus constat, etc., Lucr. 1, 584; cf. id. 1, 597: ut cupide generatim secula propagent, id. 1, 20; 1, 229; 563; 2, 347 al.: primum nomen omnium (avium): alites ab alis, volucres a volatu. Deinde generatim: de his pleraque ab suis vocibus, ut haec upupa, cuculus, corvus, etc., Varr. L. 5, § 75 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 5, § 146 ib.: ergo ab universa provincia generatimque ab singulis ejus partibus diligitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 168: aut publice civitas istos honores habent, aut si generatim, homines ut aratores, ut mercatores, ut navicularii, id. ib. 2, 2, 55, § 137; cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 1: Germani suas copias castris eduxerunt generatimque constituerunt paribusque intervalis Harudes, Marcomanos, Triboccos, etc., i. e. by nations, id. B. G. 1, 51, 2 (Metaphr. κατὰ φυλάς); cf.: Galli generatim distributi in civitates, id. ib. 7, 19, 2: Caesar catione habita Cordubae omnibus generatim gratias agit: civibus Romanis, quod, etc., Hispanis, quod, etc., Gaditanis, quod, etc., after their kind, i. e. according to their services, id. ib. 2, 21, 1: exponere argumenta, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 47: componere, id. de Or. 1, 41, 146; cf. id. ib. 1, 13, 58: ne omnia generatim sacra omnesque percenseam deos, Liv. 5, 52, 6: qua haut dubie major aliquanto summa ex numero plaustrorum ponderibusque auri, argenti generatim ab ipso scriptis efficitur, id. 45, 40, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.: proprios generatim discite cultus, Agricola, Verg. G. 2, 35. —**II.** Opposed to specially, in particular, generally, in general (rare but class.): singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loquar, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 143; cf.: neque generatim tradere, neque per singulas partes exsequi, Quint. 5, 10, 100: omnia generatim amplecti, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18: generatim ea, quae maxime nota sunt, dicam, id. Pis. 35, 86: non nominatim, sed generatim informata proscriptio, id. Att. 11, 6, 2: haec generatim praecipimus: nunc illud proprie, etc., Col. 3, 9, 9.

gēnerātiō, ōnis, f. [genero], a begetting, generating, generation (post-Aug.): piscium, Plin. 9, 50, 74, § 157; 8, 47, 72, § 187: deorum = θεογονία, a poem of Hesiod, Lact. 1, 5, 8: Adam, Vulg. Gen. 5, 1: Christi, id. Matt. 1, 1. —**II.** Transf., a

generation of men, Ambros. Off. Ministr. 1, 25, 121.—In plur., Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 142 al.; Vulg. Eph. 3, 5 et saep.

generātor, ōris, m. [genero], an engenderer, generator, producer (very rare): nosse autem generatores suos optime poterat, Cic. Univ. 11: Acragas... magnanimum quondam generator equorum, Verg. A. 3, 704; Vulg. Sap. 13, 3.

generātorius, a, um, adj. [generato], of or relating to generation (post-class.): more, Tert. adv. Val. 27.—As subst.: **generātorium**, ii, n., a means of generation, Ambros. in. Psa. 118; Serm. 18, 11.

generātrix, icis, f. [id.], she that generates or brings forth: (Aegyptus) hominum aliorumque animalium perfectunda generatrix, Mel. 1, 9, 1; Ambros. de Noë, 28, 106.

gēnēro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [genus], to beget, procreate, engender, produce, create; in pass., to spring or descend from. I. Lit. (class.): hominem generavit et ornavit deus, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: isque (Capys) pium ex se Anchisen generat, Enn. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 3, 35 (Ann. v. 32 Vahl.): Oebalus, quem generasse Telon Sebethide nympha fertur, Verg. A. 7, 734: unde nil majus generatur ipso (Jove), Hor. C. 1, 12, 17: Hercules stirpe generatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 12: homines hominum causa esse generatos, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: ita generati a natura sumus, ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 29, 103; cf. id. Rep. 6, 15: a quo (deo) populum Romanum generatum accepimus, id. Phil. 4, 2, 5: ab origine ultima stirpis Romanae generatus, Nep. Att. 1: Tros est generatus ab illo, Ov. F. 4, 33: fuit Argolico generatus Alehone quidam Myscelos, id. M. 15, 19: Troja generatus Acestes, Verg. A. 5, 61: mulos (antiqui vocabant) quos asini et equae generarent, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172: quale portentum... nec Jubae tellus generat, Hor. C. 1, 22, 15: terram tanto prius animalia generare coepisse, Just. 2, 1 fin.: atque aliam ex alia generando suffice prolem, Verg. G. 3, 65: (mundus) semperne fuerit, nullo generatus ortu: an, etc., Cic. Univ. 2: semina, unde essent omnia orta, generata, concreta, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69; cf. semina generantia ranas, Ov. M. 15, 375: terra et hos (rubos) generat, Quint. 9, 4, 5: terra generandis alendis seminebus fecundior, id. 10, 3, 2: e gramine, quod in eo loco generatum esset, etc., Gell. 5, 6, 9: generandi gloria mellis, Verg. G. 4, 205: ignibus generandis nutriendisque soli ipsius naturalis materia, Just. 4, 1.—Absol.: asina generare coepit, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172.—II. Trop. (perh. only post-Aug.). A. In gen.: cetera forsitan tenuis quoque et angusta ingenii vena... generare atque ad frugem aliquam perducere queat, Quint. 6, 2, 3: verecundia vitium quidem, sed quae virtutes facillime generet, id. 12, 5, 2; Dig. 25, 3, 7: peccatum generat mortem, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 15.—B. In partic., to bring forth, produce, of mental productions: quae (aetates) nihil dum ipsae ex se generare queunt, Quint. 1, 1, 36: cum generabit ipse aliquid atque componet, id. 1, 12, 12; 8, 6, 32; cf. id. 10, 2, 5: similiter decurrunt spatiorum observatione esse generatum (poëma), id. 9, 4, 114; cf. Suet. Ner. 52.

generōse, adv., v. generosus fin.

generōsitas, ātis, f. [generosus], nobility, excellence, goodness (post-Aug.): in ipsa ove satis generositatis ostenditur brevitate crurum, ventris vestitu, i. e. noble breed or race, Plin. 8, 48, 75, § 198: caprarum, id. 8, 60, 76, § 202: taurorum, id. 8, 45, 70, § 181: antea Caecubo erat generositas celeberrima, id. 14, 6, 8, § 61; Col. Arb. 1, 3; 3, 6, 4; Pall. Oct. 3; Vulg. Sap. 8, 3.—II. High spirit, boldness: leonis, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 50.

generōsus, a, um, adj. [genus], of good or noble birth, noble, eminent (class.). I. Lit.: generosa ac nobilis virgo (opp. mulier ignota), Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20: civili generosa ab stirpe profectus, id. Div. 1, 12, 20: generosissima femina, Suet. Tib. 49; cf.: viderat a veteris generosam sanguine Teucri Iphis Anaxareten, humili de stirpe creatus, Ov. M. 14, 698: non quia, Maecenas, nemo generosior est te... naso suspendis aduncos Ignotos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 2; cf. id. 24: quamquam ego naturam unam et communem omnium existimo, sed fortissimum

quemque generosissimum, Sall. J. 85, 15: nominibus generosus avitis, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 1: Maconia generose domo, Verg. A. 10, 141: miles, i. e. the Fabii, Ov. F. 2, 199: o generosam stirpem! Cic. Brut. 58, 213: atria, Ov. F. 1, 591: quis enim generosum dixerit hunc? Juv. 8, 30: sapiens et nobilis et generosus, id. 7, 191; 8, 224.—B. Transf., of animals, plants, etc., of a good or noble species, noble, superior, excellent (mostly poet and in post-Aug. prose): sues, of a noble stock, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 233: pecus, Verg. G. 3, 75: equus, Quint. 5, 11, 4; Symm. Ep. 4, 61: leones generosissimi, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 47: testa (i. e. concha), Hor. S. 2, 4, 31: ostrea, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 61: generosum et lene requiro (vinum), of a good sort, generosus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 18; cf. vitis, Col. 3, 2 fin.; 3, 2, 17: pruna, Ov. M. 13, 818; cf.: generosissima mala, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 64: quod est pomum generosissimum? nonne quod optimum? Quint. 5, 11, 4: sorba, Plin. 15, 21, 23, § 85: obsonium, id. 15, 29, 35, § 118: arbor, Quint. 8, 3, 76: flos, Ov. F. 5, 211 al.: generosus palmite colles, id. M. 15, 710; cf.: insula inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis, Verg. A. 10, 174.—II. Trop. A. Of persons, noble-minded, magnanimous, generous: cum de imperio certamen esset cum rege generoso ac potente (Pyrrho), Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86; cf.: quid homo? nonne is generosissimus qui optimus? Quint. 5, 11, 4: Alexander generosi spiritus imperator, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 149: quis enim generosum dixerit hunc qui indignus genere, Juv. 8, 30.—B. Of things, noble, dignified, honorable: humilis et minime generosus ortus amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 9, 29: quaedam generosa virtus, id. Tusc. 2, 6, 16: Dolabella, vir simplicitatis generosissimae, Vell. 2, 125 fin.: quo generosior celsiorque est (animus), Quint. 1, 2, 3; id. 2, 4, 4: forma magnifica et generosa quodammodo, Cic. Brut. 75, 261; quoted by Suet. paraphrastically, Suet. Caes. 55: quicquid est in oratione generosius, Quint. prooem. 24: tamen emerui generosos vestis honores, i. e. the dress of honor (of a mother of three children), Prop. 4, 11, 61.—Hence, *adv.: **generōse** (acc. to II.), nobly: generosius Perire quaerens, Hor. C. 1, 37, 21.

† **gēnēsis**, is, f., = γένεσις, generation, birth, creation. I. Lit.: in basi (statuae Minervae) quod caelatum est, Pandoras genesin appellavit (Phidias), Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 19.—B. Genesis, the name of the first book of Moses (the history of the creation), Tert. de Or. 6.—II. Transf., the star that is rising at one's birth, a natal-star, nativity, horoscope: inspecta genesi, Juv. 6, 579: nota mathematicis genesis tua, id. 14, 248: quod vulgo crederetur (Metius) genesim habere imperatoriam, Suet. Vesp. 14; id. Dom. 10.

genēsta or **genēsta**, ae, f., the broom-plant, broom, Verg. G. 2, 12; 434; Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 15; 24, 9, 40, § 65 al.

† **genēthliacus**, a, um, adj., = γενεθλιακός, of or belonging to one's natal hour or nativity, genethliacal. I. Adj.: ratio, the art of calculating nativities, Arn. 2, 116; cf. in the foll.—II. Subst. A. **genethliacus**, i, m., a calculator of nativities, Gell. 14, 1, 1.—B. **genethliace**, es, f., the art of calculating nativities, genethliacs, Mart. Cap. 3, § 228; 9, § 894.—C. **Genethliacon**, i, n., a birth-day poem, the title of a poem by Statius, Stat. S. 2, 7.

† **genethliōlogia**, ae, f., = γενεθλιολογία, the art of calculating nativities or casting horoscopes, Vitruv. 9, 6, 2.

genēthivus (not **genitivus**; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. II. p. 15 sq.), a, um, adj. [genitus, from gigno], of or belonging to generation or birth. I. In gen. (rare; not in Cic.): Apollinis Genetivi ara, the generator, fertilizer, Cato ap. Macr. S. 3, 6; for which: Phoebi Genitoris ad aras, Val. Fl. 5, 404: forma prior redivit genitivaque rursus imago, native, original nature, Ov. M. 3, 331: dispersis per pectus genetivis notis, birth-marks, Suet. Aug. 80: nomina, i. e. belonging to a family or gens, Ov. P. 3, 2, 107.—II. In partic., in gram., genitivus (genit-) casus, the genitive case (in Varr. L. L. called patricius casus): si ut Maecenas Suffenas, Asprenas dicerentur, genetivo casu non e littera, sed tis syllaba termina-

rentur, Quint. 1, 5, 62; 1, 6, 14; Suet. Aug. 87 et saep.; and with equal frequency subst.: **genētivus**, i, m., the genitive, Quint. 1, 5, 63; 1, 6, 14; Gell. 4, 16, 3 et saep.

genētrix (less freq. **genitrix**; cf. Wagn. Verg. G. 4, 363, and Lachm. ad Lucr. II. p. 15 sq.), icis, f. [genitor], she that has borne any one, or produced any thing, a mother (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. mater). I. Lit.: Venus, genitrix patris nostri (Aeneae), Enn. ap. Non. 378, 16 (Ann. v. 53 Vahl.); so of Venus, as the mother of Aeneas, Verg. A. 1, 590; 8, 383; 12, 412; 554; as the ancestress of the Romans: Aeneadum genitrix, Lucr. 1, 1; and of Caesar, Suet. Caes. 61; 78; 84 (cf.: Venere prognatus, of Caesar, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2; cf. also Suet. Caes. 6 and 49); as the mother of Amor, Verg. A. 1, 689; of Cybele: me magna deum genitrix his detinet oris, (also called Magna Mater), id. ib. 2, 788; so of the same, id. ib. 9, 82; 94; 117: genitrix Priami de gente vetusta Est mihi (shortly after: parens), id. ib. 9, 284; cf.: nec ferro ut demens genetricem occidis Orestes (shortly after: occisa parente), Hor. S. 2, 3, 133: (ciconiae) genetricum senectam invicem educant, Plin. 10, 23, 32, § 63; Vulg. Cant. 3, 4 al.—II. Transf. A. She that produces, a mother: (tellus) magna deum mater materque ferarum, et nostri genitrix corporis, Lucr. 2, 599: patria o mea creatrix! patria o mea genitrix! Cat. 63, 50: frugum, i. e. Ceres, Ov. M. 5, 490: Miletus, Ioniae caput, super octoginta urbium per cuncta maria genitrix, mother-city, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112: Aegyptus vitiurum genitrix, id. 26, 1, 3, § 4: genitrix virtutum frugalitas, Just. 20, 4.—B. Poet. of a mother-in-law, Ov. M. 9, 326.

Genēva, **Genēvensis**, v. Genava, Genavensis.

geniālis, e, adj. [Genius]. I. Of or belonging to generation or birth, nuptial, genial (cf.: genialis, genitivus). A. Adj.: lectum illum genialem, quem biennio ante filiae suae nubenti straverat, the bridal-bed (placed in the atrium, and dedicated to the genii of the married couple), Cic. Clu. 5, 14; cf.: geniales proprie sunt lecti, qui sternuntur puellis nubentibus: dicti a generandis liberis, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 603: genialis lectus qui nuptis sternitur in honorem genii, unde et appellatus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 94 Müll.: lectus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87: torus, Verg. A. 6, 603; Liv. 30, 12, 21; Plin. Pan. 8, 1: pulvinar divae, Cat. 64, 47.—Hence poet. transf.: duncuntur raptae, genialis praeda, puellae, Oxy. A. A. 1, 125: bella, at a wedding, Stat. Ach. 1, 113: sors genialis atque fecunda, productive, Plin. 18, 24, 54, § 197; cf.: in tantum abundante geniali copia pecudum, id. 17, 9, 6, § 53.—B. Subst.: **geniālia**, ium, n., the marriage-bed, marriage: genialibus alienis insultare, Arn. 4, 144.—II. Of or belonging to enjoyment, jovial, pleasant, delightful, joyous, festive, genial: scis enim, geniales homines ab antiquis appellatos, qui ad invitandum et largius apparandum cibum promptiores essent, Santra ap. Non. 117, 18: festum, Ov. F. 3, 523: dies, Juv. 4, 66: hiems, Verg. G. 1, 302: uva, Ov. M. 4, 14: sarta, id. ib. 13, 929: rus, id. H. 19, 9; cf.: arva Canopi, id. Am. 2, 13, 7: litus, Stat. S. 4, 4, 61: platanus, i. e. under which festivals were celebrated, Ov. M. 10, 95: Musa, id. Am. 3, 15, 19: divi, i. e. Ceres and Bacchus, Stat. Th. 12, 618; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 95 Müll.: vultus, friendly, App. M. 11, p. 263.—Hence, adv.: **geniāliter** (acc. to II.), jovially, merrily, genially: festum genialiter egit, Ov. M. 11, 95; App. M. 10, p. 246; Inscr. Grut. 823, 2.

geniālitās, ātis, f. [genialis, II.], joviality, festivity (late Lat.): mensae, Amm. 30, 1 fin.

geniāliter, adv., v. genialis fin.

† **geniārius**, ii, m. [Genius], one who makes images of genii, Inscr. Orell. 4195; Inscr. Grut. 25, 1.

geniātus, a, um, adj. [Genius; cf. genialis, II.], jovial, joyous, cheerful (late Lat. for the class. genialis): fuit vultu geniat, Capitol. Ver. 10; Cassiod. Var. 3, 12 al.

* **geniculātum**, adv. [geniculum], by knots, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 68.

geniculatio, ōnis, f. [geniculatus], a

bending of the knee, kneeling (post-class.), Tert. ad Scap. 4; Hier. Ep. 3, 14.

geniculatus, a, um, adj. [geniculum].

I. With bended knee.—Subst.: **Geniculatus**, i, m., *The Kneeler*, a constellation, Vitr. 9, 6 med.—**B.** Transf.; in gen., bended, curved: *meatus Tibridis*, Amm. 18, 9.—**II.** Having knots, knotted, jointed, geniculated (class.): *culmus*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: *harundo*, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 158: *herba totidem nodis*, id. 24, 16, 93, § 150: *nodi scaporum*, id. 17, 21, 35, § 152: *cursu scandentes vites*, id. 14, 1, 3, § 10.

geniculo, āvi, i, v. n. [genu], to bend the knee: *alicui, before one*, Charis. 260 P.; Diom. 294 P.

geniculosus, a, um, adj. [geniculum], knotty (late Lat. for the class. geniculatus): *virgula*, App. Herb. 77.

geniculum, i, n. dim. [genu], a little knee, a knee. **I.** Lit. (ante- and post-class.): *pueris in geniculis alligare serpēstrā*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 11 Müll.: *de geniculis adorare*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 3: *dissolutio geniculorum*, Vulg. Nah. 2, 10.—**II.** Transf., a knot or joint on the stalk of a plant, Plin. 26, 11, 71, § 117; 18, 7, 10, § 56.

geniculus, i, m. dim. [genu], a little knee, transf., in arch., an angular bend where two pipes are joined together, a knee, Vitr. 8, 7.

gēnimen, īnis, n. [gēno, gigno], product, fruit, progeny (post-class.): *vitis*, Vulg. Matt. 26, 29.—In plur.: *viperarum, brood of vipers*, Vulg. Luc. 3, 7; Tert. Anim. 39.

genista, v. *genesta*.

Genita Mana, v. *Mana*.

genitabilis, e, adj. [gēno, gigno], of or belonging to generation or birth, productive, fruitful, generative (ante- and post-class.): *tempus*, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 17 Müll. *N. cr.*: *aura Favoni*, Lucr. 1, 11: *partes*, Arn. 4, 146.

genitalis, e, adj. [id.], of or belonging to generation or birth, causing generation or birth, fruitful, generative, genital (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. *genialis*, *genitivus*). **I.** Adj.: *genitalia material Corpora, generative principles, elements*, Lucr. 2, 62: *corpora quatuor, the four elements*, Ov. M. 15, 239: *semina*, Lucr. 5, 851; Verg. G. 2, 324: *partes (corporis), genital parts*, Lucr. 4, 1044; Col. 6, 26, 2: *membra*, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 3: *loca*, Col. 6, 36, 2: *arvum*, Verg. G. 3, 136; cf. *vulvae*, Col. 7, 9, 5; so of plants: *membra*, id. 3, 10, 12: *locus*, id. § 14; cf. id. 3, 6, 1: *profuvium*, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 143; cf. id. 7, 14, 12, § 61: *foedera, matrimony*, Stat. Th. 3, 300: *menses, the months of pregnancy in which the child may be born*, Gell. 3, 16, 4: *ros, fertilizing*, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 38: *hora anni, i. e. in the spring*, id. 9, 35, 54, § 107: *dies, birth-day (usually dies natalis)*, Tac. A. 16, 14; also, *lux*, Stat. S. 2, 3, 62: *solum, birth-place, natal soil*, Vell. 2, 15, 1: *sedes*, Prud. Cath. 10 fin.: *terra*, Amm. 27, 5 fin.: *dii, the gods that produce everything*: *Romulus in caelo cum dis genitilibus aevum Degit*, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 764 (Ann. v. 119 Vahl.); imitated by Aus. Per. Iliad. 4; Num. ap. Eckh. D. N. V. 7, p. 139: *sterilitas, barrenness*, Trebat. ap. Gell. 4, 2, 9.—**II.** Subst. **A. Genitalis**, is, f., a surname of *Diana*, as presiding over births: *sive tu (Diana) Lucina probas vocari Seu Genitalis*, Hor. C. S. 16.—**B. genitale**, is, n. (sc. membrum; v. above, I.), Cels. 4, 1; Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 93; 37, 10, 57, § 157; Arn. 5, 18 et saep.; in plur., id. 11, 49, 110, § 263; Quint. 1, 6, 36; Juv. 6, 514.—Hence, adv.: **genitaliter**, in a fertilizing manner, fruitfully, Lucr. 4, 1258.

genitaliter, adv., v. *genitalis fin.*

genitor, ōris, m. [root GEN, gigno], a begetter, parent, father, creator, sire (syn.: pater, parens). **I.** Lit. (class.): quo (animo) nihil ab optimo et praestantissimo genitore melius procreatum, Cic. Univ. 8: imitantes genitorem et effectorem sui, id. ib. 13: dubio genitore creatus, Ov. M. 5, 145: *Pelops, i. e. Tantalus*, Hor. C. 1, 28, 7: *deum, i. e. Jupiter*, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 45; id. M. 14, 91; the same, Saturnius, Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30, 64: *profundi, of Neptune*, as ruler of the sea, Ov. M. 11, 202; and genitor alone, Verg. A. 1, 155; of *Aeneas*, id. ib. 1, 716; of

Mars: *bellorum*, Sil. 3, 126; of the deified *Romulus*: *o Romule, Romule die!* O pater, o genitor, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41, 64 (Ann. v. 117 Vahl.); so, genitorque Quirine Urbis, Ov. M. 15, 862 (cf. *hujus urbis parens Romulus*, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 3).—**II.** Transf. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): qua rapitur praecipit Rhodanus genitore Lemanno, source, Aus. Urb. 13, 7: *adsciscit nova, quae genitor produxerit* Aëus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 119: o fraudum genitor, Sil. 13, 738; cf.: *Graeci vitiorum omnium genitores*, Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19.

genitrix, icis, v. *genetrix*.

genitura, ae, f. [root GEN, gigno], a begetting, bearing, birth, generation (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: in alitum quadrupedumque genitura esse quosdam ad conceptum impetus et terrae, Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 202; cf.: *origo atque genitura conchae*, id. 9, 35, 54, § 107.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Seed of generation: *profuvia geniturae (vivorum)*, Plin. 22, 22, 40, § 83.—**B.** That which is generated or created, a creature (eccl. Lat.): *spirantes (i. e. serpentes)*, Arn. 1, 8: *incredula*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 23.—**C.** In astrology, one's natal star or constellation, nativity: *reticere ipse genituram suam perseverabat*, Suet. Aug. 94; id. Calig. 67; id. Ner. 6; id. Vit. 3; Eutr. 7, 20; Amm. 29, 1 al.

1. genitus, a, um, Part., from gigno.

2. genitus, ūs, m. [gigno], a begetting, bearing, generation (post-class. and very rare): *libri de animalium genitu*, App. Mag. p. 297 sq.

genius, i (voc. geni, Tib. 4, 5, 9 M. dub.), m. [root GEN, gigno; prop., the superior or divine nature which is innate in everything, the spiritual part, spirit; hence], the tutelary deity or genius of a person, place, etc. (cf.: *lares, penates*). **I.** In gen.: *genium dicebant antiqui naturalem deum uniuscujusque loci vel rei aut hominis*, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 302; cf. *Voss ad loc.*; Verg. A. 5, 95; Juv. 6, 22; Liv. 21, 62, 9; Mart. 7, 12, 10: *eundem esse genium et larem, multi veteres memoriae prodiderunt, in quibus etiam Granius Flaccus, Censor de Die Nat. 3, 2; Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 369; 444: scit Genius, natale comes qui temperat astrum, Naturae deus humanae, mortalis in unum Quodque caput, vultu mutabilis, albus et ater*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 187: *genius tuus malus*, Flor. 4, 7, 8.—In urgent petitions and in oaths appeals were made to the Genius of the person addressed, or to that of some eminent person: *te per Genium*... Obsecro et obtestor, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 94; cf. Sen. Ep. 12, 12; Tib. 4, 5, 8; Suet. Calig. 27; Dig. 12, 2, 13, § 6.—On festal occasions the Genius was propitiated: *cras Genium mero Curabis et porco bimestri*, Hor. C. 3, 17, 14; id. Ep. 2, 1, 144; id. A. P. 210; Pers. 2, 3; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 94 et saep.; cf. Tib. 1, 7, 49: *magne Geni, cape dona libens votisque faveto*, id. 4, 5, 9: *acceptus Geniis December (because the Saturnalian festivals occurred in it)*, Ov. F. 3, 58: *genium loci*... precatur, Verg. A. 7, 136: **GENIO LOCI**, Inscr. Orell. 343 sq.; 1697; 1701: **COLONIAE**, ib. 367; 1693 sq.: **MVNICIPIT**, ib. 689; 1690 sq.: **CVRIA**, ib. 1120: **FORI VNARI**, ib. 4087: **THEATRI**, ib. 1713: *Laterna deus est focorum et Genius*, Arn. 4, 6 et saep.: *Priapi*, Petr. 21: *Famae*, Mart. 7, 12, 10: **JOVIS**, Inscr. Orell. 1730; 2488: **DEORVM**, ib. 1730.—**II.** In partic. **A.** With respect to the enjoyment of life. **1.** The spirit of social enjoyment, fondness for good living, taste, appetite, inclination: *isti qui cum genitis suis belligerant, parcipromi*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 81; cf.: *egomet me defraudavi Animusque meum geniumque meum*, id. Aul. 4, 9, 15; and: *suum defraudans genium, sacrificing his inclinations*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 10 Ruhnk.: *sapis multum ad genium*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 28: *hic quidem meliorem Genium tuum non facies*, id. Stich. 4, 2, 42: *nunc et amico meo prosperabo et genio meo multa bona faciam*, id. Pers. 2, 3, 11: *indulge genio: carpamus* Aelia, id. ib. 5, 151.—Hence, **2.** A term used by parasites for entertainer, patron: *ecquis est, qui mihi commonstret Phaedro meum genium meum?* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 22; 5, 2, 29; id. Capt. 4, 2, 99; id. Men. 1, 2, 29.—**B.** Of the intellect, wit, talents, genius (very rare): *nemo mathematicum genium indemnatus habebit*, Juv. 6, 562: *victurus genium debet habere liber*, Mart. 6, 60, 10.

—Hence, in a pun with the preced. signif., Mart. 7, 78, 7.

gēno, ēre, old form of gigno, q. v.

Genosus, v. *Genusus*.

gens, gentis, f. [root GEN, gigno], that which belongs together by birth or descent, a race or clan, embracing several families united together by a common name and by certain religious rites; orig. only patrician, but, after the granting of the connubium between patricians and plebeians, also plebeian (syn.: *familia*, *stirps*, *genus*; *natio*, *populus*). **I.** Lit.: *Sulla gentis patriciae (sc. Corneliae) nobilis fuit, familia prope jam exstincta majorum ignavia*, Sall. J. 95, 3: *vera decora, non communiter modo Corneliae gentis, sed propriae familiae suae*, Liv. 38, 58, 3: *L. Tarquiti patriciae gentis*, id. 3, 27, 1: *apud P. Sestium patriciae gentis virum*, id. 3, 33, 9; 6, 11, 2: *cum Marcelli ab liberti filio stirpe, Claudii patricii ejusdem hominis hereditatem, gente ad se rediisse dicerent*, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 176: *gens Tarquiniorum*, id. Rep. 2, 25 fin.: *Julia*, Liv. 1, 3, 2: *L. Tarquinius duplicavit illum pristinum patrum numerum, et antiquos patres majorum gentium appellavit, quos priores sententiam rogabat*; a se ascitis minorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 20 Mos.; cf. Liv. 1, 35, 6: *ex gente Domitia duae familiae claruerunt, Calvinorum et Aenobarborum*, Suet. Ner. 1; cf. Liv. 2, 29, 4: *patricii minorum gentium*, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 2; Liv. 1, 47, 7; Capitol. ap. Gell. 10, 20, 5: *anni principio de connubio patrum et plebis C. Canuleius tribunus plebis rogationem promulgavit, qua contaminari sanguinem suum patres confundi que jura gentium rebantur*, Liv. 4, 1, 1; cf. id. 4, 2, 5; 10, 8, 9: *uti Feceniae Hispanae gentis enuptio, tutoris optio esset, etc., the right of marrying out of her gens*, id. 39, 19, 5: *perjurus, sine gente, i. e. of no family, of vulgar birth*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 15; cf. respecting the Roman gens, Dict. of Antiq.

II. Transf. **A.** In a manner borrowed from the division of the senators into majorum and minorum gentium (v. above): *ipsi illi majorum gentium dii habentur, hinc a nobis profecti in caelum reperientur, the superior deities (the consentes)*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 29: *Cleantes, qui quasi majorum est gentium Stoicus*, id. Ac. 2, 41, 126.—**B.** Poet., like *genus* and *stirps*, of a single descendant, offspring of an entire race: *vigilans, deum gens, Aenea?* Verg. A. 10, 228 (for which: *Dis genite*, id. ib. 9, 642): *Tyrinthia gens est (i. e. Fabius)*, Sil. 7, 35: *extrema viri, the last descendant*, id. 2, 185.—**C.** In a contemptuous sense, like our *tribe*, *brood*, *crew*: *si illo die gens ista Clodiana, quod facere voluit, effecisset*, Cic. Sest. 38, 81; so, *Clodia*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 1.—**D.** In the widest sense = *genus, the race*; *gens humana, the human race*, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65; Hor. C. 1, 3, 26.—**E.** Of beasts, etc., a *race*, *herd*, *brood*, *swarm* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): *intestino bello totae gentes consumuntur*, Col. 9, 9, 6: *quos (equos) in spem statues submittere gentis, of the race, breed*, Verg. G. 3, 73: *utque luat poenas gens haec (i. e. vulpes), breed, race*, Ov. F. 4, 711.—**F.** In a more extended sense (as also γένος), a *race*, *nation*, *people* (sometimes more restricted than *natio* and *populus*, and sometimes put for them; v. in the foll., and cf. *Drak*, Liv. 23, 42, 1; freq. and class.): *Qui gentis omnis mariae et terras movet*, Plaut. Rud. prol. 1: cf.: *nos per gentis disparat*, id. ib. v. 10: *gradus plures sunt societatis hominum*. Ut enim ab illa infinita discedatur, propior est ejusdem gentis, nationis, linguae, qua maxime homines conjunguntur: *interius etiam est ejusdem esse civitatis*, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 53; cf.: *(Deus) non curat singulos homines... ne civitates quidem... ne nationes quidem et gentes*, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93: *ita nationis nomen, non gentis evaluisse paulatim*, Tac. G. 2: *Suebi, quorum non una gens... propriis adhuc nationibus nominibusque discreti*, id. ib. 38: *atrox in Thracia bellum ortum, omnibus ejus gentis nationibus in arma accensis*, Vell. 2, 98: *omnes exterae gentes ac nationes*, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 11, 31; cf.: *per omnes gentes nationesque*, Quint. 11, 3, 87; for which, in an inverted order: *exterae nationes ac gentes*, Cic. Font. 11, 25: *aut gentes aut populos*, Quint. 11, 1, 86: *inter multas regum gentiumque*

et populorum legationes, Liv. 45, 19, 1; 45, 22, 8; cf. in an inverse order: populi et gentes, Quint. 12, 2, 3: postquam bello subegit Aequorum magnam gentem et ferocem, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: Sabina aut Volscia, id. ib. 3, 4: Transalpinæ, id. ib. 3, 9: Allobrogum, id. Cat. 4, 6, 12: Nerviorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 28, 1: Germanorum, id. ib. 6, 32 *init.*: Suevorum longe maxima Germanorum omnium, id. ib. 4, 1, 3; so of the Etruscan nation, Liv. 5, 1, 6; and in a wider sense than populus: non ex iisdem semper populis exercitus scriptos, quamquam eadem semper gens bellum intulerit, id. 6, 12, 4; 40, 15, 6; 2, 50, 2.—Also for civitas, *the inhabitants of a city or town*: Caesar Gomphos pervenit, quod est oppidum primum Thessaliæ venientibus ab Epiro, quæ gens ultro ad Caesarem legatos miserat, Caes. B. C. 3, 80, 1: atqui ad hoc, de quo agitur, non quaerimus gentem, ingenia quaerimus, Cic. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.*; cf. gladio pugnacissima gens Romani, Quint. 9, 3, 8; Liv. 5, 48, 3: Segni Condusque, ex gente et numero Germanorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 32, 1: in illa incorrupta maxime gente Aegyptiorum, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 14: nos plurimis ignotissimi gentibus, id. ib. 1, 17, 26: jus gentium, id. ib. 1, 2, 2; cf.: quod naturalis ratio inter omnes homines constituit, id. . . vocatur jus gentium quasi quo iure omnes gentes utuntur, Gai. Inst. 1, 1.—2. In partic. **a.** As a *partit. gen.*, gentium, like terrarum, for the sake of emphasis, *in the world, on earth* (freq. and class.): ubicumque terrarum et gentium violatum jus civium Romanorum sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 143: quod ubique gentium est, id. Rep. 2, 4: ubinam gentium sumus, *where in the world?* id. Cat. 1, 4, 9: ubi ubi est gentium? Plaut. As. 2, 21: obsecro, unde haec gentium? id. Cist. 4, 1, 16: ubi tu's gentium, id. Rud. 2, 5, 11: quaerit quod nusquam est gentium, id. Ps. 1, 4, 9: non hercle quo hinc nunc gentium aufugiam scio, id. Rud. 3, 5, 44: ubi ubi gentium agere aetatem quam, etc., Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 4: an quisquam usquam gentium est aequo miser? id. ib. 13: equidem te nisi nunc hodie nusquam vidi gentium, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 54: fratrem nusquam invenio gentium, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 1: abeat multo malo quovis gentium, Quam hic, etc., id. Heaut. 5, 1, 55: res est in manibus: tu autem abes longe gentium, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 1: nostri *ῥυπαροὶ* longe gentium absunt, id. Fam. 12, 22, 2: ah! minime gentium, non faciam, *by no means*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 44; so, minime gentium, id. Eun. 4, 1, 11; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 44.—**b.** Gentes, opp. to the Romans, *foreign nations, foreigners* (post-Aug. and rare): maneat, quaeso, duretque gentibus si non amor nostri at certe odium sui, Tac. G. 33; Auct. B. Hisp. 17 *fin.*—**c.** In the eccl. fathers, gentes, like *ἔθνη*, opp. to Jews and Christians, *pagan nations, heathen, gentiles*, Lact. 2, 13 *fin.*; Vulg. Psa. 2, 1 et saep.—Hence the title of Arnobius's work, *Adversus Gentes*.—3. Transf., *a region, country* (very rare): ut Asipim aggredieretur, qui Catoniam tenebat: quæ gens jacet supra Ciliciam, Nep. Dat. 4: gentes viduatas esse suis cultoribus et desolatas, Arn. 1, 4.

gentiana, ae, f., *the herb gentian* (called after an Illyrian king, Gentius), Plin. 25, 7, 34, § 71; Scrib. Comp. 167; 170; 176.

genticus, a, um, adj. [gens], *of or belonging to a nation, national* (post-Aug.): quibus more gentico continuum ferri legem, Tac. A. 3, 43; 6, 33: pro gentica devotione, Tert. de Anim. 39.

gentilicius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [gentilis]. **I.** *Of or belonging to a particular clan or gens* (class.); cf. gentilis: an gentilia sacra ne in bello quidem intermitteri, publica sacra et Romanos deos etiam in pace deseri placet? Liv. 5, 52, 4; v. sacrum, under sacer: sacrificia, Auct. Or. de Harusp. Resp. 15: gentilia (nota), opp. publica, Liv. 6, 20, 14: tumulus, *a family sepulchre*, Vell. 2, 119, 5: hereditates, Suet. Caes. 1: nomina, id. Claud. 25: M. Varro tradit, in Serranorum familia gentilicium esse, feminas lineæ veste non uti, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 8; Plin. Ep. 6, 15, 1.—**II.** *Of or belonging to a nation, national* (post-class.): vulgus, quos gentilicio vocabulo Chaldaeos dicere oportet, mathematicos dicit, *by their national name*, Gell. 1, 9, 6.

gentilis, e, adj. [gens]. **I.** *Of or belonging to the same clan (gens), stock, or race*; and subst.: **gentilis**, is, com., *a person belonging to the same family or gens, a relative bearing the same name* (syn.: gentilicus, genticus; cf. also: cognatus, agnatus, affinis): gentiles sunt, qui inter se eodem nomine sunt, qui ab ingenuis oriundi sunt, quorum majorum nemo servitutem servivit, qui capite non sunt deminuti, Cic. Top. 6, 29: gentilis dicitur et ex eodem genere ortus et is qui simili nomine appellatur; ut ait Cincius, gentiles mihi sunt, qui meo nomine appellantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 94 Müll.: SI FVROSVS EST AGNATORVM GENTILIVMQVE IN EO PECVNIAQVE EIVS POTESTAS ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 148: SI AGNATVS NEC ESCIT, GENTILIS FAMILIAM NANCITOR, id. ap. Collat. Legg. Mosaic. et Rom. 16, 4: si nullus agnatus sit, eadem lex XII. tabularum gentiles ad hereditatem vocat, Gai. Inst. 3, 17; cf. Ulp. Fragm. 26, 1 a.: tuus gentilis (*thy kinsman*), Brute, M. Pennus, Cic. Brut. 28, 109: sordidatus cum gentilibus clientibusque, Liv. 3, 58, 1: e duobus gentilibus, Suet. Tib. 1: homines deorum immortalium quasi gentiles, Cic. Univ. 11: tuus paene gentilis, *thy namesake*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 190; cf., jestingly: fuit enim (Pherecydes) meo regnante gentili (i. e. Ser. Tullio), id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38.—**Adj.** nomen, Suet. Ner. 41: stemma, id. ib. 37: monumentum Domitiorum, id. ib. 50: copia *out of their own gens*, id. Vit. 1: gentile domus nostrae bonum, Tac. A. 2, 37; cf. manus (i. e. Fabii), Ov. F. 2, 198: odia *family enmity* (of Hanno towards Hannibal), Sil. 2, 277: capillo erat pone occipitum summiore, quod gentile in illo videbatur, *peculiar to the family, hereditary*, Suet. Tib. 68.—**PROV.** (cf. the law for the insane, supra): mente est caput atque ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Of slaves who bore the name of their masters*: apud antiquos singuli Marci pores Luciporesve dominorum gentiles omnem victim in promiscuo habebant, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 26.—**B.** *Poet.*, of plants: non gentilia poma, i. e. *foreign, exotic*, Calp. Ecl. 2, 41.—**C.** *In a more extended sense* (acc. to gens, II. F.), *of or belonging to the same people or nation, national*; and subst., *a fellow-countryman* (post-Aug.): multis et validis propinquitatibus subnixus turbare gentiles nationes promptum haberet, Tac. A. 11, 1 *fin.*: solum, id. ib. 3, 59: imperium, id. ib. 6, 32: religio, id. ib. 12, 34: levitas, id. ib. 12, 14: utilitas, id. ib. 12, 17: linea, Sil. 4, 223; cf. metallum, id. 16, 465: gurgis, Stat. Th. 9, 297.—**Subst.**, Gell. 17, 17, 2.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *In opp. to Roman: gentiles, foreigners*: nulli gentiliū provincialis femina copuletur, Cod. Th. 3, 14, 1; 11, 30, 62; Aus. Grat. Act. 4: cum scutariis et gentilibus, Amm. 14, 7: nullum autem ex gentilibus liberum adprobari licet, Fragm. Jur. Rom. Vat. 34 Huschke.—**b.** *In eccl. Lat.*, opp. to Jewish or Christian, *heathen, pagan, gentile*; and subst.: **gentilis**, is, m., *a heathen, a pagan*: vulgus, Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 464: nugæ, id. adv. Symm. 1, 576: gentiliū litterarum libri, Hier. Ep. 22, 30; Vulg. Tob. 1, 12; id. Act. 14, 5.—**Sup.**: Sextus Pythagoreus, homo gentilissimus, Hier. in Jerem. 4, 22.—Hence, **adv.** **gentiliter** (acc. to II. C.; late Lat.). **1.** *After the manner or in the language of a country*: Cretes Dianam Britomarten gentiliter nominant, *in their native language*, Scoll. 11, 8; 20, 8.—**2.** *Heathenishly*, Fulg. Discuss. Arian. 4; Vulg. Gal. 2, 14.

gentilitas, atis, f. [gentilis], *the relationship of those who belong to the same gens*. **I.** *Lit.*: gentilitatum, agnationum, etc. . . . Jura, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173; cf.: de toto stirpis ac gentilitatis iure dicere, id. ib. 1, 39, 176; Plin. Pan. 37, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Concr.*, *relatives bearing the same name, kindred*: omnes Tarquinius eicerent, ne quam reditionis per gentilitatem spem haberent, Varr. ap. Non. 222, 17: gentilitas ejus Manlii cognomen ejuravit, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 24; Inscr. Orell. 156; 1663.—**In plur.**: sparsas atque ut ita dicam laceras gentilitates colligere, Plin. Pan. 39, 3.—**B.** *Of plants, bearing the same name*, Plin. 23, 7, 65, § 131; 12, 13, 30, § 51.—**C.** *In eccl. Lat.*, *heathenism, paganism*: gentilitas

(opp. Dei religio), Lact. 2, 13 *fin.*; Vulg. Judith, 14, 6.—**2.** *Concr.*, *the heathen, pagans*, Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 1086; Tert. Verg. Vel. 2; Hier. ad Ephes. 5 *fin.*

gentiliter, adv., v. gentilis *fin.*

gentilitius, a, um, v. gentilicius.

gentilitus, adv. [gentilis], *according to the custom of a country*, Tert. Pall. 3 *ext.*

Gentius, ii, m., *a king of Illyria, said to have discovered the herb gentiana*, Liv. 44, 23, 2; 44, 30, 1 sqq. al.

genu, us, n. (also nom. sing. **gēnum**, n., Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 44; and **gēnus**, m., Lucil. ap. Non. 207, 28; *gen. sing.* genuis; *dat.* genui, genu, Mart. Cap. 3, § 293.—*In neutr.*, nom. and acc. sing. genus, Cic. Arat. 45; 46; 399; 403; *plur.* gēnū, as a dissyllable, Carey's Lat. Prosody, § 47; Verg. A. 5, 432; 12, 905; *gen. plur.* genuorum, Vitr. 9, 6 dub.; *dat. plur.* genubus, Sen. Thyest. 406; Hippol. 667; Mart. Cap. 3, § 293; but usu. genibus, Curt. 10, 5, 24; Tac. A. 12, 18; Liv. 44, 31 *fin.*; Ov. M. 13, 585) [kindr. with Sanscr. jānu; Gr. γόνυ; Goth. kniu; Germ. Knie; Engl. knee], *the knee*. **I.** *Lit.*: meus est ballista pugnus, cubitus catapulta est mihi, Umerus aries: tum genu ut quemque icero, ad terram dabo, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 17: hujus genus, Cic. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 22: fine genus vestem ritu succincta Dianæ, Ov. M. 10, 536: per aquam ferme genus tenus altam, Liv. 44, 40, 8 Drak. *N. cr.*: in ipsa genu utriusque commissura, *knee-joint*, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 250: sedatis tibi doloribus genus, Fronto Ep. p. 134 Rom.: dolorem genus suscitare, id. ib. p. 138: ne quem in cursu capite aut cubito offendam aut genu, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 3: genu mehercule M. Antonium vidi, cum contente pro se ipse lege Varia diceret, terram tangere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: genera inedia succidunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 30: dumque virent genua, Hor. Epod. 13, 4: genuum junctura, *knee-joint*, Ov. M. 2, 823: genuumque tumbat orbis, *knee-pan*, id. ib. 8, 809: ad genua accidere, Enn. ap. Non. 517, 16 (Com. Rel. v. 9 Vahl): prociudere, Sen. Contr. 7, 17, 12: ad genua se alicui submittere, Suet. Tib. 20; cf.: genua amplexus genibusque volutans Haerebat, Verg. A. 3, 607: atqui pol hodie non feres, ni genua confricantur, i. e. *be clasped in earnest entreaty*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 80; so, fricare, ib. 88: nunc tibi amplexum genua egentes opum, id. Rud. 1, 5, 16; cf.: exurgite a genibus, id. ib. v. 22: advolvi, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 311; Tac. A. 1, 13 *fin.*; 6, 49; 15, 71; for which: genibus se adolvere or advolvi, Liv. 8, 37 *fin.*; 28, 34, 4; Vell. 2, 80 *fin.*: nixi genibus ab senatu petierunt, ne, etc., Liv. 43, 2, 2: muta metu terram genibus summissa petebat, Lucr. 1, 92: corde et genibus tremit, Hor. C. 1, 23, 8: jus imperiumque Phraates Caesaris accepit genibus minor, i. e. *knéeing, beseeching*, id. Ep. 1, 12, 28; Vulg. Phil. 2, 10 saep.: genu ponere, *to bow the knee*, Curt. 4, 6, 28; so, alicui, id. 8, 7, 13: genu flectere, Hier. in. Eph. 3, 14: inflexo genu adorare aliquem, Sen. Herc. Fur. 410: nixi genibus, *on bended knees*, Liv. 43, 2, 2: per tua genua te opsepro, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 31: genua incrare deorum, i. e. *to attach to the statues of the gods wax tablets with prayers written on them*, Juv. 10, 55.—**II.** Transf., of plants, *a knot, joint*, usually called geniculum: a genibus (ferulae) exeuntia folia, Plin. 13, 22, 42, § 123.

Gēnua, ae, f., *a celebrated seaport town of Liguria, a famous market for timber, now Genoa*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48; Liv. 28, 46; 30, 1 al.; *its inhabitants* are called **Ἰγνυαῖοι** and **Ἰγνυαῖοι**, Inscr. Orell. 3121 (of the year A. U. C. 637, B. C. 117); v. also Genava.

***gēnuālia**, ium, n. [genu], *garters*, Ov. M. 10, 593.

Genucilius, ii, m., *a Roman proper name*, Cic. Fam. 13, 53, 1.

1. gēnuinus, a, um, adj. [geno, gigno], *innate, native, natural*. **I.** *Lit.* (rare but class.): gēnuinae domesticæque virtutes, *Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 29: naturales et gēnuini honores, Gell. 2, 2, 9: pietas, Dig. 43, 28, 3, § 4: nequitia, App. M. 9, p. 230.—**II.** Transf., *genuine, authentic* (post-class.): comedia Plauti, Gell. 3, 3, 7.

2. gēnūinus, a, um, adj. [genae; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 94 Müll.], of or belonging to the cheek: dentes, jaw-teeth, back-teeth, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134; Plin. 11, 37, 63, § 166; also as subst.: **gēnūini**, orum, m., Verg. Cat. 5, 36; and in sing.: **gēnūinus**, i, m., Juv. 5, 69.—Prov.: **gēnūinum** frangere in aliquo, to break one's jaw-tooth on a person, i. e. to criticise him severely, Pers. 1, 115.

† **1. gēnus**, ōris, n. [= γένος, root GEN, gigno, gens], birth, descent, origin; and concr., a race, stock, etc. (cf.: familia, gens, stirps). **I. Lit.** **A.** In gen.: bono genere gnati, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17; cf.: ii, qui nobili genere nati sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 180: amplissimum genere natus, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 4: genere regio natus, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: C. Laelius, cum ei quidam malo genere natus diceret, indignum esse suis maioribus, at hercule, inquit, tu tuis dignus, id. Or. 2, 71, 286: genere et nobilitate et pecunia sui municipii facile primus, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: esse genere divino, id. Rep. 2, 2: contempisti L. Murenae genus, extulisti tuum, id. Mur. 7, 15: hic sacra, hic genus, hic maiorum multa vestigia, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3; cf. id. Brut. 58, 212; id. Rep. 1, 18: adulescens, cuius spei nihil praeter genus patricium deesset, Liv. 6, 34, 11: in famam generis ac familiae, Quint. 3, 11, 12; 5, 10, 24: genus Lentulorum, id. 6, 3, 67: Alys, genus unde Atii duxere Latini, Verg. A. 5, 568: fortuna non mutat genus, Hor. Epod. 4, 6: virginem plebei generis petiere juvenes, alter virgini genere par, alter, etc., Liv. 4, 9, 4: qui sibi falsum nomen imposuerit, genus parentesse finxerit, etc., Plaut. Sent. 5, 25, 11.—**Plur.**: summis gnati generibus, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 20.—**B.** In partic., birth, for high or noble birth (mostly poet.): cum certi propter divitias aut genus aut aliquas opes rem publicam tenent, est factio, Cic. Rep. 3, 14: pol mihi fortuna magis nunc deficit quam genus, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 394 Vahl.): et genus et virtus, nisi cum re vilior alga est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8; cf.: et genus et formam regina pecunia donat, id. Ep. 1, 6, 37: non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te Restituet pietas, id. C. 4, 7, 23: jactes et genus et nomen inutile, id. ib. 1, 14, 13; cf.: cui genus et quondam nomen natiq̄ fuissent, Verg. A. 5, 621: nunc jam nobis patribus vobisque plebei promissum consulatus patet, nec generis, ut ante, sed virtutis est praemium, Liv. 7, 32, 14; cf. id. 4, 4, 7.

II. Transf. **A.** Like gens and stirps, a descendant, offspring, child; and collect., descendants, posterity, race (poet.): neve tu umquam in gremium extollas liberorum ex te genus, Enn. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155 (Trag. v. 347 Vahl.): credo equidem, genus esse deorum, Verg. A. 4, 12: Uraniae genus, Hyman, i. e. her son, Cat. 61, 2: audax Iapeti, i. e. his son Prometheus, Hor. C. 1, 3, 27: Jovis, i. e. Perseus, Ov. M. 4, 609; cf. also Prop. 2, 2, 9; Hor. C. 2, 14, 18: genus Adrausti, i. e. Diomedes, grandson of Adrastus, Ov. F. 6, 433; so of a grandson, id. M. 2, 743; cf. nepotum, Hor. C. 3, 17, 4: Tantalii genus, id. ib. 2, 18, 37: Danaï, id. ib. 2, 14, 18: Messi clarum genus Osci, id. S. 1, 5, 54: ab alto Demissum genus Aeneae, i. e. Octavianus, as the adopted son of Julius Caesar, id. ib. 2, 5, 63: sive neglectum genus et nepotes Respicis auctor, i. e. the Romans, id. C. 1, 2, 35; cf. ib. 3, 6, 18: regium genus, id. ib. 2, 4, 15.—**B.** Of an assemblage of objects (persons, animals, plants, inanimate or abstract things) which are related or belong together in consequence of a resemblance in natural qualities; a race, stock, class; sort, species, kind (in this signif. most freq. in all periods and kinds of writing). **1.** In gen. **a.** Of living things: ne genus humanum temporis longinquitate occideret, propter hoc marem cum femina esse coniunctum, Cic. ap. Col. 12, 1 (Fragm. Cic. 1, 5 Baiter): quod ex infinita societate generis humani ita contracta res est, etc., of the human race, Cic. Lael. 5, 20; cf. id. Rep. 1, 2 fin.: o deorum quicquid in caelo regit Terras et humanum genus, Hor. Epod. 5, 2; for which: consilere generi hominum, Cic. Rep. 3, 12; cf.: cum omni hominum genere, id. ib. 2, 26; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 7: solivagum genus, Cic. Rep. 1, 25: potens vir cum iher sui corporis homines tum etiam ad plebem, quod haudquaquam inter id genus contemptor ejus

habebatur, i. e. among the Plebeians, Liv. 6, 34, 5: Graium genus, the Grecian race, Enn. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31 (Ann. v. 149 Vahl.): virtus est propria Romani generis atque seminis, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 13; cf. id. Ac. 2, 27, 86: Ubii, paulo quam sunt ejusdem generis et ceteris humaniores, Caes. B. G. 4, 3, 3; cf. also: impellit alios (Aeduos) iracundia et temeritas, quae maxime illi hominum generi est innata, race of men, id. ib. 7, 42, 2; so, like gens, of nations, peoples, tribes: ferox, Sall. Fragm. ap. Arus. Mess. s. v. insolens, p. 241 Lind. (Hist. 1, 14 Gerl.); Liv. 34, 7, 6: implacidum (Genauni), Hor. C. 4, 14, 10: durum ac velox (Ligures), Flor. 2, 3, 4: omne in paludes diffugerat, id. 3, 10, 14: Graecorum, Cic. Fl. 4, 9: Numidarum, Liv. 30, 12, 18: genus omne nomenque Macedonum, id. 13, 44, 6; Nep. Reg. 2: Italici generis multi mortales, Sall. J. 47, 1: Illyriorum, Liv. 27, 32, 4; 27, 48, 10; 42, 47 fin.: Scytharum, Just. 2, 3, 16; Tac. H. 2, 4; Suet. Ner. 37; Vell. 2, 118, 1.—In plur.: conventus is, qui ex variis generibus constaret, Caes. B. C. 2, 36, 1: olim isti fuit generi quondam quaeustus apud saeculum prius... est genus hominum, qui se primos esse omnium rerum volunt, class of men, profession, Ter. Eun. 2, 15 and 17: firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici), cuius generis est magna penuria, Cic. Lael. 17, 62: saepius genus ejus hominis (sc. procuratoris rei publicae) erit in reliqua nobis oratione tractandum, id. Rep. 2, 29 fin.; cf.: genus aliud tyrannorum, id. ib. 1, 44: iudicium genus et forma, id. Phil. 5, 13: istius generis asoti, id. Fin. 2, 3, 23; cf.: omnium ejus generis poetarum haud dubie proximus, Quint. 10, 1, 85: liberrimum hominum, id. 10, 12, 2, § 22: irritabile vatium, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 102: hoc omne (ambubajarum, etc.), id. S. 1, 2, 2: hominum virile, muliebre, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: equidem fabulam et fictam rem dicebam esse, virorum omne genus in aliqua insula conjuratione muliebri ab stirpe sublatum esse, Liv. 34, 2, 3: cedat consulari generi praetorium, Cic. Planc. 6, 15: ad militare genus = ad milites, Liv. 24, 32, 2: alia militaris generis turba, id. 44, 45, 13: castellani, agreste genus, id. 34, 27, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.—**Sing.** with plur. predicate: Ministrantibus sibi omni genere turpium personarum, Capitol. Ver. 4.—In plur.: eorum hominum... genera sunt duo, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 1: tria auditorum, Quint. 3, 4, 6.—Repeated in the relative-clause: duo genera semper in hac civitate fuerunt... quibus ex generibus, Cic. Sest. 45, 96.—In the acc., of description (v. Roby's Gram. 2, p. 42 sq.): quot et quod genus pastores habendi, of what kind, Varr. R. 2, 10, 1: quod genus ii sunt, etc., Auct. Her. 2, 30, 48; cf. in the foll.—(β) Of animals, plants, etc.: genus altivolantum, the race of birds, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 84 Vahl.); cf.: genu' pennis condecoratum, id. Fragg. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 59: lanigerum, id. Fragg. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Cyprio, p. 59 Müll.: squamigerum, Lucr. 1, 162; cf. piscium, Hor. C. 1, 2, 9: silvestre, Lucr. 5, 1411: omne ferarum, id. 5, 1338: acre leonum, id. 5, 862: malefici generis plurima animalia, Sall. J. 17, 6: diversum confusa genus panthera camelo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 195: animantum propagare genus, to propagate the race, Lucr. 1, 195: ad genus faciendum, Just. 2, 9 fin.: juxta genus suum, Vulg. Gen. 1, 11 saep.—**Plur.**: quae vero et quam varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum! Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: piscium genera, Quint. 5, 10, 21.—In the acc., of description: porticus avibus omne genus opplet, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11: pascuntur omne genus objecto frumento, id. ib. 3, 6: boves et id genus pecua, App. M. 2, p. 115, 4; id. Flor. p. 37.—**b.** Of inanim. and abstr. things, kind, sort, description, class, order, character: genus ullum material, Lucr. 2, 304: cum is (sol) quoque efficiat, ut omnia floreat et in suo quaque genere pubescant, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: naves omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 2: cibi genus, id. ib. 4, 1, 9: cum omni genere commeatus, Liv. 30, 36, 2: frugum, id. 38, 15, 9: hoc sphaerae genus, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: hoc triplex rerum publicarum genus, id. ib. 2, 23: regale civitatis, id. ib.; cf.: totum regiae civitatis, id. ib. 2, 29: novum imperii, id. ib. 2, 32: ipsum istud genus orationis exspecto, id. ib. 1, 24 fin.; cf.: dulce ora-

tionis, id. Or. 13, 42: qua re esset hoc bellum genere ipso necessarium, id. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 27; cf.: genus hoc erat pugnae, quo, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 48, 4: potestas annua (consulum) genere ipso ac jure regia, Cic. Rep. 2, 32: genus vitae... genus aetatis, id. Off. 1, 32, 117: optimum emendandi, Quint. 10, 4, 2: dicendi, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3; Quint. 8, 3, 56; 12, 10, 69: simplex rectumque loquendi, id. 9, 3, 3: omnis generis tormenta, Liv. 32, 16, 10: praedis ingens omnis generis, id. 27, 5, 9; so, omnis generis, with tela, id. 38, 26, 4; with naves, id. 34, 8, 5; with eloquentia, id. 39, 40, 7, etc.—Repeated in the relative-clause: erat haec (ratio) ex eodem genere, quod ex maxime genus ex sociorum litteris reperire cupiebam, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 183.—In plur.: Caesar haec genera munitionis instituit, Caes. B. G. 7, 72, 1: disserere de generibus et de rationibus civitatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 11; cf. id. ib. 1, 26; 28: genera juris institutorum, morum consuetudinumque describere, id. ib. 3, 10: genera furandi, id. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 18.—In the acc., of description: omne, hoc, id, quod genus, for omnis, ejus, hujus, cuius generis, of every, of this, of which kind: sub urbe hortum omne genus, coronamenta omne genus, Cato, R. R. 8, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 1: omne genus simulacra feruntur, Lucr. 4, 735: si hoc genus rebus non proficitur, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 23; id. L. L. 9, § 110 Müll.; Lucr. 6, 917 and Hor. S. 2, 6, 44: in id genus verbis, Varr. L. L. 10, § 79; R. R. 7, 108, § 17: in id genus libris, Gell. 3, 8, 1: scis me ante orationes aut aliquid id genus solitum scribere, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 3: vitanda sunt illa, quae propinqua videntur: quod genus, identitiae contrarium est differentia, etc., for example, id. Inv. 2, 54, 165; so ib. 2, 52, 157, 2, 54, 162; 2, 57, 172; Lucr. 4, 271; 6, 1058. lege jus est id quod populi jussu sanctum est, quod genus: ut in jus eas cum voceris, Auct. Her. 2, 13, 19; cf. ib. sqq.—In gen.: i. q. res or aliquid: ut in omni genere hujus populi (Graeci) consuetudinem videretur imitatus, in all respects, in everything, Cic. Rep. 2, 20; cf.: innumerae res sunt, in quibus te quotidie in omni genere desiderem, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2 fin.: incredibile est, quam me in omni genere delectarit, id. Att. 16, 5, 2: medicis assiduitas et tota domus in omni genere diligens, id. ib. 12, 33, 2; 7, 1, 2: qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinuus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur, in any respect whatever, id. de Or. 2, 4, 17: qua de re et de hoc genere toto pauca cognosce, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4.—Adverb.: in genus, in general, generally: sermones in genus communes, Gell. 4, 1 fin.—**2.** In partic. **a.** In philos. lang., opp. partes, and comprising them within itself, a general term, logical genus: genus est id, quod sui similes communione quadam, specie autem differentes, duas aut plures complectitur partes, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 189; cf.: genus est, quod plures partes amplectitur, ut animal; pars est, quae subest generi, ut equus. Sed saepe eadem res alii genus, alii pars est: nam homo animalis pars est, Thebani aut Trojani genus, id. de Inv. 1, 22, 32: genus est, quod partes aliquas amplectitur, ut cupiditas; pars est, quae subest generi, ut cupiditati amor, avaritia, id. ib. 1, 28, 42; cf. also: genus est notio ad plures differentias pertinens, id. Top. 7, 31: nec vero sine philosophorum disciplina genus et speciem cuiusque rei cernere neque eam definiendo explicare nec tribuere in partes possumus, etc., id. Or. 4, 16; cf. ib. 33, 117: formae dicendi specie dispares, genere laudabiles, id. de Or. 3, 9, 34: perturbationes sunt genere quatuor, partibus plures, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 24; cf. ib. 5, 25, 71: et conjuncta quaeremus, et genera et partes generibus subjectas, et similitudines, etc., id. de Or. 3, 139, 166; opp. species and pars, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 3.—**b.** In gram., gender: transversus sunt (ordines) qui ab recto casu obliqui declinantur, ut albus, albi, albo; directi sunt, qui ab recto casu in rectos declinantur, ut albus, alba, album. Transversorum ordinum partes appellantur casus, directorum genera: utrisque inter se implicatis forma, Varr. L. L. 10, § 22 Müll.: quod ad verborum temporalium rationem attinet, cum partes sint quatuor: temporum, personarum, generum, divisionum, etc., ib. 9, § 95: in nominibus tria genera, Quint. 1, 4, 23: barbarismum fieri per numeros aut genera, id. 1, 5,

16; 9, 3, 6: in verbis quoque quis est adeo imperitus, ut ignoret genera et qualitates, etc., id. 1, 4, 27.

2. genus, ūs, v. genu.

Genus (also **Gēnos**), i, m., a river of Grecian Illyria, north of Apollonia, now *Tjerna* or *Skumbi*, Caes. B. C. 3, 75 sq.; *Tjerna*, 5, 462; *Liv.* 44, 30, 10 and 12.

† **geōdes**, is, m., = γεῶδης (earth-like, earthy), a precious stone, otherwise unknown, *Plin.* 36, 19, 32, § 140.

† **geōgraphia**, ae, f., = γεωγραφία, geography: de geographia dabo operam, ut tibi satisfaciā, *Cic. Att.* 2, 4, 3 (cf. ib. 2, 6, 1).

† **geōgraphicus**, a, um, adj., = γεωγραφικός, geographical: stili, *Amm.* 23, 6, 13: perplexitas, id. 31, 2 (written as Greek, *Cic. Att.* 2, 6, 1).

† **geōmētres**, ae (also **geōmētra**, *Aur. Vict.* Ep. 14, 2; and **geōmetra**, ae, *Sid.* Ep. 4, 11: **geōmētrēs**, trisyl., *Juv.* 3, 76), m., = γεωμέτρης, a geometer, geometrician: quomodo geometres cernere ea potest quae aut nulla sunt aut intelligi a falsis non possunt? *Cic. Ac.* 2, 7, 22: geometres, *Quint.* 1, 10, 6; *Juv.* 3, 76.—*Dat.* geometrae, *Quint.* 1, 12, 6.—*Acc.* geometren, id. 1, 10, 4.—*Plur.*: geometrae, *Cic. Off.* 3, 7, 33; id. *Fat.* 8, 15; *Quint.* 12, 11, 20; *Fragm. Jur. Rom.* *Vatic.* 150 *Huschke*.—*Dat.* geometris, id. 1, 10, 18.—*Acc.* geometras, id. 5, 10, 7.

† **geōmētria**, ae, f., = γεωμετρία, geometry: in geometria lineamenta, formae, intervalla, magnitudines, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 42, 187; id. *Rep.* 1, 10; id. *Ac.* 2, 33, 106; id. *Div.* 2, 3, 10; id. *Tusc.* 1, 2, 5; id. *Off.* 1, 6, 19; *Quint.* 1, 10, 34 sq.; 1, 12, 14 et saep.

geōmetrice, es, see the foll. art. **II. B.**

† **geōmētricus**, a, um, adj., = γεωμετρικός, of or belonging to geometry, geometrical: geometricum quiddam explicare, *Cic. Div.* 2, 59, 122: quaedam de dimensione, id. *Tusc.* 1, 24, 57: formae, id. *Rep.* 1, 17: rationes, id. *Ac.* 2, 36, 117.—**II. Subst.** **A. geōmētricus**, i, m., a geometer, geometrician: reprehensi a geometricis sunt historici, *Quint.* 1, 10, 40 *Spald. N. cr.*—**B. geōmetrice**, es, f., geometry, *Plin.* 35, 10, 36, § 76; *Vitr.* 10, 11, 2.—**C. geōmētrica**, ōrum, n., geometry: geometrica discere, *Cic. Fin.* 1, 6, 20: aliquem interrogare quaedam geometrica de dimensione quadrati, id. *Tusc.* 1, 24, 57.

Geōrgi, ōrum, m. (Γεωργοί, i. e. the husbandmen), the name of a Sarmatian people, near the Crimea, opp. the Nomades, *Mela*, 2, 1, 5 and 11; *Plin.* 4, 12, 26, § 83.

† **geōrgicus**, a, um, adj., = γεωργικός, of or belonging to husbandry, agricultural, georgic: carmen, i. e. the Georgics, the title of an agricultural poem by Virgil, *Col.* 7, 5, 10; 10 praef. 3.—*Subst.* **A. Geōrgica**, ōrum, n.: Vergilius hunc Ennii versum secutus in Georgicis suis, *Gell.* 18, 5, 7. And in a Greek form: in primo Georgicōn, id. 13, 20, 4.—**B. Geōrgicon**, i, n., a book on husbandry, *Col.* 11, 3, 2.

Geōrgos, i, m. = Γεωργός, the title of a comedy by Menander, *Quint.* 11, 3, 91.

Gepidae, ārum, m., a Gothic tribe in Scythia, *Jornand* de Reb. Get. 17 al.

Geraesticus portus, a harbor near the town of Teos, in Ionia, *Liv.* 37, 27, 9.

Geraestus or **-os**, i, f., the principal town of Euboea, near the promontory Geraestus or Geraestum, opposite to the promontory of Sunium, now Geresto, or, acc. to others, *Kastri*, *Liv.* 31, 45, 10; *Mel.* 2, 7, 9; *Plin.* 4, 12, 21, § 63 sq.

† **geranion** or **-um**, ii, n., = γεράνιον, the plant stork's-bill, *Plin.* 26, 11, 68, § 108 sqq.

† **gerānitis**, idis, f., = γερανίτις, a precious stone, otherwise unknown, *Plin.* 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **gerdius**, ii, m., = γέρδιος, a weaver (ante- and post-class.), *Lucil.* ap. *Non.* 118, 10; *Firm.* 8, 25 med.

gerens, ntis, P. and P. a. of gero; v. gero fin.

Gergōvia, ae, f. **I.** A town of the Arvern, in Aquitanian Gaul, perh. in the neighborhood of the modern Clermont, now

Jargean, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 4; 34; 36; 44.—**II.** A town of the Boii, to the east of the Liger, perh. the mod. *Charlieu*, *Caes. B. G.* 7, 9 fin.

geritio, v. l. for gestio, *Dig.* 11, 7, 14, § 8.

Germāensis, e, v. the foll. art.

Germālus (also **Germ-**; cf. *Müll.* ad *Paul.* ex *Fest.* p. 55), a depression in the Palatine Hill, towards the Tiber, a part of the Septimontium, *Varr. L. L.* 5, § 53 *Müll.*; *Fest.* s. v. Septimontio, p. 348; *Cic. Att.* 4, 3, 3; cf.: Germalus a germanis Romulo et Remo, quod ad fīam Ruminalem ibi inventi, quo aqua hiberna Tiberis eos detulerat in alveolo expositos, *Varr. L. L.* 1: Cermalus locus in Urbe sic nominatus, *Paul.* ex *Fest.* s. h. v. p. 55.—Hence, adj.: **Germāensis**, e: Germāense Quinticeps apud aedem Romuli, *Varr. L. L.*

germāne, adv., v. germanus fin.

Germāni, ōrum, m., = Γερμανοί, the Germans, between the Rhine, the Danube, the Vistula, and the sea; the eastern neighbors of the Gauls, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 4; 4, 1; 6, 11; 21 sq.; *Tac. G. passim*; *Cic. Att.* 14, 9, 3; id. *Prov. Cons.* 13, 33; id. *Balb.* 14, 32; id. *Pis.* 33, 81 al.—*Sing.*: **Germānus**, i, m., a German, in a pun with germanus, own brother; v. l. germanus, i. B.—**II. Deriv.**

A. Germānus, a, um, adj., Germanic, German (poet.): herbae, *Ov. A. A.* 3, 163: pubes, *Pers.* 6, 44.—**B. Germānia**, ae, f., the country of the Germans, Germany, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 4; 5, 13; 6, 11; 24 sq.; id. *B. C.* 1, 7; 3, 87; *Hor. C.* 4, 5, 26; id. *Epod.* 16, 7 al.—Divided into Upper and Lower Germany: superior, *Tac. A.* 1, 31; 6, 30; 12, 27; id. *H.* 1, 12 al.: inferior, id. *A.* 1, 31; 4, 73; 11, 18; id. *H.* 1, 9; 52 sq.; also called Germania prima and secunda, *Amm.* 15, 11, 7 sq.—*Transf.* = Germani, *Verg. G.* 1, 509.—Hence, in plur.: **Germāniae**, ārum, f., the whole of Germany, *Tac. A.* 1, 34; 46; 57; 2, 26, 73; 3, 46 et saep.—**C. Germānicus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Germans, Germanic, German.

1. Adj.: saltus, *Liv.* 9, 36: mare, the Baltic, *Plin.* 4, 16, 30, § 103: gentes, id. 4, 13, 28, § 98: sermo, *Suet. Calig.* 47: bellum, *Caes. B. G.* 4, 16; *Suet. Aug.* 20; id. *Tib.* 9 al.: exercitus, *Tac. A.* 1, 22; id. *H.* 1, 19; 26 al.: expeditio (Caligulae), *Suet. Calig.* 43: victoria, id. *Vesp.* 2: Calendae, i. e. the 1st of September (named Germanicus on account of the victory obtained over the Germans), *Mart.* 9, 2, 4 (cf. *Suet. Calig.* 15; id. *Dom.* 13; and *Macr.* S. 1, 12): persona, a clay figure of a German, as a bugbear for Roman children, *Mart.* 14, 176.—**2. Subst.**: **Germānicus**, i, m.

a. A surname of several generals who gained victories over the Germans.—*Es p.* (a) Nero Claudius Drusus Germanicus, the son of Livia, *Suet. Claud.* 1 sq.; 27; id. *Vit.* 8; id. *Dom.* 13; *Spart. Carac.* 5.—(b) Germanicus Caesar, son of the preceding, and brother of the emperor Claudius, *Suet. Cal.* 1; *Tac. A.* 1, 35 al. He translated the *Phaenomena* of Aratus, *Lact.* 1, 21, 38.—**b.** (sc. nummus), a gold coin struck by the emperor Domitian, *Juv.* 6, 205.—**D. Germānicianus**, a, um, adj., stationed or serving in Germany (post-Aug. and only milit.): exercitus, *Suet. Oth.* 8; id. *Vesp.* 6; *Eutr.* 7, 11.—Also absol.: **Germāniciani**, ōrum, m., *Suet. Tib.* 25; *Galb.* 20.—**E. Germānicensis**, e, adj., German, Germanic, *Cassiod.* *Hist. Eccl.* 12, 4.

germānitas, ātis, f. [l. germanus], the relation between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood. **I. Lit.**: moveant te horum lacrimae, moveat pietas, moveat germanitas, *Cic. Lig.* 11, 33: subitram vobis aliquando germanitatis memoriam (between Perseus and Demetrius as sons of Philip), *Liv.* 40, 8, 10: nexus germanitatis, the bond of sisterhood, *App.* M. 2, p. 115; cf.: inter Judam et Israel, brotherhood, amity, *Vulg. Zech.* 11, 14.—**II. Transf.** **A.** The relationship of the inhabitants of cities which are colonies of one mother-city: ab ea germanitate fraternam sibi cum iis caritatem esse, *Liv.* 37, 56, 7.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things, a union, resemblance, similarity: unde nomen ambobus (Bosporis) et jam quaedam in dissociatione germanitas concors, *Plin.* 6, 1, 1, § 2: malorum, id. 15, 14, 15, § 51: vini, id. 14, 6, 8, § 59:

digitorum, speciosa germanitas, of the toes, *Lact. Opif. Dei*, 13, 8.—**C.** A sister: germanitatis stupra, *Cic. Har. Resp.* 20, 42; *App.* M. 5, p. 171, 5.

germānitus, adv. [l. germanus], in a brotherly manner, faithfully, truly (ante- and post-class.): germanitus fideliter, dictum a germanitate, *Non.* 118, 14; *Pompon.* ap. *Non.* l. l.; *Aug. Ep.* 120, 34.

1. germānus, a, um, adj. [v. germen], of brothers and sisters who have the same parents, or at least the same father, full, own (very freq. and class.). **I. Lit.** **A.** Adj.: spes mihi est vos inventuros fratres germanos duos Geminus, una matre natos et patre uno uno die, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 9, 43: frater, id. *Capt.* 5, 4, 13; *Ter. And.* 1, 5, 57; *Cic. Font.* 17, 36; id. *Verr.* 2, 1, 49, § 128; v. frater; and cf.: L. Cicero frater noster, cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, *Cic. Fin.* 5, 1, 1: soror germana, *Plaut. Aul.* 2, 1, 3; id. *Truc.* 2, 4, 87; *Cic. Mil.* 27, 73; *Nep. Cim.* 1: bimbembres (i. e. Centauri), *Ov. M.* 12, 240.—*Poet.*, to denote intimate friendship: soror of a nurse, *Enn.* ap. *Cic. Div.* 1, 20, 40 (*Ann.* v. 42 *Vahl.*); cf. also absol.: germana, ib. (v. 48 *Vahl.*).—**B. Subst.**: **germānus**, i, m., and **germāna**, ae, f., an own or full brother, own or full sister (rare): nunc tu mihi es germanus pariter corpore et animo, *Ter. Ad.* 5, 8, 34: haec germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat, *Verg. A.* 5, 412; *Ov. M.* 5, 13: germanae justa dat ante suae, id. *F.* 3, 560; id. *M.* 6, 613: (Dryades) Omnes germanae Cererem cum vestibibus atris Maerentes adeunt, id. ib. 8, 781; *Vulg. Gen.* 27, 35 al.—*Poet.*, of animals, *Att.* ap. *Cic. Div.* 1, 22, 44.—In a pun with Germanus, a German: Cimber huc fuit, a quo fratrem necatum hoc Ciceronis dicto notatum est: Germanum Cimber occidit, *Quint.* 8, 3, 29; so in plur., *Vell.* 2, 67 fin.—**II. Transf.** **A.** Of or belonging to brothers and sisters, brotherly, sisterly (very rare): nunc tu mihi amicus es in germanum modum, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 4, 25; so, casus (fratrum), *Just.* 27, 3 fin.—**B.** In g. n. genuine, real, actual, true (a favorite expression of Cicero): illi veteres germanique Campani, *Cic. Agr.* 2, 35, 97: germanos se putant esse Thucydidas, id. *Or.* 9, 32: magni et germani Attici, id. ib. 26, 90: germani hujus artis magistri, id. *De Or.* 2, 38, 160; germani Luperci, id. *Cael.* 11, 26: scio me asinum germanum fuisse, id. *Att.* 4, 5, 3: di (te) omnes perdant, oboluit allium, Germana illuvies, rusticus, hircus, hara suis, *Plaut. Most.* 1, 1, 39: haec est mea et hujus fratris mei germana patria: hinc enim orti stirpe antiquissima sumus, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 1, 3: ille Theodoromedes fuit germano nomine, *Plaut. Capt.* 2, 2, 38: germana iustitia, *Cic. Off.* 3, 17, 69: haec germana ironia est, id. *Brut.* 86, 296: germae germanae, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 1, 9.—*Sup.*: germanissimus Stoicus, *Cic. Ac.* 2, 43, 132.—Hence, adv.: **germāne**, faithfully, truly: germane fraterneque rescribere, *Cic. Q. Fr.* 2, 15, b, 2; *August.* *Civ. Dei.* 2, 13.

2. Germānus, a, um, v. Germani, *II. A.*

germen, inis, n. [Sanskrit root grabh-, grabh-, to conceive; garbh-as, child; whence, βρέφος (for γρέφος), germanus, perh. gremium], a sprig, offshoot, sprout, bud (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I. Lit.**: huc aliena ex arbore germen includunt, *Verg. G.* 2, 76: serotino germine malus, tardissimo super, *Plin.* 16, 25, 41, § 98; *Vulg. Deut.* 11, 17 et saep.—In plur.: inque novos sales aduent se germina tuto Credere, *Verg. G.* 2, 332; *Plin.* 18, 10, 21, § 94: autcumini maturat germina Virgo, fruits, *Claud. Laud. Stil.* 2, 465: impleatque uterum generoso germine, fetus, embryo, *Ov. M.* 9, 280; so, celsa Tonantis, i. e. daughter, *Claud. Rapt. Pros.* 2, 76: servile, *Just.* 18, 3 fin.; and of puppies, whelps, *Nemes. Cynege.* 155.—**B. Transf.**: cara maris, i. e. precious stones, *Claud. Ep.* ad *Ser.* 14: frontis, i. e. a horn, id. *Rapt. Pros.* 1, 129.—**II. Trop.**, a germ: rabies unde illaec germina surgunt, *Lucr.* 4, 1083: germen ab aethere trahere, origin, *Prud. Cath.* 10, 32: germine nobilis Eulalia, id. *στεφ.* 3, 1.

germinasco, ēre, v. incho. n. [germen], to sprout, shoot, *Ambros.* de *Caïn* et *Abel.* 2, 8, § 26.

germinatio, ōnis, *f.* [germino], *a* sprouting forth, budding, germination. **I.** Lit.: palmitis, Col. 4, 24, 18: tria tempora germinationis, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 134; cf. id. 16, 25, 41, § 98.—In *plur.*, Plin. 17, 2, § 16.—**II.** Transf., concr., *a* sprout, shoot: accumuletur germinatio terrā, donec robur planta capiat, Plin. 17, 17, 28, § 124.

germinatus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a* sprouting forth, putting forth, germination (less frequent than germinatio): oleam, si capra depaverit primo germinatu, steriliscere, Plin. 15, 8, § 34: serotino quaedam germinatu florent maturantque celeriter, id. 16, 25, 41, § 102.

germino, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [germen] (post-Aug.). **I.** Neutr., *a* sprout forth, put forth, bud, germinate: asparagus altissime germinat, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 146; 13, 24, 46, § 129; 16, 25, 41, § 97 sqq. et saep.—**II.** Act., *a* put forth: pennas, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 101: capillum, id. 7, 6, 5, § 42.—**2.** *to beget, produce*, Vulg. Isa. 45, 8; 61, 11.

1. gero, gessi, gestum (*Part. gen. plur. sync.* gerentum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 13; *imper. ger*, like dic, duc, fac, fer, Cat. 27, 2), 3, *v. a.* [root gas-, to come, go; Zend, jah, jahaiti, come; gero (for gero), in caus. sense, to cause to come; cf. Gr. βασιζω, from βασις = gestus], *a* bear about with one, to bear, carry, to wear, have (in the lit. signif. mostly poet., not in Cic., Caes., Sall., or Quint.; but instead of it ferre, portare, vehere, sustinere, etc.; but in the trop. signif. freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In *gen.*: (vestem ferinam) qui gessit primus, Lucr. 5, 1420; so, vestem, Ov. M. 11, 276 (with induere vestes), Nep. Dat. 3; cf.: coronam Olympiacam capite, Suet. Ner. 25: ornamenta, id. Caes. 84: angues immixtos crinibus, Ov. M. 4, 792: clipeum (laeva), id. ib. 4, 782; cf.: galeam venatorum in capite, clavam dextra manu, copulam sinistra, Nep. Dat. 3: ramum, jaculum, Ov. M. 12, 442: spicula sarta, id. ib. 2, 28: vincla, id. ib. 4, 681: venabula corpore fixa, id. ib. 9, 206; cf.: tela (in pectore fixus), id. ib. 6, 228: Vulcanum (i. e. ignem) in cornu conclusum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 185: spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo gerens, Liv. 1, 10, 5; cf.: Horatius trigemina spolia prae se gerens, id. 1, 26, 2: onera, Varr. L. L. 6, § 77 Müll.: uterum or partum gerere, *a* be pregnant, *a* be with young; so, gerere partum, Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 187: uterum, id. 8, 40, 62, § 151: centum fronte oculos centum cervice gerebat Argus, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 19: lumen unum media fronte, id. M. 13, 773: cornua fronte, id. ib. 15, 596: virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma, Verg. A. 1, 315: virginis ora, Ov. M. 5, 553; cf.: quae modo brachia gessit, Crura gerit, id. ib. 5, 455 sq.: Coae cornua matres Gesserunt tum, i. e. were turned into cows, id. ib. 7, 364: principio (morb) caput incensum fervore gerebant, Lucr. 6, 1145: qui umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu, Verg. A. 6, 772: tempora tecta pelle lupi, Ov. M. 12, 380: (Hector) squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crines Vulneraque illa gerens, quae, etc., Verg. A. 2, 278: capella gerat distentius uber, Hor. S. 1, 1, 110.—**B.** Of inanimate things: semina rerum permixta gerit tellus discretaque tradit, Lucr. 6, 790; cf.: (terram) multosque lacus multasque lacunas In gremio gerere et rupes deruptaque saxa, id. ib. 6, 539; Enn. ap. Non. 66, 26 (Sat. 23, p. 157 Vahl.); and: quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos, Verg. G. 2, 122: speciem ac formam similem gerit ejus imago, Lucr. 4, 52.—**B.** In *partic.* (very rare). **1.** With respect to the term. ad quem, *a* bear, carry, bring to a place: (feminae puerique) saxa in muros munitibus gerunt, Liv. 28, 19, 13: neque eam voraginem conjectu terrae, cum pro se quisque gereret, expleri potuisse, id. 7, 6, 2; cf. id. 37, 5, 1.—**Absol.**: si non habebis unde irriges, gerito inditque leniter, Cato, R. R. 151, 4; Liv. 7, 6, 2 Drak.—**P. r. v.**: non plus refert, quam si imbre in cribrum geras, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 100.—**2.** With the accessory idea of production, *a* bear, bring forth, produce: quae (terra) quod gerit fruges, Ceres (appellata est), Varr. L. L. 5, § 64 Müll.; cf. Tib. 2, 4, 66: violam nullo terra serente gerit, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 6: arbores (Oete), id. M. 9, 230: malos (platani), Verg. G. 2, 70:

frondes (silva), Ov. M. 11, 615: terra viros urbesque gerit silvasque feratque Fluminaque et Nymphas et cetera numina ruris, Ov. M. 2, 16.

II. Trop. A. In *gen.*, *a* bear, have, entertain, cherish: vos etenim juvenes animum geritis muliebrem, illa virago viri, Poët. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; cf.: fortem animum gerere, Sall. J. 107, 1: parem animum, id. ib. 54, 1 Kritz.: animum invictum adversum divitias, id. ib. 43, 5: animum super fortunam, id. ib. 64, 2: mixtum gaudium ac metu animum, Liv. 32, 11, 5; cf. also Verg. A. 9, 311; and v. infra B. 3.: aequae inimicitiam atque amicitiam in frontem promptam gero, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 8, 6 (Trag. v. 8 Vahl.): personam, *a* support a character, play a part, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 115; cf.: est igitur proprium munus magistratus, intelligere, se gerere personam civitatis debereque ejus dignitatem et decus sustinere, id. ib. 1, 34, 132; Aug. Doctr. Christ. 4, 29 init.; id. Civ. Dei, 1, 21 al.: mores, quos ante gerebant, Nunc quoque habent, Ov. M. 7, 655: et nos aliquid nomenque decusque Gessimus, Verg. A. 2, 89: seu tu querelas sive geris jocos Seu rixam et insanos amores Seu facilem, pia testa (i. e. amphora), somnum, Hor. C. 3, 21, 2: in dextris vestris jam libertatem, opem... geritis, Curt. 4, 14 fin.: plumbeas iras, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 18: iras, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 30: M. Catonem illum Sapientem cum multis graves inimicitias gessisse accepimus propter Hispanorum injurias, Cic. Div. ap. Caecil. 20, 66: veteres inimicitias cum Caesare, Caes. B. C. 1, 3, 4: muliebres inimicitias cum aliqua, Cic. Cael. 14, 32: inimicitias hominum more, id. Deiot. 11, 30: simultatem cum aliquo pro re publica, Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A, 3; cf. Suet. Vesp. 6; and Verg. A. 12, 48: de amicitia gerenda praeclarissime scripti libri, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: amicitiam, Nep. Dat. 10 fin.: praecipuum in Romanos gerebat odium, Liv. 28, 22, 2: cum fortuna mutabilem gerentes fidem, id. 8, 24, 6: utrique imperii cupiditatem insatiabilem gerebant, Just. 17, 1 fin.—**Absol.**: ad ea rex, aliter atque animo gerebat, placide respondit, Sall. J. 72, 1.—**B.** In *partic.* **1.** Gerere se aliquo modo, *a* bear, deport, behave, or conduct one's self, *a* act in any manner: in maximis rebus quoniam modo gererem me adversus Caesarem, usus tuo consilio sum, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 5; cf. id. Off. 1, 28, 98: ut, quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos geramus summis, id. ib. 1, 26, 90; so, se liberius (servi), id. Rep. 1, 43: se inconsultus, Liv. 41, 10, 5: se valde honeste, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13: se perdit, id. ib. 9, 2, A, 2: se turpissime (illa pars animi), id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: se turpiter in legatione, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 4: sic in provincia nos gerimus, quod ad abstinentiam attinet, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 5, 17, 2: sic me in hoc magistratu geram, ut, etc., id. Agr. 1, 8, 26; cf.: nunc ita nos gerimus, ut, etc., id. ib. 2, 22, 3: uti sese victus gereret, exploratum misit, Sall. J. 54, 2: se medium gerere, *a* remain neutral, Liv. 2, 27, 3.—**B.** In a like sense also post-class.: gerere aliquem, *a* behave or conduct one's self as any one (like agere aliquem): nec heredem regni sed regem gerebat, Just. 32, 3, 1; Plin. Pan. 44, 2: tu civem patremque geras, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 293: aedilem, App. M. 1, p. 113: captivum, Sen. Troad. 714.—**C.** Gerere se et aliquem, *a* treat one's self and another in any manner: interim Romae gaudium ingens ortum cognitis Metelli rebus, ut seque et exercitum more majorum gereret, Sall. J. 55, 1: meque vosque in omnibus rebus juxta geram, id. ib. 85, 47.—**D.** Pro aliquo se gerere, *a* assume to be: querentes, quosdam non sui generis pro colonis se gerere, Liv. 32, 2, 6: eum, qui sit census, ita se jam tum gessisse pro cive, Cic. Arch. 5, 11 dub.—**2.** Gerere prae se aliquid (for the usual prae se ferre), *a* show, exhibit, manifest: affectionis ratio perspicua solet prae se gerere conjecturam, ut amor, iracundia, molestia, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 9, 30; cf.: prae se quandam gerere utilitatem, id. ib. 2, 52, 157: animum altum et erectum prae se gerebat, Auct. B. Afr. 10 fin.; Aug. de Lib. Arbit. 3, 21, 61 al.; so gerere alone: ita tum mos erat, in adversis vultum secundae fortunae gerere, moderari animo in secundis, *a* assume, Liv. 42, 63, 11.—**3.** With the accessory idea of activity or exertion, *a* sustain the charge of any undertaking or business,

a administer, manage, regulate, rule, govern, conduct, carry on, wage, transact, accomplish, perform (cf.: facio, ago).—In *pass.* also in *gen.*, *a* happen, take place, be done (hence, res gesta, a deed, and res gestae, events, occurrences, acts, exploits; v. the foll.): tertium gradum agendi esse dicunt, ubi quid faciunt; in eo propter similitudinem agendi et faciendi et gerundi quidam error his, qui putant esse unum. Potest enim aliquid facere et non agere, ut poeta facit fabulam et non agit: contra actor agit et non facit... Contra imperator quod dicitur res gerere, in eo neque facit neque agit, sed gerit, id est sustinet, translatus ab his qui onera gerunt, quod his sustinet, Varr. L. L. 6, § 77 Müll.: omnia nostra, quoad eris Romae, ita gerito, regito, gubernato, ut nihil a me expectes, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 2: gerere et administrare rem publicam, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68; cf. id. Rep. 2, 1 and 12: rem publicam, id. ib. 1, 7; 1, 8; id. Fam. 2, 7, 3 et saep.: magistratum, id. Sest. 37, 79; cf. potestatem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 138: consulatum, id. Agr. 1, 8, 25; id. Sest. 16, 37: duumviratum, id. ib. 8, 19: tutelam aliqujus, Dig. 23, 2, 68; 27, 1, 22 al.: multi suam rem bene gessere et publicam patria procul, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1 (Trag. v. 295 Vahl.); so, rem, of private affairs, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 34; Cic. de Sen. 7, 22 al.: aliquid per aes et libram gerere, *a* transact by coin and balance, Gai. Inst. 3, 173; cf. Weissensb. ad Liv. 6, 14.—Of war: etsi res bene gesta est, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168 (Ann. v. 512 Vahl.): vi geritur res, id. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 272 ib.); cf.: gladiis geri res coepta est, Liv. 28, 2, 6: ubi res ferro geratur, id. 10, 39, 12: qui rem cum Achivis gesserunt statim, Enn. ap. Non. 393, 14 (Trag. v. 39 Vahl.); cf. Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 84: Alexander... passurus gestis aequanda pericula rebus, exploits, Juv. 14, 314: miranda quidem, sed nuper gesta referemus, id. 15, 28.—Of public affairs, affairs of government: magnae res temporibus illis a fortissimis viris summo imperio praeditis, dictatoribus atque consulibus, belli domique gerebantur, Cic. Rep. 2, 32 fin.; 2, 24: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, id. de Sen. 6, 15; cf. 17: quid quod homines infima fortuna, nulla spe rerum gerendarum (public business), opifices denique, delectantur historia? maximeque eos videre possumus res gestas (public events or occurrences) audire et legere velle, qui a spe gerendi absunt, confecti senectute, id. Fin. 5, 19, 52: sin per se populus interfecit aut ejecit tyrannum, est moderator, quoad sentit et sapit et sua res gesta laetatur, their deed, id. Rep. 1, 42: ut plerique senatus auctoritate gererentur, id. ib. 2, 32; cf. id. ib. 1, 27: haec dum Romae geruntur, id. Quint. 6, 28: ut iis, qui audiunt, tum geri illa fierique videantur, id. de Or. 2, 59, 241: susceptum negotium, id. Fam. 13, 5, 1; cf.: si ipse negotium meum gererem, nihil gererem, nisi consilio tuo, id. Att. 13, 3, 1: negotium bene, male, etc., id. Rosc. Com. 11, 32; id. Cat. 2, 10, 21; Caes. B. G. 3, 18, 5 et saep.; cf.: quid negotii geritur? Cic. Quint. 13, 42: annos multos bellum gerentes summum summā industriā, Enn. ap. Non. 402, 3 (Trag. v. 104 Vahl.); cf.: bello illo maximo, quod Athenienses et Lacedaemonii summa inter se contentione gesserunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 16; so, bella, id. ib. 5, 2: pacem an bellum gerens, v. Andrews and Stoddard's Gram. § 323, 1 (2); Sall. J. 46 fin.: bella multa felicissime, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: bellum cum aliquo, id. Sest. 2, 4; id. Div. 1, 46, 103; Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 4 et saep.: bello gesto, Liv. 5, 43, 1: mea mater de ea re gessit morem morigerae mihi, performed my will, i. e. complied with my wishes, gratified, humored me, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 87; cf.: geram tibi morem et ea quae vis, ut potero, explicabo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 17: morem alicui (in aliqua re), Enn. ap. Non. 342, 24 (Trag. v. 241 Vahl.): sine me in hac re gerere mihi morem, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 74; Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 44; id. Men. 5, 2, 37; id. Mil. 2, 1, 58; Cic. Rep. 3, 5; id. N. D. 2, 1, 3; Ov. Am. 2, 2, 13 et saep.; also without dat., Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 36; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 77.—*Pass.*: ut utrique a me mos gestus esse videatur, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 3; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 69; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 108; id. Ad. 2, 2, 6; Nep. Them. 7, 3 al.—With a play upon this meaning and that in II. A.: magna, inquit,

bella gessi: magnis imperiis et provinciis praefui. Gere igitur animum laude dignum, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37.—*Absol.*: cum superiores alii fuissent in disputationibus perpoliti, quorum res gestae nullae invenirentur, alii in gerendo probabiles, in disserendo rudes, Cic. Rep. 1, 8; cf. the passage, id. Fin. 5, 19, 52 supra: Armeniam deinde ingressus prima parte introitus prospere gessit, Vell. 2, 102, 2 (where others unnecessarily insert rem), Liv. 25, 22, 1; cf. also: sive caesi ab Romanis forent Bastarnae... sive prospere gessissent, id. 40, 58 fin.: cum Persis et Philippis qui cogitavit, et Alexander, qui gessit, hanc bellandi causam inferebat, etc., Cic. Rep. 3, 9.—4. Of time, to pass, spend (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): ut (Tullia) cum aliquo adolescente primario conjuncta aetatem gereret, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 3; cf.: puertatis ac primae adolescentiae tempus, Suet. Dom. 1: vitam, Petr. 63; Val. Fl. 6, 695: annum gerens aetatis sexagesimum et nonum, Suet. Vesp. 24.—Hence, *gerens*, entis, *P. a.* (acc. to i. B. 3.), *managing, conducting*, etc.; with *gen.*: rei male gerentes, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 43: sui negotii bene gerens, Cic. Quint. 19, 62.

* 2. *gero*, ōnis, *m.* [i. gero], *a carrier*; connected per hyphen with foras: ite, ite hac, simul eri damnigeruli, foras gerones, Bonorum hamaxagoga, that carry off, ravishers, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 1.

Gerōnium or *Gerūnium*, ii, *n.*, *a small city or fortress in Apulia, now called Gerione or Girona*, Liv. 22, 18, 7; ib. 23, 9; ib. 24 sq.

† *gerontēa*, ae, *f.*, = *γερωντεία*, the plant groundsel, called also senecio and erigeron, Senecio vulgaris, Linn.; App. Herb. 75.

† *gerontōcōmīum*, ii, *n.*, = *γερωντοκομειον*, *a public hospital or alms-house for poor old people*, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19; 22; 23.

Gerontōdidascūlus, i, *m.* (= *γερωντοδιδάσκαλος*, an old man's teacher), the title of one of the satires of Varro, Varr. Frag. p. 279 Bip.

† *gerrae*, ārum, *f.*, = *γέρρα*, orig. wattled twigs; hence, *transf.*, trifles, stuff, nonsense: gerrae crates vimineae. Athenienses cum Syracusas obsiderent et crebro gerras poscerent, irridentes Siculi gerras clamabant. Unde factum est, ut gerrae pro nugis et contemptu dicantur, Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 94; cf. id. s. v. cerrones, p. 40 Müll. IV. cr.: tuae blanditiae mihi sunt, quod dici solet, Gerrae germanae atque edepol liroe liroe, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 9: maximae, id. Ep. 2, 49; cf. Aus. Idyll. 11 praef.—As an *interject.*: gerrae! nae tu illud verbum acutum invenieris, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 31; id. As. 3, 3, 10.

gerres, is, *m.*, *an inferior salted sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 148 Sill. (al. girres), Mart. 12, 32, 15; 3, 77, 7; cf.: gerres *μαυίδες*, Gloss. Philox.—*P. r. v.*: addere garo gerrem, i. e. to add to what is precious something worthless, Arn. 5, 188.

* *gerro*, (archaic orthogr.: † cerrones leves et inepti, Paul. ex Fest. v. p. 40 Müll.), ōnis, *m.* [gerrae], *a trifler, idle fellow*: gerro, iners, fraus, heluo, Ganeos, damnosus! Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10.

gerula, ae, *f.* [gero], *she that bears or carries*, Tert. Anim. 19 fin.; id. adv. Jud. 9 med.; App. M. 6, p. 181: navis gerula sacrorum, Sol. 1 fin.—*A working bee*, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 24.

* *gerulifigūlus*, i, *m.* [gerulus + figulus], *comic, an accessory, abettor*: flagiti, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 14; cf. i. gerulus, i. B.

gerulum, i, *n.* [gero], *a bearer*: cornua potum gerula, Sol. 20, 5.

gerulus, i, *m.* [id.]. *A bearer, carrier*: nae ille alium gerulum (argentum) quaerat sibi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 79; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 72; Col. poet. 10, 310; Suet. Calig. 40; Sid. Ep. 8, 13; Inscr. Orell. 575; 874; 976; Schol. Juv. 6, 477.—*B.* *One who does something, a doer*: gerulus ὁ πράτω, ὁ πράκτις, Gloss. Philox.; cf. gerulifigulus.

gerundium, ii, *n.* [id.], in gram., *a gerund*, Diom. p. 350 P.; Prisc. p. 808 ib. al.; also called *gerundivus modus*, Serv. p. 1788 P.

Gerūnium, ii, *v.* Geronium.

† *gērūsia*, ae, *f.*, = *γερουσία*, the place of meeting for a council of old men, senate-house in a Grecian city (= senaculum), Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 156.—*II.* *A public hospital or retreat in Sardes, for old men who had deserved well of their country*, Vitr. 4, 8; Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 172; Plin. Ep. 10, 42.

Geryōn, ōnis, and *Geryōnēs*, ae (cf. Varr. L. L. 9, § 90 Müll.; archaic *gen. sing.*, Geryonai, Lucr. 5, 28.—*Abl.* scanned Geryōne, Sid. Carm. 13, 13), *m.*, = *Γερών and Γερυών*, a mythic king in Spain having three bodies, whose oxen were carried off by Hercules, Lucr. 5, 28; Verg. A. 7, 662; 8, 202; Ov. H. 9, 92; Hor. C. 2, 14, 8; Sil. 13, 201; Hyg. Fab. praef. fin.—*Plur.*: in hac (Erythra insula) Geryones habitasse a quibusdam existimantur, Plin. 4, 22, 36, § 120: Geryonis oraculum, at Palatium, Suet. Tib. 14.—*II.* Derivv. *A. Geryō-nācēus*, a, um, *adj.*, *Geryonian*: genere Geryonaceo, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 18.—*B. Geryōnēus*, a, um, *adj.*, *Geryonian*: caedes, App. M. 2 fin.

† *geseorēta*, ārum, *f.*, *a sort of boat*, Gell. 10, 25, 5 dub.

Gessius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman family name*, Tac. H. 5, 10.

gesta, ōrum, *n.* [gero, II. B. 3.], *deeds, acts* (rare for res gestae): obscuriora sunt ejus gesta, Nep. Timoth. 4, 6; id. Hann. 13, 3; Sisenn. ap. Gell. 12, 15, 2; Liv. 8, 40, 5: fide gestorum comprobata, Vet. Cuj. Jurec. Consult. 9, 6 Hushcke; David, Vulg. 1 Par. 29, 29; 1 Macc. 13, 42.

gestābilis, e, *adj.* [gesto], *portable* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Varr. 1, 45; Ambros. de Noë et Arca, 15, 52 fin.

gestamen, inis, *n.* [id.]. *I.* *That which is borne or worn, a burden, load; ornaments, accoutrements, arms, etc.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): clipeus, magni gestamen Abantis, Verg. A. 3, 286; so of a shield, Sil. 5, 349: hoc Priami gestamen erat, Verg. A. 7, 246: haruspices religiosum id gestamen (sc. margaritas) amoliendis periculis arbitrantur, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 23; cf. id. 37, 8, 33, § 111: speculum, gestamen Othonis, Juv. 2, 99: (asini), *a burden, load*, App. M. 7, p. 197: gestaminis lapsi tinnitus, Amm. 16, 5, 4.—*Plur.*: cognovi clipeum laevae gestamina nostrae, Ov. M. 15, 163; cf.: ista decent humeros gestamina nostros, id. ib. 1, 457; 13, 116: sua virgo Deae gestamina reddit, i. e. a necklace, Val. Fl. 6, 671; App. M. 11, p. 258; 3, p. 141.—*II.* *That with or in which any thing is carried.* *A.* *A bitter, sedan*: quotiens per urbes incederet, lecticae gestamine fastuque erga patrias epulas, Tac. A. 2, 2; cf.: Agrippina gestamine sellae Baiae persecta, *a sedan-chair*, id. ib. 14, 4; so, sellae, id. ib. 15, 57 (for which: gestatoria sella, Suet. Ner. 26; id. Vit. 16).—*B.* *A carriage, vehicle*: in eodem gestamine sedem poscit, id. ib. 11, 33.—*C.* *Any means of conveyance*: comes celsi vehitur gestamine conti, Val. Fl. 6, 71: lento gestamine vilis aselli, Sedul. 4, 297.

gestatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. *I.* *Act, a bearing, carrying*: infantum gestationes, Lact. 3, 22 fin.—*II.* *Pass.* (not ante-Aug.), *a being carried or conveyed about* (in a litter, carriage, boat, etc.), *a riding, driving or sailing for pleasure.* *A.* *Lit.*: gestatio quoque longis et jam inclinatis moribus aptissima est, etc. Genera autem gestationis plura sunt. Lenissima est navi vel in portu vel in flumine, vehementior vel in alto navi... vel lectica, etiamnum acrior vehiculo, Cels. 2, 15; Sen. Ep. 55: solitus etiam in gestatione ludere (aleam), Suet. Claud. 33; id. Vesp. 21.—*B.* *Transf.*, *a place where one is carried to take the air, a promenade*, etc.: gestatio in modum circi, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 17; 2, 17, 13; Inscr. Orell. 4336; Inscr. Grut. 201, 8.

gestator, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-Aug.). *I.* *A bearer, carrier*: delphinus gestator collusorque puerorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 8.—*II.* *One who rides out to take the air*, Mart. 4, 64, 19.

gestātorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that serves for carrying*: sella, *a sedan-chair*, Suet. Ner. 26; id. Vit. 16; Vulg. 2 Macc. 3, 27 (for which: gestamen sellae, Tac. A. 14, 4; 15, 57).

* *gestātrix*, icis, *f.* [gesto], *she that bears or carries*, Val. Fl. 4, 605.

* *gestātus*, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a bearing, carrying*: adeo teneris cerasis, ut gestatum non tolerent, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 103.

gesticulārius, ii, *m.* [gesticulus], *a pantomime*, Amm. 24, 4, and *gesticulāria*, ae, *f.*, *a female pantomime*, Gell. 1, 5 fin.

gesticulatio, ōnis, *f.* [gesticulus], *pantomimic motion, gesticulation* (post-Aug.; syn. gestus): nec sine molli quadam digitorum gesticulatione, Suet. Tib. 68: in affectata, App. M. 10, p. 254, 18: pronunciationis gesticulationibus molesta, Quint. 11, 3, 183.

gesticulātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a posture-maker, pantomime*: corporis, Col. 1 praef. § 3: Atellanus, Tert. Spect. 17.

gesticulor, ātus, i, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [gesticulus], *to make mimic or pantomimic gestures, to gesticulate* (perhaps not ante-Aug.; cf.: gestum agere, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233): scissor ad symphoniam gesticulatus laceravit obsonium, Petr. 36: gesticulandi saltandique studium, Suet. Dom. 8; Front. Orat. 1: jocularia carmina lasciveque modulata, quae vulgo notuerunt, etiam gesticulatus est, he represented in pantomime, Suet. Ner. 42.—*Part.* in pass. signif.: gesticulati motus, pantomimic movements, Gell. 27 fin.

gesticulūs, i, *m. dim.* [2. gestus], *a mimic gesture, gesticulation* (post-class.): digitorum, Tert. Apol. 19.

1. *gestio*, ōnis, *f.* [gero]. *I.* *A managing, doing, performing* (perh. only in the foll. passages; syn.: actio, administratio): in gestione autem negotii, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 38; cf. id. ib. 2, 12, 39.—*II.* *A behaving, acting in any manner*, Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 8.

2. *gestio*, iui, or ii, itum, 4 (archaic imperf. gestibat, Gell. 15, 2, 1: gestibant, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 49), *v. n.* [2. gestus, i.], *to use passionate gestures, to throw one's self about* (espec. for joy), *to be transported, to exult, to be joyful, cheerful* (cf.: exsilio, exsulto): gestit, qui subitā felicitate exilaratus nimio corporis motu praeter consuetudinem exsultat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll.; cf. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 387 (freq. and class.). *I.* *Lit.*; constr. with *abl.* or *absol.* (a) With *abl.*: quorum alter laetitia gestiat, alter dolore crucietur, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 14; cf.: voluptate nimia gestic, id. Off. 1, 29, 102: inani laetitia exsultans et temere gestiens, id. Tusc. 5, 16: Veliterni coloni gestienses otio, Liv. 6, 36, 1: cur non gestiret taurus equae contractatione, equus vaccae, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77; Col. 8, 15, 4: secundis rebus, Liv. 45, 19, 7.—(β) *Absol.*: quid est, quod sic gestis? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 10; cf. ib. 7: hac (eloquentia) deducimus perterritos a timore, hac gestienses comprimimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148: tum gestit aper, cum sese Martia tigris abstulit, Val. Fl. 3, 634: cum laetitia, ut adepta iam aliquid concupitum, efferatur et gestiat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 12; cf. id. ib. § 13.—* *B.* *Trop.*, in speaking, to enlarge at will, to digress: quapropter historiae nonnumquam ubertas in aliqua excedendi stili parte ponenda, et dialogorum libertate gestiendum, Quint. 10, 5, 15.—*II.* *Transf.*, *to desire eagerly or passionately, to long for*; constr. usually with *inf.*, rarely with *abl.* or *absol.* (a) With *inf.*: roga, obsecro hercle, gestio promittere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 114; 4, 6, 11: machaera, quae gestit stragem facere, id. Mil. 1, 1, 8: moecho abdomen adimere, id. ib. 5, 1, 5: gestio scire ista omnia, Cic. Att. 4, 11, 1: Antonius senatum delere gestit, id. Phil. 6, 14: nihil erat, quod Zeno mutare gestiret, id. Fin. 4, 4, 8: transfuga divitum Partes linquere gestio, Hor. C. 3, 16, 24: fuge, quo descendere gestis, id. Ep. 1, 20, 5: quod gestiat animus aliquid agere in re publica, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 4.—With *pass. inf.*: equidem illam moveri gestio, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 43: ipsum gestio dari mihi in conspectum, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 30; Plin. Pan. 39, 2; Gell. 16, 13, 4.—(β) With *abl.*: (cygnos) nunc currere in undas, Et studio incassum videas gestire lavandi, Verg. G. 1, 387.—(γ) *Absol.*: gestiunt pugni mihi, my fists itch to be at you, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 167: dudum scapulae gestibant mihi, i. e. were longing for the whip, id. As. 2, 2, 49: inridere ne videare et gestire admodum, id. Most. 3, 2, 126.

gestito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. *freq. a.* [gesto], to carry often or much, to be wont to carry or bear (ante- and post-class.): mea haec (crepundia) herilis gestavit filia, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 83 sq.: istum anulum (pater), id. Curc. 5, 2, 4: machaeram feriatam, id. Mil. 1, 1, 7; id. Poen. 1, 2, 186: qui pectus purum et firmum gestitat, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 17, 10 (Trag. v. 340 Vahl.): poma, Sol. 45.

gesto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. *freq. a.* and *n.* [gero]. **I.** Act., to bear, to carry, to have; to wear, wield (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; for fero, porto, gero, habeo).

A. Lit.: quae olim parva gestavit crepundia, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 36: quae nisi fecissem, frustra Telamone creatus Gestaset laeva taurorum tergora septem (i. e. scutum), Ov. M. 13, 347: clavos trabales et cuneos manu athena (Necessitas), Hor. C. 1, 35, 19: gemmam digito, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 158: coronam lauream capite, Suet. Tib. 69; cf. Ov. M. 2, 366: ferrum et scopulos gestare in corde, id. ib. 7, 33: non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora, Verg. A. 1, 567; cf.: neque jam livida gestat armis Brachia, Hor. C. 1, 8, 10: mercem sine fucis, id. S. 1, 2, 83: quem ego puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 24: post cervicibus fractis caput absceidit, idque affixum gestari jussit in pilo. *Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5; cf. Vell. 2, 27, 3: agnam lecticā, Hor. S. 2, 3, 214: dorso, sicut jumenta, onera gestare, Curt. 4, 2; cf.: arma umeris, Liv. 27, 48, 16: in umeris, Vulg. Isa. 46, 7: suum in pectore testem, Juv. 13, 198: cur in hoc digito gestaretur annulus, Macr. Sat. 7, 13, 11: lorum in collo pro bullae decore, id. ib. 1, 6, 13.—**Absol.**: (elephantos) decem annis gestare in utero vulgus existimat, to go with young, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 28: ex urbe atque Italia irritamenta gulae gestabantur, Tac. H. 2, 62; cf. Sen. Q. N. 5 fin.—**2.** In part., gestari, to be carried about (in a litter, carriage, boat, etc.), to take the air, to ride, drive, sail, etc., for pleasure: nunc exerceamur, nunc gestemur, nunc prandeamus, Sen. Ep. 122 med.; cf. Mart. 12, 17, 3: gestatus bijugis Regulus esset equis, id. 1, 13, 8: porticus in qua gestetur dominus, Juv. 7, 179: equus gestandi gratia commodatum, for the sake of a ride, Gai. Inst. 3, 196; cf. in the foll. II.—**B.** Trop.: hicine non gestandus in sinu est? i. e. to be dearly loved, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 75: tu quidem Meum animum gestas: scis, quid acturus siem, know my wish, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 11; cf.: rex te ergo in oculis... gestare, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 11.—**2.** In part., to carry about, to report, blab, tell: homines qui gestant quique auscultant crimina, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 12: pessimum genus hominum videbatur, qui verba gestarent: sunt qui vitia gestant, Sen. Ep. 123.—**II.** *Neutr.*, like veho, in the signif. of I. A. 2, to be carried out, to ride, drive, sail, etc., to take the air (very rare): simul gestanti, conspecto delatore ejus, Vis, inquit, etc., Suet. Dom. 11: ne ad gestandum quidem umquam aliter iter ingresses, quam ut, etc., id. Galb. 8.

gestor, ōris, m. [id.]. ***I.** A tale-bearer, teller: homines qui gestant quique auscultant crimina, Si meo arbitratu liceat, omnes pendeant, Gestores linguis, auditores auribus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 12.—***II.** A manager, performer: negotiorum, Dig. 4, 1, 24.

gestuōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. gestus, I.], full of gestures, full of action (post-class.): manus argutae admodum et gestuosae, Gell. 1, 5, 2: puelli incessu, App. M. 10, p. 253; cf. gressus, id. ib. 11, p. 262, 18.

1. gestus, a, um, *Part.*, from gero.

2. gestus, ūs, m. [gero]. **I.** Lit. (the bearing, i. e. motion of the body, or of a part of the body, esp. of the hand or arm), carriage, posture, attitude, motion, gesture (class.; cf. actus). **A.** In gen.: gestum imitari, Lucr. 4, 343; cf. ib. 367: a forma removeatur omnis viro non dignus ornatu et huic simile vitium in gestu motuque caveatur, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: nunc gestus mihi vultusque est capiundus novus, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 50: hoc quidem Zeno gestu conficiebat, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 145: gratificatio mihi gestu accusator, id. Balb. 6, 14: gestum manus Ceycis habebat, Ov. M. 11, 673: ab avium gestu gestuque, motion, Suet. Aug. 7: quo gestu gallina secetur, Juv. 5, 124.—**Plur.**: nec flecti cervix nec

brachia reddere gestus, Nec pes ire potest, Ov. M. 6, 308.—**B.** In part., a gesture, gesticulation of actors or orators according to the rules of art: numquam agit hunc versum Roscius eo gestu, quo potest, sed abjicit prorsus, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102; cf. id. Quint. 24, 77: gestus histrionis, id. Att. 6, 1, 8: convenit igitur in gestu nec venustatem conspiciendam nec turpitudinem esse, ne aut histriones aut operarii videamur esse, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 26; cf.: vox et gestus subito sumi et aliunde arripi non potest, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: omnis actio in duas partes divisa, vocem gestumque, Quint. 11, 3, 14; id. 2, 59, 242: tardiore et considerata gestu uti, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27: jactantior, Cael. ap. Quint. 11, 1, 51: acer atque instans, Quint. 11, 3, 92: certus sed paulo productior, id. ib.: comicus magis quam oratorius, id. ib. 125 et saep.—**Plur.**: histrionum nonnulli gestus ineptiis non vacant, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: alterni, Quint. 6, 3, 65: breves, id. 11, 3, 100: quae (concinntas) verborum collocationem illuminat his luminibus, quae Graeci quasi aliquos gestus orationis σχήματα appellant, Cic. Or. 25, 83; Quint. 9, 1, 13; and without quasi, Gell. 11, 13, 10: Urbicus risum movet gestibus Autonoes, Juv. 6, 72.—**II.** (Acc. to gero, II. B. 3.) A management, administration (post-class.), Dig. 26, 10, 3, § 9; ib. 7, 23; ib. 5, § 2.

gesum, i, v. *gesum*.

Getae, ārum, m., = Γέται, a Thracian tribe on the Danube, bordering on the Dacians, the Getae, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3; Mel. 2, 2, 3; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41; 4, 12, 25, § 80; Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3; Verg. G. 3, 462; Ov. P. 3, 4, 92; Hor. C. 3, 24, 11; 4, 15, 22.—In sing.: **Geta**, ae, m., a Geta, Ov. P. 1, 8, 6; Sen. Hippol. 167; in the Gr. form, **Gētes**, ae, Ov. P. 1, 2, 108; 2, 1, 66; Luc. 2, 54 al.—**B.** Transf.: **Gēta**, ae, m., a Roman surname; as C. Licinius Geta, consul A. U. C. 638, censor 646, Cic. Clu. 42, 119; and Geta, brother and co-regent of the emperor Caracalla, Spart. Ant. Geta, 1 sqq. Also the name of a Greek slave, Ter. Ad. and Phorm.—**II.** Deriv. **A.** **Gētes**, ae, *adj.*, m., of or belonging to the Getae, Gelan: poëta, Ov. P. 4, 13, 17: Hebrus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1041.—**B.** **Gēticus**, a, um, *adj.*, Gelan, in poet. transf. also for Thracian: gens, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 13: arma, id. P. 2, 8, 69; hence also: maritus Veneris (i. e. Mars), Stat. S. 1, 2, 53: sermo, Ov. P. 4, 13, 19: lyra, i. e. of the Thracian Orpheus, Stat. S. 3, 1, 17; cf. plectrum, id. ib. 2, 2, 61: volucres, i. e. the swallows (because Progne, wife of the Thracian king Tereus, was changed into a swallow), id. Th. 12, 478: (aqua) frigidior Geticis pruinis, Juv. 5, 50.—**Adv.**: **Gētece**, like the Getae: loqui, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 58.

† **gēthyum**, ū, n., = γήθιον, a kind of onion, Leek, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 105; 19, 7, 35, § 117.

Gētece, *adv.*, v. Getae, II. B. fin.

Gēticus, a, um, v. Getae, II. B.

Gētuli, and its derivatives, v. Gaetuli.

geum, i, n., the herb bennet, avens, Geum urbanum, Linn.; Plin. 26, 7, 21, § 37.

gibba, ae, v. 1. gibbus, II. B.

1. gibber, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [like gibbus; kindr. to Sanscr. kubyā, hunch-backed; Gr. κυβός, κυβτώ], crook-backed, hunch-backed, hump-backed. **I.** Lit.: (boves) ne gibberi, sed spina leviter remissa, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 7: gallinae, id. ib. 3, 9, 18; cf.: genus gallinarum, Plin. 10, 26, 38, § 74: Clesippus fullo, gibber praeterea et alio foedus aspectu, id. 34, 3, 6; cf. Suet. Galb. 3: tuber, Maecen. poet. ap. Sen. Ep. 101, 11.—**II.** Transf., protuberant: gibberum pro exstanti et eminenti, Varr. ap. Non. 452, 5: cum capite gibbero, id. ib. 6, 24.

2. gibber, ēris, m. [1. gibber], a hunch or hump on the back (post-Aug.), Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 179: quod erat aucto gibbere, App. Flor. p. 350; cf. also 1. gibbus, II.

gibberōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. gibber], badly hump-backed or hunch-backed. **I.** Lit., Auct. ap. Suet. Gram. 9: vel protervi vel gibberosius vel curvi vel pruriginosi, etc., Dig. 21, 1, 3 (al. gibbosi).—**II.** Trop.: sermōnes, crooked, twisted, Fronto, Eloquent. p. 231 Mai.

gibbōsus, a, um, v. the preceding art. I. fin.

1. gibbus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. κύπτω, κυβός, bent, bowed, crooked; v. gibber], hunched, humped, gibbous. **I.** *Adj.*: calvaria ex inferiore parte concava, extrinsecus gibba, Cels. 8, 1.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** **gibbus**, i, m., a hunch, hump, Juv. 10, 294; 309; 6, 109.—**B.** **gibba**, ae, f., the same, Suet. Dom. 23.—**2.** Transf., a hump-like swelling, protuberance, Amm. 23, 4.

2. gibbus, i, v. the preced. art. II. A.

Gigantomachia, ae, f., = Γίγαντομαχία, the battle of the giants, the title of a poem by Claudian.

Gigas, antis, m., = Γίγας, a giant; usually in plur.: **Gigantes**, um, m., = Γίγαντες, the fabled sons of Earth and Tartarus, giants with snakes for legs, who stormed the heavens, but were smitten by Jupiter with lightning and buried under Aetna.—*Sing.*, Ov. P. 2, 10, 24; acc. giganta, Stat. Th. 5, 569; Mart. 9, 51, 6: gigantem, Vulg. Sirach, 47, 4.—*Plur.*, Ov. F. 5, 35; id. M. 1, 152; 5, 319; Hor. C. 2, 19, 22; Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70: gigantum more bellare, id. de Sen. 2, 5; Hyg. Fab. praef. (cf. also Verg. G. 1, 278 sq.); Prop. 3, 5, 39 (dub.; Müll. nocentum, id. 4, 4, 39).—**II.** Deriv. **Gigantēus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the giants: bellum, Ov. Tr. 2, 71: sanguis, Verg. Cul. 27: triumphus, Hor. C. 3, 1, 7: tropaea, Ov. F. 5, 555: ora litoris, i. e. at Cumae, in Campania (where, according to the myth, the giants dwell in the Phlegraean Fields, and fought with the gods), Prop. 1, 20, 9 (cf. Sil. 12, 143 sq.): genus, Vulg. Num. 13, 34.—**2.** Transf., gigantic: corpus, Sil. 5, 436.

gīgēria, ōrum, n., the cooked entrails of poultry: gigeria intestina gallinarum cum hisetica (perh. hepatica, al. isiciis) cocta, Lucilius, lib. VIII.: gigeria sunt sive adeo hepatica, Non. 119, 20 sq.: gigeria optime facta, Petr. 66: pullorum coquere, Apic. 4, 2 med.

The explanation in Paul. ex Fest. p. 95 Müll. gigeria ex multis obsoniis decerpta, is evidently corrupt.

gignentia, ūm, n., see gigno fin.

gigno, gēnui, gēnitum, 3 (archaic primary form of the pres. **gēno**, ēre: genit, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 19: genunt, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 898 P.: genat, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 4: genitur, Auct. ap. Cic. Inv. 2, 42, 122; Cic. de Or. 2, 32, 141: genuntur, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 3: genamur, Censor. 3, 1; inf. pass. geni, Lucr. 3, 797; gen. gerund. genendi, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 1: genendo, Censor. 3, 1; Arn. 4, 21; inf. pres. pass. gignier, Lucr. 3, 623; 6, 246; 807), v. a. [root gen-; Sanscr. gān-, gānami, beget; gātis, birth; Gr. γεν- in γίγνομαι, γένος, γυνή; Lat. genus, genius, gener, gens; also nascor (gn-; cf. gnatus), natura; cf. γάμος, γαμβρός (v. Curt. Gr. Etym. 536); gigno for gigeno; redupl. like γίγνομαι], to beget, bear, bring forth, produce; in pass., to be born, to spring, arise, proceed; of animate and inanimate subjects and objects (syn.: creo, genero, pario). **I.** Lit.: Saturno, quem Coelus genuit, Enn. ap. Non. 197, 9 (Ann. v. 27 Vahl.): sextus (Hercules) hic ex Alcumena, quem Juppiter genuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: nec Hecubam causam interitus fuisse Trojanis, quod Alexandrum genuerit, nec Tyndareum Agamemnoni, quod Clytaemnestram, id. Fat. 15, 34: quaecumque animal pariunt, in capita gignant, bring forth their young with the head foremost, Plin. 10, 64, 84, § 183. So of the human mother (mostly post-Aug.): idcirco, inquit Lacaena, genueram (filium), Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 102: e septem liberis, quos ipsa genuisset, unum superesce, Curt. 10, 5, 23: rectius Lolliam induci, quando nullos liberos genuisset, Tac. A. 12, 2 init.; Val. Max. 7, 7, 4; so, ex aliquo, Curt. 8, 3, 3; Tac. A. 12, 3: pisces ova cum genuerunt, relinquunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 129: ova, Plin. 11, 37, 80, § 204: omnia quae terra gignat (shortly before, pariat), Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: o Romule, Romule die, Quale te patriae custodem di genuerunt! Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41, 64 (Ann. v. 116 Vahl); cf.: ut idem deus urbem hanc gentibus, vos huic urbi genuisse videatur, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 32: ita ut plurimum (aurum) Asturia gignat, Plin. 33,

4, 21, § 78: India eos (beryllos) gignit, id. 37, 5, 20, § 76: ad maiora quaedam natura nos genuit et conformavit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23: deus animum ex sua mente et divinitate genuit, id. Univ. 8.—*Pass.*, usu. with *abl.*, of either or both parents: Meri bellatores gignuntur, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 85: nuper erat genitus, Ov. M. 10, 522: qui antecedente anno genitum eum scribant, Suet. Tib. 5: septimo mense geniti, Plin. 11, 37, 59, § 153: pellice genitus, Liv. 40, 9, 2; Suet. Aug. 17: Jove genitus, Curt. 8, 10, 1; 9, 8, 22: juvenes eadem matre geniti, id. 6, 14, 4; Liv. 1, 3, 3; Suet. Aug. 17; id. Tib. 7; id. Ner. 5 *fin.*: genitum fratre adoptaverat, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 2.—Also with *de*, *ex*: De quo Remulusque feroxque Acrota sunt geniti, Ov. M. 14, 617: genitus de sanguine, id. ib. 1, 748; id. H. 16, 117: de Jove, Gell. 13, 1, 3 (cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34): filium ab eo genitum nominare, Just. 12, 7, 10; but: a se (= ex se) genitum esse Vitellium, Tac. H. 3, 64: puer ex ea genitus, Curt. 8, 10, 36: (vacca) et terra genita, Ov. M. 1, 615: dis genite et geniture deos, Verg. A. 9, 642: dis genitus, Quint. 1, 10, 9: adolescentis in omnium virtutum exempla geniti, Vell. 2, 116, 2: quae in terris gignantur, ad usum hominum omnia creari, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 22: nec enim id esset principium, quod gigneretur aliunde, id. Rep. 6, 25: ubi tus gignitur, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 89: Corycium nemus, ubi crocum gignitur, Curt. 3, 4 *fin.*—*Poet.* with *inf.*: omne potens animal leti genitumque nocere, Luc. 6, 485.—*Absol.*: ut in gignendo, in educando perfacile appareat, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 109: hae (mulieres), quae gignant, imbecillos edunt, Cels. 2, 1 *med.*

II. Trop., to produce, occasion, cause: multa nobis blanda natura ipsa genuit, Cic. Cael. 17, 41: haec ipsa virtus amicitiam et gignit et continet, id. Lael. 6, 20: ludus genuit trepidum certamen et iram, Ira truces inimicitias et funebre bellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 48: qui genuit in hac urbe dicendi copiam, Cic. Brut. 73, 255: praeceptiones, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5: probationes, Quint. 5, 1, 1: mel gignit insaniam, Plin. 21, 13, 45, § 177; cf.: baccharis odor somnum gignit, id. 21, 19, 77, § 132: alium sitim gignit, id. 20, 6, 23, § 57.—*In pass.*, to be born, to spring, arise, proceed: cum ipse (Cato) sui generis initium ac nominis ab se gigni et propagari vellet, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 180: ex hac maxima libertate tyrannis gignitur et illa injustissima et durissima servitus, id. Rep. 1, 44: et aegritudines et metus et reliquae perturbationes omnes gignantur ex ea (intemperantia), id. Tusc. 4, 9, 22: Plato eas (ideae) gigni negat et ait semper esse, id. Or. 3, 10: ipsi autem intelligamus natura gigni sensum diligendi et benevolentiae caritatem, id. Lael. 9, 32: odia etiam gigni sempiterna (opp. extinguui familiaritates), id. ib. 10, 35: in animorum peremptione gignenda, id. de Or. 3, 30, 118: de gignenda et comparanda sapientia, Gell. 13, 8, 1.—Hence, **gignentia**, ium, n. (fruit-bearing), organic bodies, things that grow, as plants, trees, etc.: loca nuda gignentium, Sall. J. 79, 6: illex aucta in altitudinem, quo cuncta gignentium natura fert, id. ib. 93, 4: animam animantium omnium non corpoream esse... omniumque gignentium esse seniores, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 193; opp. animalia, Lact. de Ira Dei, 1, 13.

gilbus, v. gilvus.

1. gillo, ōnis, m., a cooling-vessel, cooler for liquids, Poët. in Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 369 and 406 Burm.; cf. βακάλιον gillo, Gloss. Philox.

2. Gillo, ōnis, m., the name of a legacy-hunter, Juv. 1, 40.

gilvus (in late Lat. also **gilbus**; v. the letter B), a, um, adj. [kindr. with Germ. gelb.; Engl. yellow; Sanscr. gāura], pale yellow: equi, Varr. ap. Non. 80, 2; Verg. G. 3, 83; Pall. Mart. 13, 4.

Gindēs, is, v. Gyndes.

† **gingidion**, ii, n., = γιγγιδιον, a small Syrian plant; acc. to Sprengel, the French carrot, Daucus gingidium, Linn.; Plin. 20, 5, 16, § 33.

† **gingilismus**, i, m., = γιγγιλιμός, pealing laughter, Petr. 73, 4 (where others read **gingiliphos** in the same signification).

gingīva, ae, f., a gum; inter dentem

et gingivam, Cels. 6, 13; cf. Cat. 39, 19; so in *sing.*, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 26; Juv. 10, 200.—*In plur.*, Cels. 6, 13; 7, 12; 2, 1; 2, 7 et saep.; Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 37; 30, 3, 8, § 24; Cat. 97, 6.

gingivula, ae, f. dim. [gingiva], a small gum (post-class. and very rare), App. Mag. p. 277; Veg. Vet. 2, 22.

† **gingriator** tibicen, Paul. ex Fest. p. 95 Müll. N. cr.

gingrina, ae, f. [gingrio], a kind of small flute, Sol. 5; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. gingrio, p. 95 Müll.

† **gingrire** anserum vocis proprium est. Unde genus quoddam tibiurum exiguarum gingrinae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 95 Müll.; cf. the foll. art.

gingritus, ūs, m. [gingrio], the cackling of geese (post-class.), Arn. 6, 205.

† **gingrum** φωνή χηνός, Gloss. Philox. ginnus, i, v. hinnus.

git (also **gith** and **gicti**, acc. to Charis. p. 106 P.), indecl. n., a plant, called also melanthion and melanspermon, Roman coriander, Nigella sativa, Linn.; Plin. 20, 17, 71, § 182 sq.; 19, 8, 52, § 167 sq.; Cels. 2, 33; Col. 6, 34, 1; Scrib. Comp. 131 al.

Gitanae, ārum, f., a city of Epirus, near Coreyra, Liv. 42, 38, 1.

glabellus, a, um, adj. dim. [glaber], without hair, smooth (post-class.): corpus Cupidinis, App. M. 5, p. 168, 28: feminal, id. ib. 2, p. 122, 11: Apollo corpore glabellus, id. Flor. 1, p. 341; Mart. Cap. 2, 34.

glāber, brā, brum, adj. [root γλαφ-, γλάφω, to hollow out, γλαφυρός; cf. scalpo], without hair, smooth, bald: oves glabrae quam haec est manus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 140: si quem glabrum facere velis, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: oves ventre glabro, id. ib. 2, 2, 6: colla boum, Col. 6, 14, 7: crure glaber, Mart. 12, 38, 4: glaber erat tamquam rien, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. rienes, p. 276 and 277 Müll.: hordeum, Turran. ap. Plin. 18, 7, 15, § 75: tapete, Turp. ap. Non. 542, 18.—*Comp.*: tu istum gallum glabriorem reddes mihi, quam volus iudiciū, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 6: maritus cucurbita glabrior, App. M. 5, p. 163.—**II.** Transf., as subst.: **glāber**, bri, m., a young (beardless) slave, favorite slave of the Romans, Cat. 61, 142; Phaedr. 4, 5, 22; Sen. Ep. 47; id. Brev. Vit. 12; Inscr. Orell. 694; 2911.

* **glābrāria**, ae, f. [glaber], in a comic double sense, she who loves smooth-skinned slaves, and she who is shorn smooth, i. e. robbed of her money, Mart. 4, 28, 7.

* **glābresco**, ēre, v. inch. n. [id.], to grow smooth, bare, bald, Col. 2, 19, 2.

* **glābrēta**, ōrum, n. [id.], bare places, Col. 2, 9, 9.

Glabrio, ōnis, m. [id.], a surname in the gens Acilia, Liv. 33, 34; Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 26 al.

* **glābrītās**, ātis, f. [id.], smoothness of the skin, baldness: calvitii et glabritatibus rasi, Arn. 3, 108.

* **glābro**, āre, v. a. [id.], to make bare, to deprive of hair or bristles, Col. 12, 55, 4.

glāciālis, e, adj. [glacies], icy, frozen, full of ice (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: frigidus, algidus, gelidus, rigidus): hiems, Verg. A. 3, 285; Ov. M. 2, 30; cf. frigus, id. ib. 9, 582: polus, id. ib. 2, 173: Scythia, id. ib. 8, 790: regio (opp. perfervida), Col. 3, 1, 3: Oceanus, Juv. 2, 1; cf. pontus, Luc. 1, 18.

glācies, ēi, f. [root in Gr. γάλα, γάλακτος; cf. γαλάω, to be milky, etc.; Germ. Gletscher; v. gelu], ice (cf.: gelu, pruina).

I. Lit.: sol glaciem dissolvit, Lucr. 6, 963; so ib. 878: ne teneras glacies secet aspera plantas, Verg. E. 10, 49; Hor. C. 2, 9, 5; Ov. M. 2, 808; 13, 795; Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 103: lubrica, slippery ice, Liv. 21, 36, 7: Maeotica, Juv. 4, 42 et saep.—*In plur.*: glacies, Verg. G. 4, 517: glaciurum, Sid. Ep. 4, 6 *fin.*; Vulg. Dan. 3, 70.—**II.** Transf., hardness: tum glacies aeris flamma devicta liquescit, Lucr. 1, 493.

glācio, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. and n. [glacies] (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Act., to make or turn into ice; in pass., to freeze, congeal. **A.** Lit.: positas ut glaciēt nives Puro nu-

mine Juppiter, Hor. C. 3, 10, 7: humor glaciatur arescive in gemmas, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 137; cf. id. 2, 39, 39, § 105: ruptis vasis (vini) steteret glaciatae moles, id. 14, 21, 27, § 132; 24, 13, 72, § 116.—**2.** Transf., to render hard or solid: nec dubium quin fici ramulis glaciatus caseus jucundissime sapiat, Col. 7, 8, 2.—**B.** Trop.: stupet anxius alto Corda metu glaciante pater, Stat. Th. 10, 622.—**II.** Neutr., to become hard, to harden: (unguentum) fit hieme, quoniam aestate non glaciatur, nisi accepta cerā, Plin. 29, 3, 13, § 56.

† **gladiārius**, a, um, adj. [gladius], of or belonging to swords, sword-: negotiator, a sword-dealer, Inscr. Orell. 4247.—*Subst.*: † **gladiārius**, ii, m., a sword-cutter, Inscr. Orell. 4197.

gladiātor, ōris, m. [gladius; cf. digladior], a swordsman, fighter in the public games, a gladiator (cf.: lanista, mirrillo, secutor, retiarius, bestiarius, pugil, athleta). **I.** Lit.: athletae et gladiatores, Cic. Or. 68, 228: gladiatorum spectaculum, id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: ut emat gladiatores, id. Sull. 19, 55: ut gladiatoribus imperari solet, id. Sest. 37, 80: nobiles, id. Phil. 3, 14, 35: tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti, id. ib. 2, 29, 74: quis tota Italia veneficus, quis gladiator, quis latro, quis sicarius, etc., id. Cat. 2, 4, 7.—As a term of reproach: Gracchorum potentiam majorem fuisse arbitramini quam hujus gladiatoris (i. e. Antonii) futura sit? Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 32; 7, 6, 17; id. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 146: vetus proverbium est, gladiatore in arena capere consilium, Sen. Ep. 22, 1: (gladiatorum) emptio et venditio, an locatio et conductio, Gai. Inst. 3, 146.—**B.** Transf., in plur., a combat of gladiators, gladiatorial exhibition: rumor venit datum iri gladiatores; populus convolat, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 32; Cic. Sest. 64, 133 and 135; Suet. Tit. 7: edere, id. Aug. 45; id. Dom. 4: edendis gladiatoribus praesedit, Tac. A. 1, 76: locum gladiatoribus dare, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5; id. Phil. 9, 7, 16; *abl. absol.*: gladiatoribus, at a show of gladiators, id. ib. 2, 19, 3; cf.: ut Romam vitet gladiatoribus, Lucil. ap. Non. 165, 14; Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3; cf.: gladiatores, quod spectaculum inter epulas erat, eo ornatu armatur (Campari), etc., Liv. 9, 40, 17.—**II.** A sword-cutter: carpentarii, scandarii, gladiatores, aquilices, tubarii, etc., Dig. 50, 6, 6.

gladiatoriē, adv., v. gladiatorius *fin.*

gladiatoriūs, a, um, adj. [gladiator], of or belonging to gladiators, gladiatorial.

I. Adj.: ludus, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9: certamen, id. de Or. 2, 78, 317: familia, a band or troop of gladiators, id. Sest. 64, 134; Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 4; Sall. C. 30, 7: munus, Suet. Caes. 10, 39; id. Tib. 7, 37; 40; id. Calig. 13; 26 et saep.: consessus, spectators assembled at gladiatorial shows, Cic. Sest. 58, 124; cf. locus, a place for witnessing the same, id. Mur. 35, 73: gladiatoria corporis firmitas, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63: animus, i. e. desperate, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 71: ad munus gladiatorium edendum, Liv. 28, 21, 1: spectaculum, id. ib. § 2; Tac. A. 14, 17: Venus, i. e. clino-pale, concubitus, App. M. 2, p. 121.—**II.** Subst.: **gladiatorium**, ii, n. (sc. praemium, auctoramentum), the hire or pay of gladiators, for which freemen engaged as gladiators in the public games: gladiatorio accepto decem talentis, Liv. 44, 31 *fin.*—*Adv.*: **gladiatoriē**, in the manner of a gladiator: quae gladiatorie, quae lenonice faceret, Lampr. Comm. 15, § 4.

gladiātura, ae, f. [gladius, gladiator], a fighting of gladiators, or their profession (post-Aug. and very rare): adduntur e servitiis gladiaturae destinati, Tac. A. 3, 43: ut requiem gladiaturae haberet, Schol. Juv. 6, 105; Firm. 5, 27.

gladiōlum, i, v. gladiolus, I.

gladiolus, i, m. dim. [gladius]. **I.** A small sword: lingulam veteres dixere gladiolum oblongum, in speciem linguae factum, Gell. 10, 25, 3: gladiolo solito cinctus, App. M. 2, p. 122; p. 131.—*In plur.* heterocl. **gladiōla**: nec gladiola (quisquam ferat), atqui Messala dixit, Quint. 1, 6, 42 (cf. gladius *imit.*).—**B.** Gladiolus, i, title of a comedy by Livius Andronicus, Fest. s. v. pedibus, p. 210 b. Müll.—**II.**

The sword-lily, Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 65; 21, 17, 67, § 107 sq.; al. Pall. 1, 37.

gladium, ii, n., v. gladius *init.*

gladius, ii, m. (also archaic **gladium**, ii, n., Lucil. ap. Non. 203, 13; cf. Varr. L. L. 9, § 81 Müll.; Quint. 1, 5, 16; v. gladiola under gladiolus, I.) [perh. akin to clades, cardo; cf. κλάδα, to brandish], a sword (syn. the poet. ensis, acc. to Quint. 10, 1, 11; cf. also: spatha, acinaces, sica, pugio). I. Lit.: arripuit gladium, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 7; id. Cas. 2, 4, 28: eripite isti gladium, quae sui est impos animi, id. Cas. 3, 5, 9: succincti gladiis media regione cracentes, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 53 Müll. (Ann. v. 497 Vahl.): contacti gladiis, id. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 4, 230 (Ann. v. 415 ib.): occurrat oculus gladio comminusque rem gerit Varenus, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 11: pila miserunt, celeriterque gladios strinxerunt, drew, id. B. C. 3, 93, 1: gladium stringere, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21; Verg. A. 12, 278: destringere, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 2; 7, 12 fin.; id. B. C. 1, 46, 1; 1, 47, 3; Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; id. Cat. 3, 1, 2; Liv. 27, 13, 9 et saep.: educere, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 8; Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3; Sall. C. 51, 36; cf.: educere e vagina, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: nudare, Ov. F. 2, 693: recondere in vaginam, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14; cf. condere, Quint. 8 praef. § 15: xiphion gladi praebet speciem, Plin. 25, 11, 89, § 138.—II. Prov. (a) Suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, fight him with his own weapons, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35; cf. the same, Cic. Caecin. 29, 82.—(b) Cum illum (Clodium) plumbeo gladio jugulatum iri tamen diceret (Hortensius), i. e. with very little trouble, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 2.—(c) Ignem gladio scrutare, stir the fire with a sword (= πῦρ μαχαίρᾳ σκαλεῖν, Pythag. ap. Diog. Laert. 8, 17), Hor. S. 2, 3, 276.—(d) Gladium alicui dare qui se occidat, to give one the means of ruining himself, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 92.—III. Transf. A. Murder, death: cum tanta praesertim gladiorum sit impunitas, Cic. Phil. 1, 11, 27; cf. id. Fam. 10, 2, 1; Vell. 2, 3, 3; 2, 125, 2; gladiorum licentia, Cic. Fam. 4, 9 fin.; id. 2, 22, 2: qui universas provincias regunt, jus gladii habent, i. e. the power of life and death, Dig. 1, 13, 6; § 8: potestas gladii, ib. 2, 1, 3; Capitol. Gord. 9.—B. A gladiatorial combat: qui cum maxime dubitat, utrum se ad gladium locet an ad cultrum, Sen. Ep. 87 med.: comparare homines ad gladium, Lat. 6, 12 fin.: servus ad gladium vel ad bestias vel in metallum damnatus, Dig. 29, 2, 25.—C. Gladius vomeris, a ploughshare, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 172.—D. The sword-fish, also called xiphias (ἰχθύς), Plin. 9, 2, 1, § 3; 9, 15, 21, § 84; 32, 11, 63, § 145.

glæba (less correctly **gleba**), ae, f. [cf. globus]. I. Prop., a small piece or lump of earth, a clod (cf. gramen, herba, faenum, caespes): ingens, Lucr. 6, 553: glæbis terrarum saepe friatis, id. 1, 887: fecundae, id. 1, 212; so Verg. G. 1, 94; Hor. C. 3, 6, 39: si glæbis aut saxis aut fustibus aliquem de fundo praecipitem egeris... non esse arma caespites neque glæbas, etc., Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: omnes qui ullam agri glæbam possiderent, id. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 28; so, nec ulli glæba ulla agri assignaretur, Liv. 4, 11; cf. also: non adimi cuiquam glæbam, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 3: nam priusquam in os injecta glæba est, locus ille, ubi crematum est corpus, nihil habet religionis, id. Leg. 2, 22, 57; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 9, § 23; and Fest. s. v. praecidanea, p. 223: ex fundo glæba sumebatur, Gal. Inst. 4, 17: ornare glæbam virentem, i. e. an altar built of turf, Juv. 12, 85; v. also glæbula.—II. Transf. A. Land, soil: terra antiqua potens armis atque ubere glæbae, Verg. A. 1, 531: glæbae felices, App. M. p. 102, 7.—B. Of other things, a piece, lump, mass: sevi ac picis glæbae, Caes. B. G. 7, 25; so, turis, Lucr. 3, 328; Stat. Th. 6, 60: marmoris, Plin. 36, 6, 8, § 50: salis, id. 31, 7, 39, § 73: sulphuris, id. 35, 15, 50, § 175: lactis, Nemes. Ecl. 3 fin.—C. (Late Lat.), = pensio or canon praedio incumbens, a tax imposed upon the land of senators, Cod. Th. 6, 2, 10; ib. 12, 1, 138; Symm. Ep. 4, 61.

glæbālis (glēb-), e, adj. [glæba]. I. Of or relating to clods, (post-class.): agger, consisting of clods, Amm. 23, 5, 15.—II. In law Lat. (acc. to glæba, II. A.), of or relating to lands: collatio, a tax paid from

lands, land-tax, Cod. Th. 6, 2, 3; 4, 8, 11 et saep.

glæbārius (glēb-), a, um, adj. [glæba], of or relating to clods: e quis (bubus) ut dicti valentes glæbarii, qui facile proscindunt glæbas, clod-breakers, Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 95, § 74.

glæbātum (glēb-), adv. [id.], by clods (post-class.): agros glæbatum metiri, Lact. Mort. Pers. 23, 2.

glæbātio (glēb-), ōnis, f. [id.], a tax levied on land, land-tax, Cod. Th. 6, 2, 12.

glæbōsus (glēb-), a, um, adj. [id.], full of clods, cloddy (post-Aug.), App. M. 1, 2: terra glæbōsus, Plin. 35, 16, 53, § 191.

glæbūla (glēb-), ae, f. dim. [id.]. I. Prop., a small clod or lump of earth (post-Aug.): frumenta lapillisque carent et glæbulis, quas per trituram fere terrena remittit area, Col. 1, 6, 23; Val. Max. 5, 3, 3 ext.—II. Meton. A. A little farm, small piece of land: saturabat glæbula talis patrem ipsum turbamque casae, Juv. 14, 166; App. M. 9, p. 233.—B. Of other things, a small piece, little lump: myrrhae, Vittr. 8, 3: nivis, Scrib. Comp. 199: ex metallo, Plin. Ep. 10, 16, 3.

glæbulentus (glēb-), a, um, adj. [id.], cloddy, consisting of earth: animalia, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46.

Glæsāria (glēs-), ae (sc. insula), f. [glæsum], an amber island in the North Sea, also called Burcana, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 97; 37, 3, 11, § 42.

glæsum (glēs-), glessum, i, n. [cf. Germ. Glas; gleissen = glänzen, to glimmer; Engl. glass], amber, Tac. G. 45; Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 42.—Hence, **glæsarīus**, a, um, adj., of amber, amber-: insula, which produces amber, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 97; 37, 3, 11, § 42.

glæmae, v. gramiae.

glændārius, a, um, adj. [glans], of or belonging to acorns or mast: silva, producing acorns, Cato, R. R. 1, 7; Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 9.

glændifer, ōra, ōrum, adj. [glans-fero], acorn-bearing, glændiferous (very rare): quercus, Lucr. 6, 939; Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2.

glændiōnia, ae, f. [glændium], i, q. glændium, a savory kernel or glandule in pork: suilla, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 27 Ritschl (al. glandioniam).

glændium, ii, n. [glans], a delicate kernel or glandule in meat, esp. in pork, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 44; id. Capt. 4, 4, 7; id. Stich. 2, 2, 36; Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 209; 16, 38, 73, § 185.

glândo, inis, f. [id.], in late Latin for glans, an acorn, Avien. Perieg. 285; 1189.

glândulae, ārum, f. dim. [id.], lit., a little acorn; hence, transf. I. The glands of the throat, called also tonsillae: in ipsis cervicibus glândulae posita sunt, quae interdum cum dolore intumescunt, Cels. 4, 1.—B. Swollen glands in the neck, enlarged tonsils, Cels. 2, 1 fin.; 8, 4.—II. I. q. glændium, the neck-piece, delicate bits, esp. of pork, Mart. 3, 82, 21; 7, 20, 4; Apic. 4, 1, § 117.

glândulōsus, a, um, adj. [glândulae, II.], full of kernels, glândulous: cervix suis, Col. 7, 9, 1.

glānis, is and idis, and **glānus**, i, m., = γλάνης and γλάνος, a kind of shad, Plin. 9, 43, 67, § 145; 32, 10, 45, § 128; 32, 11, 53, § 148.

glans, glādis, f. [kindr. with βάλανος], an acorn, and, in gen., any acorn-shaped fruit, beechnut, chestnut, etc. I. Lit.: bubus glādem prandio depromere, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 2; Cato, R. R. 54; 60; Col. 6, 3; Plin. 16, 5, 6, § 15 sq.; Lucr. 5, 1416; Cic. Or. 9, 31; Verg. G. 1, 148; Ov. M. 1, 106 et saep.: glādis appellatione omnis fructus continetur, ut Javolenus ait, Dig. 50, 16, 236.—II. Transf. A. An acorn-shaped ball of lead or clay which was hurled at the enemy, Lucr. 6, 179; 307; Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 1; 7, 81, 4; Sall. J. 57, 4; Liv. 38, 20, 1; ib. 21, 7; ib. 29, 6; Verg. A. 7, 686; Ov. M. 14, 826 al.—A leaden ball of this kind was found with the inscription ROMA FERRI (i. e. O dea Roma, feri hostem!), Inscr. Orell. 4932.—B. The glans penis, Cels. 7, 25; cf. Mart. 12, 75, 3.

glānus, i, v. glānis.

glārēa, ae, f., gravel (cf. arena, sabulum, suburra, rudus): eo loco pulvis, non glārēa injecta est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2, § 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2: vias glārēa substruendas locaverunt, Liv. 41, 27, 5; Col. 4, 22, 8; Tib. 1, 7, 59; Verg. G. 2, 212; Vittr. 2, 4, 2; Vulg. Job, 30, 6.

glārēōsus, a, um, adj. [glārēa], full of gravel, gravelly: terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 3: sabulosaque arva, Col. 2, 10, 23: loca, id. Arb. 21, 1: rivi, Plin. 26, 8, 56, § 88: flumen saxa glārēosa volvens, Liv. 21, 31, 11 dub. (al. globosa).

glāstum, i, n., the herb wood, used in dyeing blue, usually called Isatis tinctoria, Linn.; Plin. 22, 1, 2, § 2.

Glaucē, ēs, f., = Γλαύκη. I. The mother of the third Diana, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58.—II. Another name of Creüsa, wife of Jason, Hyg. F. 25.—III. An Amazon, Hyg. F. 163.

† glaucēum, i, n., = γλαυκῆον, a bluish-colored plant, celandine, usually called glaucion, Col. poet. 10, 104.

glaucēus, a, um, adj. [glaucion], of celandine: succus, Scrib. Comp. 22.

Glaucia, ae, m. [1. glaucus], a Roman surname in the gens Servilia and Mallia, Cic. de Or. 2, 61; 65; id. Rosc. Am. 7, 19; 34, 96.

*** glaucicōmans**, antis, adj. [1. glaucus-, 2. como], with bluish-gray foliage, bluish-gray: oliva, Juvenc. 3, 622.

† glaucina, ōrum, n., = γλαυκίνα, ointment of celandine, glaucium ointment, Mart. 9, 26, 2; Dig. 34, 2, 21.

† glaucion, ii, n., = γλαυκίον, the (bluish) plant celandine: Chelidonium glaucium, Linn.; Plin. 27, 10, 59, § 83.—In plur., Mart. 9, 27, 2.

† glauciscus, i, m., = γλαυκίσκος, a bluish-colored fish, otherwise unknown, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 129; 32, 11, 63, § 148.

*** glaucito**, āre, v. n., the natural note of puppies, to yelp: glaucitat et catulus, Auct. Carm. Philom. 60.

† glaucōma, ātis, n. (also **glaucūma**, ae, f., Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 70 Ritschl, N. Cr.), = γλαυκωμα, an obscuration of the crystalline lens, a cataract, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 117 al.; Prud. Ham. 90.—Comically: alicui glaucumam ob oculos obicere, q. to throw dust in his eyes, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 70.

† glaucōpis, idis, f., = γλαυκώπις (gray-eyed, an epithet of Minerva), the owl: si meus aurita gaudet glaucopice Flaccus, Mart. 7, 87 dub. (ex conject. Scalig., al. lagopode; v. lagopus).

1. † glaucus, a, um, adj., = γλαυκός, bright, sparkling, gleaming, grayish (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: caeruleus, caesi-us): undae, Lucr. 1, 719; so of water: amictus (Nymphaeae), Verg. A. 12, 885; cf.: amictus (dei Tiberini), id. ib. 8, 33: sorores, i. e. the Nereides, Stat. Th. 9, 351: ulva, Verg. A. 6, 416: salix, id. G. 4, 182; cf.: frons (salictorum), id. ib. 2, 13: equus, id. ib. 3, 82: oculi, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 75; 11, 37, 63, § 141 sq.—Transf.: glaucus uxor, i. e. with gleaming eyes, Amm. 15, 12, 1.

2. † glaucus, i, m., = γλαυκός, a bluish-colored fish, otherwise unknown, Plin. 9, 16, 25, § 58 al.

3. Glaucus, i, m., = Γλαυκος, a Greek proper name. I. A son of Sisyphus, devoured by his own horses, Verg. G. 3, 267.—II. The commander of the Lycians in the Trojan war, a friend of Diomedes, Hor. S. 1, 7, 17.—III. A fisherman of Anthedon, in Euboea, who was changed into a sea-god, Ov. M. 13, 906 sq.; 14, 9; 38; 68; 7, 233: Glauci chorus, the Nereids, Verg. A. 5, 823; Stat. Th. 7, 335.

† glaux, cis, f., = γλαυξ, a plant, called also eugalacton, Plin. 27, 9, 68, § 82.

glēba, and its derivv., v. glæba, etc.

† glēchon, ōnis, m., = γλήχων, pennyroyal: pulegium, App. Herb. 92.

† glēchōnites, is, m., = γλήχωνίτης, wine flavored with pennyroyal, pennyroyal wine, Col. 12, 35.

Glesaria, v. Glaesaria.

glēsūm, v. glæsum.

† glēucinus, a, um, adj., = γλεῦκινος,

of must, made from must: oleum, Col. 12, 53; Plin. 15, 7, § 29.

† **glinon**, i, n., = γλινος, a kind of maple-tree, Plin. 16, 15, 26, § 67.

glirarium, ii, n. [glis], a place for keeping dormice, Varr. R. 3, 15, 1.

glis, gliris, m. [perh. kindred with γλίσκη], a dormouse: Sciurus glis, Linn.; Glis esculentus, Blumenb.; a delicacy with the Romans, Varr. R. 3, 15; Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 223 sq.; Mart. 13, 59; Apic. 8, 9; Petr. 31; Amm. 28, 4: in silva mea est glis nullus, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 69 and 106 P.: glirium examina, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 119, 26.

† **gliscerae** mensae gliscentes, id est crescentes, per instructionem epularum scilicet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 98 Müll.

glisco, ſre, v. n. [perh. kindred with cresco, Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 98 Müll.; cf. Doed. Syn. 1, p. 21], to grow up, swell up, spread, blaze up, burst out (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. crebresco). I. Lit.: ignis Alexandri Phrygii sub pectore gliscens, kindling, Lucr. 1, 474; so of fire, Sil. 14, 308; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 9: gliscit, ut ignis oleo, Cic. Hortens. Fragm. ap. Non. 22, 21 (Cic. 10, p. 63 Kays.): suffusa veneno Tenditur, ac sanie gliscit cutis, swells, Stat. Th. 1, 107: asellus paleis gliscit, i. e. grows stout, fat, Col. 7, 1, 1: turtur difficulter, id. 8, 9, 1; cf. Fest. s. v. reglescit, p. 278 Müll.; Col. 2, 5, 1: immensum aucto mari et vento gliscente, Sall. H. 3, 31 Dietsch. — II. Trop., to swell, grow, increase, augment, spread: spectat atrox hostile caput, gliscitque tepentis Luminia torva videns, Stat. Th. 8, 756: hos ubi velle acies et dulci gliscere ferro Dux videt, i. e. ardently long for, id. ib. 12, 639: cf. with inf. (like gestio): gliscis regnare superbus, id. ib. 3, 73: ad juvenilem libidinem copia voluptatum gliscit, ut ignis oleo, *Cic. Hortens. Fragm. ap. Non. 22, 22: gaudium, Pac. ib. 18; Lucr. 5, 1061: furor in dies, id. 4, 1069: clamor, singultus, jurgia, id. 3, 480: rabies, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 26: proelium, id. As. 5, 2, 62: seditio, Liv. 42, 2, 2: invidia, id. 2, 23, 2: ne glisceret primo negligendo bellum, id. 29, 2, 2: saevitia, Tac. A. 6, 19: adulatio, id. ib. 1, 1: flagitia et infamia, id. ib. 14, 15: gloria et pericula, id. ib. 15, 23: multitudine gliscit immensum, grows, increases, id. ib. 4, 27; cf.: gliscerent numero et aliquando minuerentur, id. ib. 4, 5 fin.: postquam eo magnificentiae venerit (res publica), gliscere singulos, grow in wealth, id. ib. 2, 33: gliscitibus negotiis duo praetores additi, id. ib. 11, 22: fama gliscit gressu, Sil. 4, 6.

‡ In pass.: ut major invidia Lepido glisceretur, may grow, increase, Sempron. Asellio ap. Non. 481, 5: cum te salvum video, gliscor gaudio, Turp. ap. Non. 22, 13 (Com. Fragm. v. 191 Rib.).

glisomarga (glisso-, or glyss-), ae, f., a kind of marl, Plin. 17, 8, 4, § 46.

glöbatim, adv. [globus], in clusters, bands, troops (late Lat.): per vicina digressi praedones, Amm. 27, 9.

glöbo, ävi, ätum, 1, v. a. [id.], to make into a ball, to make round or spherical (post-Aug. and perh. only pass. and mid.). I. Lit.: dependentes ubique guttae parvis globantur orbibus, Plin. 2, 65, 65, § 163; 18, 13, 34, § 130: formam mundi in speciem orbis absoluti globatam esse, id. 2, 2, 2, § 5. — II. Transf., to form into a body or crowd, to crowd together: si ante exortum solis nubes globabantur, hiemem asperam denuntiabant, Plin. 18, 35, 78, § 344; 11, 17, 17, § 53; cf.: coturnices globatae vehementius properant, Sol. 11 med.

glöbösitas, ätis, f. [globosus], rotundity, sphericalness, globosity (post-class.): terrae, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, § 16, 23, 16.

glöbösus, a, um, adj. [globus], round as a ball, spherical, globose (class.): (mundum) globosum est fabricatus, quod σφαίροειδές Graeci vocant, Cic. Univ. 6; cf.: stellae globosae et rotundae, id. Rep. 6, 15: mundus, id. N. D. 2, 45, 116; cf.: forma (mundi), id. ib. 2, 19, 49: terra, id. ib. 2, 39, 98: saxum, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36; Liv. 38, 29, 4.

glöbüulus, i, m. dim. [id.], a little ball, a globule (post-Aug. and very rare). I. Lit.: (chrysocollae) globulis sudore reso-

lutis, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 89. — 2. Esp. (a) a lump of food, dumpling, Cato, R. R. 79; Varr. L. L. 5, § 107 Müll. — (β) Med. t. t., a pill, Scrib. 13 al. — II. Trop., of speech, a rounding: melliti verborum, Petr. 1.

glöbus, i, m. [kindr. with glomus], a round body, a ball, sphere, globe. I. Lit. A. In gen.: cum duae formae praestantes sint, ex solidis globus (sic enim σφαίρα interpretari placet), ex planis autem circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: ille globus, quae terra dicitur, id. Rep. 6, 15: terrae, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68; cf. stellarum, id. Rep. 6, 16; 6, 17: solis et lunae, Lucr. 5, 472; cf. lunae, id. 5, 69: cum caelum discessisse visum est atque in eo animadversis globi, fire-balls, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97: in fundas visci indebant grandiculos globos, Plaut. Poen. 2, 35: cordis, poet. for cor, Lucr. 4, 119: farinae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 107 Müll.; v. in the foll. — B. In partic. 1. A dumping: a globo farinae dilatato item in oleo cocti dicti globi, Varr. L. L. 5, § 107 Müll.; Cato, R. R. 79. — 2. In milit. lang., a close order of battle, a knot, troop, band, company, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. serra, p. 344 b. Müll.: cum globo juvenum, Liv. 1, 6, 7; 1, 12, 9: emissi militum globi turbam dissecere, Tac. A. 14, 61; 4, 50; 12, 43; 15, 60; Sil. 7, 53. — II. Transf., a globular mass, a ball, globe of things collected together (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cicero nor Caesar): flammaramque globos liquefactaque volvere saxa, globes or masses of flame, Verg. G. 1, 473: sanguinis, Ov. M. 12, 238: nubium, Luc. 4, 74; Tac. A. 2, 23: telorum, Val. Fl. 6, 381. — A throng, crowd, body, or mass of people: extrema contio et circa Fabium globus increpabant inclementem dictatorem, Liv. 8, 32, 13: circa eum aliquot hominum, ne forte violaretur, constitisset globus, id. 2, 29, 2: cum repelleretur adsertor virginis a globo mulierum, id. 3, 47, 8: aditum senatus globus togatorum obsederat, Tac. A. 16, 27: magno semper electorum juvenum globo circumdari, id. G. 13; and with a contemptuous secondary notion: si quem ex illo globo nobilitatis ad hoc negotium mittatis, from that noble clique, Sall. J. 85, 10 Kritz.: conjurationis, Vell. 2, 58, 2; cf. consensionis, Nep. Att. 8, 4: Jehu, Vulg. 4 Reg. 9, 17.

† **glöcidare** et **gluttire** gallinarum proprium est, cum ovis incubiturae sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 99 Müll. N. cr.; cf. the foll. art.

* **glöcio**, ſre, v. n., to cluck as a hen, Col. 8, 5, 4; cf. the preced. art.

* **glöctoro**, äre, v. n., to cry as a stork, Auct. Carm. Philom. 29.

glömerabilis, e, adj. [glomero], rounded, round (very rare): sidus Pleiadum, Manil. 4, 520: orbis lunae, id. 1, 221.

glömerämen, inis, n. [id.], a rounding; concr., a round body, ball (poet. and perh. ante and post-class.): dissimiles formae glomeramen in unum conveniunt, Lucr. 2, 686: lunae, id. 5, 726. — In plur.: nec retinentur enim inter se glomeramina quaeque, i. e. the round atoms, Lucr. 2, 454: dilue praeterea glomeramina, i. e. pills, Ser. Samm. 55, 999.

glömerärius, ii, m. [id.], one eager to collect men for war (glomerare manum bello, Verg. A. 2, 315), Sen. Contr. 1, 8, 13.

glömeräte, adv., v. glömero fin.

glömerätim, adv. [glomero], in heaps or crowds, = turmatim (post-class.): glömeratim ingreditur in sedilia, Macr. S. 6, 4, 3.

* **glömerätio**, önis, f. [id. I.], of horses, a bringing of the legs together into a ball, a trotting (or, as others say, a prancing or an ambling): Asturcones quibus non vulgaris in cursu gradus, sed molis alterno crurum explicatu glömeratio, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166; cf. Verg. G. 3, 117.

glömero, ävi, ätum, 1, v. a. [glomus], to wind or form into a ball, gather into a round heap, to conglobate, glömerate (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). I. Lit.: lanam in orbis, Ov. M. 6, 19: sic terram deus, ne non aequalis ab omni parte foret, magni speciem glömeravit in orbis, id. ib. 1, 35; 9, 222: Eae (offae) maxime glömerantur ex ficis et farte mixto, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 4: ubi venae inter se implicatae glömerantur, Cels. 7, 22; so, glömerata viscera, Ov. M. 8,

401: atra favilla volat glömerataque corpus in unum Densatur, id. ib. 13, 604: frusta mero glömerata vomentem, id. ib. 14, 212; cf. Verg. A. 3, 577: cum grandinem venti glömeratam in terras agunt, Liv. 1, 31, 2: glömeratae turbine nives, Sil. 3, 523: glömeratus pulvis, Luc. 6, 296: (Lapithae) equitem docuere sub armis Insultare solo et gressus glömerare superbos, i. e. to make a horse bring his feet together, make him prance (trot or amble), Verg. G. 3, 117; cf. Macr. S. 6, 9, 8 sqq. and v. glömeratio. — B. Transf., to gather into a round heap or knot, to collect, press, crowd, assemble together: agmina cervi Pulverulenta fuga glömerant, Verg. A. 4, 155: glömerare manum bello, id. ib. 2, 315: dum se glömerant retroque residunt, id. ib. 9, 539: legiones in testudinem glömerabantur, Tac. H. 3, 31: collecti Troes glömerantur eodem, Verg. A. 9, 689; cf. id. ib. 440: apes mixtae glömerantur in orbem, id. G. 4, 79; Plin. 11, 18, 20, § 64: ad terram gurgite ab alto Quam multae glömerantur aves, Verg. A. 6, 311; cf. Plin. 9, 22, 38, § 75: foedam tempestatem, Verg. G. 1, 323; cf.: fumiferam noctem, id. A. 8, 254: semina vocis glömerata, Lucr. 3, 497; cf. ib. 541. — II. Trop.: omnia fixa tuus glömerans determinat annus, qs. revolving, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 12, 19: haec vetusta, saeculis glömerata horridis, Luctifera clades nostro infixa est corpori, accumulata, id. poet. Tusc. 2, 10, 25: glömerare simul fas et nefas, Prud. Cath. 3, 134. — Hence, *adv.: glömeräte: quis oratorum densata glömeratus aut dixit aut cogitavit? more succinctly, Aus. Grat. Act. 29.

glömerösus, a, um, adj. [glomus], like a ball, round, glömerous (post-Aug. and very rare), Col. 9, 3, 1.

glömus (glöm-, Lucr. 1, 360; v. Lachm.), äris, n. [for glob-mus, kindr. with globus], a ball or clue of yarn, thread, etc. (very rare). I. In gen.: lanae, Lucr. 1, 360 (v. Lachm. ad h. l.); Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14: lini, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91: staminis albi, Scrib. Comp. 142. — II. In partic.: glömus in sacris crustulum cymbi figura ex oleo coctum appellatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 98 Müll. (in Cato and Varro globus).

glöria, ae, f. [Sanscr. çru, to hear; grav-as, fame; Gr. κλέος, κλέος; Lat. cluo, clueo, inclutus, from the root clüo; lit., rumor, fame; hence also, like κλέος, pregn.], glory, fame, renown, praise, honor (syn.: laus, laudatio, gloriatio, elogium, etc.). I. Lit. (a) In gen.: te immortalis addicere glöria, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 10: viri (Q. Fabii) glöria claret, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 315 Vahl.): ut summae glöriae sint a virtute proficiscentia, dedecoris vero praecipui existimentur, quae voluptas suadeat non sine labe vitorum, Cato ap. Schol. Cic. Sest. 66, p. 310 Orell.: hicine est ille Telamon, modo quem glöria ad caelum extulit? Poët. (perh. Enn.) ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39 (Trag. Rel. Inc. v. 93 Rib.): virtutem tamquam umbra sequitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 109: non tulit ullos haec civitas aut glöria clariore aut auctoritate graviore, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: est enim glöria solida quaedam res et expressa, non adumbrata: ea est consentiens laus bonorum, incorrupta vox bene iudicantium de eccellente virtute; ea virtuti resonat tamquam imago, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3 sq.: trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime glöria ducitur. Ipsi illi philosophi etiam in illis libellis, quos de contemnenda glöria scribunt, nomen suum inscribunt, etc., id. Arch. 11, 26: immortalis glöria (opp. sempiterna turpitudine), id. Pis. 26, 63: bello quaeritur glöria, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: maximam glöriam capere, id. Lael. 7, 25: esse in glöria sempiterna, id. Att. 14, 11, 1: sit in aeterna glöria Marius, qui, etc., id. Cat. 4, 10, 21: esse in maxima glöria, id. Off. 3, 21, 85: excellens in re militari glöria, id. Rep. 2, 17: quod auctor ei summa augur glöria Attus Navius non erat, id. ib. 2, 20: honorum gradus summis hominibus et infimis sunt pares, glöriae dispares, etc. . . . ut is maxime glöria excellat, qui virtute plurimum praestet, id. Planc. 24, 60: unus bis remp. servavi, semel glöria, iterum aerumna mea, id. Sest. 22, 49: an Pollio et Messala . . . parum ad posteros glöriae tradiderunt? Quint. 12, 11, 28: glöriam qui spreverit veram habebit, Liv. 22, 39, 19: spreta in tempore glö-

ria interdum cumulatior reddit, id. 2, 47, 11: militavi non sine gloria, Hor. C. 3, 26, 2: tenui Saleio Gloria quantalibet quid erit, si gloria tantum est, Juv. 7, 81.—Poet.: candidus, armenti gloria, taurus, i.e. *ornament, pride*, Ov. A. A. 1, 290; Tib. 4, 1, 208.—In plur., *reputation, fame*, Auct. Her. 3, 6, 10; Sall. J. 41, 7: veteres Gallorum gloriae, *glorious deeds*, Tac. A. 3, 45: ita sunt gloriae meretricum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 36; Gell. 2, 27, 5.—(β) With *gen.*: simul rem et belli gloriam armis repperi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 60: nemo, qui fortitudinis gloriam consecutus est insidiis et malitiā, laudem est adeptus, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 62; cf.: pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, Caes. B. G. 1, 2 *fin.*: gloria rei militaris, id. ib. 5, 29, 4: legum et publicae disciplinae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: rerum gestarum gloria florere, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: eximia virtutis, id. Rep. 2, 10: et gravitatis et ingenii, id. Ac. 2, 23, 72; id. Off. 1, 32, 116: imperii, id. ib. 1, 12, 38: dicendi, id. Brut. 68, 239; Quint. 12, 10, 17: carminum, Tac. A. 12, 28: et titulis et fascibus olim major habebatur donandi gloria, Juv. 5, 111: velocis gloria plantae, id. 13, 98.—II. Transf., subjectively, *thirst or passion for glory, ambition; vainglory, pride, vaunting, boasting* (class.). (a) In *gen.*: pueri gloria duci, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20, 46: Fischer: moriar, ni, quae tua gloria est, puto te malle a Caesare consuli quam inaurari, id. Fam. 7, 13, 1; cf.: studio et gloria, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 65: ostentatio et gloria, id. Rab. Post. 14, 38; and: jactantia gloriaeque, Tac. A. 1, 8: quem tulit ad scenam ventoso gloria curru, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 177; cf. id. S. 1, 6, 23; 2, 3, 179: caecus Amor sui Et tollens vacuum plus nimio Gloria verticem, Hor. C. 1, 18, 15: patriam obruit olim gloria paucorum, Juv. 10, 142: vana gloria, Liv. 22, 39, 18.—In plur.: perjuriorum hoc hominem si quis viderit Aut gloriarum pleniorum, quam illic est, *vain boastings*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 22; Gell. 1, 2, 6.—(β) With *gen.*: generandi mellis, Verg. G. 4, 205: lautae mensae, Luc. 4, 376.

gloriābundus, a, um, *adj.* [glorior], *glorying, exulting* (post-class. and very rare): aliqua re, Gell. 5, 5, 4; Lact. 5, 13, 15.

gloriatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], a *glorying, boasting, vaunting, exulting* (a word formed by Cic.): ex quo efficitur, gloriatio, ut ita dicam, dignam esse beatam vitam, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 28; 4, 18, 50: ubi est ergo gloriatio tua, Vulg. Rom. 3, 27.

gloriator, ōris, *m.* [id.], a *boaster, braggart*, App. Flor. p. 357.

glorificatio, ōnis, *f.* [glorifico], *glorification* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Tract. 105, 3 *fin.*

glorifico, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [glorificus], to *glorify* (eccl. Lat.): deum, Tert. Idol. 22; Prud. Hamart. *fin.*; Vulg. Exod. 15, 2 et saep.—*Pass.*, Vulg. Exod. 14, 4 al.

glorificus, a, um, *adj.* [gloria-facio], *full of glory, glorious* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 2, 8, 7, § 2.

gloriola, ae, *f. dim.* [gloria], a *small glory, a little glory* (a word formed by Cic.): nosmet ipsi vivi gloriola nostra perframur, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 9; 7, 5, 3.

glorior, ātus, 1, v. *dep. a.* and *n.* [id.], to *glory, boast, vaunt, to brag* of any thing, *pride one's self on* any thing (class.); constr. with *acc.*, or an *object* or *relative clause*, with *abl.*, *de*, *in* aliqua re, or *absol.* (a) With *acc.* of *pron.* (cognate *acc.*): vellem equidem idem posse gloriari quod Cyrus, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32: ut de me ipso aliquid more senum glorier, id. ib. 23, 82: in eum haec gloriātem impetum facit, Liv. 1, 12, 9.—With *direct object* (post-class. and rare; cf. Weissenb. ad Liv. 27, 17, 10; Krebs, Antibar. p. 502): rem ineptam, Vop. Procul. 12, 8: victorem Pacorum, Just. 42, 4, 11.—Hence also in the *gerundive*: beata vita glorianda et praedicanda et prae se ferenda est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 50; cf.: est in aliqua vita praedicabile aliquid et gloriandum ac prae se ferendum, ib. § 49.—(b) With an *object* or *relative clause*: gloriare evenisse ex sententia? Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 18: is mihi etiam gloriabitur, se omnes magistratus sine repulsa assecutum? Cic. Pis. 1, 2: omnes provincias se peragrasse, id. de Or. 2, 64, 258: in eo multum gloriari, se, etc., id. Rep. 1, 6: seque alterum fore Sullam, inter suos gloriatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 4, 3: se tenebras offudisse iudicibus gloriatus est, Quint.

2, 17, 21; Hor. Epod. 11, 23.—With a *relative clause*: gloriatus est expergefatae somno Caesoniae, quantum egisset, dum ea meridiaret, Suet. Calig. 38.—(γ) With *abl.*: nominibus veterum gloriatur, Cic. Or. 50, 169: quibus rebus gloriemini in vobis, id. Lig. 7, 20: quod sua victoria tam insolenter gloriarentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 4: hic etiam gloriatus sit occiso malo cive, Quint. 3, 6, 93; 11, 2, 22: ut nulla re magis gloriarentur quam decepto per indutias rege, Liv. 42, 47, 1.—(δ) With *abl.* and *clause*: secundis rebus nostris, duos consules ab nobis sub jugum missos, Liv. 23, 42, 7.—With two *ablat.*: socero illo, in him as *father-in-law*, Ov. M. 6, 176.—(e) With *de*: de tuis divitiis intolerantissime gloriaris, Cic. Vat. 12, 29: de misera vita gloriari, id. Fin. 3, 8, 28: de M. Catone, de Ti. Coruncanio, etc., id. Planc. 8, 20.—(ζ) With *in*: non pudet philosophum in eo gloriari, quod, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48: nobis quoque licet in hoc quodammodo gloriari (shortly before with an *object clause*), id. Off. 2, 17, 59: in virtute recte gloriatur, id. N. D. 3, 36, 87.—(η) With *adversus*: sed ne adversus te quidem ego gloriabor, Liv. 22, 39, 16.—(θ) *Absol.*: licet mihi, Marce fili, apud te gloriari, ad quem et hereditas hujus gloriae pertinet, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 78: tu ipse mihi gloriari videbare, id. Fin. 2, 16, 51: ut jure quisquam gloriatur, id. ib. 4, 18, 50: dicitur eo tempore glorians apud suos Pompeius dixisse, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 45, 6: defendendi haec causa, non gloriandi loquor, Cic. Cael. 19, 45: ait ipse de se, nec mentitur in gloriando, id. Brut. 18, 71: (Domitia) haud negatura immo etiam gloriatura, Suet. Tit. 10 *fin.*—*P. a.*: **gloriatus**, a, um, *boastful; comp.*: gloriator, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 2, 16.—*Adv.*: **glorianter**, *exultingly* (late Lat.): duci ad carcerem, Ps.-Aug. ad Fratr. Erem. 4.

gloriōse, *adv.*, v. *gloriosus fin.*

gloriosus, a, um, *adj.* [gloria]. I. (Acc. to gloria, I.) *Full of glory, glorious, famous, renowned* (syn.: illustris, praeclarus, magnificus): de clarorum hominum factis illustribus et gloriosis satis hoc loco dictum, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: quae si in privatis gloriosa sunt, id. Deiot. 14, 40: magnificum illud Romanisque hominibus gloriosum, ut Graecis de philosophia libris non egeant, id. Div. 2, 2, 5: in illa fuga, nobis gloriosa, id. ib. 1, 28, 59: mors, id. ib. 1, 24, 51: consilia, id. Att. 8, 12, 5: illa, Vell. 2, 49, 4: princeps, Suet. Calig. 8: gloriosissimae victoriae, id. Tib. 52; cf.: dies gloriosissimus, Tac. H. 5, 17: quod ipsi Agamemnoni fuit honestum, habere, etc. . . mihi vero gloriosum, te juvenem consulem florere laudibus, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 2; cf.: bene de re publica mereri, gloriosum est, id. Phil. 1, 14, 33: quod quaesitur gloriosum an indecorum sit, Sall. H. 4, 61, 1: Dietsch: in saecula, Vulg. Dan. 3, 56.—II. *Vainglorious, boasting, bragging, haughty, conceited, ostentatious* (syn.: jactans, arrogans, superbus, insolens, vanus, ostentator). A. In *gen.*: vos nequam et gloriosae, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 55: (vir) mendax et gloriosus, id. Curc. 4, 1, 10; 5, 2, 34; id. Ps. 3, 2, 5: ubi illa magnifica et gloriosa ostentatio civitatis? Cic. Fl. 22, 52: praepotens et gloriosa philosophia, id. de Or. 1, 43, 193: epistolae jactantes et gloriosae, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 13: pavo, gloriosum animal, Plin. 10, 20, 22, § 44: esse gloriosi animi, *eager for glory*, Suet. Claud. 1: miles, Ter. Eun. prol. 31; 38; cf. B. infra: vir, a *braggart*, Vulg. Prov. 25, 14.—B. *Esp.*: Miles gloriosus, *the title of a comedy of Plautus*. To this refers: deforme est, de se ipsum praedicare, falsa praesertim, et cum irrisione audientium imitari Militem gloriosum, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137; and: milites, id. Lael. 26, 98.—Hence, *adv.*: **gloriōse**. 1. (Acc. to I.) *Gloriously*: res magnas manu gerere, Naev. ap. Gell. 6, 8, 5: triumphare, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 3; Vulg. Exod. 15, 1.—*Comp.*: quia relicua gloriosius retinebat, Sall. H. 1, 55 Dietsch.—*Sup.*: quod per ipsos confici potuit, gloriosissime et magnificentissime confecerunt, Cic. Att. 14, 4, 2.—2. (Acc. to II.) *Boastfully, vauntingly, pompously*: exorsus es non gloriose magis a veritate quam, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 31: mentiri, id. Mil. 27, 72; cf. proloqui, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 4:

amiciri, id. Pers. 2, 5, 6: amicitiam ostentare, Sall. H. 4, 61, 8 Dietsch.

glos, glōris, *f.* [Gr. γλῶσς, Att. γλῶσς], a *husband's sister, sister-in-law*. I. Lit., Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6; Paul. ex Fest. p. 98 Müll.; Charis. p. 27; Aus. Idyll. monos. de hist. 13.—II. Acc. to Non. 557, 6, also for fratria, but without an example.

† **glossa**, ae, *f.*, = γλῶσσα, an *obsolete or foreign word that requires explanation*; for the usual glossema, Aus. Ep. 127 (in Quint. 1, 1, 35, written as Greek).—Hence, **glossae**, a *term applied to collections of such words with explanations*: tesca aiunt sancta esse, Qui glossas scripserunt, Varr. L. L. 7, § 10 Müll.; cf. glossema.

glossarium, ii, *n.* [glossa], a *vocabulary or glossary of antiquated or foreign words that need explanation*: vos philosophi meri estis, ut M. Cato ait, mortuaria glossaria; namque colligitis lexicidia, res tetrast et inanes, etc., Gell. 18, 7, 3.

† **glossēma**, ātis, *n.*, = γλῶσσημα, an *antiquated or foreign word needing explanation*: circa glossemata etiam, id est voces minus usitatas, non ultima ejus professionis diligentia, Quint. 1, 8, 15: camillam (apud Ennium), qui glossemata interpretati, dixerunt administram, Varr. L. L. 7, § 34 Müll.: glossemata nobis praecipit, Asin. ap. Suet. Gramm. 22.—Hence, **Glossēmata**, ōrum, *n.*, a *name given to collections of such words with explanations*: naucum ait Aelius Stilo omnium rerum putamen: Glossematarum autem scriptores, etc., Fest. s. v. naucum, p. 166, b Müll.: ocrem antiqui, ut Ateius Philologus in libro Glossematarum refert, etc., id. s. v. ocrem, p. 181, a.

† **glossēmāticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = γλῶσσηματικός, of or belonging to *obsolete or foreign words*: genus locutionum, Diom. p. 434 P.

glossōpētra, ae, *f.*, = γλῶσσόπετρα, a *precious stone resembling the human tongue*, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 164; Sol. 37 med.

† **glottis**, idis, *f.*, = γλωττίς, a *little bird*, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 66.

† **glūbo**, ēre, v. a. and *n.* [Gr. γλῦβω; cf. sculpo] (ante-class.). I. *Act.*, to *deprive of its bark, to bark, peel*: salictum glubito arteque alligato, Cato, R. R. 33, 5: ramos, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 2.—In mal. part.: (Lesbia) Glubit magnanimos Remi nepotes (v. de glubo), Cat. 58, 5.—II. *Neutr.*, to *cast off its shell or bark*: materies, Cato, R. R. 31, 2; 17, 1.

† **glucidatum** suave et jucundum. Graeci enim γλυκύν dulcem dicunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 98 Müll.

glūma, ae, *f.* [glubo], a *hull or husk*, esp. of corn (cf.: stramentum, palea, acus): arista et granum omnibus fere notum; gluma paucis. Itaque id apud Ennium solum scriptum scio esse, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1 sq. (cf. Enn. p. 174 Vahl.); Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 98 Müll.

† **gluo** συνσπῶω (to draw together), Gloss. Philox. (hence glutus, gluten, glus).

glus, ūtis, *f.* [Gr. γλοιός, sticky oil; γλία, slime, gluten], *glue*; for the usual gluten, Aus. Idyll. monos. per interr. 12, 10; Veg. Vet. 3, 66.

glut glut, an onomatop. word imitating the sound of water falling through a narrow aperture, Poët. ap. Anthol. Lat. 2, 405 Burm.

glūten, inis, *n.* (masc. acc. to Mart. Cap. 3, § 296), and **glūtīnum**, i, n. [v. glut; cf. λισός, λισσός, smooth; γλισσός, sticky], *glue*. I. Lit., form gluten: collectumque haec ipsa ad munera gluten, Verg. G. 4, 40; Lucr. 6, 1069; Verg. G. 4, 160; Cels. 8, 7; Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 215 al.; form glutinum. glutinum ferunt Daedalum invenisse, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 67 and 106; Sall. Fragm. ib.; Cels. 5, 5; Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 231; 13, 12, 26, § 82; 28, 17, 71, § 236; Vitr. 7, 10; Aus. Idyll. 12, 10 al.—B. Transf., a *connecting tie, bond* (post-class.): ossa, nervos ac medullas glutino cutis tegi, Prud. Cath. 9, 102.—II. Trop.: εἰμαρμένη et necessitas ambae sibi invicem individuo connexae sunt glutino (al. glutiniō), App. Trism. p. 100: glutino caritatis haerens, Hier. Ep. 3, 3.

glutinamentum, i, n. [glutino], *that which is glued together, a glued or pasted place* in paper, Plin. 13, 12, 25, § 81.

† **glutinaris**, ii, m. [gluten], *a glue-boiler*, Inscr. Orell. 4198.

* **glutinatio**, ōnis, f. [glutino], *a gluing together; transf., in medic., a drawing together, closing of wounds: vulneris, i. e. a closing up*, Cels. 7, 27, § 28.

glutinativus, a, um, adj. [id.], *in medic., that glues or draws together* (post-class.): *virtus*, App. Herb. 72; 77.

glutinātor, ōris, m. [id.], *a gluer together of books, a bookbinder*, Cic. Att. 4, 4, b, 1; Inscr. Orell. 2925 (cf. ib. 4198).

glutinātorius, a, um, adj. [id.], *in medic., that glues or draws together: virtus*, Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 10.

* **glutinēus**, a, um, adj. [gluten], *gluey, glutinous*, Rutil. Itin. 1, 610.

glutinium, ii, v. gluten, II.

glutino, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [gluten], *to glue, glue together*. I. Lit.: chartas, Plin. 22, 25, 60, § 127: fragmenta vitri, id. 29, 3, 11, § 51.—II. Transf., in medic., *to close up, join an opening, esp. a wound: glutināntia medicamenta*, Cels. 7, 4: *cicatricibus glutinandis*, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 105: *praecisos nervos*, id. 25, 5, 19, § 43; Cels. 7, 28; cf.: *si orae vulneris se glutinarunt*, id. 7, 27 fin.

glutinōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], *full of glue, gluey, glutinous, viscous, tenacious: terra*, Col. 1 praef. § 24: *caro*, Cels. 2, 22.—Comp.: *pus et sanguine et sanie*, Cels. 5, 26, 20.—Sup.: *terra*, Col. 3, 11, 10: *resina*, Cels. 6, 7, 5.

glutinum, i, v. gluten.

1. **glutio** or **gluttio**, īvi or īi, ītum, 4, v. a. [kindr. with Sanscr. glri, to swallow down; hence also gula and the redupl. gurgulio], *to swallow or gulp down: glutit, ἔγκλιπτε*, Gloss. (mostly post-Aug.). I. Lit.: nimio sunt crudae (collyrae), nisi quas madidas glutias, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 15: *epulas*, Juv. 4, 29: *micularum minimum cum vino destillatum glutivi*, Fronto Ep. 5, 40 Mai.; Vulg. Job. 7, 19.—B. Transf., of sound, *to utter interruptedly, as if swallowing: cum glutium vocem velut strangulati*, Plin. 10, 12, 15, § 33.—II. Trop.: *Christus clamans glutitam mortem*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 267.

2. † **glutio**, ire, the noise made by hens, *to cluck*; v. † glodicare.

glūto or **glutto**, ōnis, m. [1. glutio], *a glutton, gormandizer*, Pers. 5, 112; Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. 2, 405; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. *ingluvi*, p. 112 Müll.; Schol. Jus. 4, 17; 29; Isid. Orig. 10, 114.

glūtus or **gluttus**, a, um, adj. [lit., part. of † gluo, drawn together; hence opp. to crumbling, friable], *tenacious, well-tempered, soft: locus bipalio subactus siet beneque terra tenera siet beneque glutis siet*, Cato, R. R. 45, 1; also ap. Plin. 17, 18, 29, § 125.—Here too belongs glittis subactis, levibus, teneris, Paul. ex Fest. p. 98 Müll. N. cr.

Glycera, ae, f., = Γλυκερά, *a Greek female name*. I. A celebrated courtesan at Athens, the mistress of the poet Menander, Mart. 14, 187.—II. A mistress of Horace, Hor. C. 1, 19, 5; 1, 30, 3.—III. A mistress of Tibullus, Hor. C. 1, 33, 2.

Glycerium, ii, f., = Γλυκέριον, the name of a female character in the Andria of Terence, Ter. And. 1, 1, 108.

Glycon or **Glyco**, ōnis, m., = Γλύκων, *a Greek proper name*. I. A wrestler, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 30.—II. A physician, Suet. Aug. 11.

† **Glycōnius**, a, um, adj., = Γλυκώνεος, *Glyconic: metrum, so called from its inventor, Glycon*, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

† **glycymēris**, idis, f., = γλυκυμερίς, *a kind of shell-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147; Macr. S. 2, 9 med.

† **glycyrrhiza**, ae, f., = γλυκύριζα, *licorice-root*, Plin. 22, 9, 11, § 24.—Also called **glycyrrhizon**, i, n., = γλυκύριζον, Plin. 11, 54, 119, § 284 (called by Cels. 5, 23, dulcis radix).

† **glycyside**, es, f., = γλυκυσίδη, *a peony*, Plin. 25, 4, 10, § 29; 27, 10, 60, § 84

sq.; collat. form **glycysis**, idis, f., App. Herb. 64.

† **glyssomarga**, v. glisomarga.

Gnaeus, v. Gneus.

† **gnaphalio**, ii, n., = γναφάλιον, the herb cudweed, cotton-grass, Plin. 27, 10, 61, § 88.

† **gnarigavit** significat apud Livium (Andron.) narravit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 95 Müll. N. cr. [gnarus].

gnaritas, ātis, f. [gnarus], *knowledge* (very rare): *locorum*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 116, 22; Amm. 16, 2, 10.

† **gnarivisse** narrasse, Paul. ex Fest. p. 95 Müll. N. cr.; cf.: † gnaritur γνωρίζεται, Gloss. Philox.

† **gnarurat** γνωρίζει, Gloss. Philox.

gnarus, a, um (also ante- and post-class. form **gnarūris**, e, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 17; id. Poen. prol. 47; Aus. Ep. 22, 19; Arn. 3, 113; and cf.: gnaruris γνάρμιος, Gloss. Philox.—Another form is † **narus**, like navus, notus, acc. to Cic. Or. 47, 158), adj. [Sancr. gna-, ganāmi, know; Gr. γινώσκω; Lat. gnosco, nosco, narrare, etc.], *knowing or acquainted with a thing; skillful, practised, expert* (syn. doctus, eruditus, peritus). I. Lit. (rare but class.): constr. with gen., or with a rel. or object-clause; ante- and post-class. with acc. (a) With gen.: *nec loci gnara sum*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 28: *loci*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 700 P.; rei publicae, Cic. Brut. 64, 228: *armorum et militiae*, Col. 1 praef. § 4: *artis*, Just. 11, 7: *temporis*, Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 30; cf. Tac. Agr. 6: *si modo vinitor gnarus est iis utendi*, Col. 4, 25, 1: *nostris tergi*, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 6: *venandi*, Vulg. Gen. 25, 27.—(β) With rel.-clause: *Periclem uberem et fecundum fuisse, gnarumque, quibus orationis modis, etc.*, Cic. Or. 4, 15: *nemine gnaro aut opinate, quidnam coepturus esset*, Suet. Calig. 46.—(γ) With object-clause: *Hasdrubal satis gnarus, Hannibalem transitus quosdam pretio mercatum*, Liv. 23, 29, 5; cf. id. 33, 5, 4; Tac. H. 2, 29, 65; 5, 19 al.: *concha cum manum videt, comprimit sese operitque opes suas, gnara propter illas se peti*, Plin. 9, 35, 55, § 110.—(δ) With acc.: *simul gnarures vos volo esse hanc rem mecum*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 17: *ut mecum sitis gnarures*, id. Poen. prol. 47.—II. Transf., pass., *known* (for the usual notus; post-Aug.; very rare, except in Tac.): *in paludem gnaram vincentibus*, Tac. A. 1, 63: *idque nulli magis gnarum quam Neroni*, id. ib. 15, 61; cf.: *gnarum id Caesari*, id. ib. 1, 5 (opp. incognita), App. Mag. p. 281, 9.—Absol.: *conspicui eoque gnari*, Tac. A. 6, 35.—Comp. not in use.—Sup., Sol. 51 fin.

Gnātho, ōnis, m., = Γναθων, *a parasite in the Eunuchus of Terence*; hence used to denote a parasite in gen., Cic. Lael. 25, 93 sq.; id. Phil. 2, 6, 15; Sid. Ep. 3, 13.—II. Deriv.: **Gnāthonici**, ōrum, m., qs. *disciples of Gnātho, Gnathonites*, i. e. parasites, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 33.

Gnātia, ae, i. q. Egnatia, Hor. S. 1, 5, 97, v. Egnatia.

gnātus, a, um, v. natus under nascor.

gnāve, **gnāvitas**, **gnāviter**, **gnāvus**, v. under nav-

Gnēus (also **Gnaeus** or **Cnaeus**), i, m., *a Roman praenomen*, cf. Quint. 1, 7, 28.

Gnīdus or **Gnīdos** (also **Cnīd-**), i, f., = Κνίδος, *a Doric city in Caria, celebrated for its statue of Venus, the workmanship of Praziteles*; now **Cnido**, Mel. 1, 16, 2; Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 104; Hor. C. 1, 30, 1; 3, 28, 13; Ov. M. 10, 531; Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; Liv. 37, 16.—II. Deriv.

Gnīdus (Cn-), a, um, adj., *of or belonging to Gnīdus, Gnīdian: Venus*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 23: *Gyges*, Hor. C. 2, 5, 20: *granum*, i. e. the seed of the mezerion, Plin. 13, 21, 35, § 114: *arundo*, i. e. *Gnīdian writing-reed*, Aus. Ep. 7, 50; also called *nodi*, id. ib. 4, 74.—In plur. subst.: **Gnīdii** (Cn-), ōrum, m., *the inhabitants of Gnīdus, Gnīdians*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 20.

Gnīpho, ōnis, m., *a Roman surname: M. Antonius Gnīpho, a rhetorician at Rome in the time of Cicero*, Quint. 1, 6, 23 al.

† **gnītus** et **gnīxus** a genibus prisci

dixerunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll. N. cr.; v. 1. nitor.

gnōbilis, e, v. nobilis.

† **gnōme**, es, f., = γνώμη, *a sentence, maxim*; pure Lat., *sententia*, Fronto Ep. 3, 11 Mai.

† **gnōmon**, ōnis, m., = γνώμων, *the pin or style of a sundial, the gnomon*, Plin. 2, 72, 74, § 182; Vitruv. 1, 6; 9, 8; Mart. Cap. 6, 194.

† **gnōmōnicus**, a, um, adj., = γνωμονικός, *of or belonging to a gnomon, and, in gen., of or belonging to a sundial, gnomonic*. I. Adj.: *rationes*, Vitruv. 9, 3 fin.: *res*, id. 1, 1 fin.—II. Subst. A. **gnōmōnica**, ae, and **gnōmōnice**, es, f., = γνωμονική, *the art of making or judging of sundials, the art of dialling, gnomonics*, Gell. 1, 9, 6; Vitruv. 1, 3; Plin. 2, 76, 78, § 187.

—B. **gnōmōnici**, ōrum, m., = γνωμονικοί, *persons skilled in gnomonics, diallists*, Sol. 37, 3.

gnosco, ūre, v. nosco init.

gnostice, es, f., = γνωστική, *insight, the power of perceiving*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.

† **Gnostici**, ōrum, m., = Γνωστικοί, *the Gnostics, a religious sect in the first centuries of the Christian era*, Aug. de Haeres. 6. So a work of Tertullian is entitled: *adversus Gnosticos*.

Gnōsus or **Gnōsos** (also **Gnos-** and **Gnos-**), i, f., = Κνωσός (Κνωσσός), *the ancient capital of Crete, the residence of Minos*; now **Cnosson**, Mel. 2, 7, 12; Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59; Luc. 3, 185 Cort. N. cr.; Lact. 1, 11, 46.—II. Deriv. A. **Gnōsius** (**Gnos-**, **Cnos-**, or **Cnos-**), a, um, adj., *of or belonging to Gnosus, or poet., in gen., to Crete, Gnosian, Cretan: Ctesiphon, of Gnosus*, Plin. 7, 37, 38, § 125: *Epimenides*, id. 7, 48, 49, § 154: *calami spicula*, Hor. C. 1, 15, 17: *castra, of Minos*, Ov. M. 8, 40: *regna*, Verg. A. 3, 115: *stella Coronae*, i. e. of *Ariadne*, id. G. 1, 222; also called **Gn. ardor Bacchi**, Col. poet. 10, 52.—Subst.: **Gnōsia**, ae, f., *the Gnosian, Cretan; of Ariadne*, Prop. 1, 3, 2.—In plur.: **Gnōsīi**, ōrum, m., *the inhabitants of Gnosus, Gnosians*, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15.—B. **Gnōsi-**

acus (**Gnos-**), a, um, adj., the same: *rex*, i. e. *Minos*, Ov. M. 8, 52: *regnum*, i. e. *Crete*, id. ib. 9, 669; so, *carina*, id. ib. 8, 144; cf. *rates*, id. ib. 7, 471.—C. **Gnōsias** (**Gnos-**), ādis, adj., *Gnosian, Cretan: juvencae*, Ov. A. A. 1, 293.—Subst., fem., *the Gnosian*, i. e. *Ariadne*, Ov. A. A. 1, 556.—D. **Gnōsis** (**Gnos-**), idis, adj., the same: *corona*, i. e. *the constellation of Ariadne's Crown*, Ov. F. 3, 460.—Subst., fem., *the Gnosian*, i. e. *Ariadne*, Ov. H. 15, 25; Stat. S. 5, 1, 232; id. Th. 12, 676 al.

gnōtus, a, um, v. nosco init.

† **gōbius** (also **cōb-**), ii, and **gōbio**, ōnis, m., = κωβίος, *a fish of small value, the gudgeon*, Ov. Hal. 128; Plin. 9, 57, 83, § 175; Mart. 13, 88; Juv. 11, 37; Aus. Idyll. 10, 131; form **cobio**, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 146.

Golgoe or **Golgi**, ōrum, m., = Γολγοί, *a town of Cyprus, famous for the worship of Aphrodite (Venus)*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130; Cat. 36, 14; 64, 96.

Gōmorra or **Gōmorra**, ae, f., = Γόμορρα, *the city of Gomorrha, in Palestine*, Vulg. Gen. 10, 19; 14, 2; 19, 28; et saep.; called also **Gōmorrum**, Tert. Apol. 40; Sol. 35.—II. Deriv.: **Gōmorraeus**, a, um, adj., *of or belonging to Gomorrha: ruinae*, Prud. Ham. 844.

Gōmphi, ōrum, m., = Γόμφοι, *a town of Thessaly on the Peneus, now Kalabaki*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29 sq.; Caes. B. C. 3, 80, 1; Liv. 31, 41; 32, 14; 36, 13 al.—II. Deriv.

Gōmphenses, ium, m., *the inhabitants of Gōmphi, Gōmphians*, Caes. B. C. 3, 81.

† **gōmphas**, i, m., = γόμφος, *a nail*, peg, Tert. Mag. 12; Stat. S. 4, 3, 48.

gonger, grī, v. conger.

† **gōngylis**, idis, f., = γογγυλῖς, *a rape, turnip*, Col. poet. 10, 421.

† **goniaea**, ae, f., *a precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 164.

Gonni, ōrum, m., *a town of Thessaly near the Vale of Tempe, now Lycostomo*, 819

Liv. 33, 10; 36, 10. — Also in the sing.:

Gonnus, i, m., Liv. 42, 54; 67; 44, 6.

Gonnocondylum, i, n., a town of Thessaly, Liv. 39, 25 fin.

† **gonorrhoea**, ae, f., = γονόρροια, a seminal flux, gonorrhoea, Firm. Math. 3, 7, 8.

Gordaei, v. Gordueni.

Gordianus, i, m., a Roman proper name; in partic., the name of three Roman emperors, Capitol. Gord. — **II.** Deriv.

Gordianus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the emperor Gordian, Gordian: LEGIO, Inscr. Grut. 53, 10; Inscr. Don. cl. 3, no. 48.

Gordium, ii, n., = Γόρδιον, a city of Phrygia Major on the Sangarius, famous for the Gordian knot (v. Gordius), Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146; Liv. 38, 18, 10 sqq.; Curt. 3, 1, 12 sqq. — Hence, **Gordiensis**, e, adj., of Gordium, Scrib. 172.

Gordius, ii, m., = Γόρδιος, a king of Gordium, in Phrygia Major, famous for the inextricable knot on his chariot, which Alexander the Great cut with his sword, Curt. 3, 1, 15 sqq.; Just. 11, 7, 13 sqq. — Hence, **Gordius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Gordius: nodus, i. e. an insoluble problem, Amm. 14, 11, 1.

Gordiutichos, n., a town of Phrygia Major, Liv. 38, 13.

Gordüeni (Cord-) or **Gordyaei** (Cord-) or **Gordaei**, örüm, m., a people of Armenia, the modern Kurds, Plin. 6, 15, 17, § 118; Curt. 5, 1, 7: Gordyaeorum montes, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 129.

Gorge, es, f., a daughter of Aeneas, and sister of Meleager and Dejanira, who was changed into a bird, Ov. M. 8, 543; Hyg. Fab. 174; the same, **Gorgis**, idis, ib. 97.

Gorgias, ae, m., = Γοργίας. **I.** A famous Greek sophist of Leontini, a contemporary of Socrates, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7; id. Fin. 2, 1, 1; id. de Or. 1, 22, 103; id. Brut. 8, 30; id. Or. 12, 39 et saep. — **II.** A rhetorician in Athens, instructor of Cicero's son, and author of the rhetorical work from which excerpts have been made by Rutilius Lupus, Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 6. — **III.** A sculptor of Sparta, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 49.

Gorgo, önis, or -güs (also **Gorgöna**, ae, Prud. stepl. 10, 278), f., = Γοργώ, a daughter of Phorcus, called Medusa, whose hair consisted of snakes, and who turned all she looked upon to stone; she was killed by Perseus. Her head was fixed on the shield of Pallas, and from her blood sprang the winged horse Pegasus, Ov. M. 4, 699; 5, 180; 202; Verg. A. 2, 616; 8, 438; Val. Fl. 3, 54; Mart. 9, 26, 5; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, § 124. — In apposition: ora Medusae Gorgonis anguineis cincta fuisse comis, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 12. — **Plur.**, the Gorgons, the three daughters of Phorcus, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, all of whom are described as above, Verg. A. 6, 289; Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 200; Mart. 10, 4, 9.

— **II.** Deriv. **A. Gorgoneus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Gorgon, Gorgonian: crines, Ov. M. 4, 801; 5, 196: domus, the dwelling of Gorgon, id. ib. 4, 779: ignis, id. A. 3, 504: venena, i. e. snakey hair like that of Gorgon, Verg. A. 7, 341: equus, i. e. Pegasus, Ov. F. 3, 450; Stat. Th. 4, 61: caballus, the same, Juv. 3, 118. — Hence also: lacus, the fountain Hippocrene, on Mount Helicon, which burst forth where Pegasus struck the ground with his hoof, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 32. — **B. Gorgonia**, ae, f., coral (which hardens in the air), Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 164.

Gorgobina, ae, f., a city on the borders of Aquitania, settled by the Boii, perhaps the modern Charlieu, on the Loire, Caes. B. G. 7, 9, 6.

Gorgonidönii campi, a name comically formed, qs. *Gorgon-fields*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 13; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

† **gorgonifer**, eri, m. [*Gorgo-fero*], the Gorgon-bearer, a poet. epithet of Perseus: PERSEO INVICTO, Inscr. ap. Gud. 56, 8.

Gortyn, fños, v. the foll. art.

Gortyna, ae, and **Gortyne**, es (also **Cortynia**, ae, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6; and **Gortyn**, fños, acc. to the Gr. Γόρτυν, Val. Fl. 1, 709), f., = Γορτύνη, an important and very ancient city of Crete, Mel. 2, 7, 12; Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59; 12, 1, 5, § 11; Luc. 3,

186; Sen. Troad. 821. — **II.** Deriv. **A. Gortynius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the city of Gortyna, Gortynian; and poet. in gen., for Cretan (cf. Gnosius, under Gnosus, II. A.): judex, of Gortyna, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 13: canis, Varius ap. Macr. S. 6, 2: stabula, Verg. E. 6, 60: spicula, id. A. 11, 773: arbiter, i. e. *Minos*, Stat. Th. 4, 530: aliger, i. e. *Daedalus*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 300. — In **Plur.**: **Gortynii**, örüm, m., the inhabitants of Gortyna, Gortynians, Liv. 33, 3; 37, 60. — **B. Gortyniacus**, a, um, adj., Gortynian, Cretan: arcus, Ov. M. 7, 778. — **C. Gortynis**, idis, f., adj., the same: arundo, Luc. 6, 214.

† **görytos** (-us) or **cörytos** (—), Sid. Carm. 11, 56), i, m., = γωρτύτος. **I.** A quiver, Verg. A. 10, 169; Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 15; Stat. Th. 4, 269 al. — **II.** An arrow: velox, Stat. Th. 7, 660.

† **gossypinus**, i, f., the cotton-tree, Gossypium arboreum, Linn.; Plin. 12, 10, 21, § 39. — Also called **gossypion** or **gossipion**, ii, n., Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14.

Göthi, örüm, m., = Γόθοι, the Goths, the great tribe of Northern Germany: huc possem victos inde referre Göthos, Aus. Epigr. 3 fin.; Inscr. Orell. 1135; 1159; and scanned Göthi, id. ib. 1162 (of the year A. D. 565). Usually regarded as the same tribe, called, at an earlier period, **Göthones** or **Götönes**, Tac. A. 2, 62; and, **Gütönes**, Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 99; 37, 2, 11, § 35; but these were more probably the Getae, i. e. the Prussians and Lithuanians; cf. Holzmann ad Tac. G. p. 260 sq. — **II.** Deriv. **A. Göthia**, ae, f., the country of the Goths, Amm. 30, 2. — **B. Göthicus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Goths, Gothic: bellum, Trebell. XXX. Tyrann. 30. — **Gothicus**, i, m., a surname bestowed on the conqueror of the Goths, Inscr. Grut. 276, 4; Num. ap. Eckh. D. N. V. 7, p. 472.

Gothini, örüm, m., a Celtic tribe that inhabited the region about the modern Cracow, Tac. G. 43.

Gothones and **Gotones**, um, v. Gothi.

† **grabatarius** κλινωποῖός, Gloss. Philox.

gräbätülus, i, m. dim. [*grabatus*], a little couch, a pallet (post-class.), App. M. 1, p. 107 sq.; 2, p. 121.

† **gräbätus**, i, m. [*Macedonian*], = κράβατος, a small or low couch, a pallet, camp-bed (syn.: lectus, cubile, stratum, torus), Cic. Div. 2, 63, 129; Lucil. ap. Non. 181, 29; Petr. 97; Sen. Ep. 18; 20; Verg. M. 5; Mart. 6, 39, 4; 12, 32, 11; Cat. 10, 22: argento inaurato tectus, Scaev. Dig. 33, 7, 20 fin.; Vulg. Marc. 2, 4; id. Act. 5, 15; collat. form **grabätum**, i, n., Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

Gracchuris, v. Gracchus, II. B.

Gracchus, i, m., a Roman family name in the gens Sempronia; the most celebrated are the two brothers Ti. and C. Sempronius Gracchus, sons of Ti. Sempronius and Cornelia, daughter of Scipio Africanus the elder, Cic. Brut. 86, 296; id. Phil. 7, 6, 17: Cornelia, mater Gracchorum, id. Brut. 58, 210; Juv. 6, 168: Gracchi de seditione querentes, id. 2, 24. — **II.** Deriv. **A. Gracchanus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Gracchus, Gracchan: iudices, i. e. the knights who were made judges by a law of C. Gracchus, Cic. Brut. 34, 128: tumultus, Val. Max. 1, 1: mala, Sen. Brev. Vit. 6. — **B. Gracchuris**, idis, f., a town in Spain founded by Ti. Sempronius Gracchus: Ti. Sempronius Gracchus proconsul Celtiberos victos in deditionem accepit, monumentumque operum suorum Gracchurim oppidum in Hispania constituit, Liv. Ep. 41; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 97 Müll. — Hence, **Gracchuritanus**, örüm, m., the inhabitants of Gracchuris, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

* **gräcilens**, entis, adj. [*gracilis*], slender, thin, for the usual *gracilis*, Naev. ap. Non. 116, 8; cf. *gracilentus*.

gräcilentus, a, um, adj. [*id.*], slender, thin (ante- and post-class. for the usual *gracilis*): flum, Enn. ap. Non. 116, 8 (Ann. v. 259 Vahl.): equus, Gell. 4, 12, 2.

gräcilesco, öre, v. inch. n. [*gracilis*], to become slender, small (post-class.): obeliscus gracilescens, Amm. 17, 4: pyramidum magnitudo gracilescit paulatim, id. 22, 15.

* **gracilipes**, pedis, adj. [*gracilis-pes*], slender-footed: ciconia, Publ. Syr. ap. Petr. 55.

gräcilis, e (also ante-class. **gräcilus**, a, um, Lucil. ap. Non. 489, 21; **plur.**: *gracilae* virgines, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 22), adj. [*Sanscr.* karç, to be lean; old Lat. *cracentes*, slender (Enn. Ann. 497 Vahl.); cf. Gr. *κολοκάνος*], thin, slight, slender, slim; meagre, lean (poet. and in Aug. prose; not in Cic.; but cf. *gracilitas*; syn.: *exilis*, *tenuis*, *macer*). **I.** Physically: in *gracili* macies crimen habere potest, Ov. R. Am. 328: *gracili* sic tamque pusillo, Hor. S. 1, 5, 69: quis multa *gracilis* te puer in rosa, etc., id. C. 1, 5, 1: puer, Mart. 11, 43, 4: Indi, Juv. 6, 466: capella, Ov. M. 1, 299: equi hominesque paululi et *graciles*, Liv. 35, 11, 7: arbores succinctorum, Plin. 16, 10, 17, § 39: resina (opp. *punguis*), id. 24, 6, 22, § 33: *gracilis* et *ejunica* vitis, id. 17, 22, 35, § 173: folium, id. 19, 8, 54, § 171: comae et lanuginis instar, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 23: stamen, id. M. 6, 54: catena, id. ib. 4, 176; cf.: *vinculum auri*, Petr. 126: *cacumen*, Ov. M. 10, 140: coronae, Juv. 12, 87: viae petauri, Mart. 2, 86, 7; cf. rima, App. M. 4, p. 149: libellus, Mart. 8, 24, 1: umbra, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 86: spuma, Vulg. Sap. 5, 15. — **Comp.**: *glans brevior et gracilior*, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 19. — **Sup.**: fuit (Nero) ventre projecto, *gracillimis* cruribus, Suet. Ner. 51. — **B.** Transf., opp. to fat or rich, meagre, scanty, poor (post-Aug.): ager, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 187: clivi, Col. 2, 4, 11: *vindemiae*, Plin. Ep. 9, 20, 2; 8, 15, 1: *gracili* Lare vivere, App. Mag. p. 287; cf. *pauperies*, id. M. 9, p. 219. — **II.** Trop., of style, simple, plain, unadorned (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): *materiae gracili* sufficit ingenium, Ov. P. 2, 5, 26; cf.: *lusimus*, Octavi, *gracili* modulante Thalia, Verg. Cul. 1: et in carmine et in soluta oratione genera dicendi probabilia sunt tria, quae Graeci *χαρκτηρας* vocant nominaque eis fecerunt *ἀδρόν, ἰσχνόν, μέσον*. Nos quoque, quem primum posuimus, uberem vocamus, secundum *gracilem*, tertium *mediocrem*. Uteri dignitas atque amplitudo est: *gracili* venustas et subtilitas: *medius* in confinio est utriusque modi particeps, etc., Gell. 7, 14, 1 sq.; cf.: *inter gracile validumque tertium aliquid constitutum est*, Quint. 12, 10, 66: *praeferatones tersae, graciles, dulces*, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 1. — Of the speaker: non possumus esse tam *graciles*, simus fortiores, Quint. 12, 10, 36. — Hence, **adv.**: **gräciliter**, slenderly.

1. Lit., App. M. 3, p. 130. — **2.** Trop.: alia ornatus, alia *gracilius* esse dicenda, more simply, Quint. 9, 4, 130.

gracilitas, atis, f. [*gracilis*], slenderness, thinness, leanness, meagreness. **I.** Lit. (class.; syn.: *macies*, *subtilitas*): erat eo tempore in nobis summa *gracilitas* et infirmitas corporis, Cic. Brut. 91, 313: *cervicis* et *crurum*, Suet. Callig. 50: *crurum*, id. ib. 3; id. Dom. 18: *digitalis* (vitis), Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40; cf.: *papyrus* in *gracilitatem* fastigiatum, id. 13, 11, 22, § 71. — **Plur.**: habet certos sui studiosos (Lysias), qui non tam habitus corporis opimos, quam *gracilitates* consecretur, Cic. Brut. 16, 64. — **II.** Trop., of style, simplicity, plainness, want of ornament (post-Aug.): quid Periclea? similemne credimus Lysiacae *gracilitati*? Quint. 12, 10, 24; cf.: *exempla* in Latina lingua M. Varro esse dicit ubertatis Pacuvium, *gracilitatis* Lucilium, *mediocritatis* Terentium, Gell. 7, 14, 6 (v. the whole 14th chap.): *pressa illa narrationis*, Quint. 4, 3, 2; 1, 9, 2.

gräciliter, adv., v. *gracilis* fin.

* **gräcilütudo**, inis, f. [*gracilis*], slenderness, for the class. *gracilitas*, Att. ap. Non. 116, 6 (Fragm. Trag. v. 88 Rib.).

* **gracillo**, äre, v. n., to cackle or cluck as a hen: cucurrere solet gallus, gallina *gracillat*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 25.

gräcilus, a, um, v. *gracilis* init.

gräcülus (gracc-), i, m. [from its note gra gra, Quint. 1, 6, 37; Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 45], a jackdaw, Corvus monedula, Linn.; Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 201; 11, 47, 107, § 256; 8, 27, 41, § 101; Phaedr. 1, 3, 4; Mart. 1, 116, 6. — **B.** Prov. (a) Vetus adagium est: Nihil cum fidibus *graculo*, i. e. ignorant persons

have nothing to do with poetry, Gell. N. A. praef. § 19.—(β) Graculus Aesopi, i. e. one who decks himself out in borrowed plumes, makes a fine show with other people's property, Tert. adv. Val. 12 (cf. Phaedr. 1, 3).

gradālis, e, adj. [gradus], step by step (post-class.): pugna, Diom. p. 473 P.

gradarius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to steps, going or proceeding step by step (very rare; not in Cic.). I. Lit.: equus gradarius, a pacer, ambler, Lucil. ap. Non. 17, 25: pugna, Diom. p. 473 P.—II. Trop., of a deliberate speaker: Cicero quoque noster gradarius fuit, Sen. Ep. 40, 11.

gradatim, adv. [id.], step by step, by degrees, little by little, gradually (class.; syn.: sensim, paulatim, pedetentim): nihil ita pedetentim et gradatim tum accessum a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 7: gradatim ascendere, id. de Or. 3, 61, 227; cf. id. Part. 15, 54: quid opus erat te gradatim istuc pervenire? Sumpsisses tuo iure. Quid autem est istuc gradatim? id. N. D. 1, 32, 89; cf.: gradatim respondens, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: ad pauciores deducere, id. ib. 2, 65, 164: cum gradatim sursum versus reditur, id. Or. 39, 135: captiosissimo genere interrogationis utuntur, cum aliquid minutatim et gradatim additur aut demitur, id. Ac. 2, 16, 49; Varr. R. 3, 5, 4; Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 76: quos non una ut dicitur pertica, sed distincte gradatimque tractavi, Plin. Ep. 8, 2, 8; Gell. 14, 7, 9: amicos habere, by gradations, i. e. of different grades, Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 2.

gradatio, ōnis, f. [id.]. *I. Lit., the making of a staircase or series of steps, as in a theatre: lapideis et marmoreis copiis gradationes (theatri) ab substructione fieri debent, the seats ascending by gradations, Vitruv. 5, 3.—II. Trop., rhet. t. t., a gradation or climax in speaking. Gr. κλίμαξ: gradatio est, in qua non ante ad consequens verbum descenditur, quam ad superius consensum est, hoc modo: Nam quae reliqua spes manet libertatis, si illis et quod libet, licet; et quod licet, possunt; et quod possunt, audent; et quod audent, faciunt; et quod faciunt, vobis molestum non est? etc., Auct. Her. 4, 25, 34; Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; Quint. 9, 1, 34; 9, 3, 54; Isid. 2, 21, 4.

gradātus, a, um, adj. [id.], furnished with steps (post-Aug.): densis gradatisque corticum pollicibus ut orbibus, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 29; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 17.

gradilis, e, adj. [id.], of or belonging to steps (post-class.): templum Genii, having steps, Amm. 23, 1: panis, from the steps, i. e. distributed to the poor from an elevated place, Cod. Th. 14, 17, 3 sq. (for which: quem panis alit gradibus dispensus ab altis, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 584; 2, 943; Schol. Juv. 7, 174).

grādiōr, gressus, 3, v. dep. n. [Sanscr. kram, to go; Goth. skrei-tan; Germ. schreiten, Schritt] to take steps, to step, walk, go (rare but class.; cf.: eo, grassor, incedo, vado, pergo, etc.): jam vero alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo ad pastum accedunt, alia volando, alia nando, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122; cf.: quasdam (bestias) esse gradientes, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: si graderere tantum, quantum loquere, jam esses ad forum, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 138: si maledicetis, vostro gradiar limite, id. Poen. 3, 3, 19: inde autumnus adit, graditur simul Euhius Euan, Lucr. 5, 743: longe gradientem et dira frementem Ut videre, Verg. A. 10, 572; cf.: gradiens ingenti passu, Ov. M. 13, 776: induitque aures lente gradientis aselli, id. ib. 11, 179: si quo hic gradietur, pariter progredimur, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 70: fidenti animo gradietur ad mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: pariter gressi per opaciarum, Verg. A. 6, 633; cf. Ov. M. 2, 80.—(β) With a homogeneous object: uterque sexus (mulus et mula) viam recte graditur, Col. 6, 37, 11.—II. Poet. transf., of inanim. and abstr. things: ut nubes paulatim repit et omne qua gradietur conturbat, Lucr. 6, 1122: radit vox fauces saepe, facitque asperiora foras gradiens arteria clamor (corresp. to ire foras primordia vocum), id. 4, 529.—III. Trop., of the conduct of life, to walk, live, conduct one's self (eccl. Lat.): cum sapientibus, Vulg. Prov. 13, 20: in superbia, id. Dan. 4, 34 al.

* **Grādīvīcōla**, ae, m. [Gradivus], a worshipper of Mars, Sil. 4, 222.

Grādīvus (once **Grādīvus**, Ov. M. 6, 427), i, m. [perh. from gradior, he who steps forth, marches out], a surname of Mars: (Numa) Salios item duodecim Marti Gradivo legit, Liv. 1, 20, 4: rex Gradive, Verg. A. 10, 542: Nymphas venerabar agrestes Gradivumque patrem, id. ib. 3, 35: Homericus, Juv. 13, 113: jure venis, Gradive, Ov. F. 2, 861; Juv. 2, 128; so absol.: Gradivus, id. ib. 3, 677; 5, 556; id. M. 14, 820; 15, 863.

gradus, ūs (archaic gen. sing. graduus, Varr. ap. Non. 494, 17; dat. gradu, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. remeligines, p. 276 Müll.), m. [kindr. with Sanscr. kram, to go; v. gradior], a step, pace (cf.: gressus, passus, incessus).

I. Lit.: ad hanc conversionem, quae pedibus et gradu non egeret, ingrediendi membra non dedit, Cic. Univ. 6: quoniam vox ex te resonans meo gradu remoram facit? Lucil. 1. 1: gradum proferre pedum, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. pedum, p. 249, a Müll. (Trag. v. 248 Vahl.): quo nunc incerta re atque innotata gradum Regredere conare? id. ap. Non. 166, 23 (Trag. v. 12 Vahl.): gradum facere, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249: tollere gradum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 6: ad forum suspensio gradu placide ire perrexi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27: quieto et placido gradu sequi, Phaedr. 2, 7, 6; cf.: on the contrary: celeri gradu Eunt uterque, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 22: ut tu es gradibus gradibus, id. Ep. 1, 1, 11: citato gradu in hostem ducere, Liv. 28, 14, 17: concito gradu prorepere, Phaedr. 3, 2, 11: gradum celerare, to hasten, Verg. A. 4, 641: so, corripere, Hor. C. 1, 3, 33: addere, Liv. 26, 9, 5: sistere, Verg. A. 6, 465: sustinere, Ov. F. 6, 398: revocare, Verg. A. 6, 128: referre, Ov. F. 5, 502: vertere, Stat. Th. 8, 138 et saep.: peditum aciem instructum pleno gradu in hostem inducit, at full pace, at a quick step, Liv. 4, 32, 10; 34, 15, 3; 34, 16, 2; cf.: militari gradu viginti milia passuum horis quinque dumtaxat aestivis conficienda sunt; pleno autem gradu, qui citatior est, totidem horis XXIV milia peragenda sunt, Verg. 1, 9: modico gradu, Liv. 30, 5, 3: presso gradu, = βάδων, with measured step, a moderate pace, id. 28, 14, 14: citato gradu, id. 28, 14, 17; Trebon. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 2: non gradu, sed praecipiti cursu a virtute descitum, ad vitia transcursum, step by step, = gradatim, Vell. 2, 1, 1: per gradus, Ov. M. 2, 354.—B. Trop., a step, stage, degree: quem mortis timuit gradum, pace, approach, Hor. C. 1, 3, 17: hunc quasi gradum quandam atque aditum ad cetera factum intelligitis, Cic. Agr. 2, 15, 33; cf.: itaque majoribus nostris in Africam ex hac provincia gradus imperii factus est, id. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 3; Quint. 3, 6, 8; so, Crassus Licinius nec consul nec praetor ante fuerat, quam censor est factus: ex aedilitate gradum censuram fecit, Liv. 27, 6, 17; 6, 35, 2 Drak.: hunc gradum mei reditus esse, quod mulieres revertissent, a step towards my return, Cic. Att. 7, 23, 2; cf. Liv. 6, 42, 2: notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit: Tempore crevit amor, Ov. M. 4, 59; cf. Prop. 1, 13, 8: cum consuleretur, quid sentiret, Non possum, inquit, tibi dicere: nescio enim quid de gradu faciat: tamquam de essedario interrogaretur, i. e. of the Peripatetics, Sen. Ep. 29: etsi spondeus, quod est e longis duabus, hebetior videtur et tardior, habet tamen stabilem quandam et non expertem dignitatis gradum, pace, Cic. Or. 64, 216.

II. Transf. A. In milit. and gladiator's lang., station, position, ground taken by a combatant: obnibus vos (velim) stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv. 6, 12, 8; cf. Tac. H. 2, 35: de gradu libero ac stabili conari, Liv. 34, 39, 3: in suo quisque gradu obnixi, urgentes scutis, sine respiratione ac respectu pugnabant, id. 8, 38, 11: inque gradu stetimus, certi non cedere, Ov. M. 9, 43: hostes gradu demoti, Liv. 6, 32, 8 Drak. N. cr.: for which: turbare ac statu movere, id. 30, 18, 4.—2. Trop., a firm position or stand: corda virum mansere gradu, i. e. firm, steadfast, Sil. 16, 21: fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis, nec tumultuantem de gradu dei, ut dicitur, to let one's self be disconcerted, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80; cf.: dejectus de gradu, id. Att. 16, 15, 3: motus gradu, Sen.

Const. Sap. 19: gradu depulsus, Nep. Them. 5, 1; cf.: nam si gradum, si caritatem filii apud te haberem, Liv. 40, 9, 3.—B. That on which one steps, a step or round of a ladder, a stair. 1. Lit. (usu. in plur.): quemadmodum scalarum gradus si alios tollas, alios incidas, etc., Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3: haerent parietibus scalae, postesque sub ipsos Nituntur gradibus, Verg. A. 2, 443: gradus templorum, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 5: gradus ejusdem templi tollebantur, id. Sect. 15, 34; cf.: aerea cui (templo) gradibus surgebant limina, Verg. A. 1, 448; Vell. 2, 3, 1: pro Palatii gradibus, Suet. Ner. 8; id. Vit. 15: praeceps per gradus ire, id. Calig. 35: si gradibus trepidatur ab imis, Juv. 3, 200.—(β) Sing.: cum dextro pede primus gradus ascenditur, Vitruv. 3, 3.—b. Transf., of things that rise by steps. (a) In hair-dressing, a braid of hair: caput in gradus atque annulos comptum, Quint. 12, 10, 47: comam in gradus frangere, id. 1, 6, 44; cf.: coma in gradus formata, Suet. Ner. 51.—(β) In econ. lang., a spit or such a depth of earth as can be dug at once with the spade, Col. 3, 13, 19; 4, 1, 3.—(γ) In matht., a degree of a circle, Manil. 1, 579.—(δ) In veterin. lang., a wrinkle on the roof of a horse's mouth, Veg. Vet. 1, 2, 32; 4, 2.—2. Trop., a step, degree in tones, in age, relationship, rank, etc. (equally common in sing. and plur.): ille princeps variabit et mutabit, omnes sonorum tum intendens tum remittens persequetur gradus, Cic. Or. 18, 59; cf. id. de Or. 3, 61, 227: ab ima ad summam (vocem) ac retro multi sunt gradus, Quint. 11, 3, 15; cf. Vulg. Psa. 119 Tit. et saep.: Paulatim gradus aetatis scandere adultae, Lucr. 2, 1123; cf.: quod tanta penuria est in omni vel honoris vel aetatis gradu, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 3; so, aetatis, Vell. 2, 36, 2; Quint. 3, 7, 15; Suet. Aug. 79; id. Tit. 3 al.: unus gradus et una progenies, Lact. 2, 10, 10: nostri quoque sanguinis auctor Juppiter est, totidemque gradus distamus ab illo, Ov. M. 13, 143; cf.: a matre Magnum Pompeium artissimo contingebat gradu, Suet. Aug. 4; id. Ner. 2: qui (populus) te tam mature ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus extulit, Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 23: gradus dignitatis, id. Rep. 1, 27; cf. id. ib. 1, 27 fin.—Sing.: ex tam alto dignitatis gradu, Cic. Lael. 3, 12 fin.: gradus altior, altissimus, amplissimus, dignitatis, id. Clu. 55, 150; id. Phil. 1, 6, 14; id. Mur. 14, 30; cf. also id. ib. 27, 55: summum in praefectura florentissima gradum tenere et dignitatis et gratiae, id. Planc. 13, 32: a senatorio gradu longe abesse, id. de Imp. Pomp. 21, 61; cf.: ascendens gradibus magistratum, id. Brut. 81, 281.—Without gen.: etenim quis est civis, praesertim hoc gradu, quo me vos esse voluistis, tam oblitus beneficii vestri, etc., id. Phil. 6, 7, 18; id. Ac. 2, 2, 6: omni gradu amplissimo dignissimus, id. Fam. 6, 10, 2: gradus officiorum, id. Off. 1, 45, 160: temporum servantur gradus, id. Part. 4, 12; cf.: non iidem erunt necessitudinum gradus qui temporum, id. Off. 1, 18, 59: gradus cognitionis, Dig. 38, 10, 1 sqq.: v. de gradibus, Paul. Sent. 4, 11, 1-8: agnationis, Gai. Inst. 3, 10, 11: si plures eodem gradu sint agnati, Ulp. Fragma. 26, 5: cognati ex transverso gradu usque ad quartum gradum, i. e. collateral kindred (opp. parentes et liberi), id. ib. 5, 6: gradus plures sunt societatis hominum, id. ib. 1, 17, 53: peccatorum gradus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 74; § 172: oratorum aetates et gradus, id. Brut. 32, 122; cf.: gradus et dissimilitudines Atticorum, id. ib. 82, 285: accendendi iudicis plures sunt gradus, Quint. 11, 3, 166; 6, 4, 67: nec gradus est ultra Fabios cognominis ullus: Illa domus meritis Maxima dicta suis, Ov. F. 1, 605: si ita esset, quid opus erat te gradatim istuc pervenire? . . . A beatis ad virtutem, a virtute ad rationem video te venisse gradibus, Cic. N. D. 1, 32, 89; cf.: omnes gradus virtutis implere, Lact. 5, 14, 18; and: hi plerumque gradus, Juv. 11, 46.

Graea, ae, f., = Γραῖα, an ancient town in Boeotia, near Oropus (mentioned by Hom. Il. 2, 498), Stat. Th. 7, 332.

Graecae, ārum, f., = Γραῖαι (old women), daughters of Phorcus (hence Phorcydes) and Ceto, sisters and guardians of the Gorgons, gray-haired from their birth, hav-

ing but one eye and one tooth among them, Hyg. praef. p. 7 Munch.

Graecalis, e, v. Graeci, II. F.

Graecanice, adv., v. Graecanicus, under Graeci, II. C. fin.

Graecanicus, a, um, v. Graeci, II. C.

Graecatim, adv., v. Graeci fin. 2.

Graecatius, a, um, Part. and P. a., from Graecor.

Graece, adv., v. Graeci, II. A. fin. 1.

Graeci, ōrum, m., = Γραικοί, the *Grecians*, *Greeks*: contendunt Graecos, Graios memorare solent sos, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 301 Müll. (Ann. v. 358 Vahl.): eos septem, quos Graeci sapientes nominaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 7: apud Graecos, id. ib. 1, 3, 5; id. Fl. 27, 64: quia Graecorum sunt antiquissima quaeque Scripta vel optima, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 28.—*Sing.*: **Graecus**, i, m., a *Greek*: processit ille, et Graecus apud Graecos non de culpa sua dixit, etc., Cic. Fl. 7, 17: ignobilis, Liv. 39, 8, 3: Graecus Graecaque, Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 12.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Graecus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the *Greeks*, *Greek*, *Grecian*: plus te operae Graecis dedisse rebus video... deinde nullam Graecorum rerum significationem daret, Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 152 sq.; cf. litterae, id. Brut. 20, 78.—In *neutr. absol.*: Graeca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus, Cic. Arch. 10, 23: lingua (opp. Latina), id. Fin. 1, 3, 10: ludi, founded on Greek subjects, id. Fam. 7, 1, 3 (opp. Osci); id. Att. 16, 5, 1: homines, *Grecian people*, *Greeks*, id. Mil. 29, 80; id. Tusc. 2, 27, 65: testis, id. Fl. 5, 11: more bibere, i. e. to drink healths, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: Graeca fide mercari, i. e. without credit, with ready money, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 47: nux, i. e. an almond, Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 44: pantherae, from Asiatic Greece, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5: rosa, a kind of rose, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 18: ovis, perh. Tarentine, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 27: via, perh. to Magna Graecia, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3.—Prov.: ad Calendas Graecas, i. q. our next day after never (since the Greeks had no Calends), August. ap. Suet. Aug. 87.—Hence, subst.: **Graecum**, i, n., the *Greek language*, *Greek* (rare): Graeco melius usuri, Quint. 5, 10, 1: librum e Graeco in Latinum convertere, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 87.—Adv. in two forms, **1. Graece**, in the *Greek language*, in *Greek*: cum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 155: Acilius qui Graece scripsit historiam, id. Off. 2, 32, 115: loqui, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: optime scire, id. de Or. 2, 66, 265; cf. nescire, id. Fl. 4, 10: licet legatum Graece scriptum non valeat, Ulp. Fragm. 25, 9: omnia Graece, Juv. 6, 188.—**2. Graecatim**, in the *Greek manner*: amicitri, Tert. Pall. 4.—**B. Graecia**, ae, f., the *country of the Greeks*, *Greece*: ad Trojam cum misi ob defendendam Graeciam, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 28 (Trag. v. 362 Vahl.): quod de Corintho dixi, id. haud scio an liceat de cuncta Graecia verissime dicere, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 8; id. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 156: magna, Ov. H. 16, 340.—In apposition: terra, Gell. 1, 1, 2; M. Aur. ap. Fronto Ep. 2, 9 Mai.—**2. Transf.** **Magna Graecia**, Lower Italy, inhabited by Greeks, Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95; 3, 5, 6, § 42; Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154; 3, 34, 139; id. Lael. 4, 13; id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38; called also **Major Graecia**, Liv. 31, 7, 11; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6 med.; Sil. 11, 21; whereas by a Greek proper it is called **Parva Graecia**, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 55; and *absol.*: Graecia, Cic. Arch. 5, 10.—Poet.: Major Graecia, in gen. for Italy: Itala nam tellus Graecia major erat, Ov. F. 4, 64.—**C. Graecanicus**, a, um, adj., of *Greek origin*, in the *Greek manner* or *fashion*, *Grecian*, *Greek* (rare; not in Cic.): alia (verba) Graeca, alia Graecanica, i. e. words borrowed from the *Greeks*; Varr. L. L. 10, § 70 Müll.: torcula, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317: pavimentum, id. 36, 25, 63, § 188: color, id. 34, 9, 20, § 98: toga, i. e. pallium, Suet. Dom. 4: milites, living in the *Greek manner*, voluptuously, Vulc. Avid. Cass. 5.—Hence, adv.: **Graecanice**, in *Greek*: dicere, Varr. L. L. 9, § 89 Müll.—**D. Graeculus**, a, um, adj. dim., *Grecian*, *Greek* (mostly in a depreciating, contemptuous sense): ineptum

sane negotium et Graeculum, thorough *Greek*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 86: motus quidam temerarius Graeculae contentio, id. Fl. 10, 23: cautio chirographi, i. e. not to be relied upon, id. Fam. 7, 18, 1: homines, id. de Or. 1, 11, 47: ferrum, Flor. 2, 7, 9: civitas Massilia, id. 4, 2, 24 Duk.—*Subst.*: **1. Graeculus**, i, m., (a) *A paltry Greek*, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 102; id. Pis. 29, 70.—Prov.: Graeculus esuriens in caelum, Iusseris, ibit, Juv. 3, 78.—In the form **Graeculio**, Petr. 76 fin.—(β) Post-Aug., without any odious accessory notion, for Graecus: vitis, Col. 3, 2, 24: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 50: rosa, id. 21, 4, 10, § 18.—**2. Graecula**, ae, f., a *Greeklings*, a weak imitator of *Greek women*, Juv. 6, 186.—**E. Graecien-sis**, e, adj., *Grecian* (post-Aug. and very rare): mare, Plin. 4, 21, 18, § 51: scimpodium, Gell. 19, 10, 1.—**F. Graecalis**, e, adj., *Grecian*, *Greek* (late Lat.): lapides, inscribed with *Greek letters*, Front. de Col. p. 116 Goes.

Graecia, ae, v. Graeci, II. B.

Graecigena, ae, m., [Graecus-gigno; cf. Grajugena], a *Greek by birth* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. D. 18, 18 fin.

† **graecisso** (-izo), āre, v. n., = Γραικίζω, to imitate the *Greeks*, to adopt a *Grecian manner* or *tone*: atque adeo hoc argumentum graecissat; tamen Non atticissat; verum sicelissat, Plaut. Men. prol. 7; v. Ritschl ad h. l.: graecizat, Consent. 1063 P.

Graecitas, ātis, f., [Graecus], *Greek*, the *Greek language* (post-class.): facundia Graecitatis, Cod. Th. 14, 9, 3.

graecor, ātus, 1, v. dep. n. [Graeci], to imitate the *Greeks*, live in the *Greek manner*: si Romana fatigat Militia assuetum Graecari, Hor. S. 2, 2, 11; cf. congraecor, pergraecor.—Hence, ***graecatus**, a, um, P. a., made or composed in the *Greek manner*: graecator epistola, App. Mag. p. 329.—Plur. as subst.: **graecati**, ōrum, m., imitators of the *Grecian mode of life*, Tert. Pall. 4.

Graecostadium, ii, n., perh. i. q. Graecostasis: restitutum post incendium, Capitol. Anton. 8.

† **Graecostasis**, is, f., = Γραικόςτασις (*Greek station or place*), a building in Rome, near the Curia and Comitium, where at first *Grecian* and afterwards other foreign ambassadors took up their abode, Varr. L. L. 5, § 155 Müll.; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3; Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 212; 33, 1, 6, § 19 al.; cf. Becker's Antiq. I. p. 284.

Graeculio, v. Graeculus, under Graeci, II. D.

Graeculus, a, um, v. Graeci, II. D.

1. Graecus, a, um, v. Graeci, II. A.

2. Graecus, i, v. Graeci, I.

Graii or **Grai**, ōrum (gen. plur. Grai-um; Enn. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31; Lucr. 2, 600; 5, 405; 6, 754 et saep.), m., a less freq. and mostly poet. form for Graeci, the *Greeks*, *Greeks*: Musas quas Grai memorant, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 26 Müll. (Ann. v. 2 Vahl.): cujus ob os Grai ora obvertebant sua, Poët. (perh. Enn.) ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39: Pergama circum Hac fugerent Grai, Verg. A. 1, 467: est locus, Hesperiam Grai cognomine dicunt, id. ib. 1, 530; cf. Lucr. 3, 100: Graiorum obscura reperta, id. 1, 137: fas mihi Graiorum sacra resolvere jura, Verg. A. 2, 157: de tot Graiorum millibus, Ov. M. 13, 241.—In prose: si ut Graeci dicunt, omnes aut Graios esse aut barbaros, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 37; 2, 4, 9; 3, 9, 15; 6, 16; id. Inv. 2, 23, 70; id. N. D. 3, 21, 53.—In *sing.*: **Graius**, i, m., a *Greek*, Verg. A. 3, 594; Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91; id. Inv. 1, 24, 35.—**II.** Deriv.: **Graius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the *Greeks*, *Grecian*, *Greek*: navis repertus homo, Graio patre, Graius homo, rex, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 169 Müll. (Ann. v. 183); so, homo, Lucr. 1, 66; Verg. A. 10, 720: gens, Lucr. 3, 3: urbes, Verg. A. 3, 295; 6, 97: jubae, id. ib. 2, 412: nomen, id. ib. 3, 210: Camēna, Hor. C. 2, 16, 38: Alpes, the *Grecian Alps*, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 134: Alpium fores, id. 3, 17, 21, § 123; v. Alpes; also called saltus, Nep. Hann. 3, 4.

Graioceli, ōrum, m., a *Gallie tribe* in the valleys of Mont Cenis, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 4 (others read Garoceli).

Grājūgēna, ae, m., [Graius-gigno; cf. Graecigena], a *Grecian by birth*, a *Greek* (poet.): Grajugena, Pac. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91: equus Grajugenarum, Lucr. 1, 477: Grajugenūque domos suspectae iniquimus arva, Verg. A. 3, 550.—Adj.: Grajugenae reges, Stat. Th. 6, 215.

Graius, a, um, v. Graii, II.

grallae, ārum, f., [contr. from an obsolete *dim.*, gradula, from gradus; cf. rallum, from rado], stilts, Varr. ap. Non. 115, 21 sq.; cf. the foll. art.

grallator, ōris, m., [grallae], one who goes or runs on stilts, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 27; Arn. 2, 88; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 69 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 115, 21; Paul. ex Fest. p. 97 Müll.

grāmen, inis, n. [Sanscr. root gar-, to swallow; Gr. βορ- in βιβρώσκω, βορά; Lat. -vorus, in carnivorus, vorare, etc.; hence, fuller root gras; Gr. γράσσις; Lat. grāmen for gras-men; cf. Germ. Gras, Engl. grass], grass (cf.: herba, faenum, cespes, glabra). (a) *Sing.*: prostrati in gramine molli, Lucr. 2, 29; 5, 1392; Hor. Epod. 2, 24: cervus graminis immemor, id. C. 1, 15, 30: aprici campi, id. A. P. 162: graminis herba, a blade of grass, Verg. E. 5, 26; Liv. 1, 24, 5: floreum, flowery turf, Mart. 9, 91, 1: generosum, Juv. 12, 40: quocumque de gramine (equus), pasture, id. 8, 60.—(β) *Plur.*: tondere gramina, Lucr. 2, 660; Hor. C. 4, 7, 1; 4, 1, 39; Verg. E. 10, 29; id. G. 1, 56; 2, 200 et saep.—**II.** Transf., a plant, herb. **A.** In gen.: ignobile cernithae, Verg. G. 4, 63: Indum, Indian aromatic herbs, Stat. S. 2, 1, 187; cf. Arabum de gramine odore, Prop. 2, 29 (3, 27), 17; Quint. 5, 8, 1: non illa feris incognita capris Gramina (i. e. dictamnus), Verg. A. 12, 415: neve parum valeant a se data gramina, Ov. M. 7, 137 (for which: acceperat cantatas herbas, id. ib. 7, 98).—**B.** In partic., dog's-grass, couch-grass, Plin. 24, 19, 118, § 178 sq.

graminae, ārum, f., [from γράμνη, a viscous humor, rheum, that collects in the corners of the eyes, Plin. 25, 13, 96, § 155; cf.: graminiae oculorum sunt vitia, quas alii glamas vocant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll. N. cr.; cf. Non. 119, 18, and v. graminosus].

grāmineus, a, um, adj. [gramen], of grass, covered with grass, grassy. **I.** In gen.: campus, Verg. A. 5, 287: palaestrae, id. ib. 6, 642: sedile, id. ib. 8, 176: arae, id. ib. 12, 119: corona obsidionalis, a grass crown presented by those who were delivered from a siege to their deliverer, among the Romans the highest mark of military honor, Liv. 7, 37, 2; cf. Plin. 22, 3, 4, § 6; Gell. 5, 6, 8; cf. Dict. of Antiq. p. 309.—**II.** In partic., of Indian reed, bamboo: hasta (Minervae), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, § 125.

grāminosus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of grass, grassy: ager, Col. 1 praef. § 25; 7, 9, 8: solum, id. 6 praef. § 1.

* **grāmīosus**, a, um, adj. [graminae], full of matter or pus: graminiae pituitae oculorum. Caecilius: Gramiosus oculis ipsa, Non. 119, 19 (Com. Fragm. v. 268 Rib.); v. graminiae.

† **1. gramma**, ae, f., = γραμμή, a line in writing, a stroke of the pen (post-class.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 5; App. Herb. 108.

† **2. gramma**, ātis, n., = γράμμα, a weight of two oboli, Fann. de Pond. 8, 25.

† **grammāteus**, eos, m., = γραμματεὺς, a scribe, secretary (post-class.): unus, quem cuncti grammateae dicebant, App. M. p. 265, 14.

† **grammātiās**, ae, m., = γραμματίας, jasper striped with white lines, Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 118 (dub.; Jan. monogrammos).

grammatica, ae, v. i. grammaticus, II. B.

grammaticālis, e, adj. [grammatica], of or pertaining to grammar, grammatical: figurae, Sid. Ep. 7, 9: palaestra, id. Carm. 23, 212.—Adv.: **grammāticāliter**, grammatically: declinare, Treb. XXX. Tyr. 10, § 5.

1. grammāticē, ēs, v. i. grammaticus, II. B.

2. grammāticē, adv., v. i. grammaticus fin.

† **grammāticōmastiz**, īgis, m., = γραμματικόμαστιξ, a scourge (i. e. reviler,

persecutor) of grammarians, Aus. Idyll. 12 in lemm.

† **1. grammaticus**, a, um, adj., = γραμματικός, of or belonging to grammar, grammatical: ars, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17; Quint. 1, 5, 54: possis illud grammaticum, hoc rhetoricum magis dicere, id. 9, 3, 2: grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita, the tribes of the grammarians, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40: cum eundem (Tuditanum) de rebus grammaticis scripsisse constet, Varr. L. L. 6, § 36 Müll.—**II. Subst. A. grammaticus**, i, m., a grammarian in the more extended sense of the word, a philologist: appellatio grammaticorum Graeca consuetudine invaluit: sed initio litterati vocabantur. Cornelius quoque Nepos litteratos vulgo appellari ait eos, qui aliquid diligenter et acute scienterque possint aut dicere aut scribere: ceterum proprie sic appellandos poetarum interpretes, qui a Graecis γραμματικοὶ nominantur... Veteres grammatici et rhetorici docebant, etc., Suet. Gramm. 4: ut si grammaticum se professus quispiam barbaro loquatur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12; cf. grammatici custodes Latini sermonis, Sen. Ep. 95 med.: grammatici poetarum explanatores sunt, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116; id. Att. 7, 3, 10: hanc ἱππάρχην rhetores, μεταφράσαν grammatici vocant, id. Or. 27, 93; Quint. 10, 1, 53; 1, 8, 21; cf. in the foll. the passage Quint. 2, 1, 4, and Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187: (Ateius) inter grammaticos rhetor, inter rhetores grammaticus, Suet. Gramm. 10.—**PROV.**: grammatici certant, doctors disagree, Hor. A. P. 78.—**B. grammatica**, ae, and **grammaticē**, ēs (the first form in Cicero and Suet., the latter in Quint.), f., = γραμματική, grammar in the wider sense of the term, philology: quamquam ea verba, quibus instituto veterum utitur pro Latinis, ut ipsa philosophia, ut rhetorica, dialectica, grammatica, geometria, musica, quamquam Latine ea dici poterant, tamen, quoniam uis percepta sunt, nostra ducamus, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 5; id. de Or. 1, 42, 187; cf. et grammaticae (quam in Latinum transferentes litteraturam vocaverunt) fines suos norit, praesertim tantum hac appellationis suae paupertate, intra quam primi illi consistere, propecta: nam tenuis a fonte, assumptis poetarum historicorumque viribus, pleno jam satis alveo fuit, cum praeter rationem recte loquendi non parum alioqui copiosam prope omnium maximarum artium scientiam amplexa sit, Quint. 2, 1, 4; cf. id. 2, 14, 3: grammatica, Suet. Gramm. 1; 2, 3; 6, 8; 24 et saep.: grammaticae, Quint. 1, 4, 2 sq.; 1, 5, 1; 1, 8, 12; 1, 10, 17 et saep.—**C. grammatica**, drum, n., grammar, philology: in grammaticis poetarum pertractato, historiarum cognitio, verborum interpretatio, pronuntiandi quidam sonus, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187.—**ADV.**: **grammaticē**, according to the rules of grammar, grammatically: mihi non invenuste dici videtur, aliud esse Latine, aliud grammaticae loqui, Quint. 1, 6, 27.

2. grammaticus, i, v. 1. grammaticus, II. A.

† **grammaticista**, ae, m., = γραμματιστής, a teacher of grammar or of languages: sunt qui litteraturam a litteratore distinguant, ut Graeci grammaticum a grammaticista: et illum quidem absolute, hunc medicieriter doctum existunt, Suet. Gramm. 4; id. ib. 24; Mart. Cap. 3, § 229.

† **grammatōdidascālus**, i, m., = γραματοδιδάσκαλος, i. q. grammaticista, a teacher of language, Mart. Cap. 3, § 229. (as Greek, Kopp).

† **grammatophylācium**, ii, n., = γραματοφυλάκιον, a place for keeping state papers, archives, Dig. 48, 19, 9, § 6.

grammicus, a, um, adj., = γραμμικός, of or belonging to (geometrical) lines, geometrical: rationes, Vitruv. 9, 1: deformationes, draughts, sketches, id. 3 praef. fin.

Grampus mons, v. Graupius.

granarium, i, n. [granum], a place where corn is kept, a granary, Varr. L. L. 5, § 105 Müll.; but usually in plur.: **granaria**, drum, n., in the same sense (syn.: horreum, sirus, cumera): triticum condi oportet in granaria sublimia, quae perfliant vento, etc.; Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1 sq.; Col. 1, 6, 10; Plin. 18, 30; 73, § 302; Pall. 1, 19;

Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 42; Vitruv. 6, 9; Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 84; Hor. S. 1, 1, 53; Pers. 5, 110 al.

granātum, adv. [granum], grain by grain, by single grains (post-class.): digerere acervum, App. M. 6, p. 177, 27.

granātum, i, v. granatus.

granātus, a, um, adj. [granum], having many grains or seeds: mala, quae Punica vocantur, i. e. a pomegranate, Col. 12, 42, 1.—Hence, subst.: **granātum**, i, n., a pomegranate: granata, Col. 12, 46, 2; Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 115; 20, 14, 53, § 149.

grandaevitas, ātis, f. [grandaevus], great age, longevity (ante-class.), Pac. and Att. ap. Non. 116, 12 sq. (Pac. Fragm. Trag. v. 162; Att. Fragm. Trag. v. 68, 245 Rib.).

grandaevus, a, um, adj. [grandis-aevum], in years, old, aged (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Nereus, Verg. G. 4, 392; Alethes, id. A. 1, 121; Emathion, Ov. M. 5, 99; pater, id. ib. 8, 519; patres, id. ib. 7, 160; senes, Tac. H. 3, 33; manus, i. e. the Senate, Sil. 16, 653; alios (deos) esse grandaevos semperque canos, alios juvenes atque pueros, Plin. 2, 7, 5; 17: apes, Verg. G. 4, 178: consilia, of an aged man, Val. Fl. 7, 348.

grandē, adv., v. grandis, fin. B.

grandescere, ēre, v. inchn. n. [grandis], to become great, to grow (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quicque sua de materia grandescere alique (preceded by crescere), Lucr. 1, 191; cf. id. 2, 1122; 1160: lentiscus triplici solita grandescere fetu, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 9, 15: grandescunt frumenta, Col. 2, 20, 2: hordeum, Pall. Jun. 2: lignum intus, Plin. 15, 3, 3, § 10.

grandiculus, a, um, adj. dim. [id.], rather large, of moderate size: globi, Plaut. Poen. 2, 35: virgo, Ter. And. 4, 5, 19.

grandifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [grandis-fero], bearing or producing great things, productive: hae arationes, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101; cf. Mart. Cap. 5, § 511: loci facies palmis arboribus grandifera, Auct. Itin. Alex. 20, 51: facta, Nazar. Paneg. Const. 3.

grandificus, a, um, adj. [grandis-facio], acting greatly, nobly (late Lat.): mens, Amm. 18, 6, 22.

grandiloquus, i, m. [grandis-loquor], speaking grandly or loftily: et grandiloqui, ut ita dicam, fuerunt cum ampla et sententiarum gravitate et maiestate verborum, Cic. Or. 5, 20; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 66: stilus, Serv. Verg. Vit.—In a bad sense, **grandiloquent**: isti grandiloqui (i. e. Stoici), boasters, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 89.

grandineus, a, um, adj. [grando], full of hail (late Lat.): nimbi, Alcim. 3, 329: frigus, id. 5, 190; cf. the foll. art.

grandino, āre, i, v. impers. [id.], to hail. **I. Lit.**: quare hieme ningat, non grandinet, Sen. Q. N. 4, 4, 1; Aur. Vict. Vir. Il. 73, 7.—**II. Transf.**: sagittis, plumbo et saxis grandinata, nivit, Pac. ap. Non. 507, 28.—**B. To hail upon**: vinea grandinata est, August. ap. Ps. 49.

grandinosus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of hail (post-Aug.): qualitas caeli, Col. 3, 1, 6.

grandio, ire, v. a. and n. [grandis] (ante-class.). **I. Act.**, to make great, increase, enlarge: grandire est grandem facere, Varr. Rer. Divin. Lib. I: cum aut humus semina concipere non possit, aut recepta non reddat, aut edita grandire nequeat, Plaut. Aul. (1, 1, 10): Testudineum istum tibi ego grandio gradum, Non. 115, 1 sq.—Mid.: nec grandiri frugum fetum posse, nec mitescere, to become great, to grow (cf. grandescere), Pac. ap. Non. 115, 11 (Fragm. Trag. v. 142 Rib.).—**II. Neutr.**, to become great, to grow: Mars pater, te precor, uti tu fruges, frumenta, vineta virgultaque grandire beneque evenire sinas, Cato, R. R. 141, 2.

grandis, e, adj. [cf. gradus; also Germ. gross; Engl. great], full-grown, large, great, full, abundant (class.; most freq. of things; for syn. cf.: magnus, ingens, amplus, procerus, vastus, enormis). **I. Lit. A.** In gen.: ita, quicquid (olerum) erat, grande erat, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 35; cf.: ager novatus et iteratus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131: quae seges grandissima atque optima fuerit, Varr. R. R. 1, 52; 1: farra, old poet. ap.

Macr. S. 5, 20 fin.: frumenta, Verg. A. 4, 405: hordea, id. E. 5, 36: lilia, id. ib. 10, 25: illex, Sall. J. 93, 4; cf.: et antiqua robora, Quint. 10, 1, 88: grandissimum alicae genus, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 112: grandissimae olivae, id. 15, 3, 4, § 15 et saep.: litterae (opp. minutae), Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 68; cf.: epistola sane grandis, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 1: sane grandes libri, id. Rep. 3, 8: grandiores libri, id. Att. 13, 13, 1: verbosa et grandis epistula, Juv. 10, 71: erat incisum grandibus litteris, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 74: corpora, Lucr. 6, 303: saxa, id. 1, 289; Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 2; 7, 46, 3; cf.: cervi eminentes, id. ib. 7, 72, 4: tumulus terrenus, id. ib. 1, 43, 1: vas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 47; cf. patella, id. ib. § 46: speculum, Quint. 11, 3, 68: cothurni, Hor. A. P. 80: lumina, Ov. M. 5, 545; cf. membra, id. ib. 10, 237: ossa, id. ib. 9, 169: conchae, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123: rhombi, Hor. S. 2, 2, 95; cf.: opes grandiores, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 47: smaragdi, Lucr. 4, 1126: divitiae, id. 5, 1118; cf.: alicui grandem pecuniam credere, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: pecunia, id. Verr. 1, 9, 24; id. Fam. 13, 61; Sall. C. 49, 3; Liv. 10, 46, 10; 27, 20, 7; 32, 40, 9; Suet. Aug. 12; id. Ner. 24; cf. faenus, Cic. Fl. 21, 51: aes alienum, Sall. C. 14, 2; 24, 3; Plin. 7, 38, 39, § 127; cf. also: donativum grandius solito, Suet. Galb. 16: cenae, Quint. 10, 1, 58; cf. convivium, id. 11, 2, 12: amiculum grandi pondere, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83; cf.: grande pondus argenti, id. Caecin. 4, 12: grande onus exiguo formicas operantes, Ov. M. 7, 625: elementa, bulky, massive, heavy, id. ib. 1, 29.—In neutr. as grandia ingrediens, advancing with great strides: μακρά βίβας, Gell. 9, 11, 5: grandia incedens, Amm. 22, 14.—**B.** Of persons, grown up, big, tall; and more freq. pregn., advanced in years, aged, old; also with natu or aevo. (a) Absol.: an sedere oportuit domi virginem tam grandem, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 39: videras grandis jam puer bello Italico, etc., Cic. Pis. 36, 87: nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumnus (i. e. Achilli), Hor. Epod. 13, 11: (Q. Maximus) et bella gerebat ut adolescens, cum plane grandis esset, etc., Cic. de Sen. 4, 10; cf. Lucr. 2, 1164: legibus annalibus cum grandiore aetate ad consulatum constituebant, adolescentiae temeritatem verebantur, etc. (shortly after: progressus aetatis), a more advanced age, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47; so, grandior aetas, Ov. M. 6, 28; 7, 665: quandoquidem grandi cibis aevo denique defuit, Lucr. 2, 1141: metuens virgae jam grandis Achilles cantabat, Juv. 7, 210.—(β) With natu or aevo: non admodum grandis natu, sed tamen jam aetate proventus, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10; so, grandis natu, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 128; id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44; Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 7; Suet. Ner. 34; id. Aug. 89; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49; cf.: in aetate consideratur puer an adolescens, natu grandior an senex, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35; so, grandior natu, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 37: grandi jam natu vexatus, Suet. Aug. 53: grandis aevo parens, Tac. A. 16, 30 fin.; cf.: iam grandior aevo genitor, Ov. M. 6, 321.—**II. Trop. A.** In gen., great, strong, powerful: subsellia grandiores et pleniores vocem desiderant, Cic. Brut. 84, 289: vox (opp. exigua), Quint. 11, 3, 15: perspicuo et grandi vitio praeditum exemplum, Cic. Inv. 1, 47, 88; cf.: exemplis grandioribus uti, id. Div. 1, 20, 39: de rebus grandioribus dicere, id. Fin. 3, 5, 19: supercilium, lofty, Juv. 6, 169: Maecenas, mearum Grande decus columenque rerum, Hor. C. 2, 17, 4: ingenium, Ov. M. 6, 574: certamen, Hor. C. 3, 20, 7: munus, id. ib. 2, 1, 11: praemia meritorum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 38: carmen, Juv. 6, 636: malum, Hor. S. 2, 1, 49: lethargus, id. ib. 2, 3, 145: alumnus, noble, id. Epod. 13, 11: si metit Orcus Grandia cum parvis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 179; so absol.: grandia, id. C. 1, 6, 9; id. A. P. 27.—**B.** In partic., of style, great, grand, lofty, sublime: genus quoque dicendi grandius quoddam et illustrius esse adhibendum videtur, Cic. de Or. 2, 82, 337: grande atque robustum genus dicendi (opp. subtile), Quint. 12, 10, 58: causae (opp. pusillae), id. 11, 3, 151: antiqua comedia, id. 10, 1, 65: grandia et tumida themata, id. 2, 10, 6: sententiae, id. 2, 11, 3: grandia elate, jucunda dulciter, moderata leniter canit, id. 1, 10, 24.—Of the speaker: (oratores Thucydidi aequales) grandes erant verbis, crebri sententiis, compressione rerum bre-

ves, Cic. Brut. 7, 29; cf.: Thucydides rerum gestarum pronunciator sincerus et grandis, id. ib. 83, 287: caudicibus amplius atque grandis, id. Or. 30: quo grandior sit et quasi excelsior orator, id. ib. 34, 119: oratores, alii grandes aut graves aut copiosi, id. Opt. Gen. 1, 2: multis locis grandior (Lydias), id. ib. 3, 9: fuit pro grandibus tumidi, Quint. 10, 2, 16; 10, 1, 77.—*Adv.*: in two forms. **A. granditer** (acc. to II.), *greatly, strongly, very* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quamvis grandius ille (Alcaeus) sonet, *sublimely*, Ov. H. 15, 30: illud mihi inter maxima granditer cordi est, *exceedingly*, Sid. Ep. 7, 4: frugi pater, id. ib. 2: affectus, Aug. Conf. 1, 9.—**B. grande** (rare and poet.), the same: grandae fremens, *strongly, aloud*, Stat. Th. 12, 684: grande sonat, Juv. 6, 517.

* **grandiscāpius**, a, um, *adj.* [grandis-scāpius], *having a large stem or trunk*: arbores, ut ita dicam, grandiscapiae (shortly before: magnarum arborum truncos cum scapo suo transferri), Sen. Ep. 86, 19.

grandisonus, a, um, *adj.* [grandis sonus], *high-sounding* (late Lat.): modi, Sedul. 1, 2.

granditas, ātis, *f.* [grandis], *greatness*.

* **I.** Lit., of age (acc. to grandis, I. B.): aetatis granditas, Senn. ap. Non. 115, 13.—**II.** Trop., of style (v. grandis, II. B.), *grandeur, sublimity* (very rare): idque apparet ex genere et granditate verborum, *Cic. Brut. 31, 121: non illi vis, non granditas, non sublimitas defuit, Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 5.

granditer, *adv.*, v. grandis *fin.* A.

* **grandiūsculus**, a, um, *adj. dim.*

[grandis, I. B.], *pretty well grown up*: virgo, Ter. And. 4, 5, 19 (dub.; Fleck. grandicula).

grando, inis, *f. (masc., Varr. ap. Non. 208, 11)* [Sanscr. hrād-uni, storm; Gr. χάλαξα for χαλαδ-ια], *hail, a hail-storm*. **I.** Lit., Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 58; id. Merc. 5, 2, 19; Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86; Liv. 28, 37, 7; Verg. G. 1, 449; Hor. C. 1, 2, 2; 3, 1, 29 et saep.: nimbus cum saxea grandine subito est exortus ingens, *hailstones*, Auct. B. Afr. 47, 1.—In *plur.*: terrere animos, nimbis, nivibus, grandinibus, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: grandines ruunt, Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 103.—**B.** Transf., poet., a shower, i. e. a great quantity, a multitude: et densa resonant saxorum grandine turres, Sil. 2, 38: aspera saxorum, id. 9, 578.—***II.** Trop., of copious speech: qui grandines Ulixei (superat), Aus. Ep. 16, 13.

grāneus, a, um, *adj.* [granum], *of corn, only as subst.*: grānea, ae, *f. (sc. puls)*, a sort of frumenty or pap made of pounded corn, Cato, R. R. 86; Hier. Paralip. 1, 23.

Grānicus, i, m., = Γρανίκος, a small river in Mysia, which has its source in Mount Ida, and is famous for the victory of Alexander the Great over the Persians which took place on its banks, Mel. 1, 19, 2; Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 141; Ov. M. 11, 763; Curt. 3, 1, 9.

* **grānifer**, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [granum-fero], *grain-bearing*, a poet. epithet of ants: agmen, Ov. M. 7, 638.

Grānius, a, name of a Roman gens: Q. Granius, a praeco, famous for his puns, Lucil. ap. Cic. Brut. 43, 160; 46, 172; Cic. Planc. 14, 33 al.

† **Grannus**, i, m. [Ers. and Trel. grian, the sun], a surname of Apollo in several Germanic, Dacian, and Scottish inscriptions, Inscr. Orell. 1997 sq. (cf. Grynēus).

grānōsus, a, um, *adj.* [granum], *full of grains*: folliculi, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 177: cortex, id. 21, 4, 10, § 14.

grānūlum, i, n. *dim.* [id.], a small grain (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 21.

grānum, i, n. [root gar-; Sanscr. garani, wear away; whence Gr. γάρων, γράν; cf. γῆρας, fine flour], a grain, seed, small kernel: tritici, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 52; Cic. Div. 1, 36, 78; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2; Col. 2, 9, 13: uvae, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 10; Val. Max. 9, 12, 8 ext.: turis, Plaut. Poen. 2, 3; cf. turea, Ov. F. 4, 410: fici, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52; Plin. 24, 5, 10, § 16: piperis, a pepper-corn, id. 12, 7, 15, § 30; 23, 8, 78, § 150: papaveris, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 24 et saep.: salis, Plin. 23, 8, 77, § 149: ceræ mili magnitudine, id. 22, 24, 56, § 116:

marmoreum, marble granules, pounded marble, Pall. 1, 15; Vitr. 7, 3 med.

graphiarius, a, um, *adj.* [graphium], of or belonging to writing-styles: theca, a style-case, Suet. Claud. 35.—Also subst.: **graphiārium**, ii, n., Mart. 14, 21.

1. graphice, *adv.*, v. graphicus *fin.*

2. graphice, ēs, v. graphicus.

† **graphicus**, a, um, *adj.*, = γραφικός, of or belonging to painting or drawing, graphic. **I.** Lit., only subst.: **graphice**, ēs, *f. (sc. ars)*, like ἡ γραφική, the art of drawing, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 77.—**II.** Transf.

A. Picturesque, fine (very rare): eminentes expressiones graphicoteram efficient in aspectu delectationem (Gr. compar. γραφικω-τεραν), Vitr. 4, 4.—**B.** Of persons, *exquisite, elegant, masterly, notable, skilful*: graphicum mortalem Antiphoem! Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 64; cf. id. Ps. 1, 5, 104; 2, 4, 9: nugator, id. Trin. 4, 2, 91: fur, id. ib. 4, 3, 17: servus, id. Ep. 3, 29.—Hence, *adv.*: **graphice**. **A. Picturesquely**: versibus satis munde atque graphicis factis describere, Gell. 10, 17, 2; 12, 4, 1.—**B.** In gen., *finely, beautifully, nicely, exactly*: obunctis oculis, App. M. 8, p. 214, 5: tum hanc hospitam crepidula ut graphicis decet! Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 3; cf. id. Trin. 3, 3, 38: nunc ego huic graphicis facetus flam, id. Pers. 2, 2, 5.

* **graphiolum**, i, n. *dim.* [graphium], a small scion = surculus, Ven. Carm. 5, 15 in lemm.

† **graphis**, idis and idos, *f.*, = γραφίς.

I. A drawing-pencil, sketching-pen: pingere collibitum est: graphidem date, Ser. ap. Diom. p. 516 P.—**II.** Transf., drawing; a draught, design: architectum oportet graphidos scientiam habere, Vitr. 1, 1, 4: alias multa graphidis vestigia exstant in tabulis ac membranis ejus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 68.

† **graphium**, ii, n., = γραφίον (pure Lat. scriptorium, Isid. 6, 9, 2), a writing-style, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 23; Sen. Clem. 1, 14; Plin. 16, 38, 73, § 184; Suet. Caes. 82; id. Calig. 28; id. Claud. 15.

† **grāsōs**, i, m., = γράσος, a kind of seaweed, Plin. 13, 25, 48, § 135.

grassatio, ōnis, *f.* [grassor], a rioting (post-Aug. and very rare): nocturnae, Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 126; cf. the foll. art. and grassatura.

grassator, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** A vagabond, idler: poeticae artis honos non erat. Si qui in ea re studebat, aut sese ad convivia applicabat, grassator vocabatur, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 5.—**II.** A disorderly person, one who goes rioting about (esp. at night, whether for fun and enjoyment or for robbery), a rioter, a waylayer, street-robber, footpad: hoc modo viator quoque bene vestitus causa grassatori fuisse dicitur, cur ab eo spoliaretur, Cic. Fat. 15, 34: grassatorum plurimi palam se ferebant succincti ferro, Suet. Aug. 32: grassatores et sicarii, id. Caes. 72: nocturni grassatores insidiosa violentia, Gell. 20, 1, 8; Quint. 12, 1, 38: ferro subitus grassator agit rem, Juv. 3, 305.

* **grassatura**, ae, *f.* [id.], a rioting, waylaying: in primis tuendae pacis a grassaturis et latrocinis seditionumque licentia curam habuit, Suet. Tib. 37; Dig. 48, 19, 16, § 6.

grassor, ātus, 1 (*inf. pres.* grassarier, Prud. Ham. 651; *act. collat.* form grassabam, App. M. 7, 7), v. *dep. n.* and a. [gradior], to go, go about (not in Cic. and Caes.; cf.: gradior, incedo, vado, pergo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (mostly ante-class.): hoc grassari gradu, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 11: sicine hic cum uvida veste grassabimur? id. Rud. 1, 4, 31; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 19: sine eam pedibus grassari, Titin. ap. Non. 316, 3: recte grassatur via, Nov. ib. 5; Ov. Tr. 2, 477: certumst moriri, quam hunc pati grassari leonem in me, come about me, approach me, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 22.—**B.** Of things: (araneus) quanta arte celat pedicas scutulato rete grassantes, going about, moving around, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81: per omnes nervos articulosque humore pestifero grassante, Just. 23, 2: neque avaritia solum, sed etiam crudelitas in capta urbe grassata est, Curt. 5, 6, 6.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To go loitering or rioting about (cf. grassator, I.): se in juventutem grassantem in Subu-

ra incidisse, Liv. 3, 13, 2: per omnia clandestina grassari scelera latrociniorum, id. 42, 18, 1: ubi Caesarem esse qui grassaretur pernotuit, Tac. A. 13, 25.—Hence, of parasites, i. q. adulari, to pay one's court to, to flatter, fawn upon: grassari antiqui ponebant pro adulari, Paul. ex Fest. p. 97 Müll.—

2. To go about with thievish designs, to lie in wait: grassari dicuntur latrones vias obsidentes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 97 Müll. (cf. grassator, II.): in umbris, Anthol. Lat. 2, 186, 42 sq.: silurus grassatur, ubicumque est, omne animal appetens, Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 45.—Hence, **b.** With acc., to fall upon, assault, attack: turmas, Stat. Th. 8, 571.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., to go, proceed, or act in any manner: saepe hac eadem sum grassatus via, Nov. ap. Non. 316, 7; cf.: consimili grassantur via, Afran. ib. 9: ubi animus ad gloriam virtutis via grassatur, Sall. J. 1, 3: grassandum ad clara periculi, Sil. 1, 570: (assertor) ait, se jure grassari, non vi, that he was proceeding, Liv. 3, 44, 8: longe alia via grassabantur, id. 2, 27, 7: consilio grassandum, si nihil vires juvarent, ratus, id. 10, 14, 13: mutua dissimulatione et iisdem, quibus petebatur, artibus grassatur, Tac. H. 4, 56: cupidine atque ira, pessimis consultoribus, Sall. J. 64, 5: obsequio, to act obsequiously, Hor. S. 2, 5, 93: dolo, to act cunningly, Tac. H. 4, 16: assentando multitudini grassari, Liv. 45, 23, 9: superbe avarique in provincia grassatos, Suet. Aug. 67.—**B.** In partic., to attack, proceed against; to proceed with violence, act harshly, rage, rage against.—**CONSTR.**: in aliquid and in or adversus aliquem: trecenti conjuravimus principes juventutis Romanae, ut in hac via grassaremur, Liv. 2, 12, 15; cf.: in possessionem agri publici grassari, id. 6, 5, 4: in externos grassari, Suet. Ner. 36: adversus omnis aevi hominum genus grassari, id. Calig. 34; cf.: qui cum contemptu religionis grassatus etiam adversus deos fuerat, Just. 1, 9: ita bacchantem atque grassantem adoriri, Suet. Calig. 56: omni rapinarum genere grassati, id. Vesp. 6: diverso vitiorum genere, id. Galb. 14; cf.: placuit veneno grassari, Tac. H. 3, 39; id. A. 15, 60.—**ABSL.**: II (sagittarii) dum eminus grassabantur, Tac. A. 4, 47.—

Of abstract subjects: accusatorum major in dies et infestior vis sine levamento grassabatur, Tac. A. 4, 66: ut clausis unam intra domum accusatoribus et reis, paucorum potentia grassaretur, id. ib. 13, 4: dicemus de his (malis), quae totis corporibus grassantur, Plin. 26, 11, 67, § 107; cf.: haec (vitia) in pueris grassari, illa in adultis, id. 26, 1, 3, § 4: mala vestra... alia grassantia extrinsecus, alia in visceribus ipsis ardentia, Sen. Vit. B. 27, 6: rabidorum more luporum Crimina persulcant toto grassantia campo, Prud. Psych. 468: grassandi in re familiari facultas, of wasting, plundering, Dig. 26, 10, 6.—**Fig.**: nec ferro grassatur saepius ullum mentis vitium quam cupido, etc., Juv. 14, 174.—**b.** With acc. (cf. above, I. B. 2. b.): simulque Romam pestilentia grassabatur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 33, 5.—**P. a.**: grassans, ntis, m., as subst., a robber, thief: quicquid Lycurgi villa grassantibus praeberisset, Petr. 117, 3; App. M. 8, p. 209, 3: sublati susceptoribus grassantium cupido conquescit, Paul. Sent. 5, 3, 4.

grātānter, *adv.*, v. grator *fin.*

grātātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [grator], gratulatory (post-class.): apices, Sid. Ep. 5, 16.

grāte, *adv.*, v. gratus *fin.*

grātes (usually only in the *nom.* and *acc. plur.*; in the *abl.* gratibus, Tac. A. 12, 37), *f.* [gratus], thanks rendered (esp. to the gods): gratias agere being the usual form to human beings), *thanksgiving*: ut Ephesiae Dianae laute laudes Gratesque agam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2: diis laudes gratesque agunt, Liv. 7, 36, 7; 26, 48, 3; cf. in the following the passages, Tac. A. 1, 69 and 12, 37: vobis (dis) grates ago atque habeo, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 4: grates deis immortalibus agere habereque, Liv. 23, 11, 12 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. 23, 12, 7: dis populoque Romano grates agunt, id. 10, 26, 5; 45, 39, 12: grates tibi ago, summe Sol, vobisque, reliqui caelites, *Cic. Rep. 6, 9: grates dis agere, Liv. 5, 23, 3; 30, 17, 6; Tac. A. 13, 41; cf. also: nec esse, qui diis grates agendas censeant, Liv. 30, 21, 9: salsipotentis et multipotentis Jovis

fratri... laudes ago et grates gratiasque habeo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 2: laudes et grates reversis legionibus habens, Tac. A. 1, 69; cf.: Agrippinam isdem quibus principem laudibus gratibusque venerati sunt, id. ib. 12, 37: vobis, o fidiſſime civium atque amicorum, grates ago habeoque, Curt. 9, 6, 17: dexteram ejus amplexi grates habebant velut praesenti deo, Curt. 3, 16, 17; Tac. A. 1, 69 Draeger ad loc.: Tiberius egit grates benevolentiae patrum, id. ib. 6, 2: o decus Italiae, virgo, quas dicere grates Quasve referre parem? Verg. A. 11, 608: grates persolvere dignas Non opis est nostrae, Dido, id. ib. 1, 600: grates rependere, Stat. S. 3, 155: quibus pro bene factis fateor debere tibi Et libertatem et multas grates gratias (cf. above: grates gratiasque), Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 6.—Sarcastically: at tibi pro scelere, exclamatur, pro talibus ausis, Di... Persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant Debita! Verg. A. 2, 537.

grātia, ae, f. [gratus; lit., favor, both that in which one stands with others and that which one shows to others]. **I.** (Acc. to gratus, I.) *Favor which one finds with others, esteem, regard, liking, love, friendship* (syn. favor): pluris paucorum gratiam faciunt pars hominum quam id quod prosit pluribus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 12: perspicio nihili meam vos facere gratiam, id. Curt. 1, 2, 68: ut majores ejus (Plancii) summum in praefectura florentissima gradum tenuerint et dignitatis et gratiae, Cic. Planc. 13, 32; cf.: Sex Roscius gratia atque hospitibus florens hominum nobilissimorum, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: deinde si maxime talis est deus, ut nulla gratia, nulla hominum caritate teneatur, etc., id. N. D. 1, 44, 124: neque quo Cn. Pompeii gratiam mihi per hanc causam conciliari putem, id. de Imp. Pomp. 24, 70; cf.: alique restituere in gratiam aliquis, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23: alique restituere in ejus veterem gratiam, id. Att. 1, 3, 3: in gratiam reducere, id. Rab. Post. 8, 19; cf. also: cum aliquo in gratiam redire, to reconcile one's self with one, id. Att. 1, 14, 7; Nep. Alcib. 5, 1; id. Thras. 3 fin.; id. Dat. 8, 5 al.: alicujus gratiam sequi, Caes. B. C. 1, 1, 3; cf.: si suam gratiam Romani velint, posse esse utiles esse amicos, id. B. G. 4, 7, 4: ab aliquo inire gratiam, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 46, § 113: a bonis omnibus summam inire gratiam, id. Att. 7, 9, 3: magnam inire gratiam, id. Fin. 4, 12, 31: quantum eo facto ad plebem inierat gratiam, Liv. 33, 46, 7: apud regem gratiam initum volebant, id. 36, 5, 3: at te apud eum, di boni, quanta in gratia posui! Cic. Att. 6, 6, 4; cf. id. ib. 5, 11, 6; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6 fin.; with a different construction: apud Lentulum ponam te in gratiam (Ern. conj. in gratia), Cic. Att. 5, 3, 3: cum aliquo in laude et in gratia esse, id. Verr. 1, 17, 51; cf. Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 2: inter vos sic haec potius cum bona Ut componantur gratia quam cum mala, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 17 Ruhnk.: perique (in divortio) cum bona gratia discedunt, Dig. 24, 1, 32, § 10; without bona: cum istuc quod postulo impetro cum gratia, with a good grace, Ter. And. 2, 5, 11: omnia quae potui in hac summa tua gratia ac potentia a te impetrare, credit, influence, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 5; cf.: Iocius Remus, summa nobilitate et gratia inter suos, Caes. B. G. 2, 6, 4; 1, 43, 8: gratia plurimum posse, id. ib. 1, 9, 3; 1, 20, 2; cf.: quantum gratia, auctoritate, pecunia valent, id. ib. 7, 63, 1: gratia valere, id. B. C. 2, 44, 1: inproba quamvis Gratia fallaci praetoris vicerit urna, Juv. 13, 4: quem triumphum magis gratiae quam rerum gestarum magnitudini datum constabat, Liv. 40, 59, 1.—In plur.: L. Murenae provincia multas bonas gratias cum optima existimatione attulit, tokens of favor, Cic. Mur. 20, 42: cum haec res plurimas gratias, firmissimas amicitias pariat, id. ib. 11, 24: non hominum potentium studio, non excellentibus gratiis paucorum, sed universi populi Romani judicio consulem factum, id. Agr. 2, 3, 7.—**B.** Transf., objectively, like the Gr. χάρις; agreeableness, pleasantness, charm, beauty, loveliness, grace (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in Quint.): gratia formae, Ov. M. 7, 44; Suet. Tit. 3: corporis, id. Vit. 3; id. Vit. Ter. 1; Plin. 28, 19, 79, § 260: quid ille gratiae in vultu ostenderit, Quint. 6 proem. § 7; cf. id. 6, 3, 26: unica nec desit jocundis gratia verbis, charm, Prop. 1, 2, 29; cf.: ne-

que abest facundis gratia dictis, Ov. M. 13, 127: plenus est jucunditatis et gratiae (Horatius), Quint. 10, 1, 96: sermonis Attici, id. ib. 65; 12, 10, 35: dicendi, id. 9, 3, 74: brevitatis novitatisque, id. ib. 58: omnis bene scriptorum, id. 11, 2, 46 et saep.; Cels. 4, 29 med.: uvis et vinis gratiam affert fumus fabrilis, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 16; id. 17, 9, 6, § 53.—Hence, **2.** As a nom. propr.: **Gratiae**, ārum, f., a transl. of the Gr. Χάριτες, the goddesses of favor, loveliness, grace, etc., the three Graces, Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia, daughters of Jupiter and Eurynome, Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 3; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 720; Hor. C. 1, 4, 6; 1, 30, 6; 3, 19, 16; 3, 21, 22; Quint. 10, 1, 82.—In sing.: **Gratia**, ae, collect., Ov. M. 6, 429.

II. *Favor which one shows to another, mark of favor, kindness, courtesy, service, obligation.* **A.** In gen. (rare): ita mihi Telamonis patris, avi Aeaci et proavi Jovis grata est gratia, Enn. ap. Non. 85, 23 (Trag. v. 367 Vahl.): ergo ab eo petito gratiam istam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 63; cf.: gratiam a patre si petimus, spero ab eo impetrassere, id. Stich. 1, 2, 23: petivit in beneficii loco et gratiae, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82, § 189; cf.: quod beneficii gratiaeque causa concessit, id. ib. 2, 3, 48 fin.: hanc gratiam ut sibi des, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 30: juris jurandi volo gratiam facias, excuse, release, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 59; cf.: alicui delicti gratiam facere, to grant pardon, forgive, Sall. J. 104 fin. Kritz.: qui mihi atque animo meo nullius umquam delicti gratiam fecissem, id. Cat. 52, 8; cf. also: quibus senatus belli Lepidani gratiam fecerat, id. Fragm. 3, 34 Gerl.: alii ipsi professi se pugnatos in gratiam ducis, to please, for the sake of, Liv. 28, 21, 4; cf.: deletam urbem cernimus eorum, quorum in gratiam Saguntum deleverat Hannibal, id. 28, 39, 12 Drak.: in gratiam alicujus, id. 35, 2, 6; 39, 26, 12; Vell. 2, 41, 2; Suet. Tib. 49 al.; cf. also: data visceratio in praetorium iudicii gratiam, for the favor shown him on the trial, Liv. 8, 22, 4: nil ibi majorum respectus, gratia nulla umbrarum, Juv. 8, 64.—**B.** In partic., a mark of favor shown for a service rendered, thanks (by word or deed), thankfulness, gratitude; acknowledgment, return, requital (the form with agere of returning thanks is the plur., but with habere, referre, debere, nearly always in sing.; but when thanks are due to or rendered by more than one person, the form gratias referre, etc., may be used; v. infra., and cf. Krebs. Anticarb. p. 505): quae (gratia) in memoria et remuneratione officiorum et honoris et amicitiarum observantiam teneat, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66; cf.: gratia est, in qua amicitiarum et officiorum alterius memoria et remunerandi voluntas continetur, id. ib. 2, 53, 161: immortales ago tibi gratias agamque dum vivam: nam relaturum me affirmare non possum, id. Fam. 10, 11, 1; cf.: renuntiate, gratias regi me agere: referre gratiam aliam nunc non posse, quam ut suadeam, ne, etc., Liv. 37, 37, 8 (v. ago): dis gratias agere... si referre studeant gratias, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 26 sq.: L. Lucceius meus, homo omnium gratissimus, mirificas tibi apud me gratias egit, cum diceret, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 42, 1: eique amplissimis verbis per senatus consultum gratias egimus, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: Lentulo nostro egi per litteras tuo nomine gratias diligenter, id. Fam. 1, 10: justissimas gratias agere, id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: quamquam gratiarum actionem a te non desiderabam, etc., id. Fam. 10, 19, 1: nunc tecum sic agam, tulisse ut potius injuriam, quam retulisse gratiam videar, to have made a return, requital, recompense, id. Sull. 16, 47 fin.: magno meo beneficio affecti cumulatissime mihi gratiam retulerunt, id. Fam. 13, 4, 1: praeclaram vero populo Romano refers gratiam, id. Cat. 1, 11, 28: ut pro tantis eorum in rem publicam meritis honores eis habeantur gratiaeque referantur, id. Phil. 3, 15, 39; cf. id. ib. 3, 10, 25: me omnibus, si minus referenda gratia satisfacere potuerim, at praedicanda et habenda certe satis esse facturum, if I cannot requite... I can extol, id. Balb. 1, 2; cf.: nimirum inops ille, si bonus est vir, etiam si referre gratiam non potest, habere certe potest. Commodum autem quicunque dixit, pecuniam qui habeat, non reddidisse; qui reddiderit, non habere: gratiam autem et qui retulerit, habere

et qui habeat retulisse, id. Off. 2, 20, 69; id. Planc. 28, 68; cf. id. ib. 42, 101; id. Fam. 5, 11, 1: gratias habere, Liv. 24, 37, 7: alicui summas gratias habere, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 33: alicui maximas infinitasque agere atque habere gratias, quod, etc., Vitr. 6 praef. 4: merito vestro maximas vobis gratias omnes et agere et habere debemus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 25: meritam dis immortalibus gratiam justis honoribus et memori mente persolvere, id. Planc. 33, 80: pro beneficio gratiam repetere, Liv. 1, 47, 7: gratias ob hoc agere, quod, etc., Liv. 54, 50, 4; so with ob, Plin. Ep. 9, 31, 21; Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 10, 9: pro tuo summo beneficio gratias agere, Cic. Att. 16, 16, 16; Liv. 23, 11, 12; Plin. Pan. 25, 1; cf. Gell. 9, 3, 5: dum carmine nostro Redditur agricolis gratia caelitis, Tib. 2, 1, 36; cf.: hoc certe justitiae convenit suum cuique reddere, beneficio gratiam, injuriae talionem aut certe malam gratiam, Sen. Ep. 81 med.; rarely: in gratiam habere (=ita accipere, ut ad gratiam comparandam valere putet), to accept as thank-worthy, Sall. J. 111, 1: unum vis currem: curo. Et est dis gratia, Cum ita, ut volo, est, I thank, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 58; cf.: Er. Eamur intro, ut prandeamus. Me. Bene vocas: tam gratia est, no, I'm much obliged to you (the negative being omitted, as in the Fr. je vous remercie, and the Germ. ich danke sehr), Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 36.—Ellipt.: fores effregit? restituerunt? discidit Vestem? resarciatur: est, dis gratia, Et unde haec fiant, et adhuc non molesta sunt, thank Heaven, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41.—With acc. and inf. (ante-class. and post-Aug.): dis gratias agebat, tempus sibi dari, etc., Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 6; Tac. H. 4, 64; cf. Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 4; id. And. 1, 1, 15.—Hence, as adverbs: **A.** grātia (acc. to II. A.), lit., in favor of, on account of, for the sake of; hence, in gen., on account of (usually placed after the gen., in Quint. a few times before it; cf.: causa, ergo). (a) With gen.: sed neque longioribus quam oportet hyperbaticis compositioni serviamus, ne quae ejus gratia fecerimus, propter eam fecisse videamur, lest what we have done to embellish the style we should seem to have done merely on account of the construction we had chosen, Quint. 9, 4, 144: tantum abest, ut haec bestiarum etiam causa parata sint, ut ipsas bestias hominum gratia generatas esse videamus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: tu me amoris magis quam honoris servavisti gratia, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69 (Trag. v. 316 Vahl.); cf.: honoris gratia nomino, Cic. Quint. 7, 28: nuptiarum gratia haec sunt ficta atque incepta omnia, Ter. And. 5, 1, 17: simulabat sese negotii gratia properare, Sall. J. 76, 1: hominem occisum esse constat; non praedae gratia: quia inspoliatus est, Quint. 7, 1, 33; cf.: hereditatis gratia, id. 5, 12, 5: quem censores senatu probri gratia moverant, Sall. C. 23, 1: profectus gratia dicere, Quint. 2, 10, 9: brevitatis gratia, id. 4, 2, 43: decoris gratia, id. 8, 6, 65: difficultatis gratia, id. 9, 2, 77: ut invidia gratia... aut miserationis, id. 9, 2, 8: praesentis gratia litis, id. 2, 7, 4 al.—With gerund.: duxit me uxorem liberorum sibi quaesendum gratia, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 258 Mill. (Trag. v. 161 Vahl.): ut aut voluptates omittantur majorum voluptatum adipiscendarum causa, aut dolores suscipiantur majorum dolorum effugiendorum gratia, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 36; cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 43, 2: tentandi gratia, Sall. J. 47, 2: hiemandi gratia, id. ib. 61, 3: colloquendi gratia, id. ib. 61, 4: placandi gratia, id. ib. 71, 5: simulandi gratia, id. ib. 37, 4: sui exposcendi gratia, Nep. Hann. 7, 6: amplificandi gratia... vel miserandi, Quint. 9, 3, 28: elevandae invidiae gratia, id. 5, 13, 40: recuperandae dignitatis gratia, id. 11, 1, 79: vitandae similitudinis gratia, id. 9, 1, 11 al.—Ellipt.: ejus generis hae sunt quaestiones. Si, exempli gratia, vir bonus Alexandria Rhodum magnum frumenti numerum advexerit, etc., for example, for instance (for the usual exempli causa; so, verbi gratia, for verbi causa, infra), Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50; so, exempli gratia, Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 110; for which in full: pauca tamen exempli gratia ponam, Quint. 6, 5, 6: eorum unam discordiam ponemus exempli gratia, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 213: propter aliam quampiam rem, verbi gratia propter voluptatem, for instance, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 30.—Placed before the

gen.: gratiâ decoris, Quint. 8 praef. § 18: compositionis, id. 9, 4, 58: lenitatis, id. 9, 4, 144: significationis, id. 8, 6, 2. — (3) With *pron.* (mostly ante-class.): meâ gratiâ, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 64; id. Ps. 5, 2, 3: qui nihil oculus venit tamen hac gratia, id. Stich. 5, 1, 5; cf. abire istac gratia, id. Ps. 1, 5, 138: (Medea) per agros passim dispergit corpus: id. ea gratiâ, Ut, etc., Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67; so, ea gratiâ, Ter. And. 3, 4, 8; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 20; id. Hec. 4, 3, 11: sed huc qua gratia te accessi jussi, ausculta, id. Eun. 1, 2, 19; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 79: id ea gratia eveniebat, quod nemo ex fuga regem sequitur, Sall. J. 54, 4: id ea gratia facilius fuit, quod, etc., id. ib. 80, 4. — **B. grātis** (always as a trisyll. in ante-class. poets; Pompon. Com. Fragm. v. 110 Rib.; Plaut. As. prol. 5; id. Ep. 3, 4, 38; Ter. And. 4, 7, 26; cf. Charis. p. 1806; so in Cic. Verr. 2, 4 and 5 Halm.) and, contr., **grātis** (since the class. per.; acc. to II. A.), lit., out of favor or kindness; hence, pregn., without recompense or reward, for nothing, gratuitously, *grātis*, *ῥησικα* (cf.: gratuito, nequidquam, frustra): quae (psalteria) quantum potest Aliquo abicienda est, si non pretio, at grātis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26; cf. Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 46: si mihi dantur duo talenta argenti numerata in manum, Hanc tibi noctem honoris causa grātis dono dabo, id. As. 1, 3, 38 sq.: quam introduxistis fidicinam, atque etiam fides, Et quae accessere, tibi addam dono grātis, into the bargain, to boot, id. Ep. 3, 4, 38: quae Romae magna cum infamia pretio accepto edixerat, ea sola te, ne grātis in provincia male audires, ex edicto Siciliensi sustulisse video, Cic. Verr. 1, 46, 118: hic primum questus est non leviter Satorius, communem factum esse grātis cum Roscio, qui pretio proprius fuisset Fanni, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 27: grātis dare alicui (opp. pretium accipere ab aliquo), Mart. 14, 175, 2: id me scis antea grātis tibi esse pollicitum. Quid nunc putas, tanta mihi abs te mercede proposita? Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3; § 7: grātis rei publicae servire, id. Clu. 26, 71: tantum grātis pagina nostra placet, Mart. 5, 16, 10: virtutes omnes per se ipsas grātis diligere, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 83. — Opp. for payment: is repente, ut Romam venit, grātis praetor factus est. Alia porro pecunia ne accusaretur data, Cic. Verr. 1, 39, 101; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 19, § 48: habitent grātis in alieno? id. Off. 2, 23, 83; so, habitare in aedibus alienis, Dig. 39, 5, 9: habitationem cui dare, free of cost, id. 19, 2, 53, § 2; Mart. 10, 3, 11.

Grātie, ārum, v. gratia, I. B. 2.

Grātianópolis, is, f., a city in Gallia Narbonensis, now Grenoble in Dauphiné, Aug. Civ. Dei. 21, 7, 2; Sid. Ep. 3, 14.

Grātianus, a, um, and **Grātianus**, i, v. Gratus, II.

Gratidius, a, name of a Roman gens, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36 al. — **II. Deriv. Grātidiānus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to a Gratidius, Cic. Brut. 45, 168 al.

gratificatio, ōnis, f. [gratificor], a showing kindness, doing favors, obligingness, complaisance (rare but class.): conjungitur impudens gratificatio cum acerba injuria, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 6; id. Mur. 20, 42; id. N. D. 1, 44, 122; Plin. 21, 3, 9, § 12.

gratifico, āre, v. gratificor init.

gratificor, ātus (act. collat. form gratificat, Cassiod. Var. 7, 6 init.: gratificavit, Vulg. Eph. 1, 6), 1, v. dep. n. and a. [gratus + facio], to do a favor to a person, to oblige, gratify; also to do a thing as a favor, to make a present of, surrender, sacrifice, a thing (class.; cf.: condono, largior): gratificatur mihi gestu accusator: inscientem Cn. Pompeium fecisse significat, Cic. Balb. 6, 14; cf.: quod Pompeio se gratificari putant, id. Fam. 1, 1, 4; Tac. A. 4, 19: ut sit ipsa libertas, in quo populo potestas honeste bonis gratificandi datur, Cic. Leg. 3, 18, 39; cf. id. Off. 2, 15, 52: de eo quod ipsis superat, aliis gratificari volunt, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42: deus nihil cuiquam tribuens, nihil gratificans omnino, id. N. D. 1, 44, 123; cf. id. Off. 1, 14, 42: cur tibi hoc non gratificer, nescio, id. Fam. 1, 10: ut praepararent suorum animos, ne quid pars altera gratificari pro Romanis posset, to prove complaisant to, Liv. 21, 9 fin. dub. (Weissenb. reads gratificari populo Romano; perh. the words

pro Romanis are spurious): audax, impurus, populo gratificans et aliena et sua, Cic. Rep. 1, 44; cf. Plin. 34, 6, 11, § 25: potentiae paucorum decus atque libertatem suam gratificari, Sall. J. 3, 4; cf.: homo nimis in gratificando jure liber, L. Sisenna, Cic. Corn. Fragm. p. 450 Orell.: ut, quod populi sit, populus jubeat potius quam patres gratificentur, Liv. 10, 24, 15.

gratificus, a, um, adj. [gratus + facio], kind, obliging (late Lat.): pectus, Paul. Petr. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 716: dominus, Porphyry. Paneg. ad Constant. 1, 6.

gratilla, ae, f., a kind of cake, otherwise unknown, Arn. 7, 230.

gratiōse, adv., v. gratusus fin.

gratiositas, ātis, f. [gratiosus], agreeableness (post-class.): novitatis gratiositas, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 9.

gratiosus, a, um, adj. [gratia], full of favor. **I. Enjoying favor, in favor, popular, regarded, beloved, agreeable, etc.** (class.; a favorite expression with Cicero, and used mostly of persons): ego Plancium et ipsum gratiosum esse dico et habuisse in petitione multos cupidos sui gratiosos, etc., Cic. Planc. 19, 46: homini honesto, sed non gratiosiori quam Cn. Calidius est, id. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 44: cum adversario gratiosissimo contendat, id. Quint. 1, 2: homines potentes, gratiosi, disert, id. Cael. 9, 21; cf.: splendidi homines et aliis praetoribus gratiosi, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 37: Pythius, qui esset ut argentiarius apud omnes ordines gratiosus, id. Off. 3, 14, 58; cf. id. Planc. 18, 44; id. Att. 15, 4, 3: ut ego doceo gratiosum esse in sua tribu Plancium, id. Planc. 19, 47; cf.: sunt quidam homines in suis vicinitatibus et municipiis gratiosi, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 6, 24: is cum et suo splendore et nostra commendatione gratiosissimus in provincia fuit, Cic. Fam. 1, 3. — Of things: vidi et cognovi, causas apud te rogantium gratiosiores esse quam vultus, id. Lig. 11, 31: gratiosa missio, through favor, Liv. 43, 14, 9: sententia, Dig. 3, 6, 5; cf.: Berytenis colonia Augusti beneficiis gratiosa, favored, ib. 50, 15, 1: cupressus odore violenta ac ne umbra quidem gratiosa, materie rara, Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 139. — **II. That shows favor, obliging, complaisant** (very rare): gratiosi scribae sint in dando et cedendo loco, Cic. Brut. 84, 290. — Hence, adv.: **gratiōse**, out of favor, graciously (post-class. and very rare): neque sordide neque gratiose, Dig. 26, 7, 7, § 2. — **Comp.**: gratiosus, Pseudo-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 11.

grātis, adv., v. gratia, B. fin.

Grātius, a, name of a Roman gens.

1. Gratus, ii, m., the opponent of the poet Archias, Cic. Arch. 4, 8; 6, 12. — **2.** Gratus Faliscus, a contemporary of Ovid, author of a poem on hunting, Cynegeticon, Ov. P. 4, 16, 34. — **II. Deriv. Grātianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Gratus, Grātian: vasa ex argento, Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 139. — **Subst.**: **Grātianus**, i, m., son and co-regent of the emperor Valentinian I., from 367 to 383 A.D.

grātor, ātus, 1, v. dep. n. and a. [gratus], to manifest joy, to wish one a joy, to congratulate, to rejoice with, rejoice (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; class. gratulor, congratulor): nec tibi me in hac re gratari decet, Att. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 5, 40: inveni, germana, viam: gratare sorori, Verg. A. 4, 478; Ov. M. 6, 434: invicem inter se gratantes, Liv. 9, 43, 17: nescia, gratentur consolentem parentem (by zeugma), Ov. M. 1, 578: Jovis templum gratantes ovantesque adire, Liv. 7, 13, 10: laudantes gratantesque, Tac. H. 2, 29: inter venerantes gratantesque, id. A. 2, 75: ad gratandum sese expedire, id. ib. 14, 8; Ov. F. 3, 418. — With acc.: gratatur reduces (= eos reduces esse), congratulates them on their return, Verg. A. 5, 40; cf.: (eum Tiberius) incolumem fore gratatur, Tac. A. 6, 21 fin.: totoque libens mihi pectore gratatur, Ov. M. 9, 244; cf.: quid tibi grataris? id. H. 11, 65. — Hence, **grātanter**, adv., with rejoicing, with joy (post-class.): senatus grātanter accepit, Capitol. Macr. 7: accipere, id. Max. 14; Amm. 17, 12; Inscr. Orell. 2588.

grātuito, adv., v. gratusus fin.

grātuitus (grātuitum, Stat. S. 1, 6, 16), a, um, adj. [gratia], that is done without pay, reward, or profit; free, spontaneous, voluntary, gratuitous (class.): ea (examina apium) vel aere parta vel gratuita contingunt, Col. 9, 8, 1: quid? liberalitas gratuita est an mercenaria? si sine praemio benigna est, gratuita: si cum mercede, conducta, Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 48; cf.: probitas gratuita, id. Fin. 2, 31, 99: hominum caritas et amicitia gratuita est, id. N. D. 1, 44, 122: ne gratuita quidem suffragia, purchased, id. Planc. 22, 54; cf.: comitia gratuita, i. e. at which no gratuities were distributed to voters, id. Att. 4, 15, 8; id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, 4: pecunia, i. e. without interest, Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 2: cum debitor gratuita pecunia utatur, Paul. Sent. 2, 5, 1; so, usus pecuniae, Suet. Aug. 41: milies sestertio proposito, id. Tib. 48; and perh. also, fenus, lending without interest, id. Caes. 27: universi milites gratuitam et sine frumento stipendioque operam (obtulerunt), id. ib. 68: cada-verum et rudum gratuita egestio, id. Ner. 38: gratuita in Circo loca, free places, id. Calig. 26: subsellia, free benches, id. Ner. 17: navis, a free ship or boat, Sen. Ben. 6, 19: furor, innate, spontaneous, Liv. 2, 42, 6: crudelitas, unprovoked, id. 3, 37, 8: praetorita parricidia, without effect, in vain, id. 1, 47, 1: AVGUSTALIS, without pay, Inscr. Orell. 3918; so, SACERDOS, Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 80, 3: largis grātuitum cadit rapinis, Stat. S. 1, 6, 16: odium aut est ex offensa, aut grātuitum, unprovoked, Sen. Ep. 105, 3 (al. gratuito). — Hence, adv.: **grātuito**, without pay or profit, for naught, gratis, gratuitously: hic (Polygnatus) et Athenis porticum, quae Poecile vocatur, grātuito (pinxit), cum partem ejus Micon mercede pingeret, Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 59; Tac. A. 11, 22 fin.: neque tamen eloquentiam grātuito contingere, without cost, id. ib. 11, 7: multorum causas et non gravate et grātuito defendentis, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 66: cum medicis multis grātuito civitatem in Graecia homines impetiebant, for no particular reason, id. Arch. 5, 10; cf.: ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, grātuito potius malus atque crudelis erat, Sall. C. 16, 3 Kritz: grātuito nemo bonus est, id. H. 1, 48, 9.

grātulābundus, a, um, adj. [gratulor], congratulating: Quo se omnis multitudo gratulabunda effudit, Liv. 7, 33, 18; Suet. Galb. 19. — With dat.: velut gratulabundus patriae exspiravit, Just. 6, 8, 13.

grātulatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a manifestation of joy; a wishing joy, congratulation; a rejoicing, joy (class.). **I.** In gen., constr. usu. with gen. or absol.: nuntiatur mihi, tantam isti gratulationem esse factam, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 21: gratulationes habere, id. Mil. 35, 98: unius diei, id. Pis. 3, 7: laudis nostrae gratulatio tua, id. Att. 1, 17, 6: quam (imaginem parentis sui) paucis ante diebus laureatam in sua gratulatione conspexit, during the congratulations made to him (on account of obtaining the consulship), id. Mur. 41, 88: cum gratulatione ac favore ingenti populi, Liv. 4, 24, 7: inter gratulationes amicorum, Suet. Ner. 6: (signum Dianae) in suis antiquis sedibus summa cum gratulatione civium et laetitia reponitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 74; cf.: quanta gratulatio consecuta est! id. Fl. 39, 98: hic parenti suo . . . solatio in laboribus, gratulationi in victoria fuit, id. Mur. 5, 12. — **II.** (Acc. to gratulor, II.) A religious festival of joy and thanksgiving, a public thanksgiving (= supplicatio, obsecratio): gratulatio, quam tuo nomine ad omnia deorum templa fecimus, Cic. Fam. 11, 18 fin.: is supplicationem mihi decrevit . . . qui quaestori gratulationem decrevit, id. Cat. 4, 5, 10; cf.: ceteris bene gesta, mihi uni conservata re publica gratulationem decrevistis, id. ib. 4, 10, 20: diis immortalibus non erat exigua eadem gratulatio, id. Prov. Cons. 11, 26: gratiae nostrae diis immortalibus gratulationes erunt, id. Phil. 14, 3, 7: tum patefacta, gratulationi omnia in urbe templa, Liv. 30, 40, 4 Weissenb. (al. patuerat, facta gratulatione): civitatem in supplicationibus ac gratulationibus esse, id. 8, 33, 20.

grātulātor, a congratulator, Mart. 10, 74, 1 (also in a spurious passage in Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 108; v. Madvad. h. l.).

gratulatoriē, *adv.*, v. gratulatorius *fin.*

gratulatorius, a, um, *adj.* [gratulator], *congratulatory* (post-class.): epistola, Capitol. Max. et Balb. 17: cena, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 34 al.—*Adv.*: **gratulatoriē**, in a *congratulatory manner*: mirari, Aug. Conf. 8, 6.

gratulus, ātus, 1, v. *dep. n.* and *a.* [gratus]. **I.** To manifest one's joy, i. e. to wish a person joy, to congratulate; or to rejoice (freq. and class.; cf. grator).—*Constr.*, *alicui*, (*alicui*) *de aliqua re* or *aliquid*, *quod*, rarely *in*, *pro aliqua re*, *aliqua re*, *alicui rei*, an *object-clause*, or *absol.*: unum illud nescio, gratulor tibi, an timeam, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 5, 2; cf. id. ib. 2, 9, 1: gratulor tibi, mi Balbe, vereque gratulor, id. ib. 6, 12, 1: ipse mihi gratulatus sum, id. ib. 3, 11, 2: sibi, Vell. 2, 104, 3; Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 6: quod mihi de filia et de Crasspede gratularis, agnosco humanitatem tuam, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 11; cf.: quod mihi de nostro statu, etc., gratularis: minime miramur, etc., id. ib. 1, 7, 7; 1, 7, 11: ego vero vehementer gratulor de iudicio ambitus, id. ib. 3, 12, 1: legatio de victoria gratulatum venit, Liv. 45, 13, 12: Caesare interfecto M. Brutus Ciceronem nominatim exclamavit atque ei recuperatam libertatem est gratulatus, *congratulated him on the restoration of liberty*, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 28; cf.: ei voce maxima victoriam gratulatur, id. Verr. 1, 7, 19: mihi gratulatus es illius diei celebritatem, id. Att. 5, 20, 1 (but cf. Krebs, *Antibar.* p. 507): Sejanum oppressum, Suet. Claud. 6: Athenienses victoriam gratulabantur, Curt. 4, 8, 12: civitates quae gratulatae illi sibi quae victoriam fuerant, Just. 8, 3 *init.*: gratulor tibi pro amicitia nostra, Sall. J. 9, 2: tibi pro opportunitate temporis gratulor, quod, etc., Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 3; cf.: tamen, quod abes, gratulor, id. ib. 2, 5, 1; 4, 14, 1; 13, 73, 1; id. Sest. 8, 20; Curt. 6, 7, 15; 8, 12, 17; Tac. H. 4, 64; Suet. Tib. 9: tibi etiam in hoc gratulor, Cic. Planc. 37, 91; cf.: qua in re tibi gratulor ita vehementer, id. Fam. 6, 11, 1: temporibus nostris gratulare pro ingenio tali, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 5: gratulor tibi affinitate viri mediisusdii optimi, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 1: vires ejus sibi accessisse gratulabatur, Just. 13, 5, 15; Val. Max. 3, 1, 2: tota mihi mente tibi quae Gratulor, ingenium non latuisse tuum, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 54; cf.: ego me nunc denique natum Gratulor, *congratulate myself*, id. A. A. 3, 122: ipse mihi gratulatus sum, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 2: gratulor victoriae suae, id. ib. 4, 8, 1: felicitati tuae, id. ib. 9, 14, 7: itaque inter se impii cives, quasi vicissent, gratulabantur, id. Phil. 12, 7, 18: nec enim regio fuit ulla, ex qua non publice ad me venerint gratulatum, id. Pis. 22, 51: laeto vultu gratulantes, id. Att. 8, 9, 2: gratulatum satis suo nomine, Liv. 45, 14, 4: cum gratulamur (in dicendo), Quint. 3, 4, 3: Gratulantes ex sententia, id. 8, 5, 1: gratulanti inter poenam, *congratulating himself*, Suet. Tib. 60: elemento gratulor, Juv. 15, 86.—**II.** To give thanks, render thanks, to thank, esp. a deity, =grates, gratias agere (mostly ante-class.): Juppiter, tibi, summe, tandem male re gesta gratulor, Enn. ap. Non. 116, 30 (Trag. v. 242 Vahl); cf.: eam Jovi maximo gratulatum, Scip. Afric. ap. Gell. 4, 13, 3: gratulor divi, Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 804, and ap. Non. 116, 33: deos gratulando obtundere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 6: dis immortalibus, M. Cato ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 5, 2: quapropter illi dolori gratulor, Quint. 6 praef. § 8 Spald.

grātus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. har-jami, love, desire; Gr. χαῖρος, χάρις, χάρις]. **I.** Pass., beloved, dear, acceptable, pleasing, agreeable (syn.: acceptus, jucundus, optatus, dulcis, blandus, suavis; in this signif. in ante-Aug. prose, viz. in Cic. and Caes., only of things; gratiosus, mostly of persons). **A.** Of things: non ille (amor tuus) quidem mihi ignotus, sed tamen gratus et optatus: dicerem jucundus, nisi id verbum in omne tempus perdidissem, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 1; cf.: illud tamen dicam, mihi id, quod fecisti, esse gratissimum. Tale enim tuum iudicium non potest mihi non summe esse jucundum. Quod cum ita sit, esse gratum necesse est, id. ib. 13, 8, 2: ista veritas, etiam si jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, id. Att. 3, 24, 2; cf. also: cuius officia jucundiora licet saepe mihi fuerint,

numquam tamen gratiora, id. Fam. 4, 6, 1: quae omnia mihi jucunda, hoc extremum etiam gratum fuit, id. ib. 10, 3, 1; so corresp. or connected with jucundus, id. ib. 1, 17, 6; id. Rosc. Am. 18, 51; id. Cat. 4, 1, 1; Plin. 26, 3, 8, § 14; Plin. Ep. 5, 3, 1; 8, 23, 5: quid est, quod aut populo Romano gratus esse debeat aut sociis exterisque nationibus optatus esse possit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 7; so with optatus cf. above, the passage Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 1: quod approbaris, id. gratum acceptumque habendum, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 45; cf.: mihi pol. grata acceptaque hujus est benignitas, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 49; Cat. 96, 1: munus eorum gratum acceptumque esse, Nep. Hann. 7; rarely in the contrary order: quorum mihi Dona accepta et grata habeo, tuaque ingrata, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 56: *Toz.* Credidi gratum fore Beneficium meum apud te. *Do.* Immo equidem gratiam tibi habeo, id. Pers. 4, 7, 8; cf.: grata tibi esse mea officia non miror: cognovi enim te gratissimum omnium, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 11, 1: quam multi, ut Galli, ut Poeni homines immolare et pium et diis immortalibus gratissimum esse duxerunt! Cic. Rep. 3, 9; cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 16, 5; Cic. ap. Non. 398, 28 (Rep. 6, 2 Mos.); cf. in comp.: sedere in his scholis gratus erat quam ire per solitudines, etc., Plin. 26, 2, 6, § 11; cf. also: hedera est gratissima Baccho, Ov. F. 3, 767: dapibus supremi Grata testudo Jovis, Hor. C. 1, 32, 14: eoque erat cujusque gratior in re publica virtus, quod, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 34 *fin.*; 2, 35: o diva, gratum quae regis Antium, Hor. C. 1, 35, 1; cf.: grato sub antro, id. ib. 1, 5, 3: locus, id. Ep. 2, 2, 45: tempus, id. ib. 2, 2, 198: hora, id. ib. 1, 4, 14: dies, id. C. 4, 5, 7: lux, id. S. 1, 5, 39: nox, id. Carm. Sec. 23: carmina, id. C. 1, 15, 14; 3, 11, 23: artes, id. ib. 4, 13, 22: error mentis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 140: protervitas, id. C. 1, 19, 7 et saep.: feceris, si de re publica quid sentias explicaris, nobis gratum omnibus, *will do us all a favor*, Cic. Rep. 1, 21 *fin.*; cf.: quomobrem utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, id. Lael. 4, 16: quod si eum interfecerit, multis sese nobilibus gratum esse facturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 20: quapropter gratissimum mihi feceris, si curaris, ut, etc. . . . Hoc mihi gratus facere nihil potes, *a very great favor . . . no greater favor*, Cic. Fam. 13, 44: is adolescens ita locatus est, ut, quae rebus grata erant, gratiora verbis faceret, Liv. 45, 13, 13: gratum elocuta consilantibus Junone divis, *something pleasant*, Hor. C. 3, 3, 17.—**B.** Of living beings. (a) With *dat.*: Herophile Phoebo grata, Tib. 2, 5, 68; cf.: vates diis gratissima, Ov. F. 1, 585; and: superis deorum gratus (Mercurius) et imis, Hor. C. 1, 10, 20: donec gratus eram tibi, id. ib. 3, 9, 1; cf. Prop. 1, 2, 31: gratus Alexandro regi Magno fuit ille Choerilus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 232; Suet. Caes. 27: cui (Maecenati) cum se gratum et acceptum in modum amici videret, id. Gramm. 21: filio ejus Fausto gratissimus fuit, id. ib. 12: (cervus) gratus erat tibi, Ov. M. 10, 121.—(β) *Absol.*: olim gratus eram, Prop. 1, 12, 7; Hor. C. 4, 6, 21: convivia, id. S. 2, 2, 119: comitum gratissime, Ov. M. 14, 221; cf.: juvenum gratissime Crantor, id. ib. 12, 367: o mihi de fratris longe gratissime natis, id. ib. 12, 586: quaestor consilibus suis non minus jucundus et gratus quam usui fuit, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 5.—Hence, *subst.*: **grātus**, i, m., *a favorite, darling*: quam (classem) non amicorum sed gratiorum appellabat, Suet. Tib. 46 *fin.*

II. Act., thankful, grateful; *thankworthy, deserving or procuring thanks* (beneficii memor): cognovi te gratissimum omnium: nec enim tui mihi habuisti modo gratiam, verum etiam cumulatissime retulisti, Cic. Fam. 5, 11, 1; cf. id. Leg. 1, 18, 49: quamquam gratiarum actionem a te non desiderabam, cum te re ipsa atque animo scirem esse gratissimum, tamen, etc., id. Fam. 10, 19, 1: si bene de me meritis gratum me praebeo, etc., id. Planc. 38, 91 (v. Krebs, *Antibar.* p. 508); cf.: ut grati ac memores beneficii esse videantur, id. Agr. 2, 8, 21: Hegesarus, magnis meis beneficiis ornatus in consulatu suo, memor et gratus fuit, id. Fam. 13, 25; cf. also id. Att. 9, 11, A, 3: tu quam gratus erga me fueris, ipse existimare potes, id. Fam. 5, 5, 2; cf.: ut quam gratissimum erga te esse cogno-

scerer, id. ib. 1, 5, 1; Quint. 11, 2, 12: gratiorem me esse in te, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 1: si quod adest gratum juvat, Hor. S. 2, 6, 13; id. C. 1, 12, 39: laudo vos, Quirites, cum gratissimis animis prosequimini nomen clarissimi adolescentis, Cic. Phil. 4, 1, 3; cf. id. ib. 14, 11, 30, and 10, 3, 7: tu, quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, gratā sume manu, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 23: quod tamen nunc faciam: tum, cum gratum mihi esse potuit, nolui, i. e. *might have procured me thanks*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 21: est istuc datum Profecto, ut grata mihi sint, quae facio, omnia, id. Eun. 3, 1, 6 Ruhnk.; cf.: didicisse, quam sit re pulchrum, beneficio gratum, fama gloriosum, tyrannum occidere, *productive of gratitude*, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 117: pro quibus beneficiis vix satis gratus videar, Sall. H. 2, 41, 5 Dietsch.—Hence, *adv.*: **grāte**, 1. (Acc. to I. = jucunde.) *With pleasure, agreeably, willingly* (rare in the class. period): praeterita grate meminit et, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 19, 62: liberti pupillorum grate facient, si, etc., Dig. 26, 10, 3: insignis haec munificentia . . . nec a debitoribus magis quam a creditoribus gratus excepta, Just. 12, 11, 2: gratissime provocari, Macr. S. 7, 2.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Thankfully, gratefully* (class.): aliquid et grate et pie facere, Cic. Planc. 41, 98; cf.: quid pie, quid grate, quid humaniter, aut fecerit aut tulerit, id. de Or. 2, 11, 46; Suet. Aug. 66: natales grates numeras, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 210: beneficium qui dat, vult accipi grate, Sen. Ben. 2, 31: aliquid recipere, Suet. Ner. 22; and in *sup.*: id munus inter censoria opera gratissime acceptum est, Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 214.

Graupius (Gramp-) mons, a mountain in the north of Britain, Tac. Agr. 29.

gravābilis, e, *adj.* [gravo], *oppressive, troublesome* (post-class.): cibi, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 17: vomitus capiti, id. ib. 4, 3: odor, id. Acut. 1, 15, 136.

gravāmen, inis, n. [id.], *trouble, physical inconvenience* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Varr. 9, 2; Cod. Just. 5, 30, 5.

***gravastellus**, i, m. *dim.* [† grava-ster, from † gravis, kindr. to γρᾶς and the Ger. grau; Engl. gray; the ground-form of ravis], *a gray-headed fellow*: quis est haec muliercula et illic gravastellus qui venit? Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 14; cf.: gravastellus senior, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Mill. (where it is erroneously derived from gravis; moreover, he reads s. v. Ravi coloris, p. 272, in Plautus, ravistellus).

gravāte, v. gravo *fin.*

gravātim, *adv.* [gravo], *with difficulty, unwillingly* (very rare for the usual grāte): cadere, Lucr. 3, 387: haud gravatim socia arma Rutulis junxit, Liv. 1, 2, 3.

gravātio, ōnis, f. [id.], *heaviness, oppression* (post-class.): post cibum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 32, 171; id. Tard. 5, 10, 96; 4, 3, 33.

gravēdinōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gravedo], *subject to colds or catarrhs, that easily takes cold*. **I.** Lit.: sunt alii ad alios morbos procliviores: itaque dicimus gravēdinōsus quosdam, quosdam torminosos, non quia jam sint, sed quia saepe sint, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27.—**II.** Transf., *that produces colds*: ervum, Plin. 18, 15, 38, § 139.

gravēdo, inis, f. [gravis]. **I.** *Heaviness of the limbs, cold in the head, catarrh*: quasi gravado profluat, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 51; Cels. 4, 2, 4; Cic. Att. 10, 16, 6; 16, 14, 4; Cat. 44, 13; Plin. 23, 1, 6, § 10; 25, 13, 94; § 150; 30, 4, 11, § 31.—In plur., Cels. 1, 2; of heaviness in the head produced by intoxication: ad crapulae gravēdines, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 136.—**II.** *Pregnancy*, Nemes. Cynege. 132.

gravēolens (also separately: **graveolens**), entis, *adj.* [gravis, 1. oleo]. ***I.** *Strong-smelling*: graveolentia centaurea, Verg. G. 4, 270.—**II.** In a bad sense, *ill-smelling, noisome, rank*: fauces graveolentis, Averni, Verg. A. 6, 201; App. de Mundo, p. 74.

gravēolentia, ae, f. [graveolens, II.], *an offensive or rank smell, fetidness* (Plin. ian): alarum, Plin. 22, 22, 43, § 87: oris, id. ib.: narium, id. 20, 9, 36, § 92.

gravēresco, ēre, v. *inch. n.* [gravis], *to be-*

come burdened or heavy (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I. Lit.** **A.** In gen.: fetu nemus omne gravescit, i.e. becomes loaded, filled, Verg. G. 2, 429. — **B.** In partic., to become pregnant: camelis lac habent, donec iterum gravescant, Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 236. — **II. Trop.**, to become grievous or bad, to grow worse: aerumna gravescit, Lucr. 4, 1069: impetus, id. 6, 337: haec in morte, id. 3, 1022: valetudo Augusti, Tac. A. 1, 5: publica mala in dies, id. ib. 14, 51. — **B.** To be cumbered, embarrassed, Ambros. de Virg. 1, 6, 25: peccato gravescit oratio, id. in Psal. 118, Serm. 22, § 5.

graviditas, ātis, f. [gravidus], pregnancy (very rare; perh. ἀραξ εἰρημ.); ab eo (Sole) Luna illuminata graviditates et partus afferrat maturitatesque gignendi, *Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 119.

grāvīdo, āvi, ātum, l. v. a. [id.], to burden, load. **I.** In gen.: gravidavit = implevit. Caecilius: Per mysteria hic inhoneste gravidavit probo, Non. 118, 12 sq. (Caecil. Com. Fragm. v. 223 Rib.). — **II.** In partic., to impregnate: gravidari ex aliquo, Aur. Vict. Epit. 14. — Transf.: quae (terra) gravidata seminibus omnia pariat et fundat ex sese, *Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83.

grāvīdus, a, um, adj. [gravis, burdened, loaded; hence in partic., pregnant, with child, with young (class.; syn. praegmans, fetus)]. **I. Lit.** **A.** Adj.: mater, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52 (Trag. v. 57 Vahl.): puero grāvīda, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 87: grāvīda esse ex aliquo viro, id. ib. prol. 111; Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 32; for which also simply aliquo, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 18 and 19: de semine Jovis, Ov. M. 3, 260: virgo ex eo compressu, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 28: prius grāvīda facta est, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 73: facere gravidam aliquam, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 29: cum esset grāvīda uxor, et jam appropinquare partus putaretur, Cic. Clu. 11, 31; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 48; Cels. 2, 1; 2, 5 sqq.; of animals, etc. (mostly poet.): grāvīda pecus, Verg. G. 2, 150; Ov. F. 4, 633: muraena, Hor. S. 2, 8, 43: balaenae, Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 13. — **B. Subst.**: **grāvīda**, ae, f., a pregnant woman, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 23; Plin. 23, 6, 57, § 107; 28, 6, 17, § 59. — **II. Transf.**, laden, filled, full (only poet.); constr. absol., with abl., or gen. (a) Absol.: ad fores auscultato... neu qui manus attulerit steriles intro ad nos, Grāvīdas foras exportet, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 4: cum se grāvīdo tremefecit corpore tellus, fruit-laden, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 11, 18: nubes, Lucr. 6, 440 (cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. II. p. 365); Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 107; cf.: cornu lunae, Val. Fl. 2, 56: ne grāvīdis procumbat culmus aristas, loaded, full, Verg. G. 1, 111; so, aristae, Ov. M. 1, 110: olivae, id. ib. 7, 281: fetus, id. ib. 8, 293: (caprae) grāvīdo superant vix ubere limen, full, Verg. G. 3, 317. — (β) With abl.: grāvīda nunc semine terrae, Ov. F. 4, 633: ubera grāvīda vitali rore, Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20: tibi pampinea grāvīdus auctumno Floret ager, Verg. G. 2, 5: equus (Trojanus) armatis, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 97 Vahl.): tempestas fulminibus atque procellis, Lucr. 6, 259: alyus (serpentis) venenis, Sil. 6, 155: Amathunta metallis, Ov. M. 10, 531: stipes nodis, Verg. A. 7, 507: pharetra sagittis, Hor. C. 1, 22, 3: urbs bellis, Verg. A. 10, 87; cf.: Italia imperiis, id. ib. 4, 229: anus arcanis, Sil. 13, 394: parens sorte, Val. Fl. 5, 22: populus noxa, Sil. 13, 542: pectus curis, Luc. 5, 735; Val. Fl. 2, 161. — (γ) With gen.: Mellis apes grāvīdae, Sil. 2, 120. — **III. Trop.**, full, abundant: quod bonis beneficit beneficium, grātia ea grāvīdast bonis, id. Capt. 2, 2, 103.

gravis, e, adj. [Sanscrit gurus (root gar-); Gr. βαρύς, heavy; gravis, for gar-uis; cf. also Brutus]. With respect to weight, heavy, weighty, ponderous, burdensome; or pass., loaded, laden, burdened (opp. levis, light; in most of its significations correspond to the Gr. βαρύς; cf. onerosus, onerarius). **I. Lit.** **A.** Absol. or with abl. **1.** In gen.: imber et ignis, spiritus et gravis terra, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 37 Müll.; so, tellus, Ov. M. 7, 355: corpora, Lucr. 2, 225 sq.; cf. id. 5, 450 sq.: limus, id. 5, 496: in eo etiam cavillatus est, aestate grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: navigia, Caes. B. G. 5, 8, 4; cf.: tot ornavium gravi Rostrata duci pondere, Hor. Epod. 4, 17: cum gravis dorso (aselli) subit onus, id. S. 1, 9, 21: sarcina, id. Ep. 1, 13, 6:

inflexi grave robur aratri, Verg. G. 1, 162: cujus (tibicinae) Ad strepitum salias terrae gravis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 26: terra, burdened (by the heavy body), Ov. M. 12, 118: naves hostilibus spoliis graves, heavily laden, Liv. 29, 35, 5; cf.: agmen grave praeda, id. 21, 5, 8; for which also simply: grave agmen, id. 31, 39, 2: miles, heavy-armed, Tac. A. 12, 35: gravis aere dextra, Verg. E. 1, 36: cum fatalis equus saltu super ardua venit Pergama et armatum peditem gravis attulit alvo, i. e. filled, full, id. A. 6, 516 (an imitation of Maximo saltu superavit Gravidus armatis equus, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2; v. gravidus, II. β): graves imbre nubes, Liv. 28, 15, 11: graves fructu vites, Quint. 8, 3, 8: gravis vinculis, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 10. — **2.** In partic. **a.** With respect to value or number, heavy, great. So, aes grave, heavy money, money of the oldest standard, in which an as weighed a full pound: grave aes dictum a pondere, quia deni asses, singuli pondo libras, efficiebant denarium, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 98 Müll.: et quia nondum argentum signatum erat, aes grave plaustris quidam (ex patribus) ad aearium convehentes, etc., Liv. 4, 60, 6; 10, 46, 5; 22, 33, 2 et saep.: populus Romanus ne argento quidem signato ante Pyrrhum regem devictum usus est: librales appendebantur asses. Quare aeris gravis poena dicta, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 42: argentum, i. e. uncoined = rude: placet argentum grave rustici patris sine ullo opere et nomine artificis, Sen. Tranq. 1, 4: notavit aliquos, quod pecunias levioribus usuris mutuati graviore fenore collocassent, at a higher rate, Suet. Aug. 39; cf.: in graviore annona, id. ib. 25: grave pretium, a high price, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 314, 25. — With respect to number: graves pavonum greges, great or numerous flocks, Varr. ap. Non. 314, 31.

b. For the usual gravidus, with young, pregnant (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): regina sacerdos Marte gravis, Verg. A. 1, 274; cf. uterus (shortly after: gravidus tum venter), Ov. M. 10, 495: balaenae utero graves (shortly before, gravidae), Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 13. — **B. Transf.** **1.** Of hearing or sound, deep, grave, low, bass (opp. acutus, treble): vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipiunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251; cf. id. ib. 3, 57, 216: qui (sonus) acuta cum gravis temperans, varios aequabiliter concentus efficit, id. Rep. 6, 18: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 17; 42: sonus, 2, 8, 15; 5, 10, 125; 11, 3, 41; Ov. M. 12, 203: tenor, Quint. 1, 5, 26: syllaba, i. e. unaccented, id. 1, 5, 22 sq.; 12, 10, 33. — **2.** Of smell or flavor, strong, unpleasant, offensive: an gravis hirsutus cubet hircus in alis, rank, Hor. Epod. 12, 5: cheydri, Verg. G. 3, 415: ellebori, id. ib. 3, 451: odor calthae, strong, Plin. 21, 6, 15, § 28; cf.: herba odore suaviter gravi, id. 25, 9, 70, § 118; cf. 117: habrotonum odore jucunde gravi floret, id. 21, 10, 34, § 60: absinthium ut bibam gravem, i. e. bitter, Varr. ap. Non. 19, 27, and 314, 14. — **3.** Of the state of the body or health, gross, indigestible, unwholesome, noxious, severe; sick: (Cleanthes) negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24; so, genera cibi graviora, Cels. 2, 18: gravissima bubula (caro), id. ib.: pisces gravissimi, id. ib.: neque ex salubri loco in gravem, neque ex gravi in salubrem transitus satis tutus est, id. 1, 3; cf.: solum caelumque juxta grave, Tac. H. 5, 7: solet esse gravis cantantibus umbra, Verg. E. 10, 75: anni tempore gravissimo et caloribus maximis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 1; cf.: gravis auctumnus in Apulia circumeque Brundisium ex saluberrimis Galliae et Hispaniae regionibus, omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 2 fin.: grave tempus et forte annus pestilens erat urbi agrisque, Liv. 3, 6, 1; cf. also id. 3, 8, 1: aestas, Verg. G. 2, 377: morbo gravis, sick, id. ib. 3, 95; cf.: gravis vulnere, Liv. 21, 48, 4: aetate et viribus gravior, id. 2, 19, 6: gravior de vulnere, Val. Fl. 6, 65: non insueta graves tentabant papula fetas, sick, feeble, Verg. E. 1, 60; so absol.: aut abit in somnum gravis, heavy, languid, Lucr. 3, 1066.

II. Trop. **A.** In a bad sense, heavy, burdensome, oppressive, troublesome, grievous, painful, hard, harsh, severe, disagreeable, unpleasant (syn.: molestus, difficilis, arduus): qui labores morte finisset graves,

Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115: quod numquam tibi senectutem gravem esse senserim... quibus nihil est in ipsis opis ad bene beateque vivendum, iis omnis aetas gravis est, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4; cf.: onus officii, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 112; id. Rep. 1, 23: et facillior et minus aliis gravis aut molesta vita est otiosior, id. Off. 1, 21, 70; id. Rep. 1, 4: miserior graviore fortuna, Caes. B. G. 1, 32, 4: haec si gravis aut acerba videntur, multo illa gravius aestimare debere, etc., id. ib. 7, 14 fin.: velim si tibi grave non erit, me certiore facias, Cic. Fam. 13, 73, 2: grave est homini pudenti petere aliquid magnum, id. Fam. 2, 6, 1; id. Att. 1, 5, 4: est in populum Romanum grave, non posse, etc., id. Balb. 7, 24: verbum gravis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 134: ne quid gravis in fratrem statueret... quod si quid ei a Caesare gravis accidisset, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 20, 1 and 4: gravissimum supplicium, id. ib. 1, 31, 15: habemus senatusconsultum in te, Catilina, vehemens et grave, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3: edictum, Liv. 29, 21, 5: graviore bellis, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: gravis esse alicui, id. Fam. 13, 76, 2; cf.: adversarius imperii, id. Off. 3, 22, 86: gravior hostis, Liv. 10, 18, 6: senes ad ludum adolescentium descendunt, ne sint iis odiosi et graves, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: gravis popularibus esse coepit, Liv. 44, 30, 5. — Prov.: gravis malae conscientiae lux est, Sen. Ep. 122. — **B.** In a good sense, weighty, important, grave; with respect to character, of weight or authority, eminent, venerable, great: numquam erit alienis gravis, qui suis se concinnat levem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 58: quod apud omnes leve et infirmum est, id. apud iudicem grave et sanctum esse ducetur? Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: ea (honestas) certe omni pondere gravior habenda est quam reliqua omnia, id. Off. 3, 8, 35; id. Deiot. 2, 5: cum gravis seris rebus satisfecerimus, id. ib. 1, 29, 103: auctoritas clarissimi viri et in rei publicae maximis gravisimisque causis cogniti, id. Fam. 5, 12, 7; cf. causa, Lucil. ap. Non. 315, 31; Quint. 1, 2, 3; Caes. B. C. 1, 44, 4: gravis erit tuum unum verbum ad eam rem, quam centum mea, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 107: ut potentia senatus atque auctoritas minueretur: quae tamen gravis et magna remanebat, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: sententis non tam gravis et severis quam concinnis et venustis, id. Brut. 95, 325: gravior oratio, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: nihil sibi gravis esse faciendum, quam ut, etc., id. Clu. 6, 16: inceptis gravis et magna professis, Hor. A. P. 14: exemplum grave praebet ales, etc., id. C. 4, 11, 26: non tulit ullos haec civitas aut gloria clariores, aut auctoritate graviores, aut humanitate politiores, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: et esse et videri omnium gravissimus et severissimus, id. ib. 2, 56, 228: homo prudens et gravis, id. ib. 1, 9, 38: neque oratio abhorrens a persona hominis gravissimi, id. Rep. 1, 15 fin.: auctor, id. Pis. 6, 14: testis, id. Fam. 2, 2: non idem apud graves viros, quod leviores (debet), Quint. 11, 1, 45: vir bonus et gravis, id. 11, 3, 184: gravisimi sapientiae magistri, id. 12, 1, 36: tum pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem Conspexere, Verg. A. 1, 151: gravissima civitas, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: gravem atque opulentam civitatem vineis et pluteis cepit, an important city, Liv. 34, 17, 12. — Hence, adv.: **grāviter**. **1.** Weightily, heavily, ponderously (very rare): aëra per purum grāviter simulacra feruntur, Lucr. 4, 302; cf.: grāviter cadere, id. 1, 741; Ov. P. 1, 7, 49. — **2.** Transf. (a) Of tones, deeply: natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte grāviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, Cic. Rep. 6, 18; Lucr. 4, 543. — Far more freq., (β) Vehemently, strongly, violently: grāviter crepuerunt fores, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 52; so, spirantibus flabris, Lucr. 6, 428; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 2: pertentat tremor terras, Lucr. 6, 287: ferire aliquem, Verg. A. 12, 295: conquassari omnia, Lucr. 5, 105; cf.: quae gravissime afflictæ erant naves, Caes. B. G. 4, 31, 2. — **3.** Trop. **a.** Vehemently, violently, deeply, severely; harshly, unpleasantly, disagreeably: grāviter aegrotare, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 32: se habere, id. Att. 7, 2, 3: neque is sum, qui gravissime ex vobis mortis periculo terrear, Caes. B. G. 5, 30, 2: gravissime dolere, id. ib. 5, 54 fin.: quem ego amare grāviter, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 87; cf.: placere occoept grāviter, postquam est mortua,

Caecil. ap. Non. 314, 19: tibi edepol iratus sum graviter, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 2: cives gravissime dissentientes, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 27: si me meis civibus injuria suspectum tam graviter atque offensum viderem, id. Cat. 1, 7, 17: graviter angi, id. Lael. 3, 10: tulit hoc commune dedecus jam familiae graviter filius, with *chagrin*, vexation, id. Clu. 6, 16; cf.: graviter et acerbe aliquid ferre, id. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 152: graviter accipere aliquid, id. de Or. 2, 52, 211; Tac. A. 13, 36; cf.: adolescentulus saepe eadem et graviter audiendo victus est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 62: nolo in illum gravius dicere, *more harshly*, id. Ad. 1, 2, 60; cf.: de amplissimis viris gravissime acerbissimeque decernitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 4; id. B. G. 3, 16, 4; cf. also: severe et graviter et praece agere, Cic. Cael. 14, 33: ut non gravius accepturi viderentur, si nuntiarentur omnibus eo loco mortem oppetendam esse, *more sorrowfully*, Liv. 9, 4, 6.—**B.** In an *impressive* or *dignified manner*, *impressively*, *gravely*, *seriously*, with *propriety* or *dignity*: his de rebus tantis tamque atrocibus neque satis me commode dicere neque satis graviter conqueri neque satis libere vociferari posse intelligo. Nam commoditati ingenium, gravitati aetas, libertati tempora sunt impedimento, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 9: (Scipio) utrumque egit graviter, with *dignity*, id. Lael. 21, 77: res gestas narrare graviter, id. Or. 9, 30; cf.: locum graviter et copiose tractare, id. Fin. 4, 2, 5.

Graviscæ, ærum (also **Grāvīscæ**, ae, Vell. 1, 15, 2), *f.*, a small town of Etruria, belonging to the territory of Tarquinii, near the modern *Le Saline* or *S. Clementino*, on the river *Marta*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51; Liv. 40, 29; 41, 16; Verg. A. 10, 184; Sil. 8, 475.—**II.** Deriv. **Grāvīscānus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Graviscæ*, *Graviscan*: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 67.—In plur. subst.: **Grāvīscāni**, ōrum, *m.*, the inhabitants of *Graviscæ*, *Graviscans*, Dig. 31, 1, 30; Inscr. Grut. 407, 1.

grāvīsonus, a, um, *adj.* [gravis-sonus], having a deep or heavy sound, as defin. of sonorus, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 53.

grāvitas, ātis, *f.* [gravis], weight, heaviness. **I.** Lit., in gen.: omnibus ejus (terrae) partibus in medium vergentibus nihil interruptum, quo labefactari possit tanta contentio gravitatis et ponderum, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116; cf.: per inane moveri gravitate et pondere, id. Fat. 11, 24; Lucr. 3, 1054; cf. also: cuncta necesse est aut gravitate sua ferri primordia rerum, Aut, etc., id. 2, 84: nostri propter gravitatem armorum, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 16, 1: tum etiam gravitate et tarditate navium impediebantur, id. B. C. 1, 58, 3: ignava nequeunt gravitate moveri, Ov. M. 2, 821: me mea defendit gravitas (corresp. to moles and pondus), id. ib. 9, 39.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of smell, rankness, offensiveness, fetidness: quorundam odorum suavitati gravitas inest, Plin. 21, 7, 18, § 37: a quibusdam vocatur cynozolon propter gravitatem odoris (shortly before: odore gravissimo), id. 22, 18, 21, § 47: animae, id. 20, 9, 35, § 91: halitus, id. 30, 6, 15, § 44: oris, id. 28, 12, 51, § 190.—**2.** Of bodily condition, health, severity, vehemence, violence, unwholesomeness; heaviness, dulness, faintness, sickness: corpore vix sustineo gravitatem hujus caeli, Cic. Att. 11, 22, 2: caeli aquarumque, Liv. 23, 34, 11: loci, id. 25, 26, 13: morbi, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 76: pressus gravitate soporis, Ov. M. 15, 21; cf. id. ib. 11, 618: an quod corporis gravitatem et dolorem animo judicamus, animi morbum corpore non sentimus? *painful, diseased condition*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2 Kühn; cf. membrorum, id. Fin. 4, 12, 31; and Lucr. 3, 478: capitis, Plin. 27, 12, 105, § 130: aurium, id. 20, 11, 44, § 115; cf. auditus, id. 23, 4, 42, § 85: audiendi, id. 28, 11, 48, § 176: oris et dentium, id. 37, 10, 54, § 143.—**3.** Pressure of price, dearness: annonae, Tac. A. 6, 13; 11, 4.—**4.** The burden of pregnancy: tendebat gravitas uterum mihi, Ov. M. 9, 287 (cf. onus, id. ib. 10, 504).

—**II.** Trop. **A.** In a bad sense, heaviness, slowness, severity: gaudere gravitate linguae sonoque vocis agresti, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 42: injuria gravitate tutior est, severity, cruelty, Sall. Orat. Licin. (Hist. Fragm. 3, 22 Gerl.): fessi diuturnitate et gravitate belli, Liv. 31, 7, 3: crudelitatem quoque

gravitati addidit, id. 24, 45, 13 Weissenb.—**B.** In a good sense, weight, dignity, importance, seriousness, gravity (syn.: magnitudo, dignitas, auctoritas, pondus): hos cum Suevi propter amplitudinem gravitatemque civitatis finibus expellere non potuissent, importance, i. e. power, Caes. B. G. 4, 3, 4; cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 32: omnium sententiarum gravitate, omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, importance, weight, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 12, 34: genus hoc sermonum positum in hominum veterum auctoritate plus videtur habere gravitatis, id. Lael. 1, 4: quanta illa, di immortales, fuit gravitas! quanta in oratione majestas! id. ib. 25, 96: tristitia et in omni re severitas habet illa quidem gravitatem, id. ib. 18, 66; cf.: erat in illo viro comitate condita gravitas, id. de Sen. 4, 10: gravitate mixtus lepos, id. Rep. 2, 1; cf. also id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1: Illud me praeclare admones, cum illum videro, ne nimis indulgeret et ut cum gravitate potius loquar, id. Att. 9, 9, 2; 9, 19, 3; id. Fam. 5, 16, 5: de virtute et gravitate Caesaris, quam in summo dolore adhibuisset, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 3: personae gravitatem intuentes, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 49; cf.: ego has partes lenitatis et misericordiae semper egi libenter: illam vero gravitatis severitatisque personam non appetivi, id. Mur. 3, 6: haec genera dicendi in senibus gravitatem non habent, id. Brut. 95, 326; id. Rep. 1, 10 fin.: majestas quam vultus gravitasque oris prae se ferebat, Liv. 5, 41, 8: (senarius) quantum accipit celeritatis, tantum gravitatis amittit, Quint. 9, 4, 140.

grāviter, adv., v. *gravis fin.*
grāvītūdō, inis, *f.* [gravis], a cold in the head, catarrh (very rare): sine ructu et gravitudine, Apic. 3, 6, 76: arterica, Vitr. 1, 6, 3.

***grāvīscūlus**, a, um, *adj.* dim. [gravis, I. B. 1.], of tones, rather deep: sonus, Gell. 1, 11, 13.

grāvo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [gravis]. **I.** To charge with a load, to load, burden, weigh down, oppress (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: praefectum castrorum sarcinis gravant, Tac. A. 1, 20; cf.: ferus Actor magna Ense gravat Capaneus, Stat. Th. 10, 257: non est ingenii cymba gravanda tui, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 22: aegraque furtivum membra gravabat onus, Ov. H. 11, 38: gravantur arbores fetu, Lucr. 1, 253; cf.: sunt poma gravantia ramos, Ov. M. 13, 812: ne, si demissis ipsis, Unda gravet penas, id. ib. 8, 205: quia pondus illis abest, nec sese ipsi gravant, Quint. 1, 12, 10: stomacho inutilis, nervis inimicus, caput gravans, Plin. 21, 19, 75, § 128: minui quod gravet (corpus) quolibet modo utilis, id. 11, 53, 119, § 284: ne obsidio ipsa multitudine gravaretur, Just. 14, 2, 3; 38, 10, 8; so in pass.: alia die febre commotus est: tertia cum se gravi videret, weighed down, oppressed, Capitol. Anton. 12; and esp. in perf. part.: gravatus somno, Plin. 10, 51, 70, § 136; 26, 1, 4, § 6; 33, 1, 6, § 27: vino, Curt. 6, 11, 28: tellis, id. 8, 14, 38: ebrietate, id. 5, 7, 11: cibo, Liv. 1, 7, 5: vino somnoque, id. 25, 24, 6.—**B.** Esp., to make pregnant: uterum, Stat. Th. 2, 614: gravata esse virginem, Lact. 4, 12, 2; id. Epit. 44, 1; cf.: semper gravata lentiscus, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 9, 16; Paul. ex Fest. p. 95, 15.

—**C.** Trop. **1.** To burden, oppress, incommode: nil moror officium, quod me gravat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 264: septem milia hominum, quos et ipse gravari militia senserat, Liv. 21, 23, 6: sed magis hoc, quo (mala nostra) sunt cognitiora, gravant, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 28.

—**2.** To make more grievous, aggravate, increase: tu fortunam parce gravare meam, id. ib. 5, 11, 30: quo gravaret invidiam matris, Tac. A. 14, 12: injusto faenore gravatum aes alienum, Liv. 42, 5, 9.—**D.** To lower in tone; hence, gram. t. t., to give the grave accent to a vowel (opp. acu): a littera gravatur, Prisc. 539, 573 P.—**II.** Transf., as v. dep.: **grāvōr**, ātus (lit., to be burdened with any thing, to feel burdened; hence), to feel incommode, vexed, wearied, or annoyed at any thing; to take amiss, to bear with reluctance, to regard as a burden, to do unwillingly (class.); in Cic. only absol. or with an object-clause, afterwards also constr. with acc. (a) Absol.: non gravabor, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 49: quid

gravare? id. Stich. 3, 2, 22: quamquam gravatus fuisti, non nocuit tamen, id. ib. 5, 4, 40: ne gravare, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 19: primo gravari coepit, quod invidiam atque offensionem timere dicebat, Cic. Clu. 25, 69: ego vero non gravar si, etc., id. Lael. 5, 17: nec gravatus senex dicitur locutus esse, etc., Liv. 9, 3, 9: ille non gravatus, Primum, inquit, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 3: spem ac metum juxta gravatus Vitellius ictum venis intulit, Tac. A. 6, 3: benignus erga me ut siet: ne gravetur, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 15.—(β) With an object-clause: rogo, ut ne graveris exaedicare id opus, quod institui, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 164; 1, 23, 107; id. Fam. 7, 14, 1: ne gravetur, sua quoque ad eum postulata deferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: quod illi quoque gravati prius essent ad populandam Macedoniam exire, Liv. 31, 46, 4: tibi non gravabor reddere dilatae pugnae rationem, id. 34, 38, 3; Curt. 9, 1, 8; 6, 8, 12; Suet. Aug. 34 al.—(γ) With acc.: Pegasus terrenum equitem gravatus Bellerophonem, disdaining to bear, throwing off, Hor. C. 4, 11, 27: at illum acerbum et sanguinarium necesse est gravetur stipatores sui, be weary of supporting, Sen. Clem. 1, 12 fin.: matrem, Suet. Ner. 34: ampla et operosa praetoria, id. Aug. 72: aspectum civium, Tac. A. 3, 59 fin.: spem ac metum juxta gravatus, id. ib. 5, 8; Quint. 1, 1, 11.—Hence, adv. in two forms: **A.** **grāvātē** (acc. to II.), with difficulty or reluctance, unwillingly, grudgingly: non gravate respondere, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208; opp. gratuito, id. Off. 2, 19, 66; opp. benigne, id. Balb. 16, 36: Canius contendit a Pythio ut venderet: gravate ille primo, id. Off. 3, 14, 59: qui cum haud gravate venissent, Liv. 3, 4, 6 Weissenb. (al. gravati): concedere, id. 42, 43, 2.—Comp.: manus et plantas ad saviandum gravatius porrigere, Front. ad M. Caes. 4, 12 fin.—**B.** **grāvānter**, with reluctance, unwillingly: reguli Gallorum haud gravanter venerunt, Liv. 21, 24, 5 Weissenb. (al. gravate); Cassiod. Varr. 4, 5.

grēgalis, e, *adj.* [grex], of or belonging to the herd or flock. **I.** Lit.: equi, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 6: equae, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 181: pecua, App. M. 6, p. 182.—**II.** Transf., in gen., belonging to the same host or multitude. **A.** In a good sense, subst.: **grēgāles**, ium, *m.*, comrades, companions: nos nihil sumus, gregalibus illis, quibus te plaudente vigeamus, amissis, Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 1; id. de Or. 2, 62, 253.—**B.** In a bad sense, of the common sort, common (mostly post-Aug.): gregali sagulo amictus, i. e. a common soldier's, Liv. 7, 34, 15: habitu, Tac. A. 1, 69: poma, Sen. Ben. 1, 12 fin.: siligo, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86: sulphur, Stat. S. 1, 6, 74: tectorium, Sen. Ep. 86.

grēgarius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or belonging to a flock or herd. **I.** Lit.: gregariorum pastorum disciplinam repudiasse, Col. 6 praef. § 1.—**II.** Transf., in gen., of the common sort, common (most freq. in milit. lang.): milites, common soldiers, privates, in opp. to the officers: id. etiam gregarii milites faciunt inviti, ut, etc., Cic. Planc. 30, 72; Sall. C. 38, 6; Curt. 7, 2; and in sing.: miles, Liv. 42, 34, 5; Tac. H. 5, 1: eques, id. ib. 3, 51: gregarii militiam sortitus, Just. 22, 1.—Rarely beyond the milit. sphere: poeta, Sid. Ep. 9, 15.

grēgātīm, adv. [id.], in flocks, herds, or swarms. **I.** Lit., of animals: haec facienda, si gregatim pecora laborant: illa deinceps, si singula, Col. 6, 5 fin.: apes republicam habent, consilia privatim ac duces gregatim, Plin. 11, 5, 4, § 11: elephantim gregatim semper ingrediuntur, id. 8, 5, 5, § 11; 9, 15, 18, § 47.—**II.** Transf., in troops or crowds: videtis cives Romanos gregatim coniectos in lautumias, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57, § 148; Just. 13, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 89: accidit, ut nova contra genera morborum gregatim sentirentur, i. e. among the common people, id. 26, 1, 3, § 4.

grēgō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to collect into a flock or herd, to gather into a host, to collect, assemble (poet. and only post-Aug.): Levitas ad se gregavit, Sulp. Sevo. Chron. 1, 19, 6: Idaliae volucres caeloque domoque gregatae, Stat. Achill. 1, 373: oves, Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 200: solus qui caedibus hausi Quinquaginta animas: to

tidem totidemque gregati Ferte manus, *all together*, Stat. Th. 8, 668 (al. gregatim).

gremialis, e, *adj.* [gremium], *growing in a cluster from the stump, pollard*: si arbores caeduae fuerunt vel gremiales, Dig. 24, 3, 7, § 12.

gremium, ii, *n.* [Sanscr. garbh-as, child; cf. germen], *the lap, bosom* (freq. and class.; cf. sinus). **I.** Lit.: in gremium imbre aureum (mittere), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 37: (Juppiter) puer lactens Fortunae in gremio sedens, mammam appetens, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86; id. Brut. 58, 211; id. Leg. 2, 25, 63; Cat. 45, 2; Verg. A. 11, 744 al.—Poet.: qui ipse sui gnati minxerit in gremio, i. e. *has dishonored his son's wife*, Cat. 67, 30.—**II.** Transf.: terra gremio molli et subacta semen sparsum excipit, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: Aetolia medio fere Graeciae gremio continetur, i. e. *in the heart, centre*, id. Pis. 37, 91: in gremio Thebes, Sil. 3, 678: e gremio Capuae, id. 12, 204; cf.: Padus gremio Vesuli montis profuens, *from the bowels*, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 117: molarum, Verg. M. 23: fluminis, Sil. 8, 192: excusso in median curiam togae gremio, Flor. 2, 6, 7: haec sunt, o carnifex, in gremio sepulta consualus tui, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: abstrahi e sinu gremioque patriae, id. Cael. 24, 59: in fratris gremio, id. Clu. 5, 13: quaecumque mihi fortuna fidesque est, in vestris pono gremiis, Verg. A. 9, 261: iungamus igitur Alexandrum dari nobis impositum gremio, i. e. *under our guidance*, Quint. 1, 1, 24; 1, 2, 1; 2, 4, 15; 2, 5, 5: quis gremio Enceladi affert quantum meruit labor? Juv. 7, 215.

* **gressio**, ōnis, *f.* [gradior], *a stepping, step, pace*, Pac. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5.

1. gressus, a, um, *Part.*, from gradior.
2. gressus, ūs, *m.* [gradior], *a stepping, going, step, course, way*. **A.** Lit. (poet. and post-class.; cf.: gradus, passus, incessus, ingressus): tendere gressum ad moenia, Verg. A. 1, 410; so in *sing.*, id. ib. 6, 389; 11, 29.—In *plur.*: gressus glomerare superbos, Verg. G. 3, 117; 4, 360; Val. Fl. 1, 183; Plin. 8, 12, 12, § 33; Gell. 1, 11, 6; 11, 13, 10.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Poet., of the course of a vessel: huc dirige gressum, Verg. A. 5, 162.—**2.** A pace, as a measure of length, Gromat. Vet. p. 373, 9.

grex, grēgis, *m.* (*fem.*, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 72 P.; Lucr. 2, 662; Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Veron. 127, 4) [Sanscr. root jar, come together; Gr. γρῆγος, γροπά, *a flock, herd, drove, swarm* (cf.: armentum, jumentum, pecus). **I.** Lit., of animals: pecudes disculpae sui generis sequuntur greges, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 7; cf.: greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: nobilissimum equarum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 20: asinorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 2: lanigeri, Verg. G. 3, 287: vir gregis ipse caper, id. E. 7, 7; cf.: dux gregis, i. e. *a bull*, Ov. A. A. 1, 326: elephantorum, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 5: porcorum, Juv. 2, 80: pavonum, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 2: anserum, id. ib. 3, 10, 1: anatum, id. ib. 3, 11, 1: avium, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 19.—Opp. to armenta, of small cattle: non ego sum pastor, non hic armenta gregesve, Ov. M. 1, 513; 4, 635; Tib. 1, 5, 28.—Prov.: grex totus in agris Unius caedis cadit, Juv. 2, 79.

—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of a number of persons, in a good or bad sense, *a company, society, troop, band, crowd*. **1.** In gen.: in hunc igitur gregem P. Sullam ex his honestissimorum hominum gregibus reiecit? Cic. Sull. 28, 77: amicum, id. Att. 1, 18, 1; cf.: scribe tui gregis hunc, i. e. *receive him into the number of your friends*, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 13: philosophorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: ille virorum (of the Fabians), Sil. 7, 58: Cethegus liberos suos orabat, uti grege facto cum tellis ad se irrumperent, i. e. *in a body*, Sall. C. 50, 2; id. J. 58, 3: quos respexit rex grege facto venientes, Liv. 8, 24, 13: ne servi quidem uno grege profugiunt dominos, i. e. *all together*, Curt. 10, 12: ego forsitan propter multitudinem patronorum in grege annumerer, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 89: Epicuri de grege porcus, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 16: grex contaminatus turpium virorum, id. C. 1, 37, 9: venalium, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 67: indocilis, Hor. Epod. 16, 37: cum populum gregibus comitum premit spoliator, Juv. 1, 46.—**2.** In partic., of players or charioteers, *a company, troop, band*: si voltis adplaudere hunc gre-

gem et fabulam, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 33; id. Cas. prol. 22; Ter. Heaut. prol. 45; id. Phorm. prol. 32; Petr. 80; Inscr. Grut. 1024, 5; Inscr. ap. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 257.—**B.** Of things (very rare): virgarum, *a bundle of rods*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 99.

grās, ādis, *f.*, *a plant*, App. Herb. 50.
† **gricenea** funis crassus, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 99, 4 Müll.

Grinnes, ium, *f.*, *a place in Gallia Belgica, near the modern Druten or Warich and Bochstein*, Tac. H. 5, 20.

† **griphus**, i, *m.*, = γρίφος (*a net*; hence transf.), *an intricate or puzzling question, a riddle, enigma* (post-class. and very rare): griphos dissolvere, Gell. 1, 4, 4; v. App. Flor. 9; Aus. Idyll. 11.

groco, are, i, *v. n.*; *to croak as a raven*, Apul. de Deo Soc. prol. p. 366, 19 (Hild. crocare).

grōma or **grūma**, ae, *f.* **I.** *A surveyor's pole or measuring-rod*, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. s. v. p. 72 Müll. and Non. 63, 6.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *the centre of a camp*, where the measuring-rod was planted, so as to divide the camp into four quarters by streets meeting at that point, Hyg. de Limit. p. 164 Goes.

grōmaticus (grūm-), a, um, *adj.* [grōma], *of or belonging to field-surveying or castrametation*. **I.** *Adj.*: disciplina, Cassiod. Varr. 3, 52.—**II.** *Subst.*: **grōmatica** (grūm-), ae, *f.*, *the art of field-surveying or castrametation*, Cassiod. Varr. 3, 52.—(β) **grōmatici**, ōrum, *m.*, *writers on field-surveying*, Hyg. de Mun. Castr. § 12.

gromphaena, ae, *f.*, *a kind of amaranth*: Amaranthus tricolor, Linn.; Plin. 26, 7, 23, § 40.

gromphēna, ae, *f.*, *a Sardinian bird of the crane species*, Plin. 30, 15, 52, § 146.

grosa, ae, *f.*, *a tool of a silversmith*, Arn. 6, 14.

† **1. grosphus**, i, *m.*, = γρόσφος, *the point of a javelin*, Arn. 6, 200.

2. Grosphus, a, *a Roman surname*, Hor. C. 2, 16, 16mm.

grossitudo, inis, *f.* [2. grossus], *thickness*=crassitudo (late Lat.), Vulg. Jer. 52, 21; 3 Reg. 7, 26; Sol. 43.

grossulus, i, *m.* dim. [1. grossus], *a small unripe fig*, Col. 5, 10, 10; Auct. ap. Macr. S. 2, 16, 5.

1. grossus, i, *m.* and *f.*, *an unripe fig*, Cato. R. R. 94; Cels. 5, 12; Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 125; 17, 27, 43, § 254.

2. grossus, a, um, *adj.* [kindred with crassus], *thick* (late Lat.): virga, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 33.—Comp.: vestis grossior, Sulp. Sev. Dal. 1, 21; Vulg. Ezech. 41, 25; 1 Reg. 12, 10; 2 Chron. 10, 10.—Sup., Cassiod. in Psa. 29, 12; cf.: grossus παχύς, Gloss. Philox.—Hence, *adv.* only comp.: **grossius**, *more roughly*: definire, Aug. de Duab. Anim. 11, 15.

Grudii, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Gallia Belgica, now Groede or Gronde*, Caes. B. G. 5, 39.

gruis, is, *v.* grus.

† **grullus** είδος πλοίου, Gloss. Philox.

grūma and **grūmaticus**, v. grom-

Grumentum, i, *n.*, *a town of Lucania, near the modern Saponara*, Liv. 23, 37, 10; 27, 41, 1 sq.; Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69.—**II.** Hence, **Grumentini**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Grumentum*, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 98.

grūmulus, i, *m.* dim. [grumus], *a little hill, hillock* (post-Aug.), Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 112; App. M. 6; Ambros. de Elia, 6, 18.

grūmus, i, *m.*, *a little heap, hillock* of earth: grumus terrae collectio minor tumulo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll.; Att. ap. Non. 15, 24; Col. 2, 17, 4; Vitruv. 2, 1, 8, 3; Auct. B. Hisp. 24.

† **grunda** στέγη και τὸ ὑπὲρ τὸν πυλῶνα ἐξέχον, ὑπόστεγον, Gloss. Philox.

Grundiles or **Grundules**, ium, *m.*, *an appellation of the Lares*, Cass. Hem. ap. Diom. p. 379 P.; Non. 114, 31; Arn. 1, 15.

Grūnium, v. Grynium.

grunnio (also ante-class. **grundio**), ivi or ii, itum, *a, v. n.*, *to grunt*. **I.** Lit., said of swine: grunnit tepido lacte satur, Varr. ap. Non. 114, 27: grunnientem aspexi

scrofam, Laber. ib. 30: Apion maximum piscium esse tradit porcum: grunnire eum, cum capiatur, Plin. 32, 2, 9, § 19; Juv. 15, 22: grundibat graviter pecus suillum, Quadrig. ap. Diom. p. 379 P.—**II.** Transf., of other creatures: agni grundibant, Quadrig. ap. Non. 465, 1: cruento ita ore grundibat miser, Caecil. ib. (Com. Fragm. v. 103 Rib.).

grunnitus, ūs, *m.* [grunnio], *a grunting of swine*: aut grunnitum (audiunt), cum jugulatur, suis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116.

grūo, ēre, *v. n.* [grus], *the note of the crane, to crunk, crunkle*: gruere dicuntur grues, ut sues grunnire, Paul. ex Fest. p. 97: grus gruit, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 23.

grus, grūs, (also in the *nom. sing.*

gruis, Phaedr. 1, 8, 7), *f.* (*m.*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 87) [Gr. γέρανος, akin to γέρων], *a crane*, Plin. 10, 23, 30, § 60; Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125; Mart. 13, 75; Cels. 2, 18; Lucr. 4, 181; regarded by the Romans as a delicacy, Hor. S. 2, 8, 87; Gell. 7, 16, 5; Stat. S. 4, 6, 8.—**II.** Transf. (with reference to the form of a crane's bill), *a besieging machine, battering-ram*, called also corvus, Vitruv. 10, 19.

† **gry**, *n.* indecl., = γρύ, *the least trifle*: ne gry quidem ferre hinc potes, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 67 Weise (recent edd. write γρύ).

gryllo, āre, *v. n.* [gryllus], *the note of the cricket, to chirp*: et gryllus gryllat, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 62.

† **1. gryllus** (also **grillus**), i, *m.*, = γρύλλος. **I.** *A cricket or grasshopper*, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 138.—**II.** Transf., in painting, *a kind of comic figures*, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 114.

† **2. Gryllus**, i, *m.*, = Γρύλλος, *a Greek proper name*. **I.** *A son of Xenophon, who fell in the battle at Mantinea, and was celebrated by Aristotle in a monogram entitled Γρύλλος*, Quint. 2, 17, 14.—**II.** *A Roman proper name*, Mart. 1, 60, 3; 2, 14, 13.

Grynium, ae, *f.*, and **Grynium** (also **Grūnium** in some edit. of Nep.), ii, *n.*, = Γρύνεα and Γρύνιον, *a small town in Æolis, with a temple of Apollo*, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121; 32, 6, 21, § 59; Nep. Alc. 9, 3.—**II.** Deriv. **Grynēus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Γρύνεος, *of or belonging to Grynium, Grynian*: Apollo, Verg. A. 4, 345: nemus, id. E. 6, 72.

† **gryps**, γρύψις (**grýphus**, i, Mel. 2, 1, 1; 3, 7, 2), *m.*, = γρύψ, *a fabulous four-footed bird, a griffin*: Pegasus equino capite volucres et gryphas auritis aduncitate rostri fabulosos reor, illos in Scythia, hos in Aethiopia, Plin. 10, 49, 70, § 136; Mel. 2, 1, 1; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 30; Sid. Carm. 22, 66 and 67.—Prov.: Jungentur jam grypes equis, i. e. *the impossible shall happen*, Verg. E. 8, 27.

† **grýpus**, i, *m.*, = γρυπός, *hook-nosed*, as a surname: alter, cui propter nasi magnitudinem cognomen Grypo fuit, Just. 39, 1, § 9.

† **guber** κυβερνήτης, Gloss. Graec. Lat.

gubernābilis, e, *adj.* [gubernō], *susceptible of being governed, controllable*: sive anima est mundus sive corpus natura gubernabile, Sen. Q. N. 3, 29, 2.

gubernāculum (poet. contr. **gubernāclum**, Lucr. 4, 904; Verg. A. 5, 176; 859; 6, 349 al.), i, *n.* [gubernō], *a helm, rudder* (cf. clavus). **I.** Lit.: hominis, non sapientis inventa sunt navigia, additis a tergo gubernaculis, quae huc atque illic cursum navigii torqueant: exemplum a piscibus tractum, qui cauda reguntur, etc., Sen. Ep. 90; cf.: piscium meatus gubernaculi modo regunt (caudae), Plin. 11, 50, 111, § 264: ut cruribus velut gubernaculis demissis cursum dirigeret, Front. 3, 13, 6: hic ille naufragus ad gubernaculum accessit, et navi, quoad potuit, est opitulatus, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: ipse gubernaculo rector subit, ipse magister, Verg. A. 5, 176.—**II.** Transf., *guidance, direction*; esp. of the state, *government* (usually in *plur.*): clavum tanti imperii tenere et gubernacula rei publicae tractare, Cic. Sen. 9, 20; cf.: qui ad gubernacula rei publicae sedere debebant, id. Rosc. Am. 18, 51: repelli a gubernaculis civitatum, id. de Or. 1, 11, 46: recedere a gubernaculis, id. Fam. 16, 27, 1: ad gubernacula rei publicae accedere, Liv. 4, 3, 17: quis ad gubernacula sedeat summa cura

providendum, id. 24, 8, 13: abicere gubernacula imperii, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1: transferre ad aliquem fortunarum suarum gubernacula, Nazar. Pan. Const. 27, 2: temperare gubernacula vitae, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 219.—In *sing.*: (rare) exercitus non habet gubernaculo, Vell. 2, 113, 2: gubernaculum rei publicae tenere, Lact. 1, 1, 14.

gubernatio, ōnis, f. [gubernō], a *steering, piloting of a ship* (Cicero). I. Lit.: si in ipsa gubernatione negligentia est navis eversa, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 76; cf. id. ib. 3, 7, 24.—II. Transf., in gen., *direction, management, government*: summi imperii gubernatione districtus, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 131: civitatis, id. Rep. 1, 2: tantarum rerum, id. Cat. 3, 8, 18: consilii, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: summi consilii, id. Vat. 15, 36.

gubernator, ōris, m. [id.], a *steersman, pilot* (cf.: magister, navarchus, nauclerus, naviarius). I. Lit.: si tu proreta isti navi's, ego gubernator ero, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 75; id. Am. 3, 2, 69: gubernator clavum tenens sedet in puppi quietus, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17; id. Phil. 7, 9, 27; id. Ac. 2, 31, 100; id. de Inv. 1, 34, 58; id. Rep. 1, 40, 5, 3; Quint. 2, 17, 24; 34, 4, 1, 61; Verg. A. 3, 269, 5, 12; 6, 337 et saep.—Prov.: tranquillo quilibet gubernator est, Sen. Ep. 85 med.—II. Transf., a *director, ruler, governor*: cum in rebus animalibus aliud pro alio ponitur; ut de agitatore (Ennius): Gubernator magna contorsit equum vi, Quint. 8, 6, 9; the same, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 244 P. and ap. Diom. p. 451 ib. (Ann. v. 160 Vahl.): poli, i. e. *God*, Sen. Hippol. 903: custodes gubernatoresque rei publicae, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 26; cf.: quasi tutor et procurator rei publicae: sic enim appetitur, quicumque erit rector et gubernator civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 29.

gubernatrix, icis, f. [gubernator, II.], a *conductress, directress*: an fortunam colaudem, quae gubernatrix fuit? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 16: ista praeclara gubernatrice civitatum eloquentia rem publicam dissipaverunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38.

gubernio, ōnis, m., v. gubernius fin.
* **gubernius**, ii, m. [gubernio], a *steersman, pilot*, for the usual gubernator, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 10.—Another form: † **gubernio**, ōnis, m., acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 4.

† **gubernio**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., = κυβερνώ, to steer or pilot a ship (class.). I. Lit.: dum clavum rectum teneant navemque gubernent, Enn. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 2 (Ann. v. 472 Vahl.): ut si nautae certarent, quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 87: tranquillo mari gubernare, id. Rep. 1, 6.—Prov.: gubernare e terra, i. e. to guide those who are in peril while keeping in safety one's self, Liv. 44, 22, 14: quilibet nautarum tranquillo mari gubernare potest, id. 24, 8, 12; cf. gubernator, I. fin.—II. Transf., in gen., to direct, manage, conduct, govern, guide (a favorite word with Cic.): cf. moderor, rego: qui eos gubernat animus infirmum gerunt, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 31: quid miramur L. Sullam, cum solus rem publicam regeret orbemque terrarum gubernaret? etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131; cf.: melius gubernari et regi civitates, id. Rep. 2, 9: rem publicam, id. ib. 1, 34; 3, 35; cf. also: in gubernanda re publica, id. ib. 1, 29: teque hortor, ut omnia gubernes ac moderere prudentia tua, id. Fam. 2, 7, 1; cf.: illa tormenta gubernat dolor, id. Sull. 28, 78: totam petitionem, id. Mil. 9, 25: velim ergo totum hoc ita gubernes, ut, etc., id. Att. 13, 25, 2: sed haec fortuna viderit, quoniam ratio non gubernat, id. ib. 14, 11, 1; cf.: sed haec deus aliquis gubernabit, id. ib. 6, 3, 3: fortunae motum, id. ib. 8, 4, 1: iter meum rei publicae et rerum urbanarum ratio gubernabit, id. Fam. 2, 17, 1: vitam, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: fortunam suam, Vell. 2, 127, 1: Massyleum virga gubernet equum, Mart. 9, 23, 14.—Absol.: jam ex sermone hoc gubernabant doctus porro, will steer, i. e. behave, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 99; cf. gubernator, II.

gubernum, i, n. [gubernio], a *helm, rudder* (ante-class. for the class. gubernaculum): proras despoliate et detondete gubernum, Lucil. ap. Non. 490, 32; Lucr. 2, 553; 4, 439.

Gugerni (Cug-, ap. Plin. Sillig.; Gub-, Jan.), ōrum, m., a *people of Ger-*

many, in the modern Cleves, Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Tac. H. 4, 26; 5, 16; 18.

gula, ae, f. [root gar, to swallow; Sanscr. gir-āmi; Gr. βόρ- in βόρᾱ, βιβρώσκω; cf.: voro, gurgus, glutio, v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 470], the *gullet, weasand, throat* (cf.: faux, guttur, jugulum). I. Lit.: gula nervo et carne constat, Plin. 11, 37, 66, § 176; 11, 37, 79, § 201; 24, 15, 80, § 130: cum it dormitum, follem sibi obstringit ob gulam, ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23: illi jam interstringam gulam, id. ib. 4, 4, 32: quem obtorta gula de convivio in vincula abripi jussit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 24: laqueo gulam frangere, the neck, Sall. C. 55, 5.—II. Transf., the *palate*, i. e. *gluttony, gormandizing, appetite*: o gulam insulsum, Cic. Att. 13, 31, 4: Numidae neque salem neque alia irritamenta gulae quaerebant, Sall. J. 89, 7: nil servile gulae parens habet, a belly-god, Hor. S. 2, 7, 111; so, profundam gulam aliquis explore, Suet. Vit. 7: temperare gulae, Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 5: intempestivae ac sordidae gulae homo, Suet. Vit. 13: ingenua gula, i. e. *palate, taste*, Mart. 6, 11, 6: quanta est gula, quae sibi totos Ponit apros! Juv. 1, 140: mimus quis melior plorante gula, id. 5, 158.—Plur.: proceres gulae narrant, gourmands, epicures, Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 66.

† **gulliocras**, nucum juglandium summa et viridia putamina, Paul. ex Fest. p. 98 Müll.; Lucil. Fragm. inc. v. 164.

gulo, ōnis, m. [gula, II.]; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. *ingluvies*, p. 112], a *gormandizer, epicure, glutton* (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 295; Macr. S. 7, 12, 9.

gulosē, adv., v. gulosus fin.

gulositas, ātis, f. [gulosus], *gluttony* (late Lat.), Ps.-Aug. ad Frat. Erem. Serm. 31.

gulosus, a, um, adj. [gula, II.], *gluttonous, luxurious, dainty* (post-Aug.; cf.: edax, vorax): oculis quoque gulosi sunt, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18 fin.: nil est miserius nec gulosius Santra, Mart. 7, 20, 1: gulosum Fictile, i. e. *containing dainty food*, Juv. 11, 19: abstinentia, i. e. *an abstinence that enhances enjoyment*, Hier. Ep. 107, 10.—Transf.: nimium lector gulosus, i. e. *a too voracious reader* (acc. to others, an over-fastidious reader), Mart. 10, 59, 5.—Adv.: **gulosē**, *gluttonously*: gulosius condire cibos, Col. praef. § 5: nil est, Apici, tibi gulosius factum, Mart. 3, 22, 5: gulosissime nutrit, Tert. Res. Carn. 1.

Gulussa or **Gulūsa**, ae, m., a *son of Masinissa, king of Numidia*, Sall. J. 5; cf. Plin. 8, 10, 10 fin.

gumen, īnis, n., *gum*, post-class. for gummi, Pall. 12, 7, 15; Isid. 17, 7, 70.

gumia, ae, com., a *glutton, gourmand*: Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24; id. ap. Non. 118, 2; App. Mag. p. 311; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. *ingluvies*, p. 112 Müll.

gummatus, a, um, adj. [gummi], *containing gum, gummy* (post-class.): in cerasis et in omnibus gummatis, Pall. 11, 12, 6; cf. the foll. art.

gummeus, a, um, adj. [id.], *containing gum, gummy*: succina, Aus. Idyll. 6, 79.

† **gummi** or **cummi**, indecl. n., *com-mis* and *cummis*, or **gummis**, is, f. (gen. Graec. gummeos, Mart. Cap. 3, § 225), = κόμμι, *gum*, Plin. 16, 26, 45, § 103; 24, 1, § 3 al.; 13, 12, 26, § 66; Col. 12, 52, 16 et saep. (in Plin. cummi or cummis is the reading in the best MSS.).

* **gummino**, āre, v. n., to distil gum: gumminet, Pall. 2, 16 fin. (al. germinet).

* **gummitio**, ōnis, f. [gummi], a *besmearing with gum*, Col. 12, 52, 17.

gummōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], *full of gum, gummy*: folia, Plin. 22, 9, 11, § 24; 16, 38, 72, § 181 al. (in these passages the better reading is cumminosus).

gummus, i, m., = gummi, Gargil. Mart. de Pom. 16.

* **gurdōnicus**, a, um, adj. [gurdus], *doltish, stupid*: homo, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 26.

† **gurdus**, i, m. [Spanish], a *dolt, jolthead, numskull*: gurdos, quos pro stolidis accipit vulgus, ex Hispania duxisse originem audivi, Quint. 1, 5, 57; cf.: gurdus lentus, inutilis, Gloss. Isid.; Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 8 (Com. Fragm. v. 13 Rib.).

1. **gurgēs**, itis, m. [v. gula; and cf. βάρανρον, vorago], a *raging abyss, whirlpool, gulf* (syn.: vorago, barathrum). I. Lit. (class.): non Rheni fossam gurgitibus illis redundantem, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: turbidus hic coeno vastaque voragine gurgēs aestuat, Verg. A. 6, 296: multamque trahens sub gurgite arenam Voltumnus, Ov. M. 15, 714: alterno procurrens gurgite pontus, Verg. A. 11, 624: per medios gurgites (opp. vada), Liv. 21, 5, 14: deficientibus animis hauriebantur gurgitibus, id. 22, 6, 7: caenosus, the Styx, Juv. 3, 266.—II. Transf. A. In gen., *waters, stream, sea* (poet.): fessos jam gurgite Phoebo Ibero Tingat equos, Verg. A. 11, 913: Euboicus, Ov. M. 9, 227: Carpathius, Verg. G. 4, 387: Atlanteus, Stat. Ach. 1, 223: Tusci, id. S. 4, 5, 4: gurgite ab alto, Verg. A. 6, 310; 7, 704: Herculeus, i. e. the Atlantic, beyond Gibraltar, Juv. 14, 280.—B. Of insatiable craving, an abyss: qui immensa aliqua vorago est, aut gurgēs vitiūrum turpitudinumque omnium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 23; cf.: divitias in profundissimum libidinum gurgitem profundere, id. Sed. 43, 93: gurgēs ac vorago patrimonii, id. ib. 52, 111; cf.: ille gurgēs atque heluo, natus abdomini suo, id. Phil. 17, 41: Apicius, nepotum omnium altissimus gurgēs, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133.

2. **Gurgēs**, itis, m., a *surname*. I. Q. Fabius, Q. F. M. N. Gurgēs, Macr. S. 2, 9.—II. Fabius Gurgēs, Juv. 6, 266.—III. C. Volcatius Gurgēs, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 181.

gurgito, āre, 1, v. a. [gurgēs], to engulf, flood: vino nimis gurgitati mentis oppressionē torpescunt, Cassiod. in Psa. 35, 8.

1. **gurgulio**, ōnis, m. [kindred with glutio; v. gurgēs, gula], the *gullet, weasand, windpipe*: hircus cervicē et collo brevi, gurgatione longiore, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 2; Cic. Fragm. Or. pro Tullio, 10; Lact. Op. D. 11; Arn. 3, 107: huic gurgulio est exercitor, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 9.

2. **gurgulio**, ōnis, collat. form of curculio, q. v.

(**Gargustidōnii**, vulg. lect. in Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 13, inst. of Gorgonidōnii, q. v.)

gurgustiolum, i, n. dim. [gurgustium], a *small, mean dwelling, a hut, shanty*, App. M. 1, p. 112 and 147.

gurgustium, ii, n. [kindred with gurgulio, perh. with reference to its straitness], a *small, mean dwelling, a hovel, hut*: nescio quo e gurgustio te prodire, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: in gurgustio habitare, id. N. D. 1, 9, 22: modicum, Suet. Gramm. 11; Ambros. de Bono Mort. 1, 5 al.

gustābilis, e, adj. [gusto], *appetizing*, Ambros. de Noe, 15, 52.

gustatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a *first tasting of food*; hence], the *first light dish of a Roman meal, an antepast, whet*: jussi discubui, et gustatione mirifica initiati vino etiam Falerno inundamur, Petr. 21, 6; 31, 8.

gustātor, oris, m. [id.], the *taster*: digitus, i. e. the forefinger, used in tasting (= δάκτυλος λικαγός), Hier. in Isa. 11, 40, 12. **gustātorium**, ii, n. [id.], the *vessels containing an antepast, an antepast, collation, whet* (v. gustatio), Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 37; Petr. 34; Mart. 14, 88 in lemm.

gustatus, ūs [id.], a *tasting of food*; hence]. I. The *taste*, as one of the five senses: gustatus, qui sentire eorum, quibus vescimur, genera debet, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141; id. de Or. 3, 25, 99: existimaverim omnibus (animalibus) sensum et gustatus esse, Plin. 10, 71, 91, § 196.—II. The *taste, flavor of any thing*. A. Lit.: varietas pomorum eorumque jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus etiam et aspectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: (uva) primo est peracerta gustatu, id. de Sen. 15, 53.—B. Trop.: libidinosi verae laudis gustatum non habent, Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 115.

gusto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [gustus], to taste, to take a little of any thing (freq. and class.; cf.: libo, manduco, edo, etc.). I. Lit. A. In gen.: cum biddum ita jejuni fuissem, ut ne aquam quidem gustarem, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 1: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: gustatus sanguis, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 52: celerius panis mandendus quam vi-

num gustandum, Cels. 4, 3: gustare de potione, Suet. Tit. 2: herba subsalsa gustanti, Plin. 21, 29, 103, § 175: alypon acre gustatu ac lentum, id. 27, 4, 7, § 22: aliquid de sanguine, Juv. 15, 92; 14, 85. — Prov.: primis, ut dicitur, labris gustare, physiologi, i. e. to have a superficial knowledge of, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20. — **B.** In partic., to take a slight meal, to take a luncheon or what; to eat a little: Cretes, quorum nemo gustavit umquam cubans, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: post solem plerumque frigida lavabatur, deinde gustabat, dormiebatque minimum, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 11; Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 76. — **II.** Trop., to taste, partake of, enjoy: gustaras civilem sanguinem vel potius exsorbuas, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71: gustare partem ullam liquidae voluptatis, id. Fin. 1, 18, 58: quod si ipsi haec neque attingere neque sensu nostro gustare possemus, tamen, etc., id. Arch. 8, 17: praecepta, id. de Or. 1, 32, 145: summatis rerum causas et genera ipsa, id. ib. 2, 36, 123: Metrodorum illum, i. e. heard, attended for a while, id. ib. 3, 20, 75: partem aliquam rei publicae, id. Fam. 12, 23, 3: sermonem alicujus, i. e. listen to, overhear, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 15: amorem vitae, Lucr. 5, 179: lucellum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 82.

gustulum, i, n. dim. [gustus]. **I.** A small dish of food, a whet, relish, App. M. 9, p. 232. — **II.** Transf., a kiss: dulcem et amarum gustulum carnis, App. M. 2, p. 119.

* **gustum**, i, n., v.ustus, I. 2. a.

gustus, ūs, m. [kindred with Sanscr. gush, to be fond of; Gr. γεύω, γεύομαι, γεύσε, taste], a tasting of food, a partaking slightly or eating a little of any thing (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.; cf. gustatus, sapor). **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: minister inferre epulas et explorare gustu solitus, Tac. A. 12, 66: explorare aliquid gustu, Col. 1, 8, 18; 2, 2, 20; cf. Plin. 31, 10, 46; § 114: gustu libata potio, Tac. A. 13, 16: cum ille ad primum gustum concidisset, Suet. Ner. 33: sine crebro salis gustu, Plin. 31, 6, 32, § 61. — **2.** In partic. **a.** A light dish at the beginning of a Roman meal, an antepast, whet, relish, = gustatio, Mart. 11, 31, 4; 11, 52, 12: gustus elementa per omnia quaerunt, Juv. 11, 14. — Also in a neut. form: gustum versatile sic facies, Apic. 4, 5, § 181 sq. — **b.** A draught of water: profer ex illa amphora gustum, Petr. 77 fin. — **B.** Transf., taste, flavor, = sapor (post-Aug.): attrahatur spiritui is sapor, donec in ore gustus ejus sentiatur, Cels. 6, 8, 6; Col. 3, 2, 24; Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 12; 26, 8, 50, § 82; 27, 12, 96, § 121 sq. — **II.** Trop. (post-Aug.). **A.** (Acc. to I. 2. a.) A foretaste, specimen: ad hunc gustum totum librum repromitto, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 5: expetens versificationis nostrae gustum, Col. 11, 1, 2: gustum tibi dare volui, Sen. Ep. 114, 18. — **B.** (Acc. to I. B.) Taste: urbanitas significat sermonem praeferebant in verbis et sono et usu proprium quandam gustum urbis, Quint. 6, 3, 17.

1. gutta, ae [archaic gen. sing. guttaī, Lucr. 6, 614], f. [etym. dub.], a drop of a fluid (cf. stilla, stirla). **I.** Lit.: numerus quem in cadentibus guttis, quod intervallis distinguitur, notare possumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 136: guttae imbrivum quasi cruentae, id. N. D. 2, 5, 14: gutta cavat lapidem, consumitur annulus usu, Ov. P. 4, 10, 5: si ego in os meum hodie vini guttam indidi, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 30: guttam haud habeo sanguinis (prae metu), id. Most. 2, 2, 76; cf. Verg. A. 3, 28: gutta per attonitas ibat oborta genas, i. e. tears, Ov. P. 2, 3, 90: succina, i. e. amber, Mart. 6, 15, 2; the same, Phaethontis, id. 4, 32, 1: Arabicae, perh. oil of myrrh, App. M. 2, p. 118; cf. Sid. Carm. 5, 43: sanguinis in facie non haeret gutta, i. e. no blush, Juv. 11, 54. — **B.** Transf. **1.** Guttae, natural spots, specks on animals, stones, etc.: nigraeque caeruleis variari corpora (anguis) guttis, Ov. M. 4, 578; cf. id. ib. 5, 481: (apium) paribus lita corpora guttis, Verg. G. 4, 99: lapis instinctus aureis guttis, Plin. 36, 8, 13, § 63; 29, 4, 27, § 84. — **2.** In archit., a small ornament under the triglyphs of a Doric column, drops, Vitruv. 4, 3. — **II.** Trop., a drop, i. e. a little bit, a little (ante-class. and very rare): gutta dulcedinis, Lucr. 4, 1060: certi consilii, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 4.

2. Gutta, ae, m., a Roman surname. Cic. Clu. 26, 71; 36, 98.

guttatim, adv. [gutta], by drops, drop by drop (ante- and post-class.): lacrimae guttatim cadunt, Enn. ap. Non. 116, 1 (Trag. v. 238 Vahl.): pluvia guttatim labitur, Arn. 2, 84; App. M. 3, p. 130: cor guttatim contabescit, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 92.

guttatus, a, um, adj. [id. I. B. 1.], spotted, speckled: gallinae, Mart. 3, 58, 15: equus, dappled, piebald, Pall. 4, 13, 4.

guttula, ae, f. dim. [gutta], a little drop (ante- and post-class.): ab guttula pectus mihi ardens aspersisti, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 27: favorum guttulae, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 427.

guttur, ūris, n. (ante-class.; also m. in acc. sing. gutturem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 22; id. Aul. 2, 4, 25; Nov. Com. Fragm. v. 118 Rib.), the gullet, throat (cf. faux, gula, jugulum): da meo gutturi gaudium, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 10; 49: venter gutturque resident ferias, id. Capt. 3, 1, 8: guttur homini tantum et subitus intumescit, Plin. 11, 37, 68, § 179: quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpihus? Juv. 13, 162: (tamquam si in Alpihus gutturosos homines admireris, ubi tales sunt plurimi scilicet: nam lata et inflata colla habent, Vet. Schol. ad h. l.): haud modicos tremulo fundens e gutture cantus, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 8, 14: liquidum tenui gutture cantat avis, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 8: parentis olim si quis impia manu Senile guttur fregerit, Hor. Epod. 3, 1. — In plur.: fodere guttura cultro, Ov. M. 7, 314: laqueo ligare guttura, id. ib. 6, 135. — Hence, **II.** Transf., gluttony: memorabile magni Gutturis exemplum, Juv. 2, 114. — Comically: inferior, i. e. anus, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 25.

† **gutturium** vas, ex quo aqua in manus datur: ab eo, quod propter oris angustias guttatim fluat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 98 Müll.

gutturōsus, a, um, adj. [guttur], that has a tumor in the throat, goitred (post-class.): si quis naturā gutturosus sit, Dig. 21, 1, 12, § 2; Paul. ex Fest. 112, 2; Schol. Juv. 13, 162; cf. guttur.

gutus (less correctly guttus), i, m. [gutta], a narrow-necked vessel, flask, cruet, from which liquids (wine, oil, ointments, etc.) are poured by drops: qui vinum dabant, ut minutatim funderent, a guttis gutum appellarent, Varr. L. L. 5, § 124 Müll.: faginus, Plin. 16, 38, 73, § 185; Gell. 17, 8, 5; Juv. 3, 263; 11, 158; Mart. 14, 52 in lemm.: cum paterā gutus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 118.

Gýaros, i, and **Gýara**, ae, f., and **Gýara**, ōrum, n., = Γύαρος, Γύαρος, a small barren island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, used by the Romans under the empire as a place of exile for criminals, now Chiura, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1 sq.; Varr. ap. Plin. 8, 29, 43, § 104; Verg. A. 3, 76; Tac. A. 3, 68 sq.; 4, 30; Juv. 10, 170; 1, 73; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69; 8, 57, 82, § 222.

Gýas or **Gýes**, ae, m., = Γύης. **I.** A giant with a hundred arms, Hor. C. 2, 17, 14; Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 18; id. F. 593 (this the better read. inst. of Gyges). — **II.** A companion of Aeneas, Verg. A. 1, 222; 5, 118; 12, 460. — **III.** A Latin, slain by Aeneas, Verg. A. 10, 318.

Gýgaens, a, um, v. the foll. art.

Gýges, is or ae, m., = Γύγης. **I.** A king of Lydia, famous for the possession of a ring with which he could render himself invisible, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 78; Just. 1, 7, 17 sq. — **B.** Deriv. **Gýgaus**, a, um, adj., in poet. transf., of or belonging to Lydia, Lydian: Lydia Gýgaeo tincta puella lacu, a lake near Sardes (the Homer. λίμνη γυγαίν), Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 18; cf. Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 110. — **II.** A Trojan, slain by Turnus, Verg. A. 9, 762. — **III.** A beautiful youth, Hor. C. 2, 5, 20; 3, 7, 5 (but as a name of the giant, Gýas is the correct read.; v. that art.).

Gýlippus, i, m., = Γύλιππος. **I.** An Arcadian, who came to Italia with Evander, Verg. A. 12, 272. — **II.** A famous Spartan general in the Peloponnesian war, Just. 4, 4; Tib. 4, 1, 199.

† **gýmnas**, ādis, f., = γυμνάς, wrestling, the exercise of wrestling (in post-Aug. poetry): Herculeā turpatu gymnade, Stat. Th. 4, 106; id. S. 4, 2, 47; Prud. Cont. Sym. 2, 517. — Plur.: exercere protervas Gymnadas, Stat. Ach. 1, 358.

† **gymnāsīarchus**, i, m., = γυμνασιάρχος, the master of a gymnasium, a gymnasiarch, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 92; Sid. Ep. 2, 2; Val. Max. 9, 10, 2 ext. — Also, **gymnāsīarcha**, ae, m., = γυμνασιάρχης, Val. Max. 9, 12, 7 ext.; Inscr. Grut. 465, 2.

† **1. gymnāsium**, ii, n., = γυμνάσιον, a public school among the Greeks for gymnastic exercises, a gymnasium. **I.** Lit., Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 3; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 21; id. Ep. 2, 2, 13; Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 151; id. Rep. 3, 32; 4, 4: virgineum (in Sparta), Prop. 3, 14, 2; Ov. H. 16, 151; Cels. 5, 11; 15; Plin. Ep. 10, 40, 2; Quint. 2, 8, 3 al. — Comically: gymnasium flagri, qs. school for the scourge, whipping-post, a term of reproach applied to one who is often flogged, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 31; cf. totus doleo, ita me iste habuit senex gymnasium, i. e. he has belabored me so, id. Aul. 3, 1, 5. — **II.** Transf., a public school among the Greeks, a high-school, college: omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholae, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 56; Liv. 29, 19, 12; Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 6; Juv. 3, 115: quae vix in gymnasiis et in otio Stoici probant, Cic. Par. proem. 1. — Transf., of a college-building on Cicero's Tusculan estate: cum ambulandi causer in Lyceum venissemus (id enim superiori gymnasio nomen est), etc., Cic. Div. 1, 5, 8; cf. id. Tusc. 2, 3, 9.

2. Gymnasium, ii, f. (Γυμνάσιον, dim. of Γυμνάς), name of a Greek maiden: Gymnasium mea, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 109.

† **gymnasticus**, a, um, adj., = γυμναστικός, of or belonging to bodily exercise, gymnastic (Plautinian, for which Cic. usēs gymnicus: pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico hoc habemus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 7: arte gymnastica, disco, hasta, pila, id. Most. 1, 2, 72 (a spurious line).

† **gymnicus**, a, um, adj., = γυμνικός, of or for bodily exercise, gymnastic: ludi qui gymnici nominantur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62: ludi, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 205: certamina, Suet. Ner. 53.

gymnōsōphistae, ārum, m., = γυμνοσολισται (naked philosophers), Indian ascetics, gymnosophists, a sect of hermits who disregarded the decencies of life, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 22; App. Flor. p. 351; Prud. Ham. 404 al.; cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77; Val. Max. 3, 3 ext. 6.

† **gynaecēum** or **gynaecium** (gun-), i, n., = γυναικείον. **I.** Among the Greeks, the inner part of the house where the women dwell, the women's apartments, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 68; 72; Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 26; Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 95. — **II.** Among the Romans, the emperor's seraglio, where also women spun and wove the imperial garments: matresfamilias ingenuae ac nobiles in gynaecium rapiebantur, Lact. de Mort. Pers. 21; Veg. Mil. 1, 7; Cod. Just. 9, 27, 5; 11, 7, 5.

gynaeciarius, ii, m. [gynaecium, II.], the overseer of a seraglio, Cod. Just. 11, 7, 3. — Also called **gynaecius**, ii, m., Cod. Th. 10, 20, 2.

† **gynaecōnitis**, īdis, f., = γυναικωνίτης, i. q. gynaecium, I., the women's apartments in a Grecian house, Nep. Vit. praef. § 7; Vitruv. 6, 10.

Gyndes (also **Gindēs**), is, m., = Γύνδης, a tributary of the Tigris, in Assyria, now Diala or Kerkah, Tib. 4, 1, 141; Sen. de Ira, 3, 21, 1 (but in Tac. A. 11, 10, the better read. is Gindēs).

gypsēus, a, um, adj. [gypsum]. **I.** Of gypsum (post-class.), Spart. Sever. 22, § 3. — **II.** Covered or plastered with gypsum, = gypsatus: facies (mulierum), Hier. Ep. 38, 3.

gypso, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to cover or coat with gypsum, to plaster: opercula, Col. 12, 39, 2: vas, id. ib. 43. — Poet.: gypsati pedes, the feet of a prisoner marked with gypsum, to show that he was to be sold for a slave, Tib. 2, 3, 60; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 64. — Hence, **gypsatus**, a, um, P. a., covered or coated with gypsum: quibus illa (Medea) manibus gypsatisimil persuasit, ne sibi illae vitio verterent, quod abesset a patria, with hands thickly coated with gypsum (of actors who played women's parts), Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1; Petr. 34.

† **gypsoplastes**, ae, m., = γυψοπλάστης, a worker in gypsum or stucco, Cassiod. Varr. 7, 5.

† **gypsum**, i, n., = γύψος, white lime plaster, gypsum. I. Lit., Plin. 36, 24, 59, § 182; 14, 19, 24, § 120; 20, 9, 39, § 98; Col. 12, 20, 8; Cato, R. R. 39, 1 al.—II. Transf., figures in gypsum, plaster images: plena omnia gypso Chrysippi, Juv. 2, 4.

† **gyrinus**, i, m., = γυρίνος, a young frog not yet fully developed, a tadpole: ranae parvum minimas carnes nigras, quas gyrinos vocant, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 159.

† **gyro**, avi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [gyrus].

I. Act., to turn round in a circle, wheel round (post-Aug. and very rare).—A. Lit.: animal difficile se gyrahit, Veg. Vet. 3, 5.—B. To go around a thing: omnes greges, Vulg. Gen. 30, 32; id. Judith, 13, 12.—II. Neutr., to turn around: post tergum eorum, Vulg. 2 Reg. 5, 23: per viam, id. Eccl. 1, 6: per meridiem, id. 1 Macc. 13, 20: Ambros. in Ps. 118; Serm. 12, § 20.—III. Transf.: gyratus, made in a circular form, rounded: chlamys orbe gytrato laciniosa, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 62.

Gyrton, ōnis, or **Gyrtōnē**, ēs, f., a town of Thessaly, between Pharsalia and Larissa, now the village Tatári, Liv. 36, 10; 42, 54; Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32; form Gyrtone, Sen. Troad. 881.

† **gyrus**, i, m., = γῦρος, a circle, esp. that which is described by a horse in its movements (mostly poet.; cf.: circus, circulus, orbis, orbita). I. Lit.: nec equi variare gyros in morem nostrum docentur, Tac. G. 5; so of a circular course, ring, for horses, Verg. G. 3, 115: carpere gyrum, id. ib. 3, 191: curvo brevis compellere gyro, Tib. 4, 1, 93; Manil. 5, 74; Ov. A. A. 3, 384; Luc. 1, 425 et saep.: adytis cum lubricus anguis ab imis Septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit, Verg. A. 5, 85: ducensque per aëra gyros Milvus, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 33: apes gyros volatu edunt, Plin. 11, 20, 22, § 68: grues gyros quosdam indecoro cursu peragunt, id. 10, 23, 30, § 59: quem (turbinem) pueri magno in gyro... intenti ludo exercent, Verg. A. 7, 379: in gyrum Euripo addito (in Circo), i. e. around, round about, Suet. Caes. 39.—B. Transf., the place where horses are trained, a course (poet.): gyrum pulsant equis, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 11.—II. Trop., a circle, circuit, career, course: mensis artiore (quam annus) praecingitur circulo; angustissimum habet dies gyrum, Sen. Ep. 12; cf.: seu bruma nivalem Interiore diem gyro trahit, Hor. S. 2, 6, 26: similique gyro venient aliorum vices, circuit, course, Phaedr. 4, 26, 25: homines secundis rebus effrenatos tamquam in gyrum rationis et doctrinae duci oportere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 70: oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere, id. de Or. 3, 19, 70; Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 21; cf.: attrahe vela Fortius et gyro curre, poeta, tuo, Ov. R. Am. 398: in dialecticae gyris consensescere, Gell. 16, 8, 17.

Gythēum or **Gythium**, i, n., = Γύθειον or Γύθιον, a seaport in Laconia, on the Eurotas, now Paleopoli, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 214; Cic. Off. 3, 11, 49; Liv. 34, 38; 25, 27.—II. Deriv.: **Gytheates**, ae, m., adj., = Γυθείατος, of or belonging to Gythēum, **Gytheatic**: pontus, Mela, 2, 3, 9: sinus, Plin. 4, 5, 8, § 16.

H.

H, h, the eighth letter of the Latin alphabet and the weakest guttural. The sign is borrowed from the Greek, in which H was the old form of the spiritus asper, corresp. to the Latin H-sound (HEKATON, ἑκατόν, HOZ, ἥς, etc.). Even some of the ancients doubted whether the Latin H was properly a letter: si H littera, sive non nota, Quint. 1, 5, 19; cf.: H litteram, sive illam spiritum magis quam litteram dici oportet, etc., Gell. 2, 3, 1. Before the fall of the republic, the sound of H before vowels became so weak that it was frequently omitted in writing; and this weakness became more marked in many words in the time of the empire; cf.: abeneus and aeneus; cohors and coōrs; prehendo and prendo; vehemens and vemens, etc. (v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 96 sq.).

As an initial and medial, H may be combined with any vowel, but the orthography, in this respect, was inconstant: thus we have herus and erus; bonus, honera, and onus, onera; harundo and arundo; and even hac for ac (Inscr. Orell. 23); aruspex and haruspex; ercisco, erctum, and hercisco, herctum; abeneus and aeneus; Annibal and Hannibal; Adria and Hadria, etc.; v. Gell. l. 1.—As a sign for the aspiration of the consonants c, p, r, and t (as in Greek the aspirates χ, φ, θ were originally designated by KH, PH, TH), H first came into use in the seventh century of Rome; cf. Cic. Or. 48, 160; and v. the letter C.—Medial h is often dropped.—As a final, h occurs only in the interjections ah and vah.

In the formation of words, h was changed into c before t, as tractum from traho; vectum from veho; and coalesced with s into x, as traxi, vexi; cf. also onyx from onych-s; v. the letter X.

As an abbreviation, H. denotes hic, haec, hoc, huius, etc.; habet, heres, honor, etc. HH. heredes. H. AQ. hic acquiescit. H. B. M. heredes bene merenti. H. C. Hispania citior or hic condiderunt. H. E. T. heres ex testamento. H. F. C. heres faciundum curavit. H. L. hunc locum. H. L. ET. M. H. N. S. hic locus et monumentum heredem non sequitur. H. M. S. D. M. hoc monumentum sine dolo malo. H. S. E. hic situs est. H. S. F. hoc sibi fecit, etc.; v. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 461 sq.

The abbreviation HS. for sestertium does not strictly belong here, because H is not the letter of that shape, but the numeral II. crossed; v. sestertius init.

ha! interj. I. Ha hae or hahae, an exclamation of joy, thank heavens! habae, nunc demum mi animus in tuto locost, Plaut. Ps. 4, 5, 1.—II. Ha ha he, or in one word, hahaha, an exclamation of laughter or derision, ha! ha! ha! Chr. Ha, ha, ha! Me. Quid risisti? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 13; Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 36; Ter. And. 4, 4, 15; id. Eun. 3, 1, 36; 3, 2, 44; id. Hec. 5, 4, 22; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 64: hahaha, jam teneo, quid sit, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 23.

habēna, ae, f. [habeo; lit., that by which a thing is held; hence, in partic., a thong, strap. I. Lit.: ille (turbo) actus habena, Verg. A. 7, 380: cum jaculum parvū Libys amentavit habena, Luc. 6, 221: Balaris tortor habena, id. 3, 710: in scalis latuit metuens pendens habena, i. e. of the whip-lash, whip, Hor. Ep. 2, 15: molles galeae habena, Val. Fl. 6, 365: plantarum calces tantum infimae teguntur: cetera prope nuda et teretibus habenis vincta sunt, shoestrings, Gell. 13, 21, 5.—B. Esp., a rein (usually in plur.; cf.: lorum, corrigia): exhortatur equos, quorum per colla iubasque Excutit habenas, Ov. M. 5, 404; cf.: omnes effundit habenas, Verg. A. 5, 818; so of the reins, id. ib. 10, 676; 11, 600; 670; 765 et saep.: quam potuit effusissimis habenis, stationem hostium invadit, Liv. 37, 20, 10.—Poet.: pedes aequat habenas, the riders, Val. Fl. 6, 95.—II. Transf.

A. A small strip of diseased flesh cut out from the body: tenuis excidenda habena est, Cels. 7, 17 fin.; cf.: habenua.—Far more freq., B. In gen., a rein; also abstr., direction, management, government: quis regere immensi summam, quis habere profundi indu manu validas potis est moderanter habenas? Lucr. 2, 1096: fluminibus vestris totas immitte habenas, give the reins to, Ov. M. 1, 280; Val. Fl. 6, 391: (venitis) regem dedit, qui foedere certo Et premere et laxas sciret dare jussus habenas, Verg. A. 1, 63: furit immissis Vulcanus habenis, id. ib. 5, 662: classique immittit habenas, id. ib. 6, 1; cf. Lucr. 5, 787; Verg. G. 2, 364: vates rege vatis habenas, Ov. F. 1, 25: legum, Poet. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 166: commodissimum est quam laxissimas habenas habere amicitias, quas vel adducas cum velis vel remittas, Cic. Lael. 13, 45: alicui moderandi et regendi sui potestatem quasi quasdam habenas tradere, id. de Or. 1, 52, 226; id. Rep. 1, 5: accipiesse Numam populi Latialis habenas, Ov. M. 15, 481; cf. also: rerumque reliquit habenas, Verg. A. 7, 600: linquam datas habenas, Val. Fl. 1, 560: irarumque omnes effundit habenas,

Verg. A. 12, 499.—In sing.: Latiae diffusus habena, i. e. of the Roman dominion, Sil. 13, 34; Gell. 14, 1, 4.

habentia, ae, f. [habeo, II. A.], possessions, property, substance (ante-class.): animos eorum habentia inflarat, Quadrig. ap. Non. 119, 32; Plaut. Truc. prol. 21. (dub.; dum habent, Spengel).

habēnula, ae, f. dim. [habena, II. A.], a small strip of diseased flesh which is cut out from the body: tum ab ora vel vulsella vel hamo apprehensam tamquam habenuam excidere, Cels. 7, 28; id. 7, 7, 8 fin.; 20 fin.

habeō, ūi, itum, 2 (archaic perf. subj. habessit, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19; inf. haberier, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 111), v. a. and n. [etym. dub.; cf. Gr. ἔσθην, handle; Lat. capio; Germ. haben, Haft; Engl. have], to have, in the widest sense of the word, to hold, keep, possess, cherish, entertain, occupy, enclose, contain (cf.: teneo, possideo, etc.). I. In gen. A. Of personal subjects. 1. With persons or things as objects: si intestato MORITUR, CUI SVVS HERES NEC SIT, AGNATVS PROXIMVS FAMILIAM HABETO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Ulp. Fragm. 26, 1: ex tui animi sententia tu uxorem habes? Cato ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 260; cf.: aliquam habere in matrimonio, Cic. Scaur. § 8: ipsum ex Helvetiis uxorem habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 6: si et prudentes homines et non veteres reges habere voluerunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 37 fin.: quae cum patrem clarissimum, amplissimos patruos, ornatissimum fratrem haberet, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 147: cum ille haberet filium delicatorem, id. de Or. 2, 64, 257: quod non ingenuus habeat claresque parentes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 91: habebat saepe ducentos, saepe decem servos, id. ib. 1, 3, 11: fundum habere, Cic. Tull. § 14: cur pecuniam non habeat mulier? id. Rep. 3, 10: tantas divitias habet, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 99; so, aurum, id. ib. 2, 3, 35; and: vectigalia magna Divitiarum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 101: tantum opum, Cic. Rep. 1, 48: classes, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: naves, id. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 104: denique sit finis quaerendi, cumque habeas plus, Pauperiem metuas minus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 92: tacitus pasci si posset corvus, haberet Plus dapis, id. Ep. 1, 17, 50: Dionysii equus quid attulit admirationis, quod habuit apes in juba? Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67: taenum habet in cornu; longe fuge, Hor. S. 1, 4, 34: leges in monumentis habere, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: hostis habet muros, Verg. A. 2, 290: hostis habet portus, Val. Fl. 3, 45 al.: quam vellem Panaetium nostrum nobiscum haberemus, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: Ciceronem secum, id. Att. 4, 9, 2; cf.: ea legione, quam secum habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 8, 1: secum senatorem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 31, § 77; cf. also: magnum numerum equitatus circum se, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 5: haec si habeat aurum, quod illi renumeret, faciat lubens, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 12; cf.: quid non habuisti quod dares? Habuisse se dicet, Cic. Scaur. § 19: quod non desit, habentem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 52: qui in foro turbaque, quicum colloqui libeat, non habeant, Cic. Rep. 1, 17.—2. With abstr. objects: quid illos, bono genere gnatos, opinanimi animi habuisse atque habituros dum vivunt? Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: quod uno et eodem temporis puncto nati dissimiles et naturas et vitas et casus habent, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 95: febrim, id. Fam. 7, 26, 1: instrumenta animi, id. Rep. 3, 3: nec vero habere virtutem satis est, quasi artem aliquam, nisi utare, id. ib. 1, 2: in populos perpetuum potestatem, id. ib. 2, 27; cf.: in populum vitae necisque potestatem, id. ib. 3, 14; so, potestatem, id. ib. 2, 29; 32; 36: eo plus auctoritatis, id. ib. 3, 16: ornamenta dicendi, id. de Or. 2, 28, 122; cf.: summam prudentiam summamque vim dicendi, id. ib. 1, 20, 89: Q. Lucilius Balbus tantos progressus habebat in Stoicis, ut, etc., id. N. D. 1, 6, 15: neque quem usum belli haberent aut quibus institutis uterentur, reperiri poterat, Caes. B. G. 4, 20 fin.: nonnullam invidiam ex eo, quod, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 283: nimiam spem, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 17, 1: spem in fide alicujus, Cic. Inv. 1, 39, 71; cf.: tantum spei ad vivendum, id. Att. 15, 20, 2; id. N. D. 3, 6, 14; cf. also: summam spem de aliquo, id. Lael. 3, 11: odium in equestrem ordinem, id. Clu. 55, 151: metum, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 6: consola-

tionem semper in ore atque in animo, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 2; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 56 Müll.: rogavi, ut diceret, quid haberet in animo, Cic. Att. 8, 10: neque modum neque modestiam victores habere, *observe no bounds*, Sall. C. 11, 4; v. modus: haec habebam fere, quae te scire vellem, Cic. Att. 1, 6; cf.: haec habui de amicitia quae dicerem, *this is what I had to say*, id. Lael. 27 fin.: fidem, gratiam, honorem, rationem; v. these nouns.—In a play on the word lumen: Arge, jaces; quodque in tot lumina lumen habebas Exstinctum est, *the light for so many lights (eyes)*, Ov. M. 1, 720.—(β) With *inf.* (analog. to the Gr. ἔχω), *to have something to do, be able to do something*: habeo etiam dicere quem contra morem majorem deiecerit, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: de re publica nihil habeo ad te scribere, id. Att. 2, 22, 6.—So with *inf.* or with the *part. fut. pass.* (ante-class. and post-Aug.), *to have or be obliged to do something, I must do something*: rogas, ut id mihi habeam curare, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 2: filius hominis, quod carne indui haberet in terra, Lact. 4, 12, 15: habemus humiliter eum in signo, id. 4, 18, 22: quod plurimae haereres haberent existeret, id. 4, 30, 2: etiam Filius Dei mori habuit, Tert. Hab. Mul. 1: si inimicos jubemur diligere, quem habemus odisse? id. Apol. 37: de spatii ordinem eatenus praecipendum habemus, ut intelligant agricolae, etc., Col. 5, 5, 3: praesertim cum enitendum haberemus, ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 12: si nunc primum statuemus habere, Tac. A. 14, 44: cum respondendum haberent, id. Or. 36.—B. Of inanim. or abstr. subjects: prima classis LXXXVIII. centurias habet, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: locus ille nihil habet religionis, id. Leg. 2, 22, 57: humani animi eam partem, quae sensum habet, id. Div. 1, 32, 70: animus incorruptus agit atque habet cuncta, neque ipse habetur, Sall. J. 2, 3: divinus animus mortale nihil habuit, Cic. Scaur. § 50: habet statum res publica de tribus secundarium, id. Rep. 1, 42; cf.: nullum est genus illarum rerum publicarum, quod non habeat iter ad finitimum quoddam malum, id. ib. 1, 23: ipsa aequabilitas est iniqua, cum habeat nullos gradus dignitatis, id. ib. 1, 27: nulla alia in civitate... ullum domicilium libertas habet, id. ib. 1, 31: nostri casus plus honoris habuerunt quam laboris, id. ib. 1, 4; cf.: viri excellentis ancipites varique casus habent admirationem, id. Fam. 5, 12, 5: habet etiam amoenitas ipsa illecebras multas cupiditatum, id. Rep. 2, 4: quid habet illius carminis simile haec oratio? id. ib. 1, 36: magnam habet vim disciplina verecundiae, id. ib. 4, 6 et saep.: quomodo habere dicimur febrem, cum illa non habeat, Sen. Ep. 119 med.; cf.: animalia somnus habebat, Verg. A. 3, 147; Ov. M. 7, 329: me somno gravatum infelix habuit thalamus, Verg. A. 6, 521; cf.: non me impia namque Tartara habuit, id. ib. 5, 734: habentque Tartara Panthoiden, Hor. C. 1, 28, 9: qui (metus) major absentes habet, id. Epod. 1, 18; Sen. Const. Sap. 7: et habet mortalia casus, Luc. 2, 13: terror habet vates, Stat. Th. 3, 549.

II. In partic. A. *Pregn.* *to have or possess property* (mostly *absol.*): miserum istuc verbum et pessimum est, habuisse et nihil habere, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 34; cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 10: qui habet, ultro appetitur: qui est pauper, aspernatur, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.: habet idem in nummis, habet idem in urbanis praediis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 86, § 199; so, in nummis, id. Att. 8, 10: in Salentinis aut in Brutiis, i. e. *to have possessions*, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 132; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 18, § 45: nos quod simus, quod habeamus, etc., Curius ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 1: et belli rabies et amor successit habendi, Verg. A. 8, 327; cf.: amore senescit habendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85; Phaedr. 3 prol. 21; Juv. 14, 207: quid habentibus auri nunquam extincta sitis? Sil. 5, 264; so, habentes = *of ἔχοντες, the wealthy*, Lact. 5, 8, 7.—2. With an *object* or *relative-clause*, *to have the means, ability, or knowledge, i. e. to be in a condition, to be able, to know how to do or say any thing*. (a) With an *object-clause*: de Alexandrina re tantum habeo polliceri, me tibi cumulate satisfacturum, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, 3: de re publica nihil habeo ad te scribere, id. Att. 2, 22, 6: haec fere dicere habui de natura deorum, *this is the substance of what I had to say*, id. N. D. 3,

39, 93; cf.: quid habes igitur dicere de Gaditano foedere? id. Balb. 14, 33: habeo etiam dicere, quem de ponte in Tiberim deiecerit, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: illud affirmare pro certo habeo, etc., Liv. 44, 22, 4: sic placet, an melius quis habet suadere? Hor. Epod. 16, 23.—(β) With a *relat.-clause* (usually with a *negative*: non habeo, quid faciam; or: nihil habeo, quod faciam, dicam, etc.): de quibus habeo ipse, quid sentiam: non habeo autem, quid tibi assentiar, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 64: de pueris quid agam, non habeo, id. Att. 7, 19: usque eo quid arguas non habes, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 45: quid huic responderet, non habebat, id. Mur. 12, 26: nec quid faceret habebat, id. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 51; id. Off. 2, 2, 7: qui, quo se recipere, non habent, Caes. B. G. 4, 38, 2: nihil habeo, quod ad te scribam, Cic. Att. 7, 19: nil habeo, quod agam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 19; and: nihil habeo, quod cum amicitia Scipionis possim comparare, Cic. Lael. 27, 103.—B. *To have in use, make use of, use* (very rare, for the usual *uti, opp. abuti*): anulus in digito subter tenuatur habendo, i. e. *by use, by wearing*, Lucr. 1, 312; cf.: aera nitent usu: vestis bona quaerit haberi, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 51: quippe quas (divitias) honeste habere licebat, abuti per turpitudinem properabant, Sall. C. 13, 2 Kritz; cf.: magnae opes innocent paratae et modeste habitae, Tac. A. 4, 44.—Hence, 2. *To hold, use, wield, handle, manage*: nec imensa barbarorum scuta, enormis hastas, inter truncos arborum perinde haberi quam pila, Tac. A. 2, 14.—Trop.: quo modo rem publicam habuerint (majores), disserere, Sall. C. 5, 9; cf.: reipublicae partes, Tac. A. 4, 6 init.—C. *To hold or keep a person or thing in any condition; to have, hold, or regard in any light*: aliquem in obsidione, Caes. B. C. 3, 31, 3: aliquem in liberis custodiis, Sall. C. 47, 3; so, aliquem in custodiis, id. ib. 52, 14: aliquem in vinculis, id. ib. 51 fin.; for which also: in custodiam habitus, i. e. *put into prison and kept there*, Liv. 22, 25; Tac. H. 1, 87; cf.: quo facilius omne Hadriaticum mare in potestatem haberet, Caes. B. C. 1, 25 Oud. N. cr. (al. in potestate): cum talem virum in potestatem habuisset, Sall. J. 112 fin. Kritz N. cr.: quae res eos in magno diuturnoque bello inter se habuit, id. ib. 79, 3: alios in ea fortuna haberent, ut socii esse quam cives mallet, Liv. 26, 24: aegros in tenebris, Cels. 3, 18: aquam caelestem sub dio in sole, Col. 12, 12, 1: in otio militem, Liv. 39, 2, 6; cf.: legiones habebantur per otium, Tac. H. 1, 31: externa sine cura habebantur, id. A. 1, 79 init.: exercitus sine imperio et modestia habitus, Sall. J. 44, 1: quos ille postea magno in honore habuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 77, 2; for which: quos praecipuo semper honore Caesar habuit, id. B. G. 5, 54, 4: habeo Junium (menssem) et Quintilem in metu, i. e. *I fear*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 14.—So with an *adj.* or a *perf. part.* to denote a lasting condition: ita me mea forma habet sollicitum, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 95 Lorenz; id. Men. 4, 2, 12; 21: miserrimum ego hunc habeo amasium, id. Cas. 3, 3, 27 al.: laetum Germanicum, Tac. A. 2, 67; 65: sollicitum habebat cogitatio, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 1; 2, 16, 2.—Hence, 2. With a *double object*, esp. freq. with the *part. perf. pass.*, *to have, hold, or possess a person or thing in any quality or capacity, as any thing; to have, hold, or possess an action as completed, finished* (a *pregn. circumlocution for the perf.*): cum haberet collegam in praetura Sophoclem, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 93: an heredem habuerit eum, a quo, etc., id. 7, 2, 37: istaec illum perdidit assentatio, nam absque te esset, ego illum haberem rectum ad ingenium bonum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 8: cur ergo unus tu Apollonidenses miserrimos habes quam pater tuus habuit umquam? Cic. Fl. 29, 71: obvium habuerunt patrem, Quint. 7, 1, 29: reliquas civitates stipendiarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 3: quod (cognomen) habes hereditarium, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: quae habuit venalia, id. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 144; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 11, 1: qui auro habet socios sumpactum solum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 98: me segregatum habuisse, uxorem ut duxit, a me Pamphilum, *have kept him away*, aloof, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 25; cf.: inclusum in curia senatum habuerunt, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 8: (Romulus) habuit plebem in clientelas principum descriptam, id. Rep. 2, 9: satis mihi

videbar habere cognitum Scaevolam ex iis rebus, quas, etc., id. Brut. 40, 147; cf.: si nondum eum satis habes cognitum, id. Fam. 13, 17, 3; id. 15, 20 fin.: fidem spectatam jam et diu cognitam, id. Div. ap. Caecil. 4, 11: decumas ad aquam deportatas, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 36: domitas habere libidines, id. de Or. 1, 43, 194: omnes philosophiae notos et tractatos locos, id. Or. 33, 118; id. Rep. 2, 6: innumerabilia, quae collecta habent Stoici, id. Div. 2, 70, 145: quantum in acie tironi sit committendum, nimium saepe expertum habemus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 3: quare velim ita statutum habeas, me, etc., Cic. Fam. 6, 2, 1: habeo absolutum suave *eros* ad Caesarem, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 6: in adversarii scriptum habere (nomen), id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: de Caesare satis dictum habeo, id. Phil. 5, 19, 52: bellum habere susceptum, id. Agr. 2, 6, 14: quam (domum) tu iam dimensam et exaedificatam animo habebas, id. Att. 1, 6, 1: ut omnes labores, pericula consueti habeam, Sall. J. 85, 7: compertum ego habeo, id. Cat. 58, 1; cf. Nep. Att. 17 fin.; 18, 1: neque ea res falsum (*part. perf. pass.*) me habuit, Sall. J. 10, 1 al. From this use is derived the *compound perf.* of the Romance languages: ho veduto, j'ai vu, qs. habeo visum, *I have seen*.—3. Also, with a double object, *to make, render*: praecipit ut dent operam, uti eos quam maxime manifestos habeant, Sall. C. 41, 5: qui pascua publica infesta habuerant, Liv. 39, 29, 9; 34, 36, 3: necdum omnia edita facinora habent, id. 39, 16, 3; 31, 42, 1: anxium me et inquietum habet petitio Sexti, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 1: sed Pompeium gratia impunitum habuit, kept, Vell. 2, 1, 5.—4. Hence: in aliquo (aliqua re), aliquem (aliquid) habere (rare): ea si fecissem, in vestra amicitia exercitum, divitias, munimenta regni me habiturum, Sall. J. 14, 1: in vobis liberos, parentes, consanguineos habeo, Curt. 6, 9, 12: majora in eo obsequia habiturus, Just. 8, 6, 6; cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 5.—5. *To have or hold a person in any manner, to treat, use*: is, uti tu me hic habueris, proinde illum illic curaverit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 64: equitatu agmen adversariorum male habere et carpere, Caes. B. C. 1, 63, 2; cf. Cels. 3, 20; 3, 21: exercitum luxuriose nimisque liberaliter habere, Sall. C. 11, 5 Kritz; cf.: eos ille non pro vanis hostibus, ut meriti erant, sed accurate et liberaliter habuit, id. J. 103, 5; 113, 2: Fabius plurimi (saucii) dati, nec alibi majore cura habiti, Liv. 2, 47, 12; 29, 8, 6; 37, 34, 5: video quam molli ter tuos habeas, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 1: militant vobiscum, qui superbe habiti rebellassent, Curt. 8, 11: virgines tam sancte habuit, id. 3, 12, 21; 4, 10, 33: male habere aliquem, Nep. Eum. 12, 1: neque conjugem et filium ejus hostiliter haberi, Tac. A. 2, 10.—6. With *se*, and sometimes *mid.* or *neut.*, *to hold or keep himself or itself in a certain manner, i. e. to be constituted or situated, to find one's self, to be, in any manner*. (a) Habere *se*: Tironem Patris aegrum reliqui... et quamquam videbatur se non graviter habere, tamen sum sollicitus, etc., Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3: praecclare te habes, cum, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 61, § 149: ipsi se hoc melius habent quam nos, quod, etc., id. Att. 11, 7, 4: Bene habemus nos, id. ib. 2, 8, 1: ego me bene habeo, *am well*, Tac. A. 14, 51: praecclare se res habeat (*is well*), si, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114: male se res habet, cum, quod virtute effici debet, id. tentatur pecunia, id. Off. 2, 6, 22; cf. id. de Or. 2, 77, 313: quae cum ita se res haberet, tamen, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 124; cf.: ita se res habet, ut ego, etc., id. Quint. 1, 2: sic profecto res se habet, id. de Or. 2, 67, 271: scire aveo, quomodo res se habeat, id. Att. 13, 35, 2; cf. id. de Or. 2, 32, 140: ut se tota res habeat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 5, § 15; cf.: ut meae res sese habent, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 1.—(β) *Mid.*: virtus clara aeternaque habetur, *exhibits itself, is, continues*, Sall. C. 1, 4: sicuti pleraque mortalia habentur, *as for the most part happens in human affairs*, id. ib. 6, 3.—(γ) *Neut.* (as also the Gr. ἔχω): Tullia nostra recte valet: Terentia minus belle habuit, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 1: volui animum tandem confirmare hodie meum, *Ut bene haberem filiae nuptias, I might enjoy myself*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 2: qui bene habet suisque amicis est volup, id.

Mil. 3, 1, 130: bene habent tibi principia, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 82: bene habet: jacta sunt fundamenta defensionis, *it is well*, Cic. Mur. 6, 14; Liv. 8, 6: magnum narras, vix credibile! atqui sic habet, *so it is, it is even so*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 53: illasce sues sanas esse habereque recte licere spondesne? Formula emendi, ap. Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 5; 2, 3, 5. — **D.** *To hold, account, esteem, consider, regard* a person or thing in any manner or as any thing; *to think or believe* a person or thing to be so or so: aliquem fidelem sibi habere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 87: deos aeternos et beatos, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: id habent hodie vile et semper habuerunt, id. Balb. 22, 51: maximam illam voluptatem habemus, quae, etc., id. Fin. 1, 11, 37: eum nos ut perveterem habemus... nec vero habeo quemquam antiquiorem, id. Brut. 15, 61: Ut et rex et pater haberetur omnium, id. Rep. 1, 36; 2, 21: parentem Asiae et dici et haberi, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10 *fin.*: eos dicit esse habitos deos, a quibus, etc., id. N. D. 1, 15, 38: cum esset habendus rex, quicumque genere regio natus esset, id. Rep. 1, 33; cf. id. ib. 2, 12 *fin.*: non habeo nauci Marsum augurem, Poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132: cujus auctoritas in iis regionibus magni habebatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21, 7: nihil pensi habere, Quint. 11, 1, 29; cf. also: an perinde habenda sit haec atque illa, id. 7, 3, 11: sese illum non pro amico, sed pro hoste habiturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 19; so, aliquem pro hoste, Liv. 2, 20; Curt. 6, 2 al.: nisi in provincia relicta rationes pro relatis haberem, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 2: licet omnia Italica pro Romanis habeam, Quint. 1, 5, 56; 12, 10, 73: istuc jam pro facto habeo, Cic. Att. 13, 1, 2: Pompeium pro certo habemus per Illyricum proficisci in Galliam, *to consider as certain*, id. ib. 10, 6 *fin.*: id obliviscendum, pro non dicto habendum, Liv. 23, 22, 9: hoc velim in maximis rebus et maxime necessariis habeam, Cic. Att. 5, 5 *fin.*: aliquem in deorum numero, id. N. D. 1, 14, 36: aliquem in hostium numero, Caes. B. G. 1, 28, 1: aliquem suorum in numero, Hor. S. 2, 6, 41; for which also: hostium numero haberi, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 6: numero impiorum ac sceleratorum haberi, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 7; cf. also Quint. 3, 7, 2: quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56: mutare nefas habent, Quint. 12, 8, 6: nec tamen est habendum religioni, nocentem aliquando defendere, *to scruple, make a conscience of*, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51; cf.: nec eam rem habuit religioni, id. Div. 1, 35, 77: quando tu me bene merentem tibi habes despiciatui, *you despise*, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 19: non sic ludibrio tuis factis habitus essem, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 11.—Hence: sic habeto, or sic habeas aliquid, or with an *object-clause*, *hold or judge thus, be convinced or persuaded, believe, know*: sed hoc nihil ad te: illud velim sic habeas, quod intelleges, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 13, 2: unum hoc sic habeto: si, etc., id. ib. 2, 6 *fin.*: sic habeto: omnibus, etc., id. Rep. 6, 13: entere et sic habeto, non esse te mortalem, sed corpus hoc, id. ib. 6, 24; so with an *object-clause*, id. Fam. 2, 10, 1; 16, 4, 4.—Without *sic*: id primum ergo habeto, non sine magna causa, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 2: tantum habeto, civem egregium esse Pompeium, etc., id. ib. 2, 8, 2.—**2.** *To take, accept, bear, submit to, endure*: neque cuiquam mortali in iuriarum suarum parvae videntur: multi eas gravius aequo habuere, Sall. C. 51, 11: egestas facile habetur sine damno, id. ib. 6, 37: quae in praesens Tiberius civiliter habuit, sed, etc., Tac. A. 4, 21: neque tantum maleficio impune habendum, id. ib. 3, 70; 12, 43: nec ita aegre habuit filium id pro parente assum, Liv. 7, 5, 7 Weissenb.—**E.** *To hold, have possession of, occupy, a place*: urbem Romam condidere atque habuere initio Troiani, Sall. C. 6, 1: qui mortales initio Africam habuerunt, id. J. 17, 7; 18, 1; cf. Siciliam et Sardiniam per legatos habuit, *rule, administer*, Flor. 4, 2, 22: urbem Romanam a principio reges habuere, Tac. A. 1, 1: Hispaniae tribus legionibus habebantur, id. ib. 4, 5; 12, 54.—**2.** *More freq. neutr., to dwell, live* anywhere (perh. only ante-class.); in good prose habito is used instead: quae Corinthum arcem altam habetis, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1 (Trag. v. 294 Vahl.): ille geminus qui Syracusis habet, Plaut. Men. prol. 69: quis istic ha-

bet? id. Bacch. 1, 2, 6: ubi nunc adulescens habet? id. Trin. 1, 2, 156: apud aedem Junonis Lucinae, ubi aeditum habere solet, Varr. L. L. 5, § 50 Müll.; cf.: situm formaque et universorum castrorum et partium, qua Poeni, qua Numidae haberent... specularentur, Liv. 30, 4, 2 (but v. Weissenb. ad loc.).—**F.** *To spend, pass* (time, etc.): aetatem procul a republica, Sall. C. 4, 1: vitam, id. ib. 51, 12 al.—**G.** *To have in one's mind, to know, be acquainted with*: siquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 18 *fin.*: habes consilia nostra; nunc cognosce de Bruto, *there you have, such are*, id. Att. 5, 21, 10: habetis igitur primum ortum tyranni, id. Rep. 2, 27: habetis sermonem bene longum hominis, id. de Or. 2, 88, 361; cf. also: habes nostras sententias, Suet. Claud. 4: habes, quae fortissime de beata vita dici putem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28 *fin.*; cf. id. de Or. 2, 71, 291.—**H.** *To have as a habit, peculiarity, or characteristic*: habebat hoc omnino Caesar: quem plane perditum aere alieno egentemque cognorat, hunc in familiaritatem libentissime recipiebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 73; id. Pis. 32, 81.—**K.** *To hold, to make, do, perform, prepare, utter, pronounce, produce, cause*: alium quaerebam, iter hac habui, *made, directed*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 35; cf.: ex urbe profectus iter ad legiones habebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 14, 3; so, iter, id. ib. 1, 51, 1; 3, 11, 2; 3, 106, 1; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 2: vias, Luc. 2, 439: C. Cato contionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum, si, etc., *to be held*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6: senatum, id. ib. 2, 13, 3; id. Fam. 1, 4, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 2, 1: concilia, id. B. G. 5, 53, 4: contionem, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 6: census, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 138: delectum (militum), id. Phil. 5, 12, 31; id. Fam. 15, 1 *fin.*: Caes. B. G. 6, 1; v. delectus: ludos, Suet. Rhet. 1: sermonem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; cf.: orationem, *to deliver*, id. Rep. 1, 46: multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, id. ib. 6, 9 *fin.*: disputationem, id. ib. 1, 7; Caes. B. G. 5, 30, 1: dialogum, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1: verba, id. de Or. 2, 47, 190: querelam de aliquo apud aliquem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1, § 2: controversiam de fundo cum aliquo, id. Fam. 13, 69, 2 et saep.: deinde adventus in Syriam primus equitatus habuit interitum, *caused, occasioned*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 9; cf. id. Div. 2, 46, 96: latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, quae extra fines cujusque civitatis sunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 23, 6.—**L.** *Habere in animo* (or simply animo), with an *object-clause*, *to have in mind, to intend, to be disposed, inclined to do* any thing (=propositum habere, constituisse, decrevisse): istum exheredare in animo habebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 52; id. Att. 1, 17, 11: hoc (flumen) neque ipse transire in animo habebat neque hostes transituros existimabat, Caes. B. G. 6, 7, 5: neque bello eum invadere animo habuit, Liv. 44, 25, 1 dub (al. in animo), v. Drak. ad h. l.—**M.** *Habere sibi* or secum aliquid, *to keep to one's self* (lit. and trop.): clamare cooperunt, sibi ut haberet hereditatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 19, § 47: per vindicationem his verbis legamus: DO LEGO, CAPITO, SUMITO, SIBI HABETO, Ulp. Fragm. 24, 3; cf. ib. § 5; Gal. Inst. 2, 209.—So the formula used in divorces: res tuas tibi habeas or habe, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 47; Sen. Suas. 1, § 7: illam suam suas res sibi habere jus sit ex duodecim tabulis, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69.—Comic. transf.: apage sis amor: tuas tibi res habeto, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 32.—Trop.: secreto hoc audi, tecum habeto, ne Apellae quidem liberto tuo dixeris, Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 2: verum haec tu tecum habeto, id. Att. 4, 15, 6.—**N.** *Of a sweet heart, to have, to possess, enjoy*: postquam nos Amarylly habet, Galatea reliquit, Verg. E. 1, 31; Tib. 1, 2, 65; Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 22: duxi, habui scortum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 6; Ter. And. 1, 1, 58: cum esset objectum, habere eum Laida; habes, inquit, non habeo a Laide, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 2.—**O.** *Gladiatorial t. t., of a wounded combatant*: hoc habet or habet, *he has that* (i. e. that stroke), *he is hit*: desuper altus equo graviter ferit atque ita fatur: Hoc habet, Verg. A. 12, 296; Prud. Psych. 53.—**2.** *Transf.*: hoc habet: reperi, qui senem ducerem, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 26; id. Rud. 4, 4, 99: egomet continuo mecum; Certe caput est! Habet! Ter. And. 1, 1, 56 (id est

vulneratus est. Habet enim qui percussus est: et proprie de gladiatoribus dicitur, Don.).—Hence: **habitus**, a, um, *P. a.*, held or kept in a certain condition, state, humor (ante-class.). **A.** In gen. **1.** Lit.: equus nimis strigosus et male habitus, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 20, 11; v. in the foll.—**2.** Trop.: ut patrem tuum vidi esse habitum, diu etiam duras (lites) dabit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 22.—**B.** In partic., physically, well kept, well conditioned, fleshy, corpulent: corpulentior videre atque habitior, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 8: si qua (virgo) est habitior paulo, pugilem esse aiunt, deducunt cibum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23: (censores) equum nimis strigosum et male habitum, sed equitem ejus uberrimum et habitissimum viderunt, etc., Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 20, 11.

habilis, e, adj. [habeo, II. B. 2], that may be easily handled or managed, manageable, suitable, fit, proper, apt, expert, light, nimble, swift (class.). **1.** Lit.: (calcei) habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231; cf.: (natura homini) figuram corporis habilem et aptam ingenio humano dedit, id. Leg. 1, 9, 26; res aptae, habiles et ad naturam accommodatae, id. Fin. 4, 20, 56: brevitate habiles gladii, Liv. 22, 46, 5: ensis, Verg. A. 9, 305: arcus, id. ib. 1, 318: pharetra ad tela, Val. Fl. 3, 607: frameae, Tac. G. 6: currus, Ov. M. 2, 531: aratrum, Tib. 1, 9, 7: nares velis, Tac. A. 2, 6: corpus habilissimum quadratum est, neque gracile neque obsum, the most convenient for managing, treating, Cels. 2, 1; cf.: materia levis est et ad hoc habilis, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7: atque habilis membris venit vigor, i. e. making supple, Verg. G. 4, 418: (bos) nec feturae habilis nec fortis aratris, fit, proper for, id. ib. 3, 62: terra frumentis, Col. 2, 2, 20; cf.: Aegyptum ut feraciorem habilioremque annonae urbanae redderet, Suet. Aug. 18: pinguibus hae (vites) terras habiles, levioribus illae, Verg. G. 2, 92: rudem ad pedestria bella Numidarum gentem esse, equis tantum habilem, Liv. 24, 48, 5; cf.: ducenta fere milia peditum, armis habilia, able to bear arms, Vell. 2, 110, 3: nondum portandis habiles gravioribus armis, Sil. 11, 588.—**II.** Trop.: sunt quidam ita in isdem rebus habiles, ita naturae muneribus ornati, ut, etc., apt, expert, skilful (=capax), Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: acutior atque habilior ad inveniendum, Quint. 6, 3, 12: nunquam ingenium idem ad res diversissimas habilis fuit, Liv. 21, 4, 3: exercitus non habilis gubernaculo, not easy to govern, Vell. 2, 113, 2: negotia expedita et habilia sequuntur actorem, Sen. de Ira, 3, 7: et vicina seni non habilis Lyco, not suited (on account of her age), Hor. C. 3, 19, 24: non habiles Colchi, i. e. uncivilized, rude, Val. Fl. 7, 231.—(3) Poet., with inf.: prudentiores habiles Caryae resonare Dianae, Stat. Th. 4, 225; Luc. 3, 553.—Hence, adv.: **habiliter**, handily, aptly, expertly, skilfully, easily (very rare): scutum parvum habiliter ferens, Liv. Epit. 57: ut elephantis, sicut nos equis, facile atque habiliter utantur, Mel. 3, 7; Dig. 34, 2, 20.

* **habilitas**, atis, f. [habilis], aptitude, ability: omitto opportunitates habilitatesque reliqui corporis, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27.

habiliter, adv., v. habilis *fin.*

habitabilis, e, adj. [habito], habitable. **1.** Lit. (class.): regiones, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: cinguli (terrae), id. Rep. 6, 20: media plaga (terrae), Ov. M. 1, 49: orae, Hor. C. 4, 14, 5: caelum, Ov. F. 4, 611: non habitabile frigus, id. Tr. 3, 4, 51.—**II.** Poet. transf., inhabited: Tarpeiae rupes Superis habitabile saxum, Sil. 1, 541.

habitaculum, i, n. [id.], a dwelling-place, habitation (post-class.). **1.** Lit.: leonis, Gell. 5, 14, 21: avium, Pall. 1, 23.—**II.** Transf., of the body, as the dwelling-place of the soul, Prud. Cath. 10, 39.

habitatio, onis, f. [id.], a dwelling, inhabiting: ad habitationem praebere mansionem, Pall. 1, 9, 1: aquarum, Firm. Math. 2, 10 init. **II.** Transf., a dwelling, habitation.—**A.** Lit. (class.): cf.: domus, domicilium, sedes, mansio, tectum: sceleratae haec aedes, impiast habitatio, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 73; cf. id. ib. 67: ut nobis haec habitatio Bona, fausta... eveniat, id. Trin. 1, 2, 2: peto a te, ut ei de habitatione ac-

commodos, Cic. Fam. 13, 2: sumptus habitationis, id. Cael. 7, 17; Cato, R. R. 128; Col. 1, 6, 6: alicui gratuitam habitationem praestare, Gai. Inst. 4, 153; in *plur.*: mercedis habitationum annuae, *house-rent*, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 1.—**B.** *Rent for a dwelling, house-rent*: annuum habitationem Romae usque ad bina milia nummum remisit, Suet. Caes. 38.

habitatūncula, ae, *f. dim.* [habitationio], a little dwelling (late Lat.): in specubus habitatiunculas habere, Hier. in Obad. med.

habitator, ōris, *m.* [habito], a dweller in a house, *tenant, occupant*: tuam (domum) in Carinis mundi habitatores Lamiae conduxerunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 7; inesse aliquem habitatorem in hac caelesti ac divina domo, id. ib. 2, 35, 90: tumultu habitatorum, Liv. 21, 62, 3 al.: testa in illa vidit habitatorem magnum, Juv. 14, 311; Sen. Ep. 45, 10; Plin. Pan. 50, 3.—**II.** *Transf.*, an inhabitant of a country, etc.: incolae atque habitatores, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140: civitas habitatoribus vacua, Amm. 24, 2, 3: habitatores pagorum, id. 23, 6, 44: oppidi, id. 31, 5, 6; 22, 8, 35: lunae, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 11, 7.

habitatix, ōis, *f.* [habitor], she that inhabits, Aus. Idyll. 10, 82.

habito, ōnis, *f.* [habeo], a having: debitio gratiae, non habitio, cum pecunia confertur, Gell. 1, 4, 7.

habito, āvi, ātum, 1 (*gen. plur.* of the *part. pres.* habitantum, Ov. M. 14, 90), *v. freq. a. and n.* [habeo]. **I.** In *gen.*, to have frequently, to be wont to have (ante-class. and very rare): epicrocum, Varr. ap. Non. 318, 25: comas, id. ib. 27.—**II.** In *partic.*, to have possession of, to inhabit a place; and more freq. *neut.*, to dwell, abide, reside, live anywhere (the class. signif. of the word; cf.: colo, incolo, commoror). **A.** Lit. **1.** *Act.*: centum urbes habitant magnas, Verg. A. 3, 106: silvas, id. E. 6, 2: hoc nemus, hunc collem (deus), id. A. 8, 352: humiles casas, id. E. 2, 29: terras, Ov. H. 1, 66; id. M. 1, 195: pruinās, Val. Fl. 2, 177: locum, Tac. Agr. 11; cf. Liv. 5, 51, 3.—*Pass.*: colitur ea pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 28: arx procul iis, quae habitabantur, Liv. 24, 3, 2: applicata colli habitatur colonia Corinthus, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11; 5, 7, 7, § 42: Scythiae confinis est regio habitaturque pluribus vicis, Curt. 8, 2, 14: nobis habitabitur orbis Ultimus, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 127: tellus Bistonis habitata viris, id. M. 13, 430; cf.: nec patria est habitata tibi, id. Tr. 5, 3, 21; Sil. 2, 654: raris habitata mapalia tectis, Verg. G. 3, 340; cf.: (angelus) habitatus quinque focis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 2: campi olim uberes magnisque urbibus habitati, Tac. H. 5, 7: quae sit tellus habitanda (sibi), requirit, Ov. M. 3, 9; cf.: cessarent nitidis habitandae piscibus undae, id. ib. 1, 74: habitandaque fana Apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis, Hor. Epod. 16, 19: proavis habitatas linquere silvas, Juv. 15, 152.—**2.** *Neutr.*: in illicce habitat aedibus Amphitruo, Plaut. Am. prol. 97; cf.: cujus hic in aedulis habitat decem, ut opinor, milibus, Cic. Cael. 7, 17: in gurgustio, id. N. D. 1, 9, 22: in via, on the high-road, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106: in Sicilia, id. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 95: in arboribus (aves), Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 363: Lilybaei, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 38: lucis opacis, Verg. A. 6, 673: vallibus imis, id. ib. 3, 110: casa straminea, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 20; cf.: sub terra habitare, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: apud aliquem, id. Ac. 2, 26, 115; cf. id. Brut. 90, 309; id. Cael. 21, 51; id. Clu. 12, 33; id. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83: cum aliquo, id. ib. 2, 1, 25, § 64: cum illa apud te, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 41.—*Absol.*: triginta milibus dixistis eum habitare, Cic. Cael. 7, 17; cf.: nunc si quis tanti (i. e. sex milibus) habitat, Vell. 2, 10, 1: bene, to have a good habitation, Nep. Att. 13; so, dum sic ergo habitat Cetroneus, so splendidly, Juv. 14, 92: aevecta est peregre hinc habitatum, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 37; cf.: is habitatum huc commigravit, id. Trin. 4, 3, 77; and: ruse habitatum abii, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 27: commorandi natura deversorium nobis, non habitandi locum dedit, Cic. de Sen. 23, 84: habitandi causa, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 8.—*Part.* as *subst.*:

habitantes, ium, *the inhabitants*: numquam tecta subeamus: super habitantes

aliquando procumbunt, Quint. 2, 16, 6; Ov. M. 14, 90: oppidum valetudine habitantium infame, Mel. 1, 16, 1: ad occasum, Plin. 2, 70, 82, § 180.—*Pass. impers.*: vides, habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, et in ipsis quasi maculis, ubi habitatur, vastas solitudines interjectas, Cic. Rep. 6, 19: habitari ait Xenophanes in luna, that the moon is inhabited, id. Ac. 2, 39, 123: vicorum, quibus frequenter habitabatur, Liv. 2, 62, 4.—**B.** *Transf.*, to stay, remain, dwell, or keep in any place; to keep to, dwell upon a thing (a favorite expression with Cicero): cum iis, qui in foro habitant, de dignitate contendas? Cic. Mur. 9, 21; cf.: habitare in Rostris, id. Brut. 89, 305: in subsellis, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264; cf. also: in oculis, to be always in public, id. Planc. 27, 66: illi qui hoc solum colendum ducebant, habitant in hac una ratione tractanda, id. de Or. 2, 38, 160: in bonis haerebit et habitabit suis, to dwell upon, id. Or. 15, 49; cf. id. de Or. 2, 72, 292: qui potest igitur habitare in beata vita summi mali metus? id. Fin. 2, 28, 92: cum his habitare pernoctareque curis (i. e. studiis)! id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: quorum in vultu habitant oculi mei, id. Phil. 12, 1, 2: animus habitat in oculis, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 145; cf.: mens ibi (in corde) habitat, id. 11, 37, 69, § 182: qui tibi (Amori) jucundumst, sicis habitare medullis, Prop. 2, 11 (3, 3), 17: peregrinatus est huius animus in nequitia, non habitavit, Val. Max. 6, 9, ext. 1: tecum habitata, i. e. retire within thyself, examine thyself, Pers. 4, 52.

habitudō, inis, *f.* [habitus, *P. a.*, from habeo], condition, plight, habit, appearance, figure of the body (mostly ante- and post-class., for the class. habitus): qui color, nitor, vestitus, quae habitudo est corporis! *Ter. Eun. 2, 11; cf.: bona corporis, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15: habitus atque habitudo, dress and figure, App. M. 9, p. 235: ancillae, id. ib. 2, p. 118.—*Plur.*: tam varias habitudines corporis participat, App. Mag. p. 282, 29.

habituō, āre, *v. a.* [id.], to bring into a condition or habit of body; in *pass.*, to be constituted or conditioned in any manner, to be in any condition or habit of body (post-class.): si nutritrix malo suco atque corpore habituati videatur, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 79; id. ib. 4, 8, 109.

habituō, īre, *v. desid. a.* [habeo], to desire to have, to long for any thing: si arationes habituris, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47.

1. habitus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from habeo, *q. v. fin.*

2. habitus, ūs, *m.* [1. habitus, *P. a.*, from habeo], the condition or state of a thing (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In *gen.*, condition, plight, habit, deportment, appearance of the body (in *sing.* and *plur.*): cum ille vir (Q. Metellus) integerrima aetate, optimo habitu, maximis viribus eriperetur bonis omnibus, Cic. Cael. 24, 59: qui habitus et quae figura non procul abesse putatur a vitae periculo, id. Brut. 91, 313; cf.: qui non tam habitus corporis opimos quam gracilitates consecuntur, id. ib. 16, 64: mediocritas, id. ib. 91, 316: oris, id. N. D. 1, 25, 99: oris et vultus, id. Fin. 3, 17, 56: habitu corporis brevis fuit (Horatius), Suet. Vit. Hor.: corporum, Tac. G. 4; cf.: positio caeli corporibus habitum dedit, id. Agr. 11: adde vultum habitumque hominis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 92: moderati aequalesque, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 36: signa virginali habitu atque vestitu, deportment, appearance, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 5; cf.: Himeria in muliebrem figuram habitumque formata, id. ib. 2, 35, § 87: habitum vestitumque pristinum reducere, Suet. Aug. 40: vestitu calciatque et cetero habitu, id. Calig. 52: idem habitus cunctis, tonsi rectique capilli, etc., Juv. 11, 149: nudus agas... en habitum, quo, etc., id. 2, 72: diversus est ascendendum habitus et descendendum: qui per pronum eunt, resupinant corpora; qui in arduum, incumbunt, carriage, posture, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.*: cujus motum et habitum et incessum imitaretur, Suet. Claud. 4: morbus est habitus ejusque corporis contra naturam, Cael. Sab. ap. Gell. 4, 2, 3: puberem esse dicunt qui habitus corporis pubes apparet, Ulp. Fragm. 11, 28; Gai. Inst. 1, 196.—**2.** Of things, esp. of places (so perh. not till after the Aug. per.), condition, habit, appearance, etc.: (praediscere) patrios cultusque habi-

tusque locorum, Verg. G. 1, 52; cf.: longe alius Italiae quam Indiae visus illi habitus esset, Liv. 9, 17, 17: maris, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 4: domicilii, Col. 9, 15, 8: armorum, Liv. 9, 36, 6: pecuniarum, id. 1, 42, 5: temporum, id. 10, 46, 2 et saep.: urbs in habitum pulveris redacta, Val. Max. 9, 3, ext. 3.—**B.** In *partic.*, dress, attire (not before the Aug. per.; esp. freq. in Suet.; cf.: vestis, vestitus): Punicus cultus habitusque suspectos legatos fecit Hannibalis, Liv. 23, 34, 6: Theopompus permutat cum uxore habitu e custodia, ut mulier, evasit, Quint. 2, 17, 20; cf. id. 3, 7, 6: Romano, Hor. S. 2, 7, 54; cf.: Graeco, Romano uti, Suet. Aug. 98: Gallico, id. Caes. 58: pastorum, Liv. 9, 2, 2: triumphalis, Quint. 11, 1, 3; cf.: triumphantis, Suet. Ner. 13: lugentis, id. Calig. 13: scenico, id. Ner. 38: quadrigario, id. Calig. 19: suus, Phaedr. 1, 3, 2: segmenta et longos habitus et flammea sumit, Juv. 2, 124; 3, 177; Tac. H. 1, 85 et saep.—**II.** Trop.

A. In *gen.*, quality, nature, character: qui manet ut moneatur semper... servos is habitu hau probost, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 2: justitia est habitus animi communi utilitate conservata suam cuique tribuens dignitatem, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 160: naturae ipsius habitu prope divino, id. Arch. 7, 15: prudentem non ex ipsius habitu, sed ex aliqua re externa judicare, id. Leg. 1, 16, 45: aut habitu aut natura... habitu, ut facile et cito irascatur, etc., id. Top. 16, 62: ad rationis habitum perducere, id. Fin. 4, 14, 37: ne gloriari libeat alienis bonis Suoque potius habitu vitam degere, Phaedr. 1, 3, 2: si habitum etiam orationis et quasi colorem aliquem requiritis, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: habitus quidam et quasi gestus (sermonis), Quint. 9, 1, 13; 5, 12, 18; cf. id. 11, 3, 62.—**B.** In *partic.* **1.** A state of feeling, disposition (friendly or hostile) with regard to any one (mostly post-Aug.): quis fuerit eo tempore civitatis habitus, qui singulorum animi, etc., Vell. 2, 99, 3; cf.: quae mens exercituum, hic habitus provinciarum, Tac. H. 1, 4: hic quidem Romae habitus animorum fuit, id. ib. 1, 8: ex praesenti eos potius quam praeterito aestimant habitu, Liv. 32, 14, 6.—**2.** In philos. lang., an acquired perfect state or condition: habitum appellamus animi aut corporis constantem et absolutam aliqua in re perfectionem: ut virtutis aut artis perceptionem alicujus, aut quamvis scientiam, et item corporis aliquam commoditatem, non natura datam, sed studio et industria partam, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36: habitus... in aliqua perfecta et constanti animi aut corporis absolute consistit, etc., id. ib. 2, 9, 30.

† Habrōdiactes, i, *m.*, = Ἀβροδίακτος (living delicately), an epithet of the painter Parrhasius, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 71.

habrōtōnum, v. abrotōnum.

hac, adv., v. hic *fin.* III. 1.

hac-tēnus (a strengthened archaic form, *hacētēnus*, acc. to Mar. Victor p. 2457 P.—Separated *per tmesin*, Verg. A. 5, 603; 6, 62; Ov. M. 5, 642), adv. [hic-tēnus; lit., as far as to this side; hence], to indicate a limit, so far, thus far (cf. hucusque). **I.** In space. **A.** Lit. (very rare), to this place, thus far: hactenus summus inaurato crater erat asper acantho, Ov. M. 13, 700: hactenus dominum est illa secuta suum, id. Tr. 1, 10, 22; id. Am. 2, 11, 16; cf.: hactenus in occidentem Germaniam novimus, Tac. G. 35 *init.*: hac Trojana tenus fuerit fortuna secuta, Verg. A. 6, 62.—*Far more freq. and class.* (esp. freq. in Cic.), **B.** *Transf.*, to indicate the limit of a discourse or of an extract, thus far, to this point, no further than this: hactenus mihi videor de amicitia quid sentirem potuisse dicere, Cic. Lael. 7, 24: hactenus admirabor eorum tarditatem, qui, etc., id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: hactenus fuit, quod caute a me scribi posset, id. Att. 11, 4, 2: externae arbores hactenus fere sunt, Plin. 14, 1, 1, § 1; cf. id. 14, 3, 4, § 36: sed me hactenus cedentem nemo insequatur ultra, Quint. 12, 10, 47: verum hactenus evagari satis fuerit, id. 2, 4, 32; so after a quotation: hactenus Trogus, Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 276: hactenus Varro, id. 14, 14, 17, § 96.—**b.** In this sense usually ellipt., esp. as a formula of transition: sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus: reliqua differamus in crastinum, thus far for to-day, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, 4 *fin.*: ergo

haec quoque hactenus: redeo ad urbana, id. Att. 5, 13; 2: sed haec hactenus: nunc, etc. *so much for this* (very freq.), id. Div. 2, 24, 53; id. Lael. 15, 55; id. Att. 13, 21, 4; Quint. 4, 2, 30 et saep.: haec hactenus, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 2: sed de hoc loco plura in aliis: nunc hactenus, id. Div. 2, 36, 76: hactenus haec, Hor. S. 1, 4, 63: sed hactenus, praesertim, etc., Cic. Att. 5, 13, 1; so, sed hactenus, id. ib. 9, 7, 3; 13, 9, 1; 14, 17, 2; Plin. 36, 6, 5, § 46: de litteris hactenus, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 1; 3, 7, 3; 16, 24, 1; id. Att. 6, 2, 1 al.: hactenus de soloecismo, Quint. 1, 5, 54: hactenus ergo de studiis... proximus liber, etc., id. 1, 12, 19: hactenus de poetis, Lact. 1, 5, 15: hactenus de mundo, Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 102; 15, 8, 8, § 34: hactenus, et pariter vitam cum sanguine fudit, Ov. M. 2, 610: hactenus et genuit, id. ib. 10, 423: hactenus: ut vivo subit, id. F. 5, 661: hactenus Aeacides, id. M. 12, 82; 14, 512.—**II.** In time, to indicate a limit, up to this time, thus far, so long, till now, hitherto, no longer than this (poet. and post-Aug.): hactenus quietae utrimque stationes fuere: postquam, etc., Liv. 7, 26, 6: hactenus pro libertate, mox de finibus pugnatum est, Flor. 1, 11, 5; Ov. M. 5, 250: hac celebrata tenus sancto certamina patri, Verg. A. 5, 603; 11, 823: dispecta est et Thule, quam hactenus nix et hiems abdebat, Tac. Agr. 10; id. A. 13, 47.—**III.** In extent. **A.** Absol., opp. to more, to this extent, so much, only so much, only (very rare, and not ante-Aug.): Burrum sciscitanti hactenus respondisse: ego me bene habeo, Tac. A. 14, 51; so ellipt., Suet. Dom. 16.—Far more freq. and class., **B.** Relat., like eatenus, to this extent that, so much as, so far as, as far as; corresp. with quatenus, quoad, quod, si, ut (so most freq.), ne: hactenus non vertit (in rem), quatenus domino debet: quod excedit, vertit, Dig. 15, 3, 10, § 7: hactenus existimo nostram consolationem recte adhibitam esse, quoad certior ab homine amicissimo fieres iis de rebus, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 3: patrem familiae hactenus ago, quod aliquam partem praediorum percurro, Plin. Ep. 9, 15, 3: meritoria officia sunt; hactenus utilia, si praeparant ingenium, non detinent, Sen. Ep. 83.—With *ut*: haec artem quidem et praecepta duntaxat hactenus requirunt, ut certis dicendi luminibus ornentur, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 119; id. Div. 1, 8, 13; Hor. S. 1, 2, 123; Ov. H. 15, 156.—With *ne*: curandus autem hactenus, ne quid ad senatum, etc., Cic. Att. 5, 4, 2; Quint. 6, 2, 3; Tac. A. 14, 7; cf. (eum) interficere constituit, hactenus consultants, veneno an ferro vel qua alia vi, id. ib. 14, 3 *init.*

Hadrānum (also **Adr-**), *i. n.*, = ἡδρανών, a town of Sicily, near Mount Aetna, Sil. 14, 250.—**Hadrānitāni**, its inhabitants, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Hādria (**Adria**), *ae. I. F.*, the name of two Italian cities. **A.** In Picenum, the birthplace of the emperor Hadrian, now Atri, Liv. 24, 10, 10; Mel. 2, 4, 6; Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 110; Spart. Hadr. 1.—**2.** Deriv. **Hadriānus**, *a. um, adj.*, of or belonging to Hadria, Hadrian: ager, Liv. 22, 9, 5; Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 110: gallinae, id. 10, 53, 74, § 146.—**b.** Subst.: **Hadriānus**, *i. m.*, the emperor Hadrian, Ael. Spart. Hadr. 1 sq.; Eutr. 8, 5 sq.—Hence, **Hādriānalis**, *e, adj.*, of or belonging to the emperor Hadrian: SODALIS, Inscr. Grut. 457, 6; Inscr. Fabr. 454, 71; Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 4, no. 19.—**B.** In the country of the Veneti, on the coast of the sea named after it, now Adria, Liv. 5, 33, 7; Just. 20, 1, 9; Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 119.—**II. M.**, the Adriatic Sea (mostly poet.): dux inquieti turbidus Hadriae, Hor. C. 3, 3, 5; 2, 14, 14; 1, 3, 15; 1, 33, 15; id. Ep. 1, 18, 63 et saep.; Tac. H. 3, 42; Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 119; Luc. 5, 614; Mel. 2, 2, 2; 2, 3, 4; 10; 13; 2, 4, 7; 2, 7, 13.—**2.** Deriv. **a. Hādriaticus** (**Adriat-**), *a. um, adj.*, of or belonging to Hadria, Hadriatic: mare, the Adriatic Sea, Liv. 5, 33, 7; Mel. 1, 3, 3 sq.; 2, 4, 1; 2, 7, 10; Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 118; and absol., Hadriaticum, Cat. 4, 6: sinus, Liv. 10, 2, 4.—**b. Hādriānus** (**Adr-**), *a. um, adj.*, the same: mare, Cic. Pis. 38, 92; Hor. C. 1, 16, 4: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 67.—**c. Hādriacus** (**Adr-**), *a. um, adj.*, the same: aequor, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 17: undae, Verg. A. 11, 405: litus, Ov. Hal. 125.

† **hadrōbolon**, *i. n.*, = ἡδρόβωλον (in

big lumps), a kind of black gum, Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 35.

† **hadrosphaerum**, *i. n.*, = ἡδρόσφαιρον, a kind of spikenard with large leaves, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 44.

Hadrūmētum (**Adrūm-**), *i. n.* (also **Hadrūmetus**, *i. f.*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 670), = ἡδρουντος, a city of Africa propria, the capital of the province Byzacene, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 25; Caes. B. C. 2, 23; Liv. 30, 29.—**II.** Deriv. **Hadrūmētinus** (**Adr-**), *a. um, adj.*, of or belonging to Hadrūmētum, Hadrūmetine: Clodius Albinus, of Hadrūmētum, Capitol. Albin. 1: navis, Vulg. Act. 27, 2.—Subst.: **Hadrūmētini**, *ōrum, m. plur.*, the inhabitants of Hadrūmētum, Hadrūmetines, Auct. B. Afr. 97, 2, *hae*, v. hic.

Haedilia, *ae, f.*, prob. a mountain near the Sabine villa of Horace, Hor. C. 1, 17, 9 (so the Codd.; Bentley conjectured haedulea, from haedulea, a little kid; but see Orell. and Dillenb. ad h. l.).

* **haedillus** (**hoed-**), *i. m. dim.* [haedus], a little kid, kidding; as a term of endearment, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 77.

haedinus (**hoed-**), *a. um* (*acc. to others, -inus), *adj.* [id.], of a kid, kid: coagulum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4: pelliculae, Cic. Mur. 36, 75.—As subst.: **haedina**, *ae, kid's flesh*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11, 95.

Haedui, *ōrum, v. Aedui*.

haedūlea, *v. Haedilia*.

* **haedūlus** (**hoed-**), *i. m. dim.* [haedus], a little kid: pinguis, Juv. 11, 66.

haedus (less correctly **hoedus**, and archaic **aedus** or **ēdus**; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 19, and see the letter H); Sabine, fedus, like fircus for hircus, cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 97 Müll., and see the letter F), *i. m.* [Sanskrit. huda, ram; O. H. Germ. Geiz; cf. Gr. χίμαρος], a young goat, a kid (cf. hircus, caper). **I.** Lit., Varr. R. 2, 3, 4; 3; Cic. de Sen. 16, 56; Verg. G. 4, 10; Hor. C. 3, 18, 5; id. Epod. 2, 60; Mart. 10, 87, 17.—As a fig. for wantonness: tenero lascivior haedo, Ov. M. 13, 791; as a fig. of weakness, Lucr. 3, 7.—**II.** Transf., plur.: **Haedi**, a small double star in the hand of the Waggoner (Auriga), Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 43, 110; so in plur., Varr. R. 2, 1, 8; Col. 11, 2, 73: pluviales Haedi, Verg. A. 9, 668; cf. nimboi, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 13.—In sing.: purus et Orion, purus et Haedus erit, Prop. 2, 26 (3, 22), 56.

† **haemachates**, *ae, m.*, = αἱμαχάτης, blood-colored agate, a precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139.

† **haematicon**, *i. n.*, = αἱματικόν (bloody), a sort of shrub, App. Herb. 77.

† **haematinus**, *a. um, adj.*, = αἱματινός, blood-red, blood-colored: vitrum, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 197.

† **haematites**, *ae, m.*, = αἱματίτης. **I.** blood-stone, a kind of red iron-ore, hematite, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 129, 130; 36, 20, 37, § 144.—In apposition: lapis haematites purgat, Cels. 5, 3.—**II.** A red-colored precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 169.

† **haematōpūs**, *pōdis, m.*, = αἱματοπούς (blood-foot), in Plin. 10, 47, 64, § 130, v. l. for himantopus, q. v.

haemēsis, *is, f.*, an inflammatory disease of the eye, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

Haemimontus (**Aemi-**), *i. m.*, a province of Thrace, adjoining Mount Haemus, Vop. Aur. 17, 2; Treb. Poll. Claud. 11, 3; Sext. Ruf. 9; Notit. Dign. imp. Occid. 1.—Hence, **Haemimontani** (**Aemi-**), *ōrum, m.*, the inhabitants of Haemimontus, Amm. 27, 4, 11.

Haemon, *ōnis, m.*, = Αἷμων, a son of Creon, king of Thebes, the lover of Antigone, Prop. 2, 8, 21; Ov. Tr. 2, 402; id. Ib. 563; Hyg. Fab. 72.

Haemōnia (**Aemōnia**), *ae, f.*, a poetical name of Thessaly, Ov. M. 1, 568; 2, 543; 8, 815; id. R. Am. 249; id. F. 5, 381: nivalis, Hor. C. 1, 37, 20.—**II.** Deriv. **A.**

Haemōnius, *a. um, adj.*, of or belonging to Haemonia (Thessaly), Haemonian (Thessalian): gens, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 30: urbs, i. e. Trachin. id. M. 11, 652: Acastus, id. ib. 11, 410: juvenis, i. e. Jason, id. ib. 7, 132: puer, i. e. Achilles, id. F. 5, 400: equi, i. e. of Achilles, id. Tr. 3, 11, 28: Iyra, the same, id. ib. 4, 1, 16: arcus, i. e. the constellation Sagit-

tarius (because orig. the Thessalian centaur Chiron), id. M. 2, 81.—**B.** **Haemōnides**, *ae, m.*, = Αἱμωνίδης, a Haemonian or Thessalian; in plur., i. q. Argonautae, the Argonauts, Val. Fl. 4, 506.—**C.** **Haemōnis** (**Aem-**), *idis, f.*, a Thessalian woman, Ov. H. 13, 2; Luc. 6, 436; 590.

† **haemophthisicus**, *i. m.*, = αἱμοφθισικός, a person with corrupted blood, Aem. Mac. de Beton.

† **haemopticus** (not -toicus), *i. m.*, = αἱμοπτικός, one who spits blood, Marc. Emp. 16 med.; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 35.

† **haemorrhagia**, *ae, f.*, = αἱμορραγία, a violent bleeding, hemorrhage, bleeding at the nose, Plin. 23, 7, 67, § 132.

† **haemorrhōicus**, *i. m.*, = αἱμορροϊκός, that has the hemorrhoids or piles, Firm. Math. 3, 3, 7; 3, 15, 2.

† **haemorrhōida**, *ae, f.* (discharging blood; written as Greek, αἱμορροῖς, Cels. 6, 18, 9). **I.** In medic., the piles, hemorrhoids, Plin. 23, 7, 71, § 137; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 2; Amm. 30, 6, 5.

haemorrhōis, *idis, f.*, = αἱμορροῖς, a kind of poisonous serpent, Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 43; 20, 20, 81, § 210; Luc. 9, 806.

† **haemorrhousa**, *ae, f.*, = αἱμορροῦσα, she that has a hemorrhage, eccl. (cf. Vulg. Matt. 9, 20).

† **haemostasis**, *is, f.*, = αἱμόστασις, a plant that stops the flow of blood, App. Herb. 59.

Haemus (**Aemus**) or **Haemos**, *i. m.*, = Αἶμος. **I.** A high range of mountains in Thrace, now called the Great Balkan, Mel. 2, 2, 2; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41; Liv. 4, 21 sq.; Ov. M. 6, 87; 2, 219; 10, 77; id. F. 1, 330; Hor. C. 1, 12, 6 et saep.—**II.** A celebrated actor, Juv. 3, 99; 6, 198.

haereditas, *ātis, v. hereditas*.

haerēo, *haesi*, *haesum*, 2, v. n. [etym. dub.], to hang or hold fast, to hang, stick, cleave, cling, adhere, be fixed, sit fast, remain close to anything or in any manner (class. and very freq., esp. in the trop. sense; cf. pendeo); usually constr. with *in*, the simple *abl.* or *absol.*, less freq. with *dat.*, with *ad*, *sub*, *ex*, etc. **I.** Lit.: ut videamus, terra penitusne defixa sit, et quasi radicibus suis haereat, an media pendeat? Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 122; so, terra ima sede semper haeret, id. Rep. 6, 18: linguam ad radices ejus haerens excipit stomachus, id. N. D. 2, 54, 135: scalarum gradus male haerentes, holding, adhering, id. Fam. 6, 7, 3; cf.: haeret parietibus scalae, Verg. A. 2, 442: haerere in equo, sit fast, keep his seat, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28; for which: nescit equo rudis Haerere ingenuus puer, Hor. C. 3, 24, 55: male laxus In pede calceus haeret, id. S. 1, 3, 32; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 144: haeret nonnumquam telum illud occultum, id. 9, 2, 75: pugnis in mala haeret, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 17: haesitque in corpore ferrum, Verg. A. 11, 864; for which: tergo volucres haesere sagittae, id. ib. 12, 415; cf.: scindat haerentem coronam crinibus, Hor. C. 1, 17, 27; and: haerentem capiti cum multa laude coronam, id. S. 1, 10, 49: carinae, Ov. M. 8, 144: alae, id. ib. 12, 570: (fames) utero haeret meo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 16: haeret pede pes, Verg. A. 10, 361: ubi demisi retum atque hamum, quicquid haesi, extraho, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 45; cf.: os devoratum fauce cum haereret lupi, Phaedr. 1, 8, 4; and: graves currus illuvie et voraginibus haerebant, Curt. 8, 4: classis in vado haerebat, id. 9, 19: haerentes adverso litore naves, Hor. S. 2, 3, 205: gremioque in Jasonis haerens, Ov. M. 7, 66; cf.: haeret in complexu liberorum, Quint. 6, 1, 42; for which: Avidisque amplexibus haerent, Ov. M. 7, 143; cupide in Veneris compagibus haerent, Lucr. 4, 1113; for which: validis Veneris compagibus haerent, id. 4, 1204; and: (anulus) caecis in eo (lapide) compagibus haesit, id. 6, 1016: communibus inter se radicibus haerent, id. 3, 325; 5, 554: foliis sub omnibus haerent (Somnia), Verg. A. 6, 284: gladius intra vaginam suam haerens, Quint. 8 praef. § 15: ipse inter media tela hostium evasit. Duo turmae haesere, i. e. failed to break through, Liv. 29, 33, 7: alii globo illati haerebant, id. 22, 5, 5.—**B.** Prov. (a) Haerere in luto, i. e. to be in trouble, difficulty: tali in luto haerere, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 66 (for

which: nunc homo in medio luto est, id. Ps. 4, 2, 28; cf. haesito, I.—In salebra: proclivi currit oratio: venit ad extremum: haeret in salebra, runs aground, i. e. is at a loss, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84.—In a like sense, (B) Aqua haeret, the water (in the water-clock) stops; v. aqua.

II. Trop. A. In gen., to hold fast, remain attached or fixed, to keep firm, adhere: improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haereat, Cic. Rep. 3, 16; cf.: infixus animo haeret dolor, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64: haerent infixi pectore vultus, Verg. A. 4, 4: haerere in memoria, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 2; cf.: quae mihi in visceribus haerent, i. e. firmly impressed upon my heart, memory, id. Att. 6, 1, 8; and: in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerere, id. Phil. 1, 15, 36: mihi haeres in medullis, id. Fam. 15, 16, 2: in omnium gentium sermonibus ac mentibus semper haerere, id. Cat. 4, 10, 22: hi in oculis haerebunt, i. e. will be always present, id. Phil. 13, 3, 5: in te omnis haeret culpa, adheres, cleaves, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 32: ut peccatum haereat, non in eo, qui monuerit, sed in eo, qui non obtemperavit, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 30.—With dat.: potest hoc homini huic haerere peccatum? Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: quod privatorum rerum dedecus non haeret infamiae (tuae)? id. Cat. 1, 6, 13: in quo (Caelio) crimen non haerebat, id. Cael. 7, 15: neque (possit) haerere in tam bona causa tam acerba iniuria, id. Fam. 6, 5, 2: cum ante illud facietum dictum emissum haerere debeat, quam cogitari potuisse videatur, must have hit (the figure being that of an arrow shot from the bow), id. de Or. 2, 54, 219: in quos incensos iratitiamque domini desperantes cum incidisset, haesit in iis poenis, quas, etc., fell into, incurred those penalties (the figure is that of a bird which is lured, caught), id. Mil. 21, 56: nec dubie repetundarum criminibus haerebant, Tac. A. 4, 19: in hoc flexu quasi aetatis fama adolescentis paulum haesit ad metas, hung back, was caught (the figure being taken from the race-course), Cic. Cael. 31, 75; v. meta: neu quid medios intercat actus, Quod non proposito conducat et haereat apte, i. e. fits, suits, Hor. A. P. 195.—**B.** In partic. **1.** With the idea of nearness predominating, to keep near or close to a person, to join or attach one's self to, to follow (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): perforce hoc Precibus, pretio, ut haeream in parte aliqua tandem apud Thaidem, may keep about her, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 25; cf.: ego illum audivi in amore haerere apud nescio quam fiduciam, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 7: haeres ad latus, omnia experiris, Cat. 21, 6: Antorem comitem, qui missus ab Argis, Haeserat Evandro, Verg. A. 10, 780: obtinenti Africam comes haeserat, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 2; Quint. 1, 2, 10: Curtius Nicia (grammaticus) haesit Cn. Pompeio et C. Memmio, Suet. Gramm. 14.—**Poet.:** haeremus cuncti superis, temploque tacente Nil facimus non sponte deo, cling to, depend on, Luc. 9, 573.—Hence, **b.** In a bad sense: in tergis, tergis, in tergo, to hang upon one's rear, i. e. to pursue closely: haerebit in tergis fugientium victor, Curt. 4, 15 fin.: se cum exercitu tergis eorum haesurum, Tac. H. 4, 19: Haerens in tergo Romanus, Liv. 1, 14 11 Weissenb. (better than terga, the lect. vulg.).—**2.** With the idea of duration in time predominating, to remain fixed, to abide or continue anywhere, to keep at, stick to any thing (class.): metui, ne haereret hic (Athenis), Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 49: in obsidione castelli exigui, Curt. 5, 3, 4: circa muros unius urbis, id. 4, 4; cf.: circa libidines, Suet. Aug. 71: volitare in foro, haerere in iure ac praetorum tribulibus, to go loitering or dangle about, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173: et sicis vultus in nubibus haerent, hang upon, i. e. remain long looking at, Luc. 4, 381: cf.: vultus, dum crederet, haesit, id. 9, 1036: haerere in eadem commorarique sententia, Cic. Or. 40, 137; cf.: mea ratio in dicendo haec esse solet, ut boni quod habeat, id. amplectar, ibi habitem, ibi haeream, id. de Or. 2, 72, 292: quoniam modo ille in bonis haerebit et habitabit suis? id. Or. 15, 49: equidem in libris haereo, id. Att. 13, 40, 2; cf.: valde in scribendo haereo, id. ib. 13, 39, 2: plurima sunt, niti-dis maculam haesuram figentia rebus, last-ing, durable, Juv. 14, 2.—**3.** With the idea of hindrance to free motion predominating,

to stick fast, be brought to a stand-still, to be embarrassed, perplexed, at a loss, to hesitate, to be suspended or retarded (class.).—(a) Of persons: haerebat nebulo: quo se verteret, non habebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74; cf.: haerebat in tabulis publicis reus et accusator, id. Clu. 31, 86: cogitate in his iniquitatibus unum haesisse Apollonium: ceteros profecto multos ex his incommodis pecunia se liberasse, id. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 23: in multis nominibus, id. N. D. 3, 24, 62: in media stultitia, id. Tusc. 3, 28, 70; cf.: isti physici raro admodum, cum haerent aliquo loco, exclamant, abstrusa esse omnia, etc., id. Ac. 2, 5, 14: in quo etiam Democritus haeret, id. Fin. 1, 6, 20: at in altero illo, inquit, haeres. Immo habeo tibi gratiam. Haererem enim, nisi tu me expedisses, id. Pis. 30, 74: in ceteris subvenies, si me haerentem videbis, id. Fin. 3, 4, 16: quid machiner? quid comminiscar? haereo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 17; id. Merc. 3, 4, 15; 4, 3, 38; 24; cf.: aut quia non firmus rectum defendis et haeres, Hor. S. 2, 7, 26: haesit circa formas litterarum (puer), Quint. 1, 1, 21; cf. id. 1, 7, 35: haeres et dubitas, Juv. 3, 135; 6, 281.—(b) Of things: nunc homo in luto est. Nomen nescit: haeret haec res, i. e. is perplexing, cannot be explained, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 28; id. Amph. 2, 2, 182; id. Trin. 4, 2, 59; cf.: occisa est haec res; haeret hoc negotium, id. Ps. 1, 5, 8: nec unquam tanta fuerit loquendi facultas, ut non titubet atque haereat, quotiens ab animo verba dissentiant, Quint. 12, 1, 29: Hectoris Aeneaeque manu victoria Graium Haesit, i. e. was retarded, Verg. A. 11, 290; cf.: constitit hic bellum fortunaeque Caesaris haesit, Luc. 7, 547: cum in hac difficultate rerum consilium haereret, Liv. 26, 36, 1.

haeres, edis, v. heres.
haeresco, ere, v. incho. n. [haereo], to stick, adhere (Lucretian): primordia in terris, Lucr. 2, 477; 4, 742.

haeresiarcha, ae, m., = αἰρεσιάρχης, a leader of a sect, heresiarch (eccl. Lat.), Sid. Ep. 7, 6; Aug. Ep. 253.

haeresis (scanned **herēsis** in Prud. Psych. 725; Ham. 64), is and ēos, f., = αἵρεσις, **1.** A (philosophical or religious) sect, a school of thought (=secta): Cato in ea est haeresi, quae nullum sequitur florem orationis, Cic. Par. proem. § 2; as Greek, id. Fam. 15, 16, 3: Pythagorae haeresim sequi, Vitr. 5 praef.—**2.** Heretical religious doctrine, heresy, Tert. adv. Haer. 1 sq. et saep.: Ariana, the Arian heresy, Sid. Ep. 7, 6: plurimae sectae et haereses, Lact. 4, 30, 2.—**Hērēsis**, personif., Prud. Psych. 710.—Comically: joca tua plena facetiarum de haeresi Vestoriana... risissime me satis, i. e. craft, trade, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 1.—**II.** A calling, profession: navalis, Cod. Th. 13, 6, 9 sq.

haerētice, adv., v. the foll. art. I. fin.

haerēticus, a, um, adj., = αἰρετικός, of or belonging to heretical religious doctrines, heretical (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Adj.: commissatio, Tert. adv. Haer. 41: nigredo, Arat. Act. Apost. 1, 611.—**Ad.**: **haerētice**, heretically, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 36.—**II.** Subst.: **haerētici**, i, m., a heretic, Tert. adv. Hermog. 27; id. de Bapt. 115; so the title of Tertullian's work: de Praescriptione adversus haereticos.

haesitabundus, a, um, adj. [haesito, II.], stammering, faltering, hesitating: expalluit notabiliter et haesitabundus inquit: Interrogavi, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13.

haesitantia, ae, f. [id.], a stammering: linguae, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16.

haesitatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a hesitating (rare but good prose). **I.** Of speech, a stammering: qui timor! quae dubitatio! quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 202: deformis, Quint. 11, 2, 48.—**II.** Mental uncertainty, irresolution, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation (rare but class.): si facile invenieris quid dicas, noli ignorare haesitationi meae, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 2: non mediocri haesitatio est, hinc iustitiae proposita imagine, inde pietatis, Quint. 12, 1, 40; 11, 2, 48: haesitationem attulit tempus et locus, Tac. H. 1, 39; Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 5; Plin. Ep. 6, 27, 1.

haesitator, ōris, m. [id.], one who hesitates, is undecided: sum et ipse in edendo (libros) haesitator, Plin. Ep. 5, 11, 2.

haesito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. n. [haereo], to stick fast, remain fixed in a place. **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic.): ut, si eam paludem Romani perrumpere conarentur, haesitantes premerent ex loco superiore, Caes. B. G. 7, 19, 2: ita in vadis haesitantis frumenti acervos sedisse illitos limo; Liv. 2, 5, 3; Lucr. 6, 334; 5, 697.—**B.** Prov.: haesitare in eodem luto, i. e. to be exposed to the same danger, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 15.—**II. Trop.** (opp. firmness), to be uncertain, hesitating. **A.** In speech; lingua haesitantes, hesitating, stammering, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115.—**B.** In mind, to be uncertain, undecided, to be at a loss, to hesitate (so most freq.; cf.: cunctor, moror, tardo): dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52: cum haesitaret, cum teneretur, quaevisi, etc., id. Cat. 2, 6, 13: in novis rebus haesitare, id. Ac. 2, 5, 15; cf.: Carbo ignarus legum, haesitans in majorum institutis, not well versed in, id. de Or. 1, 10, 40: num in eo, qui sint hi testes, haesitatis? id. Fragm. Or. p. Corn. 2, p. 453 Orell.: haesitavit ob eam causam, quod nesciret, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220; id. Fin. 2, 6, 18: itaque non haesitans respondebo, id. Ac. 1, 2, 4: ubi ad pecuniae mentionem ventum erat, haesitabat, Liv. 44, 25, 9: ut deliberare, non haesitare videamur, Quint. 10, 7, 22.—**Impers. pass.:** de mutando rei publicae statu haesitatum erat, Suet. Claud. 11.

hagētēr, ēris, m., = ἀγῆτις, the leader, guide: Hercules, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 56.

† Hagiographa, ōrum, n., = ἁγιογραφα, the last of the three principal divisions of the Old Testament Scriptures, Hier. in. Reg. praef.; id. Ep. 106, 110.

† hagiographus, i, m., = ἀγιογράφος, a sacred writer, Hier. Ep. 1, 12.

hahae, hahae, v. ha.

Halaesa, Halaesinus, and Halaesus, v. Halesa, etc.

† hālāgōra, as, f. (ἁλᾶς-ἀγορά), the salt-market, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 34 dub.

† halapanta significat omnia mentientem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101, 18 Müll. (perh. the same word as halophanta, q. v.).

hālātio, ōnis, f. [halo], a breathing, breath, Cassiod. in Psa. 37, 12.

hālātus, ūs, m. [id.], a breath of perfume, odor, fragrance (post-class.): florum, Mart. Cap. 1, § 7: Arabici, id. 2, § 215.

halcedo and halcedonia, v. alcedo.

Halcyōne and Halcyōneus, v. Alc.

hālec and hālex, v. alex.

Hales, ētis, m., a small river in Lucania near Velia, now Halente, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 1; id. Att. 16, 7, 5.

Halesa (Halaesa and Alēsa), ae, f., = Ἀλαῖσα, a town on the northern coast of Sicily, on the river Halesus, now ruins near the village Iusa, Sil. 14, 218; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 19; 2, 2, 75, § 185.—**II.** Deriv.

Halesinus (Halaes- and Alēs-), a, um, adj., of or belonging to Halesa: civitas, Cic. Fam. 13, 32, 1: Dio, of Halesa, id. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 19; 2, 3, 73.—Subst.: **Halesini**, ōrum, m. plur., the inhabitants of Halesa, Halesines, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Hālēsus (Halaesus and Alēsus), i, m., = Ἀλαῖος. **I.** Son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra or Briseis, the founder of Falisci, Verg. A. 7, 724; 10, 352; 411; Ov. F. 4, 73; id. Am. 3, 13, 81.—**II.** One of the Lapithae, Ov. M. 12, 462.—**III.** A small river on the northern coast of Sicily, on which the town Halesa was situated, Col. poet. 10, 268; Sol. 5, 20.

Haliacmon (Aliacmon), ōnis, m., a stream forming the boundary between Macedonia and Thessaly, now Vistritza, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 34; Caes. B. C. 3, 37; Liv. 42, 53, 5; Claud. B. G. 179.

† hālīētos (haly-), i, m., = ἁλῖαιε-τος, the osprey or sea-eagle: Falco haliē-tus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 3, 3; 10; Nisus, the father of Scylla, was changed into one, Ov. M. 8, 146; Verg. Cir. 535.

Haliartus, i, f., = Ἀλῖαρτος, a city of Boeotia near the modern village of Mazi, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26; Nep. Lys. 3; Liv. 42, 46; 56; 63.—Hence, **Haliartii**, ōrum, m., its inhabitants; Liv. 42, 46.

hālīca, ae, v. alica.

† **hālīcācābus**, i, f. (sc. herba) = ἀλικάκιστος, a plant called in pure Latin vesicaria, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 180; Cels. 5, 20, 3.

Halicarnassus (-sos) or Halicarnasus, i, f., = Ἀλικαρνασσός, a city of great antiquity in Caria, the birthplace of the historians Herodotus and Dionysius, also celebrated for the mausoleum erected there, now Bodrum or Boudroum, Mel. 1, 16, 2 and 3; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 107; Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25; Liv. 37, 10, 11.

—II. Deriv. **A. Halicarnasseus**, ēi and ēos, m. adj., = Ἀλικαρνασσεύς, of Halicarnassus: Scylax, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 88; Dionysius, Quint. 3, 1, 16; Cleon, Nep. Lys. 5. — **B. Halicarnassii**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Halicarnassus, Halicarnassians, Tac. A. 4, 55. — **C. Halicarnassenses**, ium, m., the same, Liv. 33, 20, 12.

Halicynensis, e, adj., of or belonging to the city Halicynae (Ἀλικύνας) in Sicily (now Salemi), Halicynae: civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 13; Sopater quidam, of Halicynae, id. ib. 2, 2, 28, § 68. — **Plur. subst.: Halicyenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Halicynae, Halicynaeans, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 40, § 91; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

† **halienticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀλιεντικός, of or belonging to fishing: bolear, Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17. — **Subst.: Halienticæ**, ōrum, n., a title of a poem on fishing by Ovid; cf. Plin. 32, 2, 5, § 11.

halimōn, i, n., = ἅλιμον, a plant, the orach (Atriplex halimus of Linn.), Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 239; cf. id. 22, 22, 33, § 73.

† **haliphloeos**, i, f., = ἀλιφλοῖος (seabark), a species of oak, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 24.

† **halipleumon**, ōnis, m., = ἀλιπλεύμων (sea-lungs), a kind of fish, otherwise unknown, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

halito, āre, v. freq. a. [halo], to breathe out: flammam halitantes, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 336 P. (Trag. v. 217 Vahl). — So perh. also: Scio spiritum ejus majorem esse multo quam folles taurini halitant, Plaut. Fragm. Bacch. 7; cf. Ritschl in Rhein. Mus. 1846, p. 580.

halitus (alitus), ūs, m. [id.], breath, exhalation, steam, vapor. I. Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Nemeaeus leo Frendens efflavit graviter extremum halitum, his last breath, *Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: aegris faucibus exsuperat gravis halitus, Pers. 3, 88: quae i. e. nebulae aestusque velut halitus sursum feruntur, Lucr. 6, 478: a pulmone halitus graveolentia, i. e. stinking breath, Plin. 28, 12, 53, § 194; so, oris, id. 21, 20, 83, § 142; 28, 4, 14, § 56; cf.: artificis halitus oris, Juv. 10, 238: postero die ex ore (ebriorum) halitus cadi, fumes of wine, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 142: plumbi fornacium halitus noxius et pestilens, exhalation, fumes, id. 34, 18, 50, § 167: carbonum, Prud. στέφ. 5, 219: terrae, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 31; Quint. 7, 9, 8: salis, Plin. 17, 4, 2, § 24: Avern. Val. Fl. 4, 494: solis, i. e. heat, Col. 2, 5, 2. — II. Transf., the spirit, soul, Prud. Cath. 10, 11. — **b. Wind**: frigidus, Claud. Rutil. 1, 105.

hallēlūjah (allēlūia), interj. [Hebr. halal, to praise; Jah = Jehovah], praised be God! praise the Lord! Form hall, August. Ep. 86, 178; Sid. Ep. 2, 10; Prud. Nol. Carm. 37, 66. Form all, Vulg. Job. 13, 22; Psal. 104, 1; Apoc. 19, 1, 3, 4 al. — Deriv. **hallēlūjaticus**, a, um: psalmi, devoted to praise, containing hallēlūjahs, August. Psal. 105.

hallex, icis, v. allex.

halūcinor, āri, and its derivatives, v. aluc.

† **hallus**, v. allus.

† **halmyridion**, ii, n., = ἀλμυρίδιον (saltish), a kind of cabbage, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 142.

† **halmyrrhax**, āgis, m., = ἀλμύρραξ, a kind of saltpetre, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 106.

hālo, āvi, ātum, i, v. n. and a., to breathe (poet.; cf. feo, spiro). I. Neutr., to breathe, to emit vapor or fragrance, be fragrant: invitant croceis halantes floribus horti, Verg. G. 4, 109: ture calant arae sertisque recentibus halant, id. A. 1, 417. — II. Act., to breathe out, exhale: et nardi florem, nectar qui naribus halat, Lucr. 2, 848; 6, 221; 391; Mart. 10, 48.

† **halonem**, id est hesternum vino lanquentem, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ELUCUM, p. 75 Müll.

† **halōphanta**, ae, m., = ἀλοφάντης (a word comically formed after the analogy of sycophanta, συκοφάντης), a salt-informer, i. q. a rascal, scoundrel, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 2; cf. Non. 126, 7, and see halapanta.

† **hālos**, ō, f., = ἅλος (a round threshing-floor), a circle round the sun or moon, a halo, pure Lat. corona: circa solem visum coloris varii circulum, qualis esse in arcu solet. Hunc Graeci halo vocant: nos dicere coronam aptissime possumus, etc., Sen. Q. N. 1, 2, 1. — Called also **hālysis** (prob. corrupted from ἅλος), App. de Mundo, p. 64, 16.

† **halōsis**, is, f., = ἅλωσις, a taking by storm, capture, Petr. 89, 1 (in Suet. Ner. 38, written as Greek).

† **halter**, ōris, m., = ἀλτήρ, in gymnastics, leaden weights held in the hands in leaping exercises, to add to the impetus of the body, the dumb-bells of modern gymnastics, Mart. 14, 49, 1; 7, 67, 6 (pure Lat. manipuli, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2, 38).

hālūcinatio, hālūcinor, v. aluc.

hālūm, i, v. alūm.

Hāluntium, ii, v. Aluntium.

Halus, i, f., a small place in Assyria, near Artemita, only mentioned by Tac. A. 6, 41.

halyaeētos, v. hali.

Halyattes, is, v. Alyattes.

Halyes, ōis, m., = ἅλυσ. I. A river in Asia Minor, flowing between Paphlagonia and Cappadocia, now Kizil-Irmak: secundum Halyn, Mel. 1, 19, 9; Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 6; 6, 3, 3, § 8: circa Halyn, Liv. 38, 16, 13: Croesus Halym penetrans magnam pervertet opum vim, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115; cf.: Croeso fatalis Halys, Luc. 3, 272. — Acc.: Halym, also Curt. 4, 11, 3. — II. A man's name, Stat. Th. 2, 574. — As a surname, Inscr. Grut. 877, 9.

hālysis, is, v. halos.

† **hama (ama)**, ae, f., = ἄμα, a water-bucket, esp. for extinguishing fires, a fire-bucket, Plin. Ep. 10, 42, 2; Juv. 14, 305; Dig. 1, 15, 3; 33, 7, 12, §§ 18, 21 (in Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 42, false reading for aula, Lorenz ad loc.).

Hāmādrās, ādis, f., = Ἀμαδράς, a wood-nymph, hāmādras; in sing., Stat. S. 1, 3, 63; in plur., Verg. E. 10, 62; Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 37; Ov. M. 1, 690; 14, 624; id. F. 2, 155; dat. Graec.: Hāmādrasin, Prop. 1, 20, 32 (like ib. 12 Dryasin, and ib. 34 Thyniasin).

Hamae, ārum, f., a place in Campania, near Cumae, mentioned only by Liv. 23, 35, 3.

† **hāmāthritus**, is, f. [ἄμα-ἄρθρις], the general gout, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2, 28.

† **Hāmārtigenia**, ae, f., = Ἀμαρτιγένεια, The Origin of Sin, the title of a poem by Prudentius.

hāmātilis, e, adj. [hamatus], with hooks, i. e. performed by or furnished with hooks (ante- and post-class.): piscatus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 10: spiculum scorpii, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

hāmātus, a, um, adj. [hamus], furnished with a hook, hooked. I. Lit.: ungues, Ov. M. 12, 563: harundo, id. ib. 5, 384: sentes, id. ib. 2, 799. — **B. Transf., shaped like a hook, hooked, crooked**: hāmātis uncinatisque corporibus concreta haec esse dicat, *Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 121: ensis, i. q. harpe, Ov. M. 5, 80 (cf.: ferrum curvo tenus addidit hamo, id. ib. 4, 720). — II. Trop.: hos ego viscatis hāmātisque muneribus non sua promere puto, sed aliena corripere, i. e. catching, alluring, Plin. Ep. 9, 30, 2 (cf. with hamus, id. Pan. 43 fin.; Mart. 6, 63, 5; v. hamus, I. B. 1. b.).

† **hāmāxa**, ae, f., = ἄμαξα, a wagon, Capitol. Max. duob. 6 (in Gell. 2, 21, 9, in the signification of septentriones, written as Greek).

† **hāmāxagōga**, ae, m., = ἄμαξαγωγός, one who carries off any thing in a wagon, in comic transf.: bonorum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 2.

hāmāxitis, idis, f., a plant, i. q. agrostis, App. Herb. 77.

† **hāmāxo**, āre, v. a. [ἄμαξα, a wagon], to yoke to a wagon, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 22.

Hāmāxōbii or **-bioe**, ōrum, m., = Ἀμαξόβιοι (living, going about in wagons), a Scythian people, Mel. 2, 1, 2; Plin. 4, 12, 25 (cf. Hor. C. 3, 24, 9; Just. 2, 2). — In sing.: Hāmāxobio instabilior, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

Hāmīlcar (Amīlcar), āris, m. I. A general, son of Gisco, slain in besieging Syracuse, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 50; Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 8. — II. Hāmīlcar Barca, the father of Hannibal, Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99; Nep. Ham.; Liv. 21, 2, sq.; Val. Max. 6, 6, 2; Sil. 1, 72 al.

Hāmīllus, i, m., the name of a teacher, Juv. 10, 224.

hāmīōta, ae, m. [hamus], an angler (ante-class.): conchitae atque hāmīōtae, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 5: hāmīōtae aucupesque, Varr. ap. Non. 25, 10.

† **hāmīttis**, idis, f., = ἄμυττις, a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167.

† **hāmōchrūsos (amm-)**, i, m., = ἄμμοχρυσος (gold sand), a precious stone unknown to us, perh. golden mica, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188; Isid. 16, 15, 5.

hāmōdōytes (amm-), ae, m., = ἄμμοδόυτης (sand-crawler), an African serpent, Sol. 27, 33; Isid. 12, 4, 39; Luc. 9, 716 al.

Hāmōn (Amm-), ōnis, m., = Ἄμμων, an Egyptian and Libyan deity, worshipped (in the present oasis Siwah) in the form of a ram, and identified by the Greeks and Romans with Zeus and Jupiter; hence, Juppiter Hāmōn. Connected with his temple was an oracle often consulted by the ancients, Cic. N. D. 29 fin.; id. Div. 1, 43, 95; 1, 1, 3; Curt. 4, 7, 3, sq.; Luc. 9, 514 al. (cf. Cat. 7, 5). — Hence, Hāmōnis cornu, a gold-colored precious stone of the shape of a ram's horn, Ammonite, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167.

— II. Deriv. **A. Hāmōnium (Amm-)**, ii, n., the oasis El-Siwa, Curt. 4, 7, 3 sq. — **B. Hāmōnii**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Hāmōnium, Curt. 4, 7, 11.

— **C. Hāmōniācus (Amm-)**, a, um, belonging to Hāmōn (Libya, Africa). 1. Adj.: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 79; Col. 6, 17, 7; Ov. M. Fac. 94. — 2. Subst.: **Hāmōniācum**, i, n., a resinous gum, which distilled from a tree near the temple of Juppiter Hāmōn, Plin. 12, 23, 49, § 107; 24, 6, 14, § 23; Cels. 5, 5.

† **hāmōtrahōnes** alii piscatores, alii, qui uno cadavera trahunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.

† **hāmūla**, ae, f. dim. [hama], a small water-bucket: habilem lymphis hāmūlam, Col. poet. 10, 387.

hāmūlus, i, m. dim. [hamus], a small hook: piscarius, a small angle, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 17. — As a surgical instrument, Cels. 7, 4 and 7.

hāmūs, i, m. [kindr. with ἄμ-, ἄπω], a hook. I. Lit. A. In gen.: taleae pedum longae, ferreis hamis infixis, totae in terram infodiebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 fin.: hamis ferreis pectitur stupa, heckles, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 17: loricae consertam hamis, little hooks, Verg. A. 3, 467. — **B. In part.** 1. A fish-hook; hence, in gen., an angle (so most freq.): hisce hami atque haec harundines sunt nobis quaestur, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 5: divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, quod ea videlicet homines capiuntur, ut pisces hamo, *Cic. de Sen. 13, 44 (al. om. hamo; cf. Klotz in h. l.): occultum visus decurrere piscis ad hamum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 74; 1, 16, 51; Ov. M. 3, 586; 15, 101; id. H. 19, 13 et saep.: instrumento piscatoris legato, ... hami quoque et cetera ejusmodi usibus destinata debentur, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 66. — **b. Transf., as a figure of enticement, allurements, artifices** (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): meus hic est: hamum vorat, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 21; id. Curc. 3, 61: si valet unus et alter insidiatorem praeroso fugerit hamo, Hor. S. 2, 5, 25: munera magna quidem misit, sed misit in hamo, Mart. 6, 63, 5; cf.: munera illitos cibis hamos aemulabantur, Plin. Pan. 43 fin. (for which: viscata hamatque munera, id. Ep. 9, 30, 2). — 2. A hook as a surgical instrument, Cels. 7, 15. — II. Transf., of things hooked or crooked, the talons of a hawk, Ov. M. 11, 342; thorns, id. de Nuce, 115; a kind of pastry, App. M. 10, p. 245.

Hannibal (Annibal), ālis (ālis, Enn. Sat. 14 Vahl.), = Ἀννίβας [Phoen.], a *Punic* surname. The most celebrated of the name is *Hannibal*, son of *Hamilcar*, the leader of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war, Nep. Han. 1 al.; Liv. 21, 1 al.; Hor. C. 4, 8, 16; Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210 al.: et Romani suum Hannibalem habent, Liv. 27, 16, 10. —Prov.: Hannibal ad portas, of imminent and great danger, Cic. Fin. 4, 9, 22; Mithridates, odio in Romanos Hannibal, a *Hannibal*, Vell. 2, 18, 1.

Hanno (Anno), ōnis, m., = Ἀννων, a *Punic* name. The most celebrated of the name is *Hanno*, general of the Carthaginians, who, about the year 500 B.C., navigated the western coast of Africa, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 8; Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90.

† **hānula** parva delubra, quasi fanula, Paul. ex Fest. p. 103, 8 Müll.

hāpālopsi, idis, f., a *spice*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 47 Ritschl N. cr.

hāpālūria, ae, f. [hapalus], a vessel for soft eggs, Aus. Ep. 20 dub.

hāpalus, a, um, adj., = ἀπαλός, soft; only with ova, Apic. 7, 17; Scrib. Comp. 104; Marc. Emp. 20.

† **hāphē (aphē)**, ēs, f., = ἀφή (a touching, handling; hence), the yellow sand with which wrestlers, after being anointed, were sprinkled. I. Lit.: flavescit hāphē, Mart. 7, 67, 5. —II. Transf., the dust of a road, Sen. Ep. 57, 1.

† **hāpsus**, i, m., = ἄψος (a binding together; hence), a lock of wool used in bandaging: lanae, Cels. 4, 6, 9; 7, 26, 5.

hāra, ae, f., a pen or coop for animals: anserum, a goose-pen, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 3 sq.; Col. 8, 14, 5; Plaut. As. 2, 4, 24 al.; a hog-stye, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14; Col. 7, 9, 9; Ov. H. 1, 104; cf.: confer nunc, Epicure noster, ex hara producte, non ex schola, confer, etc., Cic. Pis. 16, 37: hara suis, as a term of reproach, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 39.

hārena (better than **ārēna**, Bramb. s. v. Rib. Prol. Verg. p. 422, and v. infra), ae, f. [Sabin. fas-ena; from Sanscr. root bhas-, to shine, gleam, Corss. Ausspr. 1, 102]. I. Prop., sand (syn.: sabulum, glare, suburra): harenae tria genera, Plin. 36, 23, 54, § 175: magnus congestus harenae, Lucr. 6, 724; 726: litoris incurvi bibulam pavit aequor harenam, the thirsty sand of the curved shore, id. 2, 376; so, bibula harena, Verg. G. 1, 114 (Rib. and Forbig., but Conington arena): sicca, id. ib. 1, 389: sterilis, id. ib. 1, 70: mollis, Ov. M. 2, 577: opaci omnis harena Tagi, i. e. the gold it was believed to contain, Juv. 3, 55 (cf. Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 115): nivis more incidens, Sen. Q. N. 2, 30, 2. —Poet.: harena nigra, = limus, slime, mud, Verg. G. 4, 292. —Plur. (post-Aug.; its use is said by Gell. 19, 8, 3, to have been ridiculed by Caesar as a verbi vitium): arenae carae, of the golden sands of Pactolus, Ov. M. 11, 88 Merk.: quem (delphina) postquam bibulis inlisis fluctus harenis, id. H. 18, 201: summae cauda verrunt arenae, id. M. 10, 701 Merk.: so id. ib. 2, 456; 865; 11, 231; 499; 15, 268; 279; Stat. S. 4, 3, 23 Queck; Col. 1 praef. 24: but harenae, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 47; Verg. G. 2, 106; 3, 350; Hor. C. 3, 4, 31 K. and H.: arenarum inculta vastitas, Sen. Q. N. 1 prol. 8; of the bottom of the sea: furit aestus harenis, Verg. A. 1, 107: aestu miscetur harenae, id. ib. 3, 557. —Prov. (a) Quid harenae semina mandas? Ov. H. 5, 115; cf. id. Tr. 5, 4, 48. —(β) Ex incomprehensibili pravitate arenae funis effici non potest, Col. 10 praef. § 4. —(γ) Arena sine calce, said by Caligula of Seneca, because his sentences seem like independent maxims, without connection, Suet. Cal. 53. —(δ) Of vast numbers: sit arena quae est in litore maris, Vulg. Judic. 7, 12; id. Gen. 22, 17. —II. Meton.

A. In gen., sand, sands, a sandy place: ut cum urbis venderit, tum arenam aliquam emat, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 71 B. and K. —**B.** Esp. 1. A sandy desert, waste (mostly post-Aug.): cum super Libycas victor penderet arenas, Ov. M. 4, 617; Luc. 2, 417: nigras inter harenas, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 83: Memnonis effigies, disiectas inter et vix pervias arenas, Tac. A. 2, 61. —2. The shore of the sea, the beach, coast, strand: cum mare permotum ventis ruit intus harenam, Lucr. 6, 726: litoream arenam sulcare, Ov.

M. 15, 725: doque leves saltus udaeque immittor arenae, id. ib. 3, 599: multaque perpassae (carinae) Phrygia potiuntur arena, id. ib. 12, 38: sub noctem potitur classis arena, id. ib. 13, 729. —So sing., Verg. A. 1, 540; 5, 34; 6, 316; 11, 626 al. —3. The place of combat in the amphitheatre (strewn with sand), the arena: in amphitheatri arena, Suet. Ner. 53; id. Tit. 8: missus in arenam aper, id. Tib. 72; id. Aug. 43: comminus ursos agebat Numidas Albana nudus harena venator, Juv. 4, 100; 2, 144; 8, 206: juvenes in arenam luxuria projecit, Sen. Ep. 99, 13. —4. Transf. (a) A combat in the amphitheatre: in harenam se dare, Dig. 11, 4, 5 fin.: operas arenae promittere, Tac. A. 14, 14: in opera scaenae arenaeque edenda, Suet. Tib. 35: scaenae arenaeque devotus, id. Cal. 30. —(β) The combatants in the arena: cum et juris idem (i. e. testandi libertas) contingat harenae, the gladiators have the right, etc., Juv. 6, 217. —5. Harena urens, volcanic fire, lava: Aetna ingentem vim arenae urentis effudit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 30, 1. —III. Trop., the place of combat, scene or theatre of any contest (war, a single battle, a dispute, etc.): civilis belli arena, Flor. 4, 2, 18; 4, 7, 6; cf. id. 3, 21, 1; Luc. 6, 63: in harena mea, hoc est apud centumviros, Plin. Ep. 6, 12, 2.

hārenāceus (aren-), a, um, adj., sandy, = harenosus (only in Plin.): terra, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 43 al.

hārenārius (aren-), a, um, adj. [harena]. I. Prop., of or pertaining to sand: lapis, sandstone (= lapis bibulus of Verg.), Serv. Verg. G. 2, 348. —II. Transf., of or pertaining to the amphitheatre: fera, destined for the arena, Arn. 29, 1. —III. Hence, subst., **A. hārenārius**, i, m. 1. A combatant in the amphitheatre, a gladiator, Dig. 22, 5, 21; 36, 1, 5; Cod. Just. 3, 27, 11; Petr. 126, 6; Inscr. Orell. 4063 (but cf. Orell. ad loc.). —2. A teacher of the elements of arithmetic (the figures being drawn in sand), Tert. Pall. 6 (cf. abacus). —**B. hārenāria**, ae (sc. fodina; cf.: aearia, argentaria, etc.), f., a sand-pit, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 23: in arenarias quasdam extra portam Esquilinam perductus occidit, Cic. Clu. 13, 37 B. and K. —**C. hārenārium**, ii, n., a sand-pit, Vitr. 2, 4, 2; 6, 11.

hārenātio (aren-), ōnis, f. [id.]. 1. Prop., a sanding, plastering with sand. —2. Transf., a plastering, cementing, Vitr. 7, 3, 9.

hārenātus (aren-), a, um, adj. [id.], sanded, covered or mixed with sand (very rare): calx, Cato. R. R. 18, 7; Inscr. Grut. 207. —As subst.: **hārenātum**, i (sc. opus), n., sand-mortar, Vitr. 7, 4; Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 176 sq.

hārenīfōdina (aren-), ae, f. [harena-fodina], a sand-pit (late Lat. for harenaria; s. v. harenarius, III. B.), Dig. 7, 1, 13, § 5; 24, 3, 7; Varr. L. L. 5, § 7 Müll.

hārenivagus (aren-), a, um, adj. [harena-vagus], wandering over sands: Cato, Luc. 9, 941.

hārenōsus (aren-), a, um, adj. [harena], full of sand, sandy: Ladon, Ov. M. 1, 702: terra, id. ib. 14, 82; Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 44: litus Libyae, Verg. A. 4, 257: urina, Plin. 23, 3, 36, § 73: lapis harenosior, id. 33, 6, 33, § 101: quod sit harenosissimum subsidat, id. 27, 4, 5, § 20. —As subst.: **hārenōsum**, i, n., a sandy place: quae humi arido atque harenoso gignuntur, Sall. J. 48, 3. —Plur.: **hārenōsa**, ōrum, opp. lutosa, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 60.

hārenūla (aren-), ae, f. dim. [id.], fine sand, a grain of sand, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 24.

hariōla, ae, v. hariolus.

* **hariōlatio (ar-)**, ōnis, f. [hariolor], a soothsaying, prophesying, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66 (Fragm. Trag. 42 Rib.).

hariōlor (ar-), āri, v. dep. n. [hariolor], to foretell, prophesy, divine. I. Lit.: Προθεσπίζω igitur, non hariolans, ut illa (Cassandra) cui nemo credit, sed conjectura prospiciens, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 3: quae causa hariolari, id. Div. 1, 68, 132. —Comically: mirabar, quod dum scapulae gestabant mihi, Hariolari quae ceperunt sibi esse in mundo malum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 50. —II. Transf., in a bad sense (like vaticinor), to speak foolishly, to talk silly stuff,

nonsense (ante-class.), Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 80; id. As. 3, 2, 33; 5, 2, 74; id. Rud. 2, 3, 17; Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 7; cf. Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 97: age jam cupio, si modo argentum reddat. Sed ego hoc hariolor, am dreaming, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 48.

hariōlus (ar-), i, m., and **hariōla**, ae, f. [Sanscr. hira, entrails; Gr. ἡρόλη, ἡρόλες; cf. haruspex], a soothsayer, prophet, prophetess (= augur, auspex, haruspex, extispex). (a) Masc.: hariolos, haruspices Mitte omnes: quae futura et quae facta, eloquar, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 2; cf.: ut haruspices, augures, harioli, vates et conjectores nobis essent colendi, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55; Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 4; id. Men. prol. 76; id. Poen. 3, 5, 46; Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 27; Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4; Phaedr. 3, 3, 6 et saep. —(β) Fem., Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99; id. Rud. 4, 4, 95 sq.

Harmōdius, ii, m., = Ἀρμόδιος, a famous Athenian, murderer of Hipparchus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 116; Plin. 7, 23, 23, § 87; Gell. 9, 2.

† **harmōgē**, ēs, f., = ἀρμογή, a proper combination or mingling of colors, Plin. 35, 5, 11, § 29. —II. Transf., harmony of sound, Varr. Sat. Men. 63, 18.

† **1. harmonia**, ae (archaic gen. sing. harmonia), Lucr. 3, 131, f., = ἀρμονία, an agreement of sounds, consonance, concord, harmony; pure Lat. concentus. I. Lit.: velut in cantu et fidibus, quae harmonia dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; cf.: harmoniam ex intervallis sonorum nosse possumus: quorum varia compositio etiam harmonias efficit plures, id. ib. 1, 18, 41: ad harmoniam canere mundum, id. N. D. 3, 11, 27: numeros et geometriam et harmoniam conjungere, id. Rep. 1, 10; Vitr. 5, 4, 6. —II. Transf. **A. Concord, harmony**; in gen., Lucr. 3, 131: neque harmonia corpus sentire solere, id. 3, 118: nam multum harmoniae Veneris differre videntur, id. 4, 1248. —**B. Singing, a song**: te nostra, Deus, canit harmonia, Prud. Cath. 3, 90.

2. Harmonia, ae, f., daughter of Mars and Venus, the wife of Cadmus, and mother of Semele, Ino, Agave, and Polydorus, Hyg. Fab. 6; 148; 159. —Acc.: Harmonion, Ov. A. A. 3, 86.

† **harmōnicē**, ēs, f., = ἀρμονική, the science of sounds, harmonics, Vitr. 5, 3, 8. —Called **harmōnica**, ae, f., Vitr. 5, 4, 1.

† **harmōnicus**, a, um, adj., = ἀρμονικός, of or belonging to agreement or harmony, harmonious, harmonic (very rare): res, Varr. L. L. 10, § 64 Müll.: harmonica ratio, quae cogit rerum naturam sibi ipsam congruere, Plin. 2, 109, 113, § 248: tinnitus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 27.

† **harpa**, ae, f., = ἄρπη (a sickle, transf.), a harp (late Lat.), Ven. Carm. 7, 8, 63.

(**harpacticon**, false read. in Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 176; v. 1. harpax.)

† **harpāga**, ae, f., = ἀρπάγη, a hook, for the usual harpago, Sisenn. ap. Non. 556, 20.

* **harpāginētulus**, i, m. dim. [harpago], a small hook, Vitr. 7, 5, 3 dub.

† **1. harpago**, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [ἀρπάγω], to rob, plunder (Plautin.): aurum mihi intus harpagatum est, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 24; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 11; id. Ps. 1, 2, 6; 4, 2, 2.

† **2. harpāgo** ōnis, m. [ἀρπάγη], a hook for drawing things to one's self, for tearing down any thing, etc., a grappling-hook, grapple, drag (pure Lat. manica, manus ferrea). I. Lit., Caes. B. G. 7, 81, 1; id. B. C. 1, 57, 2; Liv. 30, 10; Curt. 4, 2; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 209; Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21. —II. Transf., a rapacious person: blandiloquentulus harpago, mendax, cuppes, etc., Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 13.

Harpāgus, i, m., a Median nobleman, to whom Astyages committed his grandson Cyrus to be destroyed, but by whom he was preserved alive, Just. 1, 4 sq.; Sen. de Ira, 3, 15, 1.

Harpālus, i, m., one of Cicero's slaves, Cic. Fam. 16, 24, 1.

Harpālycē, ēs, f., = Ἀρπαλία, the daughter of the Thracian king Harpālycus, brought up as a warrior, Verg. A. 1, 317 Serv.; Hyg. Fab. 193; 252; 254.

runt, Flor. 3, 21, 27: jus hastae, Tac. A. 13, 28: cum censoribus se jam locationibus abstinent, convenire ad eos, qui hastae huius generis assueverant, Liv. 24, 18, 10; as a badge of dignity: hunc miratur adhuc centum gravis hasta virorum, Mart. 7, 63, 7.—Hence, transf., the *centumviral court*: ut centumviralem hastam, quam quaestura functi consueverant cogere, decemviri cogere, Suet. Aug. 36 fin.—**C.** A little spear with which a bride's hair was parted into locks, Ov. F. 2, 560.—**D.** A spear, as a gymnastic weapon, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 38; 3, 3, 24; id. Most. 1, 2, 73.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of the form of a comet: jubae effigies mutata in hasta est, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90.—**B.** I. q. membrum virile, Auct. Priap. 45, 1. **hastārium**, ii, n. [hasta, I. B.], an auction-catalogue, Tert. Ap. 13; id. ad Nat. 1, 10.

† **hastārius**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to the spear: censio, Paul. ex Fest. 54, 12.—**II.** Of or belonging to auctions, auction-: praetor, Inscr. Grut. 379, 7.

hastātus, a, um, adj. [hasta, I. A.], armed with a spear. **I.** In gen. (very rare): Bellona, Stat. Th. 2, 718: prima utcumque acies hastata: ceteris praestata aut brevia tela, Tac. A. 2, 14: currum decem milia hastatorum sequebantur, Curt. 3, 3, 10; 4, 15, 7.—**II.** In partic., milit. t. t.

hastāti, grum, m., the first line of a Roman army drawn up in order of battle (behind them were the Principes and Triarii): hastati dicti qui prima hastis pugnabant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 89 Müll.: hastati spargunt hastas, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 287 Vahl.); so Liv. 8, 8, 6; 22, 5; Veg. Mil. 1, 20 al.; cf. Dict. of Antiq.—The hastati were divided into ten ordines (companies), Ov. F. 3, 128.—Hence, **B.** Transf.: primus, secundus, etc., ordo hastatus, and more freq. absol.: primus, secundus, etc., hastatus, the first, second, etc., company of hastati: in eo exercitu miles gregarius fuit: tertio anno virtutis causa, mihi T. Quintius decimum ordinem hastatum assignavit, i. e. made me captain of the tenth (last) company, Liv. 42, 34, 5: cum signifer primi hastati signum non posset movere loco, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77; cf. id. ib. 2, 31, 67: signifer secundi hastati, Liv. 26, 5 fin.—Hence, transf., **2.** (Ellipt. for centurio ordinis hastati primus, secundus, etc., hastatus.) The captain of the first, second, etc., company, Veg. Mil. 2, 8: Q. Fulginius ex primo hastato, late first centurio (i. e. who had been discharged as first centurio, and then served as evocatus), Caes. B. C. 1, 46, 4.—**b.** Κατ' ἐξοχήν, hastatus, i. m., the captain of the first company, Flor. 1, 18; Inscr. Orell. 3455.

hastile (also **astile**), is, n. [hasta], the shaft of a spear or javelin. **I.** Lit.: ferrum, quod ex hastili in corpore remanserat, Nep. Epam. 9: hastili nixus, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: missile telum hastili abiegnō, Liv. 21, 8, 10.—**II.** Transf. **A.** (Pars pro toto.) A spear, javelin, in gen. (poet.): torquere hastilia lenta, Ov. M. 8, 28; Verg. A. 1, 313; 6, 557; 12, 489; Sen. Hippol. 397: curvatum, Juv. 7, 127.—**B.** In gen., a piece of wood in the form of a shaft (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). So of branches, Verg. A. 3, 23: of poles, props, id. G. 2, 358; Col. 4, 12, 1; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 212: the standard: candelabri, Vulg. Exod. 25, 31: arcus, Amm. 22, 8, 37.

hastula, ae, f. dim. [id.]. **I.** A little spear, Fronto de Or. 1 med.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A little branch, Sen. Q. N. 2, 31, 2.—**B.** Hastula regia, a plant, called also asphodelus, asphodel, Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 109; App. Herb. 32.

Hatēriānus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Haterianus* (a jurist), Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 3.

1. hau (also **au**), interj., an exclamation of pain or grief, *Oh! ah!* au, nullan tibi lingua'st? Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 104; id. Cist. 3, 15; Ter. And. 4, 12; 42; id. Eun. 4, 3, 14; id. Heaut. 5, 13, 13; id. Ad. 2, 2, 38; id. Phorm. 5, 1, 27 et saep.

2. hau = **haud**, v. **haud** init. **haud** or **haut** (in the form **hau**, before consonants, several times in Plautus acc. to the Cod. Ambros., and in Inscr. Orell. 4848: HEIC EST SEPVLCRVM HAV. PVLCRVM PVLCRAI. FEMINAE; also Tac. A.

2, 36; 6, 43 (49), Nipperdey, Ritter; hence, also **hauscio** = **haud scio**; cf. Ritschl, prol. ad Plaut. Trin. p. 99 sq. and p. 325), adv. [perh. orig. hau = *oh*, v. Ritschl l. l. But cf. Hand, Turs. III. 15.—Acc. to Corss. Ausspr. 1, 205, **haud** = pronom. stem *ho* + *au* (Sanscr. *ava*, away) + *de*, as in *unde*, etc.], a subjective and intensive negative particle, *not at all, by no means*; in class. prose most freq. with adverbs; rarely with adjectives, pronouns, or verbs (the last construction in Cic. only in the formulae: **haud scio an**, and **haud dubito**; in Caes. it occurs but once; v. also Krebs, Antibar. p. 516). (**a**) With adv.: **hau longe**, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 13: **hau longe abesse oportet**, id. Am. 1, 1, 166: **haut sane diu est, it is but a very little while ago**, id. Merc. 3, 1, 44: **haud sane commodum**, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 8: **haud sane intellego, quidnam sit, quod laudandum putat**, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5; cf. also: **rem haud sane difficilem admirari viderini**, id. de Sen. 2, 4: **haud sane facile**, id. ib. 23, 83: **facio quod manifesto moechi haud ferme solent**, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 40: **haud ferme**, Ter. And. 3, 1, 2: **haud ita jussi**, id. ib. 5, 4, 52: **haud ita est**, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 35; cf. *eia*, **haud sic decet**, id. Eun. 5, 9, 35; id. Ad. 3, 4, 7: **haut aliter esse duco**, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 2: **aliter hau dicetis**, id. Most. 1, 2, 15: **haud aliter censeo**, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 5; cf. also: **ac veluti lupus**... **haud aliter Rutulo, muros et castra tuenti, Ignescunt irae**, Verg. A. 9, 65; v. *aliter*; and cf. also *secus*: **nam ego hau diu apud hunc servitutum servio**, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 17 Ritschl, *N. cr.*: **haud diu est**, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 67; cf.: **scies hau multo post**, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 12; Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 39: **haud paulo plus**, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: **haud minus aegre patior**, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 5: **haud minus**, Liv. 2, 60, 3: **Getae praetorii praefecto haud satis fidebant**, Tac. A. 11, 33: **sed haud facile dixerim, cur, etc.**, Cic. Rep. 1, 3 fin.; so, **haud facile**, Sall. J. 17, 2; id. C. 13, 5; cf.: **eorum animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur**, id. ib. 14, 5: **haud cito**, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 89: **haud temere est, quod tu tristi cum corde gubernas**, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 329 (Ann. v. 473 Vahl.): **haud temere est visum**, Verg. A. 9, 375: **familiaris accipere faxo hau familiariter**, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 199: **haud stulte sapis**, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 82: **haud commode**, id. Hec. 1, 2, 20: **consul haud dubie jam victor**, Sall. J. 102, 1: **Vergilius haud dubie proximus**, Quint. 10, 1, 85: **dubie: mihi hau saepe eveniunt tales hereditates**, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 33: **morbus haud saepe quemquam superat**, Sall. J. 17, 6: **haud cunctanter**, Suet. Tit. 6. For the connection with **dum** and **quamquam**, v. infra fin.—(**β**) With *adj.*: **id esse hau perlonginquum**, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 76: **in aetate hau bonum'st**, id. Trin. 2, 4, 61: **haut doctis dictis certantes, sed male dictis**, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 274 Vahl.): **ille vir haut magna cum re**, id. ap. Cic. de Sen. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 342 ib.): **hau mala'st mulier**, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 42: **conveni hodie hominem haud impurum**, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4: **anus haud impura**, id. Heaut. 4, 1, 16: **servum haud illiberaliter praebes te**, id. Ad. 5, 5, 5: **haud mediocris vir**, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: **haut consimili ingenio**, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 50: **compendium haut aetati optabile**, id. ib. 1, 2, 51: **hau permulctum attulit**, id. ib. 2, 3, 86: **haud mirabile est**, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 8: **bene dicere haut absurdum est**, Sall. C. 3, 1; cf.: **ingenium ejus haut absurdum**, id. ib. 25, 5: **haud ignotas belli artes**, Liv. 21, 1, 2: **annus haud dubiis consulibus**, id. 4, 8; v. *dubius* and *dubium*: **certe extrema linea Amare haud nihil est**, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 13.—(**γ**) With *pronn.*: **haut quisquam quaeret, qui siem, no one certainly**, Plaut. Am. prol. 130: **eum salutat magis haut quicumquam canem**, id. ib. 2, 2, 48; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 25; cf.: **faxo haut quicumquam sit morae**, id. Am. 3, 3, 17; Ter. And. 2, 1, 36: **hic se ipso fallit, haud ego**, id. ib. 3, 2, 15; cf.: **haud pol me quidem**, id. Hec. 2, 3, 5.—(**δ**) With *verbs*: **Nt. Etiam dimidium censes (eum attulisse)?** Cic. Non edepol scio: **Verum haut opinor**, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 88: **hauscio, quid eo opus sit**, id. ib. 5, 2, 15: **hau nosco tuum**, id. Trin. 2, 4, 44: **ne ego cum illo pignus haut ausim dare**, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 133: **quod dixi semel, hau mutabo**, id. ib. 5, 2, 85; cf.: **haud muto**

factum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 13: **hau moror**, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 30: **philosophari est mihi necesse; nam omnino haut placet**, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 1 (cf. id. de Or. 2, 38, 156; id. Rep. 1, 18; Gell. 5, 15 fin.; Trag. v. 417 Vahl.): **pol me hau paenitet**, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 72: **facit ille, quod vulgo hau solent**, id. ib. 1, 1, 30: **ego faxo hau dicet nactam, quem deluserit**, id. Bacch. 3, 4, 7; 4, 8, 23: **nae ille haud scit, quam, etc.**, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 10; cf. id. ib. 4, 4, 25: **tum ille haud dubitavit, etc.**, Cic. Rep. 1, 15: **quod somno supererit, haud deerit**, Quint. 10, 3, 26: **haud erit, ut merito immortalis possit haberi, it cannot be**, Lucr. 3, 715; v. *sum*: **quem (Drusum) haud fratris interitu truem quam remoto aemulo aequiorem sibi sperabat, not so much**... as, Tac. A. 3, 8.—For the phrase **haud scio an** (in Plautus **hauscio an**), see an; cf. also, **haud scio, ne: idque adeo haud scio, mirandumne sit, etc.**, *Caes. B. G. 5, 54, 5: **Am. Expectatusne advenio? So. Hau vidi magis expectatum, I never saw any one welcomer**, ironically, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 47; so, **hau vidi magis**, id. Capt. 3, 4, 29; id. Poen. 1, 1, 13.—Pleonastic with another negative: **neque ego haut committam, ut, si peccatum siet, etc.**, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 114: **neque ille haud obicet mihi, Pedibus sese provocatum**, id. Ep. 5, 1, 57: **post si quis vellet te, haut nevelles dividere?** id. Aul. 2, 4, 7.—Ellipt. t.: **At. Quid istuc est, mi vir, negoti, quod tu tam subito domo Abneas?** Ju. Edepol haut quod tui me neque domi distaedeat, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 5.—Hence, **II.** Esp., joined with **dum** and **quamquam**.

A. haud dum, or, as one word, **haud-dum**, an intensive nondum, *not at all as yet, not yet* (very rare): **concillione... Pro Superi! Ausonius miles sedet? armaque tantum Hauddum sumpta viro?** Sil. 2, 332; Liv. 2, 52; 10, 6; 25; 22, 12; 28; 23; 33, 11 al.—**B. haud quāquam**, or, as one word, **haudquāquam**, *by no means whatever, not at all* (class.): **haudquāquam quemquam semper Fortuna secuta est**, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 299 Vahl.): **haudquāquam etiam cessant**, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 1: **haudquāquam id est difficile Crasso**, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 143: **haudquāquam hercle mirandum est esse, etc.**, id. ib. 3, 22, 82: **haudquāquam boni est, ratione vincunt velle dissolvere**, id. Univ. 11: **homo prudens et gravis, haudquāquam eloquens**, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38: **accedat huc suavitas quaedam oportet sermonum atque morum haudquāquam mediocre condimentum amicitiae**, id. Lael. 18, 66: **haudquāquam par gloria**, Sall. C. 3, 2: **haudquāquam certamine ambiguo**, Liv. 7, 26, 8: **tibi has, miserabilis Orpheus Haudquāquam ob meriti, poenas, ni Fata resistant, suscitavit**, Verg. G. 4, 455: **haudquāquam dictis violentia Turni flectitur**, id. A. 12, 45 al.

haudum and **haudquāquam**, v. **haud**, II. A. and B.

haurio, hauri, haustum, 4 (archaic imperf. **hauribant**, Lucr. 5, 1324; perf. subj. **haurierint**, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 905 P.; part. perf. **hauritus**, App. M. 3, p. 139; 6, p. 178; *supin.* **hauritus**, id. ib. 2, p. 121; part. fut. **hauritura**, Juv. in Joh. 2, 253: **haurusur**, Verg. A. 4, 383; Sil. 7, 584; 16, 11: **hausturus**, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 1; *dep. perf.* **foramen fama est lucem haustum**, Sol. 5, 15), v. a. [perh. for *hausio*; cf. *hio*, *hisco*; prop. to empty], to draw up or out, to draw (class., esp. freq. in the transf. and trop. signif.; cf. *sorbeo*). **I.** Lit., to draw water, etc.: **cum vidisset haustum aquam de jugi puteo, terrae motum dixit instare**, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 112: **palms hausta duabus aqua**, Ov. F. 2, 294: **is neque limo Turbatum haurit aquam**, Hor. S. 1, 1, 60: **ipse manus hausta victrices abluat unda**, Ov. M. 4, 740.—**Absol.**: **num igitur, si potare velit, de dolio sibi hauriendum putet?** Cic. Brut. 83, 288.—**Prov.**: **de faece haurire, to draw from the dregs, i. e. to choose the worst**: **tu quidem de faece hauris, i. e. speak of the worst orators**, id. ib. 69, 244.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To drain, drink up; to spill, shed: **ita vina ex libidine hauriuntur, atque etiam praemio invitatur ebrietas (shortly before and after, bibere)**, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 140; cf. id. ib. § 146; and: **cui non audita est obscenae Salmacis undae Aethiopesque lacus, quos si quis faucibus hausit, Aut furit**

aut, etc., Ov. M. 15, 320 (for which: qui ex Clitorio lacu biberint, Plin. 31, 2, 13, § 16): quae (pocula) simul arenti sitientes hausimus ore, i. e. *drained, emptied, drunk off*, Ov. M. 14, 277; so, cratera, id. ib. 8, 680: spumantem pateram, Verg. A. 1, 738: statim me percussit ad meum sanguinem hauriendum, et spirante re publica ad ejus spolia detrahenda advolaverunt, *to drain*, i. e. *to spill, shed*, Cic. Sest. 24, 54: cruerem, Ov. M. 7, 333; 13, 331: nudantis cervicem jugulumque, et reliquum sanguinem jubentes haurire, Liv. 22, 51, 7; Lact. 5, 1, 8: quem (sanguinem) civiles hauserunt, Luc. 1, 13.—**h.** Of things: imoque a gurgite pontus Vertitur et canas alveus haurit aquas, *draws in, lets in*, Ov. F. 3, 591: jam flammae tulerint, inimicus et hauserit ensis, *drunk up*, i. e. *their blood*, Verg. A. 2, 600.—**2.** In gen., *to tear up, pluck out, draw out, to take to one's self, take; to swallow, devour, consume, exhaust*: (ventus) Arbusta evolvens radicibus haurit ab imis, Lucr. 6, 141: haurit arenas ungula, Stat. Th. 2, 46; cf.: humumque Effodit... terraeque immurmurat haustae, i. e. *torn up, dug up*, Ov. M. 11, 187: Actoridae magni rostro femur hausit adunco (= transfoedit), *tore open*, id. ib. 8, 370: pectora ferro, id. ib. 8, 438: latus alicui, Lucr. 5, 1324; Ov. M. 5, 126; 9, 412; Verg. A. 10, 314; Luc. 10, 387: ventrem atque inguina uno alteroque ictu, Liv. 7, 10, 10; Sil. 5, 524: tum latus ejus gladio haurit, Curt. 7, 2, 27: impresso gladio jugulum ejus hausisse, Tac. H. 1, 41 *fn.*: lumen, *to pluck out the eye*, Ov. M. 13, 564: cineres haustos, i. e. *scraped up, collected*, id. ib. 8, 538; so, cineres, id. ib. 13, 425 sq.; cf. id. ib. 14, 136: ille cavis hausto spargit me pulvere palmis, id. ib. 9, 35: sumptum haurit ex acriario, *draws, takes*, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32; cf.: at suave est ex magno tollere acervo. Dum ex parvo nobis tantumdem haurire relinquant, Cur? etc., Hor. S. 1, 1, 52: quia dentibus carent, aut lambunt cibos aut integros hauriunt, *to swallow*, Col. 8, 17, 11; cf.: solidos haurire cervos caurosque, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 36: hausti patrias luxuriosos opes, *qs. hast swallowed up, devoured, consumed*, Mart. 9, 83, 4: nos tellus haurit, Sil. 3, 654; cf.: sua haurire, Tac. A. 16, 18; 2, 8; 3, 72: animam recipere auramque communem haurire, i. e. *inhale, breathe*, Quint. 6 praef. § 12: suspiratus, *fetching a deep sigh*, Ov. M. 14, 129: hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto Dardanus, *may he swallow with his eyes*, i. e. *greedily look at*, Verg. A. 4, 661; so, aliquid oculis, id. 12, 946; Sil. 11, 284; and without oculis: caelum, Verg. A. 10, 899; cf.: lucem (primae pecudes), i. e. *to see the light, be born*, Verg. G. 2, 340: vocemque his auribus hausi, *I received his voice with these ears*, id. A. 4, 359; so, dicta auribus, Ov. M. 13, 787; cf.: oculis auribusque tantum gaudium, Liv. 27, 51: hauriri urbes terrae hiatus, *to be swallowed up*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 119; cf.: cum praealtis paludibus arma, equi haurirentur, Tac. H. 5, 15: altitudine et mollitia nivis hauriebantur, id. ib. 1, 79: hauriuntur gurgitibus, id. A. 1, 70: aggerem ac vineas incendium hausit, Liv. 5, 7, 3: cunctos incendium hausit, Tac. H. 4, 60: miratur et haurit Pectore ignes, *imbibes*, Ov. M. 10, 253; cf.: flammisque latentes hausit, id. ib. 8, 325: caelo medium Sol igneus orbem Hauserat, i. e. *had rapidly passed through, finished*, Verg. G. 4, 427: vastum iter, Stat. Th. 1, 369: brachia Cancrī (Titan), Col. poet. 10, 313: cum spes arrectae juvenum exsultantiae haurit Corda pavor pulsans, *exhausts* = exhaustit, Verg. G. 3, 105: pariter pallorque ruborque Purpureas hausere genas, Stat. Th. 1, 538.—**II.** Trop., *to draw, borrow, take, drink in, derive*: sequimur potissimum Stoicos, non ut interpretes, sed ut solemus, e fontibus eorum judicio arbitrioque nostro, quantum quoque modo videtur, hauriemus, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 6; cf.: fontes, unde hauriretis, id. de Or. 1, 46, 203: a fontibus potius haurire quam rivulos conectari, id. Ac. 1, 2, 8: reconditis atque additis e fontibus haurire, id. de Or. 1, 3, 12: omnia dixi hausta e fonte naturae, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: eodem fonte haurire laudes suas, id. Fam. 6, 6, 9; id. Caecin. 27, 78: quam (legem) non didicimus, accepimus, legimus, verum ex natura ipsa arripimus, hausimus, expressimus, id. Mil. 4, 10

(quoted in Cic. Or. 49, 165): quas (artes) cum domo haurire non posses, arcessivisti ex urbe ea (i. e. Athenis), quae, etc., id. Brut. 97, 332: ex divinitate, unde omnes animos haustos aut acceptos aut libatos haberemus, id. Div. 2, 11, 26; cf.: animos hominum quadam ex parte extrinsecus esse tractos et haustos, id. ib. 1, 32, 70: quid enim non sorbere animo, quid non haurire cogitatione, cujus sanguinem non bibere censetis? id. Phil. 11, 5, 10; cf.: libertatem sitiens hausit, id. Rep. 1, 43: voluptates undique, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: dolorem, id. Cael. 24, 59: calamitates, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 86: luctum, id. Sest. 29, 63: unde laboris Plus haurire mali est quam ex re decerpere fructus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: animo spem turbidus hausit inanem, *drank in illusive hope*, Verg. A. 10, 648: expugnationes urbium, populationes agrorum, raptus Penatium hauserant animo, *had thought of, intended*, Tac. H. 1, 51: supplicia, *to suffer*, Verg. A. 4, 383: (Thessali) velut ex diutina siti nimis avidae meram haurientes libertatem, *indulging, revelling in*, Liv. 39, 26, 7; cf.: studium philosophiae acriter hausisse, Tac. Agr. 4.

† **hauritorūm**, ii, n., = ἀντλητήριον (a bucket), Gloss. Philox.

hauritus, a, um, v. haurio init.

haustor (aus-), ōris, m. [haurio], a drawer (post-Aug. and very rare): aquarum, water-drawer, Firm. Math. 8, 29.—Poet.: ultimus aquae, drinker, Luc. 9, 591.—Esp., *he who fills casks with wine*, Inscr. Orell. 5089.

* **haustum** (also **austrum**), i, n. [id.], a machine for drawing water, Lucr. 5, 516; cf. Non. 13, 5.

1. haustus, a, um, Part., from haurio.

2. haustus, ūis, m. [haurio], a drawing. I. Lit.: aqua, quae non sit haustus profundus, Col. 1, 5, 1: puteus in tenues plantas facili diffunditur haustu, Juv. 3, 227; Mel. 2, 4, 4: aquae ductus, haustus, iter, actus, etc. . . a jure civili sumitur, *the right of drawing*, *Cic. Caecin. 26, 74; Dig. 8, 3, 1: haustus ex fonte privato, id. 8, 3, 3, § 3.—II. Transf., a drinking, swallowing, drawing in; and concr., a drink, draught (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; for the most part only in the plur.): largos haustus e fontibus magnis Lingua fundet, Lucr. 1, 412; cf.: saepe, sed exiguis haustibus inde (i. e. rivo) bibi, *in small draughts*, Ov. F. 3, 274: haustu sparsus aquarum Ora fove, Verg. G. 4, 229: haustus aquae mihi nectar erit, Ov. M. 6, 356: undarum, Luc. 3, 345: Bacchi (i. e. vini) haustus, Ov. M. 7, 450: sanguinis, i. e. *the stream, current*, id. ib. 4, 113: Catulus se ignis haustu ludibrio hostium exemit, *swallowing*, Flor. 3, 21, 15: esse apibus partem divinae mentis et haustus Aetherios, i. e. *breathe, soul*, Verg. G. 4, 220; cf.: alium domi esse caeli haustum, alium lucis aspectum, Curt. 5, 5: (canes) Suspensis teneros imitantur dentibus haustus, i. e. *gentle snappings*, Lucr. 5, 1068: peregrinae haustus arenae, a handful, Ov. M. 13, 526; cf.: angusti puero date pulveris haustus, Stat. Th. 10, 427; v. haurio.—B. Trop.: Pindari fontis qui non expalluit haustus, i. e. *to drink from, to imitate*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 10: justitiae haustus bibere, Quint. 12, 2, 31.

haut, v. haud.

have and **haveo**, v. 2. aveo.

† **Hēautontimōrūmēnos**, i, m., = ἑαυτὸν τιμωρούμενος, *The Self-tormentor*, the title of a comedy of Terence, Ter. Heaut. prol. 5 (= Ipse se puniens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 65).

hebdōmāda, ae, f. [hebdomas], the number seven: annorum, librorum, Gell. 3, 10, 17.—Esp., = hebdomas, seven days, Gell. 3, 10, 14; Isid. de Nat. R. 3; Vulg. Gen. 29, 27 sq.; id. Exod. 34, 22 al.

hebdōmādalis, e, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a week, weekly: festa, Sid. Ep. 9, 3 med.

hebdōmas, ādis, f., = ἑβδομάς, the number seven, seven days: libri, qui inscribuntur Hebdomades, Gell. 3, 10, 1: septima fere hebdomade, id est, nono et quadragesimo die, Varr. ib. § 7: hebdomadibus lunae, on every seventh day of the moon, Gell. 15, 2, 3.—Of the critical seventh day in diseases: symphoniam Lysonis velle m vitas-

ses, ne in quartam hebdomada incidere, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 3 (cf. collat. form hebdomada, s. v.).

† **hebdōmāticus** (-mādicus), a, um, adj., = ἑβδοματικός, relating to the number seven: septeni et noveni anni, qui hebdomatici a Graecis atque enneatici appellantur, i. e. *critical, decisive of one's fate*, Firm. Math. 4, 14 med.

Hebe, ēs, f., = Ἥβη (youth), the goddess of youth (pure Lat. Juventas), the daughter of Juno, cup-bearer to the gods, and, after the deification of Hercules, his wife, Ov. M. 9, 400; Prop. 1, 13, 23; Cat. 68, 116; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 28; 5, 134 al.

hebēninus, or **ebēninus**, a, um, adj., ἑβένινος, of ebony: tigna, Hier. Ezech. 27, 16: dentes, id. ib.

hebēnus (less correctly **ebēnus**, Rib. Prol. Verg. p. 421), i, f., Gr. ἑβένος, ἑβένος, the ebony-tree, ebony: Diospyros ebenum, Linn.; Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 204; 6, 30, 35, § 197; Verg. G. 2, 117; Ov. M. 11, 610; Pers. 5, 135; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 36.

hebēo, ēre, v. n., to be blunt or dull (perh. not ante-Aug.). I. Lit.: ferrum nunc hebet? Liv. 23, 45, 9.—II. Trop., to be dull, sluggish, inactive, not lively: gelidus tardante senecta Sanguis hebet, Verg. A. 5, 396: corpus hebet somno, Val. Fl. 4, 41: stella hebet, id. 5, 371; et jam Plia hebet, Luc. 2, 722: ipsi hebet mirae diversitate naturae, cum iidem homines sic ament inertiam et oderint quietem, lounge about, Tac. G. 15: quid stolidi ad speciem notae novitatis hebetis? are amazed, Aus. Epigr. 69: temporis adversi sic mihi sensus hebet, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 48: olim annis ille ardor hebet, Val. Fl. 1, 53: hebet irae, Stat. Th. 11, 386.

hebēs, ētis (acc. sing. hebem, Enn. and Caecil. ap. Charis. p. 107 P.; abl. hebeti; but hebete, Cels. 7, 3), adj. [hebeo], blunt, dull, in opp. to pointed or sharp (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense). I. Lit.: cujus (lunae) et nascentis et insenscentis alias hebetiora alias acutiora videntur cornua, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 122, 1: tela leviora atque hebetiora, id. Har. Resp. 1, 2: quo latiora (ossa) quaque parte sunt, hoc hebetiora, Cels. 8, 1, 66: ponite jam gladios hebetes, pugnetur acutis, Ov. A. 3, 589: machaera, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 53; cf.: hebeti mucrone, Lucr. 5, 1274, and hebeti ictu, which does not penetrate, Ov. M. 12, 85: oryx hebeti ferro caeditur, Juv. 11, 140: secures, id. 137: angulus, obtuse, Front. de Form. Agr. p. 32 Goes.—As subst.: **hebeti**, ūis, n., blunt tools, Quint. 2, 12, 18.—B. Transf., of sight, hearing, smell, taste, dull, dim, faint: utroque oculo natura hebet, Plin. 9, 15, 20: color, Ov. F. 5, 365; cf.: (orbem solis) adhuc hebetem vicina nocte, Stat. Ach. 2, 289: carbunculi hebetiores, Plin. 37, 7, 26, § 98: postea quam sensi populi Romani aures hebetiores, oculos autem esse acres atque acutos, Cic. Planc. 27, 66; cf. id. Rep. 6, 18: uva gustu hebes, tasteless, insipid, Col. 3, 2, 24: genus croci, without smell (opp. odoratum), Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 67: os hebes est, positaeque movent fastidia mensae, without appetite, Ov. P. 1, 10, 7: caro, without feeling, dead, Cels. 7, 6, 8; 7, 13, 1: ossa gingivarum, id. 6, 15, 17: qui torpet hebes locus ille, Ov. A. A. 3, 799.

—II. Trop., dull, obtuse, sluggish, heavy, doltish, stupid (syn.: bardus, stupidus, ineptus, absurdus, stultus, fatuus, stolidus, brutus, etc.): sensus omnes hebetes et tardos esse arbitrabantur, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 31: puer incensu tardus, sensu hebes, Plin. 7, 16, 17, § 76: tanta solertia animalium hebetissimis quoque est, id. 9, 30, 48: Epicurus, quem hebetem et rudem dicere solent Stoici, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 103; cf.: omnium ceterarum rerum oratio ludus est homini non hebeti neque inexercitato neque communium litterarum et politioris humanitatis experti, id. de Or. 2, 17, 71: memoria, id. ib. 2, 87, 357: me hebetem molestiae reddiderunt, id. Att. 9, 17, 2: nisi qui sit plane hebes, Quint. 7, 1, 48: nisi forte tam hebes futurus est iudex, ut, etc., id. 4, 2, 66: hebes ad aliquid, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 1; cf.: quis adeo hebes inveniretur, ut crederet? etc., Tac. A. 14, 11: exercitus hebes infirmusque, raw, undisciplined, = rudis, Sall. J. 54, 3: hebes ad sustinendum laborem

miles; *sluggish, slow, tardy*, Tac. H. 2, 99; Ov. M. 13, 135; *adulescentia bruta et hebes*, Sen. Ben. 3, 37, 3; *spondens quod est e longis duabus, hebetior videtur et tardior*, Cic. Or. 64, 216: *sed hac rhetorica philosophorum, non nostra illa forensis, quam necesse est, cum populariter loquatur, esse interdum paulo hebetiorem, i. e. more superficiali, common* (opp. to philosophical acuteness, nicety), id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: *dolor*, id. Att. 8, 3, 4: *hoc Pansa aut non videt (hebeti enim ingenio est) aut negligit*, id. Phil. 10, 8, 17; cf.: *hebetiora hominum ingenia*, id. N. D. 2, 6, 17: *ratio*, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119: *quaedam hebes, sordida, jejuna oratio*, Quint. 8, 3, 49: *quasdam (litteras) velut acriores parum efficimus et aliis non dissimilibus sed quasi hebetioribus permutamus*, id. 1, 11, 4.—Of a speaker: *hebes lingua, magis malus quam callidus ingenio*, Ps.-Sall. de Rep. 2, 9, 1.

hebesco, ēre, v. *inch. n.* [hebeo], to grow blunt, dull, dim, or faint (rare but class.).

I. Lit.: *acumina (gladiorum) densis ictibus hebescebant*, Amm. 16, 12, 54: *hebescent sensus, membra torpent*, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 168: *hebescebant (oculi)*, Suet. Tib. 68: *berylli hebescunt*, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 76: *hebescere sidera*, Tac. A. 1, 30: *hebescere dextras*, Sil. 8, 19.—**II.** Trop.: *sic mentis acies se ipsam intuentem nonnumquam hebescit*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73; cf.: *nos vicesimum jam diem patimur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis*, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4: *nosmetipsos hebescere et languere nolumus*, id. Ac. 2, 2, 6; cf.: *illi per fastidium et contumaciam hebescunt*, Tac. H. 2, 77: *hebescere virtus, paupertas probro haberi coepit*, Sall. C. 12, 1.

hebetatio, ōnis, f. [hebetō], *dulness, dimness*: *oculorum*, Plin. 28, 6, 16, § 58: *nascitur ex assiduitate laborum animorum hebetatio quaedam ac languor*, Sen. Tranq. An. 15, 12.

* **hebetatrix**, icis, f. adj. [id.], that makes dull or dim: *umbra, i. e. darkening* (shortly before: *umbra terrae lunam hebetari*), Plin. 2, 13, 10, § 57.

hebetesco, ēre, v. *inch. n.* [hebes], to grow dull, dim, or faint (post-Aug. and very rare): *aciem in cultris tonsorum*, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 79: *acies oculi hebetescit ac paene caligat*, Cels. 6, 6, 37: *dolor hebetescit*, Scrib. Comp. 56.

hebetō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to make blunt or dull, to blunt, dull, dim, deaden, weaken (perh. not ante-Aug.; not in Cic.).

I. Lit.: *hastas*, Liv. 8, 10, 3: *vulneribus suis ferrum hostium*, id. 30, 35, 8: *tela*, Sil. 16, 105: *aciem oculorum*, Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 47: *oculos*, Lact. 6, 2: *visus alicui*, Verg. A. 2, 605: *dies hebetat sidera, had dimmed*, Ov. M. 5, 444: *umbra terrae lunam hebetari*, Plin. 2, 13, 10, § 57; cf.: *smaragdus in sole hebetari*, id. 37, 5, 18, § 69; 28, 7, 23, § 79: *auster aures hebetat*, Cels. 2, 1: *primores dentes mollientes aut hebetantes verba*, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 70: *cummium genera amaritudines hebetant, moderate, lessen*, id. 24, 11, 64, § 105; cf.: *venena omnia (oleum)*, id. 23, 4, 40, § 80: *odor suavior e longinquo, propius admotus hebetatur*, id. 21, 7, 18, § 35: *faba hebetare sensus existimata*, id. 18, 12, 30, § 118: *vos mihi tauro rum flammam hebetastis, quenched the fiery breath*, Ov. M. 7, 210.—**II.** Trop., to blunt, make stupid: *animo simul et corpore hebetato*, Suet. Claud. 2: *Lethe hebetans pectora*, Ov. P. 4, 1, 17: *hebetatum ingenium*, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 9: *rei publicae vires hebetatae sunt*, Just. 6, 8: *vino tristitia et cura hebetatur*, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 38.

hebetudo, inis, f. [id.], *bluntness, dulness* (post-class.; cf. hebetatio): *sensuum*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14: *superba istorum*, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 21.

Hebraei, ōrum, m., = *Ἑβραῖοι*, the Hebrews: *Hebraei, qui nunc Judaei: igitur et litterae Hebraeae*, Tert. Apol. 18; cf.: *postea vero cum in deserto condesissent, amiserunt vetus nomen Hebraei, et Judaei sunt appellati*, Lact. 4, 10; 2, 13, 8.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hebraeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Hebrews, *Hebrew*: *terrae*, Tac. H. 5, 2: *liquores, i. e. balsam*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 213 (cf. Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 111): *lingua, litterae*, Aug. Civ. D. 18, 39; 42: *codices*, id. ib. 43.—**B. Hebraicus**, a,

um, adj., the same: *plebes*, Alcim. Avit. 5, 544: *scripturae*, Lact. 4, 7 fin.—**Adv.**: **Hebraice**, in the Hebrew language, in Hebrew: *Hebraice Messias dicitur*, Lact. 4, 7, 7.

† **hebria**, ae, f., a wine-vessel, Charis. p. 63 P.

Hēbrus, i, m., = *Ἑβρος*. **I.** The principal river in Thrace, which rises in Mount Hēmus, and flows into the Aegean Sea, now the Maritza, Mel. 2, 2, 2; 8; Verg. E. 10, 65; id. G. 4, 463; and esp. ib. v. 523 sqq.; id. A. 1, 317; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 3; id. C. 3, 25, 10; Ov. F. 3, 737; id. M. 2, 257; 11, 50 et saep.: *sacer, on account of the festivals of Bacchus celebrated on its banks*, id. H. 2, 114.—**II.** A Trojan, slain by Mezentius, Verg. A. 10, 696.—**III.** The name of a beautiful youth, Hor. C. 3, 12, 6.

Hēcaergē, ēs, f., = *Ἑκαέργη*. **I.** The name of Diana, Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 532.—**II.** One of the daughters of Boreas, Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 253 and 308.

Hēcālē, ēs, f., = *Ἑκάλη*, a poor old woman who kindly received Theseus, celebrated by Callimachus, Plin. 22, 22, 44, § 88; App. M. 1, p. 112; Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 50; Ov. R. Am. 747; cf. Petr. 135, 16.

Hēcāteus, i, m., = *Ἑκαταῖος*, a famous historian and geographer of Miletus, son of Hegesander, Plin. 6, 17, 20, § 55; Solin. 19, 2; 40, 6: *Milesius*, Avien. Or. Mar. 42.

Hēcātē, ēs, f., = *Ἑκάτη*, daughter of Perses, or Perserus, and Asteria, sister of Latona, the presider over enchantments, conjurations, etc.; she is often identified with Diana, Luna, and Proserpina, and is therefore represented with three heads, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46; Verg. A. 4, 511 Serv.; Ov. M. 7, 74; 94; 194; 14, 405; id. F. 1, 141; Hor. S. 1, 8, 33; Sen. Phaedr. 420 et saep.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hēcāteus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Hecate, Hecateian: *carmina, i. e. magical incantations*, Ov. M. 14, 44: *Aulis, devoted to Diana*, Stat. Ach. 1, 447: *Idus, i. e. of August, sacred to Diana*, id. Silv. 3, 1, 60.—**B. Hēcāteis**, idos, f. adj., Hecateian: *herba, i. e. enchanter's nightshade*, Ov. M. 6, 139.

Hēcātō, ōnis, m., = *Ἑκάτων*, a philosopher of Rhodes, pupil of Panetius, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 63; 3, 23, 89.

† **hecātombe**, ēs, f., = *ἑκατόμβη*, a great sacrifice of a hundred oxen, a hecatomb (ante- and post-class.); *facere hecatomben*, Varr. ap. Non. 131, 19; Juv. 12, 101 al.—In plur.: *celebratis hecatombis*, Treb. Gall. 9.—**Dim. hecātombion**, ii, n., Sid. Carm. 9, 205.

hecātompōlis, acc. in, f., = *ἑκατόπολις*, having a hundred cities: *Creta*, Isid. 14, 6, 15.

† **hecātompŷlos**, on (-os, com.; -on, neut.), adj., = *ἑκατόμυλος*, of a hundred gates: *hecātompŷlos Thebas nemo non novit*, Amm. 22, 16, 2; cf. Hyg. Fab. 275.

† **hecātontas**, ādis, f., = *ἑκατοντάς*, the number one hundred, Mart. Cap. 7, § 734, 746.

Hector, ōris (Hectōris, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39 = Trag. v. 25 Vahl.; id. ap. Varr. L. L. 10, § 70 Müll. = Trag. v. 130 Vahl.; acc. Hectorem, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 105 = Trag. v. 129 Vahl.; cf. Varr. L. L. 1, 1, m., = *Ἑκτωρ*, son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache, the bravest of the Trojans, slain and dragged three times around Troy by Achilles, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2; Verg. A. 1, 483; 2, 270; 282; 522; 6, 166; Hor. C. 2, 4, 10; 4, 9, 22; id. Epod. 17, 12; id. S. 1, 7, 12.—**II.** Deriv. **Hectōreus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Hector; in poet. transf., of the Trojans, and, as descended from the latter, of the Romans; *Hectorean; Trojan; Roman*: *conjux, i. e. Andromache*, Verg. A. 3, 488: *hasta, Hector's*, Ov. M. 12, 67; so, *corpus*, Verg. A. 2, 543; and, *tumulus*, id. ib. 3, 304: *Mars, i. e. Hector in battle*, Ov. M. 13, 275: *gens, i. e. Trojan*, Verg. A. 1, 273: *amnes, Xanthum et Simoēnta*, id. ib. 5, 634: *socii*, id. ib. 5, 190: *flammae*, Ov. M. 13, 7: *opes*, Hor. C. 3, 3, 28: *spes et fiducia gentis Regulus Hectoreae, i. e. of the Romans*, Sil. 2, 343.

Hēcūba, ae, and **Hēcūbē**, ēs, f., = *Ἑκάβη*, the daughter of Dymas, wife of Priam; after the destruction of Troy the

slave of Penelope, changed through rage into a dog, Verg. A. 2, 501; 515; Ov. M. 13, 423; 549 sq.; 577; Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63; id. Fat. 15, 34.—**Transf.**, an ugly old woman (opp. to Andromache), Mart. 3, 76, 4.

† **Hēcŷra**, ae, f., = *Ἑκυρά*, The Step-mother, the title of a comedy of Terence.

hēdēra (edēra), ae, f., ivy, Hedera helix, Linn.; sacred to Bacchus, and hence wound around the thyrsus; also made into garlands with which poets were crowned, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 144; Ov. F. 3, 767; id. M. 5, 338; Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. E. 7, 25; Verg. ib. 7, 38; 8, 13; id. G. 2, 258; Hor. C. 1, 1, 29; 1, 25, 17; id. Ep. 1, 3, 25; Juv. 7, 29 al.—In plur., Verg. E. 4, 19; id. G. 4, 124 al.

hēdērāceus (ed-) or -ius, a, um, adj. [hedera], of ivy, ivy-. **I.** Lit.: *materialia*, Cato, R. R. 111: *folia*, Plin. 16, 24, 38, § 92.—**II.** Transf., ivy-colored, ivy-green: *calcei*, Vop. Aurel. 49: *patina argentea*, Gallien. ap. Treb. Poll. Claud. 17, 5 Peter.

hēdērātus (ed-), a, um, adj. [id.], adorned or crowned with ivy: *patina argentea*, Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17 dub. (Peter, *hederaceum*): *frons*, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 18: *pompae, Bacchic*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 278: *Liber*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 7.

* **hēdēriger** (ed-), ēra, ērum, adj. [id.], ivy-bearing: *Maenades*, Cat. 63, 23.

* **hēdērosus** (ed-), a, um, adj. [id.], full of ivy: *antrum*, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 3.

† **Hēdonē**, ēs, f., = *Ἡδονή* (delight), one of the aëons of Valentinian, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

Hēdŷi, ōrum, m., v. Aedui.

† **Hēdŷphāgetica**, ōrum, n., = *ἡδὺ φαγητικά* (i. e. belonging to sweet eating), the title of a poem of Ennius; cf. Vahl. Ennius, p. xci. and 166 sq.

† **hēdŷchrum**, i, n., = *ἡδύχρον*, a sweet-smelling ointment used for beautifying the skin; a cosmetic balsam: *psaltriam adducamus, hedychri incendamus scutellam*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46.

Hēdŷmēles, ae, m. [ἡδύ + μέλος], name of a musician, Juv. 6, 383.

† **hēdŷosmos**, i, m., = *ἡδύσμος*, the herb wild mint, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 181.

† **hēdŷpnōis**, idis, f., = *ἡδύπνοις*, a species of succory, Plin. 20, 8, 31, § 75.

† **hēdŷsma**, ātis, n., = *ἡδυσμα* (perfume), a sweet-smelling ingredient in ointments, a perfume, balsam (opp. styrra), Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 7.

Hēgēsārētos, i, m., a Thessalian, Caes. B. C. 3, 35.

Hēgēsias, ae, m. **I.** A Cyrenaic philosopher, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 83 sq.; Val. Max. 8, 9, 3.—**II.** A rhetorician and historian, Cic. Brut. 83, 286; id. Or. 67, 226 al.

Hēgēsīnus, i, m., an Academic philosopher, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 16.

hēhae, interj., an exclamation, he! he! Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 93 Müll. (Trag. v. 207 Vahl.).

hei (also ei), interj., an exclamation of grief or fear, ah! woe! freq. joined with mihi, ah me! woe is me! hei, perii miser! Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 36: *hei, occidi!* id. Aul. 2, 1, 28: *hei, non placet convivium!* id. Amph. 2, 2, 173: *hei, vereor, ne quid Andria apporet mali*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 46: *hei, metuo lenonem ne, etc.* id. Phorm. 3, 2, 6: *hei, video uxorem*, id. ib. 5, 3, 14: *ei mihi, qualis erat!* Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 274: *imitated by Verg. A. 2, 274: hei mihi, perii hercle!* Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 21: *Am. Hei mihi! Br. Ne pave, id. Amph. 5, 1, 57: hei mihi, vereor dicere!* Ter. And. 2, 1, 22: *hei mihi, quantum Praesidium Ausonia et quantum tu perdis, Iule!* Verg. A. 11, 57: *hei mihi! conclamat*, Ov. M. 6, 227: *hei mihi! hei mihi! istaec illum perdidit assentatio*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 7: *hei misero mihi!* id. Aul. 2, 2, 23; Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 5 id. Ad. 2, 1, 19.

heia, interj., v. eia.

heic, adv., v. hic, III. 2 init.

Hēius, i, m. (Ἡῖος), a Greek proper name, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18, 47 al.

helciārius, ii, m. [helcium], one who draws small vessels up the stream, Mart. 4, 64, 22; Sid. poet. Ep. 2, 10.

† **helcium**, ii, n., = *ἑλκίον*, that with

which a load is drawn, a yoke, horse-collar, App. M. 8, p. 222 and 227.

† **hēlycsma**, ἤλυσμα, n., = ἔλκυσμα, the dross of molten silver, silver-dross, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 105.

Hēlēna, ae, or **Hēlēnē**, ἑσ, f., = Ἑλένη. **I.** Daughter of Jupiter and Leda, sister of Castor and Pollux and of Clytemnestra, and wife of Menelaüs, who, on account of her beauty, was carried off by Paris to Troy, and thus became the cause of the Trojan war, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 55; Verg. A. 7, 364; Ov. M. 13, 200; 14, 669; Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 32; 3, 14 (4, 13), 19; Hor. C. 1, 3, 2; 4, 9, 16; id. S. 1, 3, 107; Hyg. Fab. 81 and 118: Penelope venit, abijt Helene, a Helen, Mart. 1, 62, 6. — **B.** Transf., in naut. lang., a single star appearing to mariners, which was regarded as an unfavorable prognostic; while a double light, which was conceived to be favorable, was called Castor and Pollux, Plin. 2, 37, 37, § 101; cf. Stat. Th. 7, 792; id. S. 3, 2, 11. — **II.** The surname of the mother of the emperor Constantine, Eutr. 10, 5; Aur. Vict. Epit. 41; Inscr. Grut. 284, 1.

† **hēlēnium**, ii, n., = ἑλένιον, a plant, perh. the elecampane, Plin. 21, 10, 33, § 59; 21, 21, 91, § 159.

Hēlēnius, ii, m., a Latin proper name, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 2.

Hēlēnus, i, m., = Ἑλένος, son of Priam and Hecuba, a celebrated soothsayer, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 89; Verg. A. 3, 295; 329 sq.; Ov. M. 13, 99; Just. 17, 3.

† **hēlēosēlinon** or **hēlēosēlinum**, i, n., = ἑλεοσέλινον, smallage, celery, Apium graveolens, Linn.; Plin. 19, 8, 37, § 124; 20, 11, 46, § 117; Pall. Apr. 3.

† **hēlēpōlis**, is, f., = ἑλέπολις (city-taking), a besieging engine, invented by Demetrius Poliorcetes, Vitr. 10, 22; Amm. 23, 4.

Hēlērnus, i, m., a grove by the Tiber, the birthplace of Carya, Ov. F. 6, 105.

Helia, v. Velia.

† **Hēliacus**, a, um, adj., = Ἡλιακός, relating to Helios (the sun): Heliaca tradere, to offer sacrifices to Helios, Inscr. Orell. 2343.

Hēliades, um, f., = Ἡλιάδες, daughters of Helios and sisters of Phaëthon, who were changed into poplars (acc. to others, into alders) and their tears into amber, Hyg. Fab. 154; Ov. M. 2, 340 (cf. Verg. A. 10, 190, with id. E. 6, 62): nemus Heliadum, i. e. poplar- or alder-grove, Ov. M. 10, 91: Heliadum lacrimae, i. e. amber, id. ib. 10, 263; called also: Heliadum gemma, Mart. 9, 14, 6; hence: capaces Heliadum crustae, i. e. of amber, Juv. 5, 38.

† **hēlianthes**, is, n., = Ἡλιανθές, the sunflower, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 165.

Hēlicāon, ōnis, m., = Ἡλικάων, son of Antenor and founder of Patavium (Padua): Heliacaonis orae, i. e. Patavian, Mart. 10, 93, 1. — Hence, **Hēlicāonius**, a, um, adj.: regio, the same, id. 14, 152, 2.

† **hēlicē**, ēs, f., = ἑλική (a winding). **I.** A kind of slender, flexible willow, Plin. 16, 37, 69, § 177. — **II.** As nom. propr.: **Hēlicē**. **A.** The constellation of the Great Bear, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66; Ov. F. 3, 108; Val. Fl. 1, 17. — Transf., the North, Grat. Cyneg. 55; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1539. — **B.** A maritime town of Achaia, swallowed up by the sea, Ov. M. 15, 293; Plin. 2, 92, 94, § 206; Sen. Q. N. 6, 23, 4.

† **hēlichrysos**, i, m., and -um, i, n., = ἑλικρινός, the herb marigold, Gnaphalium stoechas, Linn.; acc. to others, Tanacetum annuum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 65 sq.; 21, 25, 96, § 168.

Hēlicon, ōnis, m., = Ἡλικών, a mountain in Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, now Zagará, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8; 4, 7, 12, § 25; Ov. M. 2, 219; 5, 254; 663; id. F. 4, 193; Verg. A. 7, 641; 10, 163 al. — **II.** Deriv. **A.** **Hēlicōnius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Helicon, Heliconian: collis, i. e. Helicon, Cat. 61, 1: Tempe, a beautiful valley on Mount Helicon, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 15: mella, Claud. Laud. Ser. 10: Nais, id. Epigr. 5. — **B.** **Hēlicōniades**, um, f., the Heliconians, a poet. designation of the Muses, Lucr. 3, 1037. — **C.** **Hēlicōnis**, idis, f. adj., Heliconian: silva, Stat. S. 4, 4, 90. — In plur. subst.: **Hēlicōnides**,

um, i. q. Heliconiades, the Muses, Pers. proem. 4.

† **hēliocallis**, idis, f., = Ἡλιοκαλλίς, the sunflower, also called helianthes, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 165.

† **hēliocāminus**, i, m., = Ἡλιοκάμινος, an apartment exposed to the sun, used as a winter abode, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 20; Dig. 8, 2, 18 pr.

Hēliodorus, i, m. **I.** A celebrated surgeon, Juv. 6, 372. — **II.** A celebrated rhetorician, Hor. S. 1, 5, 2.

Heliogābalus (Elagab-), i, m., a Roman emperor, Aur. Vict. Caes. 23; Spart. Car. 11 al.

Hēliōpōlis, is, f., = Ἡλιόπολις. **I.** A city of Lower Egypt, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54; Macr. S. 1, 23, 10. — **B.** Deriv. **1.** **Hēliōpōlites**, ae, adj., of or belonging to Hēliōpōlis, Hēliopolite: nomos, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49: Zeus, an Assyrian designation of Sol, acc. to Macr. S. 1, 23; cf. in the foll. — Subst.: **Hēliōpōlitae**, ārum, m. plur., the inhabitants of Hēliōpōlis, Hēliopolites, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 197. — **2.** **Hēliōpōlitānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Hēliopolis, Hēliopolitan: civitas, Amm. 17, 4: JVPITER, Inscr. Orell. 1234; 1246. — Subst.: **Hēliōpōlitāni**, ōrum, m. plur., the inhabitants of Hēliopolis, Hēliopolitans, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 542. — **II.** A city of Coesyrta, at the foot of Libanus, now Baalbek, Plin. 5, 22, 18, § 80; Tac. A. 6, 28.

† **hēlioscopion**, ii, n., = Ἡλιοσκόπιον, a species of heliotropium, Plin. 22, 21, 29, § 57; called also: helioscopum, App. Herb. 108.

† **hēlioscopios**, ii, m., = Ἡλιοσκόπιος, a kind of tithymalus or spurge, Plin. 26, 8, 42, § 69.

hēliosēlinum, i, v. hēleosēlinon.

† **hēliōtrōpium**, ii, n., = Ἡλιοτρόπιον. **I.** The plant turnsole, heliotrope, Varr. R. R. 1, 46; Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 109; 22, 21, 29, § 57. — **II.** A precious stone with green and brown streaks, striped jasper, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 165. — Called also: **hēliōtrōpius** (gemma), Mart. Cap. 1, § 75: heliotropius lapis, Prisc. Perieg. 254.

† **hēlix**, icis, f., = ἑλὴξ (wound, twisted). **I.** A kind of ivy, Cic. Univ. 9, 27; Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 145 sq. — **II.** A kind of willow, Plin. 16, 37, 69, § 177. — **III.** In archit., a whorl, a small ornament on the capital of Corinthian columns, Vitr. 4, 1, 12.

Hēliadicus, a, um, adj., = Ἡλιαδικός, of or from Greece, Grecian, Greek: genus picturae, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 75.

Hēllānicus, i, m., a Greek historian of Lesbos, an older contemporary of Herodotus, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 53; Gell. 15, 23.

Hellas, ādis, f., = Ἑλλάς. **I.** Hellas, the main-land of Greece, Mel. 2, 3, 3 sq.; Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 23. — **II.** A female proper name, Hor. S. 2, 3, 277.

Helle, ēs (gen. Hēllis, Sid. Carm. 9, 41), f., = Ἑλλη, daughter of Athamas and Nephele, sister of Phrixus: she fled with the latter from her step-mother Ino on a ram with a golden fleece to Colchis, but was drowned in the strait called, after her, Hellespontus (the sea of Helle), Ov. M. 11, 195; id. F. 3, 857 sq.; Prop. 2, 26, 5 (3, 21, 5 M.); 3 (4), 22, 5; Col. poet. 10, 155; Hyg. Fab. 2 and 3: Mater Helles, Ov. H. 19, 123.

† **hēllēborine**, v. elleborine.

† **hēllēbōrus**, etc., v. ellebōrus, etc.

Hēllēn, ēnis, m., = Ἑλλήν, a son of Deucalion, and king of Thessaly, from whom the Greeks were called Hellenes, Plin. 4, 7, 14, § 28.

Hellespontus, i, m., = Ἑλλήσποντος, the Sea of Helle, the Hellespont, so named after Helle, who was drowned in it, the modern Dardanelles, Mel. 1, 1, 5; 1, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 49; 4, 12, 24, § 75; 4, 13, 27, § 92; Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 21 Müll. (Ann. v. 371 Vahl.); Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112; Ov. M. 13, 407 et saep. — Separate: qua ponto ab Helles, Poët. ap. Cic. Or. 49, 163; cf. pure Lat.: mare in Helles, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 15. — **B.** Transf., the shores of the Hellespont, the land around the Propontis, Cic. Fam. 13, 53, 2; id. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63; Liv. 37, 33, 4; Nep. Paus. 2, 1. — **II.** Deriv. **A.** **Hēllēspontius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging

to the Hellespont, Hellespontic: ora, Cat. 18, 4; Lact. Epit. 5, 1. — As subst.: **Hellespontius**, i, m., one who lives upon the Hellespont: si quid habebit cum aliquo Hellespontio controversiae, Cic. Fam. 13, 53, 2. — **Plur.**, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 123. — **B.** **Hellespontiacus**, a, um, adj., Hellespontic: aquae, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 24: Priapus (because born and worshipped in Lampascus, a city on the Hellespont), Verg. G. 4, 111. — **C.** **Hellesponticus**, a, um, adj., the same: fretum, Mel. 1, 2, 2; 1, 18, 5. — **D.** **Hellespontias**, ādis, f., another name of the wind Caecias, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 121.

helluatio (hēl-), ōnis, f. [helluor], a gormandizing, gluttony, Pseudo-Cic. Or. Post Red. ap. Sen. 6, 13; Treb. Poll. Gall. 4.

hellūo (hēluo), ōnis, m., a gormandizer, glutton, squanderer: fraus, helluo, Ganeō! Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10: ille gurgas atque helluo, natus abdomini suo, Cic. Pis. 17, 41: impurus, id. Agr. 1, 1, 2: me ipsum ut contempsit helluo patriae! id. Sest. 11, 26.

helluor (hēluor), ātus, i, v. dep. n. and a. [helluo], to gormandize, devour (Ciceron.; cf.: decoquo, abligurio): cum Graecis jam in exoetra helluabatur, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14; id. Sest. 52, 111: quasi helluari libris, si hoc verbo in tam clara re utendum est, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7: ille gurgis helluatus tecum simul rei publicae sanguine, id. Dom. 47, 124.

† **Helluatus** as pass., Verg. Cat. 5, 11.

Hellusii, ōrum, m., a German tribe, mentioned only by Tac. G. 46.

† **hēlops** (also **ēlops** and **ellops**), ōpis, m., = ἑλλοψ, a very savory sea-fish, perh. the sword-fish; acc. to others, the sturgeon, Enn. Hed. 6 (p. 166 Vahl.); Ov. Hal. 96; Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 2; Col. 8, 16, 9; Plin. 9, 17, 27, § 61; 32, 11, 54, § 153; Quint. 5, 10, 21; Gell. 7, 16, 5.

Hēlorus (or **Elorus**), i, m., = Ἑλῶρος or **Hēlorum**, i, n., = Ἑλῶρον, a river on the eastern coast of Sicily, now Atellaro, al. Abisso, Verg. A. 3, 698; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 90: clamosus, Sil. 14, 269: flumen Elorum, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89. — At its mouth was situated the city **Hēlorus** (**El-**), i, f., Liv. 24, 35 init.; Plin. 32, 2, 7, § 16; the vale of which was called **Hēloria Tempē**, Ov. F. 4, 477; and the inhabitants, **Hēlorīni** (**El-**), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103.

Hēlotes, v. Hilotae.

hēlnatio, **hēluo**, etc., v. helluatio, etc.

† **helus**, v. holus init.

† **hēlvacea** genus ornamenti Lydii, dictum a colore boum, qui est inter rufum et album appellaturque helvus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 99 Müll. N. cr.

Helvecōnes, um, m., a northern Germanic tribe, between the Rugii and Burgundiones, on the west of the Vistula, Tac. G. 43.

hēlvella (hēlvēla, Paul. ex Fest. p. 103 Müll.), ae, f. dim. [helus, i. q. olus], a small potherb: fungos, hēlvellas, herbas omnes ita condunt, ut nihil possit esse suavius, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2; cf.: hēlvella olea minuta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 103: hēlvola λαχανάρια, Gloss. Philox.

hēlvēnacus, a, um, adj. [helvus], pale yellow, yellowish: vitis, a particular kind of wine, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32: genus palmatum, Col. 5, 5, 16: vinum, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 47. — Also: **hēlvēnācius**, a, um, adj.: vites, Col. 3, 2, 55.

hēlvēolus, a, um, adj. [id.], pale yellow, yellowish: vinum, a particular kind of wine (cf. hēlvēnacus and hēlvolus), Cato, R. R. 6, 4; 24, 2 (quoted, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 46, in the form hēlvinum vinum). Also in the form hēlvolus, a, um: uvae, Col. 3, 2, 23; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 29.

Hēlvētī, ōrum, m., the Helvetians, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, in modern Switzerland, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 4 sq.; Tac. G. 28; id. H. 1, 67; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 33; id. Balb. 14, 32 et saep. — **II.** Deriv. **A.** **Hēlvētīus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Helvetians, Helvetian: ager, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: civitas, id. ib. 1, 12. — **B.** **Hēlvētīcus**, a, um, adj., the same: proelium, Caes. B. G. 7, 9, 6.

Helvidius, a, the name of a Roman gens, Cic. Clu. 70, 198; Juv. 5, 36 al.

Helvii (Helvi), ōrum, m., a people of Gallia Narbonensis, whose capital, called Alba Helvorum and Alba Helvia, was celebrated for its wine, now Alps, in Viviers, Départ. Ardèche, Caes. B. G. 7, 7; 75; id. B. C. 1, 35; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36; 14, 3, 4, § 43. — **II.** Deriv.: **Helvicus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Helvii, Helvian: vinum, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 18.

Helvina (Elv-), ae, f., a surname of Ceres, Juv. 3, 320 [perh. from the Gallic people Helvii].

helvīnus, a, um, v. helveolus.

Helvius, a, the name of a Roman gens, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266; Suet. Caes. 52; 85 al.

helvōlus, a, um, v. helveolus.

helvus, a, um, adj. [perh. a weakened form of gilvus, yellow], light bay: color vaccarum, Varr. R. 2, 5, 9; cf. color boum, qui est inter rufum et album, appellatur helvus, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. † helvacea, p. 99 Müll.

† **helxīnē**, ēs, f., = ἐλξίνη. **I.** A prickly plant, otherwise unknown, Plin. 21, 16, 56, § 94. — **II.** A plant, otherwise called perdicium: Parietaria officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 22, 17, 19, § 41.

hem (also **em**, and often confounded in MSS. and edd. with em and en, q. v.), interj., an expression of surprise, in a good or bad sense; of admiration, joy, of grief, indignation, etc. (like the intensive ehem, an expression of joyful surprise), *oho! indeed! well! well to be sure! hah! alas! alack!* Ag. Ego sum ipsus, quem tu quæris. *Ha. Hem! quid ego audio?* Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 86; cf. Ter. And. 3, 1, 4; hem, Pamphile, optime te mihi offers, id. ib. 4, 2, 3: *Er. Itane Chrysis? hem! My. Nos quidem pol miseram perdidit.* Ter. And. 4, 6, 8; cf. id. Eun. 5, 1, 11: *miserum me! quanto haec dixi cum dolore!* hem, Postume, tune es, etc., Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 45: *occepi mecum cogitare: hem, biduum hic Manendum est soli sine illa.* Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 8: *hem tibi maledictis pro istis.* Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 39; cf. id. Ps. 1, 2, 22: *hem, quid ais, scelus?* Ter. And. 4, 1, 42; cf. *audistis? obsecro? hem scelera.* id. ib. 4, 4, 47: *hem nos homunculi indignamur, si quis, etc.* Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 7.

† **hemērēsios**, on, adj., = ἡμερήσιος, of a day: (Pamphilus) absolvit uno die tabellam, quae vocata est Hemeresios, puer picto, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 124.

† **hemēris**, idis, f., = ἡμερίς, a species of oak, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 22; 16, 6, 9, § 26.

† **hemērobion**, ii, n., = ἡμερόβιον, an insect that lives but a day, an ephemeron: erumpit volucre quadrupes, nec ultra unum diem vivit, unde hemerobion vocatur, Plin. 11, 36, 43, § 120.

† **hemērocalles**, is, n., = ἡμεροκαλλές (one day beautiful), a sort of lily, the day-lily, Plin. 21, 10, 33, § 59; 21, 21, 90, § 158.

† **hemērodromus**, i, m., = ἡμεροδρόμος (who runs the day through), a courier (pure Lat. cursor, Plin. 2, 71, 73, § 181): nisi speculator (hemerodromos vocant Graeci) ingens die uno cursu emetiens spatium, etc., Liv. 31, 24, 4. — In plur.: hemerodromae, Nep. Milt. 4, 3.

† **hemicādium**, i, n., = ἡμικάδιον, the half of a cadus, Isid. 20, 7, 1.

† **hemicillus**, i, m., = ἡμικίλλος, a mule, as a term of reproach, Cic. Att. 13, 51, 1 (dub.; al. Micillus).

† **hemīcranium**, ii, n., and **hemīcrania**, ae, f., = ἡμικράνιον, a pain on one side of the head, headache, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 4; Marc. Emp. 2; Ser. Samm. 2 in lemm.; Plin. Val. 1, 8. — Deriv. **hemīcrānicī**, ōrum, m., sufferers from headache, Theod. Prisc. 2, 1.

† **hemicyclium**, ii, n., = ἡμικύκλιον, a half-circle, semicircle, Vitr. 9, 8, 5; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 33. — **II.** In partic. **A.** A semicircular recess, with seats, Cic. Lael. 1, 2; Sid. Ep. 2, 2. — **B.** A semicircular public place furnished with rows of seats for learned discussions, Suet. Gramm. 17. — **C.** A semicircular kind of sundial, Vitr. 9, 8, 1.

† **hemicyclus**, i, m., = ἡμικύκλος, a

half-circle, semicircle, Ambros. in Psal. 118, Sermon. 12, 20.

† **hemicylindrus**, i, m., = ἡμικύλινδρος, a half-cylinder, Vitr. 9, 3.

† **1. hēmina (ēmina)**, ae, f., = ἡμίνα, a measure, the half of a sextarius, Rhem. Fan. de Pond. 67; for liquids, Cato, R. R. 57, 1; Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 18; Sen. de Ira, 2, 33; for salt, Cels. 4, 15 fin.; for corn, id. 4, 10 fin.; as a measure, in gen., Pers. 1, 129.

2. Hēmina, ae, m., surname of the historian L. Cassius.

* **hēmināria**, ōrum, n. [hemina], presents of the measure of a hemina: Fabius Maximus incusans Augusti congiariorum, quae amicis dabantur, exiguitatem heminaria esse dixit, Quint. 6, 3, 52.

† **hemiōlios**, on, adj., = ἡμιόλιος, one and a half (pure Lat. sesquialter), Gell. 18, 14, 4; Vitr. 3, 1, 6; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1; Mart. Cap. 9, § 978 et saep.

† **hēmionion**, ii, n., = ἡμιόνιον, a plant, called also asplenium, Asplenium hemionitis, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 17, § 34; App. Herb. 56.

† **hemisphaerium**, ii, n., = ἡμισφαίριον, a half-globe, hemisphere. **I.** In gen., Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 17; id. L. L. 7, § 7 Müll.; Hyg. Astr. 4, 13; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15, 20; of the earth, Mela, 1, 1, 2; Mart. Cap. 6, § 602; 8, § 873 al. — **II.** In partic., a cupola, dome, Vitr. 5, 10, 5.

† **hemistichium**, ii, n., = ἡμιστίχιον, a half-verse, hemistich: Ennianus hemistichio usus est, Pseudo-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18.

hemistrigium, ii, n., a measure, half a striga, Hyg. Grom. p. 1, 1 al.

† **hemithēus**, i, m., = ἡμίθεος, a demigod, Mart. Cap. 2, § 156; 160; Auct. ap. Serv. Verg. E. 9, 47.

† **hēmītōnium**, ii, n., = ἡμιτόνιον, a half-tone, semitone: intervalla tonorum et hemitoniorum, Vitr. 5, 4, 3; Mart. Cap. 9, § 930; 963; Hyg. Astr. 4, 14; Macr. S. 2, 1, 22.

† **hēmītriglyphus**, i, m., = ἡμῑτρίγλυφος, in archit., a half-triglyph, Vitr. 4, 3.

† **hemitritaeus**, i, m., = ἡμιτριταίος. **I.** A semi-tercian ague, Mart. 12, 91, 2; 2, 40, 1; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 22, 133; Ser. Samm. 52 (in Cels. 3, 3, written as Greek). — **II.** One who has the semi-tercian ague, Mart. 4, 81, 3.

† **hēmītrītaicus**, a, um, adj., = ἡμιτριταίος, of or belonging to the semi-tercian ague: febres, Marc. Emp. 30; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10; id. Tard. 1, 4.

hemo, ōnis, v. homo imit.

† **hendēcāsyllābi**, ōrum, m., = ἐνδεκάσλλαβοι, verses of eleven syllables, Cat. 12, 10; Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 8; 7, 4, 1; cf. Diom. p. 509 P.

Hēnēti, ōrum, v. Veneti.

Heniochi, ōrum, m., = Ἠνίοχοι, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 12; Val. Fl. 6, 42; Sen. Thyest. 1048. — **II.** Deriv. **A.** **Heniochus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Heniochi, Heniochian: rates, Ov. P. 4, 10, 26. — **B.** **Heniochius**, a, um, adj., the same: montes, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 26.

1. Heniochus, a, um, v. Heniochi, II. A.

† **2. Hēnōchus**, i, m., = Ἠνίοχος (rein-holder), the constellation of the Waggoner, pure Lat. Auriga, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 312; Manil. 1, 361; Hyg. Astr. 3, 12.

Henna, less correctly **Enna**, ae, f., = Ἐννα, a city of great antiquity in the centre of Sicily, with a famous temple of Ceres: it was from here that Pluto carried off Proserpine; now Castro Giovanni, Mel. 2, 7, 16; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107 sq.; Ov. F. 4, 422; 455; 462; Hyg. F. 146. — **II.** Deriv. **A.** **Hennensis (Enn-)**, e, adj., of or belonging to Henna: Ceres, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 107 sq. — Subst.: **Hennenses (Enn-)**, ium, m. plur., the inhabitants of Henna, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106; Liv. 24, 39; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91. — **B.** **Hennaeus (Enn-)**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Henna, Hennaean: moenia, i. e. Henna, Ov. M. 5, 385: virgo rapta, Sil. 14, 245; cf. id. 1, 93.

† **hēnōsis**, is, f., = ἔνωσις (union), one

of the æons of Valentinian, Tert. adv. Val. 37.

† **hēnōtes**, ētis, f., = ἐνότης (unity), one of the æons of Valentinian, Tert. adv. Val. 37.

† **hēpar (ēpar)**, ātis. **I.** n., = ἥπαρ, the liver (pure Lat. Jecur), Marc. Emp. 14 fin. — **II.** m., = ἥπατος, a kind of fish, hepatus, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

* **hēpātarius**, a, um, adj. [hepar, I.], of or belonging to the liver: morbus, the liver-complaint (comically for love), Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 24.

† **hēpātia**, ōrum, n., = ἥπατια (little) liver, Lucil. ap. Non. 119, 22; Petr. 66; App. Mag. p. 300.

† **hēpāticus**, i, m., = ἥπατικός, belonging to the liver: morbus, Isid. 4, 7, 21. — Plur. as subst.: **hēpātici**, ōrum, they who have the liver-complaint, Plin. 27, 12, 105, § 130 (in Cels. 4, 8, written as Greek). — **II.** Liver-colored: aloë, Pall. 11, 14, 8.

† **hēpātites**, ae, m., = ἥπατιτης, the liver-stone, Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 147.

† **hēpātītis**, idis, adj., = ἥπατιτις, like the liver, liver-colored: aloë, Marc. Emp. 8, 1. — Subst.: **hēpātītis**, idis, f., a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 71, § 186.

† **hēpātizon**, ontis, n., = ἥπατίον, like liver, liver-colored: aes Corinthium, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 8.

Hēphaestia, ae, f., a city of Lemnos, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73; Liv. 33, 35, 2.

Hēphaestio, ōnis, m., = Ἡφαιστίων, a favorite of Alexander the Great, and one of his generals, Curt. 3, 12, 9; 4, 16, 16; Nep. Eum. 2.

† **hēphaestītis**, idis, f., = ἥφαιστίτις, a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 166.

† **hēphthēmimēres**, is, f., = ἐφθήμερης (sc. πομή), in hexameter or iambic verse, the caesura which occurs after the first half of the fourth foot, Lat. semiseptenaria (insectio), Diom. 497, 9 and 23; Serv. de Cent. Metr. 1817 P.

† **hepsēma**, ātis, n., = ἑψημα, must boiled down to a thick consistence, pure Lat. sapa, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80.

Heptagōniae, ārum, f., a small place near Sparta, Liv. 34, 38, 5.

† **heptagōnos**, on, adj., = ἐπτάγωνος, seven-cornered, having seven angles, Boëth. Arithm. 2, 6, p. 1021.

heptaneuros, i, f., a plant, App. Herb. 61.

† **heptāphōnos**, on, adj., = ἐπτάφωνος, seven times sounding, that gives a sevenfold echo: porticus (Olympiae), Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 100.

† **heptāphyllon**, i, n., = ἐπτάφυλλον (seven-leaf), a plant, otherwise unknown, App. Herb. 116.

† **heptāpleuros**, i, f., = ἐπτάπλευρος (seven-sided), the larger kind of the plant plantago, the greater plantain, Plin. 25, 8, 39, § 80.

† **Heptāpylos**, on (-os, c., -on, n.), adj., = ἐπτάπυλος, seven-gated, an epithet of the city of Thebes: Thebas Heptapylous accessimus, App. M. 4, p. 146. — Also in Latinized form: Cadmus Thebas Heptapylas condidit, Hyg. F. 275.

† **heptas**, ādis, f., = ἐπτάς, the number seven, Mart. Cap. 2, § 108; 7, § 738 (in Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, written as Greek).

† **heptasēmos**, on, adj., = ἐπτάσημος; in prosody, of seven times, containing seven units of time (pure Lat. septenarius): basis, Diom. p. 505 P.; Mart. Cap. 9, § 978.

† **Heptastādium**, ii, n., = Ἑπταστάδιον, a mole of seven stadia in length, connecting the isle of Pharos with the mainland, Amm. 22, 16, 10.

† **heptāsylābus**, a, um, adj., = ἐπτάσλλαβος, seven-syllabled, Mar. Victor. p. 2613.

† **Heptateuchos**, i, m., = Ἑπτάτευχος, the first seven books of the Old Testament, Sid. Ep. 5, 15.

† **heptēris**, is, f., = ἐπτήρης (ναῦς), a galley with seven banks of oars, Liv. 37, 23, 5; ib. 24, 3 and 30, 2.

HERA

1. **hēra**, v. era.
 2. **Hēra**, ae, f., = Ἥρα, the *Grecian goddess Hera*, corresp. to the *Juno* of the Romans, Sol. 2, 10; Inscr. Orell. 2225 (although here, perh., *HERA* is i. q. *FORTUNA*). — II. Deriv.: **Hēræa**, ōrum, n., = Ἡραία, τὰ, the *festival of Hera*, Liv. 27, 30, 9 sq.

3. **Hēra**, ae, f., = Ἥρα, another name of *Hybla Minor in Sicily*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5.

Hēraclea or **Hēracleia**, ae, f., = Ἡράκλεια (city of *Heracles* or *Hercules*), the name of several cities. — In partic.

I. A seaport of *Lucania*, on the river *Siris*, a colony of *Tarentum*, and the birthplace of the painter *Zeuxis*, now *Policoro*, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 11, 15; § 97; Cic. Arch. 4, 6; Liv. 1, 18; 8, 24. — B. Deriv.: **Hēracleēnes** or **Hēracleses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of *Heraclea*, *Heracleans*, Cic. Arch. 4, 6 sq.; id. Balb. 8, 21. — II. A very ancient city of *Sicily*, a colony from *Crete*, called in earlier times *Minoa*, now *Capo Bianco*, Mel. 2, 7, 16; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 125; Liv. 24, 35; 25, 40. — B. Deriv.: **Hēracleēnes** or **Hēracleses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of *Heraclea*, *Heracleans*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43. — III. A city of *Phthiotis* in *Thessaly*, near *Thermopyla*, a colony of *Sparta*, formerly *Trachis*, Liv. 28, 5, 13 sq.; Just. 13, 5, 8. — IV. *Heraclea Sintica* or *Heraclea ex Sintilis*, a city in *Paeonia*, on the western bank of the *Strymon*, now *Melenik*, Caes. B. C. 3, 79, 3; Liv. 42, 51, 7. — V. A maritime town of *Pontus*, also with the epithet *Pontica*, now *Ereklî* or *Eregri*, Mel. 1, 19, 7; Plin. 6, 1, 1, § 4; Liv. 42, 56.

Hēracleópolis, is, f., = Ἡρακλεῖος πόλις, a city of *Egypt* upon an ancient island of the *Nile*, which has become part of its western bank, now *Ahnas*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 676. — Hence, **Hēracleópolis**, ae, adj., of *Heracleopolis*: *nomos*, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 84. — Plur. subst.: **Hēracleópolis**, ae, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of *Heracleopolis*, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 86.

Hēracleōtes, ae, m., = Ἡρακλειώτης, of or belonging to *Heraclea*, *Heracleote*, born in *Heraclea*: *tractus*, in *Æolis*, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122: *Dionysius ille*, a disciple of *Zeno*, perh. of *Heraclea in Lucania*, Cic. Ac. 2, 22, 71: *Zeuxis*, perh. from the same place, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1; Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 61. — Subst.: **Hēracleōtæ**, ae, ōrum, m. plur., the inhabitants of *Heraclea*, *Heracleotes*: in *Caria*, Cic. Fam. 13, 56, 2.

Hēracleōticus, a, um, adj., = Ἡρακλειώτικος, of or belonging to *Heraclea*, *Heracleotic*: *origanum*, Plin. 20, 16, 62, § 170: *nux*, Opp. ap. Macr. S. 2, 14.

Hēracleum, i, n., = Ἡράκλειον, a city in *Macedonia*, on the border of *Thessaly*, Liv. 44, 2 sqq.

1. **Hēracleus** or **-clius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Heraclea* (in *Lydia*), *Heracleian*: *lapis*, also called *Lydius*, Plin. 33, 8, 43, § 126; of the *magnet*, id. 36, 16, 25, § 127.

2. **Hēracleus** or **-clius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Hercules*; v. *Hercules*, II. D.

1. **Hēracles**, ae, m., a proper name. I. A physician, Cels. 3, 6. — II. Called *Ponticus*, a Greek philosopher of *Heraclea in Pontus*, a pupil of *Plato* and *Speusippus*, and afterwards of *Aristotle*, Cic. Leg. 3, 6; id. Tusc. 5, 3, 8 al. — III. *Hēracles Ponticus* the younger, a grammarian, Gell. ap. Prisc. 705 P. — IV. A painter, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 135.

2. **Hēracles**, ae, v. *Hercules*, II. E.

Hēraclesis, e, v. *Heraclea*, I. B. and II. B.

Hēraclesius, i, m., = Ἡράκλειστος. I. A celebrated Greek philosopher of *Ephesus*, who wrote in an obscure style (hence called ὁ σκοτεινός, the *Obscure*), Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133; id. Fin. 2, 5, 15; id. N. D. 3, 14, 35; id. Tusc. 5, 36, 105; Lucr. 1, 639: nec consulto dicis occulte tamquam *Hēraclesius*, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 74. — B. Deriv.: **Hēraclesi**, ōrum, m., the disciples of *Hēraclesius*, App. Doctr. Plat. 1, p. 2, 41. — II. A pupil of *Clitomachus* and *Philo*, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 12. — III. An ambassador sent by king *Philip* to *Hannibal*, with the surname *Scotinus*, Liv. 23, 39.

Hēraclesius, a, um, v. 1. *Hēraclesius* and *Hercules*, II. D.

Hēræa, ae, f. [*Hera*], a fortified city in *Arcadia*, on the *Alpheus*, Liv. 28, 7 sq.

Hēræus, a, um, v. 2. *Hera*, II.

herba, ae, f. [old Lat. *forb-ea*; Gr. *φoρβή*; Sanscr. root *bhar-*, to nourish], springing vegetation, grass, green stalks or blades, green crops, herbage, an herb (cf.: *gramen*, *faenum*, *caespes*, *glæba*): *herba cubile* *Præbebat*, multa et molli lanugine abundans, Lucr. 5, 816: in molli consedi mus *herba*, Verg. E. 3, 55: cum ceteris in campo exercentibus in *herba* ipse recubisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287: abicere se in *herba*, id. ib. 1, 7, 28: fusus per *herbam* (*agricola*), Verg. G. 2, 527 al.: invitant (*Pecudes*) *herbae* gemmant *rore* recenti, Lucr. 2, 319; so, gemmant *rore*, id. 5, 461: *herbae* *rore* vigentes, id. 2, 361: teneras per *herbas* *Ludere*, id. 1, 260: nova tum tellus *herbas* virgultum primum Sustulit, id. 5, 790: ex quibusdam stirpibus et *herbis*, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: corona ex asperis *herbis* et *agrestibus*, id. Div. 1, 34, 75; cf. ib. 2, 32, 68: quas *herbas* *pecudes* non edunt, homines edunt, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 23 sq.; cf.: *fungos*, *helvellas*, *herbas* omnes ita coniunt, ut nihil possit esse suavius, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2: *herbis* vivis et *urtica*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 7: solstitialis *herba*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 36: interim mores mali Quasi *herba* irrigua succrevit uberrime, id. Trin. 1, 1, 9: fallax *veneni*, a poisonous plant, Verg. E. 4, 24: nulla neque amnem Libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit *herbam*, a blade, id. ib. 5, 26; cf. Ov. M. 10, 87: et sulcis frumenti quaereret *herbam*, young crop, Verg. G. 1, 134: novitates si spem afferunt, ut tamquam in *herbis* non fallacibus fructus appareat, etc., Cic. Lael. 19, 68; cf.: *primis* *segetes* moriuntur in *herbis*, Ov. M. 5, 4: *Ceres* dominum primis fallebat in *herbis*, id. F. 4, 645. — So prov.: saepe audivi, inter os atque offam multa invenire posse; verum vero inter offam atque *herbam*, ibi vero longum intervallum est, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 17, 1; cf.: sed nimium properas et adhuc tua messis in *herba* est, Ov. H. 17, 263; and: egone, qui indolem ingenii tui in germinem etiam tum et in *herba* et in flore dilexerim, nunc frugem ipsam maturae virtutis nonne multo multoque amplius diligam? Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 5 Mai.: omnis illa laus... velut in *herba* vel flore praecerta ad nullam certam et solidam pervenit frugem, Tac. Dial. 9, 5. — Prov.: *herbam* dare, to own one's self beaten: *herbam* do cum ait *Plautus*, significat: victum me fateor; quod est antiquae et pastoralis vitae indicium. Nam qui in prato cursu aut viribus contendebat, cum superati erant, ex eo solo, in quo certamen erat, decerptam *herbam* adversario tradebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 99 Müll.; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 128; Varr. ib.; Plin. 22, 4, 4, § 8; Att. and Afran. ap. Non. 317, 18 and 20. — II. Transf., weeds, useless plants: officiant *laetis* ne frugibus *herbae*, Verg. G. 1, 69; 2, 251; cf. id. ib. 2, 411; Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 300.

herbaceus, a, um, adj. [*herba*], grassy, grass-colored, grass-green, Plin. 19, 6, 33, § 110; cf.: *folia* *herbacei* coloris, id. 20, 13, 51, § 134: *flos*, id. 21, 19, 75, § 128 (opp. *albus*), id. 26, 8, 35, § 55: *oleum*, id. 23, 4, 49, § 95: *chrysocolla*, id. 33, 5, 27, § 90.

herbans, antis, adj. [*herba*], producing grass or herbage, full of grass: *prata*, App. M. 7, p. 194 Oud. N. cr. (al. *herbentia*).

herbāria, ae, f. (sc. ars) [*herba*], the knowledge of plants, botany: *herbariam* et *medicamentariam* a *Chirone* volunt reperit, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196.

herbārium, ii, n. [*herbarius*], a collection of dried plants, an herbarium, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 31.

herbārius, ii, m. [*herba*], one skilled in plants, a botanist, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 191; 25, 13, 109, § 174.

herbaticus, a, um, adj. [*herba*], living on grass or herbs, grass-eating (post-class.): *animalia*, Vop. Prob. 19, 4.

herbens, entis, v. *herbans*.

herbesco, ēre, v. *inch. n.* [*herba*], to grow into green stalks or blades: *elicere* *herbescentem* *viriditatem*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: *campi* semper *herbescent*, Amm. 31, 2, 19.

herbessius (**Herbessus**), i, f., a town of *Sicily*, Liv. 24, 30 al.

* **herbeus**, a, um, adj. [*herba*], grass-colored, grass-green: *oculi*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 16.

herbido, āre, 1, v. a. [*herbidus*], to give a grassy appearance to: *terras*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 75.

herbīdus, a, um, adj. [*herba*]. I. Full of grass or herbs, grassy: *campi*, Varr. R. 2, 1, 16; Liv. 9, 2, 7: *Epiros*, Ov. M. 8, 282: *segetes*, full of weeds, Col. 1, 6, 22: *potus*, obtained from herbs, Plin. 24, 6, 19, § 28: *insulae* *herbidae* omnes *harundine* et *juncu*, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 5: *ripae*, Amm. 14, 3, 4. — II. Like grass, grassy, grass-colored: *folium* *herbidi* coloris, Plin. 12, 14, 31, § 56: *lux*, Prud. Psych. 863.

herbifer, ēra, ērum, adj. [*herba-fero*], producing grass or herbs, grassy, herbiferous (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): *colles*, Ov. M. 14, 9: *Acis*, id. F. 4, 463: *Pelios mons*, Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94.

* **herbigradus**, a, um, adj. [*herba-gradior*], going in the grass, a poet. epithet of the snail, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133.

herbilis, e, adj. [*herba*], fed with grass: *anser*, Lucil. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 129; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 100 Müll.

* **herbipotens**, entis, adj. [*herba-potens*], skilled in herbs (poet.): *manus* (*Circus*), Boëth. Cons. 4, 3, 9.

Herbita, ae, f., = Ἡρβίτα, a town in *Sicily*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 32, § 75. — II. Deriv.

Herbitensis, e, adj., of or belonging to *Herbita*, *Herbitan*: *ager*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47. — Subst.: **Herbitenses**, ium, m. plur., the inhabitants of *Herbita*, *Herbitans*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 156.

herbo, āre, v. *herbans*.

herbōsus, a, um, adj. [*herba*]. I. Full of grass or herbs, grassy: *campus*, Hor. C. 3, 18, 9: *Palatia*, Tib. 2, 5, 25: *Apidanus*, Prop. 1, 3, 6: *flumen*, Verg. G. 2, 199: *pascua*, Ov. M. 2, 689: *moretum*, id. F. 4, 367: *herbosisima* *stramenta*, Cato, R. R. 54, 2. — II. Grass-colored, grass-green (post-class.): *marmor*, Sid. Carm. 5, 38: *calcei smaragdinae* *fluctu* *viriditatis*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 66.

herbula, ae, f. dim. [*herba*], a little herb: *cervae* *perpurgant* se *quadam* *herbula*, quae *sesilis* dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127; Sen. Vit. Beat. 9; Quint. 1, 3, 5.

herbūscula, ae, f. dim. [*herba*], a little herb or plant: *quaedam*, Mart. Cap. 2, § 100.

† **Hercēus**, i, m., = Ἡρκεῖος (of or belonging to the court-yard), an epithet of *Jupiter*, as the protector of the house and its enclosure (pure Lat. *Penetralis*): *Hercēus* *Juppiter* intra *conseptum* *domus* *cujusque* *cohibetur*, quem etiam *deum* *penetrale* *appellabant*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll.

N. cr.; Hyg. F. 91; Sen. Agam. 469; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 469: *ara* *Hercēi* *Jovis*, Ov. Ib. 286 (al. *Rhoetēi*). — Hence, also: *Hercēae* *arae*, Luc. 9, 979 (dub.).

hercisco or **ercisco**, ēre, v. a. [contr. from *herctum* or *erctum* and *cisco*, as a v. *inch.* from *cieo*; cf. *herctum*], in the old jurid. lang., to proceed to the division of an inheritance, to divide an inheritance. I. Lit.: *idcirco* qui, quibus *verbum* *herctum* *cieri* oporteat, nesciat, idem *herciscundae* *familiae* *causam* *agere* non possit, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237: *arbitrum* *familiae* *herciscundae* *postulavit*, id. Caecin. 7, 19; Dig. 10, 2; cf. App. M. 9, p. 229. — II. Transf.: *nos* *viae* *herciscundae* *contentendae*, i. e. *disputando* *ut* *ad* *quod* *modo* *agere* *debeat*, App. M. 6, p. 186.

hercle, v. *Hercules*, I. B.

herctum or **erctum**, i, n. [HERCTUM ET FORCTUM pro bono dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.; perh. kindr. with *heres*]. In the old jurid. lang., an inheritance, estate, patrimony; only in the connection *herctum* (*erct-*) *cieri* (whence is derived *herciscere*), to divide an inheritance: qui, quibus *verbum* *herctum* *cieri* oporteat, nesciat, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237: *herctum* *non* *citum*, an undivided inheritance, Gell. 1, 9, 12; cf. Don. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 642: *herctum* *citum* *fit* *inter* *consortes*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 82 Müll.

Herculanum (**Herculanum**), Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62; but the modern form *Herculanum* is not Lat.; in Cic. Att. 7, 3, 1, 847

read Aeculanum; v. Orell. ad loc.), *ēi, n.*, = *Ἡράκλειον*, a town of Campania, situated on the sea-coast, between Naples and Pompeii, and buried along with the latter city by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62; Sisen. ap. Non. 207, 9; Liv. 10, 45; Vell. 2, 16, 2; Sen. C. N. 6, 26 *fin.*; Flor. 1, 16.—**II. Deriv.** **A. Herculanēus (-lanus)**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Herculanum*, *Herculean*: via, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36; Plin. 15, 18, 18, § 72; Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 16.—Form *Herculanus*: *ācus*, Cato, R. R. 8, 1: via, Flor. 4, 8, 6.—**B. Herculanensis**, e, *adj.*, the same: fundus, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 3; for which *absol.*: villa in *Herculanensi*, in the vicinity of *Herculanum*, Sen. de Ira, 3, 22.—*Subst.*: **Herculanenses**, ium, *m. plur.*, the inhabitants of *Herculanum*, *Herculeans*, Inscr. Grut. 439, 6.

Herculanēus, a, um, v. *Herculanum*, II. A., and *Hercules*, II. B.

Herculanus, a, um, v. *Hercules*, II. C. **hercūlaria**, ae, f., a plant, i. q. *sideritis*, App. Herb. 72.

hercule and **hercules**, v. *Hercules*, I. B.

Hercules, is and i (the latter in Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 108 Goer.; cf. Plin. ap. Charis. p. 107 P.: *Herculei*, Cat. 55, 13), *m.*, = *Ἡράκλῆς*, Etrusc. *HERCLE* (whence, by the insertion of a connecting vowel, the Latin form arose; cf. Alcmena for *Ἀλκμήνη*; v. also under B. the voc. *hercle*), son of *Jupiter* and *Alcmena*, husband of *Dejanira*, and, after his deification, of *Hebe*, the god of strength, and the guardian of riches, to whom, therefore, tithes were offered; he was also the guide of the *Muses* (*Musagetes*); the poplar was sacred to him, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 564; Varr. L. 6, § 54 Müll.; Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 80; 2, 2, 62; Ov. M. 8, 364; 9, 13 sq.; Hor. C. 3, 14, 1; 4, 5, 36; Suet. Aug. 29; cf. with Ov. F. 6, 791 sq.: neque *Herculi* quisquam decumam vocavit unquam, si sapiens factus esset, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: superavit aerumnis suis aerumnas *Herculis*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 2: *Herculis Columanae*, the *Pillars of Hercules*, i. e. the promontories between which is the Strait of *Gibraltar*, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 167; Curt. 10, 1, 8 et saep.—In *gen. plur.*: et *Herculum* et *Mercuriorum* disciplinae, Tert. Spect. 11 *fin.*—Prov.: *Herculi* quæstum contere, i. e. to squander everything (even the tithes of *Hercules*), Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 68: personam *Herculis* et cothurnos aptare infantibus, Quint. 6, 1, 36.—**B. Transf.**, analog. with the Greek *Ἡράκλῆς* and *Ἡρακλῆς*, in voc. **hercules**, and more freq. **hercule** or **hercle**; also with a prefixed *me*: **mēhercules**, **mehercule** (also separately: **me hercule**), and **mehercle**, as an oath or asseveration, by *Hercules*! (a) *Hercules* and *mehercules*: et, *hercules*, hae quidem exstant, Cic. Brut. 16, 61; cf. Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 1; Poll. ib. 10, 33, 7: licet, *hercules*, undique omnes in me terrores impendant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31; Vell. 2, 52, 2: neque, *mehercules*, hoc indigne fero, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 141: cui, *mehercules*, hic multum tribuit, id. Fam. 6, 5, 3; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: at, *mehercules*, narrabit quod quis voluerit, Phaedr. 3, 17, 8.—(β) *Hercule* and *mehercule*, by *Hercules*! (in class. prose most freq.; cf. also: impetratum est a consuetudine, ut peccare suavitatis causa liceret: et pomeridianas quadrigas quam postmeridianas libentius dixerim, et *mehercule* quam *mehercules*, Cic. Or. 47, 157): et *hercule*, id. Fam. 2, 18, 2; Quint. 2, 5, 4; 2, 16, 12; 10, 2, 3; 12, 6, 4: ac me quidem, ut *hercule* etiam te ipsum, Laeli, cognitio ipsa rerum delectat, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: non *hercule*, Scipio, dubito quin, etc., id. ib. 1, 23; id. Quint. 3, 13; id. Att. 2, 7, 3: sed *hercule* facile patior datum tempus, in quo, etc., id. ib. 16, 16, C, 10; Quint. 1, 4, 7; 12, 1, 7: atqui nactus es, sed me *hercule* otiosiorum opera quam animo, Cic. Rep. 1, 9: dicam me *hercule*, id. ib. 1, 19: non me *hercule*, inquit, id. ib. 1, 38: non *mehercule*, Quint. 6, 1, 43; 6, 3, 74: cognoscere me *hercule*, inquit, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 48 Mai. *N. cr.*: ita *mehercule* attendi, nec satis intellexi, etc., id. Leg. 3, 14, 33 Mos. *N. cr.*; id. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 144: vere *mehercule* hoc dicam, id. Planc. 26, 64: et

mehercule ego antea mirari solebam, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 33; id. Att. 5, 16, 3: mihi *mehercule* magnae curae est aedilitas tua, id. Fam. 2, 11, 2: servi *mehercule* mei, si me isto pacto metuerent, etc., id. Cat. 1, 7, 17.—(γ) *Herclē* and *meherclē* (the former esp. freq. in Plaut. and Ter.; the latter very rare): malo *herclē* magno suo convivat, Enn. ap. Non. 474, 22 (Sat. v. 1 Vahl.): obsecro *herclē*, quantus et quam validus est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 143; id. ib. 173: tanto *herclē* melior, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 33: mihi quidem *herclē* non fit verisimile, Ter. And. 1, 3, 20: nescio *herclē*, id. Eun. 2, 3, 13; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 87: perii *herclē*, id. Eun. 5, 2, 66; 5, 6, 14; id. Heaut. 4, 4, 14: non *herclē*, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 76: per *herclē* rem mirandam (i. e. per mirandum) *Aristoteles* dicit, Gell. 3, 6, 1.—With intensive particles: heu *herclē*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 41: scite *herclē* sane, id. Trin. 3, 3, 53; cf.: sane quidem *herclē*, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 8: minime, minime *herclē* vero! Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 23; cf.: minime *herclē*, Cic. Lael. 9, 30: haudquaquam *herclē*, Crasse, mirandum est, etc., id. de Or. 3, 22, 82: pulchre *meherclē* dictum et sapienter, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 26; 1, 1, 22.

II. Deriv. **A. Herculeus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Hercules*, *Herculean*: domiti *Herculeae* manu *Telluris* juvenes, Hor. C. 2, 12, 6: labor, id. ib. 1, 3, 36: coronae arbores, i. e. the poplar, Verg. G. 2, 66; cf.: umbra populi, id. A. 8, 276: leo, the lion's skin worn by *Hercules*, Val. Fl. 1, 263: Oete, on which *Hercules* burned himself, Luc. 3, 178: hospes, i. e. *Croto*, by whom *Hercules* was hospitably entertained, Ov. M. 15, 8: terrores, in which *Hercules* was begotten, Stat. Th. 12, 301: hostis, i. e. *Telephus*, son of *Hercules*, Ov. R. Am. 47: gens, i. e. the family of the *Fabians* sprung from *Hercules*, id. F. 2, 237: so, penates, Sil. 7, 44: sacrum, instituted by *Evander* in honor of *Hercules*, Verg. A. 8, 270: Trachin, built by *Hercules*, Ov. M. 11, 627: urbs, the city of *Herculanum*, built by *Hercules*, id. ib. 15, 711.—Hence also: litora, near *Herculanum*, Prop. 1, 11, 2: Tibur, i. e. where *Hercules* was worshipped, Mart. 1, 13, 1; 4, 62: astrum, i. e. the constellation of the *Lion*, id. 8, 55, 15: fretum, i. e. the *Pillars of Hercules* (Strait of *Gibraltar*), Sil. 1, 199; also: metae, Luc. 3, 278.—**B. Herculanus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: pars, i. e. the tithes (dedicated to *Hercules*), the tenth part, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 11.—Also to denote things large of their kind: formicae, Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 29: urtica, id. 21, 15, 55, § 92: nodus, Sen. Ep. 87, 33: nymphaea, App. Herb. 67: sideritis, id. ib. 72: machaera, Capitol. Pertin. 8.—**C. Herculanus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: pes, i. e. long, large (cf. in the preced.), Gell. 1, 1, 3.—**D. Acc. to the Gr. form *Ἡρακλῆος* or *Ἡρακλῆος*, a, um, *adj.*, = *Ἡρακλῆος* or *Ἡράκλειος*, the same: fabulae, Juv. 1, 52 (al. acc. to the MSS. *Herculeas*).—**E. Heracides**, ae, m., = *Ἡρακλῆϊδης*, a male descendant of *Hercules*, *Heracidae*: exclusi ab *Heracidae* *Orestis* liberi, Vell. 1, 2 *fin.*—**F. Hercūlius**, i, m., a surname of the emperor *Maximinianus*, and hence, **Hercūliani**, ōrum, *m.*, his guards, Amm. 22, 3, 2; 25, 6, 2.**

Herculeus, a, um, v. *Hercules*, II. A.

Hercynia silva, = *Ἡρκύνιος ὄρυμνος*, the *Hercynian Forest*, in ancient Germany, sixty days' journey in length and nine in width, extending from the *Schwarzwald*, or *Black Forest*, on the north-east, to the *Harz*, *Caes. B. G. 6, 24 sq.*; *Mel. 3, 3, 3*; *Tac. G. 28*.—Called also: *Hercynius saltus*, Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 80; 10, 47, 67, § 132; *Tac. G. 30*; *Liv. 5, 34, 4*; and: *Hercynium jugum*, Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100.—Also *absol.*: **Hercynia**, ae, f., *Tac. A. 2, 45 fin.*

Hercynna or **Hercyna**, ae, f., a female companion of *Proserpina*, to whom a temple was dedicated at *Lebadia*, *Liv. 45, 27, 8*.

Herdōnea or **-ia**, ae, f., a city of the interior of *Apulia*, now *Ordona*, *Liv. 25, 21, 1*; 27, 1, 3; *Sil. 8, 569* (perh. also in *Liv. 24, 20, 8*, inst. of *Ardoneas*).—**Herdōnenses**, ium, *m.*, the inhabitants of *Herdōnia*, *Plin. 3, 11, 16*, § 105.

Herdonius, ii, m., a proper name:

Turnus H. of Aricia, *Liv. 1, 50 sq.*; *Appian H. a Sabine*, id. 3, 15 sq.

1. herē, adv., v. *heri*.

2. Herē, ēs, f., the goddess of inheritance, *Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 100 Müll.* (*Ann. v. 108 Vahl*).

herēdiolum, i, n. *dim.* [*heredium*], a small inheritance; small patrimony, *Col. 1, praef. § 13*; *Gell. 19, 7, 1*: *herēdiolum*, majorum regna meorum, *Aus. Idyll. 3, 1*: *exiguum*, *App. Mag. p. 338, 6*: num ipsum *herēdioli* pretium invidiosum est? id. ib. p. 338, 17.

herēdipēta, ae, m. [*heredium-peto*], one that strives after an inheritance, a legacy-hunter, *Petr. S. 124, 2*; *Schol. Juv. 3, 129*.

herēditariē, adv., v. the foll. art.

herēditarius, a, um, *adj.* [*hereditas*], of or relating to an inheritance, inherited, hereditary (class.): auctio, *Cic. Caecin. 6, 13*; cf.: *lites*, *Quint. 3, 10, 2*: *agri*, *Plin. Ep. 7, 11, 1*: cognomen quod habes hereditarium, *Cic. Rep. 6, 11*: *imperium*, *Curt. 10, 7 fin.*: *jus*, *Flor. 3, 13 fin.*: *bellum*, id. 3, 17: *paupertas* (with *vetus*), *Val. Max. 4, 3, 8*: *res*, an inheritance, *Gai. Inst. 2, 9*: *aes alienum*, id. ib. 3, 84 al.—*Adv.*: **herēditariē**, by inheritance (late Lat.), *Vulg. Ezech. 46, 16*.

herēditas, ātis (*gen. plur.* *hereditatum*, *Cic. Dom. 15, 35*; *Inscr. Orell. 107 al.*; but usu. *hereditatum*, *Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 7 § 16*; *id. Agr. 1, 3, 8*), f. [*heres*], *heirship*, inheritance. **1. A. Abstr.**: *hereditas* est successio in universum jus, quod defunctus habebat tempore mortis, *Dig. 50, 16, 24*: si istiusmodi mi fundus hereditate obvenit, *Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 2*; *Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 4*; cf.: quoniam habes istum equum, aut emeris oportet aut hereditate possideas aut, etc. . . . sed neque emisti, neque hereditate venit, neque, etc., *Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 84*: de hereditatibus, *Gai. Inst. 2, 99 sqq.*; 3, 1 sqq.—**II. Concr.** an inheritance (cf. *patrimonium*). **A. Lit.**: *hereditas* est pecunia, quae morte alicujus ad quempiam pervenit jure, nec ea aut legata testamento aut possessione retenta, *Cic. Top. 6, 29*: si qua mihi obtigerit hereditas magna atque luculenta, *Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 23*; cf.: cum ejus filio hereditas a propinquo permagna venisset, *Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 27*: de hereditate ea, quae pupillo venit, id. *Inv. 2, 21, 62*: hereditatis mihi negasti venire, id. *Phil. 2, 16, 40*: communem hereditatem concedere, id. *Fl. 36, 89*: mentio hereditatum . . . hereditatem adire, id. *Phil. 2, 16, 42*: adire hereditatem, id. *Rosc. Com. 18, 55*: obire, id. *Agr. 1, 3, 8*: cernere, id. *Att. 11, 2, 1*; id. *Agr. 2, 15, 40*; cf. cerno: capere ab aliquo, id. *Caecin. 35, 102*: usurpare, *Tac. A. 2, 19 fin.*: acquirere, repudiare, omittre, *Dig. 24, 3, 58*: tradere alicui, *Cic. Off. 1, 33, 121*: transmittre alicui, *Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 7*: quem nisi in via caducae hereditates retardassent, i. e. that fall to heirs who have children, *Cic. Phil. 10, 5, 11*; v. *caducus*.—**Prov.**: *hereditas sine sacris*, i. e. a great advantage without trouble, without expense (because the maintaining of the sacred family rites was attended with great expense), *Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 8*; id. *Trin. 2, 4, 83*; cf. *Fest. p. 290 Müll.*—**B. Trop.**: a quo quidem rei familiaris ad paucos, cupiditatum ad multos improbos venit hereditas, *Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28*: hereditas hujus gloriae, id. ib. 1, 22, 78; cf.: optima hereditas a patribus traditur liberis omnique patrimonio praestantior gloria virtutis rerumque gestarum, id. ib. 1, 33, 121 *fin.*: paternae scientiae, *Just. 36, 2*.

herēditō, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [*id.*], to inherit (late Lat.): bona sua, *Salv. adv. Av. 3, 10 med.*: terram, *Vulg. Psa. 24, 13 al.*

herēdium, ii, n. [*id.*], an hereditary estate: bina jugera quod a *Romulo* primum divisa virum, quae heredes sequerentur, *heredium* appellatur, *Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2*; cf.: *heredium*, praedium parvulum, *Paul. ex Fest. p. 99 Müll.*; *Nep. Cat. 1, 1*: in XII. Tabulis legum nostrarum nusquam nominatur villa, semper in significatione ea hortus, in horti vero *heredium*, *Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 50*.

herem marteam antiqui accepta hereditate colebant, quae a nomine appellabatur *heredum*, et esse una ex *Martis* comitibus putabatur, *Paul. ex Fest. p. 100 Müll. N. cr.*; cf. *heres inuit*.

Hærennius, a, the name of a Roman gens, e. g. C. Hærennius, to whom the Rhetorica of Cornificius is dedicated: M. Hærennius, an orator, Cic. Brut. 45, 166; id. Mur. 17, 36: Hærennius Gallus, Tac. H. 4, 13; 19; 26 sq.: Hærennius Senecio, a historian under Domitian, id. Agr. 2; 45; a Samnite Hærennius, Liv. 9, 1; Flor. 1, 16, 10.—**II** Deriv.: **Hærennianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Hærennius, Hærennian: coheredes, Cic. Att. 13, 6, 2.

hæres (eres, Inscr. Orell. 188 al.), edis (archaic acc. sing. herem, Naev. ap. Non. 486, 33; Inscr. Orell. 4379; cf. the art. herem), comm. [Sancr. har-ami, seize; har-anam, hand; Gr. χειρ, χερς; cf. erus], an heir, heiress. **I** Lit.: testamento facto mulier moritur: facit heredem ex deuce et semuncia Caecinam, ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcinium, Cic. Caecin. 6, 17; cf. me nemo nisi amicus fecit heredem, etc. . . . aliquem palam heredem facitare, id. Phil. 2, 16, 41: mulier testamento fecit heredem filiam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 43, § 111; id. Mil. 18, 48; cf. id. Rep. 3, 10, 17; Ov. H. 9, 110; Dig. 37, 7, 2; 37, 7, 9; Ven. Fort. Carm. 8, 6, 44: in testamento Ptolemaei patris heredes erant scripti ex duobus filis major, et ex duabus ea, quae aetate antecederat, Caes. B. C. 3, 108, 3: scripserunt heredes secum M. Crassum et Q. Hortensium, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 73: aliquem heredem testamento relinquere, id. Quint. 4, 14: relictus ab eo in amplis opibus heres, Plin. 9, 35, 59, § 122: aliquem heredem instituere, Cic. Clu. 7, 22; Quint. 8, 5, 17; cf. per leges institui uxor non poterat heres, id. 9, 2, 74: instituto herede abdicato, id. 3, 6, 97: substitutus heres erat, id. 7, 6, 10: virgo Vestalis neque heres est cuiquam, etc., Labo ap. Gell. 1, 12, 18: substituere heredem, Dig. 28, 6, 1: heres ex parte dimidia et tertia est Capito: in sextante sunt ii, quorum, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 2: ex asse heres, sole heir, Quint. 7, 1, 20; so, heres ex parte sexta, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 6: ex dodrante, Suet. Caes. 83: (L. Mescinius) heres est M. Mindio fratri suo, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 2; so, cur virgini Vestali sit heres, non sit matri suae? id. Rep. 3, 10, cf.: quem suis bonis heredem esse cupiebat, id. Caecin. 4, 12; and: atque meis bonis omnibus ego te heredem faciam, Naev. ap. Non. 486, 33; for which: quem quis heredem suum esse voluit, Quint. 5, 10, 74: repentinus heres, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: liberti heredem sequantur, Quint. 7, 7, 9; so the formula frequently occurring on inscriptions: HIC LOCUS, HOC MONUMENTUM HEREDEM NON SEQUITUR, usu. abbreviated H. L. or H. M. H. N. S., Inscr. Orell. 4379; 3926; 4455; 575; 2807; 4182; cf. opp.: HOC MONUMENTUM HEREDEM SEQUITUR, Inscr. Orell. 4397: heres secundus, the second heir, next heir, when the first dies: qui me secundum heredem instituerit, Cic. Fam. 13, 61, 1; cf.: possessio heredum secundorum, id. Inv. 2, 21, 62: secundus, Quint. 8, 4, 11; Hor. S. 2, 5, 48; Inscr. Orell. 3416; also used of a female: Marcus ait: Heres ipsius secundus, de muliere loquens, Charis. p. 79 P.: heres necessarius, a slave made heir with a grant of freedom, and compelled to assume the liabilities of the estate, Just. Inst. 1, 6, 1 Sandars: ideo sic appellatus, quia, sive velit sive nolit, omnimodo post mortem testatoris protinus liber et heres est, Gai. Inst. 2, 153: heres suus et necessarius, a natural heir who was in the potestas of the deceased, id. ib. 2, § 153; 156; Dig. 38, 16, 1; opp.: heres extraneus, Gai. Inst. 2, § 161.—**Poet.**: tanti certaminis (i. e. armorum Achillis), Ov. M. 13, 129.—**B**. Transf. **1**. Owner, possessor, master (ante-class.): heres apud antiquos pro domino ponebatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 99 Müll.; cf. Just. Inst. 2, 19 fin.: apostuli hanc, quojus heres numquam erit post hunc diem, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 12; cf. v. 28.—**2**. A successor, after-growth (poet.): nec ullum caput est impune recisum, quin gemino cervix herede valentior esset, of the heads of the Lernean Hydra, Ov. M. 9, 74; cf.: alni caesae densius innu-mero herede prosunt, Plin. 16, 37, 67, § 173.—**II** Trop. (very rare): illa vetus Academia atque ejus heres Aristus, Cic. Brut. 97, 332; cf. artis, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 24: laudis, Ov. H. 9, 110: fraudis, id. ib. 2, 78: criminis, id. A. A. 3, 459.

heri or **hære** (in here neque e plane neque i auditur, Quint. 1, 4, 7: here nunc e littera terminamus: at veterum comico-rum adhuc libris invenio: Heri ad me venit, quod idem in epistulis Augusti, quas sua manu scripsit aut emendavit, deprehenditur, id. 1, 7, 22; cf. Charis. p. 180 P.; Prisc. p. 1011 ib.; v. esp. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 685), adv. [for hesi; cf. hes in hesternus; v. the letter R; kindred with Sanscr. hyas; Goth. gis-tra; Germ. gestern; Engl. yesterday; Gr. χθες, orig. χες], yesterday. **I** Lit. (a) Form heri (perh. only so in Cic.): Septembris heri Calendae, hodie ater dies, Afran. ap. Non. 73, 33; cf.: hoc heri effecit: hodie autem, etc., Cic. Att. 10, 13, 1 (al. here): ubi est hodie, quae Lyra fulsit heri? Ov. F. 2, 76: heri jam edixeram omnibus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 15: quemne ego heri vidi ad vos afferri vesperi? Ter. And. 4, 4, 29: heri vesperi apud me Hirtius fuit, Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 1: heri vesperi, id. Att. 13, 47, 2; 15, 11, 4: ut heri dicebam, id. Rep. 3, 31 fin.; cf.: cum heri ipsi dixeris, te, etc., id. ib. 3, 21: heri, Ter. And. 1, 1, 58; id. Eun. 1, 2, 3; 89; id. Heaut. 3, 2, 8; id. Hec. 1, 2, 115; id. Phorm. 1, 1, 2; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 180 et saep.—(b) Form here (a few times in Plaut., once in Cic., and after the Aug. per. most freq.): hoc here effecit, Cic. Att. 10, 13, 1: res hodie minor est, here quam fuit, ac eadem cras, etc., Juv. 3, 23: here venisti media nocte, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 16; id. Truc. 2, 6, 28; id. Mil. 1, 1, 59: mihi quaerenti convivam dictus here illic De medio potare die, Hor. S. 2, 8, 2: hic here Phrixiae velleria pressit ovis, Ov. F. 3, 852: dura, anime, dura, here fortior fuisti, Gallio ap. Quint. 9, 2, 91; Mart. 1, 44, 2; 3, 12, 2; 4, 7, 6.—**II** Transf., of time just past, a short time ago, lately (very rare): Papias leges heri Severus exclusit, Tert. Apol. 4; Dig. 47, 10, 7, § 2: sordebant tibi villicae, Concubine, hodie atque heri, Nunc, etc., but a short time ago, the other day (an imitation of the Gr. χθες και πρόνυ), Cat. 61, 133; Prop. 3, 15, 1.

Heriæ, es, f., a female companion of Juno: Herie Junonis, in formula (of prayer), ap. Gell. 13, 22, 1.

***herifuga**, v. erifuga.

herilis, v. erilis.

Herillus, i, m., v. Erillus.

Herilus, i, m., a king of Praeneste, son of the goddess Feronia, Verg. A. 8, 563.

herinaceus, v. erinaceus.

heritudo, v. eritudo.

Hermacreon, ontis, m., a Greek proper name, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 47.

Hermæum, i, v. Hermes, II.

Hermagoras and **Hermagōra** (the latter is the Ciceron. form acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 61), ae, m., = Ἑρμαγόρας. **I**. A celebrated Greek rhetorician of Rhodes, Cic. Brut. 78, 271; id. Inv. 1, 6, 8; 1, 9, 12; 1, 11, 16; Quint. 3, 1, 16; 3, 5, 14 et saep.—**Hermagorēi**, ōrum, m., his disciples, Quint. 3, 1, 16; 3, 5, 4; 7, 4, 4.—**II**. Another rhetorician of Tennes in Æolis, in the time of Augustus, Quint. 3, 1, 19; Tac. Or. 19.

Hermadica, ae, f., a city of Hispania, perh. the modern Salamanca, Liv. 21, 5, 7.

† **hermaphrōditus**, i, m., = ἑρμαφρόδιτος, a hermaphrodite, acc. to the myth, so called after the son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who, when bathing, grew together with Salmacis into one person: gignantur et utriusque sexus, quos hermaphroditos vocamus, olim androgynos vocatos et in prodigiis habitos, nunc vero in deliciis, Plin. 7, 3, 3, § 34; cf. Ov. M. 4, 285 sq.; 383; Hyg. Fab. 271; Mart. 10, 4, 6.—**II**. Transf., adj.: hermaphroditae equae, Plin. 11, 49, 109, § 262.

Hermarchus, i, m. **I**. Of Mitylene, a disciple of Epicurus, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 96; id. N. D. 1, 33, 93; id. Ac. 2, 30, 97.—**II**. Of Chios, Auct. Harusp. Resp. 16, 34.

Hermathena, ae, f., = Ἑρμῆς-Ἀθηνᾶ, a double bust of Mercury and Minerva, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 5; 1, 4, 3.

† **hermeneuma**, ātis, n., = ἑρμηνευμα, explanation, exposition, interpretation, Sen. Excerpt. Contr. 9, 3, 4 (id. Contr. 26, written as Greek).

Hermēacles, is, m., = Ἑρμῆς-Ἡρα-

κλῆς, a double bust of Mercury and Hercules, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 3.

Hermēros, ōtis, m., = Ἑρμῆς-Ἔρως, a double bust of Mercury and Amor, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 33.

1. Hermes or **Herma**, ae, m., = Ἑρμῆς (Hermes, Mercury; hence transf., cf. Liddell and Scott under Ἑρμῆς), a Hermes pillar, Hermes, a head carved on the top of a square pedestal or post; such pillars of Hermes stood, esp. in Athens, in several public places and before private houses, Macr. S. 1, 19; Serv. Verg. A. 8, 138; Nep. Alcib. 3; Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 65; id. Att. 1, 8, 2; Juv. 8, 53.—**II** Deriv.: **Hermæum**, i, n., a temple of Hercules, Hermæum. **A**. The name of a summer-house: in diaetam, cui nomen est Hermæum, receserat, Suet. Claud. 10.—**B**. A frontier town of Boeotia, over against Euboea, Liv. 35, 50, 9.

2. Hermes Trismaximus (= τριμύγιστος, a surname of the Egyptian Hermes), a philosophical writer of the second century after Christ, Amm. 21, 14, 6.

hermēsias, ādis, f., a kind of medical composition for children, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 166.

Hermīnius, a. **I**. Name of an ancient Roman family of Etruscan origin, Liv. 2, 10; 3, 65; Sil. 5, 580.—**II**. A Trojan, Verg. A. 11, 642.—**III**. **Herminius mons**, a mountain range of Lusitania, Hirt. B. Alex. 48; Suet. Caes. 54.

Hermionē, es, and **Hermiōna**, ae, f., = Ἑρμιόνη. **I**. Daughter of Menelaus and Helen, Ov. P. 2, 11, 15; Hyg. Fab. 122; Prop. 1, 4, 6; Verg. A. 3, 328 al.—**II**. A maritime city of Argolis, now Kastri, Mel. 2, 3, 8; Liv. 31, 41, 5; Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 18.—**B**. Deriv.

1. Hermionēus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Hermionē: statio, Verg. Cir. 471.—**2. Hermiōnius**, a, um, adj., the same: ager, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 56.—**3. Hermiōnicus**, a, um, adj., the same: ager, Liv. 31, 44, 1.

Hermiones, um, m., a name applied to the people of Central Germany, from whom are descended the Suevi, Hermunduri, Chatti, and Cherusci, Mel. 3, 3 fin.; Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100; Tac. G. 2, 7.

Hermippus, i, m., = Ἑρμιππος, a Greek proper name, Cic. Fl. 19 sq.; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4 al.

Hermōdorus, i, m. **I**. An Ephesian prince, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 105; Plin. 34, 5, 11, § 21.—**II**. A famous architect of Salamis, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62; cf. Vitruv. 3, 2.

Hermōgēnes, is, m., a proper name, e. g. Cic. Att. 12, 25; 13, 24; Suet. Dom. 10 al.; Tigellius Herm., v. Tigellius.—**II**. Deriv.: **Hermōgēnianus**, a, um, adj., belonging to one Hermōgēnes: equi, Cod. Theod. 10, 6, 1.

† **Hermu ædōon** = Ἑρμού αἰδοῖον, a precious stone, now unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 166.

hermūbāsilion, see the foll. art.

† **hermūbōtānē**, es, f., = Ἑρμού βοτάνη, the herb Mercury, also called hermubasilion, App. Herb. 82; cf. hermupoa.

hermūla, ae, f. dim., a small Hermes pillar, Cassiod. Var. 3, 51; Balb. de Limit. p. 142 Goes.

Hermundūri, ōrum, m. (= Ἑρμόνδοροι, Strab.), a Germanic people on the Elbe, neighbors of the Chatti, Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100; Tac. G. 41; id. A. 2, 63; 12, 29 sq.; 13, 57.

† **hermūpōa**, ae, f., = Ἑρμού ποῖα, the herb Mercury, Plin. 25, 5, 18, § 38.

Hermus, i, m., = Ἑρμος, an auriferous river in Æolis, now Sarabai, Mel. 1, 17, 3; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 119; Verg. G. 2, 137; id. A. 7, 721.

† **hernia**, ae, f. [perhaps from ἔρως, sprout, like ramex from ramus], a rupture, hernia, Cels. 7, 18; 13; Mart. 3, 24, 10.

Hernici, ōrum, m. [hernia = saxum in the Sabine and Marscar lang.], an Italian people in Latium, between the Equi and Volsci, Liv. 2, 22; 40 sq.; cf.: Hernici dicti a saxis, quae Marsi herna dicunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 100 Müll.—**II** Deriv.: **Hernicus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Hernici, Hernician: ager, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63: terra, Ov. F. 3, 90: saxa, Verg. A. 7, 684; Sil. 4, 226; 8, 393; cf. Stat. S. 4, 5, 56.—

Subst.: **Hernicus**, i, m., the *Hernician*, collect., Juv. 14, 180.

herniosus, a, um, adj. [hernia], ruptured, having a rupture: patruus, Verg. Cat. 5, 39.—Plur. subst.: **herniosi**, orum, m., ruptured persons, Lampr. Helioq. 26, 6.

Hērō, ōs, f., = Ἡρώ. **I.** A priestess of Aphrodite, in *Sestos*, beloved by *Leander* of *Abydos*, who repeatedly swam to her across the *Hellespont*, but at length was drowned, Ov. H. 18 and 19; id. Am. 2, 16, 31.—**B.** Deriv.: **Hērōus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Hērō*: tūres, Luc. 9, 955.—**II.** One of the *Danaides*, Hyg. Fab. 170.—**III.** A daughter of *Priam*, Hyg. Fab. 90.

Herōdes, is, m., = Ἡρώδης. **I.** A king of *Judea*, Hor. Ep. 2, 184; Macr. S. 2, 4: *Herodis* dies, the *Sabbath*, Pers. 5, 180.—Hence, adj.: **Herōdianus**, a, um, of *Herōd*.—Only as subst. plur.: **Herōdiani**, orum, m., the followers of *Herōd*, *Herōdians*, Vulg. Marc. 3, 6 al.—**II.** Surnamed *Atticus*, a celebrated Greek sophist under the *Antonines*, Gell. 1, 2; 9, 2; 19, 12.—**III.** A freedman of *Atticus*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 25.

herōdius, ii, and **herōdio**, ōnis, m., an unknown bird, perhaps the stork, Vulg. Deut. 14, 16 (transl. of the Hebr. *וֶדִי*, in the Engl. transl. the little owl), id. Lev. 11, 17.

Herōdōtus, i, m., = Ἡρόδοτος, celebrated as the earliest Greek historian, born at *Halicarnassus*, 484 B.C.: quamquam et apud *Herodotum*, patrem historiae et apud *Theopompum* sunt innumerabiles fabulae, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 5; id. de Or. 2, 13, 55; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 73; 101; 9, 4, 16; 18.

herōice, v. *herōicus* fin.

herōicus, a, um, adj., = Ἡρωικός, of or relating to (mythical) heroes, heroic: vetus opinio est, jam usque ab herōicis ducta temporibus, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 1: tempora, id. N. D. 3, 21, 64; Quint. 1, 11, 17: aetates, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: *Medea* et *Atræus*, herōicæ personæ, id. N. D. 3, 29, 71: sublimitas herōici carminis, of the herōic poem, of the epic, Quint. 1, 8, 5; cf. herōici carminis sonus, Tac. Or. 10: carmen, Serv. Verg. A. 1 init.: versus, usually herous versus (v. herous), Prisc. p. 1256 P.—Adv.: **herōicē**, in the herōic style: hos quoque (versus *Homeri*) tamquam herōice incompotus adamavit (*Vergilius*), Macr. S. 5, 14.

herōina (**herōinē**), ae, f., = Ἡρώινη, a demi-goddess, heroine, Prop. 1, 13, 31; 2, 2, 9; cf. formosae herōinae, i. e. *Cassandra*, *Andromache*, *Helena*, etc., id. 1, 13, 13; cf. herōis.

herōion, ii, n., = Ἡρώειον, v. l. for heroum; v. 2. herous fin.

herōis, idis, f., = Ἡρώις, a demi-goddess, heroine: herōidum ac deorum personis efficit, Suet. Ner. 21: veteres herōidas aequare, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 33.—In Gr., dat. plur. herōisin, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 43.—**II.** **Herōides**, the title of the *Epistles* of *Ovid*, acc. to *Prisc.* p. 908 P.

Herōphilē, es, f., = Ἡροφίλη, a priestess of *Apollo*, Tib. 2, 5, 68.

heros, ōis, m., = ἦρως, a demi-god, hero. **I.** Lit.: heroum veteres casus imitari, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 194: ille deum vitam accipiet divisque videbit *Permixtos herōas*, Verg. E. 4, 16: magnanimi herōes, id. A. 6, 649: incipit *Aeneas* heros, id. ib. 6, 103; called also: *Troius heros*, id. ib. 451: *Laertius heros*, i. e. *Ulysses*, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 3: quem virum aut herōa *lyra* vel acri *Tibia* sumis celebrare, *Clio*? Hor. C. 1, 12, 1: *Ajax* heros, id. S. 2, 3, 193: intererit multum, divinsē loquatur an heros, id. A. P. 114.—Adj., of or belonging to a hero or heroes, herōic: ecce modo herōas sensus effere videmus *Nugari solitos Graecæ* (for herōicos or herōos), herōic thoughts or deeds, Pers. 1, 69.—**II.** Transf., in *Cicero* of illustrious men: heros ille noster *Cato*, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9: *Antonii colloquium* cum herōibus nostris (i. e. *Bruto* et *Cassio*), id. ib. 14, 6, 1: illorum fuit heroum (i. e. *Platonis* et *Aristotelis*), id. Rep. 3, 8; and ironically of *Clodius*: ignari quantum in illo herōe esset animi, id. Att. 4, 3, 5.

Hērōstrātus, i, m., = Ἡρόστρατος, the notorious *Ephesian* who, in order to make himself famous, set fire to the temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus*, Sol. 40, 3.

1. Hērōus, a, um, adj., of *Herō*; v. *Herō*, I. B.

2. hērōus, a, um, adj., = ἥρωος, of or relating to a hero, herōic. **I.** Adj.: labores, Stat. S. 4, 7, 2: chelys, id. ib. 1, 3, 102; cf.: carmen, Quint. 1, 8, 5; Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 16: versus, herōic or epic verse, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68; Quint. 1, 5, 28: pes, an herōic or epic foot, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182.—**II.** As subst. **A. hērōus**, i, m., an epic verse: apte Jungitur herous cum breviori modo, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 22; Mart. 3, 20, 6: in herōis, Quint. 10, 1, 88 Zumpt *N. cr.*; also: herous, qui est idem dactylus, Quint. 9, 4, 88; id. 9, 4, 89.—**B. hērōum**, i, n. **1.** A monument to the memory of a hero, Plin. 10, 5, 6, § 18.—**2.** = asphodelus, Plin. 22, 32, § 67.

herpes, etis, m., = ἑρπης. **I.** A cutaneous eruption that creeps and spreads, Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 145; and perh. *Lucil.* ap. Non. 117, 22, where others read *herpestica* (in Cels. 5, 28, 3, written as Greek).—**II.** *Herpes* quoque animal a Graecis vocatur, quo praecipue sanantur quaecumque serpunt, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 116.

herpesticus, a, um, adj., = ἐρπητικός, spreading, eating: gangraena, *Lucil.* ap. Non. 117, 22 (al. *herpes ita*; v. *herpes*, I.).

herpyllum, i, n., = ἑρπυλλον, a climbing evergreen plant, also called *sisybrium*, creeping thyme, App. Herb. 105; also called *herpyllus*, id. ib. 99.

Hersē, es, f., = Ἡρση, a daughter of *Cecrops*, beloved by *Mercury*, Ov. M. 2, 559; 724 sq.

Hersilia, ae, f., the wife of *Romulus*, Ov. M. 14, 830 sq.; Liv. 1, 11, 2; Macr. S. 1, 6.

Hertha, ae, v. *Nerthus*.

Hērūli (**Erūli**), orum, m., the *Herulians*, the people of Northern Germany who penetrated into Italy and dissolved the western Roman Empire, Amm. 23, 1, 3; Paul. Diac. Longob. 1, 1; Claud. Mamert. Pan. ad Maxim. 5; Genethl. 7.—In sing. collect.: cursu *Herulus*, Sid. Carm. 7, 236.

herus, v. *erus*.

hervum, i, n., v. *ervum*.

Hēsiodus, i, m., = Ἡσίοδος, the Greek poet *Hesiod*, Gell. 3, 11; 17, 21, 3; Vell. 1, 7, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 52; 5, 11, 19; Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 36; id. Off. 1, 15, 98.—**II.** Deriv. **A.** **Hēsiodēus** or **-ius**, a, um, adj., = Ἡσίοδειος, of or relating to *Hesiod*, *Hesiodic*: illud *Hesiodum* laudatur a doctis, Cic. Brut. 4, 15: carmina, Sid. Carm. 9, 213.—**B. Hēsiodicus**, a, um, adj., the same: carmen, Serv. Verg. G. 2, 176.

Hēsione, es, and **Hēsiona**, ae, f., = Ἡσίωνη. **I.** A daughter of *Laomedon*, king of *Troy*, whom *Hercules* rescued from a sea-monster and gave in marriage to *Telamon*, to whom she bore *Teucer*, Ov. M. 11, 211 sq.; Verg. A. 8, 157; Hyg. Fab. 31; 89; 97.—**II.** The title of a tragedy of *Naevius*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 107 Müll.; Gell. 10, 25, 3.

Hesperia, ae, f., v. *Hesperus*, II. A. 2.

Hesperides, um, f., v. *Hesperus*, II. B. 2, b.

Hesperīē, es, f., = Ἡσπερίη, a daughter of the river *Cebren*, who was killed by the bite of a snake, Ov. M. 11, 769.

Hesperis, idis, v. *Hesperus*, II. B.

Hesperius, a, um, v. *Hesperus*, II. A.

***hesperugo**, inis, f. [*Hesperus*], the evening star, Sen. Med. 877.

Hesperus or **-os**, i, m., = Ἡσπερος (the evening; pure Lat., with the digamma, *vesper*; hence transf.), the evening star, *Hesperus*; acc. to the myth, the son of *Cephalus* and *Aurora*; cf. Hyg. Astr. 2, 42; or, acc. to another myth, the son of *Iapetus* and *Asia*, and brother of *Atlas*; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 530, and 4, 484: infima est quinque errantium terrarum proxima stella *Veneris*, quae φωσφόρος *Graecæ*, Latine dicitur *Lucifer*, cum antegredietur solem, cum subsequitur autem *Hesperos*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: illam non veniens *Aurora* Cessantem vidit, non *Hesperus*, Ov. M. 5, 441; id. F. 2, 314; cf. id. ib. 5, 419: ite domum saturae, venit *Hesperus*, ite capellae, Verg. E. 10, 77.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Hesperius**, a, um, adj., of or situated towards the west, western, *Hesperian*. **1.** Adj.: *Hesperium*

fretum, the western ocean, Ov. M. 11, 258: litus, id. ib. 2, 142: undae, Hor. C. 2, 17, 20: axis, Ov. M. 4, 214; cf.: constitit *Hesperio*, regnis *Atlantis*, in orbe, id. ib. 4, 628: *imperi Porrecta majestas ad ortus Solis* ab *Hesperio cubili*, Hor. C. 4, 15, 16: rex, i. e. *Atlas* or *Hesperus*, Ov. de Nuce, 111: *Hesperios amnes*, *Rhenum* *Rhodanumque Padumque*, etc., western, id. M. 2, 258: et terram *Hesperiam venies*, the land of the west, i. e. *Italy* (because situated to the west of the *Trojans*), Verg. A. 2, 781; cf. in the foll. 2.; so of *Italy*: *Latium*, id. ib. 7, 601: fluctus, Hor. C. 1, 28, 26: ruina, id. ib. 2, 1, 32: duces, Luc. 5, 703.—Hence, **2.** Subst.: **Hesperia**, ae, f. (sc. terra), the land of the west, *Hesperia*; poet. for *Italy* or *Spain*: est locus, *Hesperiam* quam mortales perhibebant, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 23 Vahl.); imitated by *Vergil*: est locus, *Hesperiam* *Grai cognomine dicunt*, Verg. A. 1, 530; so of *Italy*, Hor. C. 3, 6, 8; 4, 5, 38; Luc. 1, 224 al.: qui nunc *Hesperia* sospes ab ultima, etc., i. e. *Spain*, Hor. C. 1, 36, 4.—**B. Hesperis**, idis, f., of evening or the west, western, *Hesperian*. **1.** Adj.: corniger *Hesperidum* fluvius regnator aquarum (*Tibris*), i. e. *Italian* (cf. above), Verg. A. 8, 77.—Hence, **2.** Subst. **a. Hesperis**, idis, f., the queen's gillflower, *Hesperis tristis*, Linn.: *hesperis noctu magis olet*, inde nomine invento, Plin. 21, 7, 18, § 39.—**b. Hesperides**, um, f. (a) *The Hesperides*, daughters of *Hesperus*, or of *Erebus* and *Nox*, who, on an island beyond *Mount Atlas*, watched a garden with golden apples, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6; Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44; Mel. 3, 1, 3; Hyg. Fab. praef.; Ov. M. 11, 114; Lucr. 5, 32: *Hesperidum mala*, poma, Verg. E. 6, 61; Stat. S. 3, 1, 158: *Hesperidum* serpens, Juv. 14, 114.—(β) *A group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean*, Mel. 3, 10, 3; called also: *Hesperidum insulae*, Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 201.

hesternus, a, um, adj. [hes, whence heri, analog. with *hodiernus*], of yesterday, yesterday's: disputatio *hesterni* et *hodierni* diei, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81; cf.: *hesterno* die, id. N. D. 2, 29, 73: *hesterno* sermone, id. Rep. 3, 12 fin.: die, id. Cat. 2, 3, 6: nocte Ov. H. 19, 72: sermone, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 18: disputatione, id. Tusc. 2, 4, 10: panis, Cels. 1, 3: reliquiae, of yesterday, *Plaut.* Pers. 1, 2, 25: jus, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 4, 17: cena, Plin. Pan. 6, 3, 3; Juv. 9, 44: minutal, id. 14, 129: fercula, Hor. S. 2, 6, 105: vitia, id. ib. 2, 78: ex potatione, Cic. *Fragm.* ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66; cf.: *Iaccho* (i. e. *vino*), Verg. E. 6, 15: mero, *Just.* 24, 8: corollae, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 59: crines, i. e. not yet arranged, id. 1, 15, 5; so, coma, Ov. A. A. 3, 154: Lar, to whom sacrifice was made yesterday, Verg. A. 8, 542 Serv.: ignes suscitavit, Ov. M. 8, 643.—Facete: *Quirites*, *Romans* of yesterday, i. e. slaves recently made free, Pers. 3, 106.—Absol.: *hesternorum* immemores, acta pueritiae recordari, Quint. 11, 2, 6.—In the abl. adverb., *hesterno* (sc. die), yesterday, *Sisenn.* ap. *Charis.* p. 180 P.; *Aus.* *Epigr.* 74, 1; *Sulpic. Sev.* Dial. 3, 1, 1; 3, 5, 1.

Hestiaeotis, idis, f., = Ἡστιαῖωτις, a district in *Thessaly* between *Olympus* and *Ossa*, Plin. 31, 2, 9, § 13.

Hesus, i, m., v. *Esus*.

hetaeria, ae, f., = ἑταιρία, a (religious) brotherhood, fraternity, *Traj.* ap. *Plin.* Ep. 10, 43, 1; id. ib. 10, 97, 7.

hetaerice, es, f., = ἑταιρικῆ, a body of horse-guards in the *Macedonian* army, *Nep.* *Eum.* 1, 6.

heteroclitus, a, um, adj., = ἑτερόκλιτος, in gram. lang., varying in declension, *heteroclitē*, *Charis.* p. 23 P.; *Prisc.* p. 1065 ib.

heterocranēa or **-ia**, ae, f., = ἑτεροκρανία, headache on one side of the head, also called *hemicrania*, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 99; *Marc.* *Emp.* 2.

Hetriculum, i, n., a city of the *Bruttii*, Liv. 30, 19, 10.

Hetruria, ae, f., and **Hetruscus**, a, um, v. *Etruria*.

hetta res minimi pretii, quasi hieta, id est hiatus hominis atque oscitatio. Alii pusulam dixerunt esse, quae in coquendo pane solet assurgere, a qua accipi rem nullius pretii, cum dicimus: Non *hettae* te fa-

cio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 99 Müll. *N. cr.* [perhaps kindred with the Gr. ἥτων, ἥσαν, less, meaner; cf. the foll. art.].

† **hettematicus**, a, um, adj., = ἡττηματικός, poor of its kind, Firm. Math. 3, 9.

heu! *interj.* (constr. absol. or with acc., rarely with nom. or voc.; cf. Huschke ad Tib. 2, 6, 28; Forbig. and Wagn. ad Verg. A. 2, 274. The passages cited for heu mihi, etc., Hand, Turs. III. 68 sq., are mostly corrected in recent edd.) **I.** An exclamation of grief or pain, *oh! ah! alas!* heu heu, quam ego malis perdidit modis, quod tibi detuli et quod dedi! Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 26: quatenus, heu nefas! Virtutem incolumem odimus, Hor. C. 3, 24, 30; cf.: palam captis gravis, heu nefas heu, id. ib. 4, 6, 17: o domus antiqua, heu quam dispari Dominare domino! Poët. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139 (Trag. Rel. Rib. p. 224): heu, mea fortuna, Enn. ap. Non. 90, 14 (Trag. v. 408 Vahl.): heu, berce, mulier, multum et audax et mala's, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 31: heu, nimis longo satiate ludo (Mars)! Hor. C. 1, 2, 37: heu me miseram! interii, Enn. ap. Non. 504, 6 (Trag. v. 228 Vahl.); Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 29; so, heu me miserum! Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 10; id. Merc. 3, 4, 39; Ter. And. 4, 1, 22; Afran. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45; Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 14: heu me infelicem! Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 2; Turp. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 73: heu edepol hominem nihili! Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 27: heu edepol res turbulenta! id. Epid. 1, 1, 68: heu hercle hominem multum et odiosum mihi! id. Men. 2, 2, 41: heu hercle odiosas res! id. Mil. 4, 2, 65; id. Men. 5, 2, 119: heu me, per urbem Fabula quanta fui! Hor. Epod. 11, 7: heu, cor meum finditur! Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 17: heu edepol, patrem eum miserum praedicat! id. Most. 4, 2, 65: illuc heu miseri traducimur, Juv. 3, 159: heu, edepol ne ego homo vivo miser, id. Men. 5, 5, 10: heu, nunc misero mihi demum exsilium infelix, Verg. A. 10, 849.—**II.** In a few doubtful passages in Plautus as an exclamation of admiration or surprise, *oh!* heu hercle mortalem catum! Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 147; cf.: heu edepol mortalis malos! id. ib. 3, 2, 26.

†† **Heuresis**, ēos, f., = Εὐρησις (a finding out), a Roman festival in November, Calend. Farnes. ap. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 381.

† **heureta**, ae, m., = εὐρητής, an inventor, inventive person, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 9.

heus! *interj.* Used in calling attention, *ho! ho there! hark! holla!* heus, reclude: heus, Tranio, etiamne aperis? . . . heus vos, pueri, quid istic agitis? Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 28 sq.; cf.: Syre, Syre inquam, heus, heus Syre, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 107; so, heus, heus, id. Eun. 2, 3, 45; 3, 3, 24; id. Ad. 4, 1, 17: heus, Phaedrome, exi, exi, exi, inquam oculus, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 26; cf.: heus, Staphyla, prodi, id. Aul. 2, 6, 1: heus, Strobile, sequere propere me, id. ib. 2, 2, 86: heus, ecquis hic est? *holla* there, id. Amph. 4, 1, 12; id. Bacch. 4, 1, 10; id. Most. 4, 2, 19; cf.: heus, ubi estis? id. Capt. 4, 2, 50: heus, audin' quid ait? id. ib. 3, 4, 60: et heus, jube illos illic amabo abscedere, id. Most. 2, 2, 36: heus age, responde, Pers. 2, 17: heus bone, tu palles, id. 3, 94: heus, etiam mensas consumimus? Verg. A. 7, 116: heus tu, te volo, Plaut. Curc. 3, 21; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 29: heus tu, Rufo, cave sis mentiaris, Cic. Mil. 22, 60: heus tu, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 30; 5, 3, 8; id. Cas. 4, 4, 15; Verg. A. 1, 2, 22; 3, 5, 46; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 51; Hor. S. 1, 3, 21: heus vos, Plaut. Casin. 2, 2, 2; id. Most. 4, 2, 72; id. Pers. 5, 2, 63: *Ch.* Atque heus tu. *Ni.* Quid vis? Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 93: *Ph.* Sed heus tu. *Pa.* Quid vis? Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 11: sed heus tu, id. ib. 3, 1, 44; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 128; Cic. Att. 1, 16, 13; 15, 11, 4; id. Fam. 7, 11, 2.—Heus always begins a clause, except sometimes in Terence: omnium rerum heus necessitudo est, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 45.

† **hexachordos**, on, adj., = ἑξαχρῶδης, having six musical strings or stops: machina, a water-organ with six stops, Vitruv. 10, 13.

† **hexaclinon**, i, n., = ἑξακλινον, a couch to hold six persons, Mart. 9, 60, 9.

† **Hexaëmeron**, i, n., = ἑξαήμερον (of or in six days), the six days of the creation, Ambros. Ep. 6, 42; also the title of a work on the creation of the world, by Ambrosius; cf. Ambros. Ep. 6, 42.

† **hexagonum**, i, n., = ἑξάγωνον, a six-sided figure, hexagon, Col. 5, 2, 10 (in Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 5 written as Greek); also called **hexagonium**, Ambros. Hexaëm. 5, 21, 69.

† **hexameter** (**hexametrus**, Ter. Maur. p. 2430 P.), tri, m., = ἑξαμέτρος (of six measures), with or without versus, a verse consisting of six feet, a hexameter: versus, Lucil. ap. Porphy. Hor. S. 1, 5, 87; so, metrum, Isid. 1, 38, 6: Antipater ille Siodonius solutus est versus hexametros aliosque variis modis atque numeris fundere ex tempore, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194: hexametrorum instar versuum, id. Or. 66, 222: liber scriptus ab eo hexametris versibus, Suet. Aug. 85: in longis versibus qui hexametri dicuntur, Gell. 18, 15, 1 (cf. Ean. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68): initium hexametrum, Quint. 9, 4, 78; cf. § 74: finis hexametrum, id. 9, 4, 75; Ter. Maur. p. 2441: iambicus, whose sixth foot is an iambus, Diom. p. 516 P.

† **hexaphoros**, on, adj., = ἑξαφόρος, one of six who carry a load together: phalangarii, Vitruv. 10, 8 med.—**II.** Borne by six together; subst.: **hexaphorum**, i, n., = ἑξαφόρον, a litter borne by six men, Mart. 2, 81, 1: non debes ferri mortuus hexaphoro, id. 6, 77, 10.

† **hexaptota**, ōrum, n. (sc. nomina), = ἑξάπτοτα, in gram., nouns that have six cases; Prisc. p. 673 P.; Isid. 1, 6, 43.

Hexapylon, i, n., = ἑξαπύλον, a gate in Syracuse with six entrances, Liv. 24, 21; 32; 39.

† **hexas**, ādis, f., = ἑξάς, the number six, Mart. Cap. 2, § 108 al.

† **hexastichus**, a, um, adj., = ἑξάστιχος, of six lines or rows: hordeum, perh. our long-eared barley, Hordeum caeleste, Linn.; Col. 2, 9, 4: myrtus, Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 122.

† **hexastylus**, on, adj., = ἑξάστυλος, having six columns, Vitruv. 3, 2, 7.

† **hexecontalithos**, i, m., = ἑξηκοντάλιθος (sixty-colored stone), a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167; Solin. 31.

† **hexeris**, is, f., = ἑξήρης (ναῦς), a vessel with six banks of oars, Liv. 37, 23, 5; 29, 9, 8.—*Abl.* hexere, Val. Max. 1, 8, ext. 11.

* **hiantia**, ae, f. [hio], an opening: oris, Tert. Anim. 10.

hiasco, ēre, v. inch. n. [id.], to open, break open (ante- and post-class.): ubi primum nubes pineae incipiunt hiascere, Cato, R. R. 17, 2; Gargil. de Re Hort. 2, 1.

hiaspis, v. iaspis.

hiatus, ūs, m. [id.], an opening, aperture, cleft (class. in sing. and plur.; cf. rima, rictus).

I. Lit.: animalia cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis capessunt, partim unguum tenacitate arripiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: oris, Suet. Claud. 27; Verg. A. 11, 680.—Without oris: ne immodicus hiatus rictum distendat, Quint. 1, 11, 9: extremus expirantis, id. 6, 2, 31: Nemeaeus magnus hiatus Ille leonis, Lucr. 5, 24; cf.: quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus Hydra, i. e. open mouths, Verg. A. 6, 576; Ov. M. 7, 557; 11, 61; Val. Fl. 1, 34: personae pallentis hiatus, Juv. 3, 175: magno sublimis pardus hiatu, id. 11, 123; Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 38; cf. of Boreas: imbres, sicco quos asper hiatu Persolidat Boreas, with a dry throat, dry breath, Stat. Th. 1, 352: repentinum terrarum hiatus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: hauriri urbes terrae hiatibus, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 119; cf.: qui (Gyges) descendit in illum hiatum, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: neu distracta (Natura) suum late dispendat hiatum, Lucr. 6, 599: quantum caeli patet altus hiatus, id. 4, 418; cf. id. 5, 375: fit et caeli ipsius hiatus, quod vocant chasma, Plin. 2, 26, 26, § 96: corticis bipedalis hiatus, id. 16, 12, 23, § 57: hiatus patuli fontis, i. e. basin, Ov. M. 3, 162: specus est tenebrosus caecus hiatu, aperture, id. ib. 7, 409: veteris rimae cum texit hiatum, Juv. 3, 195.—Poet.: quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu? i. e. of such pompous language, high-flown style, Hor. A. P. 138; cf. Juv. 6, 636.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., an eager desire, longing (so used by Tac.): libidine sanguinis et hiatu praemiorum, Tac. H. 4, 42.—**B.** In partic., in gram., a hiatus: habet enim ille tamquam hiatus concursu vocalium molle quiddam et quod indicet non ingratam

negligentiam, Cic. Or. 23, 77; Quint. 9, 4, 33: (Catullus) amans hiatus illius Homericus suavitatem, ebriosa dixit propter insequentis a litterae (verbi acinae) concentum, Gell. 7, 20, 6.

Hiber, v. Hiberes.

Hiberes (less correctly, **Ibēres**), um, m., = Ἰβηρες.

I. Iberians, the Greek name for Spaniards, Cat. 9, 6.—In sing. collect.: me peritus Discet Hiber Rhodanique potor, Hor. C. 2, 20, 20: durus Iber, Luc. 6, 258.—Hence, **A. Hiberus** (**Ib-**), a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Iberians or Spaniards, Iberian, Spanish: gurgis, i. e. the Western Ocean, Verg. A. 11, 913; Ov. M. 7, 324: minimum, Prop. 2, 3, 11: piscis, i. e. scomber, Hor. S. 2, 8, 46: pastor, i. e. Geryon, Ov. M. 9, 184; cf. vaccae, i. e. Geryon's, id. F. 6, 519: lorica, Hor. C. 1, 29, 15; cf. nodi, Stat. Th. 4, 266.—As subst. **1.**

Hiberus (**Ib-**), i, m., = Ἰβηρ, the river Iberus in Spain, now the Ebro, Mel. 2, 6, 5; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21; 4, 20, 34, § 111; Caes. B. C. 1, 60; Liv. 21, 2, 5; Luc. 4, 23.—**2.**

Hiberi (**Ib-**), ōrum, m., = Hiberes; the Iberians, Spaniards, Verg. G. 3, 408.—**B. Hiberia** (**Ib-**), ae, f., = Ἰβηρία, Iberia, the Greek name of Spain, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21; Hor. C. 4, 5, 28; 4, 14, 50.—**C. Hibericus** (**Ib-**), a, um, adj., Iberic, Spanish: mare, on the eastern side of Spain, Col. 8, 16, 9; Plin. 3, 1, 2, § 6; 4, 20, 34, § 110: terrae, Sid. Carm. 23, 164: funes, Hor. Epod. 4, 3.—**D.**

Hiberiacus (**Ib-**), a, um, adj., Iberic, Spanish: terrae, Sil. 13, 510.—**E. Hiberina**, ae, f., a female Iberian, a Spanish woman, Juv. 6, 53.—**II.** An Asiatic people near Mount Caucasus, neighbors of the Colchians, in modern Georgia, Mel. 3, 5, 6.—In sing. collect.: Armeniae praetentus Hiber, Val. Fl. 5, 166; so id. 6, 750.—Called also **Hiberi**, ōrum, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Tac. A. 6, 33; Flor. 3, 5, 21.—And sing., **Hiberus**, i, m., an Iberian, Val. Fl. 7, 235.—Hence,

Hiberia (**Ib-**), ae, f., the country of Iberia, near the Caucasus (now Georgia), Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 12; 6, 10, 11, § 29; 6, 13, 15, § 40; Hor. Epod. 5, 21; Val. Fl. 6, 120.

hiberna, ōrum, n., v. hibernus, II. B.

hibernaculum, i, n. [hiberno], a winter residence, winter apartment. **I.** In gen., Vitruv. 1, 2, 4; 7, 4, 4; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 7.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., **hibernacula**, ōrum, n., tents for winter-quarters, an encampment for winter, winter tents (opp. hiberna, winter-quarters in gen.): hibernacula Carthaginiensium lignea ferme tota erant, Liv. 30, 3, 8: hibernacula etiam, res nova militi Romano, aedificari coepit, id. 5, 2, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.; 22, 32, 1; Tac. A. 2, 23; 14, 38; Nep. Eum. 8, 4.

hibernalis, e, adj. [hibernus], wintry, winter: glacies, Vulg. Sap. 16, 29.

Hibernia, ae, f. (= Ἰουερνία Ptol.), the island now called Ireland, Caes. B. G. 5, 13, 2; Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 103; Tac. Agr. 24.—Also called **Iverna**, ae, Mel. 3, 6, 6: **Ju-vernā**, ae, Juv. 2, 160; and (acc. to the Gr. form Ἰέρην Strab.) **Ierna**, ae, App. de Mundo, p. 60; and **Iernē**, cs, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 251; IV. Cons. Hon. 33.

hiberno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. [hibernus], to pass the winter, to winter. **I.** In gen.: furcillas reducit hibernatum in tecta, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 6: (thygni) ubicumque deprehensi usque ad aequinoctium, ibi hibernant, Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 51: exercitum in agrum Vescinum hibernatum duxit, Liv. 10, 46, 9: novae (naves) Panormi subducit, ut in sicco hibernarent, id. 29, 1, 14.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., to keep in winter-quarters: jam vero quemadmodum milites hibernant, quotidie sermones ac litterae perferuntur, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 13, 39; id. Fam. 7, 17, 3; Hirt. B. G. 8, 46 fin.; Liv. 22, 16, 26, 1.—* **B.** Poet. transf., to rest, repose, Pers. 6, 7.

hibernus, a, um, adj. [root Sanscr. himas, Gr. χιών, snow, v. hiems; for hiernus (him-), cf. χειμερινός], of or belonging to winter, wintry, winter. **I.** Adj.: hiberno tempore, Lucr. 5, 699: tempus, id. 5, 940; cf.: in aprico maxime pratuli loco, quod erat hibernum tempus anni, considerent, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: temporibus hibernis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26: menses, id. ib.: annus, i. e. winter-time, Hor. Epod. 2, 29: exortus solis, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 57: occasus, id. 5, 5,

5, § 34: *navigatio*, Cic. Att. 15, 25: *ignis*, id. de Sen. 14, 46: *grando*, Ov. M. 5, 158; cf. *nix*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 12, 4: *cubiculum*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2: *tunica, winter dress*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 94; cf. *calceatus* *feminarum*, Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34: *pira*, id. 16, 26, 43, § 106: *agni*, id. 8, 47, 72, § 187: *Alpes, wintry, cold*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 41; so, *Caucasus*, Val. Fl. 6, 612; and *transi.* *Borysthenidae*, i. e. *inhabiting a cold country*, Prop. 2, 7, 18: *Cori, stormy*, Verg. A. 5, 126: *flumen*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 27: *mare*, id. Epod. 15, 8: *aequor*, id. S. 2, 3, 235: *Neptunus*, id. Epod. 17, 55: *noctes*, Verg. A. 6, 355: *pulvis, a dry winter*, id. G. 1, 101; quoted in Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 14: *Lycia, cold*, Verg. A. 4, 143: *legiones, lying in winter-quarters*, Suet. Calig. 8: *tumulus vergens in occidentem hibernum, to the south-west*, Liv. 44, 46, 5. — **B.** *In neut. adverb.* *in crepusculis* (sc. *Arcturus*) *hibernum*, et fluctus movi maritimos, stormily, tempestuously, Plaut. Rud. prol. 69. — **II.** *Subst.* **hibernum**, *i. n., the winter*: *hiberno*, in the winter, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 1, 2. — **B.** *hiberna*, *trum, n.* (sc. *castra*), *winter-quarters*: tres (legiones), quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 3: in hiberna in Sequanos exercitum deduxit, id. ib. 1, 54 *fin.*; 2, 35, 3; 3, 2, 1; 3, 29 *fin.*; 4, 38, 4 et saep.: quo (tempore) neque frumenta in hibernis erant neque multum a maturitate aberant, in the winter camp, winter magazines, id. B. C. 1, 43, 5 *U. N. cr.*: consules hiberna egerunt, Liv. 9, 28, 2: hiberna aedificavit, id. 23, 49, 2; 7, 38, 4. — **2.** (Sc. *loca*.) *The range of cattle in winter*, Dig. 32, 1, 67. — **3.** (Sc. *tempora*.) *Winters* = years, Verg. A. 1, 266.

Hibernus, v. *Iberus*.

hibiscum (also **ebiscum**, Scrib. 80; 82; and **hibiscus**, *i. f.*, Serv. Verg. E. 2, 30), *i. n.* = *ἵβισκος*, the marsh-mallow, *Althaea officinalis*, Linn.; Plin. 20, 4, 14, § 29; 19, 5, 27, § 89; Verg. E. 10, 71: haedorumque gregem viridi compellere hibisco, i. e. *with a marsh-mallow twig*, id. ib. 2, 30.

hibrida or **hybrida** (**ibr-**), *ae*, *comm.* [most prob. kindred with *ἵβρις*, *ἵβρις*, qs. unbridled, lawless, unnatural; hence], of animals produced from two different species, *a mongrel, hybrid*. **I.** *Lit.*: in nullo genere aequae facilis mixtura cum fero (quam in subis), qualiter natos antiqui hybridas vocabant ceu semiferos, Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 213. — **II.** *Transf.* of persons, *one born of a Roman father and a foreign mother, or of a freeman and a slave*: ibique postea ex hybridis, libertinis servisque conscripserat, Auct. B. Afr. 19, 4: hybrida quo pacto sit Persius ultus, Hor. S. 1, 7, 2; Suet. Aug. 19; Mart. 6, 39, 20; 8, 22: Q. Varius propter obscurum jus civitatis Hibrida cognominatus, Val. Max. 8, 6, 4.

hic, haec, hoc (*gen.* *huius*, monosyl., Plaut. Am. prol. 51; 96; 1, 1, 115; *dat.* *huic*, Sidon. Carm. 7, 145; *Avien. Descr. Orb.* 22; *dat. sing. fem.* *hae rei*, Cato, R. R. 14, 3; *acc. hunc* for *hunc*, C. I. L. 1, 32; *nom. plur.* *hic*, Enn. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 4, 230 = *Ann. v. 414* Vahl.; *Varr. L. L. 6, § 73* Müll.; *fem. haec*, v. *infra*, B. *init.*; *dat. and abl. hibus*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 20; cf. *Varr. L. L. 8, § 78* Müll.; v. *Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 203* sqq.), *pron. demonstr.* (from the pronom. root *i* (whence also comes *is*), with the demonstr. suffix *ce*) points to something near or present, or which is conceived of as present, *this*. (a) *With subst.*: *hic homo sanus non est*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 246: *rapidus fluvius est hic*; *non hac temere transiri potest*; . . . *apud hunc fluvium*, etc., id. Bacch. 1, 1, 53: *quid praeclarum putet in rebus humanis, qui haec deorum regna perspexerit* etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 17: *genus hoc*, id. ib. 1, 25: *hoc avunculo*, atque in hac tam clara re publica natus, id. ib. 1, 19; cf. *quorum singuli salutis huic civitati fuerunt, et qui sunt procul ab aetatis huius memoria*, id. ib. 1, 1: *his libris*, id. ib. 1, 7: *hae feriae*, id. ib. 1, 9; 1, 20; cf. *hoc otio*, id. ib. 9 *fin.*: *haec caelestia vel studiosissime solet quare*, id. ib. 1, 10: *ad haec cituma*, id. ib. 1, 21: *hic vir*, Liv. 7, 39, 12. — (β) *Absol.* (cf. *Krebs, Antibar. p. 520*): *hic insidiantes vigilant*, Enn. I. 1: *hi domum me ad se auferunt*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 94: *non mihi videtur, quod hi venerunt, alius no-*

bis sermo esse quaerendus, sed agendum accuratus, et dicendum dignum aliquid horum auribus, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: *feceris (ut etiam pro his dicam) nobis gratum omnibus*, id. ib. 1, 21 *fin.*: *hoc ubi Amphitruo erus conspicatus est, etc.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 87: *docere hoc poterat ille homines paene agrestes, et apud imperitos audebat haec dicere*, Cic. Rep. 1, 15: *dixerat hoc ille, cum, etc.*, id. ib. 1, 12: *haec Scipio cum dixisset*, id. ib. 1, 11: *haec plurimis a me verbis dicta sunt, etc.*, id. ib. 1, 7. — **B.** *More emphatic, in the original full form, hic, haec, hoc* (not, as formerly written, *hicce, haecce, hocce*; in *gen. sing. huiusque*; in *nom. plur. hisce*, like *is* = *ei*, and *ques* = *qui*, see below; and apocoped in *nom. plur. fem. haec* for *haecce*, and in *gen. plur. horum, harum*, for *horunce, harunce*), and with the interrogative particle, *hicine, haecine, hocine* (mostly ante-class.): *hocce haud dubium est quin, etc.*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 17: *eum hinc profugiens vendidit in Alide Patri huiusce*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 10; so, *hujusce*, id. Poen. prol. 120; 5, 4, 76; 87; cf. *atque huiusce rei iudicium jam continuo video futurum*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 47: *hisce homines ubi habitent*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 36; v. *Ritschl*, *hic* h. l.; so, *hisce*, id. Ps. 1, 5, 125; id. Capt. prol. 35 *Fleck.*; id. Rud. 2, 1, 5 *ib.*, and *perh. also* id. Mil. 4, 8, 24 (*Ritschl*, *hic*); *hicce*, Att. ap. Non. 15, 29 (*Trag. Rel. v. 122* Rib.); *Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 38*: *haec aedes*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 53; 3, 1, 117; so, *haec sunt atque aliae multae in magnis dotibus incommunitates*, id. Aul. 3, 5, 58: *haec (puellae)*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 34: *haec sententiae*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 22; 3, 34, 84; *Lucr. 3, 601*; *Verg. G. 3, 305*; cf. *Bentl. Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 24*: *alium posticum harunce aedium*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 41; cf. *harunc aedium*, id. Most. 2, 1, 57: *sine opera tua nihil di horunc facere possunt*, id. Cist. 1, 1, 53: *horunc*, id. Poen. 3, 1, 48; *Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 97*; id. Phorm. 3, 2, 33: *cedo signum, si harunc Baccharum es*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 25: *harunc aedium*, id. Merc. 5, 1, 3: *hisce ego Placidum ted hodie reddam*, id. Curc. 5, 3, 48; cf. *quid dicam hicce, incertum sum*, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: *tu ab hisce rebus animam avoca*, Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 5; so, *hisce*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 13; id. Most. 1, 3, 81; 1, 4, 23; 2, 2, 71; 4, 2, 35 et saep.: *Thr. Tu hosce instrue*. *Gen.* *Illuc est sapere! ut hosce instruit*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 11; so, *hosce*, id. ib. 1, 2, 71; id. Heaut. 3, 2, 3; 4, 5, 4; id. Ad. 5, 7, 5; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 4: *apud hasce aedes*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 194; so, *hasce*, id. As. 2, 3, 1; id. Aul. 2, 4, 2; 2, 8, 15; id. Capt. 4, 2, 51; id. Bacch. 4, 6, 17 et saep. — With the interrog. particle: *hicin? Achilles est?* Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 61; so, *hicinest?* id. Pers. 5, 2, 49; cf. *hicine vir patriae natus usquam nisi in patria morietur?* Cic. Mil. 38, 104 et saep.: *haecine*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 206; id. Ep. 4, 2, 5; 5, 1, 15; id. Pers. 4, 3, 75; *Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 5*; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 24: *huncine hominem*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 68; cf. *huncine hominem! hancine impudentiam! iudices, hanc audaciam!* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 62: *hocine hic pacto potest inhibere imperium magister?* Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 43: *o Jupiter, hosce mores!* Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 40: *hacine victoria sola aut hac praeda contenti estis futuri*, Liv. 10, 17, 5; *Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 3*; so in the shorter form, *hicne*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 141: *ex hocne equo*, id. Fat. 3, 5: *cum hocne*, id. Att. 9, 7, 3: *ex hacne natura*, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: *haec locutus*, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (*Ann. v. 239* Vahl.) al. — So, *Fortuna huiusce diei, as a particular deity*, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 54; in *inscr.* also written *hivisqve diei*, *Inscr. Orell. 5*; cf. *hivisqve loci*, id. ib. 1580; 2300; and *hivisqve aedis ergo*, id. ib. 2488. — **C.** With other pronouns: *hos eosdem motus perturbaciones dixerimus*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 7; cf. *cum idem hoc visum diceretur*, id. Rep. 1, 14: *hoc idem fit in reliquis civitatibus*, Caes. B. G. 7, 15, 2; id. B. C. 1, 74, 5; *Quint. 8, 4, 17*: *haec eadem centurionibus tribunisque militum mandabant*, Caes. B. G. 7, 17 *fin.*: *haec eadem genera*, *Quint. 6, 3, 54*: *hoc ipsum civile jus*, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: *sed hoc ipsum ex superiore pendet quaestione*, *Quint. 2, 1, 8*; 3, 3, 45: *ad hunc eum ipsum*, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 2 *Goer. N. cr.*; cf. *idem hoc ipsum*, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 26: *huic illi legato*, id. Fl. 22,

52: *hunc illum fatis Portendi generum*, Verg. A. 7, 255; cf.: *hic est enim ille vultus semper idem, quem, etc.*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: *hic est ille status quantitas*, *Quint. 7, 4, 15*: *haec est illa, quae delivans vocatur*, id. 6, 2, 24: *huius istius facti stultitia*, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 24: *ista haec epigrammata*, *Sid. Ep. 2, 10*: *hunc talem virum*, Cic. fl. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 3: *callidum quendam hunc*, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218. — **D.** *Opp. to ille, iste, less freq. to hic, alter, alius, etc., this, the latter*, to indicate the nearer object (which is to be determined not so much by the phraseology as by the thought; so that *hic* may refer to that noun whose position in the sentence is the more remote, but which is the most closely connected with the speaker, and of the most importance to him, in which case it is to be rendered by *that, the former*, etc.): *eiusdem esse, qui in illa re peccavit, hoc quoque admisisset*, Cic. Inv. 2, 16, 50: in his undis et tempestatibus ad summam senectutem maluit jactari, quam in illa tranquillitate atque otio jucundissime vivere, id. Rep. 1, 1: *si deerunt haec remedia, ad illa declinandum est*, *Quint. 7, 2, 30*: *cum hic testamento, ille proximitate nitatur*, id. 3, 6, 95: in his iudicem sibi, in illis alii credere, id. 5, 7, 35: *haec pars perorationis accusatori patronoque ex aequo communis est*. Affectibus quoque iisdem fere utuntur: *sed varius hic, ille saepius ac magis*, id. 6, 1, 8; cf. id. 6, 2, 12; 17: *cum tu ista caelestia de Scipione quaesieris, ego autem haec, quae videntur ante oculos, esse magis putem quaerenda*, Cic. Rep. 1, 19; id. Fam. 2, 11, 1: *iisdem enim hic sapiens, de quo loquor, oculis, quibus iste vester, caelum, terram, mare intuebitur*, id. Ac. 2, 33, 105: *si hoc loco scripsisset, isto verbo usus non esset, non isto loco verbum istud collocasset*, id. Inv. 2, 41, 121: *has igitur tot sententias ut omitamus, haec nunc videamus, quae diu multumque defensa sunt*, id. Ac. 2, 42, 130: *Caesar facile diceret: Hic versus Plauti non est, hic est, this . . . that*, id. Fam. 9, 16, 4: *ego hoc dico, adversarius hoc*, *Quint. 4, 4, 8*: *vendidit hic auro patriam . . . Hic thalamum invasit natae*, Verg. A. 6, 621 sq.: *hi molium objectus, hi proximas scaphas scandens*, Tac. A. 14, 8: *quid responsuri sint adversarii his et his . . . cum sciret haec et haec*, *Quint. 6, 1, 3* sq.: *interim quaeritur: hoc an hoc? furtum an sacrilegium?* id. 7, 3, 9: *alter (Roscius) plurimarum palmarum vetus ac nobilis gladiator habebatur, hic autem nuper se ad eum lanistam contulit*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: *occupat hic collem, cymba sedet alter adunca*, Ov. M. 1, 293. — **2.** Referring to that which in the speaker's mind is the nearer object, although by the position of the words it is the more remote: *quam ob rem cave Catoni anteponas ne istum quidem ipsum, quem Apollo sapientissimum iudicavit (i. e. Socratem): Huius enim (i. e. Catonis, of the former) facta, illius (i. e. Socratis) dicta laudantur*, Cic. Lael. 2, 10; id. Rosc. Com. 2, 7: *hanc posteriorem (artem) et Stoici et Peripatetici, priorem autem illi (i. e. Peripatetici) egregie tradiderunt, hi (i. e. Stoici) ne attigerunt quidem*, id. Fin. 4, 4, 10: *hoc Cicero atque Asinius certatim sunt usi: pro Scauro hic, ille pro filio*, *Quint. 6, 1, 21*; 3, 10, 1: *melior tutiorque est certa pax quam sperata victoria: haec in tua, illa in deorum manu est, the former . . . the latter*, Liv. 30, 30, 19: *quocumque aspicio, nihil est, nisi pontus et aer: Fluctibus hic tumidus, nubibus ille minax*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 24; id. M. 1, 697. — **E.** In the *neutr. sing. subst.*, with *gen.*: *quid hoc hominist?* Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 26; cf. *Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 8*: *quid hoc morbi est?* id. ib. 2, 1, 19: *quid hoc est negoti?* id. Ad. 4, 5, 71; cf. id. Eun. 3, 4, 6: *hoc fructi pro labore ab his fero*, id. Ad. 5, 4, 16: *edormiscam hoc villi*, id. ib. 5, 2, 11: *hoc commodi est, quod, etc.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: *hoc copiarum in Hispanias portatum est*, Liv. 42, 18, 7: *hoc servitutis injunxisse, ut, etc.*, id. 5, 2, 8: *hoc intervallum res tranquillas in urbe fecit*, id. 3, 25, 4: *hoc consilii*, id. 5, 39, 6: *hoc solacii*, id. 30, 13, 13: *hoc noctis*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 2; 11; 136. — **F.** *Hoc with verbs impers.*, pleonast. as a subject (ante-class.): *eamus, Amphitruo: lucescit hoc jam, there is day-break*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 45: *luciscit hoc jam*,

Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 1: lucet hoc, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 63; cf. id. Curc. 1, 3, 26.—**G.** Pregn. (qs. pointing to something with the finger), *this, this*... here (ante-class. and poet.); most freq. of the speaker himself, like the Gr. *hōc*, for ego: hic homost omnium hominum praecipuos, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 1: hic si quid nobis forte adversi evenierit, tibi erunt parata verba, huic homini verbera, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 115; so, huic homini, i. q. mihi, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 38: hic homo, i. q. ego, id. Curc. 2, 1, 33: hunc hominem, i. q. me, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 1; Hor. S. 1, 9, 47; cf.: vin' tu huic seni auscultare? Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 8; id. And. 2, 1, 10; Tib. 2, 6, 7: haec res, *my property*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 106: hunc in collum, *my neck*, id. Pers. 4, 6, 9 Brix (Ritschl, huc): ni haec praesensisset canes, *this dog*, = ego, id. Trin. 1, 2, 135 Brix ad loc.—In *neutr. absol.*: tu quod te posterius purges hanc injuriam mihi nolle factam esse, hujus non faciam, *not so much*, i. e. *not the least*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 9.—**H.** With reference to time, *of this time, now present, actual, this*: cena hac annona est sine sacris hereditas, *in the present scarcity*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 83: sed nondum haec, quae nunc tenet saeculum, negligentia deum venerat, Liv. 3, 20: his temporibus, Cic. Fam. 13, 77, 1: M. Cato, hujus nostri Catonis pater, id. Off. 3, 16, 66; cf.: si potius ad antiquorum diligentiam, quam ad horum luxuriam dirigas aedificationem, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 6 sq.: etenim qui haec vituperare volunt, Chrysogonum tantum posse queruntur, *the present times*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 43, 138: ne horum quidem magnificentia operum, Liv. 1, 55 *fin.*; very rarely of time just ended: ante hos annos quadraginta, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 143: ante hos sex menses, Phaedr. 1, 1, 10: ante hoc tri-duum, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 5 *init.*; Aug. Serm. 270, 3.

II. Very freq. referring to a thought that follows, and which may be expressed by a relative sentence, or by a sentence denoting the object, cause, or effect; with *qui, quae, quod, an acc. and inf., quod, ut, ne*, etc. (more clearly indicative than the determinative, is, ea, id; though freq. confounded with it in MSS. and edit.). (a) With *relat. clause*: Qui hodie fuerim liber, eum nunc potiviti pater Servitutis: hic, qui verna natus, conqueritur, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 24; cf.: eos, qui, etc. his, qui, etc. longe duco esse anteponeudos, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: neque his contentus sum, quae de ista consultatione scripta nobis summi ex Graecia homines reliquerunt, neque ea, quae mihi videntur, anteferre illis audeo, id. ib. 1, 22: non est tibi his solis utendum existimationibus ac iudiciis, qui nunc sunt, hominum, sed iis etiam, qui futuri sunt, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43: quis hic est homo, quem ante aedis video hoc noctis? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 136: unde in laboribus et periculis fortitudo? nempe ab his, qui, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 1, 17: haec quae sunt in hoc genere, id. ib. 1, 11: mundus hic totus, quod domicilium di nobis dederunt, id. ib. 1, 13: hoc autem sphaerae genus, in quo, etc., id. ib. 1, 14; 1, 16: in his libris, quos legistis, id. Leg. 1, 9, 27; cf. id. Div. 1, 3, 5: quam quisque norit artem, in hac se exerceat, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 41 et saep.: lepide ipsi hi sunt capti, suis qui filiis fecere insidias, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 90; cf. Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 3; id. N. D. 1, 40, 113: servi, qui, cum culpa carint, tamen malum Metuont, hi solent esse eris utiles, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 2 sq.; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 19: de Bruti amore etsi mihi nihil novi adfers: tamen hoc audio libentius, quo saepius, id. Att. 13, 36 *fin.*; cf.: is porro, quo generosior celsiorque est, hoc majoribus velut organis commovetur, Quint. 1, 2, 30: hoc primum videamus, quidnam sit, de altero solo quod nuntiatus est in senatu, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 10; 1, 24: mire tractat hoc Cicero pro Milone quae facturus fuerit Clodius, si praeturam invasisset, Quint. 9, 2, 41.—(b) With *acc. and inf.*: erat tunc haec nova et ignota ratio, solem lunae oppositum solere deficere, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: sed hoc vir excellenti providentia sensit ac vidit, non esse opportunissimos situs maritimis urbibus, quae, etc., id. ib. 2, 3: hoc tantum admiror, Flavian, etc., Quint. 7, 4, 40; 11, 1, 22: unum hoc definio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 1: hoc simul accipe dictum: Quo-

rum... Eorundem libertati me parcere certum est, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 204 Vahl.); cf. with appositive clause: sic hoc proloquar: Principio, ut illo advenimus, Continuo Amphitruo delegit viros, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 48: ut hoc: Non debes alienam uxorem optare, Quint. 7, 1, 25; cf. id. 9, 4, 97; 9, 2, 32.—(γ) With *quod* or *quia*: maxime hoc mihi mirum videri solet, quod, qui tranquillo mari gubernare se negent posse, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 6: quaesierat ex me Scipio, quidnam sentirem de hoc, quod duo soles visos esse constaret, id. ib. 1, 13; Quint. 9, 1, 1: propter hoc ipsum ostendenda non sunt, quod apparent, id. 12, 9, 6: nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare... sed hoc superari, quod diuturnitate pugnae, etc., in *this that, herein that*, Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 3; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 30: hoc ipso fidem detrahimus illis, quod sint tam gravia, id. 9, 2, 53: hoc ipso, quod, id. 4, 1, 54; 5, 11, 41; 6, 2, 16 et saep.: consilio vestro uti libenter, et hoc libentius, quod, etc., Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 8, 1; cf.: id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod undique loci natura Helvetii continentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 2, 3: hoc esse miseriorem gravioremque fortunam Sequanorum quam reliquorum, quod soli, etc., id. ib. 1, 32, 4; Quint. 5, 7, 22: hoc magis, quod (al. quia) illic ut litigatores loquimur frequentius, id. 6, 2, 36: hoc sese excruciat animi, Quia leno ademit cistulam ei, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 57: quod hoc etiam mirabilis debet videri, quia, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 12; cf.: hoc sunt exempla potentiora, quia, etc., Quint. 10, 1, 15.—(δ) With *ut* or *ne*: nunc hoc me orare a vobis jussit Juppiter, ut conquirores, etc., Plaut. Am. prol. 64; cf.: hoc quoque etiam mihi in mandatis dedit, Ut conquirores, etc., id. ib. 81: atque hoc evenit In labore atque in dolore, ut mors obrepit interim, id. Ps. 2, 3, 19: nec enim hoc suscepi, ut, etc. neque hoc polliceor me facturum, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 24: neque enim hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, ut... sed ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 4; for which: homines sunt hac lege generati, qui tuerentur, etc., id. ib. 6, 15: quare hoc animo in nos esse debebis, ut aetas nostra, etc., id. Fam. 2, 1 *fin.*; id. Off. 3, 5, 22; id. Rep. 1, 12: plurimum in hoc laboris exhausimus, ut ostenderemus, etc., Quint. 8 praef. § 6; cf.: habenda fides est vel in hoc, ut, etc., id. 11, 2, 51; so, in hoc, ut, id. 6, 3, 15; 10, 3, 29: hoc erit tibi argumentum semper in promptu situm: Ne quid expectes amicos, quod tute agere possies, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 29 *fin.* (Sat. v. 37 Vahl.); so, in hoc scilicet, ne suspectus his foret, Vell. 2, 41 *fin.*—**B. Hoc est** serves to annex a more particular explanation of what has been said, *that is, that is to say, namely*: in hac causa dicam de eo prius, quod apud vos plurimum debet valere, hoc est, de voluntate eorum, quibus injuriae factae sunt, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: quadriennium, hoc est, ex quo tempore fundus venit, id. Caecin. 7, 19; 34, 100: cum honos agebatur amplissimis familiis vestrae, hoc est, consulatus parentis tui, id. Sull. 17, 49; id. Fam. 5, 12, 8: primum quaero, qua ratione Naevius susceptum negotium non transegerit, hoc est, cur bona non vendiderit, id. Quint. 24, 76 et saep.—Sarcastically: ut haberet (Clodius) ad praeturam gerendam, hoc est, ad evertendam rem publicam plenum annum, Cic. Mil. 9, 24: at quam crebro usurpat Et consul et Antonius! Hoc est dicere: Et consul et homo impudicissimus, Et consul et homo nequissimus, id. Phil. 2, 28, 70.—**C. Hoc est** or *erat, quod*, with the accessory idea of indignation or reproach, *is or was it for this that, etc.*: hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignis Eripis, ut medius hostem in penetralibus... cernam? Verg. A. 2, 664; Petr. 93.—Hence,

III. Adv. 1. **hac**, *in this place, on this side, this way, here* (class.): nunc Juppiter hac stat, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 263 Vahl.); imitated by Verg. A. 12, 565: Ar. Hac quidem non venit. Le. Angiporto Illac per hortum circuit clam, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 151: nunc hac An illac eam, incerta sum consili, id. Rud. 1, 3, 30: plenus rimarum sum: hac atque illac perflu, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25; cf.: hac illac circumcursa, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 1; and: mox hac

atque illa rapti, Tac. Agr. 28: sequere hac: reducam te ubi fuisti, *this way, hither*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 106; id. As. 4, 2, 1; id. Men. 4, 1, 4; id. Poen. 1, 2, 116; id. Rud. 1, 2, 94; cf.: sequere hac me intus ad Glycerium nunc, Ter. And. 5, 6, 14: sequere me ergo hac intro, id. Ad. 4, 3, 18: i hac mecum intro, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 56; 62; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35 sq.: quin igitur ad illa spatia nostra pergitus?... Nos vero: et hac quidem adire si placet, per ripam et umbram, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14: ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat. Hac nostris erat receptus, Caes. B. C. 1, 45, 5; 2, 2, 3.—Hac-hac, for hac-illac (poet.): namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum Hac fugerent Grai, Hac Phryges, Verg. A. 1, 467 sq.; Prop. 1, 3, 13; rarely in full form with the interrog. particle *ne*: utrum hacin feriam an ab laeva latus? Plaut. Cist. 3, 10 (cf. Ladewig, Anal. Scæn. p. 22).

—**2. hic** (old form *heic*; and with the interrog. part *ne, hicine*), *adv. loci, in this place, here*. **I.** In space. **A.** Lit.: hos quos videtis stare hic captivos duos, etc. Senex qui hic habitat, etc., Plaut. Capt. prol. 1 sq.: ego jam dudum hic adsum, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 5: quem praestolare hic ante ostium? id. ib. 5, 6, 5: hic propter hunc adsisse, id. Ad. 2, 1, 15: hic tui omnes valent, Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 3: non modo hic, ubi, etc. sed, ubicumque, etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 143: mons ibi arduus Nomine Parnasus... hic ubi Deucalion... parva rate vectus adhaesit, Ov. M. 1, 319: hic (sc. Carthagine) illius (Junonis) arma, Hic currus fuit, Verg. A. 1, 16 et saep.: Pa. Philocomasium hicine etiam nunc est? Pe. Quom exibam, hic erat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 25; cf.: Ch. Ubi ego sum? hicine an apud mortuos? Euf. Neque apud mortuos neque hic es, id. Merc. 3, 4, 17: hicine, id. Cist. 1, 1, 21; 4, 2, 80; Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 29 al.: Da. Cedo fenus, redde fenus, fenus reddite, etc. Tr. Fenus illic, fenus hic, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 76: facile hic plus mali est, quam illic boni, Ter. And. 4, 3, 5; cf. id. Hec. 2, 1, 20: hic segetes, illic veniunt feliciae uvae, Verg. G. 1, 54: hic, illic, ubi mors deprenderat, exhalantes, Ov. M. 7, 581 (cf. Krebs, Anti-barb. p. 519).—With *gen.*: hic proxume viciniae, in *this neighborhood*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 2: modo vidi virginem hic viciniae miserram, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 45.—With *ne*: hicine libertatem aiunt aequam esse omnibus? *is it here that, etc.*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 29 (cf. hic, I. B. *fin.*).—**B. Transf., in this affair, on this occasion, in this particular, herein, here**: hic, quantum in bello fortuna possit, cognosci potuit, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 2; Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 49: hic tu tabulas desideras Heraclensium publicas, id. Arch. 4, 8; cf.: hic vos dubitabitis, iudices, id. Verr. 2, 2, 44, § 109: hic miramur, hunc hominem tantum excellere ceteris? etc., id. de Imp. Pomp. 13, 39: hic jam plura non dicam, id. ib. 9, 24; id. Planc. 41, 99; id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66 (cf. *II. fin. infra*): hic, ubi opus est, non veniunt: illic, ubi nihil opus est, ibi veniunt, Ter. And. 4, 1, 14: ut cum hic tibi satisfecerimus, istic quoque nostram in te benevolentiam navare possimus, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 3.—Referring to the noun whose position in the sentence is the most remote (cf. I. D. 2.): alterius ducis causa melior videbatur, alterius erat firmior: hic omnia speciosa, illic valentia, Vell. 2, 49, 3.—**II.** Of time, i. q. *nunc* or *tum, now, here; then, hereupon, at this time, at this juncture*: hic reddes omnia, Ter. And. 2, 3, 15: hic ego quid praedicem? Cic. Sect. 5, 12; id. Cat. 1, 10, 26: hic cum uterque me intueretur, id. Fin. 2, 1, 1; so, hic cum, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 60; Nep. Milt. 3, 3: hic tum Fabricius frequentes eos ad me domum adduxit, Cic. Clu. 17, 49; so, hic tum, id. ib. 20, 56; 27, 73; id. Verr. 2, 1, 26 § 66 al.: hic regina gravem poposcit pateram, Verg. A. 1, 728.—So very freq. to introduce the beginning of a speech: hic Laelius (inquit); hic Philus; hic Scipio, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 23; 24 sq.; id. Fam. 1, 9, 10; 3, 8, 3; 5, 15, 4; id. Ac. 2, 4, 10; id. de Or. 2, 50, 202; Verg. A. 9, 246 et saep.—**3. huc** (access. form *hoc*), v. *huc*.

hice, haee, hoce, v. *hic*, I. B.

Hicetaon, ἥνις, m., = Ἰκετάων, son of Laomedon king of Troy, App. de Deo Socr. p. 152, 9.—Hence, **II. Hicetaonius**, a

um, of *Hicetdon*: Thymoetes, i. e. his son, Verg. A. 10, 123.

Hicetas, ae, m., = Ἰκέτας. **I.** A tyrant of Leontini, Nep. Tim. 2, 3. — **II.** A philosopher of Syracuse, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123 dub. (al. Nicetas).

1. hicine, haecine, hocine, v. hic, I. B.

2. hicine, adv., v. hic, III. 2 init.

hicne, haecne, etc., v. hic, B. fin.

hiemālis, e, adj. [hiems], of or belonging to winter, wintry, winter-. **I.** Adj. (class.): arbores ut hiemali tempore tempestive caedi putentur, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33; dies, Col. 11, 1, 21: circulus, i. e. the tropic of Capricorn, Hyg. Astr. 3, 26: hiemalem vim perferre, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: circum murum planities limosa hiemalibus aquis paludem fecerat, by the rains of winter, Sall. J. 37, 4: nimbi, Ov. M. 9, 105 (for which: hibernae aquae Albulae, id. F. 2, 390): faba, winter bean, Plin. 18, 23, 52, § 191: loca, winter apartments, Pall. 1, 9: totis hoc Alpius notum et hiemalibus provinciis, cold, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 69: navigatio longa et hiemalis, stormy, Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 1: Luna, bringing cold, Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 349. — **II.** Subst.: **hiemālia**, ium, n., for the usual hiberna, winter-quarters (post-class. and very rare): hiemalia atque aestiva disponere, Val. ap. Vop. Aur. 11.

* **hiematio**, ōnis, f. [hiemo], a passing the winter, wintering: reliquum (mellis) hiemationi relinquatur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 34.

hiemo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [hiems]. **I.** Neutr. **A.** Of persons, to pass the winter, to winter; of soldiers, to keep in winter-quarters: ubi piratae quotannis hiemare soleant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 104: naviget ac mediis hiemet mercator in undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 71: assidue in Urbe, Suet. Aug. 72: tres (legiones), quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 3: legionem hiemandi causa collocat, id. ib. 3, 1: cupio scire quid agas et ubi sis hiematurus, Cic. Fam. 7, 9, 1: facies me certiorum, quomodo hiemaris, id. id. 6, 1 fin. — **B.** Of things, to be wintry, frozen, cold, stormy (freq. since the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): hiemantes aquae, Sall. Fragm. ap. Sen. Ep. 114: atrum Defendens pisces hiemant mare, storms, Hor. S. 2, 2, 17; Plin. 2, 47, § 125; cf. repente hiemavit tempestas... totus hiemavit annus... hiemante Aquilone, Afrunt. ap. Sen. Ep. 114: delphini vespertino occasu continui dies hiemant Italiae, Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 235. — **2.** Impers., hiemat, it is winter weather, wintry, cold, frosty (post-Aug.): decimo sexto Cal. Febr. Cancer desinit occidere: hiemat, Col. 11, 2, 4: vehementer hiemat, id. ib. 20: hiemat cum frigore et gelicidiis, id. ib. 78; Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 348. — **II.** Act., to congeal, freeze, turn to ice (post-Aug.): decoquunt alii aquas, mox et illas hiemant, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 55 (for which: decoquere aquam vitroque demissam in nives refrigerare, id. 31, 3, 23, § 40): hiemato lacu, id. 9, 22, 38, § 75.

Hiempsal, ālis, m. **I.** Son of Micipsa and king of Numidia, Sall. J. 5, 7, 11, 3; Flor. 3, 8, 4; Suet. Caes. 71. — **II.** Another king of Numidia, perh. son of the former, Sall. J. 17. — **III.** A king of Mauritania, Cic. Vatin. 5, 12 al.

hiems or **hiemps**, ēmis, f. [Gr. χίμα, χείμα; Sanscr. himas, snow], the winter, winter time, rainy season (cf. bruma, solstitium). **I.** Lit.: aestatem autumnus sequitur, post acer hiemps fit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 647 P. (Ann. v. 406 Vahl): solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, Hor. C. 1, 4, 1: crudelis, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 891 P. (Ann. v. 482 Vahl); opp. to aestas, Dig. 43, 20, 1, §§ 31 and 32: dies primus est veris in Aquario, aestatis in Tauro, autumnus in Leone, hiemis in Scorpione, Varr. R. R. 1, 28, 1; cf. id. ap. Col. 11, 2, 84; Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 126; 18, 25, 60, § 224 sq.: prodit hiems, sequitur crepitans hanc dentibus algor, Lucr. 5, 747: hanc vim frigorum hiememque, quam nos vix hujus urbis tectis sustinemus, excipere, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42: summa, id. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86; id. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 32: gravissima hieme, Caes. B. C. 3, 8 fin.: jamque hiems appropinquabat, id. ib. 3, 9, 8: inita hieme, id. B. G. 3, 7, 1: jam prope hieme confecta, id. ib. 7, 32, 2.

854

ante exactam hiemem, id. ib. 6, 1, 4: hiems jam praecipitaverat, id. B. C. 3, 25, 1: modestia hiemis, Tac. A. 12, 43: bellum difficilimum gessit hieme anni, in winter time, Suet. Caes. 35: stridentem deformis hiems, Juv. 4, 58: Arabes campos et montes hieme et aestate peragrantes, winter and summer, i. e. in all seasons, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 94. — In plur.: conflunt hiemes aestatibus acres, Lucr. 6, 373: est ubi plus tepeant hiemes? Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 15: informis hiemes reducit Juppiter, idem Summovet, id. C. 2, 10, 15; 3, 1, 32: in his locis matura sunt hiemes, Caes. B. G. 4, 20, 1; Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: seu plures hiemes, seu tribuit Juppiter ultimam, years, Hor. C. 1, 11, 4: post certas hiemes, id. ib. 1, 15, 35; cf. sic multas hiemes atque octogesima vidit solstitia, Juv. 4, 92. — Personified: **Hiems**, Ov. M. 2, 30; 15, 212; 4, 436; Verg. A. 3, 120. — **B.** Transf. (mostly poet.). **1.** Rainy, stormy weather, a storm, tempest: imber Noctem hiememque ferens, Verg. A. 5, 11; cf. non tam creber agens hiemem ruit aequore turbo, id. G. 3, 470: Juppiter horridus austris Torquet aquosam hiemem, id. A. 9, 671; id. G. 1, 321; Hor. Epod. 2, 52; Ov. M. 11, 490; 521; 13, 709 al. — In plur., Val. Fl. 2, 22; Stat. S. 5, 1, 36. — In prose: maritimos cursus praeculebat hiemis magnitudo, Cic. Planc. 40 fin.: qui (gubernator) navem ex hieme marique scopulo servat, Nep. Att. 10 fin. — **2.** In gen., cold, chill; tempest, violence (poet.): sic letalis hiems paulatim in pectora venit, a deadly chill, Ov. M. 2, 827; cf. Mart. 2, 46, 7: Vesuvius apex et flammea diri Montis hiems, the fiery tempest, Stat. S. 3, 5, 72; so of Vesuvius: vix dum ignea montem Tor sit hiems, Val. Fl. 4, 508: instamus jactu telorum et ferrea nimis Certat hiems, the iron storm, shower of weapons, Stat. Th. 5, 386. — **II.** Trop. **1.** Cold, storm (poet.): ab illa Pessima (die) mutati coepit amoris hiems, cold, Ov. H. 5, 34: hiems rerum, the storm of war, disturbance of war, Claud. B. Get. 151. — **2.** Trouble, distress: suae senectuti acriorem hiemem parat, quom illam inportunam tempestatem conciet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 7.

† **1. hiēra**, ae, f. (sc. antidotus), = *iepa* (sacred; Lat. sacra), a sort of antidote against poison, Scrib. Comp. 99; 156. — **II.** Perh. = corona, a garland: hieran fecimus, Sen. Ep. 83, 4.

2. Hiēra, ae, f. **I.** The name of several islands, Mel. 2, 7, 18; Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 238; 4, 12, 23, § 70 al. — **II.** **Hiēra Come**, a place in Caria, Liv. 38, 12, 10; cf. 38, 15, 7; 37, 19, 7.

† **hiērābotānē** (also separately **hiēra botanē**), ēs, f., = *iepa botānē* (sacred plant), a plant, also called verbenaca, vervain, Verbena officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 25, 9, 59, § 105; Scrib. Comp. 163.

† **hiērācia**, ae, f., = *iepakia*, hawk-weed, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 60.

† **hiērācitīs**, idis, f., = *iepakitis* (hawk-stone), a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167; 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **hiērāciūm**, ii, n., = *iepakion*, a sort of eye-salve, Plin. 34, 11, 27, § 114.

Hiēra Come, v. 2. Hiēra, II.

Hierāpolis, is, f., = *iepa polis*. **I.** A city of Great Phrygia, now Pambouk Kaleh, Vitr. 8, 3, 10; Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 208; Vulg. Col. 4, 13. — Hence, **1. Hierāpolitae**, ārum, m., the inhabitants of Hierāpolis, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105. — **2. Hiērapolitāni**, ōrum, m., the same, Macr. S. 1, 7; Dig. 43, 20, 1.

† **hiēraticus**, a, um, adj., = *iepatikos*, belonging to sacred uses, hieratic: charta hieratica appellatur antiquitus religiosorum voluminibus dicata, quae ablutione Augusti nomen accepit, sicut secunda Liviae, a conjuge ejus. Ita descendit hieratica in tertium nomen, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 74.

Hierēmias, ae, m., the prophet Jeremiah, Prud. Ham. 450.

Hiericus, untis, f., = *iepiou*, the city of Jericho, in Palestine, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70; 13, 4, 9, § 44. — Also called **Jēricho**, = *iepiou*, Prud. Psych. 536; acc. Jerichon, Prud. Ham. 480 Dressel.

Hiēro, ōnis, m., = *iepaon*. **I.** Ruler of Syracuse, a friend of the poet Simonides, Cic. N. D. 1, 22, 60; 3, 34, 83. — **II.** A son of Hierocles, and ruler of Syracuse in the latter half of the third century B. C., a friend of the Romans, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 59; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 49; Liv. 21, 49; 22, 37; 24, 4; 26, 40; Just. 23, 4, 1; Sil. 14, 80. — Deriv.

Hierōnicus, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Hiero: lex frumentaria, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 32 sq.; 2, 2, 60, § 147; 2, 3, 6, § 14 sq.

Hierōcaesaria or **-ea**, ae, f., = *iepoκασάρεια*, a city of Lydia, Tac. A. 2, 47. — Hence, **Hierōcaesarienses**, ium, m., its inhabitants, Tac. A. 3, 62.

Hierōcles, is, m., = *iepoκλēs*, a celebrated orator of Alabanda, an older contemporary of Cicero, Cic. Brut. 95, 325; id. de Or. 2, 23, 95; id. Or. 69, 231.

† **hierōdūlus**, i, m., = *iepoδούλος*, a temple servant, Firm. Math. 8, 21.

† **hierōglūphicus**, a, um, adj., = *iepoγλωφικός*, hieroglyphic: litterae, Macr. S. 1, 21, 12: notae, Amm. 17, 4, 8.

† **hierōgraphicus**, a, um, adj., = *iepoγραφικός*, i. q. hieroglyphicus, hierographic: litterae, Amm. 22, 15, 30 dub. (al. hieroglyphicas).

† **hierōmnēmōn**, ōnis, m., = *iepoμνήμων*, a precious stone, also called erythlos, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 160.

† **hierōnica**, ae, m., = *iepoνικης*, a conqueror in the sacred games: Neapolin albis equis introit, disjecta parte muri, ut mos hieroniarum est, Suet. Ner. 25; Inscr. Orell. 2160; 2628 sq. al.

Hierōnicus, a, um, v. Hiero, II. fin.

Hierōnymus, i, m., = *iepoώνυμος*. **I.** a ruler of Syracuse, the grandson and successor of the younger Hiero, Liv. 24, 4 sq. — **II.** A Greek peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 8; 5, 5, 14; id. Tusc. 2, 6, 15; 5, 30, 84; 5, 31, 87 sq.; 5, 41, 118. — **III.** Jerome, a celebrated father of the Church in the fifth century of the Christian era, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 8.

† **hiērōphanta** or **-tēs**, ae, m., = *iepoφάντης*, a teacher of religious rites and ceremonies, a high-priest, hierophant, Arn. 5, 174; Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 49 fin.: agorum, in the country, Cod. Th. 16, 4, 10; Inscr. Orell. 2305; 2351 sq. (in Nep. Pelop. 3, 2, the word is spurious).

† **hiērōphantria**, ae, f., = *iepoφάντρια*, a priestess, Inscr. Orell. 2361.

† **hiērōphylax**, ācis, m., = *iepoφύλαξ*, the keeper of a temple (pure Lat. aedituus), Dig. 33, 1, 20, § 1.

Hierōsōlyma, ōrum, n. (secondary forms; v. infra), = *iepoσόλυμα*, the city of Jerusalem, in Palestine, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70; Cic. Fl. 23, 67 sq.; Tac. H. 2, 4, 5, 1; 8, 9; Suet. Ner. 40; id. Tit. 5; Flor. 3, 5, 30. — Also, fem. acc.: **Hierōsōlymam**, Flor. 3, 5, 30; cf. Vulg. Mat. 16, 21; Marc. 10, 32 sq.; Lact. Epit. 46, 7. — In neutr.: **Hierōsālem**, Prud. Psych. 811; Lact. de Pass. Chr. 25; and in many other eccl. fathers. — Also abbrev.: **Sōlyma**, ōrum, n., Mart. 11, 65, 5, acc. to Tac.; so called from the Solymi, a people of Lycia, Tac. H. 5, 2 fin.; cf. Plin. 5, 27, 24, § 94. — **II.** Deriv.

Hierōsōlymarius, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Jerusalem: a surname given to Pompey after taking Jerusalem: ut sci at hic noster Hierosolymarius traductor ad plebem, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1. — **B.** **Hierōsōlymitānus**, a, um, adj., of Jerusalem: regnum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 17, 21. — **Sōlymus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Jerusalem: leges, i. e. of the Jews, Juv. 6, 544.

hiēto, āre, v. freq. n. and a. [for hiato, from hio; cf. Diom. p. 336 P.], to open the mouth wide, to gape, yaw (ante-class.): ego dum hiato, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 4; cf. id. Fragm. ap. Diom. p. 336 P.: praei hercle ta, qui mihi oscitant hietansque restas, Caecil. ib.; Cn. Mat. ib. — *Transf. in gen., to open wide, throw open: hietantur fores, Laber. ap. Diom. p. 336 P. (Com. Rel. v. 89 Rib.).

Hilaira, ae, f., = *ilαειρα*, daughter of Leucippus and bride of Ida, Prop. 1, 2, 16.

hilarē, adv., v. hilaris fin.

* **hilaresco**, ēre, v. inch. n. [hilaris], to grow cheerful or merry: eum amicorum

domus fumat, hilaresco, Varr. ap. Non. 121, 12.

* **1. hīlāria**, ae, f. [hilaris], *gayety, merriment*: ebriulati mentem hilaria arripuit, Laber. ap. Non. 108, 4 (Com. Rel. v. 52 Rib.).

2. hīlāria, ōrum, n., v. hilaris, II.

† **hīlāris**, e, and **hīlārus**, a, um, adj., = ἡλᾶρος [cf. Sanscr. hlād, rejoice; Gr. χαλᾶρός; Engl. glad], *cheerful, of good cheer, lively, gay, blithe, merry, jocund, jovial*. — *Adj.* (class.; syn. laetus). (a) Form hilaris: odu-runt hilarem tristes tristemque jocos, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 89; cf.: hoc (vultu) tristes, hoc hilares sumus, Quint. 11, 3, 72: si tristia dicamus hilares, id. ib. 67: esse vultu hilari atque laeto, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: hilari animo esse, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 1; cf.: aliqueum hilari ingenio et lepide accipere, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 6: ut hunc festum diem Habeamus hilarem, id. Poen. 5, 6, 30: hilarem hunc sumamus diem, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 5: laetum hilaremque diem sentire, Juv. 15, 41: hilaris fluit (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 63: oratio (opp. tristis), id. 8, 3, 49: causae (opp. tristes), id. 11, 3, 151: adulescentia, id. 8, 6, 27: id quod dicitur aut est lascivum et hilare aut contumeliosum. . . In convictibus lasciva humilibus hilaria omnibus convenient, id. 6, 3, 27: infernis hilares sine regibus umbrae, Juv. 13, 52. — (β) Form hilarus: tristis sit (servus frugi), si eri sint tristes: hilarus sit, si gaudeant, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 6; cf.: credam istuc, si esse te hilarum videro, id. As. 5, 1, 10: unde ego omnes hilares, lubentes, laetificantes faciam ut fiant, id. Pers. 5, 1, 8: fac te hilarum, *cheer up*, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 38; 5, 3, 56: hunc (librum) lege arcano convivis tuis, sed, si me amas hilaris et bene acceptis, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 1: hilara vita, id. Fin. 5, 30, 92: hilaro vultu, id. Clu. 26, 72; Plin. 7, 19, 18, § 79: fronte hilario, corde tristi, Caecil. ap. Gell. 15, 9, 1: hilara sane Saturnalia, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 5; Lucr. 2, 1121. — **b. Comp.**: fac nos hilarios hilariores opera atque adventu tuo, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 56: tu quidem pol et multo hilarior, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 5: hilarioribus oculis quam solitus eras, in-tuens, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: attulit a te litteras hilariores, id. Att. 7, 25: hilarior protinus renidet oratio, Quint. 12, 10, 28: cutem in facie corrigit coloremque hilariorem facit, *brighter, fresher*, Plin. 23, 8, 75, § 144; cf. id. 36, 7, 11, § 55; 16, 10, 19, § 48. — **c. Sup.**: homo lepidissime atque hilarissime! Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 40: convivia, id. Mil. 3, 1, 72. — **II. Subst.**: **hilaria**, ōrum, n., *the joyous festival celebrated in honor of Cybele at the vernal equinox*, Macr. S. 1, 21: hilaribus, Vop. Aurel. 1: hilaris, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 37. — **Adv.**: **hilare** (class.), and **hilariter** (late Lat.), *cheerfully, gayly, joyfully, merrily*: dicimus aliquem hilare vivere, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92; cf.: res tristes remitte, severas hilare tractare, id. de Or. 3, 8, 30; so, hilare, id. ib. 2, 71, 290: Afran. ap. Non. 514, 2; Tac. A. 11, 3; Suet. Ner. 34; Gell. 18, 2, 1: deinde modo acriter, tum clementer, maeste, hilare in omnes partes commutabimus, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24; 4, 55, 68: hilariter, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 26; Vulg. Sap. 6, 17; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 660. — **Comp.**: si hilarius locuti sunt (opp. in luctu esse), Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 64; Suet. Calig. 18.

hilaritas, ātis, f. [hilaris], *cheerfulness, gayety, good-humor, joyousness, merriment, hilarity* (class.): hilaritatem illam, qua hanc tristitiam temporum condiebamus, in perpetuum amisi, Cic. Att. 12, 40, 3; cf.: tristitia deductis, hilaritas remissis (superciliis) ostenditur, Quint. 11, 3, 79: hilaritate et lascivia, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: itaque hilaritatis plenum iudicium a laetitia fuit, id. de Or. 1, 57, 243: hilaritas illa nostra et suavitas, id. Fam. 9, 11, 1: erat in M. Druso adulescente singularis severitas, in C. Laelio multa hilaritas, id. Off. 1, 30, 108: in praecordiis praecipua hilaritatis sedes, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 198: ut hilaritate entescant (opuli), Quint. 11, 3, 75: ceterae hilaritates non implent pectus, Sen. Ep. 23, 3: cum diei permittit hilaritas, *fineness, pleasantness*, Col. 9, 14, 18: arboris, i. e. a fresh or lively appearance, Plin. 17, 16, 28, § 118.

hilariter, adv., v. hilaris fin.
hilaritudo, ōnis, f. [hilaris], *cheerfulness, merriment* (ante-class. for the class. hilaritas): numquam ego te tristiores Vidi esse: quid cedo tam abhorret hilaritudo?

Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 56: onera te hilaritudine, id. Mil. 3, 1, 83: ut in ocellis hilaritudo est! id. Rud. 2, 4, 8.

hilāro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [hilaris], *to make cheerful, to cheer, gladden, exhilarate* (rare but class.): omnes jucundum motum, quo sensus hilaretur, Graece ἡδονήν, Latine voluptatem vocant, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 8: Periclis suavitate maxime hilaratae sunt Athenae, id. Brut. 11, 44; Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 37: picias mirum in modum hilarari, si interim audierint id verbum, *rejoice*, Plin. 10, 42, 59, § 118: ut cum caelo hilarata videatur (terra), Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102: hilaratus vultus, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 13: Festaque pallentes hilarant altaria lucos, Stat. S. 3, 3, 24; App. M. 5, p. 168.

† **hilarodos** lascivi et delicati carminis cantator, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101, 10 Müll.

* **hilarulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [hilaris], *cheerful, contented*: Atticae, quoniam, quod optimum in pueris est, hilarula est, meis verbis suavius des, Cic. Att. 16, 11 fin.

1. hilarus, a, um, adj., v. hilaris.
2. Hilarus, i, m., *name of a Roman freedman*, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 2 et saep.

hillae, ārum, f. dim. [hira], *the smaller and anterior intestines of animals* (other than men and sheep). **I. Lit.**: ab hoc ventriculo lactes in homine et ove, per quas labitur cibus, in ceteris hillae, a quibus capiora intestina ad alvum, Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 200. — **II. Transf.** **A.** In gen., *intestines, entrails*: hillas intestina veteres esse dixerunt, Non. 122, 7; Laber. ap. Non. 122, 10. — In mal. part., Laber. ap. Non. 12. — **B.** *A kind of sausage, smoked sausage*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 60.

Hilotae, ārum, m., = ἑἰλωτες, *the original inhabitants of the city Helos* ("ἑλος), in Laconia, afterwards the bondsmen of the Spartans, the *Hilotae*, Nep. Paus. 3, 6. — Called also **Ilotae**, ārum, Liv. 34, 27, 9.

hilum, i, n. [the primitive of nihilum, i. e. ne-hilum and nihil; etym. unknown; acc. to Festus: hilum putant esse, quod grano fabae adhaeret, ex quo nihil et nihilum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll.; cf.: hilum breve quoddam, Non. 121, 3; acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 111 Müll. perh. kindr. with hillae], *a little thing, a trifle*; usually with a negative, *not in the least, not a whit, nothing at all* (ante-class.): (Ennius) Quae dedit ipsa capit, neque dispendi facit hilum; quod valet: nec dispendi facit quicquam, Varr. L. L. 9, § 54; 5, § 111 (Ann. v. 14 Vahl.); cf.: Sisyphus versat Saxum sudans nitendo neque proficit hilum, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 10: nec deficit ponderis hilum, Lucr. 3, 220: neque hilum, id. 3, 518; 783; 4, 379; cf. also: neque hilo Majorem interea capiunt dulcedinis fructum, id. 5, 1409. — Without a negative: aliquid prorsus de summa detrahare hilum, Lucr. 3, 514; id. 4, 515.

† **himantopūs**, pōdis, m., = ἱμαντόπους, ποδός, Lat. loripes, *thongfoot, a kind of long-legged water-fowl*, Plin. 10, 47, 64, § 130. — **II. Plur.**: **Himantopodes**, um, m., *a people of Ethiopia*, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 46; Mel. 3, 10, 3; Sol. 31, 6; Jul. Val. Res. Gest. Alex. 3, 19.

Himella, ae, m., *a small river in the Sabine territory, now Aia*, Verg. A. 7, 714.

Himēra, ae, = Ἱμέρα. **I.** M. and f., *a river of Sicily, which divides into two branches, of which the northern one is now called Fiume Grande, and the southern Fiume Salso*, Mel. 2, 7, 17; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90; Liv. 24, 6; Sil. 14, 233. — **II. F.**, *the city of Himera, situated on the northern branch of the river of the same name, between Lilybaeum and Pelorus*, Mel. 2, 7, 16; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 86; 2, 4, 33, § 73. — Also **Himēra**, ōrum, n., Ov. F. 4, 475. — **B.** Deriv.: **Himēraeus**, a, um, adj., *of or belonging to the city Himera, Himeran*: Demophilus, of Himera, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 61.

hinc, adv. [for hince, locative form from hic], *from this place, hence*. **I.** In space: Imus huc: illic hinc: cum illic ventum est, ire illinc lubet, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12 (Trag. v. 258 Vahl.): abiit hinc in exercitum, Plaut. Am. prol. 125: In ea via, quae est hinc in Indiam, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45: qui hinc Roma veneramus, id. Agr. 2, 34, 94; cf.: hinc a nobis profecti, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 29: Ex Sicilia testes erant ii, qui, etc. . . et

hinc homines maxime illustres, etc., id. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 17: hinc Athenis civis eam emit Atticus, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 32: at enim ille hinc amat meretricem ex proximo, id. Men. 5, 2, 39: illam hinc civem esse aiunt, Ter. And. 5, 1, 14; id. Eun. 5, 5, 10; *out of this world*, Aug. Conf. 6, 11. — **E. sp.**, in a book or writing, jam hinc, *from this point onward*: majora jam hinc bella dicentur, Liv. 7, 29, 1: liberi jam hinc populi Romani res gestas peragam, id. 2, 1, 1; 8, 7, 7; 40, 35, 14. — **B. Transf.** **1.** I. q. ab or ex hac parte, *from this side, on this side, here*: imperator utrimque hinc et illinc Jovi vota suscipere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 74: ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia; hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum; hinc fides, illinc fraudatio, etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: pudor est, qui suadeat illinc: hinc dissuadet amor, Ov. M. 1, 619: cum speculorum levitas hinc illinc altitudinem assumpsit, Cic. Univ. 14: multis hinc atque illinc vulneribus acceptis, *on each side*, Liv. 32, 10, 12. — So too: hinc . . . hinc, *on this side . . . on that side, here . . . there*: hinc patres, hinc viros orantes, Liv. 1, 13, 2; cf.: Cassandra hinc Toronaco, hinc Macedonico saepia mari, id. 44, 11, 2; 21, 8, 8: hinc atque hinc vastae rupes geminique minantur in caelum scopuli, i. e. *on each side*, ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν, Verg. A. 1, 162: multi impetus hinc atque illinc facti, Liv. 3, 5, 1: duos corvos hinc et inde infestantes, *from different directions*, Suet. Aug. 96; so, hinc et inde, id. Caes. 39: hinc inde hortantium, id. Ner. 27; so, hinc inde, id. ib. 49; id. Tib. 21: hinc inde jacta, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 8; 9, 33, 1. — **2.** With reference to the origin or cause of any thing (v. ab and ex), *from this source, from this cause, hence; on this account*: hinc quodcumque in solum venit, ut dicitur, effingis atque efficis, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65: videret hinc (i. e. ex auro) dona fortium fieri, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 153: hinc siccae, hinc venena, hinc falsa testamenta nascuntur: hinc furta, hinc opum nimiarum potentiae non ferendae, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36; id. Fl. 23, 54; id. Rosc. Am. 31, 87: plurima hinc orta vitia, Quint. 8, 6, 74; cf. id. 2, 2, 5: ut posset hinc esse metus, id. ib. 6 praef. § 10; 7, 6, 1: hinc enim accidit dubitatio, Quint. 1, 1, 32: hinc illae lacrimae! Ter. And. 1, 1, 99; imitated by Cic. Cael. 25, 61; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 41; cf. ellipt.: hinc illae sollicitationes servorum: hinc illae quae-stiones, Cic. Clu. 67, 191; Verg. A. 2, 97: sed eecum Syrum ire video! hinc scibo jam, ubi siet (acc. to scire ex aliquo; v. scio), *from him, this person*, Ter. Ad. 3, 7: hinc canere incipiam, Verg. G. 1, 5; Plin. 9, 62, 88, § 186; cf.: jam hinc igitur ad rationem sermonis conjuncti transeamus, Quint. 8, 3, 40; so, jam hinc, id. 3, 1, 1, 2, 11, 1; 10, 3, 4: hinc jam, id. 2, 4, 1; 8 praef. § 13: atque hinc, id. 3, 1, 15. — **II.** In time. **A.** *From this time, after this, hereupon* (post-Aug.): puerum in specu septem et quinquaginta dormisse annis: hinc pari numero diem senio ingruente, etc., Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 175; cf. Tac. Agr. 14; Val. Fl. 3, 672: circumdata hinc regi specie honoris valida manus, Tac. A. 2, 67. — **B.** For abhinc, ago, *since* (very rare): me nemo magis respiciet, ubi iste huc venerit, Quam si hinc ducentos annos fuerim mortuus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 19: septimo hinc anno, Plin. 34, 3, 4, § 43.

hinna, ae, v. hinnus, I.

hinnibilis, e, adj. [hinnio], *that neighs, neighing* (post-class.): quod hinnibile est, equus est, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30: excreatus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 119.

hinnibundus, a, um, adj. [id.], *constantly neighing*: equi, Quadrig. ap. Non. 122, 14 (Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 236 ex conj.; MSS. hinnibunde).

hinnienter, adv., v. hinnio fin.

hinnio, ire (perf. hinnisset, Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 2), v. n., *to neigh, whinny*: ut si finias equum, genus est animal, species mortale, differentia irrationale (nam et homo mortale erat), proprium hinniens, Quint. 7, 3, 3; Lucr. 5, 1077; Quint. 1, 5 fin.: hinnientium dulcedines, i. e. of horses, Laev. ap. App. Mag. p. 294. — Poet., of the centaur Chiron, Sid. Carm. 14, 29. — Hence, ***hinnienter**, adv., *with neighing*: hinnibunde pro hinnienter, Non. 122, 13.

† **hinnitat** χρεμετίζει, Gloss. Philox. [freq. v. hinnio].

hinnitus, ūs, m. [hinnio], *a neighing*:

subito exaudivit hinnitum, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73; Lucr. 5, 1073; Verg. G. 3, 94; Hor. C. 2, 16, 34.—In plur., Ov. M. 2, 154; 669; Suet. Ner. 46.

* **hinnūlēa** (-ūla), ae, f. [hinnuleus], a young hind, Arn. 5, 185.

hinnūleus, i, m. [hinnus], a young stag or roebuck, Prop. 3, 13, 35; Hor. C. 1, 23, 1; Plin. 28, 9, 42, § 150.—As adj.: cervus, Scrib. 13.—**II.** A young mule, Varr. L. L. 9, § 28 Müll.

hinnulus, i, m. dim. [id.], a young mule: tu tuum sodalem Hinnulo videas strigiosorem, Maecen. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor. (al. hinno me v. str.) ; cf. Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172 Sill. N. cr.; and: hinnulus δ ἐξ ἵππου καὶ ὄνου, Gloss. Philox.; Vulg. Prov. 5, 19; Cantic. 2, 17; Isid. 2, 12, 22.

† **hinnus**, i, m., = ἵππος, a mule (from a stallion and a she-ass; opp. mulus, from a he-ass and a mare): ex equa et asino fit mulus: contra ex equo et asina hinnus... Hinnus est ex equo et asina, minor quam mulus corpore, etc., Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1; 6; cf.: hinnos et hinnas sub quo sensu accipere debeamus Varro designat: ait enim ex equis et hinnulis (leg. asinabus) qui nascantur, hinnos vocari, Non. 122, 4 sq.; Col. 6, 37, 5.—**II.** Transf., in the form **ginnus**, i, m., = γίννος, a little stunted mule: non aliter monstratur Atlas cum compare ginno, Mart. 6, 77, 7; cf.: in plurium Graecorum est monumentis, cum equa muli coitu natum, quem vocaverint ginnum, id est parvum mulum, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 174.

hio, avi, ātum, i, v. n. and a. [weakened from χαῖω, χαίω, χάσκω; cf. Germ. gähnen]. **I.** Neutr., to open, stand or be open, to gape. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): haviit humus multa, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 318, 29; cf.: (calor) venas astringit hiantes, Verg. G. 1, 91: vasti specus hiant defractus membris (colossi Rhodii), Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 41; Hor. Epod. 8, 5: nec flos ullus hiat pratis, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 45; cf.: hiantia lilia, Ov. A. 2, 115: quercum patulis rimis hiantem, Gell. 15, 16, 2: Ch. Qui potuit videre? Ac. Oculis. Ch. Quo pacto? Ac. Hem hiantibus, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 71: oculi hiantes, Plin. 11, 37, 52, § 139: cum pisciculi in concham hiantem innataverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123.—**2.** In partic., to open the mouth, to gape, yawn: inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes, Verg. A. 6, 493: perdes hiantes, exserta lingua aestuant, Plin. 10, 33, 61, § 102: trochilos crocodilum invitat ad hiantem pabuli sui gratia, id. 8, 25, 37, § 90: leo immane hians, Verg. A. 10, 726: lupus (piscis) hic Tiberinus an alto Captus hiet, Hor. S. 2, 2, 32: profluentem aquam hianti ore captantes, Curt. 4, 16.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of speech, to be badly connected, to leave a hiatus: qui (vocalium concursus) cum accidit, hiat et intersistit et quasi laborat oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 33; cf.: hiant semper vocalibus, id. ib. 20; and: qui (poetae), ut verum facerent, saepe hiant: ut Naevius: Vos qui accollitis Histrum fluvium atque algidam, etc., Cic. Or. 45, 152; cf. also: crebrae vocalium concursiones, quae vastam atque hiantem orationem reddunt, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18; and: concursus hiantes, Cic. Part. Or. 6, 21: aspera et dura et dissoluta et hians oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 62: hians compositio, Tac. Or. 21: hiantia loqui, Cic. Or. 9, 32.—**2.** (Acc. to I. A. 2.) To gape, with longing, wonder, or curiosity; to be eager, to long for any thing; to be amazed: huic homini si cuius domus patet, utrum ea patere an hiant ex poscere aliquid videtur? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 4, § 8: canis semper ad spem futuri hiat, Sen. Ep. 72 med.; cf.: corvum deludet hiantem, i. e. the legacy-hunter, Hor. S. 2, 5, 66: ne facies (equi) emptorem inducat hiantem, id. ib. 1, 2, 88: quem ducit hiantem Cretata ambitio, Pers. 5, 176: avaritia semper hiantem esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134; cf. Tac. H. 1, 12 fin.: hunc plausus hiantem Per cuneos... Corripuit, Verg. G. 2, 508: luxur et ignavia lacerabat hiantem Desidia populum, Sil. 11, 35.—**II.** Act., to spew out (poet. and very rare): subit ex ore cruores Sautia tigris hiat, i. e. spits, emits, Val. Fl. 6, 706.—**B.** To bawl out, utter, sing: fabula seu maesto ponatur hianta tragoedo, Pers. 5, 3: carmen lyra, plays, Prop. 2, 31, 6 (3, 29, 6 M.).

† **hippācare** est celeriter animam du-

cere ab equi halitu, qui est supra modum acutus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll.; cf.: † **hippācare** = oscitare, badare, Gloss. Isid.

† **hippāce**, ēs, f., = ἵππᾱκη. **I.** Cheese made of mare's milk, Plin. 28, 9, 34, § 131; 28, 14, 58, § 204.—**II.** A plant, now unknown, Plin. 25, 8, 44, § 83.

† **hippāgines** naves, quibus equi vehuntur, quas Graeci ἵππαγωγούς dicunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll.; so Gell. 10, 25, 5; cf. hippagogi and hippegus.

† **hippāgōgi**, ōrum (Gr. acc. -gūs, v. infra), f., = ἵππαγωγοί, vessels for transporting horses, cavalry-transport: quinque et triginta naves, quas hippagogus vocant, ab Elea profectae, cum equitibus Gallis equisque, Liv. 44, 28, 7; cf. hippagines and hippegus.

† **hippāgus**, v. hippegus.

Hippalus, i, m., another name of the wind Favonius, in the Indian Ocean, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 104.

Hipparchus, i, m., = ἵππαρχος. **I.** A son of Pisistratus tyrant of Athens, and brother of Hippias, killed by Harmodius and Aristogiton, Gell. 17, 21, 7.—**II.** A celebrated astronomer of Nicaea, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 1; Plin. 2, 26, 24, § 95; 2, 12, 9, § 53; 2, 77, 79, § 188; Mel. 3, 7, 7 al.

Hippārinus, i, m., = ἵππαρίνος, the name of the father of Dion, Nep. Dion. 1, 1.

Hippāris, is, m., a small river of Sicily, flowing by the city of Camarina, whence it is now called Frume di Camarana, Sil. 12, 230.

Hippāsus, i, m. **I.** Son of Eurytus, Ov. M. 8, 313.—**II.** A centaur, Ov. M. 12, 352.

† **hippēgus**, i, f., = ἵππηγός (sc. navis), a transport for cavalry, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 209; cf. hippagogi.

† **hippeus** (dissyl.), ēi, m., = ἵππεύς (horseman), a kind of comet: hippeus equinas jubas (habet), Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90.

Hippias, ae, m., = ἵππιᾱς. **I.** A son of Pisistratus tyrant of Athens, and brother of Hipparchus, after whose assassination he fled to the Persians; he fell in the battle of Marathon, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3; Gell. 9, 2, 10.—**II.** A famous sophist of Elis in the time of Socrates, Cic. Brut. 8, 30; 85, 292; id. de Or. 3, 32, 127 al.—**III.** A famous painter, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 141.

1. Hippius, ii, m., a Roman proper name, Cic. Fam. 13, 76.

2. † Hippius, id est equester, Neptunus dictus est, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll. [= ἵππιος or ἵππιος].

Hippo, ōnis, m., = ἵππων, the name of several cities. **I.** A city of Numidia, also with the surname of regius, Gr. ἵππων βασιλικός, afterwards a bishop's see, now Bonah, Mel. 1, 7, 1; Liv. 29, 3, 7; Sil. 3, 259.—**II.** Hippo Diarrhytus, ἵππων διάρρυτος, a city of Zeugitana, west of Utica, now Ben Zer, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 23; 9, 8, 8, § 26; Sol. 27 med.—**B.** Deriv.: **Hippōnensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Hippo: sinus, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 23: colonia, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 2.—**Subst.**: **Hippōnenses**, ium, m. plur., the inhabitants of Hippo, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 26.—**III.** A city of Hispania Tarraconensis, near Toletum, Liv. 39, 30.—**IV.** The previous name of Vibo, in the territory of the Bruttii, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 73.

† **hippōcāmēlus**, i, m., = ἵπποκάμηλος, a fabulous animal, half horse and half camel, Aus. Epigr. 70.

† **hippōcampus** or -os, i, m., = ἵπποκάμπος, a sea-horse: Syngnathus hippocampus, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149; 32, 7, 23, § 67; 32, 9, 30, § 93; 36, 5, 4, § 26; Naev. and Lucil. ap. Non. 120, 17 and 19.

† **hippōcentaurus**, i, m., = ἵπποκένταυρος, a fabulous creature, half horse and half man, hippocentaur, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5; id. Tusc. 1, 37, 90; Plin. 7, 3, 3, § 35: si quis rem quae in rerum natura non est aut esse non potest, velut hippocentaurum stipuletur, Gai. Inst. 3, 97 a.

† **hippōcōmus**, i, m., = ἵπποκάμος, a groom, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 37.

Hippōcōon, ōntis, m. **I.** Of Amyclae, father of Enesimachus, who took part in the Calydonian hunt, Ov. M. 8, 314 and 363;

Hyg. Fab. 173.—**II.** A companion of Aeneas, an archer, Verg. A. 5, 492; Hyg. Fab. 273.

† **hippocōum** vinum ex insula Coo dictum ab agro generoso, cui nomen est Hippo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll.

Hippocrates, is, m., = Ἱπποκράτης, the celebrated Greek physician of Cos, founder of the art of medicine, Cels. praef.; Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 132; Quint. 3, 6, 64.—**B.** Deriv.: **Hippocraticus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Hippocrates, Hippocratic: laniena, Prud. stroph. 10, 497.—**II.** A Syracusan, brother of Epicydes, Liv. 24, 35; 36 al.

Hippocrēnē, ēs, f., = Ἱπποκρήνη, a fountain near Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses, and which is fabled to have been produced by a stroke of Pegasus's hoof, Ov. F. 5, 7; Sol. 7 med. (in Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 10: fons Pindaricus, and in Pers. prol. 1: fons caballinus).—**II.** Deriv. **A.** **Hippocrēnaeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Hippocrēne: fontes, Auct. de Laud. Herc. 5.—**B.** **Hippocrēnides**, um, f., the Muses so named from the Hippocrēne, Serv. Verg. E. 7, 21.

* **hippōdāmantiū vinum**, a sort of wine, otherwise unknown, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 75.

Hippōdāmas, antis, m., = Ἱπποδάμας, the father of Perimela, Ov. M. 8, 592.

Hippōdāmē, ēs, and **Hippōdāmīa** or -mēa, ae, f., = Ἱπποδάμη or Ἱπποδάμεια. **I.** Daughter of Oenomaus, king of Elis; she became the wife of Pelops, who won her in a race with her father, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Trag. v. 398 Vahl); Prop. 1, 2, 20; 1, 8, 35; Ov. H. 8, 70; Verg. G. 3, 7 Serv.; Hyg. Fab. 243; 84.—**II.** Daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Pirithoüs, at whose wedding took place the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithae, Ov. M. 12, 210; 224; id. H. 17, 248; Hyg. Fab. 33.

† **Hippōdāmus**, i, m., = Ἱπποδάμος, the horse-tamer, a poet. epithet of Castor, Mart. 7, 57, 2.

† **hippodrōmos**, i, m., = ἵπποδρόμος, a race-course for horses, hippodrome, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 27; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 19; Mart. 12, 50, 5; Sid. Ap. 2, 2.

† **hippōlāpathon**, i, n., = ἵππολάπαθον, horse-sorrel, a plant, Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 232.

Hippōlytē, ēs, and **Hippōlyta**, ae, f., = Ἱππολύτη. **I.** An Amazon, daughter of Mars, taken captive in the war of the Amazons by Theseus, to whom she bore Hippolytus, Hyg. Fab. 30; Just. 2, 4, 23; Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 17.—**II.** The wife of Acastus, king of Magnesia, who conceived a passion for Peleus, and, because she met with no return of affection from him, accused him to her husband of an attempt upon her virtue, Hyg. Fab. 14 med.; Hor. C. 4, 7, 18.

Hippōlytus, i, m., = Ἱππόλυτος, son of Theseus and Hippolyte; his step-mother Phaedra fell in love with him, but, on her advances being repelled, she accused him to her husband of attempts upon her chastity; the king in his rage cursed him and devoted him to destruction; whereupon he was torn to pieces by his horses; he was, however, restored to life by Aesculapius, and taken by Diana, under the name of Virbius, to the grove near Aricia, where he afterwards received divine honors, Ov. M. 15, 497 sq.; Cic. Off. 1, 10, 32; id. Tusc. 4, 11, 27; Verg. A. 7, 761 sq.; Hor. C. 4, 7, 26; Hyg. Fab. 47; 251.

† **hippōmānes**, is, n., = ἵππομανές (horse-heat, horse-rage). **I.** A stinky humor that flows from a mare when in heat, and which was used to excite desire, Verg. G. 3, 280 sq.; Tib. 2, 4, 8; Prop. 4, 5, 18 (cf. Verg. A. 4, 516).—**II.** A plant that was supposed to put mares in heat, Serv. Verg. G. 3, 281.—**III.** A small black membrane on the forehead of a new-born foal, used in making love-potions, Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 165; 28, 11, 49, § 180; Juv. 6, 132.

† **hippōmārāthum** or -on, i, n., = ἵππομάρathon, horse-fennel, wild fennel, Plin. 20, 23, 96, § 258.

Hippōmenēis, idis, f., = Ἱππομενής, Limone, a daughter of Hippomenes of Athens, who, as a punishment for unchastity,

was thrown by her father to a horse to be devoured, Ov. Ib. 337; cf. id. ib. 461 (al. Hippomeneia).

Hippomēnes, ae, m., = ἵππομένης, son of Megareus, who conquered Atalanta, the daughter of Scheneus, in a race, and thus obtained her as his wife, Ov. M. 10, 575 sq.; 632; Hyg. Fab. 185; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 113.

Hippōnax, actis, m., = ἵππωνας, a Greek poet of Ephesus, who wrote in iambs, celebrated for the bitterness of his satires, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 12.

—**II.** Deriv.: **Hippōnactēus**, a, um, adj., of Hippōnax, in the style of Hippōnax, Hippōnactean: praeconium, i. e. a bitter, biting poem (of Licinius Calvus), Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 1.—Subst.: **Hippōnacteus**, i, m. (sc. versus), the sort of iambic verse invented by Hippōnax: senarios et Hippōnacteos effugere vix possumus, Cic. Or. 56, 189.

Hippōnensis, e, v. Hippo, II. B.

Hippōnicus, i, m., = ἵππόνικος, an Athenian, father-in-law of Alcibiades, Nep. Alcib. 2.

† **hippōpērae**, ārum, f., = ἵπποπῆραι, saddle-bags, Sen. Ep. 87, 7.

hippōphāes, is, n., = ἵπποφαές, a plant (perh. the Euphorbia spinosa, Linn.), Plin. 21, 15, 54, § 91; 22, 12, 14, § 29.

† **hippōphaeston**, i, n., = ἵπποφαιστων, a prickly plant (perh. Centaurea calcitrapa, Linn.), Plin. 27, 10, 66, § 92.

† **hippophēon**, i, n., a plant, Plin. 26, 8, 35, § 55.

† **hippophlōmon**, i, n., = ἵπποφλόμων, white mandrake, Plin. 25, 13, 94, § 148.

† **hippophōbas**, ādis, f., = ἵπποφοβάς, a plant, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 161.

Hippōpodes, um, m., = ἵπποπόδες, a fabulous race of men, with horses' feet, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 95; Mel. 3, 6, 8.

† **hippōpōtāmus**, i, m., = ἵπποπόταμος, a river-horse, hippopotamus, Plin. 8, 25, 39, § 95; Mel. 1, 9, 3; Amm. 22, 15.

† **hippōselinum**, i, n., = ἵπποσέλινον, a sort of wild parsley; lit. horse-parsley, Plin. 19, 8, 37, § 124; Pall. Apr. 3 (Col. 11, 3, 36, written as Greek, and translated by olus atrum).

Hippōtades, ae, m., = ἵπποτάδης, the descendant of Hippotes, i. e. Aēolus (as the son of Segesta, a daughter of the Trojan Hippotes), Ov. M. 4, 663; 11, 431; 14, 224: Hippotadae regnum, i. e. the Aēolic (Lipario) Isles, id. ib. 14, 86; cf. ib. 15, 707.

Hippōthōus, i, m., son of Cercyon, who took part in the Calydonian hunt, Ov. M. 8, 306.

† **hippōtoxōtae**, ārum, m., = ἵπποτοξόται, mounted archers, Caes. B. C. 3, 4, 5; Auct. B. Afr. 19, 6 (pure Lat., equites sagittarii, Tac. A. 2, 16; Curt. 5, 4).

† **hippūris**, idis, f., = ἵππουρις, horse-tail, a water-plant; pure Lat., equisetum, Plin. 26, 13, 83, § 132; App. Herb. 39.

† **hippūrus**, i, m., = ἵππουρος, a fish (perh. golden carp, gold fish, Coryphaena hippurus, Linn.), Ov. Hal. 95; Plin. 9, 16, 24, § 57; 32, 11, 53, § 149.

† **hippus**, i, m., = ἵππος, a sea-fish, otherwise unknown, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

hir or **ir**, indecl. n. [from χεῖρ, like heres from χερς, and hiems from χεῖμα, χειμών], a hand: quibu' vinum defusum e pleno siet, ir siphove, cui nil Dempisit, i. e. the palm of the hand, used in tasting wine, Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23; cf. Charis. p. 12 P.; Prisc. p. 648 ib.; 698 ib.

hira, ae, f., the empty gut; called also intestinum jejunum, Gr. νήστις, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 fin.; Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 23; Arn. 7, 24.

hircinus (**hircinus**), a, um, adj. [hircus], of a goat, goat's: barba, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 12: sanguis, Plin. 20 proem. § 2; 37, 4, 15, § 59: pelles, id. 12, 17, 40, § 81: folles, Hor. S. 1, 4, 19: sidus, i. e. the constellation Capricorn, Prud. Apoth. 621.—Comically: alae, that have a goatish smell, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 61.

* **Hircipes**, pēdis, m. [hircus-pes], goat-footed, an appellation of Pan, Mart. Cap. 9, § 906.

hircō, āre, v. n., to howl, of the sound of the lynx, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 51.

hircōsus, a, um, adj. [hircus], that smells like a goat, goatish: senex, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 14: gens centurionum, Pers. 3, 77: subulcus, Mart. 10, 98, 10; cf.: licet scripti sint inter hircōsus, possint tamen inter unguentatos placere, Sen. Fragm. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 11; Mart. 12, 59, 5.

hirculus, i, m. dim. [id.]. **I.** A little goat, Auct. Priap. 86, 16 (Ps. Catull. 19, 16).—**II.** A plant, otherwise unknown, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 46.

* **hircuōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.], goatish: Pan, App. M. 5, p. 169 fin.

hircus (also **hircūsus** and **ircus**; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 20; and the Sabine form, **fircus**, Varr. L. L. 5, § 97 Müll.; cf. haedus init.), i, m., a he-goat, buck (cf. haedus, caper). **I.** Lit. Verg. E. 3, 8; 91; id. G. 3, 312; Hor. Epod. 16, 34; id. A. P. 220 (Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 60: foedissimum animalium).—**II.** Transf. **A.** Like caper, a goatish smell, the rank smell of the armpits: hircum ab alis (sapere), Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 48: alarum, Cat. 71, 1: an gravis hirsutis cubet hircus in alis, Hor. Epod. 12, 5: pastillos Ruflus olet, Gargonius hircum, id. S. 1, 2, 27; 1, 4, 92.—**B.** An epithet applied to a filthy person: hircus, hara suis, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 38: propter operam illius hirci improbi edentuli, id. Cas. 3, 2, 20.—**C.** Of voluptuous persons, id. Merc. 2, 2, 1; 4; Cat. 37, 5; Poët. Atell. ap. Suet. Tib. 45.

hircnea (also **irnea**), ae, f., a jug for holding liquids, Cato, R. R. 81; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 273; 276.

hircula, ae, f. dim. [hircnea], a small jug or pitcher for liquids; in an unspirited form: irnela vasis genus in sacris, Paul. ex Fest. p. 105 Müll. N. cr. (but urnula is the true reading in Cic. Par. 1, 2, 11).

hirpex, icis, v. irpex.

Hirpi, ōrum, m., a very ancient Sabine family near Rome, in the territory of the Falisci, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 19; Sol. 2, § 26.

Hirpini (**Irpinii**), ōrum, m., a people of Lower Italy, between Campania, Lucania, and Apulia, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 99; Liv. 22, 61, 11; 23, 37; 27, 15: in Hirpinis, in the territory of the Hirpini, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 208; so, ex Hirpinis, Liv. 22, 13 init.: in Hirpinis, id. 23, 1.—**II.** Deriv. **Hirpinus** (**Irpinus**), a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Hirpini: ager, fundus, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 8: pubes, Sil. 8, 571.

† **hirpus** or **irpus**, in the Sabine lang., the wolf, Paul. ex Fest. p. 106, 1 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 785.

hircinus, a, um, v. hircinus.

† **hirquitallio**, ire, v. n. [hircus], of new-born children, to acquire a strong voice: in secunda hebdomada vel incipiente tertia vocem crassiores et inaequabilem fieri: quod Aristoteles appellat τραγίζειν, antiqui nostri † hirquitallire: et inde ipsos putant † hirquitallios appellari, quod tum corpus hircum olere incipiat, Censor. de Die Nat. 14, 7; cf.: † hirquitalli pueri primum ad virilitatem accedentes, a libidine scilicet hircorum dicti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll. N. cr.; and without the aspiration: † irquitallus puer, qui primo virilitatem suam experitur, id. p. 105.

† **hirquitallus**, i, v. the preced. art.

hircus, i, v. hircus.

hirrio (**irrio**), ire, v. n., of dogs, to snarl: hirrire = garrire, quod genus vocis est canis rabiosae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll. N. cr.; cf.: hirrit ὅταν κύων ἀπειλή ἢ λακτῶν, Gloss. Philox.: veluti est canibus innatum, ut, etsi non latrant, tamen hirrant, Sid. Ep. 7, 3; Diom. 367 P.

* **hiritus** (**irr-**), ūs, m. [hirrio], a snarling of dogs, Sid. Ep. 9, 16 in carm.

* **hirsūtia**, ae, f. [hirsutus], roughness, shagginess: nullae setarum, Sol. 25, § 10.

hirsutus, a, um, adj. [primary form **hirsus**, a variation of hirtus], rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly, hirsute = δασύς. **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. hirtus, pilosus, villosus): quorum (animantium) aliae villis vestitae, aliae spinis hirsutae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; Col. 7, 2, 6: pectus Herculis, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 49: crura genaeque, Mart. 10, 65, 9: supercilium, Verg. E. 8, 34: et glacialis Hiems canos hirsuta capillos, Ov. M. 2, 30: barba, id. ib. 13,

766: capilli, id. H. 9, 63: juba (galeae), Prop. 4 (5), 10, 20: vellera (leonis) setis, Ov. F. 2, 339: castaneae, Verg. E. 7, 53; cf.: frondes, id. G. 3, 231: vepres, id. ib. 3, 444: rubi, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 28: folia hirsutiora, Plin. 22, 33, § 75.—**Poët.**, to designate the people of the olden time (when the hair of the head and beard was left untrimmed), like intonsus and incomptus, Sil. 13, 812; Mart. 9, 48, 2.—**II.** Trop., rude, unpolished: sumpserit Annales: nihil est hirsutius illis, Ov. Tr. 2, 259.

† **hirticulus** δασύπρωκτος, Gloss. Phil. **Hirtinus**, a, um, v. Hirtius.

† **hirtipili** durorum pilorum homines, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll. N. cr.

Hirtius, a, name of a Roman gens; in partic., A. Hirtius, consul A. U. C. 711, and author of the eighth book of Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic war: he fell before Mutina, Cic. Att. 7, 4, 2; Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 27, 1.—**Hirtinus**, a, um, of Hirtius: proelium, the battle in which Hirtius met his death, Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4.

(**hirtuōsus**, a, um, false read. in App. M. 5, p. 169, inst. of hircuosus.)

hirtus, a, um, adj., rough, hairy, shaggy, = δασύς (mostly post-Aug.; cf. hirsutus, hispido, pilosus, villosus, setosus). **I.** Lit.: oves, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 19: hirtio corde quosdam homines nasci proditur, Plin. 11, 37, 70, § 185: ora (Scythias), Curt. 4, 13: frons, Sil. 16, 121: toga, Luc. 2, 386; Quint. 12, 10, 47; cf. tunica, Nep. Dat. 3, 2: setae in corpore, Ov. M. 13, 850; cf. cornae, Curt. 5, 6 fin.: saxa dumis, Stat. S. 3, 1, 13; cf. saepes, Col. poët. 10, 27; and: ager spinigeris stirpibus, Prud. στεφ. 11, 120: hirtiora folia, App. Herb. 71: aequor, rough, uneven surface, Prud. στεφ. 9, 53.—**II.** Trop., of character, rough, rude, unpolished: non tibi parvum Ingenium, non incultum est et turpiter hirtum, *Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 22: C. Marius hirtus atque horridus, Vell. 2, 11 (cf., of Marius: sordidum me et incultis moribus aiunt, Sall. J. 85, 39).

hirudo, inis, f. (also called sanguisuga), a leech, blood-sucker, Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 122: ego me convortam in hirundinem atque exugebo sanguinem, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 4.—**Fig.**, of any thing that exhausts, etc.: aerarii, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11: non missura cutem, nisi plena cruoris, hirudo, Hor. A. P. 476.

hirundineus, a, um, adj. [hirundo], of or belonging to swallows (post-class.): adventus, of the swallows, Sid. Ep. 2, 14; cf. the foll. art.

hirundininus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to swallows, swallows' (class.): sanguis, fel, Plin. 30, 14, 46, § 133: nidus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 6; Mart. 11, 18, 20.

hirundo, inis, f. (weakened from χελιδών), a swallow. **I.** Lit., Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92; 10, 24, 34, § 70; Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 12; Verg. G. 1, 377; id. A. 12, 474; Ov. F. 2, 853; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 13.—**As a term of endearment**: dic me anaticulam, columbam vel catellum, Hirundinem, monedulam, etc., Plaut. As. 3, 3, 104.—**Prov.**: quid contendat hirundo cynis? Lucr. 3, 6 (for which: certent cynis ululae, Verg. E. 8, 55).—**II.** Transf., a flying sea-fish, sea-swallow, Exocoetus volitans s. evolans, Linn.; Plin. 9, 26, 43, § 81.

hisco, ēre, v. inch. n. and a. [hio; whence also hiasco]. **I.** Neutr., to open, gape, yawn. **A.** In gen.: tellus, ait, hisco, Ov. M. 1, 546; cf.: magnae nunc hiscite terrae, Poët. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 26: rima hiscit, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 108: st, tace, aedes hiscunt, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 42.—**B.** In partic., to open the mouth, to mutter (so most freq. and class.): respondebisne ad haec? aut omnino hiscere audebis? *Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 111: adversus dictatoriam vim, Liv. 6, 16, 3: adversus praepotentis viros, id. 45, 26, 7; 9, 4, 7; 10, 19, 7: cum non hisceret, ego intercessi, Gell. 15, 9, 10: quoties sinit hiscere fluctus, Nominat Alcyonem, Ov. M. 11, 566: raris turbatus vocibus hisco, speak, Verg. A. 3, 314: dicere jussus Philotas non hiscere audebat, Curt. 1, 9, 32: si quid tentaveris umquam hiscere, Juv. 5, 127: loquantur, hiscant, Lact. 5, 19, 14.—**II.** Act., to speak, relate any thing (poët.): hem vereor, plus quam fas est captivum hiscere, Att. ap. Non. 120, 30: quicquam, Ov. M. 13, 231:

tantum operis nervis hiscere posse meis, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 4 (for which: carmen hiare lyra, id. 2, 31 (3, 29), 6).

hisdem (prop. **isdem**), v. **idem** init.

Hispālis, is, f., a city of Hispania Baetica, now *Sevilla*, Plin. 2, 97, 100, § 219; Caes. B. C. 2, 18; 20; Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3.—In the neut. form: **Hispāl**, ālis, Mel. 2, 6, 4; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 11; Sil. 3, 392.—**II**. Deriv.: **Hispālenſis** or **Hispāliensis**, e, adj., of or belonging to the city *Hispālis*: *Hispālenſis* conventus, Plin. 3, 1, 3, §§ 7, 11.—Subst.: **Hispālienses**, ium, m. plur., the inhabitants of *Hispālis*, Tac. H. 1, 78.

Hispāne, adv., after the manner of Spain, v. *Hispani*, II. A. fin.

Hispāni, ōrum, m., the *Spaniards*, Liv. 21, 27; Tac. A. 1, 78; Suet. Caes. 76 al.—**II**. Deriv. **A. Hispānus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the *Spaniards*, *Spanish*: mare, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 74: aurum, Mart. 7, 88, 7; Tarraco, id. 10, 104, 4: populi, Liv. 21, 19: equites, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: cohortes, id. B. C. 3, 88: legio, Tac. H. 1, 6: acies, Luc. 3, 454: gladio cingi, Liv. 7, 10, 5.—Adv.: **Hispāne**: *Hispane* non Romane memoretis loqui me, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 180 P. (Ann. v. 495 Vahl).—**B. Hispānia**, ae, f., the country of the *Spaniards*, *Spain*, Mel. 1, 3, 4; 1, 5, 1; 3; 2, 6, 1 sq.; Plin. 3, 1, 2, § 6; 18, 11, 28, § 108; Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 4, 9; id. Tusc. 1, 37, 89; id. Fam. 15, 17, 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 1 fin.; 5, 1, 7, 55 et saep.: ceterior, on this side of the *Ebro*, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: ulterior, beyond it, id. B. C. 1, 39.—In apposition: in terra *Hispania*, Liv. 38, 58, 5.—As consisting of two parts, freq. also in plur.: **Hispāniae**, ārum, Mel. 3, 1, 10; Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 110; 17, 26, 40, § 249; Caes. B. C. 1, 10; 29, 85; Tac. H. 2, 97; 3, 2; 70 et saep.; cf.: *Carthago nixa duabus Hispaniis*, Cic. Balb. 15, 34.—**C. Hispaniēnsis**, e, adj., of or belonging to Spain, existing in Spain, *Spanish*: *Balbus Cornelius non Hispaniēnsis natus*, sed *Hispanus*, not merely born in Spain, but a thorough *Spaniard*, Vell. 2, 51 fin.; cf. Mart. 12 praef.: *aestus maritimi*, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: *naufragia*, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168: *spuma argenti*, id. 33, 6, 36, § 106: *legatus*, Cic. Vat. 5, 12: iter, id. ib.: *bellum*, id. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 28; cf. *casus*, id. Fam. 2, 16, 6: *exercitus*, Tac. A. 1, 3: *triumphus*, Plin. 14, 15, 17, § 97; Suet. Caes. 37: *victoria Caesaris*, id. ib. 38.—**D. Hispanicus**, a, um, adj., *Spanish*: verbum, Suet. Aug. 82: *spartum*, Vitr. 7, 3.

Hispellum, i, n., a city of *Umbria*, at the foot of the *Apennines*, now *Spello*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113; Sil. 8, 453; Inscr. Orell. 3885.—**Hispellātes**, ium, m., the inhabitants of *Hispellum*, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 6.

* **hispidus**, are, v. a. [hispidus], to make bristly, prickly: *spinosus fastigis hispida-tur*, Sol. 26 dub. (al. *hispidus* turgescit).

hispidus, a, um, adj., rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly, prickly. **I**. Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. v. *hirtus*): facies, Hor. C. 4, 10, 5; cf. *frons*, Verg. A. 10, 210: *membra*, Juv. 2, 11: *corpus Nereidum squamis*, Plin. 9, 5, 4, § 9: *mater* (of a she-goat with young), Mart. 3, 58, 37: *herba*, Plin. 22, 6, 7, § 17: *agri*, i. e. *dirty, foul with rain*, = *squalidi*, Hor. C. 2, 9, 2: *Eurus procellis*, Val. Fl. 1, 612.—**Poet.**, per hypallagen: *sic hispida turpes Proelia villosis ineunt complexibus ursi*, Stat. Th. 6, 868.—**II**. Trop.: *agrestis auris ac hispida*, i. e. *rude, insensible*, Gell. 10, 3, 15.

Hispo, ōnis, m., a Roman surname, Cic. Fam. 13, 65; 14, 1; Juv. 2, 50.

Hispulla, ae, f., the name of a woman, Juv. 6, 74; 12, 11; Plin. Ep. 4, 19 tit.

I. Hister, tri (less correctly **Ister**), m., = *ἱστρος*, the lower part of the *Danube* (the upper part, *Danubius*). **I**. Prop. **A**. In gen.: *Ponticum simul et Hadriaticum mare et Histrum amnem et Alpes conspici posse*, Liv. 40, 21: *turbidus et torquens flaventes Hister arenas*, Verg. G. 3, 350: *stat vetus urbs, ripae vicina binominis Histri*, Ov. P. 1, 8, 11.—**B**. Esp.: *Histro fallacior, an epithet applied by Tertullian to Marcion*; because the river, on account of its

strong eddies and many mouths, was dangerous to the navigator, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.—**II**. Meton., one who dwells on the *Danube*: *collo triumphati proculcat Honorius Histri*, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 648: *aut tibi captivo famulus mittetur ab Histro*, Mart. 7, 79, 11.

† **2. hister**, v. *histrion* init.

† **histon**, ōnis, m., = *ἱστών*, the place where a loom stands, a weaving-room: *habere institutos histonas*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 21.

† **histrōia**, ae, f., = *ἱστορία*, a narrative of past events, history (syn.: *annales*, *fasti*). **I**. Lit.: *historia testis temporum*, lux veritatis, vita memoriae, magistra vitae, nuntia vetustatis, qua voce alia nisi oratoris immortalitati commendatur? Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36: *erat enim historia (initio) nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio*, etc., id. ib. 2, 12, 51 sq.; cf. id. Leg. 1, 2, 5 sq.; Gell. 5, 18; Plin. Ep. 5, 8; v. the art. *annalis*: *videtisne, quantum munus sit oratoris historia?*... Nam quis nescit, primam esse *historiae legem*, ne quid falsi dicere audeat? deinde ne quid veri non audeat? ne qua suspicio gratiae sit in scribendo? ne qua simultatis? etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 62 sq.: *huic generi historia finitima est*, in qua et narratur ornate et regio saepe aut pugna describitur: interponuntur etiam contiones et hortationes, sed in his tracta quaedam et fluens expetitur, non haec confortata et acris oratio, id. Or. 20, 66: *nihil est in historia pura et illustri brevitate dulcius*, id. Brut. 75, 262: *Italici belli et civilis historia*, id. Fam. 5, 12, 2; id. Leg. 1, 2, 5: *historia nec institui potest nisi praeparato otio, nec exiguo tempore absolvi*, id. ib. 1, 3, 9: *apud Herodotum, patrem historiae*, id. ib. 1, 1, 5: *hic (Sallustius) historiae major est auctor*, Quint. 2, 5, 19: *obscura est historia Romana*, Cic. Rep. 2, 18; cf.: *cum historiae cuidam tamquam vanae repugnaret*, Quint. 1, 8, 20: *si historiae lectione discipulos instruxerit*, id. 2, 5, 1: *res memoranda novis annalibus atque recenti historia*, Juv. 2, 103: *quidquid Graecia mendax audet in historia*, id. 10, 175: *auctor historiae Graecae gravissimus*, Gell. 1, 11 init.: *Sabinus, secutus quosdam historiae scriptores, dicit*, etc., id. 7, 7, 8: *certus Romanae historiae auctor*, Val. Max. 1, 7, 6.—**Prov.**: *historiam scribere, to inform one's self accurately of any thing, to see a thing for one's self*: in scribo nodum quaeris: *quin nos hinc domum Redimus, nisi si historiam scripturi sumus?* Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 23.—In plur.: *simiae improbitatem historiis Graecis mandatum esse demirr*, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69: *concessum est rhetoribus e mentiri in historiis*, id. Brut. 11, 42: *nihil in historiis supra Pontificum annales haberemus*, Quint. 10, 2, 7; 12, 4, 1: *historiarum scriptor*, id. 3, 8, 49; so, *scriptores*, Juv. 7, 98: *non orationes modo, sed etiam historias legere*, Quint. 3, 8, 67; cf. id. 2, 18, 5: *tuque pedestribus Dices historiis proelia Caesaris*, Hor. C. 2, 12, 10.—**II**. Transf., in gen., a narrative, account, tale, story. **A**. In abstr.: *historiam veterem atque antiquam haec mea senectus sustinet*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 100: *si quid in ea epistula fuit historia dignum, scribe quam primum*, ne ignoremus, Cic. Att. 2, 8, 1: *et quia narrationum tres accepimus species: fabulam... argumentum... historiam, in qua est gestae rei expositio*, etc., Quint. 2, 4, 2: *maxima de nihilo nascitur historia*, Prop. 2, 1, 16: *hactenus historiae: nunc ad tua devehar astra*, id. 4 (5), 1, 119; cf.: *satis historiarum est*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 50: *amarae*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 89; id. C. 3, 7, 20; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 44.—Hence: *Naturalis Historia, the title of the encyclopaedical work of Pliny the Elder*.—*Historia, a surname of C. Julius Hyginus*, Suet. Gramm. 20.—**B**. Concr., a subject of discourse: *tu quoque uti fieres nobilis historia*, Prop. 1, 15, 24.

histrōialis, e, adj. [historia], of or belonging to history, historical (late Lat.): *venerabilis patriarchae Joseph histrionialis diligentia*, i. e. *related in sacred history*, Sid. Ep. 6, 12.

1. historice, adv., v. *historicus* fin.

2. historice, es, f., = *ἱστορικὴ*, explanation, interpretation of an author: *finitae quidem sunt partes duae, quas haec professio pollicetur, id est ratio loquendi et*

enarratio auctorum: quorum illam metho-dicen, hanc historicen vocant, Quint. 1, 9, 1.

† **histicus**, a, um, adj., = *ἱστικός*, of or belonging to history, historical. **I**. Adj.: *earum rerum historiam non tam historico quam oratorio genere perscripsit*, Cic. Brut. 83, 286; cf. Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 8: *sermo*, Cic. Or. 36, 124: *fides*, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 42: *nitor*, Quint. 10, 1, 33: *prospopoeiae*, id. 3, 8, 53: *lingua*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 13 fin.: *homines litterati et historici, versed in history*, Cic. Mur. 7, 16: *fides, credibility*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 9; id. Ep. 143, 12; Vop. Aur. 35.—**II**. Subst.: **histicus**, i, m., one versed in history or who makes historical researches; a writer of history, historian: *oratores et philosophi et poetae et historici*, Cic. Top. 20, 78; Quint. 1, 6, 2; 11; 2, 4, 9; 10, 2, 21; 12, 11, 17 et saep.: *Pelopidas, magis historici quam vulgo notus*, Nep. Pelop. 1, 1: *quis dabit historico, quantum daret acta legenti?* Juv. 7, 104.—Adv.: **histicē**, *historically*: *descriptions locorum non historice tantum, sed prope poetice prose-quiti fas est*, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 5; Hier. Galat. 10, 9, 10.

† **histrōiographus**, i, m., = *ἱστοριογράφος*, a writer of history, historiographer (post-class.), Capitol. Gord. 11, 21; Ambros. Ep. 42, 2; Cassiod. Eccl. Hist. 1, 1; Hier. Galat. 2, 14.

Histri (less correctly **Istri**), ōrum, m., the people of *Istria*, *Istrians*, a barbarous *Illyrian* tribe subdued by the Romans B. C. 177: *principes Histrorum*, Liv. 41, 11; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 129: *Histrorum gentem originem a Colchis ducere*, Just. 32, 3, 13: *per Histros Hister emittitur*, Mel. 2, 3 fin.—Hence, **Histria (Istria)**, ae, f., a country on the eastern shore of the *Adriatic* Sea, extending from Trieste to the *Sinus Flanaticus*: *Histria ut peninsula excurrit*, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 129; Liv. 39, 55.—Deriv. **A. Histriani (Ist-)**, ōrum, m., the people of *Istria*, Just. 9, 2, 1.—**B. Histricus (Ist-)**, a, um, adj., *Istrian*, of *Istria*: *bellum*, Liv. 39, 55; 41, 1; 11: *ostrea*, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 62.—**C. Histrus**, a, um, adj., *Istrian*: *testa*, Mart. 12, 64, 2.

† **histriculus**, λογιστικός, Gloss. Philox. [dim. from *histrion*; cf. the foll. art.].

histricus, a, um, adj. [hister, *histrion*], of or belonging to stage-players: *imperator histricus, the manager*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 4; cf. *imperium, the management*, id. ib. 44.

histrion, ōnis, m. [Etrusc. prim. form *HISTER*, Liv. 7, 2, 6; Val. Max. 2, 4, 4; whence *histricus* and *histriculus*], a stage-player, actor, either tragic or comic (syn.: *actor*, *mimus*, *tragoedus*, *comodius*). **I**. Lit.: *quod verbum in cavea dixit histrion*, Plaut. Truc. 5, 39; Liv. 7, 2; Val. Max. 2, 4, 4; Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 24; id. Par. 3, 2, 26; id. de Or. 1, 5, 18; 1, 61, 258; id. de Sen. 19, 70; Plaut. Am. prol. 69; 77 sq.; id. Capt. prol. 13 et saep.: *ex pessimo histrione bonum comedium fieri*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 30; cf.: *vidi ego saepe histriones atque comedos, cum, etc.*, Quint. 6, 2, 35 Spald.: *patina Aesopi tragoediarum histrionis*, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 163: *M. Ofilius Hilarus comediarum histrion*, id. 7, 53, 54, § 185: *tragicus*, id. 10, 51, 72, § 141: *quod non dant proceres dabit histrion*, Juv. 7, 90.—**II**. Transf., a boaster: *histrionis est parvam rem attollere*, Cels. 5, 26, 1.

histrionālis, e, adj. [histrion], of or belonging to a stage-player, like an actor (a word of Tac.): *studium*, Tac. A. 1, 16: *modi*, id. Or. 26: *favor*, id. ib. 29.

histrionia, ae, f. (sc. ars) [id.], the art of stage-playing, dramatic art: *facere histrioniam, to assume the character of an actor*, Plaut. Am. prol. 90; Macr. S. 2, 10, 12: *exercere*, Petr. Fr. 10.

histrionicus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a player, *histrionic* (post-class.): *operae*, Dig. 32, 1, 73: *gestus*, Amm. 14, 6, 18.—Subst.: **histrionica**, ae, f., the player's art, Lampr. Heliog. 12, 1.

histris, icis, v. *hystrix*.

hiulcē, adv., v. *hiulcus* fin.

hiulco, no perf. ātum, 1, v. a. [hiulcus], to cause to gape or split open, to break into chinks: *cum gravis exustus aestus hiulcat agros*, Cat. 68, 62: *per hiulcatos agros*, Fortun. Carm. 6, 12, 6.

hiulcus, a, um, *adj.* [hiō], *gaping, split, cleft, opened, open*. I. Lit. (only poet.): ubi hiulca siti findit Canis aestifer arva, Verg. G. 2, 353: Aegyptus, Stat. Th. 4, 708: venae fluminis, id. ib. 9, 450: juga montis Tauri, Sol. 38 *fin.*: nubes, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 206: nimbi, id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 230: vulnus, Sid. Ep. 6, 7: ova, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 4 praef.: mucro, i. e. unguis ferrei, Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 452: ictus, id. ib. 5, 113. — *B. Poet. transf., *act.*, *cleaving, destroying*: fulmen, Stat. Th. 1, 26. — II. Trop. A. Of speech, *gaping, not well connected, forming a hiatus* (class.): struere verba sic, ut neve asper eorum concursus neve hiulcus sit, sed quodammodo coagmentatus et levis, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171; cf.: hiulcae voces, id. Or. 44, 150: nonnumquam hiulca etiam decent, Quint. 9, 4, 36. — *B. Eager, longing for any thing: gens, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 9. — *Adv.: **hiulce** (acc. to II. A.), of speech, *in a gaping manner, with a hiatus*: non asperere, non vaste, non rustice, non hiulce, sed presse et aequabiliter et leniter (loqui), Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45.

ho! *interj.*, an expression of astonishment, *oh! ho! tune is eras?* Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 52 dub. (al. oh!).

1. **hoc**, *abl.* and *neutr.* of hic, q. v.

2. **hocc**, *adv.*, v. huc.

hodie, *adv.* [constr. from hoc die, on this day], *to-day*. I. Lit.: quem quidem negat Eros hodie: cras mane putat, Cic. Att. 13, 30, 2; so opp. cras, Ov. R. Am. 94; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 33: hodie mane, *this morning*, Cic. Att. 13, 9, 1: hodie cum diluculo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 111: hodie numquam ad vesperum vivam! id. As. 3, 3, 40: pridie Vinalia, qui dies hodie est, Cic. Phil. 14, 5, 14: No-nae sunt hodie Sextiles, id. Verr. 1, 10, 31: hodie tricesima sabbata, Hor. S. 1, 9, 69: equidem te, nisi nunc, hodie nusquam vidi gentium, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 54: ego hodie compendi feci binos panes in dies: Ita mea ancilla, quae fuit hodie, sua nunc est: Jam hodie alienum cenabit, etc., *till to-day*, id. Pers. 4, 3, 2 sq.: faciam hodie, ut, etc., *Caes. B. C. 3, 91, 3: si cenas hodie mecum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 70. — Of the night-time: illa nocte aliquis, tollens ad sidera vultum, Dicet: Ubi est hodie, quae Lyra fulsit heri? Ov. F. 2, 76. — B. Pleon. (freq. in Plaut.): maximo hercle hodie malo vobis istunc fertis, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 24: ut ego hodie raso capite calvos capiam pileum, id. Am. 1, 2, 1. — II. Transf., in gen., *to-day, at the present day, at this time, now, in these times*: ut omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolabant, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 2 *fin.*; cf.: id quod retinemus hodie, id. ib. 2, 9; id. Fam. 9, 22, 2: mihi non minori curae est, qualis res publica post mortem meam futura sit, quam qualis hodie sit, id. Lael. 12, 43; id. Cael. 2, 3; id. Ac. 2, 1, 3: hodie omnes sic habent, etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 64: nec turba deorum talis (erat) ut est hodie, Juv. 13, 47: sunt summa hodie, quibus illustratur forum, ingenia, Quint. 10, 1, 122; cf.: sunt et hodie clari ejusdem operis auctores, qui, etc., id. 3, 2, 21; for which: sunt clari hodieque et qui olim nominabuntur, id. 10, 1, 94; so, hodieque = et hodie, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 103; id. Rab. Post. 16, 43 al.; but in the post-Aug. per. freq. hodieque for hodie quoque: hodie etiam, usque adhuc, etiam nunc, *to this day, still*, Vell. 1, 4, 3; 2, 8, 3; 2, 27, 5; Sen. Ep. 90, 16; Tac. G. 3; Suet. Claud. 19; id. Galb. 1; id. Tit. 2; Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 176; 30, 1, 1, § 2; v. que. — B. *To-day, now, at once, immediately* (cf. *τῆμερον*): hodie itura, *on the point of going*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 10: quin agitis hodie? ... Properate, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 7: non dicis hodie, quorsum, etc., Hor. S. 2, 21: si hodie postulem, etc., Cic. Tull. 23, 53.

hodiernus, a, um, *adj.* [hodie], *of this day, to-day's*. I. Lit.: quod ex hodierno ejus edicto perspicere potestis, Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 7: disputatio hesterni et hodierni diei, id. de Or. 3, 21, 81: hodierno die, mane, *to-day*, id. Cat. 3, 9, 21: ante hodiernum diem, id. ib. 3, 20: quis scit an adiciant hodiernae crastina summae Tempora di superi? Hor. C. 4, 7, 17: (Servio Tullio regnante) multo diutius Athenae jam erant quam est Roma ad hodiernum diem, Cic. Brut. 10, 39. — Poet. for hodie: sic venias, hodiernae, Tib. 1, 7, 53. — II. (Acc. to hodie, II.) *Of the*

present time, present, actual (rare and post-Aug.; cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 524 sq.). — Only in *neutr. absol.*: servatumque in hodiernum est, ne quis, etc., *to this day*, Plin. 33, 1, 7, § 30: in hodiernum, Min. Fel. Octav. 22 *fin.*; Dict. Cret. 3, 25: in hodiernum diem, *to the present time*, Vitr. 3, 1, 8; Aug. de Cons. Evang. 3, 24, 69.

† **hōdoedōcos** latro atque obsessor viarum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 103 Müll. [= *δόδο-δόκος*].

† **hōdoepōricon**, i, n., = *δοδοπορικόν*, an *itinerary*, Hier. Ep. 103, 8.

hoedus, i, and its deriv., v. haed.

† **holce**, *ēs, f.*, = *δολκή*, a *drachma*: holceque a drachma non re sed nomine differt, Fann. de Pond. 19.

† **holcus**, i, m., = *δολκός*, a *sort of grain, mouse-barley*, Hordeum murinum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 10, 63, § 90.

† **holeraceus** (*ōlēr-*), a, um, *adj.* [holus], *resembling herbs, vegetable*: frutex, Plin. 26, 8, 53, § 85.

† **holerarium** (*ōlēr-*), i, n. [id.], a *vegetable-garden, kitchen-garden*: olerarium, λαχανάριον, Gloss.

† **holerater** (*ōlēr-*), *ōris, m.* [holero], one who cultivates vegetables, a market-gardener: holerater, λαχανοπώλης, Gloss. Philox.

† **holēro** (*ōlērō*), *āvī, ātūm, 1, v. a.* [holus], *to plant with vegetables*: hortulos, Matt. ap. Prisc. p. 722 P.: holeratus, holeribus consitus, Not. Tir. p. 168.

† **holōcaustum**, i, n., = *δολκαυστον*, a *whole burnt-offering, holocaust*, Prud. Apoth. 537; id. Psych. 784; Vulg. Exod. 40, 6; id. Lev. 4, 7 al.; cf. the foll. art.

† **holōcautōma**, *ātis, n.*, = *δολκαύτωμα*, a *whole burnt-offering, holocaust*, Tert. adv. Jud. 5; id. adv. Marc. 5, 5 *fin.*; Vulg. Jer. 6, 20; id. Ev. Marc. 12, 33 al. (in some edd. falsely holocaustoma).

† **holōchrysus**, i, f., = *δόλχυρος*, a *plant*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 21, 8, 24, § 48; 21, 20, 85, § 148; App. Herb. 128.

† **holōcýron**, i, n., = *δόλκυρον*, a *plant*, called also chamaepitys, *ground-pine*, App. Herb. 26.

† **holōgrāphus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *δόλογραφος*, *entirely autograph* (late Lat.): epistula, *entirely written by one's own hand, autograph*, Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 5: membrana, Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *med.*: testamentum, Isid. Orig. 5, 24.

† **holōporphýrus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *δολοπόρφυρος*, *entirely purple*: stola, Varr. ap. Non. 537, 30: vestis, Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 14.

† **holoschoenos**, i, m., = *δολσχοινος*, a *sort of rush*, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 113.

† **holoséricus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *δολοσηρικός*, *all of silk*: vestis, Lampr. Heliog. 20; Vop. Aur. 45; id. Tac. 10; Cod. Th. 15, 9, 1. — Collat. form, **holosericātus**, a, um, Aug. in Psa. 85, 3.

† **holosídērus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *δολοσιδήρος*, *all iron*: spatula, Theod. Prisc. 1, 28.

† **holosphýrātus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *δολοσφύρατος* (Doric for *δολοσφύρηντος*, *all hammered*), *beaten, solid*: aes, Plin. 33, 4, 24, § 82.

† **holostēon**, i, n., = *δολστέον*, a *whilish plantain*, Plantago albens, Linn.; Plin. 27, 10, 65, § 91.

† **holothúria**, *ōrum, n.*, = *δολοθούρια*, *rá*, a *sort of water-polype*, Holothuria priapus, Linn.; Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154.

* **holóverus**, a, um, *adj.* [vox hybr. from *δλος-verus*], *quite real; entirely of purple*: vestimenta, Cod. Th. 10, 21, 3.

holus (better than *ōlus*; archaic **helus**; cf.: helus et helusa antiqui dicebant, quod nunc holus et holera, Paul. ex Fest. p. 100 Müll. A form, holu, anciently helu, can be inferred from helvola, helvella, and olvatum; v. Müll. Paul. ex Fest. p. 203, b), *ōris* (*gen. plur.* holerorum for holerum, Lucil. ap. Non. 490, 25; *dat. plur.* holeris for holeribus, Cato, R. R.), *n.* [Sanscr. haris, green; Gr. *χλόν*; cf.: helvus, helvola, Helvius; O. H. Germ. gruci; Germ. grün; Engl. green, etc.]. I. *Kitchen or garden herbs of any kind; vegetable*, esp. *cabbage, colewort, turnips, green*, etc., R. R. 1, 16 *fin.*; Col. 2, 10, 22; V. 4, 130: pomum, holus, *acum, uve*, i. ap. Macr. S. 2, 16: do-

nec Discoqueretur holus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 74: prandere, id. Ep. 1, 17, 13: silvestro, Plin. 22, 22, 38, § 80: marinum, *sea-cale*, id. 29, 4, 25, § 80: semper holus metimus, Calp. Ecl. 2, 74: Syria in hortis operosissima, venitque in proverbium Graecis, multa Syrorum holera, Plin. 20, 5, 16, § 33. — Prov. for a *coarse or humble meal, plain diet*: melius est vocari ad olera cum caritate quam ad vitulum saginatum cum odio, Vulg. Prov. 16, 17: qui infirmus est olus manducet, ib. Rom. 14, 2. — II. Holus atrum, also joined into one word, holusatrum (*in gen.* holeris atri and holusatri), *n.*, a *plant*, called also Smyrniun holusatrum, Linn.; Col. 11, 3, 18; id. 12, 7, 1; Plin. 19, 8, 48, § 162; id. 19, 12, 62, § 187; called also: holus pullum, Col. 10, 123.

holusatrum, i, v. 1. holus, II.

holuscūlum, i, n. *dim.* [holus], a *small herb or vegetable, a little cabbage* (class.), Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13; Hor. S. 2, 6, 64; Juv. 11, 79; Gell. 19, 7, 1.

† **homeltium** pilei genus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 103 Müll.

Hōmēriacus, **Hōmēricus**, and **Hōmērius**, a, um, and **Hōmērista**, ae, v. Homerus.

Hōmērocēnto, *ōnis, m.* [Hōmērus-cento], a *poem made up of verses from Homer*, Tert. de Praescr. 39; Hier. Ep. 103, 7.

† **Hōmēromastix**, *igis, m.*; = *Ὁμηρομάστιξ* (Homer's scourge), *the censurer of Homer*. I. Lit., an epithet given to the critic Zoilus, Vitr. 7 praef. — II. Transf., in gen., a *censorious person*: ut obiter caveam istos Homeromastigas, etc., Plin. H. N. praef. § 28.

Hōmēronīdes, ae, m., v. the foll. art. II. E.

Hōmērus, i, m., = *Ὅμηρος*, the *Greek poet Homer*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 3; 1, 32, 79; id. Rep. 2, 10; id. Brut. 10, 40; id. Arch. 8, 19; id. de Or. 3, 34, 137; Vell. 1, 5, 2; Quint. 10, 1, 47 sq.; Hor. A. P. 359 al. — II. Deriv.

A. Hōmēricus, a, um, *adj.*, = *Ὁμηρικός*, of or belonging to Homer, *Hōmēric*: versus, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 52; cf. dispositio, Quint. 5, 12, 14: facultas eloquendi, id. 10, 1, 81: more, id. 7, 10, 11: Ajax, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82; cf. Agamemno, id. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: senex, i. e. Nestor, Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 3: oculi, i. e. blind, Tert. Pall. 2. — *B. **Hōmēriacus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: notae, Auct. Priap. 69. — *C. **Hōmērius**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: scyphi, quos Hōmērios a caelatura carminum Hōmēri vocabat, Suet. Ner. 47. — D. **Hōmērista**, ae, m., = *Ὁμηριστής*, a *Hōmēric rhapsodist*, Petr. 29; Diom. p. 481 P. — *E. **Hōmēronīdes**, ae, m., an *imitator of Homer*, Paul. Truc. 2, 6, 4.

hōmicida, ae, *comm.* [homo-caedo], a *man-slayer, homicide, a murderer, murderer* (syn.: interfector, sicarius, percussor). I. Lit.: statuendum tibi esse, utrum illi, qui istam rem gesserunt, homicidae sint, an vindices libertatis... Confiteor eos plus quam sicarios, plus quam homicidas, plus etiam quam parricidas esse, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30 sq.; Juv. 2, 26; Quint. 7, 3, 34: an qui se interficit, homicida sit, id. 7, 3, 7: mandatores caedis perinde ut homicidae puniuntur, Paul. Sent. 5, 23, 11: qui, cum vellet occidere, id casu aliquo perpetrare non potuit, ut homicida puniret, id. 5, 23, 3; cf. Gai. Inst. 3, 194. — Of a woman: quid si tantum homicida? quid si tantum rea fuisset? Sen. Contr. 1, 2. — *II. In a good sense, as a transl. of the Hōmēric *ἀνδροφόνος*, an epithet of Hector, *slayer of men*, Hor. Epod. 17, 12.

hōmicidālis, e, *adj.* [homicida], *homicidal, murderous* (late Lat.), Pseudo-Hilar. in Job, 1, p. 101.

* **homicidiarius** or **hōmicidiārius**, a, um, *adj.* [homicida and homicidium], of or relating to man-slaying, *homicidal*: sanguis, Auct. Pan. ad Const. 4.

hōmicidium, ii, n. [homicida], *man-slaughter, homicide, murder* (post-class.): si quis homicidii accusetur, Quint. 3, 10, 1; 4, 2, 52; 11, 3, 59; Petr. 137; Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 12; Tac. G. 21.

homo, *inis* (archaic form *hemōnem* hominem dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 100 Müll.; cf. *humanus imit.*, and *nēmo*, from *nē-hēmo*: *homōnem*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 683 P. =

Ann. v. 141 Vahl. : *hōmōnes*, Naev. 1, 1), *comm.* [root in *humus*, Gr. *χαμαί*; cf. Germ. -gam in Bräutigam; O. H. Germ. gomo; Goth. guma; Old Engl. goom; Engl. groom; cf. also Gr. *ἐπιχθόνιος*; Hebr. Adam, *a human being, man*.] **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: animal hoc providum, sagax, multiplex, acutum, memor, plenum rationis et consilii quem vocamus hominem, praecleara quadam condicione generatum esse a summo deo, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22; cf., on the natural history of man, Plin. 7 praef. sq.; § 5 sq.: decem hominibus vitam eripis, indicta causa, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 25 (24), 12: dum quidem unus homo Romanus toga superescit, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 302 Müll. (Ann. v. 486 Vahl.); cf.: unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 313 ib.): navis repertus homo Graio patre Graius homo rex, id. ap. Fest. p. 169 Müll. (Ann. v. 183 ib.): homo jam grandior, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 15: homo amicus nobis... homo antiqua virtute ac fide, id. Ad. 3, 3, 86 sq.; cf.: bonus homo et nobis amicus, Cic. Fam. 16, 18 *fin.*: quid est, quod homo masculus lubentius videre debeat bella uxore? Varr. ap. Non. 248, 16: infelix, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 169: homo omni doctrina eruditus, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 13; cf.: homo summā prudentiā, multā etiam doctrinā, id. Fam. 3, 7, 5: de huius hominis (i. e. Pompei) felicitate, etc., id. de Imp. Pomp. 16, 47: iners atque inutilis, id. Off. 3, 6, 31; cf.: contemptus et abjectus, id. Agr. 2, 34, 93: insulsi, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15; cf. also: hominum homo stultissime, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 10: quid hoc homine faciat? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 16, § 42: consilere generi hominum, *the human race, mankind*, id. Rep. 3, 12: genus hominum, id. ib. 2, 26; id. de Or. 1, 9, 36; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 7 et saep. (more freq., genus humanum; v. humanus and genus); cf.: natura hominem conciliat homini... hominum coetus et celebrationes, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: placet Stoicis, quae in terris gignantur, ad usum hominum omnia creari, homines autem hominum causa esse generatos, id. ib. 1, 7, 22: homines plurimum hominibus et prosunt et obstant, id. ib. 2, 5, 17: is dictus popularibus olim, Qui tum vivebant homines, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 15, 58 (Ann. v. 308 Vahl.): homines Romani, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 14, 41: lege conciliati homines cum dis putandi sunt, id. Leg. 1, 7, 23: pro deum atque hominum fidem! Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 16 et saep.: divumque hominumque pater, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 65 Müll. (Ann. v. 566 Vahl.); so, id. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4 (Ann. v. 567) and ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 254); but homo, *sing.*, is used of *the human race, mankind* (=homines, genus humanum), when it has no predicate joined with it: qua haud scio an quidquam melius sit homini datum, Cic. Lael. 6, 20; 3, 11: taces, Monstrum hominis? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 29; cf.: odium illud hominis impuri, Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 1: quid hoc sit hominis? Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 26; cf.: quid illic hominus est? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 17; in addresses: nisi caves tu homo, etc., id. Heaut. 5, 3, 1: tu homo adigis me ad insaniam, id. Ad. 1, 2, 31.—In apposition: mares homines, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 32: amanti homini adolescenti, id. Trin. 1, 2, 94; cf.: filius homo adolescens, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 52; v. adolescens: verberare hominem senem, id. Ad. 4, 2, 23: servom hominem, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 62: oculi hominis histronis, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193: nemo homo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 29; cf.: ut homo nemo velit nisi hominis similis esse, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 78; v. nemo.—Of females: mater, cuius ea stultitia est, ut eam nemo hominem appellare possit, Cic. Clu. 70, 199: quae (Io) bos ex homine est, Ov. F. 5, 620; Juv. 6, 284: dulcissimum ab hominis camelinum lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 123: homines feminae (opp. mares homines), Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 3.—**2.** Prov. **a.** Quot homines, tot sententiae, *many men, many minds*, i. e. every one has his own opinion, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 14; Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 15.—**b.** Ut homo est, ita morem geras, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 77 (but in Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 36 spurius, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).—**c.** Homines, dum docent, discunt, Sen. Ep. 7, 8 *fin.*—**d.** Aiunt homines plus in alieno negotio videre quam in suo, *the lookers-on see farther in the game than the players*, id. ib. 109, 16.—**e.** Homo nulli coloris, *neither fish nor flesh*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 99.—**f.** Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. Heaut.

1, 1, 25; cf.: homo ego sum, homo tu es, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 46.—**g.** Lupus homo homini, non homo, quom qualis sit non novit, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 88.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., in a good or a bad sense. **a.** In a good sense (cf. vir), *a man*, as a reasonable or moral being: homo es, qui me emunxisti mucidum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 57: si homo esset, eum potius legeret, Cic. Att. 2, 2, 2: nox te expolivit hominemque reddidit, id. de Or. 2, 10, 40: si vis homo esse, id. Att. 4, 15; 2: homines visi sumus, id. ib. 13, 52, 2: nos quod simus, quod habeamus, quod homines existimemur, id. omne abs te habere, id. Fam. 7, 29, 1: si tu sis homo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 11: et tu illum tuom, si esses homo, sineres, etc., *if you had a man's sense*, id. ib. 1, 2, 27: exuens hominem ex homine, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: cum Socrates Alcibiadi persuasisset, eum nihil hominis esse, *that he was nothing of a man* (i. e. in no respect such as a man should be), id. Tusc. 3, 32, 77: (Nero) dicebat se quasi hominem tandem habitare coepisse, *like a human being*, Suet. Ner. 31: me hominem inter homines voluit esse, Petr. 39.—**b.** In a bad sense, *a man*, as a weak, mortal being, subject to error, of low condition (rare): fateor me saepe peccasse, nam et homo sum et adhuc juvenis, Petr. 130: cf. homines sumus, non dei, id. 75: (Demosthenes, Homerus) summi sunt, homines tamen, Quint. 10, 1, 25.—In *fem.*: quae si hoc tempore non diem suum obiisset, paucis post annis tamen ei moriendum fuit, quoniam homo nata fuerat, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4.—Also of servants (as distinguished from a free Roman): homo P. Quinti, *Quintus's man*, i. e. his slave, servant, Cic. Quint. 19, 61: vinum familiae... Saturnalibus et Compitalibus in singulos homines congios, Cato, R. R. 57, 2; Cat. 10, 16.—**2.** In opp. to a woman, *a man* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): mi homo et mea mulier, vos saluto, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 57; Lact. 2, 12; Dig. 48, 19, 38.—**3.** In milit. lang., homines, opp. to cavalry, *foot-soldiers, infantry*: capti homines equitesque producebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 39, 5; cf. vir.—**4.** Homo novus, v. novus.—**5.** Bodies, corpses: jam pigritia singulos sepeliendi promisce acervatos cumulos hominum urebant, Liv. 5, 48, 3.—**6.** Particular phrases. **a.** Paucorum hominum esse, *to have but few intimates, be choice in one's company*: (Maecenas) paucorum hominum et mentis bene sanae, Hor. S. 1, 9, 44: homo est Perpaucorum hominum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 19.—Hence, comically, of the favorite but rare fish, acipenser: Scipio vide, quid agas: acipenser iste paucorum hominum est, Cic. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12 (see the anecdote in connection).—**b.** Inter homines esse (agere). (a) *To be among the living, to be alive, to live* (very rare): Hercules numquam abisset ad deos, nisi cum inter homines esset; eam sibi viam munivisset, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 32: inter homines esse desinere, i. e. to die, Dig. 31, 1, 59; so, agere inter homines desinere, Tac. A. 15, 74 *fin.*: ab hominibus ereptus est, Dig. 31, 1, 58.—(β) *To see the world, be among men*: iste homo qui numquam inter homines fuerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 76.—**II.** Transf., esp. in familiar lang., *the man, the fellow*, instead of the pron. *he, his, him*: habent argentum ab homine? Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 65: ibi homo coepit me obsecrare, ut, etc., Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 30: itast homo, id. Ad. 1, 2, 63: dixit, se senatui roganti de Marcello ne hominis quidem causa negaturum, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 3: ei medico imperasti, ut venas hominis incideret, id. Pis. 34, 83: tantum esse in homine sceleris, id. Sest. 9, 22 Halm.; 41, 89; id. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: persuasit homini, Nep. Dat. 10, 3: aut insanit homo aut versus facit, Hor. S. 2, 7, 117: agnoscit hominem Caesar, Phaedr. 2, 5, 19 Burm. ad loc.; al.—**B.** Hic homo, *this man*, = *I, myself* (ante-class. and poet.): hunc hominem velles si tradere, Hor. S. 1, 9, 47: solus hic homo est, qui sciat, etc., Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 33: tibi verba, huic homini verbera, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 114 (cf. hic, G.).

hōmōcidālis, e, *adj.* [homo-caedo], *murderous*: animus suus, Anon. (Hilar.) in Job, 1, p. 101.

† **hōmoeōmēria**, ae, *f.*, = *ὁμοιομέρεια*; in the philosophy of Anaxagoras, the

homogeneousness of the elements or first principles, Lucr. 1, 830; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 625.

† **hōmoeōprōphēron**, i, n., = *ὁμοιοπρόφρων*, *alliteration*, as in the verse of Ennius (ap. Prisc. p. 947 P. = Ann. v. 113 Vahl.): o Tite tute Tati tibi tanta tyrannetulistis, Mart. Cap. 5, § 514.

† **hōmoeoptōton**, i, n., = *ὁμοιοπτωτον*, *similar case-endings*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 532; Charis. 251 P.; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 78 sqq.

† **hōmoeōtēleuton**, i, n., = *ὁμοιοτέλεuton*, *like ending, rhyme*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 532; Charis. 251 P.

Hōmōlē, es, *f.*, = *Ὀμόλη*, *a high mountain in Thessaly, near Tempe*, Verg. A. 7, 675.—At the foot of it was the city **Hōmōlium**, Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32; Liv. 42, 38, 10.—**II.** Deriv. **Hōmōloides**, um, *f.* (sc. portae), = *Ὀμολοίδες πύλαι*, *the Homoloian gate in Thebes* (so named from the Cadmeans, who came from Mount Homole), Stat. Th. 7, 252.

† **hōmōlōgus**, i, m., = *ὁμόλογος*, *a later colonist*, Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 6, § 3.

Hōmōlois, idos, *v. Homole*, II.

† **hōmōnīmīa**, ae, *f.*, = *ὁμωνυμία*, *homonymy*, Fronto, Diff. Verb. p. 353.

† **hōmōnŷmus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *ὁμώνυμος*, *of the same name, homonymous*: sicut in his, quae homonyma vocantur: ut, Taurus animal sit, an mons, an signum in caelo, an nomen hominis, an radix arboris, nisi distinctum non intelligitur, Quint. 8, 2, 13.

† **hōmōtōnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *ὁμότονος*, *stretched alike or in unison*: nervi, funes, etc., Vitr. 1, 1 *med.*

† **hōmōūsūs**, a, um, *adj.*, = *ὁμοούσιος*, *of like substance, consubstantial* (Lat. consubstantialis): Trinitas, Hier. Ep. 77, 2.

† **hōmullulus**, i, m. *dim.* [homullus], *a manikin*, Prisc. p. 614 P.

homullus, i, m. *dim.* [homo], *a little man, manikin*: brevis hic est fructus homullis, Lucr. 3, 914: quid cessat hic homullus, ex argilla et luto fictus Epicurus, etc., Cic. Pis. 25, 59.

homuncio, ōnis, m. *dim.* [id.], *a little man, manikin*: ego homuncio hoc non facerem? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 42: homuncio hic, qui multa putat praeter virtutem homini cara esse (opp. deus), Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 134: (Augustus Horatium) inter alios jocos homuncionem lepidissimum appellat, Suet. Vit. Hor.; Sen. Ep. 116, 6: quadringenta tibi si quis deus aut similis dis homuncio, Juv. 5, 133.

homuncionitae, ārum, m. [homuncio], *a Christian sect who considered Jesus as man only*, Prud. Apoth. 552 in lemm.

homunculus, i, m. *dim.* [homo], *a little or weakly man, a manikin*: hui, Homunculi quanti estis! Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 66; id. Capt. prol. 51; cf. id. Trin. 2, 4, 90: hem! nos homunculi indignamur, si quis, etc., Sulpic. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4: neque tam desipiens fuisset, ut homunculus similem deum fingeret, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 123: ut homunculus unus e multis, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 9, 17; cf.: humilis homunculus, id. ib. 5, 23, 64; App. M. 9, p. 222.

honestamentum, i, n. [honesto], *an ornament, grace* (rare; not in Cic.): nullo honestamento eget virtus, Sen. Ep. 66, 2.—In *plur.*: omnia honestamenta pacis, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2: morum, App. Mag. p. 276: orationis, Gell. 10, 26, 4; Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 4.

honestas, ātis, *f.* [honestus], *honorableness*. **I.** (Acc. to honestus, I.) *Honorable consideration* which a man enjoys, honor, reputation, character, respectability, credit, opp. to turpitude (class.); cf.: estimatio, dignitas). **A.** Lit.: quid est honestas nisi honor perpetuus ad aliquem secundo populi rumore delatus, Lact. 3, 8, *fin.*: unde pudor, continentia, fuga turpitudinis, appetentia laudis et honestatis? Cic. Rep. 1, 2; cf.: fugiendae turpitudinis adipiscendaeque honestatis causa, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 66; Gell. 1, 3, 23 sq.: nihil esse in vita magnopere expetendum nisi laudem atque honestatem, Cic. Arch. 6, 14; cf.: omnia, quae putant homines expetenda, honestas, gloria, tranquillitas animi atque jucunditas, id. Lael. 22, 84; id. Phil. 7, 5, 14: cogita, ea nobis erepta esse, quae ho-

minibus non minus quam liber! cara esse debent, honestatem, dignitatem, honores omnes, id. Fam. 4, 5, 2: quas familias honestatis amplitudinisque gratia nomino, *on account of their character*, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: honestate spoliatus, id. Rab. Post. 16, 44; cf.: omni iure atque honestate interdictus, Q. Metell. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 7: fautor infimi generis hominum, odio alienae honestatis, Liv. 1, 47, 11: honestatem omnem amittere, *consideration, respect*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: in eoque (officio) et colendo sita vitae est honestas omnis et in negligendo turpitudine, id. Off. 1, 2, 4; Gell. 1, 3, 24: honestati alicuique convenire (with *subj. clause*), Paul. Sent. 3, 5, 2.—In *plur.* (= honores): ceteris ante partis honestatibus atque omni dignitate fortunaque aliquid privare, Cic. Mur. 40, 87.—**B.** Transf., concr.: causa, in qua omnes honestates civitatis, omnes aetates, omnes ordines una consentiunt, *honorable, reputable persons*, Cic. Sest. 51, 109.—**II.** (Acc. to honestus, II.) **A.** *Honorableness of character, honorable feeling, honor, honesty, probity, integrity, virtue* (class.): ubi est autem dignitas, nisi ubi honestas? Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1: nemo est inventus tam perditus, tam ab omni non modo honestate sed etiam simulatione honestatis relictus, qui, etc., id. Rab. Perd. 8, 23 and 24: (qui summum bonum) suis commodis, non honestate metitur... honestatem propter se expetere, id. Off. 1, 2, 5 and 6; cf.: cum omnis honestas manet a partibus quatuor, quarum, etc., id. ib. 1, 43, 152; and: habes undique expletam et perfectam formam honestatis, quae tota his quatuor virtutibus continetur, id. Fin. 2, 15, 48; Quint. 3, 8, 26: et in laude iustitia utilitasque tractantur, et in consiliis honestas, id. 3, 4, 16: sunt qui tradant tanta eum (Staberium Erotem) honestate praeditum, ut, etc., *such an honorable, noble character*; Fr. *honnêteté*, Suet. Gramm. 13: quod factum causâ publicae honestatis vindictam expectat, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 21.—**B.** Transf., of things, *beauty, grace* (very rare): testudinis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2: si est honestas in rebus ipsis, de quibus dicitur, existit ex rei natura quidam splendor in verbis, id. de Or. 3, 31, 125.

honestē, adv., v. honestus *fin.*

honestitudo, *inis, f.* [honestus], *honorableness, virtue* (ante-class. for honestas, II.): tua honestitudo Danaos decipit diu, Att. ap. Non. 121, 1 (Trag. Fr. v. 501 Rib.): horrida Europae, id. ib. 120, 31 (Fragm. Tr. v. 16 Rib.).

honesto, *avi, ātum, 1, v. a.* [id.], *to clothe or adorn with honor; to honor, dignify; to adorn, grace, embellish* (class.; cf. honoro), with personal or inanimate objects. **1.** *With personal objects*: quom me tanto honore honestas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 106; 2, 1, 50; cf.: quod non dignos homines honore honestatos videbam, Sall. C. 35, 3 Kritz: tantam laudem, quantā vos me vestris decretis honestatis, nemo est assecutus, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20: Saturnini imagine mortem ejus honestare, id. Rab. Perd. 9, 24; id. Sull. 29, 81; id. Off. 1, 39, 139: haec famigeratio Te honestet, me autem collulet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 67: ad eum augendum atque honestandum, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 21: a quibus, si interdum ad forum deducimur, si uno basilicae spatio honestamur, diligenter observari videmur et coli, *are honored by being accompanied through the basilica*, id. Mur. 34, 70: summi viri Gracchorum et Flacci sanguine non modo se non contaminantur, sed etiam honestarunt, id. Cat. 1, 12, 29: quem vultus honestat, Deducorant mores, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 26; cf.: arma auro et argento distincta corpus rarae magnitudinis honestabant, Curt. 8, 44, 7: ingens corpus erat (Navi), et arma honestabant, Liv. 26, 5, 16.—**II.** *With inanimate objects*: nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: L. Pauli currum rex nobilissimus Perses honestavit, id. Cat. 4, 10, 21: caput (avis) plumae apice honestante (with *distinguere*), Plin. 10, 2, 2, § 3; cf. Curt. 8, 13: formam pudor honestabat, id. 6, 2, 3, 6 *fin.*: exornatio est, quia utimur rei honestandae et locupletandae causa, *adorn*, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28; Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 7.

honestus, *a, um, adj.* [honor, honor,

qs. furnished or clothed with honor], *full of honor, honorable*. **I.** *Regarded with honor, enjoying respect or consideration, honored, distinguished, honorable, respectable, noble*, = honoratus: qui me honore honestiorem fecit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 32: cum honos sit praemium virtutis iudicio studioque civium delatum ad aliquem; qui eum sententis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur, etc., Cic. Brut. 81, 281: satis honestam honoratamque imaginem fore, Liv. 36, 40, 9: magnus atque honestus, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 4; cf.: salvi et honesti, id. ib. 11, 2, 2: honestus homo et nobilis, Cic. Mur. 36, 75: cum honesto aliquo homine, id. Fam. 16, 9, 4: amplae et honestae familiae, *illustrious and honorable families*, id. Mur. 7, 15; cf.: homines honestis parentibus ac maioribus nati, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 11, 1, 85: bonis parentibus atque honesto loco natus, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: cum Sabinas honesto ortas loco virgines rapi jussit, id. Rep. 2, 7: loco natus honesto, Caes. B. G. 5, 45, 2: Polla, Nursiae honesto genere orta, Suet. Vesp. 1: equite Romano in primis honesto et ornato, *distinguished, eminent*, Cic. Fam. 13, 14, 1; 13, 31, 1: eques Romanus, id. ib. 13, 62; cf.: erant complures honesti adulescentes, senatorum filii et ordinis equestris, Caes. B. C. 1, 51, 3: publicani, homines honestissimi atque ornatissimi, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 7, 17: homo honestissimus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 6: milites honestissimi sui generis, id. B. C. 1, 20, 1: virginis honestae vaticinatione, Suet. Galb. 9 et saep.: quia deus auctor culpa honestior erat, Liv. 1, 4, 2: tam grave, tam firmum, tam honestum municipium, Cic. Fam. 13, 4, 2: honestissimus conventus, Quint. 1, 2, 9: ut honestiore iudicio conficere? *more honorable*, Cic. Quint. 13, 44: dies honestissimus nobis, id. Fam. 1, 2, 2: atque erit illa mihi mortis honesta dies, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 34: honesta paupertas, Vell. 129, 3: omnium honestarum rerum egens, *not able to live suitably to his rank*, Sall. J. 14, 17: honestis manibus omnia laetius proveniunt, i. e. *of generals* (cf. shortly before: ipsorum tunc manibus imperatorum colebantur agri), Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 19.—As *subst.* **1.** *honestiores*, *um, m., men of noble birth*: qui hominem castraverit... sive is servus sive liber sit, capite puniunt: honestiores publicatis bonis in insulam deportantur, Paul. Sent. 5, 23, 13; 1, 21, 4 sq.; opp. humiliores, id. ib. 5, 25, 1 sq.; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 1, 2, 2; 8, 4, 2.—**2.** *honestum*, *i. n., honorable conduct, morality, virtue*: nec honesto quicquam honestus, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 25: rigidi servator honesti (Cato), Luc. 2, 389.

II. *Bringing or deserving of honor, honorable, respectable, creditable, worthy, virtuous, decent, proper, becoming*. **A.** In gen.: ut (civium vita) opibus firma, copiis locuples, gloria ampla, virtute honesta sit, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 1: in convivio moderato atque honesto, id. Mur. 6, 13: aequa et honesta postulatio, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 7: honestum ac probabile nomen, id. Caecin. 25, 71; cf.: ut honesta praescriptione rem turpissimam tegeret, Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 4: causas abundi quaerat honestas, Lucr. 4, 1181: certatio, Cic. Lael. 9, 32: honestam rem actionemve aut non suscipere aut, etc., id. ib. 13, 47: res, causa (opp. turpis), Auct. Her. 1, 3, 5; cf.: honesta res dividitur in rectum et laudabile, id. 3, 2, 3: hominum honestissimorum testimoniis non credere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 49, § 128; id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: homines honestissimi, id. ib. 17, 49: quod omnium sit votum parentum, ut honestiores quam sint ipsi, liberos habeant, Quint. 1, 1, 82: soror, *virtuous, chaste*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 58: vita honestissima, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48; so in *sup.*: labor, Quint. 12, 7, 10: praecepta, id. 12, 2, 27: testimonia, id. 5, 11, 37: vitae instituta sic dant, ut Cretes et Aetoli latrocinari honestum putent, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: honestum quibusdam rapto vivere, Quint. 3, 7, 24: honestus est de amicorum pecunia laborare quam de sua, Cic. Fam. 13, 14, 2: ut neque rectum neque honestum sit, nec fieri possit, ut, etc., id. Lael. 21, 76: honestum et rectum, id. ib. 22, 82: honestum id intellegimus, quod tale est, ut, de tracta omni utilitate, sine ullis praemiis fructibusve per se ipsum possit jure laudari, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45; cf. id. Inv. 2, 53, 159;

id. Leg. 1, 18, 48: si maritus uxorem suam in adulterio deprehensam occidit... non inique aliquid ejus honestissimo calori permittitur, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 4, 10, 1: mores honestos tradere, Juv. 6, 239.—As *subst.*: **honestum**, *i. n., honesty, integrity, virtue* (cf.: honor, virtus, etc.): quandoquidem honestum aut ipsa virtus est aut res gesta virtute, id. Fin. 5, 23, 66; cf.: sive honestum solum bonum est, ut Stoicis placet, sive quod honestum est, id. ita summum bonum est, ut, etc., id. Off. 3, 3, 13; 1, 4, 14: formam quidem ipsam et tamquam faciem honesti vides, id. ib. 1, 5, 14: omnis honesti justique disciplina, Quint. 12, 2, 1: honesti praesens imago, id. 12, 1, 28: quod (honesto) detracto quid poterit beatum intellegi? Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: de honesto ac bono, Quint. 2, 2, 5: honesta ac turpia, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44; 1, 17, 46: honestis similia sunt quaedam non honesta, id. Ac. 2, 16, 50: in eodem pectore nullum est honestorum turpiumque consortium, Quint. 12, 1, 4: de honestis, justis, utilibus quaestionibus, id. 3, 6, 41.—Pro v.: honesta mors turpi vita potior, Tac. Agr. 33: imponit finem sapiens et rebus honestis, Juv. 6, 444: honestus rumor alterum est patrimonium, Pub. Syr. 217 Rib.—**B.** In part., of personal appearance, *noble, fine, handsome, beautiful* (mostly poet.): ille erat honesta facie et liberali, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 15; 2, 1, 24; cf.: ita me di ament, honestus est, id. ib. 3, 2, 21: erat forma praeter ceteras honesta, id. And. 1, 1, 96: facies, Suet. Tib. 68: caput, Verg. A. 10, 133; id. G. 2, 392: asini, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 2: (equi), Verg. G. 3, 81: ager honestior, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 2: tunc ora rigantur honestis Imbribus (i. e. lacrimis), Stat. Th. 2, 234.—As *subst.*: **honestum**, *i. n., beauty*: nec, si quid honesti est, jactat habetque palam, quaerit, quo turpia celet, = si quid pulchri habent, Hor. S. 1, 2, 84.—Hence, *adv.*: **honestē**. **1.** (Acc. to I.) *Honorably, nobly* (very rare): honeste natus, *of noble birth*, Suet. Aug. 43.—Far more freq. and class., **2.** (Acc. to II.) *Decently, becomingly, properly, creditably, virtuously*: neque illa matrem satis honeste tuam sequi poterit comes, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 69; id. Rud. 2, 3, 77: sic volo Te ferre (aquam) honeste, ut ego fero, id. ib. 2, 5, 7: unde Mundior exiret vix libertinus honeste, Hor. S. 2, 7, 12: ut videamur vestiti esse honeste, Varr. L. L. 8, § 31 Müll.: (Lucretia) tum quoque jam moriens, ne non procumbat honeste, Rescript, Ov. F. 2, 833: (Caesar) sinum ad ima cura deduxit, quo honestius caderet, Suet. Caes. 82; Lucil. ap. Non. 427, 26: valde se honeste gerunt, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13: honestius hic, quam Q. Pompeius, id. Off. 3, 30, 109: quae in nostris rebus non satis honeste, in amicorum fiunt honestissime, id. Lael. 16, 57: aliquid recte honesteque dicere, id. Rep. 1, 2: beate et honeste vivere, id. ib. 4, 3: honeste vivere (opp. turpiter), Quint. 5, 10, 24: facere ac dicere (opp. turpiter), id. 11, 1, 14; 10, 5, 13: tam jejuna fames, cum possit honestius tremere, etc., Juv. 5, 10: iste quidem veteres inter ponetur honeste, *fairly, properly*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 43: fastigium nunc honeste vergit in tectum inferioris porticus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, 14.

honor or **hōnos** (the latter form almost exclusively in Cic., who has honor only Phil. 9, 6 *fin.*, and Fragm. pro Tull. 21; also in Caes., Liv., Sall., Prop., Verg., Nep., and Curt.; but honor in Sen., Vell., Ov.; and Hor. and Tac. use both forms. Honos was antiquated in Quintilian's day, v. Quint. 1, 4, 13; Neue, Formenl. 1, 168 sq.), *ōris* (archaic *gen.* honorus, like *venustus*, Lex Puteol. ap. Haubold, n. 7), *m.* [perh. Sanscr. hu-, calli, honor, *repute, esteem* in which a person or thing is held]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cum honos sit praemium virtutis iudicio studioque civium delatum ad aliquem, qui eum sententis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur. Qui autem occasione aliqua etiam invitis suis civibus nactus est imperium, hunc nomen honoris adeptum, non honorem puto, Cic. Brut. 81, 281; cf.: is autem, qui vere appellari potest honos, non invitamentum ad tempus, sed perpetuae virtutis est praemium, id. Fam. 10, 10, 1 sq.: honos alit artes omnesque incenduntur ad studia gloria, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; so with gloria, id. Part. 24, 87: si honos is fuit, majorem tibi habere non

potui, id. Fam. 5, 20, 2: quanto et honor hic illo est amplior, etc., id. Att. 9, 2, A. 1: gratia, dignitate, honore auctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 43, 8: amplissimis honoribus et praemiis decorari... honos maximus, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 232: ut eum amplissimo regis honore et nomine afficeris, id. Deiot. 5, 11: aliquem praecipuo honore habere, Caes. B. G. 5, 54, 4: suum cuique honorem et gradum reddere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: apud eum sunt in honore et in pretio, id. ib. 28, 77; Caes. B. C. 3, 61, 1; so with *in*: in honore magno esse, Cic. Brut. 8, 30: summo in honore, id. de Or. 1, 55, 235; id. Off. 2, 19, 65: tanto in honore, id. Tusc. 2, 2, 4; Caes. B. C. 1, 77, 2; 3, 47, 7; Liv. 42, 6, 12; but without *in*: Jovem autem quanto honore in suo templo fuisse arbitramini, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 129: (Druides) magno sunt apud eos honore, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 4; 5, 54, 5; Liv. 1, 40, 1; Tac. A. 14, 6; id. H. 1, 6, 4: honorem accipere, Cic. Att. 9, 2, A. 1: honorem huic generi (i. e. poetis) non fuisse declarat oratio Catonis, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 3: honori summo nostro Miloni fuit qui P. Clodii conatus compressit, id. Off. 2, 17, 58; cf.: quod (i. e. medium ex tribus sedere) apud Numidas honori ducitur, Sall. J. 11, 3: rite suum Baccho dicemus honorem, *honor, praise*, Verg. G. 2, 393: tanto ille vobis quam mihi pejorem honorem habuit, *worse honor*, i. e. *greater dishonor* or *disgrace*, Q. Metell. ap. Gell. 12, 9, 4; cf.: exsiliu honor, i. e. *honorable exile*, Tac. H. 1, 21.—*Personified*: tute pone te latebis facile, ne inveniatur te honos, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 37.—*Of inanim. and abstr. things, honor, esteem, value*: physicae quoque non sine causa tributus idem est honos, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 73; id. Fam. 7, 26, 2: ornatus ille admirabilis, propter quem ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia, id. Or. 36, 125: multa renascentur quae jam cecidere, cadentque quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, si volet usus, Hor. A. P. 71: apud antiquos piscium nobilissimus habitus acipenser nullo in honore est, Plin. 9, 17, 27, § 60; 19, 6, 32, § 104: vino Pramnio etiam nunc honos durat, id. 14, 4, 6, § 54 al.—**B.** *In partic.*
1. *Public honor, official dignity, office, post, preferment* (cf. munus): ita quaestor sum factus, ut mihi honorem illum tum non solum datum, sed etiam creditum ac commissum putem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 35: ille honoris gradus, id. Sull. 29, 82: equites Romanos in tribunicum restituit honorem, Caes. B. C. 1, 77 *fin.*: extraordinarium honorem appetere, id. ib. 1, 32, 2: hic ipse honos (sc. dictatura), delatus ad me, testis est innocentiae meae, Liv. 9, 26, 14: curulem adferri sellam eo jussit (Flavius) ac sede honoris sui inimicos spectavit, id. 9, 46, 9: honore abiit, Suet. Aug. 26; cf.: deposito honore, id. ib. 36: paene honore summotus est, id. Claud. 9: honor municipalis est administratio rei publicae cum dignitatis gradu, sive cum sumtu, sive sine erogatione contingens, Dig. 50, 4, 14 pr.: honorem aut magistratum gerere, Gai. Inst. 1, 96: clari velamen honoris sufficiunt tunicae summi aedilibus albae, Juv. 3, 178: tempus honoris, *the term of office*, id. 8, 150: honorem militiae largiri, *military honors*, id. 7, 88.—*In plur.*: populum Romanum hominibus novis industriis libenter honores mandare semperque mandasse, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37, § 81; cf.: qui (populus) stultus honores Saepe dat indignis, Hor. S. 1, 6, 15: ascendisset ad honores, nisi, etc., Cic. Brut. 68, 241: honoribus amplissimis et laboribus maximis perfungi, id. Fam. 1, 8, 3: obrepisti ad honores errore hominum, id. Pis. 1, 1: Catulus maximis honoribus usus, Sall. C. 49, 2: magistratus atque honores capere, Suet. Aug. 26: largiri opes, honores, Tac. A. 11, 12.—
2. *Particular phrases.* **a.** *Honoris causa.* (a) *Out of respect, in order to show honor* (class.): C. Curio, quem ego hominem honoris potius quam contumeliae causa nominatum volo, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 18: quoniam honoris causa nominio, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: toties hunc et virum bonum esse dixisti et honoris causa appellasti, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 18: Campanis equitum honoris causa, civitas sine suffragio data, Liv. 8, 14, 10; 32, 34, 8; 39, 22, 2.—(b) *For the sake of* (ante-class.): ejus honoris causa, feci thesaurum ut hic reperiret Euclio, Plaut. Aul. prol. 25: mei honoris causa mittere coquos,

id. ib. 3, 4, 4: huc honoris vestri venio gratia, id. Am. 3, 1, 7; id. Stich. 2, 2, 14: vestri honoris causa, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 35.—**b.** *Praefari* or *dicere honorem*, to make an excuse in saying any thing that may be distasteful—*by your leave* or *saving your presence*: si dicimus: ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non praefamur. Sin de Aurelia aliquid aut Lollia, honos praefandus est, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4; for which: haec sunt quae retulisse fas sit, ac pleraque ex his non nisi honore dicto, Plin. 28, 8, 24, § 87; cf. also: honos auribus sit, i. e. *pardon the expression*, Curt. 5, 1, 22.—**3.** *Personified, Honor* or *Honos*, as a deity whose temple adjoined that of Virtus, and who was worshipped with uncovered head, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 54, § 121; id. Sest. 54, 116; id. Leg. 2, 23, 58; Val. Max. 1, 1, 8; Liv. 27, 25, 7 sqq.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21; Inscr. Orell. 543.

II. *Transf. A. Concr., any thing given as a mark of honor, an honorary gift, a reward, acknowledgment, recompense, fee; a sacrifice; funeral rites; a legacy, etc.* (mostly poet. and since the Aug. period): itan tandem hanc majores famam tradiderunt tibi tui... honori posterorum tuorum ut vindex fieres, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 18: Curio misi, ut medico honos haberetur et tibi daret quod opus esset, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 3; Vitr. 10, 22: gemitum pugnae proponit honorem, Verg. A. 5, 365: nil victor honoris Ex opibus posco, Sil. 9, 199: dicite, Pierides, quonam donetur honore Neaera, Tib. 3, 1, 5: nec Telamon sine honore recessit Illesioneque data potitur, Ov. M. 11, 216: arae sacrificiis fument, honore, donis cumulentur, Liv. 8, 33, 21: divum templis indicit honorem, Verg. A. 1, 632; Ov. F. 4, 409: nullo aris adoleret honores, id. M. 8, 742: meritos aris mactavit honores, Verg. A. 3, 118: honore sepulturae carere, Cic. de Sen. 20, 75; id. Inv. 1, 55, 108: cernit ibi maestos et mortis honore carentes Leucaspim, etc., Verg. A. 6, 333; cf. Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 45: mille viri, qui supremum comitentur honorem, Verg. A. 11, 61: solutus honos cineri, Val. Fl. 3, 357: honorem habere alicui, Curt. 3, 12, 13: omnem honorem funerali servare, id. 4, 10, 23: communem sepulturae honorem alicui tribuere, Suet. Aug. 17: nec enim quaerimus, cui acquiratur, sed cui honos habitus est, *the honorary legacy*, Dig. 37, 5, 3; 32, 1, 11: sepulturae honore spoliatus, Val. Max. 4, 7, 1; 9, 8, 1 *fin.*; cf.: suprematatis honor, Amm. 31, 13: supremi conditionis humanae honos, Val. Max. 6, 3, 1.—**B.** *Objectively, a quality that brings honor or consideration, an ornament, grace, charm, beauty* (poet.): silvis Aquilo decussit honorem, Verg. G. 2, 404: December silvis honorem decutit, Hor. Epod. 11, 6; cf.: populeus cui frondis honor, Val. Fl. 6, 296: notus in vultus honor, Hor. Epod. 17, 18; Stat. Th. 10, 788.—*In plur.*: laetos oculis afflaret honores, Verg. A. 1, 591; cf. Sil. 12, 244: hic tibi copia Manabit ad plenum benigno Ruris honorum opulenta cornu, Hor. C. 1, 17, 16: nulum ver usquam nulle aestatis honores, Sil. 3, 487.—**C.** *A magistrate, office-holder*: sed cum summus honor finito computet anno, sportula quid referat, Juv. 1, 117; cf. v. 110.

honorabilis, e, *adj.* [honoro], *that procures honor or esteem, honorable* (very rare): haec ipsa sunt honorabilia quae videntur levia atque communia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, etc., *Cic. de Sen. 18, 62: personae, Amm. 30, 4, 16: honorabilior omnium, Vulg. Dan. 13, 4.—**Adv.** **honorabiliter**, *honorably*: colebatur, Amm. 29, 2; so, sepelire, Capitol. Macr. 5.
honorarium, ii, n., v. honorarius, I. B.
honorarius, a, um, *adj.* [honori], *of or relating to honor, done for the sake of conferring honor, honorary*. **I.** *In gen.* **A.** *Adj.* (class.): cum essem in provincia legatus, quamplures ad praetores et consules vinum honorarium dabant: numquam accepi, ne privatus quidem, Cato ap. Isid. Orig. 20, 3: frumentum, Cic. Pis. 35, 86: tumultus, i. e. a *cenotaph*, Suet. Claud. 1: arbiter, i. e. *one chosen out of respect by the parties themselves* (opp. to one chosen by the judge), Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 120; id. Fat. 17, 39; cf. arbitria (opp. judicia legitima), id. Rosc. Com. 5, 15: opera (opp. severitas

judicis), id. Caecin. 2, 6: tutor, Dig. 23, 2, 61; 26, 7, 3: vacca, i. e. *an honorary offering* (opp. to a sin-offering), Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. 32; 36; 41: ludi, i. e. *given by the magistrates to the people*, Suet. Aug. 32; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.: munus, a *post of honor*, Gell. 16, 13; 6: codicilli, *honorary letters-patent*, Cod. Theod. 6, 22; Cod. Just. 3, 24, 3: docere debitum est, delectare honorarium, permovere necessarium, *is done out of respect for the audience, voluntarily*, Cic. Opt. Gen. 1, 3: curatores honorarii, qui a praetore constituuntur, Ulp. Fragm. 12, 1; cf. § 3.—**B.** *Subst.*: **honorarium**, ii, n. (sc. donum), *a present made on being admitted to a post of honor, a douceur, fee, honorary* (post-class.): decurionatus, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 114: carae cognationis, Tert. Idol. 10; Dig. 11, 6, 1: in honorariis advocatorum ita versari iudex debet, ut pro modo litis, etc., ib. 50, 13, 1; 26, 7, 8 al.—**II.** *In partic.*, in jurid. Lat., *of or belonging to the praetorian law, or law of custom* (opp. to laws strictly defined by statutes): (jus) honorarium dicitur, quod ab honore praetoris venerat, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 10; so, actio, ib. 30, 1, 28: obligatio, ib. 20, 1, 5: successor, ib. 46, 4, 13 *fin.* et saep.

honoratē, adv., v. honoro, P. a. *fin.*

honoratio, ōnis, f. [honoro], *a mark of respect, honor* (post-class.), Arn. 7, 221; Mart. Cap. 1, § 7; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. grativus, p. 97 Müll.

honoratus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from honoro.

Honorādes, ae; -iānus, a, um; -ias, adis, v. Honorius.

honorificē, adv., v. honorificus *fin.*

honorificentia, ae, f. [honorificus], *a doing of honor, honor* (post-class.): imperialis, Symm. Ep. 6, 36; Vop. Aur. 25, 6; Ambros. de Abr. 2, 10, 69; id. de Jacob, 2, 2, 7.

honorifico, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], *to do honor to, to honor* (eccl. Lat.): regem magnum, Lact. 7, 24 *fin.*: Deum, id. Ira D. 23: Salvatorem, Aug. Ep. 119.

honorificus, a, um, *adj.* [honor + facio], *that does honor, honorable* (class.): numquam ab eo mentio de me nisi honorifica, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 39: cum tu a me rebus amplissimis atque honorificentissimis ornatus esses, id. Fam. 5, 2, 1: orationem meam in te honorificam fuisse, id. ib. § 3: honorificentissima verba, id. Phil. 14, 11, 29: seria partitur (Domitius Marsus) in tria genera, honorificum, contumeliosum, medium, Quint. 6, 3, 108; cf. id. ib. § 6: si quid honorificum pagina blanda sonat, Mart. 10, 45, 2: P. Clodius in senatu sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo M. Catonem a re publica relegavit, Vell. 2, 45, 4.—*Comp.*: honorificentus est, Nep. Eum. 1, 5.—**Adv.**: **honorifice**, *honorably, with honor or respect, honorably*: aliquid de aliquo honorifice praedicare, Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 33: respondere alicui, id. ib. 7, 8, 23: consurgitur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 62, § 138: promittere (with large), Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 44: iratus, quod... nihil in se honorifice neque publice neque private factum esset, *that no honors had been shown him*, Liv. 42, 1, 7.—*Comp.*: ut nemini sit triumphus honorificentius quam mihi salus restitutioque perscripta, Cic. Pis. 15, 35: nec liberalius nec honorificentius se potuisse tractari, id. Fam. 13, 27, 2.—*Sup.*: aliquem honorificentissime appellare, id. ib. 6, 10: litterae tuae cum amantissime tum honorificentissime scriptae, id. Att. 14, 13, B, 2.

honoriger, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [honor + gero], *that brings honor, honorable* (late Lat.): nota virginittatis, Tert. Verg. Vell. 10.

Honorinus, i, m., i. q. Honor, *the god of honor*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21 dub. (al. Honor).

* **honoripēta**, ae, m. [honor + peto], *striving for honors, ambitious*, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 20.

Honorius, ii, m., *son of the emperor Theodosius I., and brother of Arcadius, the first emperor of the western Roman empire*, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 118; Aur. Vict. Epit. 48 *fin.*—**II.** *Deriv.* **A. Honorianus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to the emperor Honorius, Honorian*: thermae, Cod. Theod.

15, 1, 50.—**B. Hōnōriādes**, ae, m., a male descendant, son of the emperor Honorius, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 341.—**C. Hōnōriās**, ādis, f., a female descendant, daughter of the emperor Honorius, Claud. Laud. Seren. 130.

hōnōro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (depon.: Dionysius Platonem in litore occurrens honoratus est, Sol. 1. § 123; 2, § 26; Ampel. 2, 5) [honor], to clothe or adorn with honor; to honor, respect; to adorn, ornament, embellish, decorate (class.; cf. honeste): mortem ejus (Ser. Sulpicii) non monumento sed luctu publico esse honorandam putarem, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 5: ornandi honorandique potestas, id. ib. 5, 17, 45 Orell. N. cr.: honorandus sum, quia tyrannum occidi (opp. puniendus), Quint. 3, 6, 74; cf. id. 7, 4, 41: Amphiarāum sic honoravit fama Graeciae, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88: virtutem, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: aliquos sellis curulibus, toga praetexta, corona triumphali laurea honorare, Liv. 10, 7, 9: populum congiariis, to honor, i. e. present, Vell. 2, 129, 3; cf.: nisi in arena passi sunt se honorari, Dig. 3, 1, 1; 48, 10, 15: honoratus equestri statua, Vell. 2, 61, 3: Apollo lyram modo nato flore honorabat, adorned, Petr. 83: lato clavo vel equo publico similiv honore honorari, Ulp. Fragm. 7, 1.—Hence, **hōnōrātus**, a, um, P. a., honored, respected; honorable, respectable, distinguished. **A.** In gen. (class.): qui honorem sententiis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur, etc., Cic. Brut. 81, 281: satis honestam honoratamque imaginem fore, Liv. 36, 40, 9: beati, qui honorati sunt, videtur; miseri autem, qui sunt inglorii, Cic. Leg. 1, 11, 32: clari et honorati viri, id. de Sen. 7, 22: homo et princeps, id. Off. 1, 39, 138: honoratus et nobilis Thucydides, id. Or. 9, 32: Achilles, Hor. A. P. 120: cani, Ov. M. 8, 9: praefectura, Cic. Planc. 8, 19: amici, i. e. courtiers, Liv. 40, 54, 6: rus, granted as a mark of honor, Ov. M. 15, 617; cf. sedes, Tac. A. 2, 63.—Comp.: Dionysius apud me honoratior fuit, quam apud Scipionem Panaetius, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 2: spes honoratioris militiae, Liv. 32, 23, 9.—Sup.: genus pollens atque honoratissimum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 28: honoratissimo loco lectus, Vell. 2, 76, 1: honoratissimae imaginis vir, Liv. 3, 58, 2: genus assensus, Tac. G. 11.—**B.** In partic., honored by a public office, filling a post of honor, honorable, respectable (perh. not ante-Aug.): praetor, Ov. F. 1, 52: consul honoratus vir, id. P. 4, 5, 1: honorator, Vell. 2, 54 fin.: familia honorata magis quam nobilis, Eutr. 7, 18: si quis forte honoratorum, decurionum, possessorum, etc., Cod. Th. 9, 27, 6; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40; Inscr. Orell. 3540; 3971 al.; cf.: HONORATVS AD CVRAM KALENDARII, Inscr. Grut. 444, 5: honoratae comae, i. e. of a high magistrate, Ov. P. 2, 2, 92.—**2.** Act., conferring honor, = honorificus (very rare): senatus quam poterat honoratissimo decreto adlocutus eos mandat consilibus, Liv. 27, 10, 6.—Hence, adv.: **hōnōrate**, with honor, honorably: quam illum et honorate nec secure continet? Vell. 2, 129, 4: quod filium honorate custodierat, Tac. H. 4, 63.—Comp.: utrum contumeliosius expulerint, an revocaverint honoratius, Just. 5, 4, 13; Val. Max. 5, 1, 11.—Sup.: aliquem honoratissime excipere, Val. Max. 2, 10, 2.

hōnōrus, a, um, adj. [honor, analog. with decorus from decor] (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). * **I.** Worthy of honor, honorable, Stat. Th. 5, 40.—**II.** That confers honor, honorable: carmen, glorifying, Val. Fl. 4, 342: fama, Stat. Th. 2, 629: mors, id. ib. 4, 230: oratio, Tac. A. 1, 10 fin.: quae in Drusum patrem Germanici honora et magnifica Augustus fecisset, id. ib. 3, 5: honora de Germanico disserebat, id. ib. 4, 68.

hōnos, ōris, m., v. honor.

† **hōnus** and **hōnustus**, v. onus inil.

† **hōplites**, ae, m., = ὁπλίτης, a heavy-armed man, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 71, v. Sillig. ad h. l.

hōplēmāchus, i, m., = ὁπλομάχος, a heavy-armed combatant, a sort of gladiator, Suet. Calig. 35; Mart. 8, 74, 1; Firm. Math. 8, 21; Inscr. Orell. 2566.

1. hōra, ae (archaic gen. sing. horāi, Lucr. 1, 1016.—In abl. plur. HORABVS,

Inscr. Orell. 4601), f. [kindred with ὥρα; Zend yare, year; ayara, day; orig. for Fōsara, from Fēap, ver], (lit., a definite space of time, fixed by natural laws; hence, as in Greek). **I.** An hour. **A.** Lit. (among the Romans, of varying length, according to the time of year, from sunrise to sunset being reckoned as twelve hours; cf.: aetas, aevum, tempus, dies): aestiva, Mart. 12, 1, 4; cf.: viginti milia passuum horis quinque duntaxat aestivis conficienda sunt, Veg. Mil. 1, 9: horam amplius jam in demolendo signo moliebantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95: idem eadem possunt horam durare probantes? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 82: ternas epistolas in hora dare, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 1: in hora saepe ducentos versus dictabat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 9: horas tres dicere, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 4: primum dormit ad horas tres, id. ib. 10, 13, 1: quatuor horarum spatio antecedens, Caes. B. C. 3, 79 fin.: quatuor aut plures aulae premuntur in horas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 189: non amplius quam septem horas dormiebat, Suet. Aug. 78: haec (cogitatio) paucis admodum horis magnas etiam causas complectitur, Quint. 10, 6, 1: paucissimarum horarum consilium, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 181: hora quota est? what o'clock is it? Hor. S. 2, 6, 44: nuntiare horas, to tell the time of day, Juv. 10, 216; cf.: cum a puero quaesisset horas, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 182; Suet. Dom. 16: si te grata quies et primam somnus in horam delectat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 6: hora secunda postridie, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: quartā vix demum exponitur horā, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: cum ad te quinta fere hora venissem, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: ea res acta est, cum hora sexta vix Pompeius perorasset, usque ad horam octavam, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: hora fere nona, id. ib.: hora diei decima fere, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: hora fere undecima aut non multo secus, id. Mil. 10, 29: prima salutantes atque altera continet hora; Exercent raucos tertia caudicibus: In quintam varios extendit Roma labores: Sexta quies lassiss, septima finis erit, etc., Mart. 4, 8: post horam primam noctis... decem horis nocturnis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: prima noctis, Suet. Aug. 76: tribus nocturnis, id. Calig. 50: id quidem in horam diei quintam vel octavam spectare maluerint, i. e., towards that part of the heavens where the sun is at the fifth or eighth hour, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 84; 6, 32, 37, § 202: hic tu fortasse eris diligens, ne quam ego horam de meis legitimis horis remittam, of the hours allowed to an orator, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 25: hora partūs, the hour of one's birth, natal hour, Suet. Aug. 94: hora natalis, Hor. C. 2, 17, 19: mortis, Suet. Dom. 14: cenae, id. Claud. 8: pugnae, id. Aug. 16: somni, id. Dom. 21 et saep.: ad horam venire, at the hour, punctually, Sen. Q. N. 2, 16: clavum mutare in horas, every hour, hourly, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10; id. C. 2, 13, 14; id. A. P. 160; Plin. Ep. 3, 17, 3.—**2.** Pro v. **a.** In horam vivere, to care only for the passing hour, to live from hand to mouth, Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 25.—**b.** Omnium horarum homo (amicus, etc.), ready, active, well disposed at all times, Quint. 6, 3, 110 Spald.; Suet. Tib. 42 (for which: C. Publicium solum dicere, P. Mummius cuius temporis hominem esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 271).—**B.** Transf., in plur.: **horae**, ārum, a, horologe, dial, clock: cum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut sphaeram, ut horas, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97; Petr. 71; cf.: videt oscitantem judicem, mittentem ad horas, to look at the clock, Cic. Brut. 54, 200.—**II.** Poet., in gen., time, time of year, season: tu quancumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, Grata sume manu, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 22: et mihi forsā, tibi quod negarit, Porriget hora, id. C. 2, 16, 31: neu fluitem dubiae spe pendulus horae, id. Ep. 1, 18, 110: qui recte vivendi prorogat horam, id. ib. 1, 2, 41: extremo venit mollior hora die, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24), 16: numquam te crastina fallat Hora, Verg. G. 1, 426: sub verni temporis horam, Hor. A. P. 302; so of spring: genitalis anni, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 107: flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae, Hor. C. 3, 13, 9: (hae latebrae) Incolumem tibi me praestant Septembribus horis, id. Ep. 1, 16, 16: arbor ipsa omnibus horis pomifera est, at all seasons, all the year round, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 15.—**III.** Personified: **Horae**, ārum, f., like the Gr. Ὥραι, the Hours, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, goddesses that presided over

the changes of the seasons and kept watch at the gates of heaven, Ov. M. 2, 26; 118; Val. Fl. 4, 92; Stat. Th. 3, 410; Ov. F. 1, 125; 5, 217; Hyg. Fab. 183.

2. Hōra, ae, f. [perh. an old form for hēra, lady], the wife of Quirinus (Romulus), who was worshipped as a goddess (called, before her death, Hersilia, Ov. M. 14, 830): Quirine pater, veneror, Horamque Quirini, Enn. ap. Non. 120, 2 (Ann. v. 121 Vahl.); Hora Quirini, Gell. 13, 22, 2; cf.: pariter cum corpore nomen Mutat Horamque vocat, Ov. M. 14, 851.

† **hōraeus**, a, um, adj., = ὥραιος (sc. τῆρας), salted in season: scomber, pickled mackerel, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71.

hōralis, e, adj. [hora], of or belonging to an hour (late Lat.): spatium, i. e., of an hour, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 364.

hōrārium, ii, n. [id.], a dial, clock (late Lat.), Censorin. de Die Nat. 23 med.

1. Hōrātius, a, name of a Roman gens. **a.** Horatii, the three brothers, in the time of Tullus Hostilius, who fought against the Alban Curiatii, Liv. 1, 24 sq.—**b.** Horatius Cocles, who, in the war with Porsenna, defended a bridge single-handed, Liv. 2, 10.—**c.** Q. Horatius Flaccus, the famous Augustan poet, Juv. 7, 62.—In fem.: **Hōrātia**, ae, the sister of the Horatii, Liv. 1, 26 fin.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** **Hōrātius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Horatius, Horatian: gens, Liv. 1, 26: virtus, Verg. Cul. 359: lex, Liv. 3, 55; Gell. 6, 7, 2.—**B.** **Hōrātianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the poet Horace, Horatian: ille Atabulus, Gell. 2, 22, 25.

2. Hōrātius, a, um, adj., v. 1. Horatius, II. A.

horconia, ae, f., a sort of wine in Campania, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 35.

† **horctum** et **forctum** pro bono dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.: cf. fortis inil.

† **horda**, ae, f., archaic i. q. forda, a cow that is with calf: quae sterilis est vacca, taura appellata; quae praegnans, horda: ab eo in fastis dies hordicalia nominantur, quod tunc hordae boves immolantur, Varr. R. 2, 5, 6; v. fordus.

hordeaceus (or **ord-**), a, um, adj. [hordeum], of or relating to barley, barley: farina, Cato, R. R. 157, 5; Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 135: panis, id. 18, 11, 26, § 103: farrago, Col. 11, 2, 99: messis, Plin. 18, 29, 71, § 295: pira, barley-pears, i. e., ripe at the barley-harvest, Col. 5, 10, 18.

hordearius (also **ordearius** and **hordarius**), a, um, adj. [id.], of or relating to barley, barley: pira, barley-pears, i. e. pears that are ripe at barley-harvest, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 55 (also called hordeacea pira, Col. 5, 10, 18); so, pruna, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 41: hordiarum aces, quod pro hordeo equiti Romano dabatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.; cf. Liv. 1, 43, 9 (Weissenb. ad loc.); Gai. Inst. 4, 27: antiquissimum in cibis hordeum, sicut Atheniensium ritu apparet et gladiatorum cognomine, qui hordarii vocabantur, Plin. 18, 7, 14, § 72: pecunia ex qua hordeum equis erat comparandum... dicebatur aes hordiarum, Gai. Inst. 4, 27.—**II.** Like barley, i. e. inflated: hunc eundem M. Coelius hordearium rhetorem appellat, deridens ut inflatum ac levem et sordidum, Suet. Rhet. 2.

* **hordēus**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or relating to barley, barley: lolligiunculae, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 58.

hordeolus, i, m. dim. [id.], a sty in the eye, Marc. Empir. 8; Isid. 4, 8, 16.

hordeum (also **ordeum**, and arch. **fordeum** acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 14); i, n. [Sanscr. root ghar-, to rub, grind; O. H. Germ. Gers-tal, barley, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 58; Cato, R. R. 35, 2; Varr. R. 2, 4, 6; Col. 2, 9, 3 sq.; Liv. 27, 13, 9; Suet. Aug. 24: frugibus legatis hordeum continetur, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 78.—In plur., Verg. E. 5, 36; id. G. 1, 317; on account of this plur. he was abused by the poet Bavius; v. Bavius; cf. also: hordea et mulsu non alio vitiosa sunt, quam quod singularia pluraliter efferuntur, Quint. 1, 5, 16; plur. also Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 56.

hordiarus, v. hordearius.

† **hordicalia**, v. horda and fordus.

† **hordicidia**, v. † **fordicidia**.

hordus, v. **fordus**.

Horesti, *orum*, m., a tribe in North Britain, in the modern Stirling, or the north part of Lanark, Tac. Agr. 38 (al. Boresiti).

hōria (oria), ae, f., a small vessel, a fishing-smack (cf.: celox, catascopium, prosomia, lembus, etc.): *horia* navicula piscatoria, Non. 533, 20; Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 5; 4, 3, 81; Gell. 10, 25, 5.

hōriola, ae, f. dim. [*horia*], a skiff, fishing-boat, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 100; Gell. 10, 25, 5.

hōrior, *hori*, and **hōritor**, *ari*, v. *dep.* [prim. forms of *hortor*, from the root *h₂rō-*, whence *hortum*, *hortus*, *hortu*, etc., to urge, incite, encourage: hortator quod vulgo dicimus, veteres nonnulli horitur dixerunt, ut Ennius libro XVI. (29): prandere jubet horiturque. Idem in X. (28): horitur in duperator, Diom. p. 378 P. (Ann. v. 409 and 350 Vahl.).

† **hōristicē**, *es*, f., = *ὀριστική*, the defining or theoretical part of grammar, Diom. p. 421 P.

* **hōritor**, *ari*, v. *hōrior fin.*

† **hōrizon**, *ontis*, m., = *ὀρίζων* (sc. κύκλος or ὄριον). I. The horizon (pure Lat. finiens and finitor), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15 fin.; id. S. 7, 14 fin.; Hyg. Astr. 1, 4. — II. A line drawn through the centre of a sundial, Vitruv. 9, 8.

† **hōrmenos**, i, m., = *ὄρμενος*, the Greek name of wild asparagus, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 151 (as Greek, Jan.).

† **hōrminum**, i, n., = *ὄρμινον*, the herb clary, a kind of sage, *Salvia horminum*, Linn.; Plin. 22, 25, 76, § 159; 18, 10, 22, § 96.

† **hōrmiscion**, i, n., = *ὄρμισκος*, a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 168.

horno, *adv.*, v. *horns fin.*

hornotinus, a, um, *adj.* [hornus], of this year, this year's: *noces*, Cato, R. R. 17, 2: *frumentum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 45: *virgae*, Col. 5, 6 fin.

hornus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. for *hōrinus* = *ὄρινος* from *ὄριον*], of this year, this year's (not in Cic.; but cf. *hornotinus*): *agni*, Prop. 4, (5), 3, 61: *fruge*, Hor. C. 3, 23, 3: *vina*, id. Epod. 2, 47: *palea*, id. S. 2, 6, 88. — *Adv.*: **horno**, this year: *utrum anno a horno te abstuleris a viro?* Lucil. ap. Non. 121, 8: *horno messis magna fuit*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 3; Varr. ap. Non. 121, 10.

† **hōrolōgiāris**, e, *adj.* [horologium], of or belonging to a horologe or clock: *TEMP. PLUM.* i. e. provided with a clock, Inscr. Orell. 1276; cf. abbrev., *HOROLOGIAR.* *TEMP. PLUM.* id. 925.

† **hōrolōgicus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *ὀρολογικός*, of or belonging to a clock: *vasa*, Mart. Cap. 6, 194.

hōrolōgium, i, n., = *ὀρολόγιον*, a clock, horologe, either a sundial or a water-clock, Plin. 2, 76, 78, § 187; 7, 60, 60, § 213; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 17; Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 2; Vitruv. 9, 8 sq.; Inscr. Orell. 2032; 3298 sq.

hōroscōpicus, a, um, *adj.* [horoscopus], indicating the hour: *vasa*, Plin. 2, 72, 74, § 182. — II. Relating to nativities: *libri*, Fulg. Myth. 1, 12 al. — As subst.: **hōroscōpica**, ae, f., the casting of nativities, Mythogr. Lat. 3, 13.

† **hōroscōpium** or **pium**, i, n., = *ὀροσκοπίον* or *ὀσκόπιον*, an instrument used in the casting of nativities, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

† **hōroscōpo**, *are*, v. n., = *ὀροσκοπέω*, to take the time of one's nativity, to draw a horoscope, Manil. 3, 296; Firm. Math. 5, 1.

† **hōroscōpus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *ὀροσκόπος*, that shows the hour. I. *Adj.*: *vasa*, Plin. 2, 72, 74, § 182; Mart. Cap. 6, § 595. — II. *Subst.*: **horoscopus**, i, m., a nativity, horoscope, Pers. 6, 18; Manil. 3, 190; 200 sq.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 2 sq.

horreārius, i, m. [horreum], the superintendent of a storehouse or magazine, Dig. 19, 2, 60, § 9; 9, 3, 5, § 3; 10, 4, 5; Inscr. Orell. 3214 al.

horreāticus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or belonging to a storehouse: *species*, i. e. the corn stored up in a magazine Cod. Theod. 11, 14, 3.

horrendē, *adv.*, v. *horreo*, P. a. *fin.*

horrentia, ae, f. [horreo], a shuddering, horror (post-class. for horror), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24.

horreo, ui, ēre, v. n. and a. [for *horseo*, kindred to Sanscr. *hrish*, to stand erect, to bristle], to stand on end, stand erect, to bristle. I. Lit. (for the most part only poet.; not in Cicero. prose): in corpore pili, ut arista in spica hordei, horrent, Varr. L. L. 6, § 49 Müll.; cf.: et setae densis similes hastilibus doluit, Ov. M. 8, 285: saepe horre sacros doluit Latona capillos, Tib. 2, 3, 23: horrentibus per totum corpus villis, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 150: horrentes barbae, Petr. 99: horrentibus scopulis gradum inferre, Plin. Pan. 81, 1: horrentes rubi, Verg. G. 3, 315: horrentibus hastis, id. A. 10, 178: horrebant densis aspera crura pilis, Ov. F. 2, 348: rigidis setis, id. M. 13, 846: horret capillis ut marinus asperis Echinus aut currens aper, Hor. Epod. 5, 27: pervigil ecce draco squamis crepitantibus horrens Sibila, Ov. H. 12, 101: densantur campis horrentia tela virorum, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 866 P. (Ann. v. 288 Vahl.); cf.: hastis longis campus splendet et horret, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Sat. v. 15 Vahl.); imitated Verg. A. 11, 602 Serv.; Liv. 44, 41, 6: mare cum horret fluctibus, is ruffled, rough, Att. ap. Non. 422, 33: duris cautibus horrens Caucasus, Verg. A. 4, 366: silvis horrentia saxa fragosis, Ov. M. 4, 778. — II. Transf. A. To move in an unsteady, shaking manner. 1. In gen., to shake, tremble (very rare): corpus ut impulsae segetes Aquilonibus horret, Ov. H. 10, 139; cf. horresco. — 2. In partic. a. To shake, shiver with cold, rigere (poet. and very rare): saepe etiam dominae, quamvis horrebis et ipse, Argentis manus est calfacienda sinu, Ov. A. A. 2, 213: horrenti tunicam non reddere servo, Juv. 1, 93: sola pruinosis horret facundia pannis, Petr. 83. — b. To tremble, shudder, quake with fright; more freq. as a verb. act., with an object, to shudder or be frightened at, to tremble at, be afraid of (the class. signif. of the word, equally freq. in prose and poetry; cf.: execrator, abominor, aversor, abhorreo, odi, exhorresco). (a) Absol.: totus, Parmeno, Tremo horreoque, postquam aspexi hanc, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4: Ph. Extimuit tum illa? Me. Horret corpus, cor salit, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 9: arrectis auribus horrent Quadrupes monstrique metu turbantur, Ov. M. 15, 516: scilicet horre majore monstrum putares, si mulier vitulum ederet, Juv. 2, 122. — (β) With acc.: si qui imbecillus horrent dolore et reformidant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: deorum (conscientiam) horrere, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51: iudicium et crimen, id. Verr. 2, 5, 29, § 74; cf.: ingrati animi crimen, id. Att. 9, 2, A, 2: ipsam victoriam, id. Fam. 7, 3, 2: Ariovisti crudelitatem, *Caes. B. G. 1, 32, 4: nomen ipsum accusatoris, Quint. 12, 7, 1: fragilitatis humanae vires, Plin. Pan. 27, 1: pauperiem, Hor. S. 2, 5, 9: onus, id. Ep. 1, 17, 39: iratum mare, id. Epod. 2, 6: nutum divitis, id. Ep. 1, 18, 11: strictas secures trepida cervice, Sil. 6, 695 et saep.: te Negligit aut horret, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 64; cf.: quem dives amicus odit et horret, id. ib. 1, 18, 25: horrent admotas vulnera cruda manus, Ov. P. 1, 3, 16: aciem ac tela horrere, Liv. 21, 53, 2; Curt. 7, 8, 4; 9, 2, 33: illam, quam laudibus effert, horrere, to loathe, Juv. 6, 183. — (γ) With an inf. or relat.-clause: ego vestris armis armatus non horru in hunc locum progredi, Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101: horreo dicere, Liv. 7, 40, 9: horret animus referre, id. 2, 37, 6; 28, 29, 4; Lact. 7, 15, 11; 6, 17, 7: dominatio tanto in odio est omnibus, ut quorsus eruptura sit, horreamus, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 1; 1, 27, 1: quemadmodum accepturi sitis, horreo, id. Phil. 7, 3, 8. — (δ) With ne: eo plus horreo, ne illae magis res nos ceperint, quam nos illas, Liv. 34, 4, 3. — c. To shudder with amazement, to be astonished, amazed (very rare): quae mehercule ego, Crasse, cum tractantur in causis, horrere soleo, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 188: animo horrere, id. Dom. 55, 140: cogitatione, Curt. 9, 6, 12; cf. horrendus. — B. To be of a rough or frightful appearance; to look rough, look frightful; to be terrible, dreadful, horrid (rare; mostly poet.): possetne uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim horrere terra, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: quaedam loca frigoris hie-

mis intolerabiliter horrent, Col. 1, 4, 9; German. Progn. 2, 158; cf.: nec fera tempestas toto tamen horret in anno, Ov. F. 1, 495: Phoebeus, Stat. Th. 4, 1. — 2. Trop.: horrebant saevius omnia verba minis, Ov. R. Am. 664. — Hence, **A. horrens**, *entis*, P. a. (acc. to I.), bristly, shaggy, rough (poet. and very rare): horrens Arcadius sus, Lucr. 5, 25: horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra, Verg. A. 1, 165: horrentes Marte Latinos, id. ib. 10, 237: horrensqe feris altaribus Esus, Lucr. 1, 445. — B. **horrendus**, a, um, P. a. 1. (Acc. to II. A. 2. b.) Dreadful, terrible, fearful, terrific, horrible (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): horrendum et dictu video mirabile monstrum, Verg. A. 3, 26: truces horrendaeque imagines, Plin. Pan. 52, 5: silva in via atque horrenda, Liv. 9, 36, 1: Roma, Hor. C. 3, 3, 45: rabies, id. S. 2, 3, 323: diluvies, id. C. 4, 14, 27: tempestas (with foeda), Vell. 2, 100, 2: nox, Ov. F. 6, 140: vox, Val. Fl. 1, 210; cf.: lex erat horrendi carminis, Liv. 1, 26, 6: juvenis Parthis horrendus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 62: pallor utraque Fecerat horrendas aspectu, id. ib. 1, 8, 26: res horrenda relatu, Ov. M. 15, 298: horrendum dictu! Verg. A. 4, 454. — Neutr. *adv.*: belua Lerna Horrendum stridens, Verg. A. 6, 288: arma Horrendum sonuere, id. ib. 9, 732; 12, 700: intonet horrendum, Juv. 6, 485. — Plur.: horrenda circumsonantibus Alemannis, Amm. 27, 10, 10. — 2. In a good sense, wonderful, awful, venerable (poet.): horrenda virgo (Camilla), Verg. A. 11, 507: horrendae procul secreta Sibyllae, id. ib. 6, 10: tectum augustum, ingens... Horrendum silvis et religione parentum, id. ib. 7, 172. — *Adv.*: **horrendē**, dreadfully, Vulg. Sap. 6, 5; 17, 3.

* **horreolum**, i, n. dim. [horreum], a small barn or granary, Val. Max. 7, 1 fin.

horresco, horruī, 3, v. *inch.* n. and a. [horreo], to rise on end, stand erect, to bristle up, grow rough. I. Lit. (mostly poet.; cf. horreo): rettulit ille gradus horrueruntque comae, Ov. F. 2, 502: tum segetes altae campique natantes Lenibus horrescut flabris, Verg. G. 3, 199: brachia coeperunt nigris horrescere villis, Ov. M. 2, 478; cf.: setis horrescere coepi, id. ib. 14, 279: horrescit tellis exercitus asper utrimque, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 385 Vahl.); cf.: arma rigent, horrescut tela, id. ib. (Trag. v. 177 ib.): mollis horrescit coma, Sen. Agam. 711: horrescit mare, becomes ruffled, rough, Varr. ap. Non. 423, 7: ut ille qui navigat, cum subito mare coepit horrescere, Cic. Fragm. ib. 4 (Rep. 1, 40 Mos.). — II. Transf. A. To fall a shaking, trembling: (puella) Horruit, ut steriles, agitat quas ventus, aristae, Ov. A. A. 1, 553. — 2. In partic., to begin to shake, shudder, or tremble for fear, to become frightened, terrified (class.). (a) Absol.: horresco misera, mentio quoties fit partionis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 93; cf. id. As. 4, 1, 4; Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 23: quin etiam ferae, sibi injecto terrore mortis, horrescut, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31: horresco referens, Verg. A. 2, 204: horrescit visu subito, id. ib. 6, 710; 12, 453. — (β) With acc.: dum procellas Cautus horrescit, Hor. C. 2, 10, 3: morsus futuros, Verg. A. 3, 394: nullos visus, Val. Fl. 6, 453: mortem, Stat. Th. 3, 70. — (γ) With inf.: horrescit animus omnia recensere, Amm. 29, 3, 9. — B. To grow fearful, terrible, dreadful (very rare): in terra quoque ut horrescat (fulmina), Lucr. 6, 261: subitis horrescit turbida nimbis Tempestas, Sil. 1, 134.

1. **horreum**, i, n. [cf.: farreum, farina], a storehouse; esp. for preserving grain, a barn, granary, magazine (syn.: *sirus*, *granarium*, *cumera*): illi Capuam cellam atque horreum Campani agri esse voverunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 89: si proprio condidit horreo, Quicquid de Libyis verituri areis, Hor. C. 1, 1, 9; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 8, § 20; Caes. B. C. 3, 42, 4: illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, Verg. G. 1, 49; cf. Tib. 2, 5, 84: si, quicquid arat impiger Appulus, Occultare meis diceret horreis, Hor. C. 3, 16, 27. — For other things: parcis deripere horreo amphoram? Hor. C. 3, 28, 7; Dig. 18, 1, 76: argentum, quod in domo, vel intra horreum usibus ejus fuit, id. 34, 2, 33; 10, 4, 5; Col. 12, 52, 3. — In fig.: nunc argumentum vobis demensum dabo, non modio neque trimodio, verum ipso horreo, Plaut. Men. prol.

15.—Poet., of a *beehive*, Verg. G. 4, 250; of *ant-burrows*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 39.

2. Horreum, *i. n.*, a city of *Molossis in Epirus, of uncertain site*, Liv. 45, 26, 10.

horribilis, *e*, *adj.* [horreo], *terrible, fearful, dreadful, horrible* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: quod hanc tam tetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem toties jam effugimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: homini accidere nihil posse, quod sit horribile aut pertimescendum, id. Fam. 5, 21 *fin.*: species, *Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 2: spectaculum, Sall. J. 101, 11: sonitus, id. ib. 99, 2: di magni horribilem et sacrum libellum! Cat. 14, 12: tempestas, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: formidines, id. Fin. 1, 19, 63: horribiles miserosque casus, id. de Or. 3, 3, 11: Mars (stella) rutilus horribilisque terris, id. Rep. 6, 17: illud vero fuit horribile, quod vereor, ne, etc., id. de Or. 1, 61, 258: horribile est causam capitis dicere, horribilius priore loco dicere, id. Quint. 31, 95.—**II.** In colloquial lang., sometimes in a good sense, *astonishing, amazing, tremendous*: sed hoc *répas* (i. e. Caesar) horribili vigilantia, celebritate, diligentia est, Cic. Att. 8, 9 *fin.*: uterque juravit, inter nos peritum esse tam horribile secretum, Petr. 21, 3.—Hence, *adv.*: **horribiliter**, *amazingly*; in a good sense: horribiliter scripsisti hanc orationem, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. 2, 6 Mai.; August. Civ. Dei. 1, 8 *fin.*

horricōmis, *e*, *adj.* [horreo-coma], *with hair on end, bristly, shaggy* (Appuleian): canes, App. M. 4, p. 151: hircus, id. ib. 7, p. 192.

horridē, *adv.*, v. horridus *fin.*

horridulus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* *dim.* [horridus], *standing up, projecting forth, protuberant; rough, rugged, rude*. **I.** Lit.: papillae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 66: caput unguent horridulum, Lucil. ap. Non. 423, 1: puer, Mart. 10, 98, 9: comes, *shabby, poor*, Pers. 1, 54.—**II.** Trop., of discourse or style, *rude, rough, unpolished, simple, unadorned*: tua illa horridula mihi atque incomta visa sunt, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1: orationes Catonis, id. Or. 45, 152: horridula ejus verba et rudia flosculos Tullianos appellans, Amm. 29, 1, 11.

horridus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [horreo], *standing on end, sticking out, rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly*: non hac barbula, qua ista delectatur, sed illa horrida, quam in statu antiquis et imaginibus videmus, Cic. Cael. 14, 33: caesaries, Ov. M. 10, 139: pluma, id. Am. 2, 6, 5: apes horridi pilli, Col. 9, 3, 1; cf.: apes horridae aspectu, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 59: sus, Verg. G. 4, 407; cf.: videar tibi amarior herbis, Horridior rusco, id. E. 7, 42: densis hastilibus horrida myrtus, id. A. 3, 23; cf.: arbor spinis, Plin. 12, 15, 34, § 67: horrida siccae silva comae, Juv. 9, 12.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *rough, rude, rugged, wild, savage, horrid*. **A.** Lit.: horrida signis chlamys, Val. Fl. 5, 558 (for which: aspera signis pocula, Verg. A. 9, 263: membra videres Horrida paedore, Lucr. 6, 1269: pectus jecur horridum et exile, Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30: horrida villosa corpora veste tegant, Tib. 2, 3, 75: pastor, Ov. M. 1, 514: illa cultu, id. Am. 3, 6, 47; cf.: Aestes in jaculis et pelle Libystidis ursae, Verg. A. 5, 37: Silvanus, Hor. C. 3, 29, 22: Africa terribili tremit horrida terra tumultu, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 153 Müll. (Ann. v. 311 Vahl.); cf.: Aetnensis ager et campus Leontinus sic erat deformis atque horridus, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47 *fin.*: horridior locus, Ov. P. 1, 3, 83: silva fuit, late dumis atque ilice nigra Horrida, Verg. A. 9, 382: sedes Taenari, Hor. C. 1, 34, 10: argumenta, velut horrida et confragosa, vitanes, Quint. 5, 8, 1: inde senilis Hiems tremulo venit horrida passu, Ov. M. 15, 212; cf.: cum Juppiter horridus austris Torquet aquosam hiemem, Verg. A. 9, 670: bruma, id. G. 3, 442: December, Mart. 7, 36, 5: stiria, Verg. G. 3, 366: grando, id. ib. 1, 449: tempestas, Hor. Epod. 13, 1; Varr. ap. Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 349: fluctus, Hor. Epod. 10, 3; cf.: aequora, id. C. 3, 24, 40.—Poet.: si premerem ventosas horridus Alpes, qs. enveloped in horror, shuddering, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 19.—Of taste: sapor, *harsh, raw*, Plin. 34, 13, 33, § 129; cf. id. 13, 4, 9, § 43: ruta silvestris horrida ad effectum est, id. 20, 13, 61, § 131: (litterae) succedunt tristes et horridae... in hoc ipso frangit multo fit horridior (lit-

tera sexta nostrarum), Quint. 12, 10, 28 sq.—**2.** Esp., *with dishevelled hair*: si magna Asturici cecidit domus, horrida mater, Juv. 3, 212: paellex, id. 2, 57.—**B.** Trop.

1. Rough in character or manners, *rude, blunt, stern, unpolished, uncouth*: huncine hominem te amplexari tam horridum, Plaut. Truc. 5, 41: ut vita sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. Brut. 31, 117; cf.: vir paulo horridior et durior, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 5: spernitur orator bonus, horridus miles amator, Enn. ap. Cic. Mur. 14, 30 (Ann. v. 273 Vahl.): non ille, quamquam Socraticis madet Sermonibus, te negliget horridus, Hor. C. 3, 21, 10: fidens juvenis horrida brachiis, id. ib. 3, 4, 50: Germania, id. ib. 4, 5, 26: gens, Verg. A. 7, 746: horridus ira (Boreas), etc., Ov. M. 6, 685: vita, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: virtus, Sil. 11, 205; Stat. Th. 5, 172: aspera, tristi, horrida oratione, Cic. Or. 5, 20; cf.: horridiora verba, id. Brut. 17, 68: sermo, Quint. 9, 4, 3: quaedam genera dicendi horridiora, id. 12, 10, 10: numerus Saturnius, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 157: ita de horridis rebus nitida est oratio tua, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 51: antiquorum imitatores) fient horridi atque jejuni, Quint. 2, 5, 21.—**2.** With the predominating idea of an effect produced, *causing tremor or horror, terrible, frightful, horrid* (rare, and mostly poet. for the class. horribilis): horridiore aspectu esse, *Caes. B. G. 5, 14, 2; cf. in a Greek construction with an *inf.*: et desit si larga Ceres, tunc horrida cerni, Luc. 3, 347: turba horrida aspiet, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19: vis horrida telli, Lucr. 3, 170: acies, Verg. A. 10, 408: castra, id. E. 10, 23: proelia, id. G. 2, 282: arma, Ov. M. 1, 126: virga (mortis), Hor. C. 1, 24, 16: fata, Verg. A. 11, 96: jussa, id. ib. 4, 378: paupertas, Lucr. 6, 1282: aquilae ac signa, pulverulenta illa et cuspidibus horrida, Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 23.—Hence, *adv.*: **horridē** (acc. to II. B.), *roughly, savagely, severely, sternly*: vixit semper inculte atque horridē, Cic. Quint. 13, 59: horridē inculcteque dicere, id. Or. 9, 28; cf. Quint. 10, 2, 17: ornamentis utetur horridius, Cic. Or. 25, 86: alloqui mitius aut horridius, Tac. H. 1, 82.

horrifer, *era*, *erum* (archaic gen. plur. horriferum, Pac. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155), *adj.* [horror-fero], *that brings trembling or terror, terrible, dreadful, horrible, horrific* (poet.): unde horrifer Aquiloni stridor gelidas molitur nives, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: Boreas, Ov. M. 1, 65; 15, 471: axis, Val. Fl. 5, 518: nix, id. 5, 307: prodigium horriferum, Pac. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155: aestus (Tartari), Lucr. 3, 1012: Aegis (= δεινί, Hom.), Verg. A. 8, 435: Erinys, Ov. M. 1, 725: voces, Lucr. 5, 996.

***horrificabilis**, *e*, *adj.* [horrificus], *causing terror, horrific*: luctus, Att. ap. Non. 226, 4 (Trag. Rel. v. 617 Rib.).

horrificē, *adv.*, v. horrificus *fin.*

horrifico, *avi*, *atum*, 1, v. a. [horrificus], *to make rough or terrible, to cause terror* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): flatu placidum mare matutino Horrificans Zephyrus, *ruffling*, = crispans, Cat. 64, 271: ore ferarum Et rictu horrificant galeas, Sil. 3, 389: carcer, catenae, fuga, exsilium horrificaverant dignitatem, *had made terrible*, Flor. 3, 21, 10 Duk.: mentes, Claud. Bell. Get. 250.—*Absol.*: multaque praeterea vatum praedicta piorum Terribili monitu horrificant, *cause horror*, Verg. A. 4, 465.

horrificus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [horror-facio], *that causes tremor or terror, terrible, dreadful, frightful, horrific* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): bustum, Lucr. 3, 906: letum, Verg. A. 12, 851: ruinae (Aetnae), id. ib. 3, 571: lapsu (Harpyrium), id. ib. 3, 225: fulmen, Val. Fl. 2, 97: acta; id. 3, 423: caesaries, Luc. 2, 372: poena, Gell. 20, 1 *fin.*—*Adv.*: **horrificē**, *in a manner to cause dread, with fright*: horrificē fertur divinae Matris imago, Lucr. 2, 609; 4, 36.

horripilatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [horripilo], *a bristling of the hair*, Vulg. Eccl. 27, 15.

horripilo, *are*, v. n. [horreo-pilus], *to bristle with hairs, be shaggy* (post-class.): aures immodicus horripilant auctibus, App. M. 3, p. 140: horripilo ὀρθοτριχέα, horripilatur ὀρθοτριχέι, Gloss. Philox.

horrisonus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [horreo-sonus], *sounding dreadfully, that makes a horrid sound* (poet.): fretum, Cic. poet.

Tusc. 2, 10, 23; cf. flatus, Luc. 2, 455: fragor, Lucr. 5, 109: fremitus, Verg. A. 9, 55: cardo, id. ib. 6, 573: buxus, Val. Fl. 2, 584: flagellum, id. 7, 149.

horror, *ōris*, *m.* [horreo], *a standing on end, standing erect, quivering*. **I.** Lit. (only poet. and very rare): comarum, Luc. 5, 154; Val. Fl. 1, 229: pontus non horrore tremit, i. e. *was not ruffled, agitated*, Luc. 5, 446; cf.: montes horrore nivali semper obducti, Amm. 15, 10, 1.—**B.** Trop., *roughness, rudeness* of speech: veterem illum horrorem malim quam istam novam licentiam, Quint. 8, 5, 34.—**II.** Transf. (cf. horreo, II.). **A.** *A shaking, trembling*. **1.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tremulo ramos horrore moveri, Ov. M. 9, 345: horror soli, Flor. 2, 6.—**2.** In part. **a.** *A shaking, shivering, chill, cold-fit, ague-fit* (class.): mihi frigidus horror Membra quatit, Verg. A. 3, 29; cf. Val. Fl. 7, 563: frigus voco ubi extremae partes membrorum inalescunt: horrorem, ubi totum corpus intremat, Cels. 3, 3: Atticum doleo tam diu: sed quoniam jam sine horrore est, spero esse ut volumus, Cic. Att. 12, 6 *fin.*: horrorem tertianae et quartanae minuire, Plin. 22, 25, 72, § 150.—**b.** *A shaking, shuddering, quaking, trembling with fright; dread, terror, horror* (class.): est ea frigida multa, comes formidinis, aura, quae ciet horrorem membris et concitat artus, Lucr. 3, 291: ea res me horrore afficit, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 16; cf. id. ib. 66: di immortales, qui me horrore perfudit! quam sum sollicitus, quidnam futurum sit! Cic. Att. 8, 6, 3: me lurius occupat horror Spectantem vultus etiamnum caede madentes, Ov. M. 14, 198: frigidus artus, Dum loquor, horror habet, id. ib. 9, 291: spectare in eadem harena feras horror est, Plin. 23, 1, 2, § 4.—**C.** *A shaking or trembling with joy*: laetus per artus horrore iit, Stat. Th. 1, 494; cf.: me quaedam divina voluptas percipit atque horror, Lucr. 3, 29 sq.—**d.** *Dread, veneration, religious awe*: hic numinis ingens horror, Val. Fl. 2, 433: arboribus suis horror inest, Luc. 3, 411: animos horrore imbueret, Liv. 39, 8, 4: perfusus horrore venerabundusque, id. 1, 16, 6.

—**B.** *That which causes dread, a terror, horror* (poet.): serae stridentis, Lucr. 2, 411: validi ferpi natura et frigidus horror, id. 6, 1011: Scipiadis, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, id. 3, 1034; imitated by Sil.: jacet campis Carthaginis horror, Sil. 15, 340.

horsum, *adv.* [contr. from hoc = huc ante vorsum], *hitherwards, hither, this way* (ante-class.): pergunt, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: horsum se capessit, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 83; id. Mil. 2, 3, 33: te adiget horsum insomnia Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 13.

Hortalus, *i. m.*, *surname of the orator Q. Hortensius and his descendants*, Cic. Att. 2, 25, 1; 4, 15, 4; Suet. Tib. 47; Tac. A. 2, 37.

hortāmen, *inis*, *n.* [hortor], *an incitement, encouragement, exhortation* (not ante-Aug.): non est hortamine longo Nunc, ait, utendum, Ov. M. 1, 277: Decii eventus, ingens hortamen ad omnia pro re publica audenda, Liv. 10, 29, 5: clamoris et verberis, Pall. Mart. 11, 3.—In plur.: hortamina, laudes, Val. Fl. 6, 93: cibos et hortamina pugnantibus gestant, Tac. G. 7 *fin.*

hortāmentum, *i. n.* [id.], *an incitement, encouragement* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): ea cuncta Romanis hortamento erant, Sall. J. 98, 7: celeritatis, Gell. 13, 24, 21: virtutis, Just. 3, 5, 9.—In plur.: in conspectu parentum conjugumque, ac liberorum, quae magna etiam absentibus hortamenta animi, etc., Liv. 7, 11, 6: victoriae, Tac. H. 4, 18; Lact. 5, 19, 9; 4, 1, 8.

Hortānum, *i. n.*, a city of *Etruria* (probably called after the Etruscan goddess Horta, Paul. ex Fest. 4, 8; cf. Müll. Etrusk. II. p. 62), now *Orte*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.—Hence, **Hortinus**, *a*, *um*, of *Hortanum*: classes, Verg. A. 7, 716.

hortatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [hortor], *an encouragement, exhortation* (class.): jam hoc loco non hortatione neque praecipitis, sed precibus tecum fraternis ago, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 41: hortatio non est necessaria, id. Fam. 9, 14, 7: mihi grata tua est hortatio, id. Fin. 5, 2, 6: ille in castigationem, hic in hortationem amorum compositus, Quint. 3, 8, 54 Spald.: clamor (oppidanorum) per-

mixtus hortatione, etc., Sall. J. 60, 2: remigum, Liv. 40, 4, 12: Hortationes ad philosophiam, the title of a treatise by Augustus, Suet. Aug. 85.

hortativus, a, um, adj. [hortor], that serves for encouragement or exhortation, hortative: genus (dicendi), Quint. 5, 10, 83: adverbial, i. e. eia, age, etc., Prisc. p. 1021 P.

1. hortator, ōris, m. [id.], an inciter, encourager, exhorter (class.; cf.: monitor, impulsor, admonitor): cum ejus studii tibi et hortator et magister esset domi, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234: studiorum, Quint. 10, 3, 23: scelerum, Verg. A. 6, 529; Ov. M. 13, 45: isto hortatore, auctore, intercessore, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: hortatore non egetis, id. Phil. 11, 2, 3: hortatore bono, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 363 Müll. (Ann. v. 471 Vahl.): quasi in mari Solet hortator remiges hortarier, Plaut. Merc. 4, 2, 5; cf.: requiemque modumque Voce dabat remis, animorum hortator Epopeus, Ov. M. 3, 619.

2. Hortator, ōris, m. [id.], a Roman surname, Liv. 8, 15.

hortatorius, a, um, adj. [hortator], encouraging, cheering (late Lat.): irrisio, Aug. Conf. 8, 11 fin.: mandata, Ambros. Cant. Cantic. 3, 3: locus hortatorius ad fidem, Ambros. in Luc. 8, 30.

hortatrix, icis, f. [id.], she that incites, encourages, or exhorts: blanda hortatrix voluptas, Pac. Trag. Fragm. v. 195 Rib.: gloria hortatrix animosi leti, Stat. Th. 9, 717: illa velut hortatrix manus, Quint. 11, 3, 103.

hortatus, ūs, m. [id.], incitement, encouragement, exhortation (in class. prose only in abl. sing.): haec vox hujus hortatu praeceptisque conformata, nonnullis aliquando salutis fuit, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: aliorum consilio, hortatu, auctoritate, id. Fam. 13, 29, 7: suorum omnium hortatu, Caes. B. C. 3, 86, 1: hortatu suo, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 46; Luc. 6, 317.—Dat.: hortatu, Macr. S. 7, 5.—With obj. gen.: hortatus laudum, Sil. 12, 67.—In plur., Ov. M. 3, 242; 7, 339; Val. Fl. 3, 550; 4, 81 al.

Hortensianus, a, um, adj., v. 2. Hortensius, II. B.

hortensis, e, adj. [hortus], of or belonging to a garden, garden-: lira, Col. 9, 4, 4: dr, Inscr. Orell. 1626: rovis, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 390.

1. hortensius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or belonging to a garden, garden-: I. Adj.: bulbi, Plin. 20, 9, 40, § 105: batii, id. 26, 8, 50, § 82.—II. Subst., in plur.: **hortensia**, ōrum, n., garden-herbs, Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 98; 19, 8, 39, § 131; 26, 4, 10, § 22.

2. Hortensius (Hortēsius, Inscr. Fabr. p. 235, n. 619), the name of a Roman gens; so, in partic.: Q. Hortensius Hortatius, a celebrated orator in the time of Cicero, Cic. Brut. 83, 301 sq.; Quint. 11, 3, 8; 12, 11, 27; Gell. 1, 5, 2; Tac. A. 2, 37. After him is named the treatise of Cicero entitled Hortensius, of which fragments remain (Bait. XI. 55 sqq.).—**Hortensia**, ae, f., his daughter, also celebrated for her skill in oratory, Val. Max. 8, 3, 3; cf. Quint. 1, 1, 6.—II. Deriv. **A. Hortensius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to a Hortensius, Hortensian: lex, of the dictator Q. Hortensius, Gai. Inst. 1, 3; Dig. 1, 2, 2; cf. Plin. 16, 10, 15, § 37; Gell. 15, 27, 4.—Another lex Hortensia (ut nundinae essent fastae), perh. of the same Hortensius, Macr. S. 1, 16.—**B. Hortensianus**, a, um, adj., Hortensian: eloquentia, Val. Max. 8, 3, 3: quod me admōnes, ut scribam illa Hortensiana, i. e. the treatise entitled Hortensius, Cic. Att. 4, 6, 3: in aedibus Hortensianis, Suet. Aug. 72.

Hortēsius, v. 2. Hortensius init.

Hortinus, a, um, adj., v. Hortanum.

hortor, ātus, 1 (archaic inf. pres. hortarier, Plaut. Merc. 4, 2, 5), v. dep. [for hortor, v. hortor], to urge one strongly to do a thing, to incite, instigate, encourage, cheer, exhort (freq. and class.; cf.: moneo; admo-neo, suadeo). I. In gen., constr. aliquem, aliquem, ad or in aliquid, ut, ne, with the simple subj., de aliqua re, aliquid, with the inf. or absol. (a) With acc. pers.: coquoq, Plaut. Merc. 4, 2, 5 sq.: haec, quae supra scripta sunt, exspectant, ut te hortor et suadeam, Cic. Fam. 13, 4, 3: neque nos hortari neque debortari decet, Hominem pere-

grinum; Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 61: timentem, Ov. M. 10, 466: celeres canes, id. H. 4, 41; cf.: terribiles hortatus equos, spurring on, id. M. 5, 421: vitulos, Verg. G. 3, 164: pedes, to drive on, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 7: senex in culina clamat: hortatur cocos: Quin agitis hodie? Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 6: hortari coepit eundem Verbis, quae timido quoque possent addere mentem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 35.—(β) Ad or in aliquid: ad laudem milites, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 9: ad concordiam, Quint. 6, 1, 50: ad curam rei publicae, id. 5, 11, 24: ad diligentiam, id. 9, 4, 133: ad quaerendum, id. 5, 12, 1: ad reliqua fortius exsequenda, id. 4, 5, 23: paribus Messapum in proelia dictis Hortatur, Verg. A. 11, 521: in amicitiam jungendam, Liv. 43, 19, 14.—(γ) De aliqua re: iisdem de rebus etiam atque etiam hortor, quibus superioribus literis hortatus sum, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 1: de Aufidiano nomine nihil te hortor, id. ib. 16, 19: aliquid de concilianda pace, Caes. B. C. 1, 26, 3.—(δ) With ut, ne, or the simple subj.: Pompeium et hortari et orare... ut magnam infamiam fugiat, non desistens, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 2: petit atque hortatur, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 19 fin.: ipse equo circumiens unumquemque nominans appellat, hortatur, rogat, ut meminerint, etc., Sall. C. 59, 5: magno opere te hortor, ut, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: ego vos hortari tantum possum, ut amicitiam omnibus rebus humanis anteponas, id. Lael. 5, 17; 27, 104: juvenes ut illam ire viam pergant, Juv. 14, 121: te sedulo et moneo et hortor, ne cuiusquam misereat, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 7; Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 52: Ambiorix in Nervios pervenit hortaturque, ne sui in perpetuum liberandi occasionem dimittant, Caes. B. G. 5, 38, 2: hortatur eos, ne animo deficiant, id. B. C. 1, 19, 1.—With the simple subj.: Labienum Treboniumque hortatur... ad eam diem revertantur, id. B. G. 6, 33 fin.; id. B. C. 1, 21, 4: quid ego vos, de vestro impendatis, hortor? Liv. 6, 15, 10: hortatur et monet, imitetur vicinum suum Octavium, Suet. Aug. 3 fin.—(ε) Aliquem aliquid or simply aliquid: sin tu (quod te jamdudum hortor) exieris, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 12: trepidus hortabar fugam, Poët. ap. Charis. 1, 4 fin.: equidem pacem hortari non desino, Cic. Att. 7, 14 fin.; so, pacem amicitiamque, Nep. Dat. 8, 5: vias, Stat. S. 3, 5, 22: me miseram! cupio non persuadere quod hortor, Ov. H. 19, 187.—(ζ) With inf. or an object-clause (rare): cum legati hortarentur accipere, Nep. Phoc. 1, 3: (Daedalus) dedit oscula nato, Hortaturque sequi, Ov. M. 8, 215; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 69: (Chariclem medicum) remanere ac recumbere hortatus est, Suet. Tib. 72 (cf. in the foll. b.).—(η) With supine: neque ego vos ultum injurias hortor, Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 61, 17 Dietsch.—(θ) Absol.: hortor, asto, admoneo, Plaut. Am. 3, 10: Sigambri fuga comparata, hortantibus iis, quos, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 18 fin.: hortante et jubente Vercingetorige, id. ib. 7, 26, 1; Nep. Att. 10, 4 al.—b. Of inanim. or abstract things: pol. beneficia tua me hortantur, tuo ut imperio paream, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 60: res, tempus, locus, simul otium hortantur, ut, etc., Afran. ap. Non. 523, 14: multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 18, 6: secundum ea multae res eum hortabantur, quare sibi eam rem cogitandum et suscipiendam putaret, id. ib. 1, 33, 2.—With inf.: (rei publicae dignitas) me ad sese rapit, haec minora relinquere hortatur, Cic. Sest. 3, 7.—2. Prov.: hortari currentem, i. e. to urge one who needs no urging, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 6; id. Att. 13, 45, 2; v. curro.—II. In partic., in milit. lang., to exhort soldiers before a battle: Sabinus suos hortatus cupientibus signum dat, Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 2: pauca pro tempore milites hortatus, Sall. J. 49, 6: suos hortando ad virtutem arripere, id. ib. 23, 1; Ov. A. A. 1, 207.

a. Also in the act. form, **horto**, are (Prisc. p. 797 P.), Enn. Ann. 554 Vahl.; perf. hortavi, Sen. Suas. 5, 8.—**b. hortor**, āri, in pass. signif.: ab amicis hortaretur, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.; cf. Gell. 15, 13, 1: hoste hortato, Auct. B. Hisp. 1 fin.

hortualis, e, adj. [hortus], of or belonging to a garden, garden- (post-class. for hortensis): species strychni, App. Herb. 74: pastinaca, id. ib. 8: herpillos, id. ib. 99.

hortulanus, a, um, adj. [hortulus], of or belonging to a garden, garden- (post-

class. for hortensis). I. Adj.: maritimus; que secessus, Tert. Poen. 11: porcellus, i. e. stuffed with garden-herbs, Apic. 8, 7, § 384.

—II. Subst.: **hortulanus**, i, m., a gardener, Macr. S. 7, 3 med.; App. M. 4, p. 143; 9, p. 235 sq.; Inscr. Orell. 4200.

hortulus, i, m. dim. [hortus], a little garden. I. Lit., Cat. 61, 92; Juv. 3, 226; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 105; as part of a vineyard, Col. 4, 18, 2.—In plur.: hortuli, garden-grounds, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58; id. Fin. 5, 1, 2; id. Clu. 13, 37; Col. 4, 18, 2.—B. Transf.: Cupidinis, i. e. pudenda muliebria, App. Avex. 17.—II. Trop.: cujus (Democriti) fontibus Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120.

hortus, i, m. [cf.: heres, co-hors; ὄρος, an enclosure for plants; hence], a garden, a pleasure-garden, fruit-garden, kitchen-garden, vineyard (syn.: pomarium, viretum, viridarium). I. Lit.: sed is clam patrem etiam hac nocte illa per hortum transit ad nos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 37: abii ad hortum nostrum, id. Most. 5, 1, 4; Col. 10, 11, 3; Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 50; Cic. de Sen. 16, 56; id. Off. 3, 14, 58; id. Phil. 2, 6, 15; Lact. 2, 7, 7, 25; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 15 et saep.: horti Epicuri, in which Epicurus taught, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3; id. N. D. 1, 33, 93; id. Att. 12, 23, 2; cf. Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 51: magni Senecae praedivitis horti, Juv. 10, 16: Horti Caesaris, Agrippinae, Domitiae, etc., at Rome (Trans-Tiberim); of Becker's Antiq. I. p. 657 sq.: Horti Maecenatis, on the Esquiline hill, ib. p. 540 sq.—II. Transf. **A.** For villa, a country-seat: in XII. tabulis legum nostrarum nusquam nominatur villa, semper in significatione ea hortus, in horti vero heredium, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 50.—**B.** For holera, garden-stuff, vegetables, greens, Cato, R. R. 8, 2; Hor. S. 2, 4, 16.—**C.** Like the Gr. κήπος, i. q. pudentum muliebria, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. I. p. 686 Burm.; also the posteriors of a boy, Auct. Priap. 5.

Hōrus, i, m., Ὦρος, name of the sun among the Egyptians, Macr. S. 1, 21, 13.

hospes, itis (gen. plur. hospitium, Liv. 4, 35, 4), m.; **hospita**, ae, f. (cf. antistita from antistes, sospita from sospes, sacer-

dotata from sacerdos, etc., but hospes, f., Att. ap. Non. 279, 11; Trag. Fragm. v. 51 Rib.: hospes amica, Ov. F. 6, 510: Aurora, Stat. Th. 6, 272; Sen. Agam. 318 al.) [=hostis, hostis, a stranger; pa-, root of pascō, pater, to feed, hence]. I. He who entertains a stranger, a host (one who entertains gratuitously, as a friend: caupo, one who entertains for pay); form hospes: alterum ad cauponem devortisse, ad hospitem alterum, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57; so id. Fin. 5, 2, 4: tendimus hinc recta Beneventum, ubi sedulus hospes Paene macros, arsit, dum turbos versat in igne, etc., Hor. S. 1, 5, 71: succinctus, id. ib. 2, 6, 107: amabilis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 132: hospitibus affectu salutare, with a host's politeness, Juv. 8, 161.—Esp., one upon whom soldiers are quartered, Tac. H. 2, 66; 3, 41.—Hence repeated of both host and guest: per dexteram istam te oro, quam regi Deiotaro hospes hospitii porrexisti, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8; so, non hospes ab hospite tutus, Ov. M. 1, 144: Juppiter, =hospitalis, id. ib. 10, 224.—Fem., hospita, she who entertains a guest, a hostess: femina primaria, Servilia, vetere Dionis hospita, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 24: figura et lineamenta hospita, id. ib. 2, 2, 36, § 89: Helene, Hor. C. 1, 15, 2.—In late Lat., for a concubine, Inscr. Orell. 2669; 4996.

—II. Transf. **A.** A sojourner, visitor, guest, friend, évor. Lit.: in domo clari hominis, in quam et hospites multi recipiendi et admittenda hominum cujusque modi multitudo, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: libri inter Cratippi commentarios tamquam hospites recipiendi, id. ib. 3, 33, 121: recipere hospites, id. Verr. 2, 1, 25, § 65: accipere hospitem, id. Fam. 9, 26 fin.: non hospites, sed peregrini atque advenae, id. Agr. 2, 34, 94: habuisses non hospitem, sed contubernalem, id. Fam. 9, 20, 1: et hostem et hospitem vidit, id. Div. 2, 37, 79; 6, 6, 2: is qui nuper Romae fuit Menedemus hospes meus, id. de Or. 1, 19, 85; cf. id. Lael. 7, 24: Polybius noster hospes, id. Rep. 4, 3: id factum ex suis hospitibus Caesar cognoverat, Caes. B. G. 5, 6, 2: in suos notos hospitesque quaerebant, id. B. C. 1, 74, 5: hospes familiae vestrae, Cic. Lael. 11, 36: homo multo-

rum hospitum, id. Clu. 59, 163: mihi seu longum post tempus venerat hospes Sive, etc., Hor. S. 2, 2, 118: si vespertinus subito te opprimeret hospes, id. ib. 2, 4, 17: hospite venturo, cessabit nemo tuorum, Juv. 14, 59: in officiis apud majores ita observatum est: primum tutelae, deinde hospiti, deinde clienti, tum cognato, postea adfili, Sabin. ap. Gell. 5, 13, 5.—In fem.: meamne hic in via hospitam, Quae heri huc Athenis cum hospite advenit meo, etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 8; id. ib. 71; Ter. And. 2, 6, 8; Cic. Att. 5, 1, 3.—**B.** Opp. to a native, a *stranger*, *foreigner* (syn.: advena, peregrinus, peregrinator, alienus): adeone hospes hujusce urbis, adeone ignarus es disciplinae consuetudinisque nostrae, ut haec nescias? Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 28: nec peregrinus atque hospes in agendo, id. de Or. 1, 50, 218: nos in nostra urbe peregrinantes errantesque tamquam hospites tui libri quasi domum deduxerunt, id. Ac. 1, 3, 9.—So in addressing a foreigner, like the Gr. ξένη, *stranger*: cum (Theophrastus) percontaretur ex ancilla quadam, quanti aliquid venderet, et responderet illa atque addidisset, Hospes, non pote minoris: tulisse eum moleste, se non effugere hospitis speciem, cum aetatem ageret Athenis optimeque loqueretur, id. Brut. 46, 172; Quint. 8, 1, 2: die, hospes, Spartae, nos te hic vidisse jacentes, Cic. poet. Tusc. 1, 42, 101 (a transl. of the Gr. ὁ ξένος, ἀγγέλλειν Λακεδαιμονίους, etc., Herod. 7, 228): hospes, quid miras curare Serapin? Varr. ap. Non. 480, 30; Prop. 4, 1, 1.—Fem., hospita, a female *stranger*: hanc hospitam crepidula ut graphice decet, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 3.—**C.** Hence, a *stranger* in any matter, ignorant of, unacquainted with: si erit idem in consuetudine civitatis hospes, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131: vos ignoretis, vos hospites in hac urbe versamini, id. Mil. 12, 33.—**D.** Of inanim. or abstr. things adjectively, *hospitable*; *strange*, *foreign*. (a) Form hospes (only in post-Aug. poets): gemma, Pall. Insit. init.: tecta, etc., Stat. Th. 12, 479: cymba, id. S. 5, 1, 252: honor, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 650.—(β) Form hospita (in the fem. and neutr. plur. mostly poet.): hirundines hospitae, Varr. ap. Arn. 6, 207: navis, Ov. F. 1, 340: quo tutior hospita lustris Aequora, Verg. A. 3, 377: conjunx hospita Teucris, id. ib. 6, 93: terra hospita, id. ib. 3, 539: tecta, Val. Fl. 2, 650: flumina, Stat. Th. 4, 842: litora mundo, id. S. 3, 5, 75: unda plaustris, bearing wagons on its frozen surface, Verg. G. 3, 362: vina, Val. Fl. 1, 44.

hospita, v. hospes.

hospitaculum, i, n. [hospita], a lodging-house, inn, Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 1.

hospitālis, e, adj. [hospes], of or relating to a guest or host, hospitable, ξένος, ξενικός. **I.** Lit. **A.** Adj. (class.): illam ipsam sedem hospitalem, in quam erit deductus, publicam populi Romani esse dicit, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 46: deversorium, Liv. 21, 63 fin.: cubiculum, guest-chamber, id. 1, 58: beneficia, id. 2, 14 fin.: aves, set before a guest, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 3; cf. cena Augusti, Plin. 33, 4, 24, § 83: umbra, Hor. C. 2, 3, 10: tessera, which guests gave to the host, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 87 sq.; cf. ib. 5, 1, 25: Juppiter, the patron of hospitality, Cic. Deiot. 6, 18; id. Fin. 3, 20, 66; id. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 3 al.; cf. deus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 1, 25: non dubitavit illud insigne Penatum hospitaliumque deorum ex hospitāli mensa tollere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 48: fulmina, of Jupiter hospitalis, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49: caedes, the murder of a guest, Liv. 25, 18, 7: TABULA, i. e. a municipal decree for the reception of a guest, Inscr. Grut. 456, 1: Theophrastus scribit, Cimodem Athenis etiam in suos curiales Laciadas hospitalem fuisse, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64; cf. homo qui semper hospitalissimus amicissimusque nostrorum hominum existimatus esset (shortly before; cum suae partes essent hospitum recipiendorum), id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 65: tua illa Venus, id. Cael. 21, 52: tibi hospitale pectus, Hor. Epod. 17, 49: nihil hospitalis mari (Campaniae): hospitalem hostem appellare, Liv. 25, 18, 8: hinc illi nobiles portus Cajeta, Misenuis, etc., Flor. 1, 16: appulsus litorum, Plin. 2, 46, 45, § 118.—**B.** Subst. **1.** hospitālis, is, m., a guest: injuriarum potestatum in hospitales ad visendum venientium, Hipponenses in necem ejus (del-

phini) compulerunt, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 26.—**2.** hospitālia, ium, n. **a.** Apartments for guests, guest-chambers, Vitr. 6, 10.—**b.** On the stage, the two entrances on the right and left for strangers, Vitr. 5, 7.—**c.** (Sc. jura.) The dues of hospitality, Liv. 42, 24 fin.—**II.** Transf., of things: ut in Fucino lacu invectus amnis, in Lario Addua, etc., in Lemanno Rhodanus: hic trans Alpes superiores in Italia multorum milium transitu hospitales suas tantum nec largiores quam intulere aquas evehentes, foreign, i. e. that flow through without mingling, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; 17, 10, 14, § 69.—Hence, adv.: hospitāliter, hospitably, as a guest: invitati hospitāliter per domos, Liv. 1, 9, 9: vocare (opp. hostiliter), id. 6, 26, 3: excipere aliquem, Curt. 7, 6 med.: ingredi ad deos Penates, Just. 8, 3.

hospitalitas, ātis, f. [hospitalis]. **I.** Hospitality: recte etiam a Theophrasto est laudata hospitalitas, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64; Mart. 4, 64, 28.—**II.** A being a guest, i. e. a living in a foreign country, a sojourning: lege temporalis hospitalitatis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 21, § 34.

hospitaliter, adv. v. hospitalis fin.

hospitator, ōris, m. [hospitor], a lodger, guest: mei hospitatores, App. M. 4, p. 145, 28.

† **hospitīcīda** ξενοκτόνος, Gloss. Phil.

hospitiolum, i, n. dim. [hospitium], a little inn (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 47, 11; 108, 44.

hospitium, ii, n. [hospes]. **I.** Hospitality (class.): quos ego universos adhiberi liberaliter, optimum quemque hospitio amicitiaeque conjungi dico oportere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 16; cf. quocum mihi amicitiam res publica conciliavit, hospitium voluntas utriusque conjunxit, etc., id. Deiot. 14, 39: gratia atque hospitii dorens hominum nobilissimum... cum Metellis, erat ei hospitium, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: pro hospitio quod sibi cum eo esset, id. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 23: vetus hospitium renovare, id. Deiot. 3, 8: ego hic hospitium habeo, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 82: qui hospitio Ariovisti usus erat, Caes. B. G. 1, 47, 4: jungimus hospitio dextras, Verg. A. 3, 83: indulge hospitio, id. ib. 4, 51: ut artum solveret hospitii animum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 83: renuntiare, Liv. 25, 18, 9: huic paternum hospitium cum Pompeio intercedebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 25, 4: decernunt ut cum L. fratre hospitium publice fieret, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 145; cf. Gaditani hospitium cum L. Cornelio publice fecerunt, id. Balb. 18, 41; Liv. 37, 54, 5: publice privatimque hospitium jungere, id. 1, 45, 2: clientelae hospitiaeque provincialia, Cic. Cat. 4, 11, 23; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8.—**II.** A hospitable reception, entertainment: te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 4: cum ab eo magnificentissimo hospitio acceptus esset, id. Div. 2, 37, 79: hospitio invitabit, id. Phil. 12, 9, 23: hic apud me hospitium tibi praebebitur, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 93: alibi te melius quaerere hospitium, id. Curc. 3, 47: me exceptit Aricia hospitio modico, Hor. S. 1, 5, 2: gens hospitio deorum immortalium sancta, Liv. 9, 34, 19; 29, 11, 6.—**B.** Concr., a place of entertainment for strangers, a lodging, inn, guest-chamber (cf. diversorium): ex vita ita discedo tamquam ex hospitio, non tamquam ex domo, Cic. de Sen. 23, 84; cf. id. de Or. 2, 58, 234: Piliae paratum est hospitium, id. Att. 14, 2, 3: deductus a magistratibus in nemorosum hospitium, Plin. 35, 11, 38, § 121: publicum, Liv. 5, 28, 4: ibi (militēs) benigne excepti divisique in hospitā, id. 2, 14, 8: ad hospitium imperatoris venire, id. 33, 1, 6: hospitā singulorum adire, Suet. Ner. 47: praetorianae cohortes per hospitā dispersae, the town-quarters, id. Tib. 37: Romae... magno hospitium miserabile, Juv. 3, 166: tolerabile, id. 7, 69: hospitio aliquem juvare, id. 3, 211: hospitio prohibemur harenarum, of the shore (i. e. from landing), Verg. A. 1, 540.—Transf., of animals: itque pecus longa in deserta sine ullis hospitibus, Verg. G. 3, 343; 4, 24; Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 66.—Comically: quid faciam nunc, si tresviri me in carcerem compegerint?... ita Peregre adveniens hospitio publicitatis accipiar, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 8: certe advenientem hic me hospitio pugno accepturus est, id. ib. 1, 1, 140: nec

confidentiae usquam hospitium est, nec deverticulum dolis, id. Capt. 3, 3, 8.—Trop.: ut universi intellegant, sacrosanctum cunctis esse debere hospitium virilis animae, i. e. virile corpus, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 5, 3, 2.

* **hospitīvus**, a, um, adj. [hospes], of or belonging to a host: viridaria, his host's, Spart. Hadr. 12, 5.

hospitor, ātus, 1, v. dep. n. [id.], to be a guest, to put up, lodge, sojourn as a guest (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: menses postibus hospitatori nomen ascribunt, Cod. Th. 7, 8, 4; Petr. 77, 4.—**B.** Transf. (cf. hospitalis, II.): Gangem in quodam lacu hospitari; inde lenem fluere, Plin. 6, 18, 22, § 65: castanea translata nescit hospitari pavetque novitatem, id. 17, 20, 34, § 149.—**II.** Trop.: quid aliud voces animum quam deum in humano corpore hospitantem, Sen. Ep. 31; id. Vit. Beat. 23.

hospitus, a, um, occurring only in the fem. sing. and neutr. plur. hospita; v. hospes.

hostia (also **foestia**), ae. f. [2. hostio, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.], an animal sacrificed, a victim, sacrifice (cf. victimā). **I.** Lit.: cum Trebatius doceat, hostiarum genera esse duo, unum in quo voluntas dei per exta disquiritur, alterum, in quo sola anima deo sacrat, unde etiam haruspices animales has hostias vocant, Macr. S. 3, 5, 1: illud ex institutis pontificum et haruspicum non mutandum est, quibus hostiis immolandum cuique deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: ea prodigia partim majoribus hostiis partim lacerantibus procurarentur, Liv. 22, 1, 15: majoribus hostiis rem divinam facere, id. 31, 5, 3: Veneri immolare hostiam, Plaut. Poen. 2, 2: hostiis propitiare Venerem, id. ib. 4, 2, 25; cf. v. 27: Pseudo-le, arcesse hostias, Victimās, lanios, ut ego huic sacrificem summo Jovi, id. Ps. 1, 3, 93: hostias immolare, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: hostias ad sacrificium praebere... hostias redimere (used interchangeably with victimae), id. Inv. 2, 31, 96 sq.: hostiae omnibus locis immolabantur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51, 3: C. Mario per hostias dis supplicanti, Sall. J. 63, 1: nondum cum sanguine sacro Hostia caelestes pacificasset heros, Cat. 68, 76: ad scelus perficiendum caesis hostiis (shortly before: nocturna sacrificia), Cic. Clu. 68, 194: mactata hostia, Hor. C. 1, 19, 16: non sumptuosa blandior hostia Molli-vit aversos Penates Farre pio et saliente mica, id. ib. 3, 23, 18: quadraginta hostiis sacrificare, Liv. 41, 19, 2: hostiis piare prodigia, Tac. H. 5, 13: si primis hostiis litatum non est, Gell. 4, 6, 6: ruminalis, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 206: maximam hostiam ovilli pecoris appellabant, non ab amplitudine corporis sed ab animo placidiore, Paul. ex Fest. p. 126 Müll.: (Galli) humanis hostiis aras ac templa funestant, Cic. Pont. 10, 21 (for which: Galli pro victimis homines immolant, Caes. B. G. 6, 16, 2); cf. humanae hostiis litare, Tac. G. 9: humana, Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 82.—Collect., Verg. A. 1, 334.—**II.** Transf., Hostia, a group of stars belonging to the constellation Centaurus, Hyg. Astr. 3, 37.

* **hostiātus**, a, um, adj. [hostia], provided with victims: candidatas venire hostiātasque, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 12.

† **hosticapas**, hostium captor, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll. [hostis-capio; the final s is archaic, as in PARICIDAS for paricida].

hosticus, a, um, adj. [hostis]. **I.** Of or belonging to an enemy, hostile (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Caes.): ager, Liv. 44, 13: tellus, Ov. P. 1, 3, 65: moenia, Hor. C. 3, 2, 6: vindemia, Ov. F. 4, 893: manus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 49; 2, 2, 61: ensis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 31: incursions, Col. praef. § 19: tumultus, Flor. 3, 10, 17.—In neutr. as subst.: **hosticum**, i, the enemy's territory: castra in hostico incuriosē posita, Liv. 8, 38, 2: raptae ex hostico messes, Plin. Pan. 29, 3: transire in hosticum, Eum. Pan. ad Constant. 13; also *enimī*: hosticum spirare, Tert. Mag. 35.—**II.** Of or belonging to a stranger, strange, foreign: hosticum hoc mihi: domicilium est, Athenis domus est, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 40.

* **hostifer**, ēra, ērum, adj. [hostis-fero], hostile: quisquam, Manil. 1, 420 dub.

hostificē, *adv.*, v. *hostificus fin.*

hostificus, a, um, *adj.* [hostis-facio], *that deals in a hostile manner, hostile* (ante-class.): o dirum hostificumque diem! Att. ap. Non. 485, 24 (Fragm. Trag. v. 80 Rib.); bellum, Cic. Dom. 23, 60.—**Adv.*: **hostificē**, in a hostile manner, Att. ap. Non. 224, 11 (Fragm. Trag. v. 82 Rib.).

Hostilina, ae, f. [hostio = aequo], a goddess that promotes the growth of corn in equal ears, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 8.

hostilis, e, *adj.* [hostis]. **I.** Of or belonging to an enemy, hostile. **A.** In gen. (class.): amator similis oppidi hostilis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 68: terra, Cic. Inv. 1, 55, 108: manus, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: naves, Hor. Epod. 9, 19: domus, id. ib. 5, 53: aratrum, id. C. 1, 16, 21: manus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 61: cadavera, Sall. C. 61, 8: vis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 52: conditiones pactionesque (with bellicae), Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108: minae, Tac. A. 13, 57: metus, of the enemy, Sall. J. 41, 2: spolia, Liv. 29, 35, 5; Suet. Ner. 38: terra, Liv. 44, 3, 8: clamor, id. 1, 29, 2: turmae, id. 9, 22, 9: murmur, Tac. H. 2, 42: audacia, id. A. 14, 23: solum, id. ib. 11, 16; 11, 20: nationes, id. ib. 11, 23.—As *subst.*: **hostile**, is, n., hostile country, the enemy's land or soil: prior Parthus apud Gaium in nostra ripa, posterior hic apud regem in hostili (sc. solo) epulatus est, Vell. 2, 101 *fin.*—**B.** In part. ic., in divining: hostilis pars (opp. pars familiaris), the part of the entrails that related to the enemy, Luc. 1, 622.—**II.** That is usual with an enemy, hostile (class.): hominis hostilem in modum seditiosi imago, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 24; cf. hostilem in modum vexare, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: in hunc hostili odio est, id. Clu. 5, 12: spiritus, Tac. H. 4, 57: ne quid ab se hostile timeret, Sall. J. 38, 5: caedem, fugam aliaque hostilia portendunt, id. ib. 3, 2: legati retulerunt, omnia hostilia esse, Liv. 21, 16, 1: multa hostilia audere, Tac. H. 4, 15: facere, Sall. J. 107, 2: loqui, Tac. H. 2, 66: invicem coepare, id. ib. 3, 70: induere adversus aliquem, id. A. 12, 40: apibus inimica est nebula: aranei quoque vel maxime hostiles, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65.—Hence, *adv.*: **hostiliter**, like an enemy, in a hostile manner, *hostiliely*: quid ille fecit hostiliter, Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 25; Sall. J. 20, 4; Liv. 2, 14, 2; 9, 38, 1; Tac. H. 2, 86; Suet. Caes. 54; Ov. M. 11, 372; 14, 68.

hostilitas, ātis, f. [hostilis], *enmity, hostility*, Cassiod. Var. 4, 50.

hostiliter, *adv.*, v. *hostilis fin.*

Hostilius, a, name of a Roman gens.

1. Hostus Hostilius, who fought victoriously against the Sabines, Liv. 1, 12.—**2.** His grandson, Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome, Liv. 1, 22 sq.; Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 9.—**3.** L. Hostilius Tubulus, praetor in A. U. C. 611, a rude person, Lucil. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 63.—**II.** Deriv. **Hostilius**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to a Hostilius, *Hostilian*: Curia, built by king Tullus Hostilius, Liv. 1, 22, 30; Varr. L. L. 5, § 155 Müll.: Hostilis Laribus immolabant, quod ab his hostes arceri putabant (perhaps named after Hostus Hostilius), Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.: lex, Just. Inst. 4, 10.

hostimentum, i, n. [1. hostio], a recompense, requital: hostimentum beneficii pensatio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.; cf. hostimentum est aequamentum, Non. 3, 26 (ante-class.): audi atque auditis hostimentum adjungito, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 270 Müll. (Trag. v. 164 Vahl.): par pari datum hostimentum'st; opera: pro pecunia, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 20: beneficiis hostimentum peperisti grave, Att. ap. Non. 315, 19; Serv. Verg. A. 2, 156.

1. hostio, īre, v. a., to make even, return like for like, to recompense, requite: hostire (ab antiquis) ponebatur pro aequa, Fest. s. v. status dies, p. 314 Müll.; ib. s. v. redhostire, p. 270 (ante-class.): nisi coërce Proteritatem atque hostio ferociam, Pac. ap. Fest. s. v. redhostire, p. 270; and ap. Non. 121, 16 (Frag. Rel. v. 346 Rib.): quin promitto hostire contra, ut merueris, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 110.

2. hostio, īre, v. a., to strike: hostia dicta est ab eo, quod est hostire ferire, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll. (ante-class.): quae ex cominus machaera atque ha-

sta hostibit e manu, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. redhostire, p. 270 Müll. (Trag. v. 212 Vahl.).

hostis (also *fos-*), is, *comm.* [Sanscrit root ghas-, to eat, consume, destroy; Germ. Gast; cf. also hasta], a stranger, foreigner; afterwards transf., an enemy (cf.: adversarius, inimicus, perduellus): equidem etiam illud animadverto, quod qui proprio nomine perduellus esset, is hostis vocaretur, lenitate verbi rei tristitiam mitigatam. Hostis enim apud majores nostros is dicebatur, quem nunc peregrinum dicimus... quamquam id nomen durius effecit jam vetustas: a peregrino enim recessit et proprie in eo qui arma contra ferret remansit, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 3 Müll.: hostis apud antiquos peregrinus dicebatur, et qui nunc hostis perduellio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 P.—**II.** An enemy in arms or of one's country (opp. inimicus, a private enemy, or one who is inimically disposed). **A.** Lit.: qui (Pompeius) saepius cum hoste conflixit quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 28; cf. omnes nos statuit ille quidem non inimicos sed hostes, id. Phil. 11, 1, 3; opp. inimicus, Curt. 7, 10 (v. also the foll.): debent oratori sic esse adversariorum nota consilia, ut hostium imperatori, Quint. 12, 1, 35: legiones hostium, Plaut. Am. prol. 136: hostes nefarios prostravit, Cic. Phil. 14, 10, 27: (bellum) compellere intra hostium moenia, id. Rep. 1, 1: vita ex hostium telis servata, id. ib. 1, 3: adventus hostium, id. ib. 2, 3: ut eam (probatam) vel in eis quos numquam vidimus, vel, quod majus est, in hoste etiam diligamus, id. Lael. 9, 29: hostem rapinis prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15, 4: quando hostis alienigena terrae Italiae bellum intulisset, Liv. 29, 10, 5: servit Hispaniae vetus hostis orae Cantaber sera domitus catena, Hor. C. 3, 8, 21: terra marique victus hostis, id. Epod. 9, 27 et saep.: inimicis quoque et hostibus ea indigna videri, Cic. Inv. 1, 54, 105; cf.: inimicus, hostis esset, tanta contumelia accepta, id. Verr. 2, 2, 24, § 58: sibi inimicus atque hostis, id. Fin. 5, 10, 29: horum omnium communis hostis praedoque, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: tam dis hominibusque hostis, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64; id. Att. 15, 21, 1: Cn. Pompeius auctor et dux mei reditus, illius (Clodii) hostis, id. Mil. 15, 39: acer Bupalus hostis (Hipponax), Hor. Epod. 6, 14: fas est et ab hoste doceri, Ov. M. 4, 428: di meliora plis erroremque hostibus illum! Verg. G. 3, 513; cf. Ov. H. 16, 219; id. Am. 2, 10, 16; id. F. 3, 494; id. P. 4, 6, 35: quam (aquam) hostis hosti commodat, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 21.—In *jem.*: hostis est uxor, invita quae ad virum nuptum datur, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 83: nupta meretrici hostis est, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 23: ut, quo die captam hostem vidisset, eodem matrimonio junctam acciperet, Liv. 30, 14, 2: cum certa videbatur hostis, Ov. A. 2, 461; id. H. 6, 82; Prop. 1, 4, 18: ille uxorem, tu hostem luges, Curt. 4, 11, 4.—**B.** Transf., of animals or things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): qualem ministrum fulminis alitem... in ovilla Demist hostem vividus impetus, Hor. C. 4, 4, 10; Ov. F. 1, 359: rhinoceros genitus hostis elephantum, Plin. 8, 20, 29, § 71.—Of a chessman: unus cum gemino calculus hoste perit, Ov. A. 3, 358: fac, pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuus, id. ib. 2, 208: rerum ipsa natura non parens sed noverca fuerit, si facultatem dicendi sociam scelorum, adversam innocentiae, hostem veritatis invenit, Quint. 12, 1, 2: illa vero vitiosissima, quae jam humanitas vocatur, studiorum perniciosissima hostis, id. 2, 10, 2.—**2.** Of an adversary in a suit, in a parody of the law of the Twelve Tables: si status condicito cum hoste intercedit dies, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 5; cf. also Gell. 16, 4, 4.

Hostius, a, name of a Roman gens, Sall. H. 4, p. 228 Gerl. Min. (Dietsch, 4, 27; Hostilius); Sen. Q. N. 1, 16 al.

hostorium, ī, n. [1. hostio], an instrument used in levelling a measure of corn, etc., a strickle, Prisc. p. 688 P.

1. hostus, i, m. [perh. a rustic term for haustus], the yield of an olive-tree, Cato, R. 6, 2; Varr. R. 1, 24, 2.

2. Hostus, i, m., a Roman praenomen, as Hostus Hostilius, Liv. 1, 12; Macr. S. 1, 6: Hostus Lucretius Tricipitinus, Liv. 4, 30 al.

huc (old form *hoc*, like illoc, istoc, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 19; id. Truc. 2, 2, 27 et saep.; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 48; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 5; Cic. Brut. 11, 10, 3; Nep. Phoc. 3, 3; Verg. A. 8, 423; Ter. 39; Inscr. Orell. 4394; 4471; 4814; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 1), *adv.*, to this place, hither, = *δεῦρο*. **I.** Lit.: imus huc, illuc hinc: cum illuc ventum est, ire illinc lubet, etc., Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12 (Trag. v. 258 Vahl.): huc illinc venire, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 39: jam huc adveniet miles, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 44: pater huc me misit ad vos oratum meus, id. Am. prol. 20: quin huc ad vos venire propere? Cic. Rep. 6, 15: hinc profecti huc revertuntur, id. ib. 6, 13 *fin.*: huc raro in urbem com meat, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 100: te huc foras seduxi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 14: huc est intro latus lectus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 30: huc huc convenite, Petr. 23: huc-mecum, Epidauria proles, huc, alti gaudens, Stat. S. 1, 4, 62: locus erat castrorum editus, huc magno cursu contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 1; cf. id. ib. 4, 21, 4: ubi arma esse sciam, huc veniam, Liv. 35, 19, 4: sic inde huc omnes currunt, Juv. 3, 308.—**Prægn.**, with verbs expressing state or action after motion (poet.): huc ades, o formose puer, Verg. E. 2, 45; 7, 9; 9, 39: huc ager ille malus dulcesque a fontibus undae ad plenum calcetur, id. G. 2, 243; Stat. Th. 4, 54; id. S. 1, 3, 72: sed huc qua gratia te accessi jussi, ausculta, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 19; cf.: huc propius me vos ordine adite, Hor. S. 2, 3, 60; Tib. 1, 7, 49.—**B.** With *gen.*: mulier ex Andro commigravit huc vicinia, into this neighborhood, Ter. And. 1, 1, 43 Fleck., Umpfenbach (dub.; cf. Non. p. 499; Prisc. II. p. 187; Hand. Turs. III. p. 107; cf. II. B. infra).—**C.** Huc illuc, huc atque illuc, huc et illuc, etc.; also: huc et illo and huc et huc, hither and thither: ne cursem huc illuc via deterrima, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2: velut salientes huc illuc, Quint. 10, 7, 6: dum huc illuc signa vertunt, Liv. 7, 34, 9: cum huc atque illuc signa transferrent, id. 5, 8, 8: huc atque illuc intuentem vagari, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184: tum huc, tum illuc volant alites, id. Div. 1, 53, 120; cf.: volucres huc et illuc passim vagantes, id. ib. 2, 38, 60; Cels. 2, 15: huc illucque, Plin. 37, 6, 22, § 83 (Jan., ex illo): huc illucque, Cels. 6, 6, 36; 7, 3 al.: ista sidera huc et illo ducent velocitatem suam, Sen. Ben. 5, 6 *med.*: ut ora vertat huc et huc euntium Liberrima indignatio, Hor. Epod. 4, 9.—**D.** Huc usque, or in one word, hucusque, hitherto, thus far (very rare): hucusque Sesostris exercitum duxit, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 174.—**II.** Transf., in non-local relations, hither, to this, to these, to this point, so far: ut haec multo ante meditare, huc te pares, haec cogites, ad haec te exerceas, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 9: accedat huc suavitas quaedam oportet sermonis, Cic. Lael. 18, 66; so freq., huc accedit, etc.; v. accedo: Massilienses naves longas expediunt numero XVII. Multa huc minora navigia addunt, add to these, Caes. B. C. 1, 56, 1; so freq., adde huc; v. addo: legiones effecerat civium Romanorum IX, etc.: Huc Dardanos, etc., adiecerat, id. ib. 3, 4 *fin.*: huc natus adice septem, Ov. M. 6, 182: huc pertinet nobile apud Graecos volumen Heraclidis, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 175 et saep.—Hence, like eo, followed by *ut* with *subj.*: huc unus mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, ut, etc., Cic. Cael. 20, 47; cf.: rem huc deduxi, ut, etc., id. Cat. 2, 2, 4: huc flexit, ut, etc., Tac. A. 4, 41: rem Romanam huc satiatae gloriae provecam, ut, etc., id. ib. 12, 11: huc cecidisse Germanici exercitus gloriam, ut, etc., id. H. 3, 13.—**B.** So, like eo, with *gen.*: huc arrogantiae venerat, ut, etc., Tac. A. 3, 73: huc deductum necessitatis, ut, etc., Val. Max. 8, 1 ext. 6; cf. above, I. B.—**C.** Huc et illuc: versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, Cic. Cael. 6, 13: huc et illuc rapit, id. Off. 1, 28, 101: verses te huc atque illuc necesse est, id. Fin. 5, 28, 86; cf.: dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc vel illuc impellitur, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31.—**D.** Huc usque or hucusque, to such an extent, to such a point or pitch (cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 530 sq.): mirum esset profecto, hucusque profectam credulitatem antiquorum; Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 20: exercitum duxit, id. 6, 29, 34, § 174: simulatio hucusque procedit ut, etc., Quint. 5, 13, 22.—**E.** With the demonstr. *ce*, and the interrog.

part. *ne*, hucine? *hitherto? to this? so far?* hucine tandem omnia reciderunt, ut civis Romanus virgis caederetur? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163: hucine, Micipsa pater, beneficia tua evasere, Sall. J. 14, 9.—And with *gen.*: hucine rerum Venimus? Pers. 3, 15.—**F.** *To this end, for this purpose* (post-class.): rubrum quoque emplastrum, quod Ephesium vocatur, huc aptum est, Cels. 5, 19, 21.

hucinē, *adv.*, v. huc, II. E.

hucusque, *adv.*, v. huc, I. D. and II. D.

hui, *interj.*, an exclamation of astonishment or admiration, *hah! ho! oh! hui*, homunculi quanti estis, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 65: hui, dixit pulchre! Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 72: triginta? hui, percarum est! id. ib. 3, 3, 25: hui, tam cito? ridiculum, id. And. 3, 1, 16: Ch. Prorsum nihil intelligo. Sy. Hui, tardus est! id. Heaut. 4, 5, 28: hui, quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris! id. ib. 3, 1, 71: videbam sermones: Hui! fratrem reliquit? Cic. Att. 6, 6, 3; 5, 11, 1: hui quam diu de nugis! id. ib. 13, 21, 5; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2.

hūjuscēmōdi and **hūjūsmōdi**, v. under *modus*.

hulcus, v. ulcus.

hūmānātus, a, um, v. humano.

hūmānē, *adv.*, v. humanus *fin.*

hūmānitas, ātis, f. [humanus], *human nature, humanity*, in a good sense; *the qualities, feelings, and inclinations of mankind*.

I. In *gen.* (for the most part only in Cic.): magna est vis humanitatis, multum valet communio sanguinis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 63: naturas hominum vimque omnem humanitatis penitus perspicere, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: humanitatis societas, id. Rep. 2, 26: communis humanitatis jus, id. Fl. 11, 24; cf.: communis humanitatis causa, id. Quint. 16, 51: peterem errato veniam ex humanitate communi, id. Sull. 23, 64: humanitatis prima species, id. Tusc. 4, 14, 32: at natura certe dedit, ut humanitatis non parum haberet, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: humanitatem tuam amoremque in tuos redivit celeritas declarabit, id. Att. 4, 15, 2: nec potuisse (te) non commoveri (viri amicissimi morte) nec fuisse id humanitatis tuae, id. Lael. 2, 8: fac, id quod est humanitatis tuae, ne quid aliud cures hoc tempore, nisi ut quam commodissime convalescas, *which you owe to yourself as a man*, id. Fam. 16, 11, 1: assidue molestarium sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittimus, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 154 *fin.*; cf.: jam ad ista obdurimus et humanitatem omnem exuimus, id. Att. 13, 2, 1; id. Lig. 5, 14: nisi ex ejus animo extirpatam humanitatem arbitramur, id. Lael. 13, 48: age vero, quid esse potest in otio aut jucundius aut magis proprium humanitatis quam sermo facetus ac nulla in re rudis? id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: homines quidem pereunt: ipsa humanitas, ad quam homo effingitur, permanet, Sen. Ep. 65.—**B.** Transf., *concr.*, i. q. humanum genus, *the human race, mankind* (very rare; mostly post-class.): ista in figura hominis feritas a communi tamquam humanitatis corpore segreganda est, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32: humanitatem hoc loco dicimus omne hominum genus, Hier. Ep. 147: timorem omnem, quo humanitas regitur, sustulerunt, Min. Fel. Oct. 8; App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 11; id. Trism. p. 288.

II. In *partic.* **A.** *Humane* or *gentle conduct* towards others, *humanity, philanthropy, gentleness, kindness, politeness* (syn.: comitas, facilitas, mansuetudo, clementia, opp. severitas; very freq. and class.): quemquamne existimas Catone proavo tuo commodiorem, communiorem, moderatiorem fuisse ad omnem rationem humanitatis? Sed si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatis asperseris, etc., Cic. Mur. 31, 66; cf.: pro tua facilitate et humanitate, id. Fam. 13, 24, 2: difficillimam illam societatem gravitatis cum humanitate, id. Leg. 3, 1, 1: ut summa severitas summa cum humanitate jungatur, id. Fam. 12, 27: ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum, studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros, id. Rep. 2, 14; cf. id., Sull. 33, 92; id. de Imp. Pomp. 14, 42; cf. also: omnia plena clementiae, mansuetudinis, humanitatis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8 *fin.*; and: pro sua clementia atque

humanitate, Hirt. B. G. 8, 21, 2; Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 2: tantaque poena (eos) afficiamus, quantam aequitas humanitasque patitur, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 18: singularis humanitas suavisimique mores, id. Att. 16, 16, A. 6: Caesaris summa erga nos humanitas, id. Fam. 4, 13, 2; cf.: amorem erga me, humanitatem suavitatemque desidero, id. Att. 15, 1, A. 1: humanitas vetat superbum esse adversus socios, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.*: humanitatis praecipua pars est, honestissimum quemque complecti, etc., Plin. Ep. 9, 5, 1: illa vero vitiosissima, quae jam humanitas vocatur, invicem quali acumque laudandi, Quint. 2, 2, 10.—**B.** *Mental cultivation befitting a man, liberal education, good breeding, elegance of manners or language, refinement* (cf. on this signif. Gell. 13, 16; syn.: doctrina, litterae, eruditio; freq. and class.): homo non communium litterarum et politioris humanitatis expertus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: esse politum propriis humanitatis artibus, id. Rep. 1, 17; cf.: humanitate politiores, id. de Or. 2, 37, 154: in omni recto studio atque humanitate versari, id. ib. 1, 60, 256: sine ulla bona arte, sine humanitate, sine ingenio, sine litteris, id. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 98: doctrinae studium atque humanitatis, id. Cael. 10, 24; cf.: propter humanitatem atque doctrinam Anco regi familiaris, id. Rep. 2, 20: in omni genere sermonis, in omni parte humanitatis dixerim oratore perfectum esse debere, id. de Or. 1, 16, 71; cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 35 (Ellendt ad loc.): orator inops quidam humanitatis atque inurbanus, id. ib. 2, 10, 40: ea quae multum ab humanitate discrepant, ut si quis in foro cantet, *good manners*, id. Off. 1, 40, 145: Socratici opinor in hac ironia dissimulantiaque longe lepore et humanitate omnibus praestisse, *polished language*, id. de Or. 2, 67, 270: (epistulae) humanitatis sparsae sale, id. Att. 1, 13, 1: alicujus litteras aut humanitatem adamare, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 121: litteris, et humanitate alicujus delectari, id. Verr. 2, 3, 4, § 8.

hūmāniter, *adv.*, v. humanus *fin.*

hūmānitus, *adv.* [humanus, like divinitus from divinus], *humanly, after the manner of men*. **I.** In *gen.* (very rare but class.): ferre humana humanitus, Afran. ap. Non. 514, 20 (Com. Fragm. v. 290 Rib.); so, quicquam facere, Turp. ib. (Com. Fragm. v. 165 Rib.): si quid me (i. e. mihi) fuerit humanitus, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 161 Müll. (Ann. v. 128 Vahl.): si quid mihi humanitus accideret, i. e. *should I die*, Cic. Phil. 1, 4, 10, and: si quid ei humanitus attigisset, App. Mag. 337: ursi coeunt humanitus strati, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 174.—**II.** In *partic.*, for the usual humane and humaniter, *humanely, kindly, tenderly*: tractare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 47.

hūmāno, āvi, ātum, 1 [humanus], *to make human*; only used in the *pass.* of the incarnation of Christ: promittentes Deum propter salutem credentium visualiter humanandum, Cassiod. in Ps. praef.; so, verbum humanatum, id. Hist. Eccles. 6, 22.

hūmānus (old form: HEMONA humana et HEMONEM hominem dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 100 Müll.; cf. homo *init.*), a, um, *adj.* [homo], *of or belonging to man, human*. **I.** In *gen.*: esse aliquem humana specie et figura, qui tantum immanitate bestias vicerit, ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 63: simulacra, id. Rep. 3, 9: caput, a human head, Hor. A. P. 1; Flor. 1, 7, 8: succidia, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24, 12: Cyclops venter... Carnibus humanis distentus, *human flesh*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 870 P. (Ann. v. 327 Vahl.): humana qui dape pavit equas, Ov. H. 9, 68: Athenas obsidione et fame ad humanos cibos compulsi, Flor. 3, 5, 10: hostiae, *human sacrifices*, Cic. Font. 10, 21; Tac. G. 9; Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 82; Flor. 1, 16, 7: lac, *human milk*, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 123: nec distare humana carne suillum, Juv. 14, 98: carnibus humanis vesci, id. 15, 13: societatis generis humani, *of the human race*, Cic. Lael. 5, 20; cf.: eos (deos) non curare opinor quid agat humanum genus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104 (Trag. v. 354 Vahl.); v. genus: ubi remissa humana vita corpus requiescat malis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 416 ib.); cf.: humanae vitae varia reputantes mala, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115; and Cic. Rep. 6, 18; in the *comp.*:

ergo hercules vita humanior sine sale non quit degere, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 88: omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum, Cic. Lael. 6, 20; v. divinus: amor, id. ib. 21, 81: natura, id. Rep. 1, 14: virtus, id. ib. 1, 7 *fin.*: casus, id. Lael. 2, 7: cultus, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33: humanissima voluptas, id. Ac. 2, 41, 127: ignes, i. e. *which men daily use*, Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 239: dapes, i. e. *human excrements*, id. 17, 9, 6, § 51: memoria, Tac. A. 11, 14: ultra modum humanum, id. ib. 11, 21: humanum facinus factumst, *customary*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 8: nec quisquam dixerit, in eo qui obdormivit, rem eum humanam et naturalem passum, Mos. et Rom. Coll. 12, 7, 7: major imago humana, *of superhuman size*, Juv. 13, 222: humanum sacrificium dicebant, quod mortui causa fiebat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 103 Müll.: scelus, *committed against men*, Liv. 3, 19 *fin.*; 29, 18 *fin.*: si quid mihi humanum contigerit, *if any thing should happen to me*, i. e. *if I should die*, Dig. 16, 3, 26 (for which, humanitus, q. v.): persuasit nox, amor, vinum, adulescentia: Humanumst, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 25: metum virgarum navarchus pretio redemit: humanum est; alius, ne condemnaretur, pecuniam dedit: usitatum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 117; cf. Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 38; id. Ad. 3, 4, 25: humano quodam modo, Quint. 10, 3, 15: res humani juris, *property* (opp. res divini juris, *things sacred or religious*), Gai. Inst. 2, 2; 9 sqq.; 3, 97: ne vinum... esse sacrum incipiat et ex usibus eripiat humanis, Arn. adv. Gent. 7, 31.—As *subst.* **A.** *hūmāni*, ōrum, m., *men, mortals*, Lucr. 3, 80; 837: natura humanis omnia sunt paria, Varr. ap. Non. 51, 10.—

B. *hūmānum*, i, n., *that which is human, mortal*, etc.: ignem magnum hic faciam. Dae. Quine ut humanum exuras tibi? Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 62: non hercle humanust ergo: nam volturio plus humani credost, id. Mil. 4, 2, 53: si quicquam in vobis non dico civilis sed humani esset, Liv. 5, 4, 9: pulcher et humano major trabaeque decorus Romulus, Ov. F. 2, 503 (but in Cic. Att. 13, 21, 5, homo is the true reading): homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 25: Satyris praeter effigiem nihil humani, Mela, 1, 8, 10: si in Pompeio quid humani evenisset, Sall. H. Fragm. 5, 16 Dietsch.—**C.** *Piur.*: **hūmāna**, ōrum, n., *human affairs, the concerns of men, events of life*: qui omnia humana, quaecumque accidere possunt, tolerabilia ducat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 17; cf.: despicentem omnia humana, id. Rep. 1, 17; and: haec caelestia semper spectato, illa humana contemno, id. ib. 6, 19: si quicquam humanorum certi est, Liv. 5, 33, 1: deos esse et non neglegere humana, id. 3, 56, 7.—*Comp.* (very rare): respiratio humanior, i. e. *freer*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 1, 2.

II. In *partic.* **A.** *Humane, philanthropic, kind, gentle, obliging, polite* (syn.: comis, urbanus); te esse humano ingenio existumo, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 127: Cyrum minorem Persarum regem et ceteris in rebus communem erga Lysandrum atque humanum fuisse, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59; cf.: homo facillimus atque humanissimus, id. Att. 16, 16, C. 12: humani ingeni Mansuetique animi officia, Ter. And. 1, 1, 86; cf.: quod ipse moderatissimam atque humanissimam fuit sensus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 5: Catonis (praeceptum) humanissimum utilissimumque, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 44 (cf. Cato, R. R. 4).—**B.** *Of good education, well-informed, learned, polite, refined*: gentem quidem nullam video neque tam humanam atque doctam neque tam immanem atque barbaram, quae non significari futura posse censet, Civ. Div. 1, 1, 2; cf.: homo doctissimus atque humanissimus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 98: homines periti et humani, id. ib. 2, 5, 28, § 70: haec ego non possum dicere non esse hominis quamvis et belli et humani, id. Fin. 2, 31, 102: Praxiteles nemini est paulum modo humaniori ignotus, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 16, 3 (eruditiori doctiorique, Gell.; see the entire chap.): humanissimus sermo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms: **hūmāne** and **hūmāniter**. **1.** (Acc. to I.) *Humanly, agreeably to human nature, in a manner becoming humanity*. (a) Form humane: vix humane patitur, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 65: intervalla vides humane commoda, i. e. *exceedingly, charmingly com-*

modious, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 70: morbos toleranter atque humane ferunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65.—(β) Form humaniter: docebo profecto, quid sit humaniter vivere, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 5: sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feremus, id. Att. 1, 2, 1.—**b. Comp.**: si qui forte, cum se in luctu esse vellent, aliquid fecerunt humanius, aut si hilarius locuti sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 64.—**2. In partic.** (acc. to II. A.), *humanely, pleasantly, courteously, kindly, gently, politely*, etc. (a) Form humane: Hirtium aliquid ad te *συμπαθῶς* de me scripsisse facile patior: fecit enim humane, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 1.—(β) Form humaniter: invitus litteras tuas scinderem: ita sunt humaniter scriptae, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 509, 21: fecit humaniter Licinius, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1.—**b. Sup.**: quod se sua voluntate erga Caesarem humanissime diligentissimeque locutus esses, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, §20: quam humanissime scribere, id. Fam. 2, 17, 6; 5, 20, 8; cf. Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 3: ducem se itineris humanissime promisit, Petr. 8.

humatio, ōnis, f. [humo], a *burying* (very rare; cf.: sepultura, funus, exequiae): de humatione et sepultura dicendum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102: locus qui recipiat humationem, Dig. 43, 24, 22, §4.

* **humator**, ōris, m. [id.], *he who buries* or *inters*: consulis, Luc. 7, 799.

humectatio, v. umectatio.

humecto, v. umecto.

humectus, v. umectus.

humefacio, v. umefacio.

humēo, v. umeo.

humérale, humerus, etc., v. umerale, umerus, etc.

humesco, humīdus, etc., v. umesco, umīdus, etc.

hūmī, v. humus, III.

humifer, etc., v. umifer, etc.

humiliatio, ōnis, f. [humilis], a *humbling, humiliation* (post-class.), Tert. Verg. Vel. 13: id. adv. Herm. 7: id. Patient. 13: Vulg. Mic. 6, 14.

humilifico, āre, v. a. [humilis - facio], to *make humble, to humble* (post-class.), Tert. Poen. 9.

humilio, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [humilis], to *abase, humble* (late Lat.): corpus, quod humiliatur in passionibus, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 20 *fin.*: frustra nos hic humiliamus, ut ibi possumus esse majores, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 18: publicanus vultu humiliatus atque dejectus, Tert. Or. 13: Sid. Ep. 5, 14 *fin.*: ad humiliandum celsitudinem potestatis, Amm. 30, 4, 2.

humilis, e, adj. [humus; like χαμαλός from χαμαί, on the ground, i. e.], *low, lowly, small, slight* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.). **I. Lit.**: arbores et vites et ea quae sunt humiliora neque se tollere a terra altius possunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37; cf.: turrim humilem parvamque fecerant, Caes. B. C. 2, 8, 1 sq.: humilior munitio, id. ib. 3, 63, 2: (naves) humiliores quam quibus in nostro mari uti consuevimus, id. B. G. 5, 1, 2: humiles habitare casas, Verg. E. 2, 29: domus, Hor. C. 3, 1, 22: postes, Ov. M. 8, 639: arcus, id. ib. 3, 30: arae, Val. Fl. 3, 426: virgas humilis mordere salicti, Juv. 11, 67: Forentum, *low, situated in the plain*, Hor. C. 3, 4, 16; so, Myconos, Ov. M. 7, 463: Italia, Verg. A. 3, 522: humillimo solo aqua diutissime immorata, Just. 2, 1 *med.*: avi similis, quae circum litora, circum Pisoscos scopulos humilis volat aequora iuxta, *flies low*, Verg. A. 4, 255; cf.: decisis humilis pennis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50: potest ex deformi humilique corpūculo exire formosus animus ac magnus, *small, diminutive*, Sen. Ep. 66: brevi atque humili corpore homines, Gell. 19, 13, 3: Curt. 7, 4: humiles Cleonae, *little, petty*, Ov. M. 6, 417 (in Ptolem. πόλις οὐ μεγάλη): Troja, id. ib. 15, 424: ipse humili designat moenia fossa, i. e. *slight, shallow*, Verg. A. 7, 157; so, fossa, Tac. A. 1, 61; cf. radix, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 5.

II. Trop. A. As respects rank, birth, fortune, worth, consideration, etc., *low, base, mean, humble, obscure, poor, needy, insignificant* (cf.: supplex, summissus, demissus, abjectus): ut si parentibus nati sint humilibus, Cic. Lael. 17, 90: humiles nati (shortly after: trivio conceptus et educatus stercore), Phaedr. 1, 27, 2: humiles et

obscuri homines, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88; id. Quint. 31, 95: humillimus homo de plebe, Liv. 3, 19, 9; cf.: humilis in plebe et ideo ignobilis puerpera, Plin. 7, 36, 36, §121: ne latos fines parare studeant potentioresque humiliores possessionibus expellant, Caes. B. G. 6, 22, 3: humiliores, opp. opulentiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51 *fin.*: hos Suevi vectigales sibi fecerunt ac multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 3 *fin.*: homines humiles, opp. amplissimi viri, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 8, 1: satis superque humilis est, qui, etc., Liv. 3, 53, 9: junge tuis humiles, ambitiose, manus, *of the servants*, Ov. A. A. 2, 254: civitas ignobilis atque humilis, Caes. B. G. 5, 28, 1: humilem sane relinquunt et minime generosum, ut ita dicam, ortum amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 9, 29: Viridomarus, quem Caesar ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perduxerat, Caes. B. G. 7, 39, 1: qui cogitationes suas abiecerunt in rem tam humilem atque contemptam, Cic. Lael. 9, 32; cf.: nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitant, id. Fin. 5, 20, 57: aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte praediti, id. Arch. 5, 10: humiles et sordidae curae, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 3: rei pictor, Plin. 35, 10, 37, §120 (dub.; Jan. floridissimus): humilis atque obsoletus vestitus, Nep. Ages. 8: agna, poor, humble, Hor. C. 12, 17, 32: fortuna, Juv. 6, 287: domus, id. 11, 171.—Hence, subst.: **humile**, is, n., *that which is humble or base, a low station*: ex humili potens, Hor. C. 3, 30, 12: quales ex humili magna ad vestigia rerum extollit Fortuna, Juv. 3, 39.—**Prov.**: Humiles laborant ubi potentes dissident, Phaedr. 1, 30, 1.—**2. Of low, mean language**: iambus frequentissimus est in iis, quae demisso atque humili sermone dicuntur, Cic. Or. 58, 196: sermo, Hor. A. P. 229; cf.: neque humilem et abjectam orationem nec nimis altam et exaggeratam probat, Cic. Or. 57, 192: verbum, id. Brut. 79, 274: humilia et vulgaria verba, Quint. 10, 1, 9: translatio, id. 8, 6, 5: si quis sublimia humilibus misceat, id. 8, 3, 60: quae humilia circa res magnas, apta circa minores videntur, id. 8, 3, 18: humile et quotidianum sermonis genus, id. 11, 1, 6: of the author himself: Macer... humilis, i. e. *commonplace*, id. 10, 1, 87: nil parvum aut humili modo, Nil mortale loquar, Hor. C. 3, 25, 17.—**B.** Of mind or character, *low, mean, base, abject*: qui umquam apparitor tam humilis? tam abjectus? Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 32: ut ille tum humilis, ut demissus erat! id. Att. 2, 21, 3: humillimus assentator, Vell. 2, 83, 1: neque nos simus tam humiles, ut quae laudamus inutilia credamus, Quint. 11, 1, 13: privata deduci superbo Non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor. C. 1, 37, 32: succumbere doloribus eosque humili animo imbecilloque ferre miserum est, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: animi, Lucr. 6, 52: si prece et obsecratione humili ac supplicii utemur, Cic. Inv. 1, 16, 22; 1, 56 *init.*; cf.: fracto animo, atque humili alique supplicare, id. Planc. 20, 50: humillimae preces, Suet. Vit. Luc.: pavor, Verg. G. 1, 331; cf. metus, Val. Fl. 3, 394.—Hence, adv.: **humiliter**, *low, deeply*.

I. Lit. (so post-Aug. and very rare): in loco clivoso humiliter rami arborum servandisunt, in plano altius, Pall. 3, 13, 3: eadem facta claritate vel obscuritate facientium vel tolluntur altissime vel humillime deprimuntur, *very deeply*, Plin. Ep. 6, 24, 1.—**2. Trop.** (acc. to II. B.), *basely, meanly, abjectly, humbly* (class.): non est ausus elate et ample loqui, cum humiliter demissequeretur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: aut servit humiliter, aut superbe dominatur, Liv. 24, 25, 8: servire alicui, id. 45, 32, 5: audacter territas, humiliter placas, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: animose paupertatem ferre, humiliter infamiam, Sen. Ep. 120 *med.*

humilitas, ātis, f. [humilis], *lowness* (acc. to humilis, I.). **I. Lit.**: naves omnes acturias imperat fieri, quam ad rem humilitas multum adjuvat (shortly before: naves paulo facit humiliores), Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 3: arborum, Sall. J. 49, 6: aliorum animalium ea est humilitas, ut cibum terrestrem rostris facile contingant, *low stature*, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: sidera multum inter se aut altitudine aut humilitate distantia, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: quanta humilitate luna feratur, terram paene contingens, id. Div. 2, 43, 91.—**II. Trop. A.** Of rank, birth, or influence, *lowness, meanness, insignifi-*

cance: malorum turba quaedam, paupertas, ignobilitas, humilitas, solitudo, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, id. Off. 2, 13, 45: humilitatem cum dignitate contendere, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: alicuius despiciere, id. Phil. 13, 10, 23: obicere humilitatem alicui, Liv. 26, 31, 4: ex humilitate sua, Caes. B. G. 5, 25: infima natalium, Plin. 18, 6, 7, §37: generis, Sall. J. 73, 4: generis ac nominis, Suet. Vesp. 4: obliterata quoque scrutabimur, nec deterrebit quarundam rerum humilitas, Plin. 14, 1, 1, §7.—**B. Littleness of mind, meanness, baseness, abjectness**: habet levitatem laetitia gestiens, humilitatem metus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27; id. de Or. 1, 53, 228: et dejecto (capite) humilitas et supino arrogantia ostenditur, Quint. 11, 3, 69; so, opp. arrogantia, Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 5: saepe virtus et magnificentia plus proficit ad misericordiam commovendam quam humilitas et obsecratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 56, 109: summittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium, Liv. 38, 52, 2: asinorum, Plin. 10, 63, 83, §180.—**2. In eccl. Lat.**, in a good sense, opp. to *pride, lowness, humility*, Lact. 5, 15; Sulp. Sever. Vit. S. Mart. 2 *fin.* et saep.

humiliter, v. humilis *fin.*

humilito, āre, 1, v. a. [humilis], to *humiliate, disgrace*: maternum genus, Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Sull. 8, 25 (p. 364 Bait.).

humo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [humus], to *cover with earth, to inter, bury*. **I. Lit.** (rare but class.; cf.: sepelio, tumulo): in terram cadentibus corporibus iisque humo tectis, e quo dictum est humari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 36: cum ignotum quendam projectum mortuum vidisset eumque humavisset, id. Div. 1, 27, 56: corpora, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: caesorum reliquias uno tumulo humaturus, Suet. Calig. 3: humatus et conditus est, id. Vit. Hor.; Plin. 30, 7, 20, §64; Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 29: sepulcrum ubi mortuus sepultus aut humatus sit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 278 Müll.: corpus humandum, Verg. A. 6, 161.—*** II. Transf.**, in gen., like the Gr. θάπτειν, to *pay the last dues to a body, to perform the funeral rites*: militari honestoque funere humaverunt ossaque ejus in Cappadociam deportanda curarunt, Nep. Eum. 13 *fin.*

humor, v. umor.

humōrosus, v. umorosus.

humus, i (archaic form of the *abl. sing.* humi, Varr. ap. Non. 488, 6 and 48, 26), f. (archaic *masc.* humum) humidum pedibus fodit, Laev. ap. Prisc. p. 719 P.: humidum humum, Gracch. ib.) [from the prim. form XAM, whence χαμαί, χαμῶθεν, χαμαλός, Lat. humilis; kindr. with Sanscr. Xām, earth; Gr. χθών, the earth, the ground, the soil. **I. Lit.** (class.; cf.: terra, solum, tellus): humus erat immunda, lutulenta vino, coronis languidulis et spinis cooperta piscium, Cic. Fragm. Or. pro Gall. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66 (ap. Orell. IV. 2, p. 454); cf.: omnia constrata telis, armis, cadaveribus et inter ea humus infecta sanguine, Sall. J. 101 *fin.*: subacta atque pura, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59: cubitis pinsant humum, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, §23 Müll. (Trag. v. 435 Vahl.); cf.: procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, *bit the ground and died* (cf. the Homer. ὀδᾶς ἐλεῖν γαῖαν), Verg. A. 11, 418: calcibus atram Tundit humum exspirans, id. ib. 10, 731; cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 112: pede candido In morem Salium ter quatient humum, Hor. C. 4, 1, 28: Acestes aequaeum ab humo attollit amicum, Verg. A. 5, 452: sedit humo, Ov. M. 4, 261: ipse feraces Figat humo plantas, Verg. G. 4, 115; cf.: semina spargere humo, Ov. M. 5, 647: surgit humo, id. F. 6, 735; cf.: nec se movit humo, id. M. 4, 264: dejectoque in humum volitat, id. ib. 6, 607: propter humum volitat, id. ib. 8, 258: humi atque ipisus stirpis laetitia, Col. 4, 24, 4; cf.: quis cibus erat caro ferina atque humi pabulum uti pecoribus, Sall. J. 18, 1: ii, quos humus injecta contereret (shortly afterwards, gleba), Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: quae (genera arborum) humi arido atque arenoso gignantur, Sall. J. 48, 3 Kritiz *N. cr.*—Poet., as a fig. for what is low, mean, common: sermones repentes per humum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 251; cf.: ne, dum vitat humum, nubes et inania captet, id. A. P. 230: ad humum maerore gravi deducit et angit, id. ib. 110; v. also

under *adv.*: affigit humo divinae particulam auroae, id. S. 2, 79.—**II.** Transf., in gen., like solum, land, country, region: Punicam nec Teucris pressa fuisset humus, Ov. H. 7, 140; Aonia, id. F. 1, 490; Illyrica, id. Med. Fac. 74; Pontica, id. P. 3, 5, 56.—**III.** Adverbial form *humi*, like χαμαί, on the ground or to the ground: jacere humi, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26; requiescere, Sall. J. 85, 33; strati, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 22; cf.: serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellae, Hor. A. P. 28: quousque humi defixa tua mens erit? fixed on the ground, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: locus circiter duodecim pedes humi depressus, Sall. C. 55, 3: quot humi morientia corpora fundis? Verg. A. 11, 665: spargere humi dentes, Ov. M. 3, 105; cf.: hunc stravit humi, id. ib. 12, 255: tremens procumbit humi bos, Verg. A. 5, 481: volvitur ille excussus humi, id. ib. 11, 640; cf.: projectum humi jugulavit, Tac. H. 2, 64: stratus humi palmas viduas desiderat ulmos, Juv. 8, 78.

Hunni (Chunni and Chūni), ōrum, m., the Huns, Amm. 31, 2; Claud. ap. Rufin. 1, 321; 2, 270; Veg. Vet. 3 praef. 1. Form Chunni, Aus. Epigr. 1, 8.—**Sing.** **Chūnus**, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 238.—**II.** Deriv. **Hunniscus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Huns, Hunnish: equus, Claud. in Eutr. 4, 4; 7.

† **hyacinthaeus**, a, um, adj., = ὑακινθαῖος, of or belonging to the hyacinth, hyacinthine (post-class. for hyacinthinus): ordo, a row of hyacinth, Ven. Carm. 8, 8, 20; 6, 270.

Hyacinthia, v. Hyacinthus, I. B.

† **hyacinthinus**, a, um, adj., = ὑακινθίνος, of or belonging to the hyacinth, hyacinthine: flos, the hyacinth, Cat. 61, 93: laena, i. e. hyacinth-colored, Pers. 1, 32.

† **hyacinthizontes**, um, m., = ὑακινθίζοντες, hyacinth-colored: berylli, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 77; Sol. 55 fin.

Hyacinthus or **-os**, i, m., = ὑάκινθος, a beautiful Spartan youth, son of Ebalus, beloved by Apollo, and accidentally killed by a blow of his quoit; from his blood sprang the flower of the same name, marked with the exclamation ΑΙ, Ov. M. 10, 162 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 272; Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 66; Serv. Verg. E. 3, 63.—**Plur.** sed gladiator erat; facit hoc illos Hyacinthos, i. e. as beautiful as Hyacinthus, Juv. 6, 110.—**B.** **Hyacinthia**, ōrum, n., the festival in honor of Hyacinthus, in Sparta, Ov. M. 10, 219.—**II.** Hence, **hyacinthus** or **-os**, i, m., the hyacinth, not, however, our hyacinth, but either the blue iris or fleur-de-lis, Iris Germanica, Linn.; the corn-flag or gladiolus, Gladiolus communis, Linn.; or the rocket larkspur, Delphinium Ajacis, Linn.; Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 66; Verg. E. 3, 63; 6, 53; id. G. 4, 183; id. A. 1, 69; Col. poet. 10, 100.—Hence, **B.** Transf., f., a precious stone of the color of a hyacinth (perh. our sapphire or a dark-colored amethyst), Plin. 37, 9, 41, § 125 sq.; Vulg. Exod. 25, 4; Inscr. Orell. 2510.

Hyades, um, f., = ὑάδες (the rainers), the Hyades, a group of seven stars in the head of Taurus (called in pure Lat. suculae; v. 3. sucula), Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111; Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 247; 37, 7, 28, § 100; cf. id. 2, 39, 39, § 106. They were fabled as daughters of Atlas and sisters of Hyas and of the Pleiades, Ov. F. 5, 165 sq.; id. M. 3, 595; 13, 293; Verg. A. 3, 516; Hor. C. 1, 3, 14.—In *sing.*: **Hyas**, ādis, the Hyad, collect., Stat. S. 1, 6, 22.

† **hyaena**, ae, f., = ὑαίνα, a hyena, Plin. 8, 30, 44, § 105; Ov. M. 15, 410.—**II.** A sea-fish, a kind of sole, Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 154.

hyaenius, a, um, adj. [hyaena], of or named from the hyena: gemma, a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 168; Isid. Orig. 16, 14.

Hyale, ēs, f., = ὑάλη, a nymph, companion of Diana, Ov. M. 3, 171.

† **hyalinus**, a, um, adj., = ὑάλινος.

I. Of glass, glass: sphaera, Fulg. Myth. praef.: pulvis, Mart. Cap. 6, § 575.—**II.** Glass-green, green: pennae, Mart. Cap. 1, § 66 sq. al.

hyaloides, is, adj., = ὑαλοειδής, grass-green: umor, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2 fin.

† **hyalos**, i, m., = ὑαλός, glass. **I.**

Lit.: Milesia velleria Carpebant hyali saturo fucata colore, i. e. with glass-green color, Verg. G. 4, 335.—**II.** Transf., glass-green color, Prud. στέφ. 12, 53; Aus. Idyll. 10, 418.

Hyampolis, is, f., = ὑάμπολις, a town of Phocis, on the borders of Boeotia, its ruins near the village of Vogdhan, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27; Liv. 32, 18, 6; Stat. Th. 7, 345.

Hyantes, um, m., = ὑάντες, the Hyantes, an old name of the Boeotians, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Hyantēus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Hyantes (Boeotians), Hyantean, Boeotian: Iolāus, Ov. M. 8, 310: Aganippe, id. ib. 5, 312: aqua, i. e. Castalian, Mart. 12, 3, 12.—**B. Hyantius**, a, um, adj., the same: sorores, i. e. the Muses, Stat. S. 2, 7, 8; cf. Camenae, Sid. Ep. 8, 9 in carm.: juvenis, i. e. Actaeon, as grandson of Cadmus, Ov. M. 3, 147.

Hyarotis, idis, f., = ὑαρῶτις (or ὑορῶτις), a river in India, a tributary of the Indus, now Rari, Curt. 9, 1, 7.

1. Hyas, antis (acc. Hyān, Ov. F. 5, 179), m., = Ὑας, a son of Atlas, and father or brother of the Hyades, Hyg. Fab. 192; Ov. F. 5, 170.—Hence, Sidus Hyantis, the Hyades, id. ib. 5, 734.

2. Hyas, ādis, f., v. Hyades.

Hybla, ae, and **Hyblē**, ēs, f., = Ὑβλη, a mountain of Sicily abounding in flowers and bees, with a city of the same name, Plin. 11, 13, 13, § 32; Verg. E. 7, 37; Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 22; Sil. 14, 200; Mart. 7, 88, 8; 10, 12, 3; Mel. 2, 7, 16.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Hyblaeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Mount Hybla, Hyblean: apes, Verg. E. 1, 55: mella, Mart. 11, 42: avena, i. e. of the Sicilian Theocritus, Calp. Ecl. 4, 6, 3.—**B. Hyblenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of the city of Hybla, Hybleans, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 102.

hybrida, ae, v. hybrida.

Hydaspes, is, m., = Ὑδάσις. **I.** A river of India, a tributary of the Indus, now Jeloum, Mel. 3, 7, 6; Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71; Curt. 4, 5, 3; 8, 12, 8; Verg. G. 4, 211; Hor. C. 1, 22, 8; Luc. 8, 227 al.—To denote the East: repressor Hydaspis, Petr. 123 fin.—**B.** Deriv. **Hydaspēus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Hydaspes, Hydaspian; poet. also for Indian: gemmae, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 4: Erythrae, Sid. Carm. 2, 447.—**II.** A companion of Aeneas, Verg. A. 10, 747.—**III.** An Indian or Ethiopian slave, Hor. S. 2, 8, 14.

† **hydatis**, idis, f., = ὑδαῖς, a water-colored gem, otherwise unknown, Mart. Cap. 1, § 75.

† **hýderos**, i, m., = ὕδρος (i. q. ὑδρῶς), the dropsy, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 97 sq.

† **Hydra**, ae, f., = Ὑδρα (kindred with Sanscr. udri; Ang.-Sax. oter, otor; Engl. and Germ. Otter; cf. also the Gr. ἑνδρίς), the water-serpent killed by Hercules near the Lernean Lake, the Hydra, with seven heads; as fast as one of them was cut off two sprang up in its stead; it is also called Echidna: Lernaestis, Hydra, Lucr. 5, 27; Ov. M. 9, 192; Hor. C. 4, 4, 61; id. Ep. 2, 1, 10; Hyg. Fab. 30; 34; 151. As identified with Echidna, the mother of Cerberus, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.—**Prov.**: vide ne in istis duobus generibus hydra tibi sit et pellis, Hercules autem et alia opera majora, in illis rebus, quas praetermittis, relinquantur, i. e. the easiest, the least important, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 71.—**B.** Deriv. **Hydraeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Hydra: germen, Mart. Cap. 7, 237.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The constellation of the Water-snake, also called Anguis, Cic. Arat. 214 (also id. N. D. 2, 44, 114); Hyg. Astr. 2, 40; 3, 39.—**B.** Acc. to Verg., a hydra with fifty heads, that keeps watch at the gates of the Lower World, Verg. A. 6, 576.

† **hydrāgōgia**, ae, f., = ὑδραγωγία, an aqueduct, canal: venae (sunt) hydragogiae, Varr. ap. Non. 209, 20.

† **hydrāgōgus**, a, um, adj., = ὑδραγωγός, that carries off water. **I.** Adj.: utendum aquiducis medicamentis, quae Graeci hydragoga vocaverunt, Cael. Aur.

Tard. 3, 8, 119.—**II.** Subst.: **hydragogos**, i, f., a plant, called also chamaedaphne and daphnites, App. Herb. 27.

hydrāgonus, i, f., a water-plant, App. Herb. 67.

† **hydrālētes**, ae, m., = ὑδραλέτης, a water-mill, Vitruv. 10, 10 Schneid. N. cr. (al. hydraulae).

Hydraotes, v. Hyarotis.

† **hydrargyros**, i, m., = ὑδράργυρος, quicksilver artificially prepared, Plin. 33, 8, 41, § 123; 33, 3, 20, § 64.

† **hydraula**, ae, or **hydraules**, ae, m., = ὑδραῦλης, one who plays on the water-organ, Suet. Ner. 54; Petr. 36; acc. -am, Mart. Cap. 9, § 924.

† **hydraulicus**, a, um, adj., = ὑδραυλικός, of or belonging to the water-organ, hydraulic: machinae, water-organs, Vitruv. 9, 9; 10, 13; called also organa, Plin. 7, 37, 38, § 125; Suet. Ner. 41.

† **hydraulus**, i, m., = ὑδραυλος, a water-organ, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43; Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 24.

Hydrēla, ae, f., a city of Caria, Liv. 37, 56, 3.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Hydrēlātānus**, a, um, adj., of Hydrēla: ager, Liv. 37, 56, 3.—**B. Hydrēlitae**, ārum, m., the inhabitants of Hydrēla, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.

hydrēum, i, n., v. the foll. art.

† **hydrēuma**, ātis, n., = ὑδρεῦμα, a resting-place for caravans, where they get water, a watering-place, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 103 (al. hydrēum).

hydrēus, a, um, adj. [hydrus], of or belonging to the water-serpent: germen, Mart. Cap. 7, § 729.

† **hydria**, ae, f., = ὑδρία (a water-pot; hence, in gen.), a jug, ewer, urn: argenteae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 19, § 47: in hydriam sortes conicere, id. ib. 2, 2, 51, § 127: farris, Sulp. Sever. Hist. Sacr. 1, 43. Of the cinerary urns in tombs, Inscr. Orell. 4546 sq.—**II.** **Hydria**, a comedy of Menander, Quint. 11, 3, 91.

hydrinus, a, um, adj. [hydrus], of or from a water-snake: vulnera, Prud. στέφ. 10, 884.

† **hydrūs**, a, um, adj. [ὑδρῶς], of or belonging to water, water: puer (for Aquarius), the constellation of the Waterman, Prud. Apoth. 622.

† **hydrōcēlē**, ēs, f., = ὑδροκήλη, a watery rupture, hydrocele, Mart. 12, 84, 3.

† **hydrōcēlicus**, i, m., = ὑδροκελικός, afflicted with a hydrocele, Plin. 30, 8, 22, § 74.

† **Hydrōchōus**, i, m., = Ὑδροχόος (water-pourer), the constellation Aquarius, Cat. 66, 94.

hydrōgārātus, a, um, adj. [hydrogarum], seasoned with hydrogarum: isicia, Apic. 2, 2, 45.

† **hydrōgārum**, i, n., = ὑδρόγαρον, garum mixed with water, Lampr. Heliog. 29, 5.

† **hydrōgērōn**, ontis, m., = ὑδρογέρον, a plant, called in pure Lat. senecio, groundsel, App. Herb. 75.

† **hydrōlāpāthum**, i, n., = ὑδρολάπαθον, water-dock, Rumex aquaticus, Linn.; Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 232.

† **hydromantia**, ae, f., = ὑδρομαντεία, divination by water, hydromancy, Aug. Civ. Dei. 7, 35; Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 192; Isid. 8, 9, 13.

† **hydrōmēli** (-mel), itis, n., = ὑδρομέλι, a beverage made of honey and water, honey-water, mead, hydromel, Plin. 14, 17, 20, § 113; 22, 13, 15, § 34; 27, 5, 20, § 37; Pall. Jul. 7; Isid. Or. 20, 3 (al. hydromelum). Form **hydromel**, -ilis, n., Theod. Prisc. 2, 2; 2, 17; Plin. Val. 1, 32.

† **hydrōphōbia**, ae, f., = ὑδροφοβία, dread of water, hydrophobia, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 9, 98 sq. (in Cels. 5, 27, 2, written as Greek; and in Ov. P. 1, 3, 23, designated by formidatae aquae).

† **hydrōphōbicus**, a, um, adj., = ὑδροφοβικός, of or belonging to hydrophobia, hydrophobic: passio, i. e. hydrophobia, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 9, 99; 3, 16, 137.

† **hydrōphōbos**, a, um, = ὑδροφόβος, affected with hydrophobia. **I.** Adj.: homines, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 9, 99: jumenta, Veg. Vet. 3, 31.—**II.** Subst.: **hydrōphōbos**, i, m., Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 99.

† **hydrōphylax**, ācis, m., = ὑδροφύλαξ, one who has the care of the water, a water-inspector, Cod. Just. 11, 42, 10.

† **hydrōpicus**, a, um, adj., = ὑδρωπικός, dropsical: si nolis sanus, cures hydropticus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 34.—**Plur. subst.**: **hydrōpici**, ōrum, m., dropsical persons, Plin. 20, 1, 3, § 8 (o short in Aemil. Mac. de Allio.).

† **hydrōpisis**, is, f., = ὑδρωπίσις, the dropsy, Plin. 20, 1, 3, § 8; cf. the two foll. artt.

† **hydrōpismus**, i, m., = ὑδρωπισμός, the dropsy, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14, § 108; cf. the preced. and foll. artt.

† **hydrōps**, ōpis, m., = ὑδρῶψ, the dropsy, Cels. 3, 21; Hor. C. 2, 2, 13; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 96 sqq.—**Plur.**: **hydrōpes**, um, the several kinds of dropsy, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 98.

† **hydrōscēlinum**, i, n., = ὑδροσέλινον, marsh selinum, App. Herb. 79.

Hydruntum, v. 2. Hydrus.

† **1. hydrus** or **-os**, i, m., = ὕδρος, a water-serpent, serpent (cf. chelydrus, chersydrus, anguis, serpens). **I.** Lit.: Plin. 29, 4, 22, § 72; Verg. G. 4, 458; id. A. 7, 753; Ov. M. 13, 804: marini, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 98. In the hair of the Furies, of Medusa, etc., Verg. A. 7, 447; Val. Fl. 2, 195; Ov. M. 4, 800; hence poet. transf.: nam si Vergilio puer et tolerabile desit Hospitium, caderent omnes a crinibus hydri, i. e. all his poetic fire would have come to naught (referring to his description of the Furies, A. 7, 415 and 447), Juv. 7, 70.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The poison of a serpent, Sil. 1, 322.—**B.** Hydros, i, the constellation of the Water-serpent, called also Anguis and Hydra, German. Arat. 429.

2. Hydrus, untis, f., = ὕδροϋς, a city of Calabria, under a mountain of the same name, now Otranto, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 101; Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2; id. Att. 15, 21, 3; 16, 5, 3; Mel. 2, 4, 7.—In masc. avius Hydrus, of the city and mountain, Luc. 5, 375.—The city is also called **Hydruntum**, i, n., Liv. 36, 21, 5; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 100.

hyemalis and **hyems**, v. hiemalis, etc.

Hyes, ae, m., = ὕης, one of the first three Dioscuri, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53 (acc. to Lobeck's conject.).

Hyettus, i, f., = Ὑηττός, a city of Boeotia, north of lake Copais, near the modern Strobiki, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 128.

Hýgea or **Hýgia** (Hygieia), ae, f., = Ὑγεία, daughter of Æsculapius, and goddess of health, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 80; 35, 11, 40, § 137; Mart. 11, 60, 6; Inscr. Orell. 440; 1576 sq.

Hýginus (Higinus, Gell. 1, 14, 1; 1, 21, 2; 5, 8, 1 et saep.), i, m., surname of two Roman authors. **I.** C. Julius Hyginus, author of a collection of fables and of a treatise on astronomy, Suet. Gramm. 20; Gell. 1, 14.—**II.** The author of a treatise De limitibus constituendis.

† **hygra**, ae, f., = ὑγρά (liquid), a kind of eye-salve, Scrib. Comp. 37.

† **hygreplastrum**, i, n., = ὑγρέπλαστρον, a wet plaster, Plin. 34, 15, 46, § 155.

† **hygrōphōbia**, ae, f., = ὑγροφοβία, a dread of liquids, as water, wine, etc., Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 9, 98.

Hylactor, ōtis, m., name of a hound of Actæon, Ov. M. 3, 224; Hyg. Fab. 181.

Hylæus, i, m., = Ὑλαῖος (v. Chandler, Gr. Accent. § 239). **I.** A centaur who offered violence to Atalanta, Ov. A. 2, 191; Verg. A. 8, 294.—Hence, **B. Hylæus**, a, um, adj., of Hylæus: ramus, Prop. 1, 1, 13: gens, Val. Fl. 6, 74: ille etiam (i. e. Milanion) Hylæi percussus vulnere rami, Prop. 1, 1, 13.—**II.** One of Actæon's hounds, Ov. M. 3, 213; Hyg. Fab. 181.

Hýlas, ae, m., = Ὑλας, a beautiful youth of Æchalia (or Argos), companion of

Hercules in the Argonautic expedition, who was carried off by the nymphs, and long sought for by Hercules in vain, Prop. 1, 20, 6; Ov. A. A. 2, 110; Juv. 1, 164; Val. Fl. 3, 596; Hyg. Fab. 14; Verg. E. 6, 44 (where, by poet. license, the voc. is scanned Hýli, Hýl', like the Gr. Ἄπες, Ἀπες, Mart. 9, 11, 15).

Hýlax, ācis, Barker, the name of a dog, Verg. E. 8, 107.

† **hýlē**, ēs, f., = ὕλη (wood; hence), stuff, materials, matter, Attel. ap. Suet. Gramm. 10; Macr. S. 1, 17 fin.

Hýles, ae, m., a centaur, Ov. M. 12, 378.

Hýleus (dissyl.), ei, m., one who took part in the Calydonian hunt, Ov. M. 8, 312.

Hýllus (Hýlus), i, m., = Ὑλλος or Ὑλλος, a son of Hercules by Dejanira, and husband of Iole, Ov. H. 9, 44; id. M. 9, 279; Stat. Th. 8, 508.

Hýlōnōmē, ēs, f., = Ὑλονόμη, the beautiful wife of the centaur Cyllarus, Ov. M. 12, 405 sq.

Hýmen, ēnis, and **Hýmēnaeus** or **-os**, i, m., = Ὑμῆν, Ὑμέναιος, the god of marriage, of weddings, Hymen. **I.** Lit.: dum illam educunt huc novam nuptam foras, suavi cantu concelebra omnem hanc plateam Hymenaeo! Io Hymen Hymenaeae! Io Hymen! Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 1 sqq.; 15 sq.: jam veniet virgo, jam dicetur Hymenaeus. Hymen o Hymenaeae, Hymen ades o Hymenaeae, Cat. 62, 5 (acc. to the Gr. Ὑμῆν ὦ Ὑμέναιε); 62, 10 sq.; for which: io Hymen Hymenaeae io, Io Hymen Hymenaeae, id. 61, 124; 144 sq.: vulgus Hymen Hymenaeae vocant, Ov. H. 14, 27; 12, 143: nec quid Hymen, quid Amor, quid sint conubia, curat, id. M. 1, 480: Hymen, id. H. 6, 44: taedas Hymenaeus Amorque Praecutiunt, id. M. 4, 758; so, Hymenaeus, id. ib. 6, 429; 9, 762 et saep.—**B.** Deriv.: **Hýmēneius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Hymen, Hymeneal: lex, Mart. Cap. poet. 7, § 1: tripudia, id. 2, § 132 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A nuptial song: et subito nostras hymen cantatus ad aures venit, Ov. H. 12, 137: hymenaeum qui content, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7; Ov. M. 12, 215; Stat. S. 2, 7, 87.—Hence, **Hýmēnaicus**, a, um, adj., = Ὑμναϊκός, hymeneal, belonging to a nuptial song: metrum, Serv. de Cent. Metr. 3, 2.—**B.** Nuptials, a wedding: hymen funestus illaetabilis, Sen. Troad. 861: conubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo: Hic hymenaeus erit, Verg. A. 4, 127: (Helen) Pergama cum peteret inconcessosque hymenaeos, id. ib. 1, 651; so in plur., Lucr. 4, 1251; Verg. A. 3, 328; 4, 99; Stat. Th. 3, 283.—**2.** Transf. of animals, Verg. G. 3, 60.

Hymenaeus (-os) and **Hymeneius**, a, um, see the preced. art.

Hýmettus or **-os**, i, m., = Ὑμηττός, a mountain near Athens, famed for its honey and its marble, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24; Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112; Hor. C. 2, 6, 14; Ov. M. 7, 702; Mart. 7, 88; Val. Fl. 1, 396 et saep.—In fem.: Attica (perh. of the region about Hymettus), App. M. 1 init.—**II.** Deriv.: **Hýmettius**, a, um, adj., of or from Hymettus, Hymettian: mel, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 240, 33; Hor. S. 2, 15: cera, Ov. M. 10, 284: columnae, Plin. 36, 3, 3, § 7: trabes, Hor. C. 2, 18, 3.

hymnīdicus, a, um, adj. [hymnus + dico], singing hymns (late Lat.), Avien. Carm. 178.

hymnio, īre, v. a. [hymnus], to sing hymns (post-class.): hymnate matres pro receptis parvulis, Prud. Symph. 1, 118.

Hymnis, īdis, f., a comedy of Cæcilius Statius, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22.

hymnisonus, a, um, adj. [hymnus + sonus], singing hymns, singing praises (post-class.): chori, Paul. Nol. Carm. 28, 230; 22, 200; cf. the foll. word.

† **hymnizo**, āre, i, v. n., = ὕμνίζω, ὕμνέω, to sing hymns, worship by song: nonne illi in ignibus hymnizabant, Aug. in Psal. 33, 22.

† **hymnōdicus**, a, um, adj., = ὕμνωδικός, singing hymns, singing praises, Firm. Math. 8, 25; cf. the preced. and foll. artt.

† **hymnōlogus**, i, m., = ὕμνολόγος, a singer of hymns or praises, Firm. Math. 3, 6; 12; Inscr. Orell. 2617.

† **hymnus**, i, m., = ὕμνος, a song of praise, a hymn: hymnus cantus est cum laude Dei, Aug. Enarr. in Psal. 148, 17; Ambros. Expos. Psal. 118, prol. § 3; Lucil. ap. Non. 330, 9; Prud. Cath. 37 praef.; 4, 75: divinorum scriptor hymnorum, Lact. 4, 8, 14; Vulg. Psal. 60 tit.; id. Matt. 26, 30.

† **hýophthalmos**, i, m., = ὀφθαλμος (swine's eye), a plant, called also Aster Atticus, App. Herb. 60.

† **hýoscýaminus**, a, um, adj., = ὀσκούαμινος, made of henbane, henbane: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49, § 94.

† **hýoscýamus**, i, m., = ὀσκούαμος, the herb henbane, called also Apollinaris and altercum, Plin. 25, 4, 17, § 35; Cels. 5, 27, 14; Col. 6, 38, 3.—In a corrupted form: **jusquiamus**, i, m., Pall. 1, 35, 5; Veg. Vet. 2, 12, 5.

† **hýosisiris**, is, f., = ὀσειρίς, a plant resembling endive; acc. to Sprengel, Centaurea nigra, Linn.; Plin. 27, 10, 64, § 90.

Hypaepa, ōrum, n., = Ὑπαίπα, a small town in Lydia, called also Apollinaris and altercum, Plin. 25, 4, 17, § 35; Cels. 5, 27, 14; Col. 6, 38, 3.—In a corrupted form: **jusquiamus**, i, m., Pall. 1, 35, 5; Veg. Vet. 2, 12, 5.

† **hypaethrus** or **-os**, a, um, adj., = ὕπαθρος, that is in the open air, uncovered. **I.** Adj.: ambulationes, Vitr. 5, 9 med.: loca (with aperta), id. ib.—**II.** Subst. **A.** hypaethros, i, m., a temple open or without roof, Vitr. 3, 2, 1.—**B.** hypaethrum, i, n., an open building, Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 20; id. 50, 16, 242, § 2.—**C.** hypaethra, ōrum, n., uncovered, open walks, Vitr. 1, 2.

† **hýpallagē**, ēs, f., = ὑπαλλαγή, a rhetorical figure, by which the relations of things seem to be mutually interchanged (as: dare classibus austros instead of classes austris), Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 61.

Hýpānis, is, m., = Ὑπανίς. **I.** A river of European Sarmatia, now the Boug, Mel. 2, 1, 6; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 83; 11, 36, 43, § 120; Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94; Verg. G. 4, 370; Ov. M. 15, 285.—**II.** A Trojan, Verg. A. 2, 340.

Hýpāsis or **Hýphāsīs**, is, m., = Ὑφασίς, a river in India, a tributary of the Indus, now Sutledge, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 183; 6, 17, 21, § 62; Curt. 9, 1, 35.

Hýpāta, ae, f., = Ὑπάτα, a small town of Thessaly, near the Pénēus, now Neópatra, Liv. 36, 16, 4.—Hence, **Hýpātaei**, ōrum, m., its inhabitants, Liv. 36, 14; cf. exsules, id. 41, 25, 3.

† **hýpātē**, ēs, f., = ὑπάτη, the lowest, deepest string of a musical instrument, Vitr. 5, 4, 6; 6, 1 med. (as Greek, Mart. Cap. 9, § 931).

(**hýpātius** or **Hypasius**, a false reading for Lasus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 936; v. Kopp ad loc.)

† **hýpātōides**, is, n., = ὑπατοιδείη, a kind of musical modulation, Mart. Cap. 9, § 965 sq.

† **hýpēcōon**, i, n., = ὑπήκοον, a plant, called Hypocoum procumbens, Linn.; Plin. 27, 11, 67, § 93.

† **hýpēlatē**, ēs, f., = ὑπελάτη, a plant, called also hypoglottion, danaë, and carpophyllon, broad-leaved holly, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131.

† **hýpēnemius**, a, um, adj., = ὑπνέμιος, containing wind, windy: ova, wind-eggs, Plin. 10, 58, 79, § 160; id. 10, 60, 80, § 166 (in Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19, written as Greek).

† **hýperbāton**, i, n., = ὑπέρβατον, a rhet. fig., transposition of words (pure Lat. transgressio), Quint. 9, 3, 91; cf. id. 8, 6, 62 sq.; 9, 1, 6 al.

† **hýperbōlaeus**, a, um, adj., = ὑπερβόλαιος, extreme: soni, Vitr. 5, 4, 7 sq.

† **hýperbōlē**, ēs, f., = ὑπερβολή, a rhet. fig., exaggeration, hyperbole (pure Lat. superlatio and superfectio), Quint. 8, 6, 67 sq.; 8, 4, 29; Sen. Ben. 7, 23 (in Cic. Top. 10, 45, and Fam. 7, 32, 2, written as Greek).

hýperbōlicē, adv., v. hyperbolicus fin.

† **hýperbōlicus**, a, um, adj., = ὑπερβολικός, excessive, overstrained, hyperbol-

ical: instrumenta, Sid. Ep. 7, 2 med. (Cujac. reads hypobola = ὑπόβολα, pledged). — *Adv.* **hyperbolicē**, hyperbolically: dictum, Hier. ap. Jes. 2, 6, 25; id. ap. Galat. 4, 15; 16.

Hyperbōlus, *i*, *m*, an Athenian orator, Cic. Brut. 62, 224; id. Rep. 4, 10; Quint. 1, 10, 18 al.

Hyperbōrēi, *drum*, *m*, = ὑπερβόρειοι (-εοί), a fabulous people living at the extreme north, the Hyperboreans, Mel. 1, 2, 4 sq.; 3, 5, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 89; Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 57. — **II**. Deriv. **A. Hyperbōrēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of or belonging to the Hyperboreans, Hyperborean, poet., also *i*. q. northern: campi, Hor. C. 2, 20, 16; orae, Verg. G. 3, 196; glacies, id. ib. 4, 517; cf. pruinæ, Val. Fl. 8, 210; ursæ, Luc. 5, 23; septentrio, Verg. G. 3, 381; Pallene, Ov. M. 15, 356; triumphus (gained over the Catti and Dacii), Mart. 8, 78, 3. — **B. Hyperbōrēanus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, the same, Hier. ap. Chron. Euseb. ad Ann. 1560.

Hypercātalectus or **hypercātalecticus**, *versus* = ὑπερκατάληκτος or ὑπερκαταληκτικός, in prosody, a verse that has at the end a syllable or a foot too much, hypercatalectic, Serv. p. 1817 P.; Prisc. p. 1216 ib.

Hypēria or **-ēa**, *ae*, *f*, a fountain at Phœræ, in Thessaly, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; Val. Fl. 4, 375.

Hypericon (-icum), *i*, *n*, = ὑπέρεικον, a plant, called also chamaepitys and corion, ground-pine, Plin. 26, 8, 53, § 85.

Hyperides, *is*, *m*, = ὑπερίδης, a celebrated orator in Athens, Quint. 10, 1, 77; Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58; 3, 7, 28; id. Or. 26, 90; 31, 110; id. Ac. 1, 3, 10 al.

Hyperion, *onis*, *m*, = ὑπερίων. **I**. Son of a Titan and the Earth, father of the Sun, Hyg. Fab. praeft.; Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54; Ov. M. 4, 192; 241. — **B**. Deriv. **Hyperionius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of or belonging to Hyperion, Sol. Avien. Arat. 396. — **II**. The Sun: interea fugit albu' jubar Hyperionis cursum, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 658 P. (Ann. v. 547 Vahl.); so Iabæ, ap. Gell. 10, 17, 4; Ov. M. 8, 565; id. F. 1, 335; Stat. S. 4, 4, 27. — Hyperionis urbs, *i*. q. Heliopolis, a city of Lower Egypt, with a temple of the Sun, Ov. M. 15, 406 sq. — **B**. Deriv. **1. Hyperionius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of or belonging to the Sun: lampas, Sil. 15, 214; currus, Val. Fl. 2, 34. — **2. Hyperionis**, *idis*, *f*, a female descendant of the Sun, the Hyperionide, said of Aurora, Ov. F. 5, 159.

Hypermnestra, *ae*, and **Hypermnestrē**, *ēs* (and mutilated **Hypermnestra**, Hyg. Fab. 168; Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 497; Prop. 5, 7, 63 Müll.; like Clytemnestra for Clytaemnestra), *f*, = ὑπερμνήστρη, the youngest of the daughters of Danaus, the only one who preserved her husband's life, Ov. H. 14, 1 sq.; Prop. 4 (5), 7, 63.

Hyperōcha, *ae*, *f*, = ὑπεροχή, excess, superabundance, Dig. 20, 4, 20.

Hyperthŷrum, *i*, *n*, = ὑπέρθυρον, the lintel of a door-way, Vitruv. 4, 6 dub. (al. hypothyrum).

Hyp̄hāsis, *v*. Hypasis.

hyphear, *āris*, *n*, = ὕψαρ, the mistletoe, Plin. 16, 44, 93, § 245 sq.; 16, 30, 52, § 120.

hyp̄hen, indecl. *n*, = ὑφ' ἐν, a rhetorical figure, by which two words are united as one, Diom. p. 429 P.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 192.

hypnālē, *ēs*, *f*, = ὑπναλή, a kind of adder, Sol. 27, 31.

hypnoticē, *ēs*, *f*, = ὑπνωτική, a soporific plant, App. Herb. 74.

hypnoticus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = ὑπνωτικός, putting to sleep, soporific, Theod. Prisc. 2, 31.

hypōbāsis, *is*, *f*, = ὑπόβασις, the pedestal, base of a monument: MARMOREA, Inscr. Orell. 1541; 1670.

Hypobōlimæus, *i*, *m*, = ὑποβολιμαῖος, The Counterfeit, the title of a comedy by Menander and Caecilius, Quint.

1, 10, 18; Gell. 15, 14, 5; Fest. s. v. noxia, p. 174 Müll.

hypobrychium, *ii*, *n*, = ὑποβρύχιον, a drowning whirlpool: irrespirabile, Tert. Idol. 24.

hypocausis, *is*, *f*, = ὑπόκαισις, a furnace that heats from below, Vitruv. 5, 10, 1 sqq.

hypocaustum or **-on**, *i*, *n*, = ὑπόκαυστον, a bathing-room heated from below, a sweating-chamber (pure Lat. vaporarium), Vitruv. 5, 10; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 23; 11; Stat. S. 1, 5, 59; Dig. 17, 1, 16 al. — **II**. *Adj.*: diaetae hypocaustae, sweating-rooms, Dig. 32, 9, 55, § 3.

hypochœris, *idis*, *f*, = ὑποχοίρις, a plant, otherwise unknown, Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89.

hypochondria, *drum*, *n*, = ὑποχόνδρια, τὰ, the soft part of the body from the ribs to the groin, the abdomen, Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 10.

hypochŷma, *ātis*, *n*, = ὑπόχυμα, a cataract in the eye, Marc. Emp. 8 med.

hypochŷsis, *is*, *f*, = ὑπόχυσις, a cataract in the eye (pure Lat. suffusio), Plin. 25, 12, 91, § 143 (in Cels. 6, 6, 35, written as Greek).

hypocisthis, *idis*, *f*, = ὑποκισθίς, a parasitic plant that grows on the cistus: Asarum hypocistis, Linn.; Plin. 24, 10, 31, § 81; 26, 8, 48, § 81; 28, 16, 92, § 177 al.

hypocōriasis, *is*, *f*, = ὑποκορίσις, a disease under the pupil of the eye in cattle, Veg. Vet. 2, 16, 1.

hypocōrisma, *ātis*, *n*, = ὑποκορίσμα, in gramm., a diminutive, Charis. p. 24 P.

hypocrisis, *is*, *f*, = ὑπόκρισις, an imitation of a person's speech and gestures, mimicry, Don. Vit. Verg. 11. — **II**. Transf., hypocrisy, pretended sanctity (eccl. Lat.), = pietatis simulatio, Vulg. Matt. 23, 28; id. Luc. 12, 1.

hypocrita or **-es**, *ae*, *m*, = ὑποκριτής. **I**. A mime who accompanied the delivery of an actor by gestures, Suet. Ner. 24; Quint. 2, 17, 12; 11, 3, 7. — **II**. In eccl. Lat., a hypocrite, Vulg. Job, 8, 13; id. Matt. 6, 2; id. Luc. 12, 56 al.

hypodiāconus, *i*, *m*, = ὑποδιάκονος, a sub-deacon, Cod. Theod. 16, 2, 7; Hier. Ep. 51, 2.

hypodidascālus, *i*, *m*, = ὑποδιδάσκαλος, an under-teacher, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 4.

hypogaeum, *i*, *v*. hypogeum.

hypogēson, *i*, *n*, = ὑπόγεισον, a kind of houseleek that grows in the gutters of roofs, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

hypogēus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = ὑπόγειος, underground: loca, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 37, 191. — Hence, subst.: **hypogēum** or **hypogaeum**, *i*, *n*, = ὑπόγειον (ὑπόγαιοι), a vault or cellar under ground, Vitruv. 6, 11; a burying-vault, sepulchre, Petr. 111, 2; Inscr. Grut. 1114, 3.

hypoglossa, *ae*, *f*, = ὑπόγλωσσον, a kind of butcher's broom or ruscus: Ruscus hypoglossum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 11, 67, § 93.

hypoglottion, *ii*, *n*, = ὑπογλώττιον, a plant, called also daphne and hypelate, broad-leaved ruscus: Ruscus hypophyllum, Linn.; Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131.

hypographum, *i*, *n*, = ὑπόγραφον, a rough draught, sketch: prima carminis hypographa, Aug. ap. Don. Vit. Verg. 12.

hypōlysos, *i*, *f*, = ὑπόλυσος, a plant, also called Artemisia, App. Herb. 10.

hypomēlis, *idis*, *f*, = ὑπομηλῖς, a kind of sourish fruit, Pall. Dec. 4, 1 (dub.).

hypomnēma, *ātis*, *n*, = ὑπόμνημα, a written remark, memorandum, note: in exscribendis hypomnematis, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 8 (in Cic. Att. 2, 1, 2; 15, 23; 16, 14, 4, written as Greek).

hypomnēmātōgrāphus, *i*, *m*, = ὑπομνηματογράφος (late Lat. for commentariensis), a registrar, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 122; Cod. Just. 10, 31, 59.

hypomochlion, *ii*, *n*, = ὑπομόχλιον, the support of a lever, a fulcrum, Vitruv. 10, 8.

hypomōnē, *ēs*, *f*, = ὑπομονή, rhet.

t. t., a holding back of the principal thought for a surprise (pure Lat. sustentatio, inopinatum), Rufin. Fig. Sent. 34; cf. Quint. 9, 2, 22.

hypōphōra, *ae*, *f*, = ὑποφορά, a rhet. fig., an objection made by an opponent, Mart. Cap. 5, § 563.

hypōpōdium, *ii*, *n*, = ὑποπόδιον, a footstool, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 65.

hypostāsis, *is*, *f*, = ὑπόστασις, a substance, personality, hypostasy, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6; Hier. Ep. ad Damas, 15.

hypōtaurium, *ii*, *n*, = ὑποταύριον, the part of the body between the scrotum and fundament, Veg. Vet. 1, 46.

hypōtēnusa, *ae*, *f*, = ὑποτείνουσα, the hypotenuse, Hyg. de Limit. p. 176 Goes. Boeth. Art. Geom. p. 408, 20. — Hence, **hypōtēnūsālis**, *e*, *adj.*, of or belonging to the hypotenuse, Boeth. Art. Geom. p. 412, 5 al.

hypōtheca, *ae*, *f*, = ὑποθήκη, a pledge, security (esp. of immovable things; whereas pignus is used of movable things; cf. also: arra, arrabo), a mortgage, Just. Inst. 4, 6, § 7; Dig. 13, 7, 9; 20, 1, 2 et saep. (in Cic. Fam. 13, 56, 2, written as Greek). — Hence, **hypōthecārius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [hypotheca], of or relating to a mortgage: actio, Dig. 20, 4, 1 fin.: creditor, id. 42, 7, 1.

hypōtheticus, *i*, *m*, = ὑποθετικός, a mathematician who proceeds hypothetically, App. Dogm. Plat. 3 fin. p. 40.

hypōtrachelium, *ii*, *n*, = ὑποτραχήλιον, in archit., the neck of a column below the capital, Vitruv. 3, 2 sq.; 4, 3; 7.

hypotrimma, *ātis*, *n*, = ὑποτρίμμα, a sauce made of all sorts of condiments, Apic. 1, 33, § 34.

Hypsa, *ae*, *f*, a river in Sicily, now Belici, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90; Sil. 14, 228.

Hypsaeus, *i*, *m*, a surname of P. Plautius, Cic. Att. 3, 8, 3.

Hypseus (dissyll.), *ei*, *m*, one who was present at the nuptials of Perseus, Ov. M. 5, 98.

Hysicrātes, *is*, *m*, a grammarian, Gell. 10, 12.

Hypsipylē, *ēs*, *f*, = Ὑψιπύλη, daughter of Thoas, queen of Lemnos in the time of the Argonauts; she saved her father when the women killed all the men; she also entertained Jason, Stat. Th. 4, 739 sq.; Ov. H. 6, 1 sq.; Val. Fl. 2, 90 sq.; Prop. 1, 15, 18: Hypsipyles patria, i. e. Lemnos, Ov. M. 13, 399. — Hence, **Hypsipylēus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*: tellus, i. e. Lemnos, Ov. F. 3, 82.

hyp̄sōma, *ātis*, *n*, = ὕψωμα, height, Tert. ad Scap. 3.

Hyr̄cāni, *drum*, *m*, = Ὑρκανοί, the Hyrcanians on the Caspian Sea, Mel. 1, 2, 5; 3, 5, 4; Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 36; Tac. A. 6, 36; 43; 11, 8; Cat. 11, 5; Sil. 13, 474 al. — Macedones Hyrcani, the Hyrcanians intermixed with Macedonians in Lydia, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 120; Tac. A. 2, 47. — **II**. Deriv.

A. Hyrcānus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, of or belonging to the Hyrcanians, Hyrcanian: mare, i. e. the Caspian Sea, Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 20: sinus, Mel. 3, 5, 3 sq.: montes, Plin. 31, 3, 26, § 43: luci, Val. Fl. 6, 114: canis, Lucr. 3, 750: tigris, Verg. A. 4, 367: campus, of the Macedones Hyrcani in Lydia, Liv. 37, 38. — **B. Hyrcānius**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, the same: mare, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 36; 6, 16, 18, § 46; 5, 27, 27, § 97. — Subst.: **Hyr̄cāniā**, *ae*, *f*, the country of the Hyrcanians, Hyrcania, Mel. 3, 5, 7.

Hyr̄gāletici campi, the Hyrgaletic plains, on the borders of Phrygia and Caria, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113.

Hyr̄iē, *ēs*, *f*, = Ὑρίη, a lake, and town situated by it, in Boeotia, Ov. M. 7, 271; 380; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26.

Hyr̄rieus (trisyll.), *ei*, *m*, = Ὑρίεύς, a poor Boeotian, father of Orion, Ov. F. 5, 499; 535. — Hence, **Hyr̄rieus** (quadrisyll.), *a*, *um*, *adj.*: Hyr̄iēa proles, i. e. Orion, Ov. F. 6, 719.

Hyr̄tācus, *i*, *m*, father of Nisus, Verg. A. 9, 406. — Hence, **II**. Deriv.: **Hyr̄tācides**, *i*, *e*. Nisus, Verg. A. 9, 176 sq.; Ov. Ib. 631.

† **hyssginum**, *i. n.*, = ὑσγινον, the dark-red color obtained from the plant ὑσγις, Plin. 9, 41, 65, § 140; 21, 26, 97, § 170; Vitruv. 7, 14; Dig. 32, 1, 78, § 5.

† **hysopites (hyssop-)**, *ae, m.*, = ὑσσωπίτης (ὄϊνος), *hysop-wine*, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 109; Col. 12, 35.

† **hysopum (hyssop-)**, *i. n.*, = ὑσσωπος, *hyssop*: *Hyssopus officinalis*, Linn.; Plin. 25, 11, 87, § 136; 26, 11, 70, § 114; 26, 12, 76, § 124: asperges me hyssopo, et mundabor, Vulg. Psal. 50, 8 al.—And in a form corresp. to the Gr., **hyssopus**, *i. f.*, Cels. 4, 8; Col. 7, 5 *fin.*—Also scanned hysōpum, Aemil. Mac. de Hyssopo.

Hystaspes, *is or i. m.*, = Ὑστάσπης, father of the Persian king Darius I., Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 133; Just. 1, 10, 6; Nep. Mil. 3; Reg. 1.

† **hystericus**, *a, um, adj.*, = ὑστερικός, *hysterical*, Mart. 11, 71, 1; 11, 7, 11.

† **hysterologia**, *ae, f.*, = ὑστερολογία, a rhet. fig., the *hysteron proteron*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 816.

hystricōsus, *a, um, adj.* [hystrix], prickly, thorny (late Lat.), trop.: hystricōsus et lividae mentis homo, Hier. in Ruf. 1, 7.

hystriculus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], prickly, hairy, bearded (post-class.): hystriculus, δασύπρωκτος, Gloss. Philox.: pusio, Arn. 5, 174: puer, Tert. Pall. 4 dub. (al. striculus, ustriculus).

† **hystrix (histris)**, *icis, f.*, = ὕστρις, a porcupine, Plin. 8, 35, 53, § 125; Calp. Ecl. 6, 14; Claud. Idyll. 4.

I.

I, i, the ninth letter of the Latin alphabet, a vowel; for even the old grammarians distinguished it from the consonant written with the same character; see the letter J. The short *i* is, next to *e*, the least emphatic of the Latin vowels, and serves, corresp. to the Gr. *ο*, as a connecting sound in forming compounds: aerifodina, aeripes, altitudo, altisonus, arcitenens, homicida, etc. It is often inserted in Latin words derived from Greek: mina, techna, cynus, lucinus (for mna, techna, cynus, lychnus, etc.); cf. Ritschl, Rhein. Mus. 8, p. 475 sq.; 9, p. 480; 10, p. 447 sq. And in similar manner inserted in arguturus, abnuiturus, etc.—The vowel *i* is most closely related to *u*, and hence the transition of the latter into the former took place not only by assimilation into a following *i*, as similis, together with simul and simulas; facilis, together with facul and facultas; familia, together with famul and famulus; but also simply for greater ease of utterance; so that, from the class. per. onward, we find *i* written in the place of the older *u*: optimus, maximus, finitimus, satira, lacrima, libet, libido, etc., instead of the earlier optimum, maxumus, finitumus, satira, lacruma, lubet, lubido, etc.; cf. also the archaic genitives cererus, venerus, honorus, nominus, etc., for the later Cereis, Veneris, honoris, nominis, etc., the archaic orthography capitalis for capitalis, etc. For the relation of *i* to *a* and *e*, see those letters. Examples of commutation between *i* and *o* are rare: agnitus, cognitus, together with notus, ilico from in loco, the archaic forms ollus, ollic for ille; illic, and inversely, sispes and sispita for sospes and sospita. As an abbreviation, *I* (as the sign of the vowel *i*) denotes in, infra, ipse, isis, etc.: IDQ iidemque, I. H. F. C. ipsius heres faciendum curavit, IM immunis, IMP imperium, imperator, etc. The capital letter *I* is often confounded with the numeral *I* (unus, primus).

Iacchus, *i. m.*, = Ἰακχος. **I.** A poetic and mystical appellation of Bacchus, Verg. E. 7, 61; id. G. 1, 166; Cic. Leg. 2, 14, 34; Cat. 64, 251; Ov. M. 4, 15.—**II.** Poet. trans., like Bacchus, wine: (Silenus) Inflatum hesternò venas, ut semper, Iaccho, Verg. E. 6, 15: multo madefactus, Col. poet. 10, 309.

Iadēra, *ae, f.*, a city of Illyria, now Zara, Mel. 2, 3, 13; also called **Iader**, 874

Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152; 3, 21, 25, § 140 al.; Luc. 4, 405.—Hence, **II. Iadertini**, *orum, m.*, the inhabitants of Iadera, Auct. B. Alex. 42.

Iaera, *ae, f.*, = Ἰαίρα, the name of a sea-nymph or Nereid, Hom. Il. 18, 42; but Lat. only as the name of an Oræad or wood-nymph: sylvestris, Verg. A. 9, 673; Hyg. Fab. praef.

Ialysus or **-os**, *i. m.*, = Ἰάλυσος. **I.** A son of the fourth Sol, acc. to Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54; a famous picture of him by Protogenes, at Rhodes, afterwards in Rome, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135; id. Or. 2, 5; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 102; Gell. 15, 31, 3.—**II. F.**, an ancient city of Rhodes, now the village of Ialiso, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 132.—Hence, **B. Deriv.** **Ialysius**, *a, um, adj.*, of Ialysus: Telchines, Ov. M. 7, 365.

Iambēlēgus, *a, um, adj.*, = ἰαμβέλεγος, consisting of an iambic measure (di-i-ambus) hypercatalectic and a dactylic penthemimeris: metrum, Serv. de Cent. Met. 9, § 17.

† **Iambēus**, *a, um, adj.*, = ἰαμβεῖος, iambic: trimetri, Hor. A. P. 253.

Iambicinus, *a, um, adj.* [iambus], iambic: numerus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 977 al.

† **Iambicus**, *a, um, adj.*, = ἰαμβικός, iambic: pes, Diom. p. 473 P.: versus, id. p. 516 sq.; ib. et saep.

Iamblichus, *i. m.*, = Ἰάμβλιχος, an Arabian emir, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 2.

† **Iambus**, *i. m.*, = ἰαμβος, an iambic foot, an iambus. **I.** Lit., Hor. A. P. 251; Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182; id. Or. 57, 192; Quint. 9, 4, 47; 48; 80; Diom. p. 473 P. et saep.—**II.** Transf., an iambic poem, iambic poetry: quem Hipponactis iambus laeserat, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91; so in sing., Hor. A. P. 79; Quint. 10, 1, 96.—In plur., Hor. C. 1, 16, 3; 24; id. Ep. 1, 19, 23; 2, 2, 59; Quint. 10, 1, 9; 59.

Iamidæ, *arum, m.*, the descendants of Iamus, son of Apollo, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 91.

Iamphoryna (-ina, -ynna), *ae, f.*, the capital of the Mædi in Macedonia, now Vranja or Icorina, in the upper valley of the Morava, Liv. 26, 25, 8.

Ianthē, *es, f.*, daughter of Telestes, in Creta, Ov. M. 9, 715 sq.

† **Ianthinus**, *a, um, adj.*, = ἰάνθινος, violet-blue, violet: color, Plin. 21, 8, 22, § 45: vestis, id. 21, 6, 14, § 27.—**Subst.** **Ianthinum**, *i. n.*, violet, the color, Dig. 32, 10, § 13.—**Plur.** **Ianthina**, *orum*, violet-colored garments, Mart. 2, 39, 1.

† **Ianthis**, *idis, f.*, = ἰάνθις, a violet-colored flower, Marc. Emp. 17.

Iapetides, *ae, m.*, a player on the cithara, Ov. M. 5, 111.

Iapetus, *i. m.*, = Ἰαπετός, a Titan, son of Uranos and Gæa, the father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus, Hyg. F. praef.; 54; 142; 144; Verg. G. 1, 279; Lact. 2, 10, 7 sq.: satus Iapeto, i. e. Prometheus, Ov. M. 1, 82; called also Iapeti genus, Hor. C. 1, 3, 27.—**II. Deriv.** **Iapetionides**, *ae, m.*, a male descendant of Iapetus: Atlas, Ov. M. 4, 632: fratres gemini, i. e. Prometheus and Epimetheus, Claud. Eutr. 2, 49.

Iapis, *idis, m.*, the physician of Æneas, Verg. A. 12, 391; Aus. Epigr. 19.

Iapydes, *um, m.*, = Ἰάπυδες, a people of Illyria, in the present military frontier of Croatia, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 127; Liv. 43, 5; Cic. Balb. 14, 32.—**II.** Hence, **A. Iapys**, *idis, adj.*, of or belonging to the Iapydes: Iapydis arva Timavi, Verg. G. 3, 475.—**B. Iapydia**, the country of the Iapydes, Plin. 3, 21, 25, § 140; Tib. 4, 1, 108; called **Iapūdia**, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 11 Dietsch.

Iapygeus, *v. Iapys*, II. B. 3.

Iapys, *idis, v. Iapydes*, II. B.

Iapys, *idis, m.*, = Ἰάπυς, a son of Dædalus, who ruled in Southern Italy (Apulia or Calabria), Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 102; Ov. M. 15, 52.—**B. Transf.** **1.** A river in the south of Italy, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 102.—**2.** A wind that blows in the south of Italy, the west-northwest of the Greeks, Hor. C. 1, 3, 4; Verg. A. 8, 710.—**II. Deriv.** **Iapygia**, *ae, f.*, that part of Southern Italy (Apulia

or Calabria) over which Iapys ruled, Iapygia, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 102; Ov. M. 15, 703; Serv. Verg. G. 3, 475.—**B. Deriv.** **1.** **Iapygius**, *a, um, adj.*, Iapygian: Acra, a promontory on the eastern extremity of the Tarentine Gulf, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 100.—**2.** **Iapyx**, *gis, adj.*, Iapygian, also for Apulian, Calabrian: campus, Sil. 1, 51; 3, 707: equus, Verg. A. 11, 678: Garganus, id. ib. 11, 247: Daunus, as king of Apulia, Ov. M. 14, 458; 510.—**3.** **Iapygeus**, *i. m.* (sc. ventus), the wind usually called Iapyx (v. supra), App. de Mundo, p. 63, 20.

Iarba, Iarbas, or **Iiarbas**, *ae, m.*, a king of Mauritania, Ov. F. 3, 552 sq.; Verg. A. 4, 36; Juv. 5, 45.—Hence, **Iarbita**, *ae, m.*, a Mauritanian, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15; cf. respecting him, Weichert: De Iarbita Timagenis aemulatore, Grimm. 1821.

Iardanis, *idis, f.*, the daughter of Iardanus, i. e. Omphale, Ov. H. 9, 103.

Iasides, *ae, v. Iasius*, II. B. b.

Iasion, *v. I. Iasius*, I.

† **Iasionē**, *es, f.*, = ἰασίων, a plant bearing a white flower, perhaps bind-weed: Convolvulus sepium, Linn.; Plin. 21, 17, 65, § 105; 22, 22, 39, § 82.

Iasis, *idis, f.*, v. I. Iasius, II. B. c.

1. Iasius, *is, m.*, = Ἰάσιος. **I.** Son of Jupiter and Electra, beloved of Ceres, Verg. A. 3, 168; Ov. Am. 3, 10, 25.—Called also **Iasion**, Ov. M. 9, 423; id. Tr. 2, 300; Hyg. F. 270; id. Astr. 2, 22.—**II.** King of Argos and father of Atalanta, Hyg. F. 70.—**B. Deriv.** **a. Iasius**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to Iasius, Iasian, poet. for Argive: virgo, i. e. Io, daughter of the Argive king Inachus, Val. Fl. 4, 353.—**b. Iasides**, *ae, m.*, a male descendant of Iasius: Palinurus, Verg. A. 5, 843; applied to Adrastus, Stat. Th. 1, 541.—**c. Iasis**, *idos, f.*, the daughter of Iasius, i. e. Atalanta, Prop. 1, 1, 10.

2. Iasius, *a, um*, a. Of or belonging to Iasius; v. I. Iasius, II. B. a.—b. Of or belonging to the city of Iassus; v. Iassus, II. A.

Iason or Iaso (e. g. Mel. 1, 19, 5), *onis, m.*, = Ἰάσων. **I.** Jason, a famous Grecian hero, son of Æson, king of Thessaly, the leader of the Argonauts, a sharer in the Calydonian boar-hunt, the husband of Medea, and afterwards of Cræusa, Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69; Ov. M. 7, 5 sq.; 8, 301; 348; Val. Fl. et saep.; Hyg. F. 12, 14; 16: quo jam mercator Iason clausus et armatis obstat casa candida nautis, i. e. when the fresco in the portico of Agrippa, representing Jason and his sailors, is hidden by the white canvas tents of the dealers at the fancy fair, Juv. 6, 153 sq.—Also, the name of a poem by Varro Atacinus, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 85.—**B. Deriv.** **1. Iasonius**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to Jason: carina, i. e. the ship Argo, Prop. 2, 24 (3, 19), 45: remige, i. e. Argonautic, Ov. P. 3, 1, 1.—**2. Iasonides**, *ae, m.*, a male descendant of Jason: juvenes, i. e. Thoas and Euneus, sons of Jason, Stat. Th. 6, 340.—**II.** A ruler of Phæria, in Thessaly, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108; id. N. D. 3, 28, 70; Val. Max. 9, 10; Nep. Timoth. 4, 2.

† **Iaspachates**, *ae, m.*, = ἰασπαχάτης, a sort of agate, jasper-agate, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139.

Iaspideus, *a, um, adj.* [iaspis], of the jasper kind, jasper-like: gemmae, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 156.

† **Iaspis**, *idis, f.*, = ἰάσπις, a green-colored precious stone, jasper, Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 115; Mart. 5, 11, 1; 9, 60, 20: fulva, Verg. A. 4, 261.—As a term of endearment: vale (Maecenas), mel gentium, Cliniorum smagragde, Iaspi figulorum, berylle Porsenae, Aug. ap. Macr. S. 2, 4, 12.—Hence,

Iaspisus, *a, um, adj.* [iaspis], of jasper: Iapilli, Anth. Lat. 1, p. 413 Burm.

† **Iaspōnyx**, *schis, f.*, = ἰασπώνυξ, a sort of jasper, jasper-onyx, Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 118.

Iassus or Iasus, *i. f.*, = Ἰασός or Ἰάσος, an ancient and wealthy town on the coast of Caria, now Asken or Asyn Kalesi, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 107; 9, 8, 8, § 27; Liv. 32, 33; 33, 30; 37, 17.—**II. Deriv.** **A. Iassius or Iasius**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to Iassus, Iassian: sinus, Mel. 1,

16 *fin.*; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 107. — **B. Ias-senses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Iassus, Iassians, Liv. 37, 17.

† **iātrālipta** or **-es**, ae, m., = *ιατραλειπτης*, a physician who cures by anointing, an ointment-doctor, Cels. 1, 1; Plin. Ep. 10, 4, 1; Petr. 28, 3.

† **iātrālepticē** or **iātrālepticē**, ēs, f., = *ιατραλεπτική*, the art of healing with ointments, the ointment-cure, Plin. 29, 1, 2, § 4; cf. the preced. art.

† **iātrōmēa**, ae, f., = *ιατρομεία*, a female physician, midwife, Inscr. Orell. 4232.

† **iātrōnices**, ae, m., = *ιατρονίκης*, the conqueror of physicians, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 9.

Iaxartes, is, m., = *ιαξάρτης*, a river of Central Asia, now *Syr-Daria* (i. e. Yellow River), Mel. 3, 5, 6; Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 36 al.

Iazyges or **Jazyges** (trisy.), um, m., = *ιαζυγες*, a Sarmatian people on the Danube, Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 80; Tac. A. 12, 29; Ov. Tr. 2, 191; id. P. 4, 7, 9.

Iber, v. **Hiberes**.

Iberes, v. **Hiberes**.

† **ibēris**, idis, f., = *ιβήρις*, a kind of cress, Plin. 25, 8, 49, § 87; App. Herb. 20.

Iberus (**Hib-**), a, um, and i, v. **Hiberes**, I. A. 1. and II.

ibex, icis, m., a kind of goat, the chamois, Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 214; Isid. Orig. 12, 1; Hier. Job. 31, 1.

ibi, adv. [from the pronom. root *i*, is, with *dat.* ending as in *tibi*, *sibi*, in loc. sense as in *ubi*; cf. Sanscr. suffix *bhjam*; Corss. Ausspr. 1, 169], in that place, there, = *ἐνταῦθα* (cf. *istic*). **I.** Lit., in space: *ibi* cenavi atque *ibi* quievi in navi noctem perpetem, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 100; tandem abii ad praetorem. *Ibi* vix requievi, id. Capt. 2, 2, 6: nempe in foro? De *ibi*, id. As. 1, 1, 104: in Asiam hinc abii, atque *ibi*, etc., Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 59: Demaratus fugit Tarquinius Corintho et *ibi* suas fortunas constituit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 109; Ov. M. 1, 316: aedificabat in summa Vellia: *ibi* alto atque munito loco artem inexpugnabilem fore, Liv. 2, 7, 6: erit haec differentia inter hoc edictum et superius, quod *ibi* de eo damno praetor loquitur, etc., Dig. 47, 8, 4, § 6: musca est meus pater... nec sacrum nec tam profanum quicquamst, quin *ibi* illico adsit, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 27: ut illa, quae dicimus, non domo attulisse, sed *ibi* protinus sumpsisse videamur, there, on the spot, Quint. 11, 2, 46; 4, 1, 54; 12, 9, 19: in eo flumine pons erat. *Ibi* praesidium ponit, Caes. B. C. 1, 47.—In common speech, sometimes pleonastic, with the name of a place: in medio propter canale, *ibi* ostentatores meri, Plaut. Cure. 4, 1, 15; 19; 22; id. Cist. 1, 1, 18; cf.: illic *ibi* demumst locus, *ubi*, etc., id. Capt. 5, 4, 3.—With corresp. relative adverbs, *ubi*, *unde*, etc.: nam *ubi* tu profusus, *ibi* ego me pervelim sepultam, Plaut. Cure. 1, 2, 7: nemo est, quin ubivis quam *ibi*, *ubi* est, esse malit, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 1; cf.: *ibi* esse, *ubi*, etc., id. ib. 1, 10: *ubi* tyrannus est, *ibi*... dicendum est plane nullam esse rem publicam, id. Rep. 3, 31: multa intelleges meliora apud nos multo esse facta quam *ibi* fuissent, unde huc translata essent, id. ib. 2, 16.—So with *quo loco*, etc.: quo loco maxime amor intus perseverabit, *ibi* pus proximum erit, Cels. 8, 9; cf.: quacumque equo invectus est, *ibi* haud secus quam pestifero sidere icti pavebant, Liv. 8, 9, 12: quo descenderant, *ibi* processerunt longe, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5.—With *gen.*: *ibi* loci terrarum orbe portis discluso, Plin. 6, 11, 12, § 30.—Post-class. of vessels, etc., therein (= in eis): qui sciens vasa vitiosa commodavit, si *ibi* infusum vinum est, etc., Dig. 13, 6, 18, § 3.—Post-class. and very rarely with verbs of motion (for *eo*): et cum *ibi* venerimus, there, thither, Dig. 1, 2, 1 *fin.*; cf. *ibidem*.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of time, then, thereupon (mostly ante-class. and poet., but freq. in Liv.): invocato deos immortales: *ibi* continuo contonat Sonitu maximo, etc., Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 41 sq.; cf.: *ubi*... *ibi*, id. 11: postquam... *ibi*, id. v. 39 sq.: ter conatus *ibi* collo dare braccia circum, Verg. A. 2, 792: *ibi* infit, etc., Liv. 3, 71, 6: nec moram ullam, quin ducat, dari: *Ibi* demum ita aegre tulit, ut, etc., then for the first time, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 53: *ibi* postquam laborare aciem Calpurnius vidit, Liv.

39, 31, 4.—With *cum*: *ibi* cum alii mores et instituta eorum eluderent, Liv. 40, 5, 7: *ibi* cum de re publica retulisset, id. 22, 1, 4.—With corresp. *ubi*: ille ubi miser famelicus videt, me tam facile victum quaerere, *ibi* homo coepit me obsecrare, etc., Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 30: non voco (te patrem): *Ubi* vobis pater esse, *ibi* esto, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 25.—Pleonastically with *tum*: *tum* *ibi* nescio quis me arripit, Plaut. Cure. 5, 2, 47: *ibi* tum derepente ex alto in altum desepit mare, Enn. ap. Non. 518, 6 (Trag. Rel. v. 352 Vahl.): cum Aebutius Caecinae malum minaretur, *ibi* tum Caecina postulasse, etc., Cic. Caecin. 10, 27; cf.: *ibi* nunc (colloq.), Plaut. Am. prol. 135; id. Cure. 3, 68.—**B.** Of other relations, there, in that matter, on that occasion, in that condition (class.): nolite *ibi* nimiam spem habere, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 17, 1: numquid ego *ibi* peccavi? Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 23: at pol ego *ibi* sum, esse ubi miserum hominem decet, id. Bacchi. 5, 1, 21: si quid est, quod ad testes reservet, *ibi* nos quoque paratiores reperiet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 82: *ibi* fortunae veniam damus, in that case, Juv. 11, 176: huic ab adulescentia bella intestina, caedes, rapinae, discordia civilis grata fuere, *ibique* juventutem suam exercuit, in these things, Sall. C. 5, 2; Quint. 2, 2, 12: non poterat *ibi* esse quaestio, id. 7, 1, 5: subsensu illos *ibi* esse et id agere inter se clanculum, to be at it, busy about it, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 63: *ibi* esse, id. ib. 5, 2, 30; cf.: cecinerat vates, cuius civitatis eam civis Dianae immolasset, *ibi* fore imperium, i. e. in that state, Liv. 1, 45, 5: *ibi* imperium fore, unde victoria fuerit, id. 1, 24, 2: et interdum in sanctionibus adicitur, ut qui *ibi* aliquid commisit, capite puniatur, i. e. in his sanctionibus, Dig. 1, 8, 9, § 3.—**2.** Of persons, in or with him or her (very rare): duxi uxorem; quam *ibi* miseriam vidi! Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 13 (cf.: *ibi* inquit, quasi uxor locus sit, Don. ad loc.); cf.: nil *ibi* maiorum respectus, Juv. 8, 64.—**3.** Esp., law t. t.: tunc *ibi*, then and there, in the state of affairs then existing: de eo, quaque ille tunc *ibi* habuit, tantummodo, intra annum... iudicium dabo, Dig. 43, 16, 1 praef.; cf.: *ibi* autem ait praetor, ut ne quis et quae illic non habuit, complectatur, id. § 37 sq.

ibidem (always *ibidem* in Plaut.; v. infra; so Juvenc. 3, 80; Paul. Nol. Carm. 19, 48), adv. [ibi, with demonstr. suff. *dem*, as in *idem*, tandem, tantumdem, etc.], in the same place, in that very place, just there.

I. Lit., in space: sarmenta concidito minute et *ibidem* inarato, Cato, R. R. 37, 3: cenati discubuerunt *ibidem*, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: ille, cuius merces erant, in gladium *ibidem* incuberet, id. ib. 2, 51, 154: quod *ibidem* recte custodire poterunt, *ibidem* custodiant, id. Quint. 27, 84: ne hic *ibidem* ante oculos vestros trucidetur, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: ego *ibidem* has inter cenam exaravi, i. e. on the spot, immediately, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 58: cum *ibidem* invenire fingimus, Quint. 9, 2, 60 Spald. N. cr.; cf. *ibi*, I.: pede terram Crebra ferit: demissae aures, incertus *ibidem* Sudor, i. e. circa aures, Verg. G. 3, 500.—With a corresp. *ubi*: *ubi* amici, *ibidem* opes, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 31: *ibidem* divitiarum cupido est, *ubi* et usus, Just. 2, 2.—With *gen.*: si redierit Illa ad hunc, *ibidem* loci res erit, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 53.—With a verb of motion (for *eodem*): egomet me cum illis una *ibidem* traho, I reckon myself among them, on the same plane with them, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 166: St. Quid, quod dedisti scortis? Le. *Ibidem* una traho, to that very account, id. ib. 2, 4, 10.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of time, in that very moment (= paene *eodem* temporis momento): Deinde *ibidem* homo acutus, cum illud occurreret, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19 Madv.; so, deinde *ibidem*, id. Ac. 2, 14, 44; cf.: *ibidem* illico puer abs te cum epistulis, id. Att. 2, 12, 2.—**B.** Of other relations, in the same matter: *tibi* *ibidem* das, *ubi* tu tuum amici adjuvas, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 62: laesit in eo Caecina, sublevavit *ibidem*, i. e. in eo ipso, Cic. Caecin. 9, 23: *tibi* non committitur aurum, vel si quando datur, custos affixus *ibidem*, Juv. 5, 40.

† **ibis**, is and idis (nom. plur. *ibes*, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; 2, 50, 126; *gen.* *ibium*, Plin. 30, 15, 49, § 142; *gen. sing.* *ibidis*, Ov. H. 57; *acc. plur.* *ibidas*, Mel. 3, 8 *fin.*; *acc. sing.* *ibim*, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82; id. Tusc. 5, 27, 78;

Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 134: *ibin*, Juv. 15, 3; Ov. H. 98), f., = *ίβας*, a bird held sacred by the Egyptians, and which lived on water-animals, the *ibis*: Numenius *ibis*, Cuv.; Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; 2, 50, 126; id. Tusc. 5, 27, 78; Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 97; Mel. 3, 8, 9.—**II.** Transf., *Ibis*, the title of a satiric poem by Ovid (after Callimachus, who bestowed the name of *Ibis* on Apollonius of Rhodes).

ibiscum, i, n., v. *hibiscum*.

ibrida, v. *hibr-*.

ibus, v. *init*.

Ibycus, i, m., = *Ίβυκος*. **I.** A Greek lyric poet of Rhegium, celebrated on account of the cranes which he called upon as witnesses of his murder, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71; Stat. S. 5, 3, 152; Aus. Idyll. de Hist. 12, 12.—**II.** A poor man, otherwise unknown, Hor. C. 3, 15, 1.

Icadius, ii, m., = *Ίκάδιος*, a notorious robber, Cic. Fat. 3, 5.—Called also **Icadiōn**: Rhonches Icadionque cum dixit Lucilius cognomina piratarum posuit, Fest. s. v. rhondes, p. 270 Müll. N. cr.; cf.: Icadion nomen saevissimi piratae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 106 ib.—**II.** A son of Apollo, Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 332.

Icaria, ae, f., an island in the Icarian Sea, now *Nicaria*, Mel. 2, 7, 11.—Called **Icaros** in Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 68.

Icariotis, idis, v. *Icarus*, II. B. 3.

Icaris, idis, v. *Icarus*, II. B. 2.

Icarus, i, m., = *Ίκαρος*. **I.** A son of Daedalus, who, on his flight from Crete, fell into the Aegean Sea, Ov. M. 8, 195 sq.; Hor. C. 2, 20, 13; Hyg. F. 40.—**B.** Derivv. **1.** **Icarius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Icarus, Icarian: aquae, the part of the Aegean Sea named after Icarus, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 90.—Also absol.: **Icarium** (sc. mare), Ov. F. 4, 283; 566: fluctus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 15: litus, Ov. H. 18, 50.—**2.** **Icaros**, i, f., one of the Sporades, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 68.—**II.** = *Ίκάριος*, son of Ebalus, king of Sparta, the father of Erigone and Penelope, placed in the heavens as the constellation Boötes, Hyg. F. 224; Prop. 2, 33 (3, 31), 29; Tib. 4, 1, 10; Ov. M. 10, 450.—Called also **Icarius**, Ov. H. 1, 81; Hyg. F. 130.—**B.** Derivv. **1.**

Icarius, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Icarus, Icarian: palmes, i. e. the vine, which Bacchus taught Icarus to cultivate, Stat. S. 3, 1, 147; cf. umbra, i. e. of the vine, id. Th. 4, 655: boves, the constellation Boötes, Prop. 2, 33 (3, 31), 24: canis stella, i. e. the constellation Canis Major (the dog of Icarus, named Maera, which was translated to the sky), Ov. Am. 2, 16, 4; so, astrum, Stat. Th. 4, 777; hence also: *latratus*, id. Silv. 4, 4, 13.—**2.** **Icāris**, idis, = *Ίκαρίς*, the daughter of Icarus, i. e. Penelope, Ov. Ib. 393.—**3.** **Icāriotis**, idis, f., = *Ίκαριώτις*, the daughter of Icarus, i. e. Penelope, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 10.—Adj.: tela, i. e. of Penelope, Ov. P. 3, 1, 113.

† **icas**, ādis, f., = *εἰκάς* (the number twenty), the twentieth day of the month, kept as a festival in honor of Epicurus (because Epicurus was born on the 20th of the month Gamelion), Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 5 (for which: omnibus mensibus vicesimo die lunae dent ad eorum epulas, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 101).

iccirco, v. *idecirco*.

Iccius, ii, m., a Roman proper name, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 26; Hor. C. 1, 29, 1.

(**Iccius portus**, v. *Itius*.)

icēlos, i, m., = *ἰκελός* (like), a son of Somnus (so called as producing dreams), Ov. M. 11, 640.

icēni, ōrum, m., a people in the south-eastern part of Great Britain, the modern Kent, Tac. A. 12, 31 sq.

† **ichneumon**, ōnis, m., = *ιχνεύμων*. **I.** An animal which tracks the crocodile and destroys its eggs; the Egyptian rat or *ichneumon*, Plin. 8, 24, 35, § 88; 8, 25, 37, § 90 sq.; Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; Mart. 7, 87, 5; Nemes. Cyneg. 54.—**II.** An insect, the *ichneumon-fly*, Spheg sabulosus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 294; 11, 21, 24, § 72.

ichnōbates, ae, m., = *ἰχνοβάτης* (that follows the trail), one of Aetion's hounds, Ov. M. 3, 207; Hyg. Fab. 181.

† **ichnographia**, ae, f., = *ἰχνογραφία*, a ground-plot, plan, Vitr. 1, 2, 2.

Ichūsā, ae, f., = ἰχνοῦσα, a very ancient name of the island of Sardinia, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85; Sil. 12, 358.

Ichthyocolla, ae, f., = ἰχθυόκολλα. **I.** A kind of sturgeon, the huso, Acipenser huso, Linn.; Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 72.—**II.** The glue made from it, isinglass, sturgeon-bladder, Cels. 5, 2; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198.

Ichthyophagi, ōrum, m. (ἰχθυοφάγοι, fish-eaters), the name of several nations living upon fish, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 95; Greek gen. plur. Ichthyophagōn, id. 6, 23, 32, § 51.

icilius, a, the name of a Roman gens: Sp. Icilius, Liv. 2, 58; L. Icilius, id. 3, 44; hence: lex Icilia, id. 3, 32.

(icio and ico), icī, ictum (forms in use, only pres. icit, ictant, icere; perf. icit, icisse; pluperf. iceram, iceras; fut. perf. icero; pass. pres. ictur, ictimur; perf. ictus est; and part. ictus, a, um; pres. ico, Prisc. 886 P.; but icit, Lucr. 3, 160; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 50; pres. icio, Gell. 4, 17, 8; Prisc. 877 P.), 3, v. a. [Gr. ἵκω, ἵκωμαι, to injure; ἵς, a worm; ἵκρια, scaffolding; cf. ἵκαρος, ἐν-πῖ], to strike, hit, smite, stab, sting (cf.: ferio, percutio, verbero, pulso). **I.** Lit. (ferio but class.).

A. In gen.: exim corpus propellit et icit, Lucr. 3, 160; unde ictumur ictu, id. 4, 1050; femur, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 42; caput telis (nucula), Cat. 116, 4; vidulum fuscina, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 124, 1: cum Ptolemaeus in proelio telo venenato ictus esset, Cic. Div. 2, 66, 135; cf.: lapide ictus, Caes. B. C. 3, 22, 2; ibi in turba ictus Remus, cecidit, Liv. 1, 7, 2: velut ictus ab Hercule Cacus, Juv. 5, 125.—**B.** Esp. of lightning, etc., to strike: cum Summanus e caelo ictus esset, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16: ictae limen domus, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 34: fulmine laurus sola non ictur, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 134; cf.: fulmen lauri fructum non icit, id. 2, 55, 56, § 146; so in a figure, of a thunderbolt: ut vos iisdem ignibus circumsaepit me primum ictum pro vobis et fumantem videretis, Cic. Har. Resp. 21, 45; cf.: exin candida se radiis dedit icta foras lux (i. e. Aurora), struck with rays, irradiated, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 43, 107 (Ann. v. 93 Vahl).—**C.** With a homogeneous object: Icere colaphum, to give a box on the ear: hei, colaphum icit, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 65.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In partic., icere foedus, like ferire and percutere foedus (v. ferio and percutio, I. B. fin.), to make a covenant or league: foedus, quod meo sanguine in pactione provinciarum iceras, frangere noluisti, Cic. Pis. 12, 28: cum Gaditanis foedus icisse dicitur, id. Balb. 15, 34; Caes. ap. Prisc. p. 886 P.: orsi a foedere quod nobiscum icerant, Tac. 12, 62.—**B.** (Perh. non ante-Aug.) Desideriis icta fidelibus Quaerit patria Caesarem, smitten, torment-ed, Hor. C. 4, 5, 15: novā re consulēs icti, disturbed, Liv. 27, 9, 8; cf. id. 34, 17, 5: conscientia ictus, id. 33, 23, 1: metu icta, id. 1, 16 et saep.: haud secus quam pestifero sidere icti pavebant, panic-stricken, id. 8, 9, 12: domestico vulnere ictus, by family affliction, Tac. Agr. 29: si existunt, qui magnitudinem multum ultra se posita non icturi appetant, reach, attain, Sen. Const. Sap. 3 med.—**C.** Poet.: saltat Milonius, ut semel icto Accessit fervor capiti numerusque lucernis, i. e. smitten with wine, tippy, Hor. S. 2, 1, 25.

īcon, ōnis, f., = εἰκών, an image, figure: fictae cerā icones, Plin. 8, 54, 80, § 215.

īcōnicus, a, um, adj., = εἰκονικός, of or belonging to an image, imitating a figure, copied from life: duces, of the size of life, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 57: simulacrum aureum, Suet. Calig. 22.

īcōnismus, ī, m., = εἰκονισμός, an imaging, representation by an image, Sen. Ep. 97, 67.

īcōnium, ī, n., = ἰκόνιον, a city of Lycania, now Koniye, Plin. 5, 27, 25, § 95; Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 4.

īcōsāproti, ōrum, m., = εἰκοσάπρωτοι, the twenty chief councilmen in the municipia and colonies, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 26; cf. decaproti and decemprimi.

īcōsāprotia, ae, f., = εἰκοσάπρωτία, the dignity of the icosaproti, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 26.

īctērīas, ādis, f. (sc. gemma), = ἰκτερίας, a precious stone, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 170.

īctērīcus, ī, m., = ἰκτερίκος, ill of the jaundice, jaundiced, Juv. 6, 565.—**Plur.** subst.: **īctērīci**, ōrum, m., persons suffering with jaundice, Plin. 20, 9, 34, § 87; Ambros. in Psal. 118, Sermon. 10, 23.

īctērus, ī, m., = ἰκτερος, a yellow bird, otherwise unknown, the sight of which was said to cure the jaundice (īctēros), Plin. 30, 11, 29, § 94.

īctis, īdis, f., = ἰκτίς, a kind of weasel, Plin. 29, 4, 16, § 50: nunc ictim tenes, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 81.

ī. ictus, a, um, Part., from ico.

2. ictus, ūs (gen. sing. icti, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 17), m. [ico], a blow, stroke, stab, thrust, bite, sting (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: a bestiis ictus, morsus, impetus, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: pro ictu gladiatoris, id. Mil. 24, 65: neque ictu communis neque conjectione telorum, id. Caecin. 15, 43: scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: non caecis ictibus procul ex improviso vulnerabatur, Liv. 34, 14, 11: ictu scorpionis exanimato altero, Caes. B. G. 7, 25, 3: prope funeratus Arboris ictu, Hor. C. 3, 8, 8: ictus moenium cum terribili sonitu editi, Liv. 38, 5, 3: apri, Ov. M. 8, 362; Hor. C. 3, 22, 7: serpentum, Plin. 23, 1, 11, § 14: Lesbium servate pedem meique Pollicis ictum, a striking, playing on the lyre, Hor. C. 4, 6, 36: alae, the stroke of a wing, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 9: pennarum, id. 6, 12, 13, § 32: Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagavit, a stroke of lightning, lightning, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94: fulmineus, Hor. C. 3, 16, 11; Ov. M. 14, 618.—**Poet.**, of the beating rays of the sun: tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos Excludit ictus, Hor. C. 2, 15, 10: solis, Ov. M. 3, 183; 6, 49: Phoebei, id. ib. 5, 389 (al. ignes): Phoebi, Lucr. 7, 214: longe Ejaculatur aquas atque ictibus aëra rumpit, with jets of water, Ov. M. 4, 124: saxaque cum saxis et habentem semina flammæ Materiem jactant, ea concipit ictibus ignem, by their blows, i. e. collision, id. ib. 13, 348.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In prosody or in music, a beating time, a beat: et pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signant, Quint. 9, 4, 51: modulantum pedum, Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209: unde etiam trimetris accrescere jussit Nomen iambis, cum senos redderet ictus Primus ad extremum similis sibi, Hor. A. P. 253.—**2.** A beat of the pulse: ictus creber aut languidus, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 219.—**3.** In mal. part.: multorum, Juv. 6, 125.—**II.** Trop. **A.** stroke, blow, attack, shot, etc.: sublata erat de foro fides, non ictu aliquo novae calamitatis, sed suspitione, etc., Cic. Agr. 2, 3, 8: nec illum habet ictum, quo pellat animum, id. Fin. 2, 10, 32: sub ictu nostro positum, i. e. in our power, Sen. Ben. 2, 29; cf.: stare sub ictu Fortunae, Lucr. 5, 729: tua innocentia sub ictu est, i. e. in imminent danger, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 9 fin.; cf. the opposite: Deum extra ictum sua divinitas posuit, beyond shot, i. e. out of danger, id. Ben. 1, 7: eodem ictu temporis, i. e. moment, Gell. 14, 1, 27; cf.: singulis veluti ictibus bella transigere, by separate attacks, Tac. H. 2, 38: quae (legiones) si amnem Araxem ponte transgrederentur, sub ictum dabatur, would have come to close quarters, id. A. 13, 39 fin.; cf.: laetis ostentat ad Urbem Per campos superesse vim, Romamque sub ictu, near at hand, before the eyes, Sil. 4, 42.—**B.** (Cf. icio, II. A.) Ictus foederis, the conclusion of a treaty, Luc. 5, 372; Val. Max. 2, 7, 1.

***īcuncūla**, ae, f. dim. [icon], a small image or figure: puellaris, Suet. Ner. 56.

Ida, ae, or **Idē**, es, f., = Ἰδᾶ or Ἰδῶν. **I.** A high mountain in Crete, where the infant Jupiter was hid, watched over by the Curetes, and fed by Amalthea; now Psiloriti, Verg. A. 12, 412; Ov. M. 4, 293; id. Am. 3, 10, 25; id. F. 4, 207; 5, 115 al.; in Prop. 3, 1, 27, this mountain and no. II. are confounded.—**B.** Deriv.: **Idaeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Ida, Idean: mons, i. e. Ida, Verg. A. 3, 105; Mel. 2, 7, 12: antra, Ov. M. 4, 289: Juppiter, Verg. A. 7, 139: Dactyli, Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 170; the same, Digiti, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: bustum, raised by the Cretans to Jupiter, Mart. 9, 35, 1.—**II.** A high mountain in Phrygia, near Troy, still called Ida, Mel. 1, 18, 2; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122; Verg. A. 2, 801; 10, 158; Ov. F. 4, 79; id. M. 10, 71; and 12, 521 (Ide) et saep.—**B.**

Deriv. **Idaeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Mount Ida, Idean; poet. also for Phrygian or Trojan: silva, Verg. A. 2, 696: pices, id. G. 3, 450: vertices, Prop. 2, 2, 14; Ov. M. 14, 535: parens deum, i. e. Cybele, who was worshipped on Mount Ida (acc. to others this belongs to Mount Ida of Crete), Verg. A. 10, 252; Ov. F. 4, 182: Sollemne, i. e. in honor of Cybele, Juv. 11, 194: chori, Verg. A. 9, 112: iudex, i. e. Paris, Ov. F. 6, 44: pastor, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 4: hospes, Ov. H. 16, 303: hospes numinis Idaei, i. e. Scipio Nasica, Juv. 3, 138: cinaedus, Ganymede as stolen away from Ida, Mart. 10, 98, 2: urbes, Phrygian, Verg. A. 7, 207: naves, i. e. Trojan, Hor. C. 1, 15, 2: sanguis, i. e. of Romans descended from the Trojans, Sil. 1, 126.—**Confounded with Idaeus**, I. B.: Idaeum Simoënta Jovis cum prole Scamandro, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 27.—**III.** A Trojan female, Verg. A. 9, 177.

1. Idaeus, a, um, adj., v. the preced. art. I. B. and II. B.

2. Idaeus, ī, m. **I.** A herald and charioteer of Priam, Verg. A. 6, 485.—**II.** Another Trojan, Verg. A. 9, 500.

Idālium, ī, n., = Ἰδάλιον, a mountain-city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus; now Dalin, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 135; Verg. A. 1, 681.—**Called also Idālia**, ae, f., Verg. A. 1, 693; 10, 52 (where domus is nom. sing., not plur.; v. Wagn. ad loc.).—**II.** Deriv. **Idālius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Idālium, Idalian; poet. also for Cyprian: vertex, the Idalian mountain, Prop. 2, 13, 54 (3, 5, 38 M.); Venus, id. ib. 5, 760: astrum, i. e. Venus, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 59: acus, of Venus, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 16: sagitta, i. e. dart of love, Sil. 5, 19: volucres, doves, Stat. Achill. 1, 372: suci, i. e. Cyprian, id. S. 1, 3, 10.—**Subst.**: **Idālie**, es, f., Venus, Ov. M. 14, 694.

Idas, ae, m., = Ἰδᾶς. **I.** Son of Aphareus, king of Messene, who took part in the Calydonian boar-hunt, Prop. 1, 2, 17; Ov. M. 8, 305; id. F. 5, 701.—**II.** A companion of Diomedes, Ov. M. 14, 504.—**III.** One slain in the wedding of Perseus, Ov. M. 5, 90.—**IV.** A Trojan, slain by Turnus, Verg. A. 9, 575.—**V.** A Thracian, Verg. A. 10, 351.

īdcirco or **īccirco**, adv. [ide-circa], on that account, for that reason, therefore (freq. and class.; cf.: itaque, igitur, ergo; ideo, propterea; quare, quam ob rem, etc.). **I.** Absol. (rare): idcirco moneo vos ego hoc, Plaut. Rud. prol. 28: ille Cliniae servos tardusculus est: Idcirco huic nostro tradita provincia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 5: quod id quod factum sit, aliud alii videatur esse, et idcirco alius alio nomine id appellet, Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 11; Caes. B. C. 1, 42, 3: data Romanis venia est indigna poetis. Idcircone vager scribamque licenter? Hor. A. P. 265: et idcirco disceptatione sublata pellitur e medio sapientia, Lact. 5, 1, 5.—**II.** Rel. (so most freq.). **A.** Corresp. to causal sentences, with quod, quia, quoniam, or si: idcirco accersor, nuptias quod mihi apparari sensit, Ter. And. 4, 2, 7: negant, sapientem idcirco virum bonum esse, quod eum sua sponte bonitas delectet, sed quod, etc., Cic. Rep. 3, 16; cf. id. Fam. 9, 1, 2; Quint. 5, 10, 119: idcirco quidam, comedia necne poema esset, quaesivere, quod acer spiritus ac vis Nec verbis nec rebus inest, etc., Hor. S. 1, 4, 45: quia natura mutari non potest, idcirco verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt, Cic. Lael. 9, 32: idcirco, judices, quia veram causam habebam, brevi peroravi, id. Inv. 1, 48, 90: neque enim, quia movetur qui ingreditur, idcirco qui movetur ingreditur, Quint. 5, 9, 6; 2, 2, 2: idcirco enumerabimus, non quia, etc., Col. 7, 5, 7; Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 38: meminimus idcirco te in istam provinciam missum, quoniam, etc., Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 32 (41); Col. 7, 5, 7: haec idcirco, quoniam, etc., Dig. 47, 2, 92; ib. 49, 1, 10, § 4: non, si Opimium defendisti, idcirco te isti bonum civem putabunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 170: non enim, si Cicero recte sentiam reipublicae dixit... idcirco probem illud quoque, etc., Quint. 8, 6, 15: nec si pugnet inter se... idcirco ars non erit, id. 2, 17, 33; cf.: nec, si te validus jactaverit auster in alto, Idcirco navem trans Aegaeum mare vendas, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 16.—**Rarely with si** omitted: non possis oculo quantum con-

tendere Lynceus: Non tamen idcirco contemnās Ippus inungi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 29.—**B.** With a clause denoting the purpose, with *ut*, *ne*, or *pron. rel.*: idcirco nemo superiorum attigit, ut ipse tolleretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, § 7: quae ut fieret, idcirco pugnatum esse arbitror, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: cum proemium idcirco comparatum sit, ut iudex fiat conciliator, Quint. 4, 2, 24: quod si idcirco fieret, ut, etc., id. 3 praef. § 27; 12, 2, 12: sese idcirco ab suis discedere noluisse, quo facilius civitatem in officio contineret, ne omnis nobilitatis discesu plebs propter imprudentiam laberetur, Caes. B. G. 5, 3, 6: vos suspicari, Me idcirco haec tanta facinora promittere, Qui vos oblectem, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 130: idcirco capite et supercilis semper est rasis, ne ullum pilum viri boni habere dicatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: idcircone nobilitas rem publicam recipere, ut, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 49, 141; cf. id. Rab. Perd. 3, 23: idcirco ut possim linguam contemnere servi, utile consilium dedisti, Juv. 9, 119.

† **idéa**, ae, f., = *ἰδέα*, a (Platonic) *idea*, archetype, Sen. Ep. 53 med. (in Cic. Or. 3, 10; id. Ac. 1, 8, 30; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58, as Greek).

idéalis, e, adj. [idea], existing in idea, ideal (late Lat.): forma, Mart. Cap. 7, § 731: quaedam prudentia, id. 8, § 816 al.

idem, eadem, idem (masc. **eidem**, freq. in MSS. and inerr.; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 1, 120; rarely **isdem** or **eisdem**; plur. nom. **eidem**; dat. and abl. **eisdem**; usu. contr. **idem**, **isdem**; not **idem**, **iisdem**; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 198 sqq.), *pron.* [from the pronom. root *ī*, whence *is*, and the demonstr. suff. *dem*; root of dies, day, time; hence, just, exactly, Corss. Ausspr. 2, 855], the same. **I.** In gen.: deinde quod nos eadem Asia atque idem iste Mithridates initio belli Asiaticum docuit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: quam (sphaeram) ab eodem Archimede factam posuerat in templo Virtutis Marcellus idem, id. Rep. 1, 14: id, quod eidem Ciceroni placet, Quint. 10, 7, 23: jure erat semper idem vultus (Socratis), Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: idem semper vultus eademque frons, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: tu autem eodem modo omnes causas ages? aut in iisdem causis perpetuum et eundem spiritum sine ulla commutatione obtinebis? id. Or. 31, 110: non quod alia res esset: immo eadem, id. Clu. 29, 80: etiam si verbo differre videbitur, re tamen erit unum et omnibus in causis idem valebit, id. Caecin. 21, 59: ad causas simillimas inter se vel potius easdem, id. Brut. 94, 324.

—**II.** In partic., **idem** is used, **A.** When two predicates are referred to the same subject. **1.** When the predicates are of the same kind it may often be rendered, at the same time, *likewise*, *also*, etc., or = *is* (ea, id) with *quoque*, *etiam*, *simul*, etc.: cum Academicum et eodem rhetore congressi conatus sum, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1; cf.: oratio splendida et grandis et eadem in primis facta, id. Brut. 79, 273: avunculus meus, vir innocentissimus idemque doctissimus, id. N. D. 3, 32, 80: jam M. Marcellus ille quinque consul totum (auspicium) omisit, idem imperator, idem augur optimus, id. Div. 2, 36, 77: ubi Xenocrates, ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit? hos enim quasi eosdem esse vultis, id. Ac. 2, 44, 136; cf.: viros fortes, magnanimos, eosdem bonos et simplices esse volumus, id. Off. 1, 19, 63: Caninius idem et idem noster cum ad me pervesperis venisset, etc., id. Fam. 9, 2, 1: amicus est tamquam alter idem, a second self, id. Lael. 21, 80: ad idem semper expectandum parator, id. Off. 2, 15, 53: nam idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est, Sall. C. 20, 5; cf.: quos omnes eadem odisse, eadem metuere in unum coegit, id. J. 31, 14: Hisdem diebus, for eisdem, Pall. 10, 13: hic finis belli, ... idemque finis regni, Liv. 45, 9, 2; 2, 12, 2: quae ab condita urbe Roma ad captam urbem eandem Romanam ... gessere, id. 6, 1, 1: ut pars militum gladiatores, qui e servitio Blaesi erant, pars ceteram ejusdem familiam vincirent, Tac. A. 1, 23: erepta mihi prius eorundem matre, Quint. 6 proem. 4: fervida aestas, longinqua itinera sola ducis patientia mitigabantur, eodem plura quam gregario milite tolerante, Tac. A. 14, 24.—**2.** When the predicates are in contrast with one another it may be rendered, *nevertheless*,

yet, on the contrary: (Epicurus) cum optimam et praestantissimam naturam dei dicat esse, negat idem esse in deo gratiam, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, § 121; cf. Curt. 5, 1, 14.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Connected or corresp. with the pronouns *ego*, *tu*, *hic*, *ille*, *iste*, *qui*, and with *unus*: idem ego ille (non enim mihi videor insolenter gloriari, etc.) idem inquam ego recreavi afflicto animos, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 18, 8: ego idem, qui, etc., id. Or. 7, 23; cf.: habitae sunt multae de me contiones ... habuit de eodem me P. Lentulus consul contionem, id. Sest. 50, 107: cedo nunc ejusdem illius inimici mei de me eodem contionem, id. ib. § 108: de me eodem, id. ib. 51, 109: quin tu igitur concedis idem, etc., id. Rep. 1, 39 fin. Mos.; cf.: cognoram te in custodia salutis meae diligentem: eundem te, etc., id. Att. 4, 1, 1: Sopater quidam fuit, etc., huic eidem Sopatro eidem inimici ad C. Verrem ejusdem rei nomen detulerunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 68: cum est idem hic Sopater absolutus, id. ib. 2, 2, 29, § 70: hoc idem facere, id. Rep. 1, 35: ab hisce eidem permotionibus, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: idem ille tyrannus, id. Rep. 1, 42: in eisdem illis locis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 56: eandem illam (sphaeram), id. Rep. 1, 14: cum et idem qui consueverunt et idem illud alii desiderant, id. Off. 2, 15 fin.: idem iste Mithridates, id. de Imp. Pomp. 7, 19 (Klotz, Orell., B. and K.; older edd., idem ipse): musici qui erant quondam idem poetae, id. de Or. 3, 44, 174; cf.: beneficentia, quam eandem benignitatem appellari licet, id. Off. 1, 7, 20: quod idem in ceteris artibus non fit, id. Fin. 3, 7, 24 fin.: exitus quidem omnium unus et idem fuit, id. Div. 2, 47, 97: in qua (causa) omnes sentirent unum atque idem, id. Cat. 4, 7, 14; cf. in an inverted order: ut verset saepe multis modis eandem et unam rem, id. Or. 40, 137: neque ego aliter accepi: intellexi tamen idem, non existimasse te, etc., id. Fam. 9, 15, 3; id. Att. 3, 12, 1; 8, 3, 3.—**2.** As a word of comparison, with *et*, *ac*, *que*, *ut*, *qui* (*quae*, *quod*), *quam*, *quasi*, *cum*, or (mostly poet.) with the *dat.*, the same as, *identical* with, of the same meaning as, etc.: si quaeratur, idemne sit pertinacia et perseverantia, Cic. Top. 23, 87: videmus fuisse quosdam, qui idem ornate ac graviter, idem versute et subtiliter dicerent, at the same time and as well as, id. Or. 7, 22; cf. id. Sull. 18, 51: imperii nostri terrarumque idem est extremum, id. Prov. Cons. 13, 33; cf. id. Cael. 28, 67: disputationem habitam non quasi narrantes exponimus, sed eisdem fere verbis, ut actum disputatumque est, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 9: idem abeunt, qui venerant, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: quoniam earum rerum quas ego gessi, non est eadem fortuna atque condicio, quae illorum qui, etc., id. Cat. 3, 12, 27: non quo idem sit servulus quod familia, id. Caecin. 20, 58: qui (servi) et moribus eisdem essent, quibus dominus, et eodem genere ac loco nati, id. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62: eandem constituit potestatem quam si, etc., id. Agr. 2, 12, 30: eodem loco res est, quasi ea pecunia legata non esset, id. Leg. 2, 21, 53; cf.: sensu amisso fit idem, quasi natus non esset omnino, id. Lael. 4, 14.—With *cum*: tibi mecum in eodem est pistrino vivendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144: hunc eodem mecum patre genitum, etc., Tac. A. 15, 2: in eadem mecum Africa geniti fides, Liv. 30, 12, 15; 28, 25, 14.—With *dat.*: (Homerus) Sceptra potitus, eadem aliis sopitu quiete est, Lucr. 3, 1038; cf.: invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti, Hor. A. P. 467; so Ov. M. 13, 50; id. Am. 1, 4, 1 al.: quod non idem illis censuissimus, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 3; Just. 2, 4, 10: ille eadem nobis juratus in arma, Ov. M. 13, 50.—In *neutr.* with *gen.*: si idem nos juris habemus quod ceteri, Cic. Balb. 12, 29: tibi idem consilii do, quod, etc., id. Fam. 9, 2, 2: omnes qui ubique idem operis efficiunt, Lact. 5, 4, 1: non habet officii lucifer omnis idem, Ov. F. 1, 46.—*Adv.*: eadem, eodem, v. h. v.

identidem (not **idem**), *adv.* [idem + *ti* (= *ti*) + *dem* (root dies), v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, p. 456; 855], repeatedly, several times, often, now and then, at intervals, ever and anon; continually, constantly, habitually (class.; cf.: subinde, interdum): ne te uxor sequatur, respectas identidem, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 51; so, haec ego admirans, referre tamen oculos ad terram identidem, Cic. Rep. 6, 13 fin.: scindens do-

lore identidem intonsam comam, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: cogitato identidem, tibi quam fidelis fuerim, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 54: et quae so identidem circumspecte, id. Trin. 1, 2, 110: quid Chalcidico Euripo in motu identidem recipiendo putas fieri posse constantius? Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: palpebrae aptissime factae ad claudendas pupulas et ad aperiendas, idque providit ut identidem fieri posset cum maxima celeritate, id. ib. 2, 57, 142; id. Rab. Post. 12, 34: L. Cassius identidem in causa quaerere solebat, cui bono fuisset, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 84: novis identidem armis novos hostes existere, Curt. 9, 4, 18: cum identidem interrogaret, Quint. 6, 3, 49; id. 86: revolvit identidem in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 13, 26, 1; Auct. Her. 2, 18, 27: cum se illi identidem in silvas ad suos reciperent, *Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 5: nullum amans vere, sed identidem omnium illa rumpens, Cat. 11, 19: cum identidem legem Aemilium recitaret, Liv. 9, 32, 6; 26, 44, 4: nunc identidem nosmet ipsi instemus. Res enim communis agitur, ut frequenter et assidue consequamur artis rationem studio et exercitatione, Auct. Her. 4, 56, 69; so, omne id tempus suspensos ita tenuit animos ... ut identidem jam in urbem futuros videretur impetus, etc., Liv. 5, 39, 6: equi currum vehementes identidem (habenens) verberabantur, Curt. 4, 15, 33.

ideo, *adv.* [id-eo, i. e. this for this], for that reason, on that account, therefore (class.; esp. freq. in Quint.; cf.: eo, idcirco; ergo, igitur, itaque). **I.** Relatively. **A.** With causal particles, *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*. (a) With *quod*: ideo quod plerique deducuntur ad molas, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 5: re quidem ipsa ideo mihi non satis facio, quod nullam partem tuorum meritorum consequi possum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 6; so, ideo quod, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 85; id. Att. 3, 14, 2; cf. id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 23: ne me foliis ideo brevioribus ornas, Quod timui, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 26: vel ideo, quod exercere potest utrumque judicium, Quint. 10, 1, 131; 10, 5, 16.—(β) With *quia*: ideo quia uxor ruri est, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 46; id. Men. 1, 1, 2; so, ideo quia, introducing a reason, Cic. de Off. 1, 30, 110: ut mulieres ideo bene olere quia nihil olebant, videbantur, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1: qui ideo felicia bella vestra esse, quia justa sint, prae vobis fertis, Liv. 45, 22, 5; Cic. Fam. 13, 7, 3: nec medicina ideo non erit ars, quia unctio ... cum coquorum ei sit arte communis, Quint. 2, 21, 11: atque ideo nondum est perfectus orator, non solum quia aliud in alio magis eminet, sed quod non una omnibus forma placuit, id. 12, 10, 2; id. 9, 2, 69: competiti enim actio, non ideo, quia nunc abest, sed quia unquam beneficio furis abfuit, Dig. 47, 2, 47.—(γ) With *quoniam*: ideo supervacaneum esse contendunt, quoniam comprehensibilis natura est, Cels. praef. med.: quae omnia ideo noscenda sunt, quoniam, etc., id. 2, 19: immo ideo magis propria, quoniam id nunc aggressus est, Sen. Ep. 76; Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 200: hoc ideo adjectum est, quoniam multa genera sunt missionum, Dig. 3, 2, 2.—**B.** With intentional particles, *ut*, *ne*, *quo*, *quoniam*. (a) With *ut*: quas (alvos) ideo, videtur medias facere angustissimas, ut figuram imitentur earum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 15: ideo C. Claudius Pulcher retulit, ut C. Verres posset auferre? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 4, § 7: hanc ideo rationem subjecimus, ut, etc., id. Inv. 2, 23, 70: neque vero nunc ideo disputabo, quod hunc statum rei publicae non magnopere defendendum putem ... sed, ut doceam Fullum, etc., id. Agr. 3, 2, 4: quos non ideo excuso, quia non probem, sed ut sint magis admirabiles, Quint. 10, 7, 31.—(β) With *ne*: an ideo aliquid contra mulieres scripsit, ne, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 106: ideoque decemviros conubium diremisce, ne, etc., Liv. 4, 6, 2: non tamen omittenda, vel ideo, ne occupentur, Quint. 4, 1, 33: nec ideo Rhenum insedimus, ut Italiam tueremur, sed ne quis alius Ariovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, Tac. H. 4, 73.—(γ) With *quo*: quod id ideo facerent, quo facilius deminerent hostes, Varr. L. L. 5, § 90 Müll.—(δ) With *quin*: non, quin breviter reddi responsum potuerit, non recipi reges, ideo potius delectos patrum ad eum missos, quam, etc., sed ut, etc., Liv. 2, 15, 2.—**C.** Non-(nec) ideo, with conditional particle *si*,

or referring to an *abl. absol.*: non, si non potuero indagare, eo ero tardior; sed velocior ideo si quivero, Varr. L. L. 5, § 5 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 18, 3: vestrae sapientiae est, iudices, non, si causa justa est viris fortibus oppugnandi M. Caelium, ideo vobis quoque vos causam putare esse justam, etc., Cic. Cael. 9, 21; his et talibus recitatis, . . . non ideo Thrasea decessit sententia, Tac. A. 14, 49: si tamen tempestate fuerit abreptus, non ideo minus erit gubernator, Quint. 2, 17, 24; 5, 11, 34. — **II.** *Absol.* (rare): te velle uxorem aiebat tuo nato dare, Ideo aedificare hoc velle aiebat in tuis, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 34: ex illa investigatione naturae consequi volebat, bono ut esset animo. Ideo enim ille summum bonum *εὐθυμίας* appellat, etc. *it was for this reason that*, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87: ideo conducta Paulus agebat sardonice, Juv. 7, 143: nam ideo dictus *εἶρων*, agens imperitum, Quint. 9, 2, 46: nihil laboras: ideo, cum opus est, nihil habes, Phaedr. 4, 23, 16; Quint. 5, 10, 2: atque ideo ad Pompeium contendit, Caes. B. C. 3, 11, 1: me nemo ministro fur erit, atque ideo nulli comes exeo, Juv. 3, 47, 7, 23; 8, 251 al.; so, ideoque, Quint. proem. § 9; 25; 1, 4, 19; 1, 5, 42; 1, 6, 22 et saep.; cf.: ideoque et medius ille orationis modus maxime convenit, id. 6, 2, 19; 7, 4, 13: videbat id sine rege Persarum non posse fieri, ideoque eum amicum sibi cupiebat adjungi, Nep. Alc. 9, 5: ideoque necesse est, etc., Lucr. 4, 490; 495; 678 al.; Suet. Caes. 45; 86 al.: considerandum est, num cui saepius horum aliquid eveniat, neque ideo corporis ulla difficultas subsequatur, Cels. 2, 2: nec ideo iram ejus lenient = nec tamen ideo, Tac. A. 1, 12; Verg. G. 2, 96; Suet. Aug. 45: non tamen his ulla umquam opsonia fiunt rancidula, aut ideo pejor gallina secatur, Juv. 11, 135.

† **idiographus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *ιδιογράφος*, written with one's own hand: liber Vergilii, *autograph*, Gell. 9, 14, 7.

† **idioma**, ātis, n., = *ἰδιώμα*, a peculiarity in language, *idiom*, Charis. p. 255 P.

† **idiota**, ae, m., = *ἰδιώτης*, an uneducated, ignorant, inexperienced, common person (cf. rudis): quidni et tu idem illiteratum me atque idiotam diceris? Lucil. ap. Non. 38, 24: quae non modo istum hominem ingeniosum atque intelligentem, verum etiam quemvis nostrum, quos iste idiotas appellat, delectare possent, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, § 4; cf. id. Plin. 26, 62: ludos nobis idiotis relinquet, id. ib. 27, 65: posteaquam rem paternam ab idiotarum divitiis ad philosophorum regulam perduxit, id. Sest. 51, 110: quoniam respondere nos tibi non quimus, quos idiotas et rudes vocas, Gell. 1, 2, 6: idiotae, the common throng, the fickle mass, Quint. 8, 3, 22.

† **idioticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *ἰδιωτικός*, uneducated, ignorant, unskilful (post-class.): rudem, impolitum et idioticam compellare, Tert. Testim. An. 1.

† **idiotismus**, i, m., = *ἰδιωτισμός*, the common or vulgar manner of speaking, Sen. Contr. 3 praef. § 5; 2, 11 fin.

Idistaviso or **Idisiaviso** [the latter form ex conj. Grimm; Germ. from Idisi, maiden, and Viso, meadow; cf. Grimm, Deutsche Mythol. p. 372 ed. II., qs. the maiden's meadow; is approved by Nipperd. ad loc., and has been adopted in the text by Halm; the MS. form, explained as *splendid meadow*, from ancient Germ. id = nitens, the sup. of which is idista, Grimm, Gram. Einl. p. xlii, is retained by Ritter]; a plain bordering on the Visurgis, (the modern Wöser); perh. near the modern Minden, Tac. A. 2, 16.

Idmon, ōnis, m., = *Ἰδμων*. **I.** The father of Arachne, a native of Colophon, Ov. M. 6, 8. — **B.** Deriv.: **Idmonius**, a, um, *adj.*, of or related to Idmon, *Idmonian*; Arachne, Ov. M. 6, 133. — **II.** A prophet in Argos, the son of Apollo and Cyrene, one of the Argonauts, Ov. Ib. 506; Hyg. Fab. 14. — **III.** A Rutulian, messenger of Rutulus, Verg. A. 12, 75. — **IV.** The physician of Adrastus, of Epidaurus, Stat. Th. 3, 398.

† **idolēum** or **-ium**, ii, n., = *εἰδωλεῖον*, an idol-temple, Tert. Cor. Mil. 10 med.; Hier. Ep. 22, 29: scanned *idolūm*, Prud. Apoth. 186; *στέφ.* 11, 52; Symm. *l.* 612.

† **idolicus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *εἰδωλικός*, of

or belonging to idols, *idolatrous*, *idol*: res, Tert. Idol. 13: templum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 61 (here scanned with o short).

idolūm, ii, v. *idoleum*.

† **idolōlatres**, ae, m., = *εἰδωλολάτρης*, an idol-worshipper, *idolater*, Tert. Idol. 1 sq.; 14; id. Apol. 24 al.

† **idolōlatria**, ae, f., = *εἰδωλολατρεία*, idol-worship, *idolatry*, Tert. Idol. 1 sq.; Hier. in Jesai. 57.

† **idolōlātris**, idis, f., = *εἰδωλολάτρίς*, she who worships idols, an idolatress, Prud. Ham. 403 (MSS. idololatrix).

† **idolōthytus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *εἰδωλόθυτος*, of or belonging to sacrifices to idols: sollemnia, Tert. Idol. 13: voluptates, id. Spect. 13.

† **idolūm** or **-on**, i, n., = *εἰδωλόν*. **I.** an image, form, esp. a spectre, apparition, ghost: idola atque atomos vincere Epicuri volam, Lucil. ap. Non. 478, 29: mox apparebat idolon, senex macie et squalore confectus, etc., Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 5 (in Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 21; Fam. 15, 16, 1 and 2, written as Greek). — **II.** In the Church fathers, an idol: idolorum cultor, Aug. in Psa. 78, 3; id. Serm. 123, 3: venerator idolorum, id. Conf. 8, 2: deficere a cultu idolorum, Lact. Mort. Pers. 2, 6; Tert. Idol. 1 sq.; id. Spect. 13 et saep. — Scanned *idolūm*, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 48; Sedul. 5, 146 al.

Idomēneus (quadrisyl.), ēi, m., = *Ἰδομενεύς*, a king of Crete, the leader of the Cretans against Troy, Verg. A. 3, 401; Ov. M. 12, 358; Hyg. Fab. 81; 270.

Idomenius, a, um, *adj.*, pertaining to the Macedonian city Idomene, *Idomenian*: Idomeniosne (to be scanned as a quinquesyl.) petam montes? Cat. 64, 178.

idōnēe, adv., v. *idoneus fin.*

idōnēitas, ātis, f. [*idoneus*], *fitness*, *meetness*, *usefulness* (late Lat.): servi, Aug. Serm. de Div. 106, 3.

idōnēs, a, um, *adj.* [Sansk. root *indh-*, *indh-*, to kindle; prop. bright, conspicuous; cf. *Idus*], *fit* for something (esp. for an action), *meet*, *proper*, *becoming*, *suitable*, *apt*, *capable*, *convenient*, *sufficient* (of persons and things; class. and very freq. in prose and poetry; syn.: aptus, opportunus); constr. most commonly with *ad*, *qui*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*; less freq. with *in* *aliquid*, the *abl.*, or the *inf.* (a) With *ad*: tot quidem non potuisti adducere homines magis ad hanc rem idoneos, etc., Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 6: non essem ad ullam causam idoneus, iudices, si hoc non viderem, Cic. Clu. 6, 17: ad amicitiam esse idoneus, id. Lael. 17, 62: loco pro castris ad aciem instruendam opportuno atque idoneo, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 3: cum statim auditoris animum nobis idoneum reddimus ad audiendum, Auct. Her. 1, 4, 6: est enim (lex) ratio mensque sapientis, ad jubendum et ad deterrendum idonea, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 8: scientia opportunitatis idoneorum ad agendum temporum, id. Off. 1, 40, 142: ad captandos lacertos tempestates non sunt idoneae, id. Att. 2, 6, 1: consilia idonea ad hoc nostrum negotium, id. ib. 5, 6, 1 al. — (β) With *qui*, or a *rel. adverb.*: video hercle ego te me arbitrari, Euclio, hominem idoneum, Quem secta aetate ludos facias, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 74; cf. Ter. And. 3, 2, 12; 4, 4, 18: utrum ille (Pompeius) idoneus non est, qui impetret, etc., Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 57: tibi fortasse idoneus fuit nemo, quem imitaretur, id. Verr. 2, 3, 16, § 41: idonea mihi Laeli persona visa est, quae de amicitia dissereret, id. Lael. 1, 4: et rem idoneam, de qua quaeratur, et homines dignos, quibuscumque disseratur, putant, id. Ac. 2, 6, 18: nequeo meorum rerum initium ullum invenire idoneum, Unde exordiar narrare, quae, etc., Ter. Hec. 3, 1. — (γ) With *dat.*: erit alius (discipulus) historiae magis idoneus, Quint. 2, 8, 7; 12, 10, 49: idoneus arti Cuilibet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8: non sat idoneus Pugnae ferebaris, id. C. 2, 19, 26: vixi puellis nuper idoneus, id. ib. 3, 26, 1: cum idoneos rhetori pueros putaverunt, Quint. 2, 3, 1: Palernum mihi semper idoneum visum est deversorio, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 1: castris idoneum locum deligit, Caes. B. G. 6, 10, 2; 7, 35, 4: ad cibos viribus conservandis idoneos redeunt, Quint. 2, 10, 6: (volunt poetae) simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitae, Hor. A. P. 334: metuensque futuri In pace,

ut sapiens, aptarit idonea bello, id. S. 2, 2, 11: ut patriae sit idoneus, *serviceable*, Juv. 14, 71. — With *dat. gerundi* (post-Aug.): Julius, qui perferendis militum mandatis habebatur idoneus, Tac. A. 1, 23 fin. — (δ)

Absol.: cujus (Cethegi) eloquentiae est auctor, et idoneus quidem mea sententia, Q. Ennius, etc., a *proper*, *sufficient voucher*, Cic. Brut. 15, 57: auctor, Quint. 1, 4, 20; 2, 4, 42: qui si adductus gratia minus idoneum hominem praemio affecisset, etc., i. e. *deserving*, *worthy*, Cic. Balb. 3, 7; cf. id. Off. 2, 15, 54: idoneus suae rei quisque defensor, Quint. 4, 1, 46: imperator, id. 12, 3, 5: juvenis, id. 10, 5, 21: debitor, *safe*, *able to pay* (opp. inops), Dig. 4, 4, 27 fin.; so, tutor, ib. 26, 1, 9; 27, 8, 1: homines, ib. 35, 2, 88; cf. Sen. Ben. 4, 39: servi consilii, tempus idoneum, locus opportune captus ad eam rem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: tempora, Quint. 12, 11, 18; cf.: lex promulgata idoneo die, id. 2, 4, 35: minus idoneis (verbis) uti, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 154; cf.: aptum atque idoneum verbum, Quint. 9, 4, 144: vox actoris, id. 12, 7, 1: lectio, id. ib. 8 praef. § 28: cautio, Dig. 40, 4, 50: paries, *safe*, *sound*, ib. 39, 2, 36: navis, ib. 19, 2, 13: pignora, *sufficient*, *satisfactory*, ib. 22, 1, 33. — *Comp.* (post-class.): si persona idoneior accedat ad emptiorem, Dig. 18, 2, 4, § 6; cf. ib. 47, 23, 2; 43, 29, 3; 50, 6, 5 fin.; Tert. adv. Herm. 18; Anim. 18 (al. idoneior or idoneor). — *Subst.*: in deligendis idoneis iudicium et diligentiam adhibere, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62: cum idoneis collocutus, Liv. 34, 25, 7: nullo idoneo respondente, Suet. Ner. 44; Quint. 7, 4, 39: novum illud exemplum a dignis et idoneis ad indignos et non idoneos transfertur, Sall. C. 51, 27: per idoneos et secreti ejus socios, Tac. A. 2, 39: apud idonea provinciarum, i. e. *at proper stations*, id. ib. 4, 5. — (ε) With *in* and *acc.*: infirmi et in nullam spem idonei, Sen. Contr. 5, 33: componere materias in hoc idoneas, ut, etc., Quint. 6, 3, 15. — (ζ) With *abl.* (like dignus): res idoneas dignitate sua iudicare, Auct. Her. 3, 3, 5. — (η) With *inf.* (poet. and post-class.): fons etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus, i. e. *large enough*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 12: si torrere jecur quaeris idoneum, id. C. 4, 1, 12: accendi idonea, Sen. N. Q. 1, 15, 1. — *Comp.*: idoneor (late Lat.), Dig. 18, 2, 4, § 6; 47, 23, 2; Tert. adv. Herm. 18; id. de Anim. 18. — Hence, *adv.*: **idōnēe**, *fitly*, *suitably*, *properly*, *duely*, *sufficiently* (very rare): exordium est oratio animum auditoris idonee comparans ad reliquam dictionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20: ergo cavendum est idonee. Quid est idonee? Satisdato utique aut pignoribus datis, *enough*, Dig. 40, 5, 4: cavere, ib. 5, 3, 41; 27, 8, 1: magis idonee reficere parietem, *more safely*, *solidly*, ib. 39, 2, 41. — *Comp.*: idoneus, Tert. Pall. 3 med.

† **idos**, n., = *εἶδος*, Lat. species, a form, shape, Sen. Ep. 58, 17 sqq. (written sometimes as Greek).

† **idūlis**, e, *adj.* [*Idus*], belonging to the *Ides*: idulis ovis dicebatur, quae omnibus idibus Jovi mactabatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 404 Müll.; cf. Fest. s. v. SACRAM VITAM, p. 290 b fin.; Macr. S. 1, 15; cf. Ov. F. 1, 56.

Idūmaea, ae, f., = *Ἰδουμαία*, a region of Palestine, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70. — Called also poet. **Idūmē**, es, f., Val. Fl. 1, 12; Luc. 3, 216. — **II.** Deriv.: **Idūmaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Idumaea, *Idumean*; poet. also for *Palestinian*, *Jewish*: palmae, Verg. G. 3, 12: triumphi, over Judea, Mart. 2, 2, 5: porta, Juv. 8, 160.

† **idūo**, āre, acc. to Macr. S. 1, 15, § 17, an Etrusc. word, i. q. dividere, from the root *vid*; whence viduus and divido.

Idus (often *eidus*, v. Inscr. Orell. 429), ūm, f. [acc. to Macr. S. 1, 15, from the Etrusc. *iduo*, to divide; hence, qs. the divided or half month; but prob. Sanscr. root, *indh-*, *indh-*, to kindle, lighten; indu, moon; prop. the days of light, of the moon], one of the three days in each month from which the other days were reckoned in the Roman calendar, the *Ides*; it fell upon the fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October; upon the thirteenth day in the remaining months (cf.: Kalendae, Nonaes): res ante idus acta sic est: nam haec idibus mane scripsi, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3: duas epistulas accepi postridie idus, alteram eo die datam, alteram idibus, id. Att. 15, 17, 1: haec S. C.

perscribuntur a. d. VIII. idus Januarias, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 4: omnia licet concurrant: idus Martiae consulantur, Cic. Att. 14, 4, 2; cf.: stulta jam iduum Martiarum est consolatio, id. ib. 15, 4, 2: si quid vellent, a. d. idus Apr. reverterentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 7 fin.: iduum Septembrium dies, Tac. A. 2, 32: postero iduum dierum, id. H. 1, 26.—The ides were sacred to Jupiter, Varr. ap. Macr. S. 1, 14; cf. idulis.—Interest was paid on the ides: fenerator Alphius, Jam jam futurum rusticus, Omnem redegit idibus pecuniam, Quaeit Kalendis ponere, Hor. Epod. 2, 69: diem pecuniae Idus Novembres esse, Cic. Att. 10, 5, 3: Jam vel sibi habeat numeros, modo numeret Idibus, id. ib. 14, 20, 2: praetermittit ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes impendere tibi proximis Idibus senties, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14.—The payment of school-money at the ides is referred to in: (puer) Ibant octonis referentes idibus aera, Hor. S. 1, 6, 75; v. Orell. ad h. l.

Idyia (tristyl.), ae, f., = *Idyia*, the wife of Aëtes and mother of Medea, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48; Hyg. Fab. 25.

Idyllium or **Edyllium**, ii, n., = *Εἰδύλλιον*, an *Idyl*, pastoral poem, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 9.—*Plur.*, the title of a collection of little poems by Ausonius.

Iernē, es, v. Hibernia.

Iesus (in late Lat. also dissyll.), u, m., = *Ἰησοῦς*, Jesus Christ, Juvenc. 2, 106; Prud. Apoth. 770 al.

Igilium, ii, n., a small island in the Tyrrhene Sea, now Giglio, Mel. 2, 7, 19; Caes. B. C. 1, 34, 2; Rutil. 1, 305.

Igitur, conj. [pronomen stem i- of is; suffix -ha (-dha); Gr. -θα; Sanscr. -iha, here; -tur, = -tus (Sanscr. -tas), as in penitus, antiquitus, etc., from thence], introduces an inference or deduction, then, therefore, thereupon, accordingly, in these circumstances (in class. prose usu. placed after the first word of the clause; cf. below, III.; syn.: itaque, ergo; cf.: eo, ideo, idcirco, propterea; quamobrem, quare, etc.). **I.** In gen. (rare): *SI IN IVS. VOCAT. N. IT. ANTESTATOR. IGITUR EM. CAPITO*, Fragm. XII. Tab.: mox magis, cum otium mihi et tibi erit, igitur tecum loquar, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 39: quando habeo, igitur rationem meam fabricarum dabo, id. Mil. 3, 1, 177; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 17: cetera consimili mentis ratione peragrans, Invenies igitur multarum semina rerum Corpore celare, etc., Lucr. 2, 677.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Pleon., with *tum, deinde, or demum, then at length, then certainly, then first*: ubi emeritum'st stipendium, igitur tum Specimen cernitur, quo eveniat aedificatio, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 51: tum igitur tibi aquae erit cupido, id. Trin. 3, 2, 50: igitur tum accedam hunc, quando quid agram invenero, id. Most. 3, 1, 159: post id igitur deinde faciam palam, id. Stich. 1, 2, 29: miserumst opus, igitur demum fodere puteum, ubi sitis fauces tenet, id. Most. 2, 1, 32: igitur demum omnes scient quae facta, id. Am. 1, 2, 11; 1, 1, 145: post igitur demum faciam ut res fiat palam, id. ib. 3, 1, 16: demum igitur, quom seis jam senex, tum in otium te conloques, etc., id. Merc. 3, 2, 9.—**B.** In drawing a logical conclusion (but not with *et*, atque, que; v. Krebs, Antibarbar. p. 540), therefore, accordingly, consequently: *St. Ligna hic apud nos nulla sunt. Co. Sunt asseres. St. Sunt pol. Co. Sunt igitur ligna*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 8: si enim est aliquid in rerum natura, quod hominis mens, quod ratio, quod vis, quod potestas humana efficere non possit, est certe id, quod illud efficit, homine melius. Atqui res caelestes omnesque eae, quarum est ordo sempiternus, ab homine confici non possunt. Est igitur id, quod illa conficiuntur, homine melius, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 16: quid ergo haec ab illa conclusione differt, si mentiris, mentiris; mentiris autem, mentiris igitur? id. Ac. 2, 30, 96; id. Tusc. 4, 17, 40: quodsi melius geruntur, quae consilio, quam quae sine consilio administrantur; nihil autem omnium rerum melius quam omnis mundus administratur: consilio igitur mundus administratur, Quint. 5, 14, 9: quod cum ita sit, certe nec secerni nec dividi nec discerni nec distrahi potest, ne interire quidem igitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; cf. id. ib. 1, 34, 82; 1, 36, 88: sequitur, ut nihil paeniteat, nihil desit, nihil obstat: ergo omnia pro-

fluenter, absolute, prospere; igitur beate, id. ib. 5, 18, 53; so, corresp. with ergo, id. Lael. 14 fin., and 15 init.: atqui falsum quod est, id. percipi non potest, ut vobismet ipsis placet. Si igitur memoria perceptarum comprehensarumque rerum est: omnia, etc., id. Fin. 2, 33, 106.—**C.** In consecutive interrogations, then: dolor igitur, id est summum malum, metuetur semper, etiam si non aderit: Jam enim adesse poterit. Qui potest igitur habitare in beata vita summi mali metus? Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 92; cf.: utrum igitur hactenus satis est? id. Top. 4, 25: in quo igitur loco est? credo equidem in capite, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 70: ubi igitur locus fuit errori deorum? id. N. D. 3, 31, 76: possumusne igitur in Antonii latrocinio aequae esse tuti? id. Phil. 12, 12, 27; cf.: totiesne igitur sententiam mutas? id. Att. 8, 14, 2: cur has igitur sibi tam graves leges imposuerit, cum? etc., id. Ac. 2, 8, 23.—In ironical or sarcastic interrog. clauses: igitur hocine est amare? arare mavelim quam sic amare, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 20: dicet aliquis: Haec igitur est tua disciplina? sic tu instituis adolescentes? Cic. Cael. 17, 39; id. Fam. 9, 10, 2: id indigne ferens ille: Hunc igitur, regem agnoscimus, inquit? Curt. 6, 11, 23: quin igitur ulciscimur Graeciam et urbi faces subdimus? id. 5, 7, 4; cf. id. 10, 6, 23.—**D.** In resuming an interrupted thought: cum Q. Metellus L. F. causam de pecuniis repetundis diceret, ille, ille vir, cui patriae salus dulcior quam conspectus fuit, qui de civitate decedere quam de sententia maluit: hoc igitur causam dicente, cum, etc., Cic. Balb. 5, 11; id. Off. 1, 2, 6; id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30; id. Brut. 48, 177 al.—Esp. after a parenthesis: recta effectio (*κατ' ὁρθωσιν* enim ita appello, quoniam rectum factum *κατ' ὁρθωσιν*) recta igitur effectio crescendi accessionem nullam habet, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45; 2, 22, 74: scripsi etiam (nam etiam ab orationibus dijungo me fere, etc.) scripsi igitur Aristotelem more, etc., id. Fam. 1, 9, 23: tu enim sapienter (nunc demum enim rescribo iis litteris, quas mihi misisti convento Antonio Tiburi) sapienter igitur, quod manus dedisti, etc., id. Att. 16, 3, 1: rerum autem cognitiones (quas vel comprehensiones vel perceptiones appellemus licet) has igitur ipsas propter se asciscendas arbitramur, id. Fin. 3, 5, 18; 2, 33, 107; 4, 14, 38; Sall. C. 54 init.; Curt. 3, 2, 2; Nep. Thras. 4, 3.—**E.** In emphatically repeating a word or thought: quae mihi omnia grata sunt, de L. Mescinio gratissimum... id igitur—puto enim etiam atque etiam mihi dicendum esse—velim existimes mihi te fecisse gratissimum, Cic. Fam. 13, 28 a, 1: ea vis, ea igitur ipsa, quae, etc., id. Mil. 31, 84.—**F.** In returning to or summing up a preceding train of thought, *I say then, so then, as I was saying, in short*: ut cum videmus speciem primum candoremque caeli; deinde conversionis celeritatem tantam, quantam, etc... tum vicissitudines dierum ac noctium... tum globum terrae eminentem e mari... tum multitudinem pecudum... hominemque ipsum... atque hominis utilitati agros omnes ac maria parentia: haec igitur et alia innumera cum cernimus, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 70; id. Cat. 4, 11, 23; id. Fam. 13, 1, 3; id. de Or. 2, 25, 105 al.—**G.** To introduce a special amplification of a thought previously introduced in general terms, then: de hominibus dici non necesse est. Tribus igitur modis video, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 66; id. Brut. 32, 122: quoniam pluribus modis accipi solet, non equidem in omnes eam particulas secabo, sed maxime necessarias attingam. Est igitur unum genus, etc., Quint. 8, 3, 63: ut igitur ante meridiem discesserunt, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17: sit igitur (ut supra significavi) divisio rerum plurium in singulas, partitio singularum in partes discretas ordo, Quint. 7, 1, 1: prima est igitur amplificandi vel minuendi species, id. 8, 4, 1 (v. also III. A. below).—**III.** Position. **A.** Sometimes igitur begins a sentence (in Cic. only in sense last described, II. E. above; freq. in Sall., Tac., Curt., and Liv.; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 357): nunc juris principia videamus. Igitur doctissimis viris proficisci placuit a lege, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 18: igitur his genus, aetas, eloquentia prope aequalia fuere, Sall. C. 54, 1; 46, 3; Quint. 1, 1, 1: de quo, quia nunc primum oblatus

est, pauca repetam: nam et ipse pars Romanarum cladum erit. Igitur matre libertina ortus, etc., Tac. A. 15, 72; 1, 31.—**B.** Igitur is sometimes placed after several words: referamus nos igitur ad eum quem volumus incohandum, Cic. Or. 9, 33: eamne rationem igitur sequare? id. Fin. 2, 23, 76: quid dicis igitur? id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12; cf.: quid me igitur mones? id. Div. 2, 64, 132: paria sunt igitur, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75; cf.: videndum est igitur, id. Off. 1, 14, 43: hujus quoque igitur criminis, te accusante, mentio nulla fiet, id. Div. in Caecil. Ep. 3, 4, 63: huic homini parces igitur? id. Verr. 2, 1, 32, § 81: in hominem dicendum est igitur, id. Fl. 10, 23: hi autem non sunt: ne Nymphae quidem deae igitur? id. N. D. 3, 17, 43; cf.: ne in animo quidem igitur sensus remanet, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82: ille mihi videatur igitur vere augurari, id. Div. 1, 15, 27: quae est melior igitur in hominum genere natura? id. Tusc. 1, 14, 32: quid tibi negoti est meae domi igitur? Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 63.

ignārus, a, um (also, *ignarures* *ἀγνοῦντες*, Gloss. Philox.; v. gnarus init.), *adj.* [in-gnarus, like ignavus, ignotus, from the negative in and gnarus, gnotus], ignorant of a thing, not knowing, unacquainted with, inexperienced, unaware (syn.: inscius, nescius, insciens). **I.** Lit. (freq. and class.); constr. usu. with the gen.; less frequently with a *rel.-clause*, with *acc.* and *inf.*, with *inf.* alone, or *absol.* (a) With gen.: ait se peregrinum esse, hujus ignarum oppidi, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 43: imprudens harum rerum ignarusque omnium, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 56: audi, ne te ignarum fuisse dicas meorum morum, id. Ad. 2, 1, 6; id. Hec. 4, 4, 53: ignara artis meretriciae, id. Heaut. 2, 1, 14: oratorem ne physicorum quidem esse ignarum volo, Cic. Or. 34, 119; cf.: physicae rationis ignari, id. N. D. 2, 21, 54: ignarus si sit facundiae ac poliendae orationis, id. de Or. 1, 14, 63: alicujus rei ignarus atque insolens, id. ib. 1, 48, 207: magna pars Pisonis ignari, i. e. not knowing him, Tac. H. 4, 50; cf.: alter alterius ignarus, Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 109: ignara puella mariti, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 132: formica haud ignara ac non incauta futuri, id. S. 1, 1, 35.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: qui gurgas aut quae flumina lugubris Ignara belli, Hor. C. 2, 1, 34; Stat. S. 2, 2, 149: non ignara philosophiae grammaticae, Quint. 1, 4, 4: ignara hujusce doctrinae loquacitas, id. 12, 2, 20.—(β) With *rel. clause*: ignari, quid gravitas, quid integritas... quid denique virtus valeret, Cic. Sest. 28, 60; id. Top. 20, 75: cum quid ageretur in locis reliquis, essent ignari, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43, 2: haud ignari quanta invidiae immineret, tempestas, Liv. 3, 38, 6: quo essent in loco ignari, Quint. 8, 3, 4.—(γ) With *acc.* and *inf.*: quamquam non sumus ignari multos studiosos contra esse dicturos, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 3: ignari venisse dictatorum, Liv. 8, 36, 2; 21, 22, 1: ignarus, non omnes esse rogandos, Ov. M. 6, 263: non quidem sibi ignarum, posse argui quod, etc., i. e. he well knew, Tac. A. 4, 8.—(δ) With *inf.* alone: placito ignara moveri Atropos, Stat. Th. 3, 67.—(e) *Absol.*: tu me ignaro nec opinante, inscio notes et tuos et tuorum amicorum necessarios, etc., Cic. Planc. 16, 40: ubi imperium ad ignaros pervenit, etc., Sall. C. 51, 27; id. J. 91, 1; cf. id. Quint. 20, 64: oppressit igitur necopinantes ignarosque omnes Perseus, Liv. 40, 57, 1: si quis laudat Arelli Sollicitas ignarus opes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 79: quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris? Verg. A. 3, 338.—*Sup.*: *ba*. An nescis quae sit haec res? *St.* Juxta cum ignarissimis, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 62.—**II.** Transf. * *A.* *Unmindful, regardless of* anything: o socii (neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum), O passi graviores, etc., Verg. A. 1, 198.—**B.** *Pass.* (like gnarus), not known, unknown, = ignotus (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): ignarus aequae (ac nescius) utroque versum dicitur, non tantum qui ignorat, sed et qui ignoratur. Sallustius: more humanae cupidinis ignara visundi. Vergilius (A. 10, 706), Gell. 9, 12, 20 sq.; cf. Non. 129; 18 sq.: mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall. J. 18, 6: quibus agrestis vita est, circumscriptio ignara est et fraus, Sen. de Ira, 3, 2: quem (amorem) non Fors ignara dedit, sed saeva Cupidinis ira, unknown, obscure, Ov. M. 1, 453.—(β) With *dat.*: pauci interiere: plerisque velocitas et regio hostibus ignara tuta-

ta sunt, Sall. J. 52, 4; cf. Tac. A. 2, 13: jamque aderat Theseus, proles ignara parenti, Ov. M. 7, 404: non quidem sibi ignara, quae de Silano vulgabantur, Tac. A. 3, 69.—*Sup.*: quaedam (sidera) sunt aliis omnino ignarissima, Gell. 1, 13.

ignāve, *adv.*, v. ignavus *fin.*

ignāvesco, *ēre*, v. *inchn.* n. [ignavus], to grow inactive or slothful: anima nec quiescit nec ignavescit, Tert. Anim. 43 *fin.*

ignāvia, *ae. f.* [id.], *inactivity, laziness, idleness, sloth, listlessness, cowardice, worthlessness* (syn.: socordia, desidia, inertia, pigritia, segnitias; opp.: fortitudo, alacritas). **I.** Lit. (class.): dare argentum adulescenti, qui exadificaret suam incohatam ignaviam, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 95: venit mihi ignavia; ea mihi tempestas fuit; mihi adventu suo grandinem imbreque attulit, id. Most. 1, 2, 57 Lorenz ad loc.: contraria fortitudini ignavia, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165; so opp. fortitudo, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: inertiam, ignaviam, desidiam, luxuriam (adversarium) proferre, Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8: timiditas et ignavia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: ignaviam suam tenebrarum ac parietum custodiis tegere, id. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: socordiae sese atque ignaviae tradere, Sall. C. 52; so with socordia, id. ib. 53, 4: per luxum atque ignaviam aetatem agere, id. J. 2, 4: quod istic (= in te) cum ignavia est scelus, Liv. 1, 47, 3: quae tanta animis ignavia venit? Verg. A. 11, 733: copia (cibi) ignaviam affert, Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 35: fumio crebriore et ignavia eorum (apium) excitatur ad opera, id. 11, 16, 15, § 45: ignavia corpus hebetat, labor firmat, Cels. 1, 1.—*Prov.*: ignaviam necessitas acuit, Curt. 5, 4, 31.—**II.** Transf., of things: odoris, i. e. weakness, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 119.

* **ignāvio**, *ire*, v. a. [id.], to render inactive, slothful, or dispirited, Att. ap. Non. 123, 13; id. ib. 126, 15 (Trag. Rel. p. 252 Rib.).

ignāviter, *adv.*, v. ignavus *fin.*

ignāvus, *a, um, adj.* [in-gnavus, navus], inactive, lazy, slothful, idle, sluggish, listless, without spirit, cowardly, dastardly (syn.: iners, socors; opp.: strenuus, alacer, fortis). **I.** Lit., of living beings (freq. and class.): homines, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 49: si non fecero Ei male aliquo pacto, me esse dicit ignavissimum, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 27: quid ergo ille ignavissimus mihi latitabat? id. Trin. 4, 2, 82; 1, 2, 128; id. Poen. 4, 2, 24: homo inertior, ignavior, magis vir inter mulieres proferri non potest, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 192: ignavus miles ac timidus, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 54; cf.: compertum habeo, milites neque ex ignavo strenuum neque fortem ex timido exercitum oratione imperatoris fieri, Sall. C. 58, 2: feroces et inquieti inter socios, ignavi et imbelles inter hostes, Liv. 26, 2, 11: ignavissimus ac fugacissimus hostis, id. 38, 8: ignavissimi homines (opp.: fortissimi viri), Sall. C. 12 *fin.*: canis ignavus adversum lupos, Hor. Epod. 6, 2: (apes) Ignavaeque fame et contracto frigore pigrae, Verg. G. 4, 259: ignavum, fucus, pecus a praesepibus arcent, id. A. 1, 435: genus ignavum quod lecto gaudet, Juv. 7, 105.—*Subst.*: cedentibus ignavis et imbecillis, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: in bello poena ignavis ab imperatoribus constituitur, id. Caecin. 16, 46: in victoria vel ignavis gloriari licet, adversae res etiam bonos detractant, Sall. J. 53 *fin.*; cf.: gloriam, honorem, imperium bonus ignavus aequae sibi exoptant, id. C. 11, 2: favimus ignavo, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 73.—(β) With *gen.*: legiones operum et laboris ignavae, Tac. A. 11, 13; cf.: possis ignavus haberi, et subiti casus improvidus, si, etc., Juv. 3, 272.

II. Transf. **A.** Of inanim. and abstr. things (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quae vitia non sunt senectutis, sed inertis, ignavae, somniculosae senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: nemora, i. e. unfruitful, Verg. G. 2, 208: globus, i. e. immovable, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 33; cf. gravitas, Ov. M. 2, 821: stagna jacentis aquae, Luc. 5, 442: ignavo stupuerunt verba palato, i. e. speechless, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 47: mora, id. A. 1, 186: anni, spent in idleness, id. Am. 1, 15, 1; cf. otia, id. Tr. 1, 7, 25: septima lux, i. e. the Jewish Sabbath, Juv. 14, 106: ignavum conferunt stipendium, only money, not soldiers, arms, etc., Vell. 2, 39, 1: succus meconium vocatur, multum opio ignavior, weaker, less efficacious, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 202: quorum-

dam flos tantum jucundus, reliquae partes ignavae, ut violae ac rosae, without smell, id. 21, 7, 18, § 37: cornicula ante oculos ignava, i. e. of no use, id. 11, 28, 34, § 100: ignavum est redditurae parcere vitae, Luc. 1, 492.—**B.** Of things that produce inactivity or indolence, that renders slothful or inactive: nec nos impedit illa ignava ratio, quae dicitur: appellatur enim quidam a philosophis ἀργὸς λόγος, cui si pareamus, nihil omnino agamus in vita. Sic enim interrogant: Si fatum tibi est, etc. Recte genus hoc interrogationis ignavum et iners nominatum est, quod eadem ratione omnis e vita tolletur actio, relaxing, Cic. Fat. 12, 28 sq.: frigus, Ov. M. 2, 763: aestus, id. ib. 7, 529: dolor, Plin. 11, 18, 20, § 64.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms, **ignāve** and **ignāviter**. (a) Ignave, sluggishly, slothfully, without spirit: ne quid ajecte, ne quid timide, ne quid ignave, ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: dicere multa, flatly, tamely, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 67.—(β) ignaviter, lazily, sluggishly, tardily: ignaviter quaerere, Lucil. ap. Non. 513, 14; Quadrig. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P.; Hirt. ap. Cic. Att. 15, 6, 2.—**b.** Comp.: carpere ignavus herbas, Verg. G. 3, 465.

ignēfācio, *ēre*, 3, v. a. [ignis + facio], to make fiery; only in part. perf. ignefactus, Theod. Prisc. 2, 15.

ignēolus, *a, um, adj.* dim. [igneus], fiery (post-class.): vigor, Prud. Cath. 3, 186.

ignesco, *ēre*, v. *inchn.* m. (in pass. ignescitur, Laber. ap. Non. 481, 7; Fragm. Com. v. 26 Rib.) [ignis], to take fire, to become inflamed, to burn, kindle (syn.: inardesco, exardesco). **I.** Lit.: ex quo eventurum nostri putant, ut ad extremum omnis mundus ignesceret, *Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: lumen capere atque ignescere, Ov. M. 15, 847.—**B.** Transf., of color: purpura et candor et tertium ex utroque ignescens, kindling, breaking into a flame, Plin. 37, 2, 8, § 21.—**II.** Trop., to burn with passion, to glow (poet.): furis ignescit operis, Val. Fl. 5, 520: virgo (Pallas), Sil. 9, 460: pectora, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 45: Rutulo muros et castra tuenti ignescunt irae, Verg. A. 9, 66: amor menti, Col. poet. 10, 211: odia, Stat. Th. 11, 525: vultus sanguine, id. ib. 3, 78.—* (β) With *inf.*: ardore pari nisuque incurrit muris ignescunt animi, Sil. 13, 180.

igneus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], of fire, fiery, on fire, burning, burning-hot (cf.: fervidus, calidus). **I.** Lit.: sidera tanta esse ignea, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40; cf. sol, Verg. G. 4, 426: arces (i. e. caelum), Hor. C. 3, 3, 10: ignea vis caeli, ether, Ov. M. 1, 26: ignea vis, fire, as one of the primary elements, acc. to Heraclitus, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 35: Aetne, Ov. M. 15, 341: Chimaera, Hor. C. 2, 17, 13: aestas, id. ib. 1, 17, 2: ardor, of fire, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44: celeritas, motus, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24.—**B.** Transf., of color, fiery, flaming, resplendent: gemmae igneo colore fulgentes, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 137: purpura, Val. Fl. 1, 427: tripula gemmis, Stat. Th. 12, 527.—**II.** Trop., fiery, glowing, burning, fervid, ardent, vehement (poet.): furor, Ov. M. 9, 541: vigor, Verg. A. 6, 730: virtus, Luc. 9, 7: volat igneus aequore Tarchon, Verg. A. 11, 746; cf.: igneus in pugnas, in Martem et proelia et hostem, burning for the strife, etc., Sil. 6, 209.

† **ignia** vitium vasorum fictilium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 105 Müll. [perh. = ἱκνύων, i. e. κόνιον, σμῆμα, Hesych.].

igniarius, *a, um, adj.* [ignis], of or belonging to fire. **I.** Adj.: lapis, flint, Marc. Emp. 33 med.—**II.** Subst.: **igniarium**, *ii, n.*, an implement for producing fire, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 207.

ignicans, *antis, adj.* [id.], flaming, fiery-colored: grana, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 21.

* **ignicolōr** or **-ōrus**, *a, um, adj.* [ignis-color], fire-colored, flame-colored: nubes, Juvenc. in Matt. 4, 26, 557.

* **ignicomans**, *antis, adj.* [ignis-coma], having fiery hair, fiery-haired; poet.: stellae, Avien. Arat. 8.

ignicomus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], fiery-haired: sol, Aus. Ep. 7, 9: leo, Nemes. Cynege. 214; cf. preced. art.

igniculus, *i, m. dim.* [ignis], a small fire, a little flame, a spark. **I.** Lit.:

quaedam exigua animalia igniculi videntur in tenebris, Quint. 12, 10, 76; Plin. 35, 15, 52, § 184; Juv. 3, 102.—**B.** Transf., of color, a glittering, sparkling: onyx Indica igniculos habet, Plin. 37, 6, 24, § 90; 37, 7, 25, § 93.—**II.** Trop., fire, sparks, vehemence, etc. (freq. in Cic.): quo tolerabilius feramus igniculum desiderii tui, i. e. vehemence, Cic. Fam. 15, 20, 2: (natura) parvulus nobis dedit igniculos, quos celeriter malis moribus opinionibusque depravatis sic restinguimus, ut nusquam naturae lumen appareat, sparks (= scintillas), Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2; cf. id. Leg. 1, 12, 33: quasi virtutum igniculi et semina, id. Fin. 5, 7, 18: nonnullos interdum jacit igniculos viriles, id. Att. 15, 26, 2: ingenii igniculos ostendere, Quint. 6 praef. § 7.

ignifer, *ōra, ērum, adj.* [ignis-fero], fire-bearing, fiery (poet.). **I.** Lit.: aether, Lucr. 5, 459; 490: fulmen, id. 6, 379: lampades, id. 2, 25: axis, Ov. M. 2, 59: sidus, Prud. ap. Symm. 2, 1027: tauri, Val. Fl. 8, 342.—**II.** Trop.: ignifero mentes furibat in iram Hortatu, Sil. 17, 294.

* **ignifluus**, *a, um, adj.* [ignis-fluo], flowing with fire, emitting fire: cavernae, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 196.

* **Ignigēna**, *ae, m.* [ignis-gigno], the fire-born, a poetical epithet of Bacchus, whose mother, Semele, was killed by lightning, Ov. M. 4, 12; cf. ib. 3, 305 sq.

* **ignigenus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.], producing fire: asinus, whose pack was on fire, App. M. 7, p. 197.

igninus, *a, um, adj.* [ignis], standing in the fire; as subst.: **igninus**, *i, m.*, a fireman, App. M. 7, p. 197, 2 Hild.

ignio, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, *4, v. a.* [id.], to ignite, set on fire, make red-hot (post-class.): ut igniverint, Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 1077.—Hence, **ignitus**, *a, um, P. a.*, fiery, glowing. **A.** Lit.: liquor, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 33: aether, App. de Mundo, p. 57: tela, id. ib. p. 61.—*Comp.*: quod vinum natura esset ignitius, Gell. 17, 8, 10.—*Sup.*: draconis effigies ignitissima, Jul. Var. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 56.—**B.** Trop.: ingenium, Prud. Ham. 546; Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

ignipes, *pēdis, adj.* [ignis-pes], fiery-footed (poet.): equi, Ov. M. 2, 392; Stat. Th. 1, 27: tauri, Mart. Spect. 27.

Ignipotens, *entis, adj.* [ignis-potens], potent in fire, ruler of fire, ignipotent, a poet. epithet of Vulcan (Vergilian): deus, Verg. A. 12, 90.—Also as subst.: **Ignipotens** = Vulcan, id. ib. 8, 414; 423; 628; 710; 10, 243.

ignis, *is* (abl. usu. igni; poet. and post-Aug. igne; so Plin. ap. Charis. p. 98 P.; Charis. p. 33 P.; Prisc. p. 766 P.; and always in Mart., e. g. 1, 21, 6; 4, 57, 6; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 223 sq.; scanned ignis, Verg. E. 3, 66; id. G. 3, 566; Hor. H. 16, 230; Lucr. 1, 663; 853; but ignis, Hor. C. 1, 15, 36), *m.* [Sanskrit. agnis, fire; Lith. ugn-is; Slav. ognŭ; Gr. αἶγλη, ἀγλαός], fire (common in *sing.* and *plur.*; cf. flamma, incendium). **I.** Lit.: lapidum conflictu atque tritu elicignem videmus, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: admoto igni ignem concipere, id. de Or. 2, 45, 190: pati ab igne ignem capere, si qui velit, id. Off. 1, 16, 52; cf.: datur ignis, tametsi ab inimico petas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 53: ignis periculum, id. Leg. 2, 23, 53; *plur.* = *sing.*: subditis ignibus aquae fervescunt, id. N. D. 2, 10, 27: cum omnes naturae numini divino, caelum, ignes, terrae, maria parerent, id. ib. 1, 9, 22: hisce animus datus est ex illis sempiternis ignibus, quae sidera et stellas vocatis, id. Rep. 6, 15: ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 7 *fin.*: quod pluribus simul locis ignes coorti essent, Liv. 26, 27, 5: ignibus armata multitudo, facibusque ardentibus collucens, id. 4, 33, 2: ignes fieri prohibuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 30, 5: ignem accendere, Verg. A. 5, 4: ignem circum subicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 69: ignem operibus inferre, Caes. B. C. 2, 14, 1: ignem comprehendere, id. B. G. 5, 43, 2: igni cremari, id. ib. 1, 4, 1: urbi ferro ignique minitari, Cic. Phil. 11, 14 *fin.*: ignis in aquam conjectus, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17 et saep.: quodsi incuria insularum ignis evaserit (opp. incendium inferre), Paul. Sent. 5, 3, 6.—*Poët.*: fulsere ignes et conscius aether, lightnings; Verg. A. 4, 167; cf.: Diespiter igni cōrscuo nubila

dividens, Hor. C. 1, 34, 6: caelum abscondere tenebrae nube una subitusque antenas impulsi ignis, Juv. 12, 19; 13, 226: micat inter omnes Julium sidus, velut inter ignes luna minores, i. e. stars, id. ib. 1, 12, 47: et jam per moenia clarior ignis auditur, the crackling of fire, Verg. A. 2, 705: Eumenidum ignis, torches, Juv. 14, 285.—**2.** In part. **a.** Sacer ignis, a disease, St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas, Cels. 5, 28, 4; Verg. G. 3, 566; Col. 7, 5, 16.—**b.** Aqua et ignis, to signify the most important necessities of life; v. aqua.—**B.** Transf., brightness, splendor, brilliancy, lustre, glow, redness (mostly poet.): fronte curvatos imitatus ignes lunae, Hor. C. 4, 2, 57; cf.: jam clarus occultum Andromedae pater ostendit ignem, id. ib. 3, 29, 17; so of the brightness of the stars, Ov. M. 4, 81; 11, 452; 15, 665; of the sun, id. ib. 1, 778; 4, 194; 7, 193; of Aurora, id. ib. 4, 629: arcano florentes igne smaragdi, Stat. Th. 2, 276; cf. Mart. 14, 109; and: acies stupet igne metalli, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 51: cum ignis oculorum cum e igne qui est ob os offusus, redness, blush, Cic. Univ. 14; Stat. Ach. 1, 516.—**2.** Fire-wood, fuel: caulis miseris atque ignis emendus, Juv. 1, 134.—**II.** Trop. **A.** (Mostly poet.) The fire or glow of passion, in a good or bad sense; of anger, rage, fury: exarsere ignes animo, Verg. A. 2, 575: saevos irarum concipit ignes, Val. Fl. 1, 748; most freq. of the flame of love, love: cum odium non restingeritis, huic ordini ignem novum subici non sivistis, Cic. Rab. Post. 6, 13: laurigerosque ignes, si quando avidissimus hauri, raving, inspiration, Stat. Ach. 1, 509: quae simul aethereos animo conceperat ignes, oro dabat pleno carmina vera del, Ov. F. 1, 473: (Dido) caeco carpitur igni, the secret fire of love, Verg. A. 4, 2; so in sing., Ov. M. 3, 490; 4, 64; 195; 675 et saep.; in plur., Hor. C. 1, 13, 8; 1, 27, 16; 3, 7, 11; Ov. M. 2, 410; 6, 492 et saep.; cf.: socii ignes, i. e. nuptials, Ov. M. 9, 796.—**2.** Transf., like amores, a beloved object, a flame (only poet.): at mihi sese offert ultro meus ignis, Amyntas, Verg. E. 3, 66; Hor. Epod. 14, 13.—**B.** Figuratively of that which brings destruction, fire, flame: quem ille obrutum ignem (i. e. bellum) reliquerit, Liv. 10, 24, 13: ne parvus hic ignis (i. e. Hannibal) incendium ingens excusset, id. 21, 3, 6; cf.: et Syphacem et Carthaginienses, nisi orientem illum ignem oppressissent, ingenti mox incendio arsurus, i. e. Masinissa, id. 29, 31, 3.

* **ignispicium**, i, n. [ignis-specio], a divining from fire, divination by fire, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 203.

ignitabulum, i, n. [ignio], an implement for producing fire. **I.** Lit., Sol 11, § 19; cf.: ignitabulum ignis receptaculum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 105 Müll.—**II.** Trop.: ingenii virtutisque, Macr. S. 2, 8, 4.

ignitulus, a, um, adj. dim. [ignitus, from ignio], somewhat fiery (post-class.): Mercurius, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10 fin.

ignitus, a, um, P. a., from ignio.

ignivagus, a, um, adj. [ignis-vagor], spreading like fire, like wild-fire (late Lat.): denuntiatio, Mart. Cap. 9, § 896.

ignivomus, a, um, adj. [ignis-vomo], vomiting fire (late Lat.): sol, Lact. (Venant.) Serm. de Resurr. Dom. 3.

ignobilis, e, adj. [in-nobilis (gno-)], unknown. **I.** Lit., in gen. (mostly ante-class.): ubi ego Sosia nolim esse, tu esto sane Sosia; nunc, quando ego sum, vapulabis, ni hinc abis, ignobilis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 284: quis hic est qui oculis meis ob viam ignobilis obicitur? id. Ps. 2, 1, 18: peregrina facies hominis atque ignobilis, id. ib. 4, 2, 9.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Unknown to fame, not renowned, undistinguished, obscure (class.): quod inglorius sit atque ignobilis ad supremum diem perventurus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24, 57: humilis in plebe et ideo ignobilis puerpera, Plin. 7, 36, 36, § 121: non ignobilis dicendi magister, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: ignobilis aevum exigeret, Verg. A. 7, 776: maritus, unknown, App. M. 5, p. 160: ignobilissimi artifices, Plin. 35, 4, 10, § 28: civitas ignobilis atque humilis Eburonum, obscure and insignificant, *Caes. B. G. 5, 28, 1: facies, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 9: vinum ignobilius, Plin. 23, 1, 20, § 34: M. Fulcinus Romae argentarius non ignobilem fecit, Cic. Caecln. 4, 10.—**B.**

Of low birth, base-born, ignoble (class.): ex aliqua familia non ignobili, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28: virgo, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 70: vulgus, Verg. A. 1, 149: agmen, Liv. 10, 20: regnum Tulli, Hor. S. 1, 6, 9: hic novus Arpinas, ignobilis et modo Romae municipalis eques, Juv. 8, 287.—**Adv.** **ignobilitate** (late Lat.), meanly: sepulchrum, Eutr. 7, 23: aedes fastigiata, Sol. 56, 16.

ignobilitas, atis, f. [ignobilis]. **I.** Want of fame, obscurity (rare but class.): num igitur ignobilitas aut humilitas aut etiam popularis offensio sapientem beatum esse prohibebit? Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103: viro- rum, Ov. M. 6, 319: artificis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69.—**II.** Low birth, mean origin. **A.** Lit. (rare but class.): multis viris fortibus ne ignobilitas generis obiceretur, Cic. Mur. 8, 17: hoc propter ignobilitatem paternam minus suspecto, Platonem occidit, Liv. 44, 30, 3.—**B.** Transf., of things, inferior quality, badness: vini, Col. 3, 21, 10.

ignobiliter, adv., v. ignobilis fin.

ignominia, ae, f. [in-nomen; qs. a deprivation of one's good name, of one's honor as a citizen], disgrace, dishonor, ignominy, esp. as the result of civil or military punishment (class.); in sing. and plur.; cf.: infamia, dedecus, probum, opprobrium. **I.** A legal and military term: censoris iudicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert. Itaque, ut omnis ea judicatio versatur tantummodo in nomine, animadversio illa ignominia dicta est, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 24, 9 sq. (Rep. 4, 6 Mos.); Cic. Clu. 47, 130: tu non animadvertes in omnes, sed carpes ut velis, et paucos ex multis ad ignominiam sortire? id. ib. 46, 129: ignominia causa post omnes interrogatus, Suet. Claud. 9: nonnullos signiferos ignominia notavit ac loco movit, Caes. B. C. 3, 74, 1; cf.: qui ignominia notandos censuerunt eos, si qui militiam subterfugissent, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 23: mille milites, quia serum auxilium post proelium venerant, prope cum ignominia dimissi, Liv. 3, 5, 15; cf. Suet. Caes. 69: sine ignominia domum reverti, Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 10; cf. id. B. G. 7, 17, 5; id. B. C. 3, 101, 6; Suet. Ner. 39; id. Oth. 9; id. Vesp. 8 al.: ignominiae aut poenae causa ab urbe Roma abesse, Paul. ex Fest. p. 278 Müll.: in omnibus, quibus damnatus unusquisque ignominia notatur, Gai. Inst. 4, 60: ne laborem ignominia, id. ib. 4, 182.—**In plur.**: variis ignominias afficere, Suet. Aug. 24: animadversionum et ignominiarum genera, id. Tib. 19.

II. In gen. (a) Absol.: maculam atque ignominiam imponere, Lucil. ap. Non. 24, 14: in quibus (civitatibus) expetunt laudem optimi et decus ignominiam fugiunt ac dedecus, Cic. Rep. 5, 4; so with dedecus, id. Div. 2, 9, 22; id. Quint. 20, 64; with infamia, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: per summam injuriam ignominiamque, id. Verr. 2, 3, 97, § 226: injuriam sine ignominia imponere, id. Quint. 31, 96: haec insignis ignominia, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16: ignominia mortuum afficere, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: adjecta quibusdam ignominia, Quint. 3, 7, 20: ad depellendam ignominiam, id. 1, 2, 24: in urbanas tribus transferri ignominiae est, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13: gravior omni vulnere, Juv. 8, 210.—**In plur.**: ut homines castigationibus, reprehensionibus, ignominias affici se in delicto dolerent, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: iudiciis ignominiasque concisus, id. Phil. 12, 4, 11.—(b) With gen.: hac tamen una plaga conciderit, ignominia senatus, a disgrace inflicted by the Senate, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7, 16: labes ignominiaeque mortis, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 27: ignominia amissarum navium, Caes. B. C. 1, 100 fin.: cum summa ignominia familiae, Nep. Timoth. 4, 1.

* **ignominiatas**, a, um, adj. [ignominia], disgraced, Gell. 8, 15 in lemm.

ignominiosus, a, um, adj. [ignominia], disgraceful, shameful, ignominious (not freq. till after the Aug. per.). **I.** Of persons: exsul eras, ignominiosus, branded with public ignominy, Quint. 7, 1, 8: filia, Dig. 43, 5, 24; cf.: quid eos qui huic ignominioso agmini fuere obvii, existimasse putatis, Liv. 2, 38, 4: quibusdam iudiciis damnati ignominiosi sunt, velut furti, vi bonorum raptorum, etc., Gai. Inst. 4, 182.—**Hence, subst.** **ignominiosus**, i, m., a

person branded with ignominy, one publicly disgraced: nec concilium inire ignominioso fas, Tac. G. 6; Quint. 3, 6, 75; 77; 5, 3.—**In plur.**: ignominiosus notas dempsit, Suet. Vit. 8.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: ignominiosissimum caput, Tert. Apol. 15: ignominiosa et flagitiosa dominatio, *Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 34: fuga, Liv. 3, 23, 5: dicta (with immunda), Hor. A. P. 247: missio, disgraceful dismissal (of a soldier), Dig. 49, 16, 3.—**Adv.** **ignominiosè**, ignominiously, disgracefully: pugnare, Eutr. 4, 24; 26.—**Comp.**: ab hominibus magis nullis ignominiosius eos tractari, quam a vobis, Arn. 4, 147.—**Sup.**: ignominiosissime fugere, Oros. 7, 7 fin.

ignorabilis, e, adj. [ignoro], unknown (rare but class.): separare, quod levius, facilius, non ignorabile, non fortuitum, non necessarium fuerit, *Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 99: libri litteris ignorabilibus praenotati, App. M. 11, p. 268: alterum illud ignorabilibus obscuriusque est, Gell. 9, 12, 4 (Plant. Ps. 2, 1, 18, false reading for ignobilis).—***Adv.** **ignorabiliter**, in an unknown manner: laminae ignorabiliter litteratae, i. e. covered with unknown characters, App. M. 3, p. 137, 6.

ignorans, antis, Part. and P. a., from ignoro.

ignoranter, adv., v. ignoro, P. a. fin.

ignorantia, ae, f. [ignoro], want of knowledge or information, ignorance (mostly post-Aug.; only once in Cic., for Cic. Fl. 20, 46, is a gloss; cf. Klotz, Cic. Lael. 19, 70; syn. ignoratio). (a) With gen. obj.: ignorantia loci, *Caes. B. C. 3, 68, 2: locorum, Suet. Galb. 20; cf.: imperii Romani, Tac. A. 1, 59: scripturae, Suet. Calig. 41: discriminis sui, Quint. 6, 1, 47: praeteritae culpa, Ov. H. 20, 189: veri, id. M. 7, 92: recti, Tac. Agr. 1: bonarum rerum, Nep. Ages. 8, 5.—(b) Absol.: errorem et temeritatem et ignorantiam et opinatorem et suspicionem... a virtute sapientiae removebat, *Cic. Acc. 1, 11, 42: hoc est maximum ignorantiae malum, quod, etc., Quint. 12, 3, 3; 5, 10, 34; cf. id. 7, 2, 40; 7, 4, 14: mutua ignorantia fallentes, Tac. H. 1, 75: sancta ignorantia, quid sit illud quod, etc., id. G. 40: ignorantia lapsus, Plin. Ep. 10, 59; 10, 97, 1: si debitor meus manumisso dispensatori meo per ignorantiam solverit, liberari eum, Gai. Inst. 3, 160.

ignoratio, onis, f. [ignoro], want of knowledge or acquaintance, ignorance (freq. in Cic.; elsewh. rare). (a) With gen. obj.: timentibus ceteris propter ignorantem locorum, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 29; so numquam antea visi regis, Curt. 3, 12, 1: stirpis et generis, Cic. Lael. 19, 70: dialecticae, id. Fin. 3, 12, 41: causarum, id. Div. 2, 22, 49: juris, id. Leg. 1, 6, 18: maximarum rerum (with summus error), id. N. D. 1, 1, 2 fin.: veritatis, id. ib. 1, 16, 43: sui, id. Clu. 39, 109: virtutis, id. Rep. 1, 34: decori, id. Or. 21, 70: facti, Dig. 16, 1, 7.—(b) With de: cuius scientiam de omnibus constat fuisse, ejus ignoratio de aliquo purgatio debet videri, Cic. Sull. 13, 39 fin.

ignoro, avi, atum, 1 (old form of inf. pres. pass. ignorarer, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 38), v. a. and n. [ignarus], not to know (a person or thing), to have no knowledge of, to be unacquainted with, to be ignorant of, to mistake, misunderstand (a person or thing—class.; cf. nescio).—**C o n s t r.** with acc., with acc. and inf., or rel. clause, with de, quoniam, or absol. (a) With acc.: siquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: erras si id credis et me ignoras, Clinia, do not know me, mistake me, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 52: isti te ignorabant, id. Eun. 5, 8, 59; cf.: qui illum ignorabant, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 4: et illum et me vehementer ignoras, id. Rab. Post. 12, 33; Just. 13, 2, 11; Liv. 26, 12: cum exercitu tirone, ignoto adhuc duci suo ignoratque ducem, id. 21, 43, 14; cf. § 18: illi iniqui jus ignorant, Plaut. Am. prol. 37: si haec ignoramus, multa nobis et magna ignoranda sint, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: istam voluptatem Epicurus ignorat? id. Fin. 2, 3, 7: quod tu quidem minime omnium ignoras, id. Or. 68, 227: ignoro causam (belli), detestor exitum, id. Phil. 8, 2, 7 fin.: Juppiter, ignoro pristina furta tua, Prop. 2, 2, 4: motus astrorum, Juv. 3, 43.—**In pass.**, not to be

known or recognized: ignoratur parens, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 10: fugitive, etiam nunc credis, te ignorarier? id. ib. 5, 7, 38: sciscitantes quisnam esset, nam ignorabatur, Suet. Vit. 17: ignoratus Romanos palantes repente aggreditur, *unknown, undiscovered*, Sall. J. 54, 9; cf.: servili habitu per tenebras ignoratus evasit, Tac. H. 4, 36; 3, 23; 74: haec omnia ignorari possunt, Quint. 3, 5, 6; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 18: Archimedis ignoratum a Syracusanis indagavi sepulcrum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: Cn. Octavii eloquentia, quae fuerat ante consulatum ignorata, id. Brut. 47, 176: aut ignoratae premit artis crimine turpi, Hor. A. P. 262.—Hence, *to be changed, disguised*: pallam illum ad phrygionem ut referas, ut reconcinnetur. . . . Men. Heracle; eadem ea ignorabitur, ne uxor cognoscat te habere, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 74: non esse eam dices faxo: ita ignorabitur, id. ib. 3, 2, 3.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.*: quis ignorabat, Q. Pompeium fecisse foedus, eadem in causā esse Mancinum? Cic. Rep. 3, 18; Quint. proem. § 1: neque ignoro, toto illo tempore vix tantum effici, quantum, etc., id. 1, 1, 17; 2, 4, 38; 3, 6, 78; cf.: neque illud ignoro, in iisdem fere esse et ornatum, id. 8, 6, 3.—(γ) With *rel.* or *interrog.* clause: cum id quam vere fati ignores, Cic. Lael. 26, 97: ignorante rege, uter eorum esset Orestes, id. ib. 7, 24: ipsa vero sapientia, si se ignorabit, sapientia sit necne, etc., id. Ac. 2, 8, 24: non ignoro, quanti ejus nomen putetis, id. N. D. 3, 31, 78: non ignorans, quanta ex dissensionibus incommoda oriri consueverat, Caes. B. G. 7, 33, 1: quid optandum foret ignorasse, Juv. 10, 103.—* (δ) With *de*: ignorat etiam de filio, Cic. Att. 8, 14, 3.—(ε) With *quin*: quis ignorat quin, etc., Cic. Fl. 27, 64; Quint. 12, 7, 8; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 3, 8.—(ζ) *Absol.*: an vero vos soli ignoratis? vos hospites in hac urbe versamini, Cic. Mil. 12, 33; Quint. 9, 4, 119: cur ego, si nequeo ignorare, poeta salutor? Hor. A. P. 87: ita nunc ignorans suo sibi servit patri, Plaut. Capt. prol. 50.—(η) With *inf.* (very rare): laetitiae causas ignorat dicere miles, Laetaturque tamen, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 186.—**II.** *To take no notice of, pay no attention to, ignore, disregard* (rare): mille modis amor ignorandus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 30: quorum ego nec benevolentiam erga me ignorare, nec auctoritatem aspernare debeam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 4: haec tamen ignorat quid sidus triste minetur Saturni, Juv. 6, 569.—Hence, **ignōrans**, *antis, P. a., not knowing, unaware, ignorant of a thing* (very rare): ille, eventus belli non ignorans, Caes. B. G. 6, 42, 1.—**Adv.**: **ignōranter**, *ignorantly*: ignoranter vel simpliciter non faciunt, quod, etc., Cypr. Ep. 63.

ignoscens, *entis, Part. and P. a., from ignosco.*

ignoscētia, *ae, f. [ignosco], pardon, forgiveness* (post-class. and very rare).—*Plur.*, Gell. 7, 3, 47.

ignoscibilis, *e, adj. [id.], pardonable, excusable* (post-class. and very rare): hic vester vestitus, Castrit. ap. Gell. 13, 21, 1.

ignosco, *nōvi, nōtum, 3 [plqpf. sync.]* ignosset, Sil. 8, 619; *part. fut.* ignosciturus, Piso Frugi ap. Prisc. p. 887; Ambros. de Noē, 13, 47; also ignoturus, Cic. ap. Prisc. p. 886), *v. a.* [2. in-gnosco, nosco; lit., not to wish to know, not to search into; hence, with esp. reference to a fault or crime], *to pardon, forgive, excuse, overlook* (class.); *syn.*: parco, indulgeo; *constr.* *alicui* (*aliquid*, *quod*, *si*, etc.), with simple *aliquid* or *absol.* (a) *Alicui* (*aliquid*, *quod*, *si*, etc.): hoc ignoscant dii immortales, velim, et populo Romano et huic ordini, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13; so, ut eis delicta ignoscas, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 68: velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa toties, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3: abs te peto ut mihi hoc ignoscas, id. ib. 1, 1, 4: mihi, quae, ignoscite, si appello talem virum saepius, id. Agr. 2, 18, 49: ne discamus nobis ignoscere, Quint. 11, 2, 45; 10, 3, 29; cf.: adeo familiare est hominibus, omnia sibi ignoscere, Vell. 2, 30, 3: at vos vobis ignoscitis, *make excuses for, justify*, Juv. 8, 181; so, ipsi populo, id. 8, 189.—With *dat. rei*: ignoscas velim huic festinationi meae, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 1: inscitiae meae et stultitiae, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 62: delictis, id. Merc. 5, 4, 37: vititiis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 131: dictis, Juv. 1, 154: his (sc. factis), id. 13,

163 et saep.—**Pass. impers.**: ignosci nobis postulabimus, Auct. Ter. 2, 17, 25: ea jam aetate sum, ut non sit peccato mihi ignosci aequum, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 10: tabellam dedit, quia ignosceretur iis, quos, etc., Suet. Aug. 33: mihi profecto poterit ignosci, si, etc., Quint. 4 praef. § 5: deprecatores, quibus non erat ignotum, Cic. Att. 11, 14, 1: exemplis uti oportebit, quibus in simili excusatione non sit ignotum: et contentione, magis illis ignoscendum fuisse, id. Inv. 2, 32, 100.—(β) With a simple *acc.* (very rare; not in Cic.): orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 101: equidem istuc factum ignoscant, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 34: parvum si Tartara nosset Peccatum ignovisse, Verg. Cul. 293.—In *pass.*: ego esse in hac re culpam meritam non nego, sed eam, quae sit ignoscenda, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 26: et cognoscendi et ignoscendi dabitur peccati locus, id. Heaut. 2, 1, 6.—(γ) *Absol.* (rare but class.): ignosce: orat, confitetur, purgat: quid vis amplius? Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 46: quotiens ignoscimus (in dicendo), Quint. 6, 2, 14: ad ejus facti deprecationem ignoscendi petenda venia est, Cic. Part. Or. 37, 131; cf. id. Pis. 41, 98: contempnere fulmina pauper creditur atque deos, dis ignoscentibus ipsis, i. e. *conniving, winking*, Juv. 3, 146.—**Pass. impers.**: ignotum est, tacitum est, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 28.—Hence, **ignoscens**, *entis, P. a., forgiving, inclined to forgiveness, placable*: animus ignoscentior, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 32.

1. ignōtus, *a, um, Part.*, from ignosco.

2. ignōtus, *a, um, adj.* [in-gnotus, notus]. **I.** *Pass., unknown.* **A.** In gen.: quamquam ad ignotum arbitrum me appellis: si adhibebit fidem, Etsi est ignotus, notus: si non, notus ignotissimus est, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 104 sq.: dubitabit, iudices, quin ab hoc ignotissimo Phryge nobilissimum civem vindicetis? Cic. Fl. 17, 40: ignoti homines et repentini quaestores celementer facti sunt, id. Brut. 64, 242: homo ignotus et novus, id. Rep. 1, 1: non pluribus ignotissimis gentibus, id. ib. 1, 17: longinqua eoque ignotior gens, Liv. 5, 32, 5: procedam in aciem adversus ignotos inter se ignorantesque, Liv. 21, 43, 18; cf. § 13: omnes illacrimabiles Urgenter ignoscite, longa Nocte, Hor. C. 4, 9, 27: jus applicationis obscurum sane et ignotum patet factum atque illustratum est, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 177: obscurioribus et ignotioribus verbis, Quint. 7, 3, 13; cf. id. 8, 3, 73; 8, 6, 74: haec nova et ignota ratio, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: alter (dies) in vulgus ignotus, id. Att. 9, 5, 2: ille tibi non ignotus cursus animi mei, id. ib. 5, 15, 1: terrae, *unknown, distant*, Tib. 1, 3, 3; ib. 39; cf.: nobilis ignoto diffusos consule Bacchus, *unknown, remote* with respect to time, i. e. *old*, Luc. 4, 379.—**Subst.**: **ignōtum**, *i, n., that which is unknown.*—Prov.: ignoti nulla cupido, Ov. A. A. 3, 397.—**B.** In partic., pregn. (for ignobilis, II.), *of low birth or condition, low-born, base, vulgar* (poet.): quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre inhonestus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 36; cf.: naso suspensus adunco Ignotos, ut me libertino patre natum, id. ib. 6 and 24: Achivi, *the ignoble Greeks*, Ov. M. 12, 600: progenit tellus ignoto nomine Ligdum, id. ib. 9, 670: ignotis perierunt mortibus illi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 108.—**II.** *Act.* (cf. the Gr. ἀγνοῦστος), *unacquainted with a thing, ignorant of* (very rare for ignarus, insciens, inscitus): ignotae iteris sumus, Naev. ap. Non. 124, 28: simulacra ignotis nota faciebant, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7: producere ad ignotos (aliquem), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29, § 75; Auct. Her. 3, 6, 12; cf.: ignotos fallit, notis est derisui, Phaedr. 1, 11, 2; so, ignoti, faciem ejus cum intuerentur, contemnebant, Nep. Ages. 8, 1.

Iguvium, *ii, n., a city of Umbria*, now Gubbio, Cic. Att. 7, 13, b, 6; Caes. B. C. 1, 12; Liv. 45, 43; Sil. 8, 461.—Hence, **Iguvinates**, *ium, m., its inhabitants*, Cic. Balb. 20, 47; and **Iguvini**, *orum, m.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 12; Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 31; and **Iguini**, *id. 3, 14, 19, § 113.*

ile, *is, and ileum*, *ei, and ilium*, *ii, n., usually plur. ilia*, *ium, n.* (heterocl. *dat. sing. ilio*, in the pun with Ilio from Ilium; Poët. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 7, 499; *dat. plur. illis*, Cels. 4, 1 *fin.*), *that part of the ab-*

domen which extends from the lowest ribs to the pubes, the groin, flank. **I.** Lit., Ov. M. 3, 216; 12, 486; Verg. G. 3, 507; id. A. 7, 499; Hor. Epod. 3, 4: ilium vitia, Plin. 20, 5, 15, § 31: ducere ilia, *to draw the flanks together, become broken-winded*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9; so, trahere, Plin. 26, 6, 15, § 29: rumpere ilia, *to burst*, Verg. E. 7, 26.—**II.** Transf., *the entrails of animals*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 30; Mart. 10, 45, 4; Juv. 5, 136.—**B.** *The belly or body of a vessel*, Juvenc. 2, 141.—**C.** Sing., *the private parts*, Cat. 63, 5.

ileos, *i, m., = εἰλεός, a severe kind of colic, the iliac pains*, Plin. 30, 7, 20, § 69; 20, 6, 23, § 53; 32, 9, 31, § 101 al. (in Cels. 4, 13, written as Greek, called intestinorum tormentum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 138).

Ilerda, *ae, f., a city in Hispania Tarraconensis, on the Sicoris, now Lerida*, Caes. B. C. 1, 41 sq.; Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 13; Luc. 4, 144; 261.—Hence, **Ilerdensis**, *ium, m., its inhabitants*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

Ilergavonenses (**Ilurg-**), *ium, m., Liv. 22, 21, 6; Caes. B. C. 1, 60, 2.*—Called also **Ilergāones**, *um, m., a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the sea-coast, near the mouth of the Ebro*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 20.—Hence, **Ilurgavonensis**, *e, adj., of the Ilurgavonenses: cohors*, Caes. B. C. 1, 60, 4.

Ilergētes, *um, m., a people of Hispania Tarraconensis, on the north of the Iberus*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21; Liv. 21, 23; 61; 22, 21; 26, 49 al.

ilex, *icis, f., a kind of oak, the holm-oak or great scarlet oak* (cf. quercus, aesculus, robur), Quercus ilex, Linn.; Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 19; 16, 8, 12, § 32; 16, 18, 30, § 73; Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 194 Vahl.); Verg. E. 7, 1; id. A. 12, 702; Hor. C. 3, 13, 14; Ov. M. 1, 112; 8, 237: arbor felix, Macr. S. 3, 20, 2 et saep.—Poet.: porcus ilice pastus, i. e. *with acorns*, Mart. 14, 70, 2.

1. ilia, *ium, v. ile.*

2. ilia, *ae, f., a poetical name of Rhea Silvia, daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus*, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 70 P. (Ann. v. 56 Vahl.); Verg. A. 1, 274; Ov. F. 2, 383; 598; Hor. C. 1, 2, 17; 3, 9, 8; 4, 8, 22.—**II.** Deriv.: **iliades**, *ae, m., son of Iliā*. **A.** *Adj.*: Romulus Iliades Iliadesque Remus, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 40: pater, i. e. *Romulus*, id. F. 4, 23: fratres, i. e. *Romulus and Remus*, id. ib. 3, 62.—**B.** *Subst.*, i. e. *Romulus*, Ov. M. 14, 781 and 824.

1. iliācus, *a, um, v. Ilium, II. B.*

2. iliācus, *a, um, adj.* [ileos], *relating to the colic*: passio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 17, 171; 3, 21, 206: dolor, 3, 20, 195.—As *subst. plur.*: **iliaci**, *orum, m., sufferers from colic*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 173.

iliādes, *ae. I. A Trojan*, v. Ilium, II. D.—**II.** *Son of Iliā*, v. Iliā, II.

iliās, *adis, v. Ilium, II. E.*

iliberi, *v. Iliberi.*

ilicet, *adv.* [i, root of ire, and licet; cf. scilicet and videlicet; lit., one may go; hence], **I. A.** In the oldest per. of the lang., a t. t. with which an assembly was dismissed when the business on hand was at an end, *you may go; it is over*: semper ilicet finem rei significat, ut actum est. Sic iudices de concilio dimittebantur, suprema dicta cum praeco pronunciasset ilicet, quod significat ire licet, Don. Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 31; cf. id. Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 20; Serv. Verg. A. 2, 424; so, at the end of funeral ceremonies, id. ib. 6, 216 and 231.—**B.** Transf. **1.** (Ante-class. and rare). Illicet, *let us go, let us be gone*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 35: ilicet: Quid hic conterimus operam frustra? Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 30; id. Heaut. 5, 2, 20: ilicet parasiticae arti maxumam malam crucem, *the parasite's art may go and be hanged*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 9 Brix.—**2.** *All is over*, to signify that anything is lost or has failed (ante-class.): ilicet, mandata eri perierunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 182; cf.: actum est, ilicet, me infelicem de scelestam, id. Cist. 4, 2, 17; id. Curc. 1, 3, 30, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 9: ilicet, desine, jam conclamatum est, id. ib. 2, 3, 56: ilicet, vadi-monium ultro mihi facit, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 19.—**II.** Through the intermediate idea of hastening (cf.: illico, extemplo; protinus, continuo, statim), *straightway, immediately, instantly, forthwith* (ante-class. and in

Aug. poets): an tu eloquens ilicet, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 180 P.: fugit ilicet ocior Euro, Speluncamque petit, Verg. A. 8, 223: ilicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento Volvitur, id. ib. 2, 758: ilicet obruimur numero, id. ib. 2, 424; Tib. 2, 6; 15 (dub.; Müll. si licet); Stat. Th. 1, 92.

ilicetum, *i. n.* [ilex], a grove of holm-oaks, forest of oaks, Mart. 12, 18, 20; Fest. s. v. tifata, p. 366 Müll.

ilicetus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], of holm-oak, oaken: trabes, Stat. Th. 6, 101; cf. iligneus and ilignus.

ilico (less correctly **illico**, Ritschl ad Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 7), *adv.* [in-loco], in that very place, on the spot, there. **I.** Lit. (ante-class.): his persuadent, ut ilico manerent: pars ilico manent, Cass. Hem. ap. Non. 325, 10: manete ilico, Caecil. ib. 12; Naev. ib. 7: ilico habitato, Att. ib.: otiose nunc jam ilico hic consistit, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 2 Don.: sta ilico, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 18. — **II.** Transf. ***A.** Illico illo, to that place, thither, Non. 325, 5: Turp. ap. Non. l. l. (Com. Fragm. v. 105 Rib.). — **B.** Of time, Engl. on the spot, i. e. instantly, immediately, directly (class.); syn.: extemplo, repente, protinus, statim, continuo: regrediendum est ilico, Pac. ap. Non. 325, 2: ilico ante ostium hic erimus, Caecil. ib. 3: haec ubi legati pertulere, Amphitruo e castris ilico Productum omnem exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 61; cf. id. Stich. 4, 1, 51; id. Cas. 4, 4, 6: simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus, artes ilico nostrae conticescunt, Cic. Mur. 10, 22 fin.: sequitur ilico, id. Fat. 12, 28: ilicone ad praetorem ire convenit? id. Quint. 15, 48.

1. Ilienses, *ium, v. Ilium, II. C.*

2. Ilienses, *ium, m.*, a people in Sardinia, regarded by Mela as the earliest inhabitants of the island, Liv. 40, 19, 6; Mel. 2, 7, 19.

iligneus, *a, um, adj.* [ilex], of holm-oak, oaken: subscondes, Cato, R. R. 18, 9: frons, Col. 6, 3, 7: frutices, id. 7, 6, 1; cf. iliceus and ilignus.

ilignus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], of holm-oak, oaken: pedibus, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 46 (al. iligneis): canalibus, Verg. G. 3, 330.

Iliön, *ii, v. Ilium.*

Iliöna, *ae, and Iliönē*, *ēs, f.*, = Ἰλιόνη, the eldest daughter of Priam, the wife of Polynestor, a king in Thrace, Verg. A. 1, 653 Serv.; Hyg. Fab. 109; 240; 243; Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 88.—The title of a tragedy by Pacuvius, Hor. S. 2, 3, 61; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106; and see the fragments, Trag. Rel. p. 100 sq. Rib.

Iliöneus (quadrissyl.), *ei, m.*, = Ἰλιόνηος. **I.** The youngest son of Niobe, Ov. M. 6, 261.—**II.** A Trojan, a follower of Aeneas, Verg. A. 1, 521.

Ilios, *i, f, v. Ilium.*

iliösus, *i, m.* [1. ilia], one who suffers with the colic, Plin. 20, 4, 13, § 26.

Ilipa, *ae, f.*, a city of Hispania Baetica, upon the right bank of the Bætis (Guadaluquivir), its ruins near Peñafior, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 11; Liv. 35, 1, 11.

Iliithia (quadrissyl.), *ae, f.*, = Ἰλιίθυια (the daughter of Juno), the goddess of the Greeks who aided women in childbirth, Lat. Juno Lucina, Hor. Carm. Sec. 14; Ov. M. 9, 233; id. Am. 2, 13, 21.

1. Ilium or Iliön, *ii, n.*, = Ἰλιον, a poetical name for Troy, the city of Ilium, Troy, Verg. A. 1, 68; 5, 261; Hor. C. 1, 15, 33; Ov. M. 6, 95; 13, 408; Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24 et saep.—Called also **Ilios**, *i, f.*, acc. to the Gr. Ἰλιος, Hor. C. 4, 9, 18; id. Epod. 14, 14; Ov. A. A. 1, 363; id. M. 14, 467.—Also a later Ilium, built upon the coast, Liv. 35, 43, 3; 37, 9, 7.—**II.** Deriv. **A.** **Ilius**, *a, um, adj.*, of or belonging to Ilium, Iliön, Trojan: tellus, Verg. A. 9, 285; res, id. ib. 1, 263: matres, Hor. Epod. 17, 11: turmae, id. Carm. Sec. 37.—**Subst.** **Ilii**, *orum, m.*, the Trojans, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 27.—**B.** **Iliacus**, *a, um, adj.*, the same: orae, Verg. A. 2, 117: classis, id. ib. 5, 607: fata, id. ib. 3, 182: Penates, id. ib. 3, 603: cineres, id. ib. 2, 431: amores, i. e. Paris, Mart. 12, 52, 9: hospes Didus, i. e. Aeneas, Sil. 8, 50: Vesta, worshipped at Troy, Ov. F. 6, 227; hence, Alba, where also Vesta was worshipped, Luc. 5, 400: carmen, i. e.

Homer's *Iliad*, Hor. A. P. 129; cf.: Maec, a poet who wrote on the Trojan war, Ov. P. 4, 16, 6: dextra, i. e. Ganymede's, Stat. S. 4, 2, 11: mons, i. e. Phrygian marble, id. ib. 27: Iliacoque jugum memorabile remo, i. e. the promontory of Misenum, where Misenus, a follower of Aeneas, was drowned, id. ib. 3, 5, 98: muri, i. e. of Rome, as founded by descendants of the Trojan Aeneas, Sil. 10, 387; hence, also, cuspid, of the consul Flaminius, id. 5, 595.—**Prov.**: Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 16.—**C.** **Ilienses**, *ium, m.*, inhabitants of Ilium, Ilians, Suet. Tib. 52; id. Claud. 25; id. Ner. 7.—**D.** **Iliades**, *ae, m.*, the Trojan, i. e. Ganymede, Ov. M. 10, 160.—**E.** **Ilias**, *adis, f.* **1.** The Trojan woman, i. e. Helen, Ov. Tr. 2, 371.—**In plur.**: **Iliades**, *um, Trojan women or girls*, Verg. A. 3, 65; 2, 580.—**2.** The celebrated epic poem that describes the Trojan war, the *Iliad*, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 66; Ov. A. A. 3, 414.—On account of its great extent, used fig. to represent a great quantity or number, an *Iliad*, a whole *Iliad*, Ov. P. 2, 7, 33; cf. written as Greek: tanta malorum impendet *Iliads*, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 3; and in plur.: tunc vero longas condimus *Iliadas*, Prop. 2, 1, 14.

2. Ilium, v. ile.

Ilius, *a, um, v. Ilium, II. A.*

illa, *adv.*, v. ille fin.

illabefactus (*inl-*), *a, um, adj.* [in-labefactus], unshaken, unbroken, unimpaired (poet.): vincula, Ov. P. 4, 8, 10: concordia, id. ib. 4, 12, 30.

illabor (*inl-*), *psus, 3, v. dep. n.* [in-labor], to fall, slip, slide, glide, or flow into; to fall down, sink down (rare but class.).

I. Lit.: quo (i. e. in stomachum) primo illabuntur ea, quae accepta sunt ore, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113: antennis illabatur ebra serpens, Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 367: notae jugis illabatur Aetnae, id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 330: si fractus illabatur orbis, should fall in, tumble to ruins, Hor. C. 3, 3, 7: tepet illabentibus astris Pontus, Stat. Ach. 1, 138: rapidus fervor, per pingues unguine taedas illapsus, Sil. 14, 427: conjugis illabi lacrimis, unique paratum scire rogam, to sink down dying, Luc. 5, 281: qua Nar Tiberino illabatur amni, id. 1, 475.—**II.** Trop., to flow into, penetrate: si ea sola voluptas esset, quae quasi titillaret sensus, ut ita dicam, et ad eos cum suavitate afflueret et illaberetur, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39: sensim perniciem illapsa civium in animos, id. Leg. 2, 15, 39: da, pater, augurium, atque animis illabere nostris, enter into our minds, Verg. A. 3, 89: animis illapsa voluptas, Sil. 15, 95; with per, id. 11, 400.

illaboratus (*inl-*), *a, um, adj.* [in-laboratus], not labored, unwrought, uncultivated, acquired without labor, spontaneous (post-Aug.): terra, Sen. Ep. 90 fin.: fructus, Quint. 12, 10, 79: oratio (with simplex), id. 4, 1, 60: virtus (with obvia), id. 12, 2, 2: haec omnia fluunt illaborata, id. 10, 1, 111.

***illabōro** (*inl-*), *äre, v. n.* [in-laboro], to work upon, labor at: illaborare domibus (i. e. aedificandis), to work at building houses, Tac. G. 46 fin.

illac, *adv.*, v. l. illic fin.

***illacērabilis** (*inl-*), *e, adj.* [in-lacerabilis], that cannot be torn: spoliū, Sil. 5, 138.

illacessitus (*inl-*), *a, um, adj.* [in-lacessitus], unprovoked, unattacked (post-Aug.): marcentem diu pacem illacessiti nutrierunt, Tac. G. 36; id. Agr. 20.

illacrimabilis (*inl-*), *e, adj.* [in-lacrimabilis]. **I.** Unwept, unlamented, ἀκλαυστος: sed omnes illacrimabiles Urgenter ignotique longa Nocte, Hor. C. 4, 9, 26 (cf. indefectus, Ov. M. 7, 611).—**II.** That is not or cannot be moved by tears, pitiless, inexorable: Pluto, Hor. C. 2, 14, 6: urna, Aus. Epit. 36, 3.

illacrimo (*inl-*), *avi, ātum, 1, v. n.*, and **illacrimor** (*inl-*), *ātus, 1, v. dep.* [in-lacrimo], to weep at or over a thing, to bewail, lament (not freq. till after the Aug. period). **I.** Lit. (a) With dat.: quid dicam de Socrate? cuius mortis illacrimari soleo Platonem legens? Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82: perge, aude, nate; illacrima patris pestibus, id. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: casu (i. e. casui), Nep. Alc. 6, 4: qui meo infelici errori unus

illacrimasti, Liv. 40, 56, 6; Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 6; Suet. Vesp. 15.—* (β) With acc.: ejusque mortem illacrimatum Alexandrum, Just. 11, 12, 6.—(γ) With quod, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 13.—(δ) Absol.: qui (Milo) aspexisse lacertos suos dicitur illacrimansque dixisse, etc., Cic. de Sen. 9, 27; Suet. Aug. 66: sparge, et si paulum potes, illacrimare, Hor. S. 2, 5, 103: illacrimasse dicitur gaudio, Liv. 25, 24, 11; Cels. 2, 6, 6.—**II.** Poet. transf., of things, to weep, i. e. to drip, drop, distil: et maestum illacrimat templis ebur aeraeque sudant, Verg. G. 1, 480; Col. poet. 10, 25; cf.: oculi lumen refugunt et illacrimant, Cels. 2, 6, 6.

illacrētus, *adv.*, v. illatenus.

illaesē, *adv.*, v. illaesus fin.

illaesibilis (*inl-*), *e, adj.* [in-laedo], that cannot be hurt, invulnerable (eccl. Lat.): deus, Lact. Ira D. 17 med.; Tert. adv. Val. 27.

illaesus (*inl-*), *a, um, adj.* [id.], unhurt, unharmed, uninjured, unimpaired (perh. not ante-Aug.): illaeso corpore, Ov. H. 15, 168: corpus, Suet. Claud. 16: partes, Ov. M. 2, 826: artus, id. ib. 12, 489: illaesus et indemniss evasit, Sen. Ep. 9 fin.; Sil. 5, 125; 13, 536; Mart. 1, 7, 2: gallina, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 136; 23, 1, 27, § 56: valetudo, Suet. Tib. 68.—* **Adv.** **illaesē**, without hurt, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 157.

illaetabilis (*inl-*), *e, adj.* [in-laetabilis], cheerless, joyless, gloomy, sad (poet.): ora, Verg. A. 3, 707: murmur, id. ib. 12, 619: hymen (with funestus), Sen. Troad. 861: onus, i. e. a dead child, Stat. Th. 5, 633: munus (with grave), id. ib. 3, 706.

illaevigātus, *a, um, v. illevig.*

illamentātus (*inl-*), *a, um, adj.* [in-lamentor], unmourned, unlamented (eccl. Lat.): illamentatus et insepultus, Vulg. 2 Macc. 5, 10.

1. illapsus (*inl-*), *a, um, Part.*, from illabor.

2. illapsus (*inl-*), *i, s, m.* [illabor], a falling, gliding, or flowing in: umoris illapsus atque exitus, Col. 2, 2, 11: serpentina illapsu, Ambros. Ep. 6, 42: gregis illapsu fremebundo territus, Sil. 3, 463.

illaqueātum (*inl-*), *alii pro vincto* utuntur, alii pro soluto, Paul. ex Fest. p. 113 Müll.; cf. the foll. art.

illaqueo (*inl-*), *avi, ātum, 1, v. a.* [in-laqueo], to ensnare, take in a snare (cf.: irretio, illigo, implico). * **I.** Lit.: volucres, Prud. Cath. 3, 41.—**II.** Trop., to entrap, entangle (very rare): cur illaquetur hic? Pac. ap. Non. 470, 7 (Trag. Rel. p. 85 Rib.): munera navium Saevos illaqueant duces, Hor. C. 3, 16, 16: illaqueatus jam omnium legum periculis, irretitus odio bonorum omnium, Auct. Harusp. Resp. 4, 7; cf. the preced. art.

* **illargio** (*inl-*), *ire, v. a.* [in-largio], to give to, bestow upon: pecuniam illargibo tibi, Cato ap. Non. 470, 27.

* **illatābilis** (*inl-*), *e, adj.* [in-latus], without breadth, a word formed by Gellius to express the Gr. ἀπλᾶτης, Gell. 1, 20, 9.

* **illatēbro** (*inl-*), *äre, v. a.* [in-latebro], to hide in a corner or lurking-place: inermi illatebrant sese, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 3; and ap. Non. 129, 24.

illātēnus or **illacētēnus**, *adv.* [ille-tēnus], so far (post-class. and very rare): navitas precum ejus (Arionis) commiseritum esse illacētēnus, ut, etc., Gell. 16, 19, 11: litteras illatenus, qua dixi, legendas praebebat, App. Mag. p. 326; cf. Fronto Ter. Als. 4.

illatio (*inl-*), *ōnis, f.* [infero], a carrying or bringing in (post-class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: mortui, i. e. burying, interment, Dig. 11, 7, 2, § 3 al.: FERRI, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. 43.—**B.** In partic., an impost, duty: auctae, Cassiod. Var. 2, 16.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: stupri, i. e. a causing, committing, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 1.—**B.** In partic., a logical inference, conclusion: vel illativum rogamentum, quod ex acceptionibus colligitur et inferitur, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, pp. 34, 15.

illātivus (*inl-*), *a, um, adj.* [id.], inferring, concluding, illative (cf. illatio, II. B.): particulae, Plin. ap. Diom. p. 410 P.—**Subst.** **illativum**, an inference, conclusion: universale, particulare, Apul. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 34, 24.

illatro (inl-), āre, v. n. [in-latro], *to bark at any thing* (poet.): manibus, Luc. 6, 729: illatrat jejunis faucibus Orthrus, Sil. 13, 845.

illātus (inl-), a, um, *Part.*, from *in-fere*.

illaudabilis (inl-), e, *adj.* [in-laudo-bilis], *not worthy of praise* (post-Aug.): carmen, Stat. S. 5, 5, 33: illaudatus est quasi illaudabilis, qui neque mentione aut memoria ulla dignus neque umquam nominandus est, Gell. 2, 6, 17; cf. Serv. Verg. G. 3, 5.

* **illaudandus (inl-)**, a, um, *adj.* [in-laudo], *not praiseworthy*: facta plebis, Tert. Carn. adv. Marc. 3, 6.

illaudātus (inl-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *not praised, unpraised, without fame, obscure*.

I. Lit. (post-Aug.): gubernator illaudatus, inglorius subit portum, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 4; Stat. Th. 11, 10; Sil. 14, 632; Claud. ap. Ruf. 2, 225.—* **II.** Poet. for illaudabilis, *unworthy of praise, blamable, detestable*, = abominandus: Busiris, Verg. G. 3, 5 Serv.; cf. Gell. 2, 6, 17.

illautus, a, um, v. illotus.

ille (old orthog. **olle**), a, ud (**ollus**, a, um, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 42 Müll.; Verg. A. 5, 197; in dram. poets often ille, v. Corss. Ausspr. II. p. 624), *gen.* illius (usu. illius in epic and lyric poets; Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 183; illius in the time of Quint; cf. Ritschl, Opusc. 2, 683 sqq.; 696; *gen. sing. m.* illi, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 694; *dat. sing. f.* illi, Verg. A. 1, 254; Cato, R. R. 153 and 154; *abl. plur.* ab oles = ab illis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.); *pron. demonstr.* [Etym. dub., v. Corss. Beitr. p. 301], points (opp. hic) to something more remote, or which is regarded as more remote, and, in contrast with hic and iste, to something near or connected with a third person, *that; he, she, it (absol.)*.

I. In *gen.* (a) With *substantives*: ille vir haud magna cum re sed plenus fidei, Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 342 Vahl): si quid vos per laborem recte feceritis, labor ille a vobis cito recedet. . . nequiter factum illud apud vos semper manebit, Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1 *fin.*: sol me ille admonuit, *that sun*, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 209: in illa tranquillitate atque otio jucundissime vivere, id. Rep. 1, 1: cum omnis arrogantia odiosa est, tum illa ingenii atque eloquentiae multo molestissima, id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 36: in illa vita, id. ib. 1, 3: illum Aurora nitentem Luciferum portet, Tib. 1, 3, 93.—(β) *Absol.*: illos bono genere gnatos, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: ergo ille, cives qui ille cogit, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 2: tum ille, Non sum, inquit, nescius, etc., id. de Or. 1, 11, 45; cf. id. Rep. 1, 9; 1, 10: illum ab Alexandrea discessisse nemo nuntiavit, id. Att. 11, 17, 3; cf. de illius Alexandrea discessu nihil adhuc rumoris, id. ib. 11, 13, 1: ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, Sall. C. 52, 12.—In *neutr.* with *gen.*: Galba erat negligenter, quam conveniret principi electo atque illud aetatis, Suet. Galb. 14: illud horae, id. Ner. 26.—**B.** With other *pronouns*: itaque cum primum audivi, ego ille ipse factus sum: scis quem dicam, Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 1; cf. qui cum illis una ipsum illum Carneadem diligenter audierat, id. de Or. 1, 11, 45: ille quoque ipse confessus est, Cels. 1, 3: huic illi legato, Cic. Fl. 22, 52: hunc illum fati Portendi generum, Verg. A. 7, 255; cf. hic est enim ille vultus semper idem quem, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: hic est ille status quantitatis, Quint. 7, 4, 15: est idem ille tyrannus deterrimum genus, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: eandem illum (sphaeram), id. ib. 1, 14: cum et idem qui consue-runt et idem illud alii desiderant, id. Off. 2, 15 *fin.*: illum reliquit alterum apud matrem domi, Plaut. Men. prol. 26.—**C.** Opp. to hic, to indicate that object which is the more remote, either as regards the position of the word denoting it, or as it is conceived of by the writer; v. hic, I. D.—**D.** *Pleon.*, referring back to a subject or object already mentioned in the same sentence: sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat, Verg. A. 3, 490; cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 91: non ille timidis perire, etc., Hor. C. 4, 9, 51; id. S. 2, 3, 204: Parmenides, Xenophanes, minus bonis quamquam versibus, sed tamen illi versibus increpant, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74.

II. In *partic.* **A.** *Pregn.*, *that*, to indicate some well-known or celebrated object, equivalent to *the ancient, the well-known, the famous*: si Antipater ille Sidorius, quem tu probe, Catule, meministi, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194: Xenophon, Socraticus ille, id. ib. 2, 14, 58: auditor Panaetii illius, id. ib. 1, 11, 45: a qua (gratia) te flecti non magis potuisse demonstras, quam Herculem Xenophontium illum a voluptate, id. Fam. 5, 12, 3: ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa quondam profugisse dicitur, id. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: magno illi Alexandro simillimus, Vell. 2, 41: honestum illud Solonis est, Cic. de Sen. 14, 50: illa verba, Quint. 10, 7, 2: velocitas, id. ib. 8.—**B.** *Particular phrases.* **a.** Hic . . . ille, *this . . . that, the one . . . the other*, of single objects in opp. to the whole: non dicam illinc hoc signum ablatum esse et illud; hoc dico, nullum te Aspendi signum, Verres, reliquiss, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 53.—**b.** Ille aut or et ille, *that or that, such and such*: quae-sisse, num ille aut ille defensurus esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: commendo vobis illum et illum, Suet. Caes. 41.—**c.** Ille quidem . . . sed (autem, etc.), *certainly, to be sure, indeed, etc.*, . . . but still: philosophi quidam, minime mali illi quidem, sed, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 9, 39: ludo autem et joco uti illo quidem licet, sed, etc., id. ib. 1, 29, 103: Q. Mucius enucleate ille quidem et polite, ut solebat, nequaquam autem, etc., id. Brut. 30, 115: alter bellum comparat, non injustum ille quidem, suis tamen civibus exitabile, id. Att. 10, 4, 3: sequi illud quidem, verum, etc., id. Fat. 18, 41.—**d.** Ex illo, *from that time, since then* (poet. and very rare): ex illo fluere et retro sublapsa referri Spes Danaum, Verg. A. 2, 169 (for which in full: tempore jam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis Trojanae, id. ib. 1, 623): solis ex illo vivit in antris, Ov. M. 3, 394: scilicet ex illo Junonia permanet ira, id. H. 14, 85.—Hence, *adv.* **1. illa** (sc. viā = ab hac parte), *in that way, in that direction, there* (very rare): nunc ego me illa per posticum ad congerrones conferam, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 27; id. Mil. 2, 3, 17: hac vel illa cadit, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 18: ac ne pervium illa Germanicis exercitibus foret, obseperat, Tac. H. 3, 8; 5, 18; id. A. 2, 17: ipsum quin etiam Oceanum illa tentavimus, id. G. 34: forte revertebar festis vestalibus illa, qua, etc., Ov. F. 6, 395 Merck. (vulg. illic).—**2. illo** (sc. loco), *to that place, thither* (class.). **A.** *Lit.*, with verbs of motion, = *illuc*: principio ut illo advenimus, ubi primum terram tetigimus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 43: neque enim temere praeter mercatores illo adit quisquam, Caes. B. G. 4, 20, 3: nam illo non saxum, non materies advecta est, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 28; Plin. 13, 33, 76, § 328: To. Vin' huc vocem? Do. Ego illo accessero, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 26: positiones huc aut illo versae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 11, 1.—**B. Transf.** **a.** *To that end, there-to*: haec omnia Caesar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, ut, etc., *to that very purpose*, Caes. B. G. 4, 11, 4: spectat, Dig. 47, 10, 7.—**b.** *Post-class.* for ibi, *there*, Dig. 48, 5, 23.—**3. illum, adv.**, an early form (cf. istum, exim) for illinc (i. e. illum-ce), *from that place, thence* (ante-class. and a few times in Cic.): sarculum hinc illo profectus illum redisti rutrum, Pompon. ap. Non. 18, 21 (Fragm. Com. v. 90 Rib.); Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 98; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 17; Lucr. 3, 879: illum equidem Gnaeum profectum puto, Cic. Att. 9, 14, 2 (al. illinc): quid illum afferatur, id. ib. 7, 13, b, 7 (al. illinc); id. ib. 11, 17, 3: omnem se amorem abjecisse illum atque in hanc transfudisse, i. e. *from her*, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77; id. Harusp. Resp. 20, 42.

illecebra (inl-), ae, f. [illicio], *an enticement, in a good or bad sense, an inducement, attraction, charm, allurements, bait, lure*. **I.** *Lit.* (class.; in *sing.* and *plur.*; a favorite word of Cic.; cf. invitatio, invitamentum). (a) With *gen.* (subj. or obj.): quae tanta in ullo homine juvenutis illecebra fuit, quanta in illo? Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 8: maxima est illecebra peccandi impunitatis spes, id. Mil. 16, 43: voluptas est illecebra turpitudinis, id. Leg. 1, 11, 31: fallax illecebra admirationum, Gell. 10, 12, 4: quaestio-nis, id. 12, 5, 5.—In *plur.*: habet etiam amo-enitas ipsa vel sumptuosas vel desidiosas illecebras multas cupiditatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: voluptatis, id. de Sen. 12, 40; id. Fam. 15, 16, 3: vitiorum (with lenocinia cupiditatum), id. Sen. 66, 138: corruptularum, id. Cat. 1, 6, 13.—(β) *Absol.*: munditia illecebra animo est amantūm, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 4;

ad quam illecebram cum commoveretur nemo, etc., Liv. 10, 4.—In *plur.*: suis te oportet illecebris ipsa virtus trahat ad verum decus, Cic. Rep. 6, 23; 6, 1: jocus tentavit, eo quod Illecebris erat et grata novitate morandus Spectator, Hor. A. P. 223.—**II.** *Transf.*, *concr.* **A.** Of an alluring, seductive person, *an enticer, a decoy-bird*, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 25; id. Truc. 1, 2, 82; 4, 2, 46.—**B.** *A plant, called also andrachne agria*, Plin. 25, 13, 103, § 162; 26, 12, 79, § 128.

illecēbro (inl-), āre, v. a. [illecebra], *to entice* (late Lat.): oculos carnis, Aug. Serm. 113.

illecēbrose, adv., v. illecebrosus *fin.*

illecēbrōsus (inl-), a, um, *adj.* [illecebra], *full of allurements, very enticing, attractive, seductive* (ante- and post-class.): istoc illecebrosius Fieri nihil potest, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 54: sapor, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 14: insidiae, Amm. 30, 1.—**Adv.** **illecēbrōsē**, *enticingly, attractively*.—*Comp.*: agl. Amm. 30, 5, 7 (but not in Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 36; v. Ritschl ad h. l.).

illectamentum (inl-), i, n. [illecto], *means of allurements, an allurements, charm* (post-class.): lenonia, App. Mag. p. 335, 32: magica, id. ib. 338, 41.

illectatio (inl-), ōnis, f. [id.], *an attraction, charm* (post-class. and very rare, for the class. illecebra): jucundae sermonum, Gell. 18, 2, 1.

illectio (inl-), ōnis, f. [illicio], *allurement, charm*: blandimentorum illectione seduco, Cassiod. in Psa. 120, 8.

illecto (inl-), āvi, āturi, 1, v. freq. a. [id.], *to allure, attract, invite* (eccl. Lat.): patres, Tert. Carn. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

1. illectus (inl-), a, um, *Part.*, from illicio.

2. illectus (inl-), a, um, *adj.* [in-lectus, from 2. lego]. * **I.** *Not collected, not gathered together*: stipula illecta sunt spicae in messe dejectae necdum lectae, Dig. 50, 16, 30, § 1.—**II.** *Not read, unread* (very rare): si non accipiet scriptum illectumque remittet, Lecturam spera, Ov. A. A. 1, 469; App. Flor. 18.

3. illectus (inl-), ūs, m. [illicio], *an allurements, enticement, with a play upon the word lectus: magis illectum tuum quam lectum metuo*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 21.—*Abl.*: illectu, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 17 al.

illegitimus (inl-), a, um, *unlawful, not permitted*, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 15.—**Adv.**: **illegitime, unlawfully, illegitimately**: qui concipiuntur, Gai. Inst. 1, § 89.

illepīdē, adv., v. illepidus *fin.*

illepidus (inl-), a, um, *adj.* [in-lepidus], *impolite, unmannerly, rude, unpleasant, disagreeable* (rare but class.): inamabilis, illepidus viro, Malevolente ingenio natus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 3: parens avarus, illepidus, in liberos difficilis, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 72: homines, Gell. 18, 4, 10: deliciae illepidae atque inelegantes, Cat. 6, 2: votum (with invenustum), id. 36, 17: verba durae et illepidae novitatis, Gell. 11, 7, 1.—**Adv.**: **illepīdē (inl-)**, *impolitely, rudely, inelegantly*: qui istoc pacto tam lepidam inlepidae appelles, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 50; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 77; Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 207; Gell. 18, 13, 5.

* **illēvigātus (illaev- or inl-)**, a, um, *adj.* [in-laevigatus], *not smooth, rough, harsh*: sonus (with inconditus), Diom. p. 499 P.

1. illex (inl-), ēgis, *adj.* [in-lex], *without law, contrary to law, lawless* (ante-class.); as a term of reproach: impure, inhoneste, injure, inlex, labes populi, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 4; Caecil. ap. Non. 10, 24 (Com. Fragm. v. 60 Rib.).

2. illex or illix (inl-), Icīs, *adj.* [illicio], *alluring, enticing, seductive* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** *Adj.*: oculi, App. Mag. p. 323: ars, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 6: halitus, id. Psych. 328.—*More freq.*, **II.** *Subst. com.* **A.** *A decoy, lure*: aedis nobis area'st, accipsum ego, Esca'st meretrix, lectus illex est, amatores aves, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 67.—**B.** *Transf.*, *a seducer, a seductress*: malae rei tantae fuimus illices, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 35: illex animi Venus, App. Mag. p. 295.

illi, adv., v. 2. illic *init.*

illibābilis (inl-), e, *adj.* [in-libo], *in-*

capable of diminution: sapientia, Lact. 2, 7, 33.

illibatus (inl-), a, um, adj. [in-libo], *undiminished, unimpaired, uninjured, unharmed* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): veteres illibataeque divitiae, *Cic. Sest. 43, 93: vires, Liv. 42, 30, 6: robur, Col. 12, 1, 1: imperium, Liv. 3, 61, 5: magnitudo, Vell. 2, 48: gloria, Tac. A. 2, 46: libertas, Just. 28, 4: quae (with integra), Plin. Pan. 25, 1: versus, *complete, unabridged*, Diom. p. 497 P.: potestas, Rescript. ap. Just. Inst. 1, 8, 2: foedera prisci tori, *unviolated*, Luc. 2, 342: virginitas, Val. Max. 6, 1, 4.

illiberalis (inl-), e, adj. [in-liberalis], *unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, ungenerous, sordid, mean, disobliging* (class.); mostly of things): illiberales et sordidi quaestus mercenariorum omnium, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: labor, id. Fin. 1, 1, 3: facinus, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 3: duplex omnino est jocandi genus, unum illiberale, petulans, flagitiosum, obscenum: alterum elegans, urbanum, ingeniosum, facetum, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: res ad cognoscendum non illiberalis, id. de Or. 1, 32, 146: mens, Quint. 1, 3, 14: cibus (raphanus), Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 79: servum haud illiberalem praebes te, Ter. And. 5, 5, 5: non te in me illiberalem putabit, *disobliging*, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 5.—**II.** *Niggardly, grasping*: paulatim illiberali adiectione ad centum talenta perductus, Liv. 38, 14, 14.—**Adv.** **illiberaliter**, *ignobly, ungenerously, meanly*: factum a vobis (with duriter immisericorditerque), Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 30: me audiat ut unum e togatis, patris diligentia non illiberaliter institutum, Cic. Rep. 1, 22: id. Att. 16, 3, 2: aliquid aestimare valde illiberaliter, i. e. *meanly, stingily*, id. ib. 4, 2, 5.

illiberalitas (inl-), atis, f. [illiberalis], *conduct unworthy of a freeman, ignoble or ungenerous behavior, meanness, stinginess* (very rare): habenda est ratio rei familiaris, sed ita, ut illiberalitatis avaritiaeque absit suspicio, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: id. Att. 8, 6, 3.

illiberaliter (inl-), adv., v. illiberalis *fn.*

Illiberi (Ili-, -erri), n. indecl. (f. acc. -im, Liv. 21, 24, 3), *a city of Hispania Baetica, between the Baetis and the coast, now Granada*, Mel. 2, 6, 8; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 10; Liv. 21, 24, 1.

illiberis (inl-), e, adj. [in-liberi], *without children, childless* (post-class.): frater, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

1. illic (archaic **ollic**, acc. to Paul ex Fest. p. 196 Müll.), illae, illuc, or illoc, *pron.* [ille -ce]. **I.** *He, she, or it yonder, that* (only ante-class.): sed Amphitruonis illic est servos Sosia, A portu illic nunc cum laterna huc advenit, Plaut. Am. prol. 148 sq.; id. ib. 1, 1, 138: nimis demiror, Sosia, Qui illae (i. e. Alcmena) illi me donatum esse aurea patera sciat, id. ib. 2, 2, 134: cupio dare mercedem, qui illunc, ubi sit, commonstret mihi, id. Curc. 4, 4, 34: unde auscultare possis, quomodo illanc osculer, id. Cas. 1, 45: latuit intus illic in illac hirnea, id. Am. 1, 1, 275; cf.: quid illic impudenter audacius? id. ib. 2, 2, 136: sed quid illic est? id. ib. 1, 1, 114; cf. id. As. 2, 1, 17: illic sis vide, id. Ps. 4, 1, 4: illic est sapere? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 12: cum illoc pacisce, si potes: perge obsecro: Pacisce quidvis, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 29 et saep.: ubi illic est scelus, qui me perdidit? *that scoundrel*, Ter. And. 3, 5, 1.—**B.** With the interrogative part. *ne*: illicine, etc.: *Si. Illicine est? Ps. Illic ipse est*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 44: illicine mulierem alere cum illa familia? Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 3.—**II.** Hence, *adv.* **A.** *illic* (sc. via), *that way, on that side, there*: angiporro illac per hortum circuit clam, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 152: ita nunc hac an illac eam, incerta sum consili, id. Rud. 1, 3, 31: hac atque illac perfluo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25: hac illac circumcursa, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 1: omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia adfectos illac facere, *stand on that side, belong to that party*, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 5.—**B.** *illic* or *illoc* (the old form, like hoc for huc), *adv.*, *to that place, thither*. **1.** Lit. (a) Form illic: imus huc, illuc hinc: cum illuc ventum est, ire illinc lubet, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12 (Trag. v. 258 Vahl.): clam illuc redeundum est mihi, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 29: cum illuc veneris, id. Merc. 3, 4, 64: paulo mo-

mento huc illuc impelli, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31: huc illuc quasi vitabundi agitare, Sall. J. 60, 4: salientes huc illuc, Quint. 10, 7, 6; so, huc atque illuc intuens, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184: huc et illuc Cursitant mixtae pueris puellae, Hor. C. 4, 11, 9: illuc ex his vinculis, i. e. *into the other world*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: proponimus illuc ire, ubi, etc., Juv. 3, 24: illuc, unde fugit mus, id. 6, 339.—(β) Form illoc: post illoc veni quam, etc., Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 3: cum illoc advenio, Ter. And. 2, 2, 25 (dub.; Fleck. illo).—**2.** Transf. *to that person or thing, thereto* (very rare): *Pe. Illic redi. Me. Quo redeam? Pe. Equidem ad phrygionem censo*, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 54: quo res haec pertinet? illic: Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, Hor. S. 1, 2, 23: illuc, unde abii, redeo: Nemon? ut avarus, etc., id. ib. 1, 1, 108; cf. ib. 1, 3, 38: illuc cuncta vergere, *to Nero*, Tac. A. 1, 3, 3.—**B.** *To that point, to such a pitch*: tunc adversis urgentibus, illic decidit ut malum ferro summitteret, Juv. 12, 53.

2. illic (old form **illi**, Verg. G. 1, 54; 1, 251; 3, 17 Rib.; cf. id. A. 2, 548; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 36 Donat. ad loc.), *adv.* [I. illic], *in that place, yonder, there* (most freq. ante-class.).

1. Lit.: haec illi vi pugnata pugnast usque a mane ad vesperum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 97; id. ib. 261; 1, 3, 36: illic sum atque hic sum, id. Trin. 4, 4, 17: sive illic sive alibi libebit, id. Men. 5, 2, 42: multo melius, hic quae sunt, quam illic, ubi sum adsidue, scio, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 20; so with *ubi*: vivendum est illic, ubi nulla incendia, Juv. 3, 197: illic, quicquid ero, semper tua dicar imago, Prop. 1, 19, 11; 13: cives Romani, qui illic negotiantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 102, 6: illic radices, illic fundamenta sunt, illic, etc., Quint. 10, 3, 3.—**II.** Transf., *with that person or thing* (very rare): non isto vivitur illic, Quo tu rere, modo, *there*, i. e. *with him, with Maccenas*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 48: civile bellum a Vitellio coepit et... initium illic fuit, Tac. H. 2, 47: hic, ubi opus est, non verentur: illic, ubi nihil opus est, ibi verentur, Ter. And. 4, 1, 14.—**B.** *In that matter, therein*: res publica et milite illic et pecunia vacet, i. e. *in that war*, Liv. 2, 48, 9: ego illi maxumam partem fero, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 36: ego illic me autem sic adsumulabam quasi stolidum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 39; Quint. 1, 3, 4.

illicibilis, e, adj. [illicio], *seductive*, Lact. 7, 27 init.

illicine, v. 1. illic, I. B.

illicio (inl-), lexi, lectum, 3 (*inf. perf. sync. illexe*, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68; Fragm. Trag. v. 205 Rib.; Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 45), v. a. [in-lacio], *to allure, entice, attract, seduce, inveigle, decoy* (most freq. in a bad sense; allicere oftener in a good sense; cf.: invito, prolecto, inesco; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; perh. only once in Cic.; not in Caes.): qui non sat habuit conjugem illexe in stuprum, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68 (Trag. Rel. p. 137 Rib.): is me ad illam illexit, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 7: homines mente alienatos ad se (hyaena), Plin. 28, 3, 27, § 92: aliquem in fraudem, Plaut. Mil. 5, 42; id. Truc. 2, 2, 43; Ter. And. 5, 4, 8: quos ad bellum spes rapinarum illexerat, Sall. C. 59, 1: aliquem ad proditorem, id. J. 47 *fin.*: illectus praemio, id. ib. 97, 3: Gallorum fraude illectus, Tac. H. 4, 56; id. A. 13, 37: quin etiam illud par in utroque nostrum, quod ab eisdem illecti sumus, *misted, led astray*, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 3: cavere, ne illiciaris, Lucr. 4, 1145: invexisse in Galliam vinum, illicindae gentis causa, Liv. 5, 33, 3: illicite lucro mercatorem, ut, etc., id. 10, 17, 6: quietos Illicere, ut cuperent vitam mutare priorem, id. 5, 169; so with *ut*, Lact. 2, 12, 18: inescandae illicindaeque multitudinis causa, Vell. 2, 13, 2: pars dialectica utilis saepe illiciendo, implicando, Quint. 12, 2, 13.—**Poet.**: salutis, i. e. *to surround with nets*, Naev. ap. Non. 6, 18 dub. (Rib. Trag. Rel. v. 32 connect.: sublimen alios in saltus illicite).—**In a good sense**: ut populus illiciatu ad magistratus conspectum, *be summoned*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 94 Müll.

illicitator (inl-), oris, m. [in-lcito], *one who bids at an auction to make others bid higher, a sham-bidder, mock-purchaser*: non illicitatorem venditor, non, qui contra liceatur, emptor apponet, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61;

cf.: nunc quoniam tuum pretium novi, illicitatorem potius ponam quam illud minoris veneat, id. Fam. 7, 2, 1 (explained, Paul. ex Fest. p. 113: illicitator emptor, erroneously).

illicitē, adv., v. illicitus *fn.*

illicitus (inl-), a, um, adj. [in-lcitus], *not allowed, forbidden, unlawful, illegal, illicit* (post-Aug.): amor, Tac. A. 12, 5; cf.: flammis arserere senes, Luc. 6, 454: exactioes, Tac. A. 13, 51: viae, *by which it is forbidden to go*, Val. Fl. 1, 97: undas temerare rudentibus, id. ib. 1, 627; cf.: ire per illicitum pelago, Stat. Th. 1, 223: per licita et illicita foedatus, Tac. A. 15, 37: lampas caeli, *lightning* (because what was struck by it was not allowed to be touched), Stat. Th. 10, 470; Sen. Ep. 108, 14; id. Herc. Fur. 599; id. Herc. Oet. 360; Lact. 6, 23, 5; id. Epit. 61, 2; Macr. S. 3, 11 *init.*—**Sup.**: res illicitissima atque indignissima, Aug. Ep. 202 *med.*—**Adv.** **illicitē**, *in a forbidden or unlawful manner, unlawfully, illegally* (late Lat.): aedificare, Dig. 32, 1, 11, § 14: contrahere matrimonium, ib. 48, 5, 38: comparare praedium, ib. 49, 16, 9 et saep.

illicium (inl-), ii, n. [illicio], *that which entices, an allurements, inducement* (ante-class.). **I.** In gen.: si transiturae sunt apes, alvearia apiastro perficanda, quod illicium hoc illis, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22; in *plur.*, ib. 31.—**II.** Publicists' t. t., *a calling together of the people*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 94 Müll.; cf. Fest. s. h. v. p. 113, 3 Müll.

illico, v. ilico.

illico (inl-), si, sum, 3, v. a. [in-laedo], *to strike or dash against or upon, to beat against, to strike, dash or beat in any direction*. **I.** Lit. (mostly poet., not in Cic. prose; cf.: incuto, impingo, iuligo): libavit caestus effractoque illisit in ossa cerebro, Verg. A. 5, 480: ad vulnus manus, Cic. poet. Tusc. 3, 31, 76 *fin.*: (naves) radis, Verg. A. 1, 112: repagula ossibus, Ov. M. 5, 121: funale fronti, id. ib. 12, 250: dentem fragili (corpori), Hor. S. 1, 2, 77: caput foribus, Suet. Aug. 23: superbissimos vultus solo, Plin. Pan. 52, 4: linum illitum crebro silici, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 18: fluctus se illidit in litore, Quint. 10, 3, 30 Zumpt *Dr. cr.*: quos Rex suus illisit pelago, *drive to the sea*, i. e. *forced to navigate the sea*, Val. Fl. 7, 52: avidos illidit in aegrum Cornipedem cursus, i. e. *guides*, Stat. Th. 11, 517.—**II.** Transf., *to strike or dash to pieces* (very rare): illisis cruribus, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 10: serpens compressa atque illisa morietur, Cic. Har. Resp. 25 *fin.*

illegamentum (inl-), i, n. [illego], *a binding on, a band, ligament* (late Lat.): femineis tegminum illegamentis capita velare, Salvian. Gub. D. 7, p. 284 Rittersh.

illegatio (inl-), onis, f. [id.], *a binding, joining, fastening* (post-class.): nodorum, Arn. 5, 156: alterna circulatorum, Mart. Cap. 2, § 201.

illico (inl-), avi, atum, 1 (in tmesi: inque ligatus, Verg. A. 10, 794), v. a. [in-ligo], *to bind on, tie on, to fasten, attach* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: emblemata ita scite in aureis poculis illegabat, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54: litterae in jaculo illegatae, Caes. B. G. 5, 45, 4: in eo (corpore) influente atque effluente animi divini ambitus illegabant, Cic. Univ. 13: cum Archimedes lunae, solis, quinque errantium motus in sphaeram illegavit, *attached or added to the celestial globe*, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 63: in currus distentum illegat Metium, Liv. 1, 28, 10: juvenis illegata aratra, Hor. Epod. 1, 25: tauris juga, id. ib. 3, 11: dolia aedibus, Dig. 33, 7, 27: illegata tigna tenere, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 7: manibus post tergum illegatis, Liv. 5, 27, 9: faciem laxis vesicis illegant, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 122: fel cum elaterio umbilico, id. 28, 14, 58, § 203.—**B.** In partic., with the idea of hinderance to free motion predominating, *to fetter, encumber, entangle, impede* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: illaqueo, irretio, implico; impedio): inutilis inque ligatus Cedeat clipeoque inimicum hastile trahebat, Verg. A. 10, 794: se impeditis locis, Tac. A. 13, 40: volucres viscatis illegatae viminibus, Petr. 109: illegatus praeda, Tac. A. 3, 21: aliquem veneno, id. ib. 6, 32.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to attach, connect, bind*: (paenon) quam commo-dissime putatur in solutis orationem illegari, Cic. Or. 64, 215: orationis genus, in quo

omnes verborum illigantur lepores, id. ib. 27, 76: sententiam verbis, id. de Or. 3, 44, 175: sermonibus ejusmodi personas tam graves illigare, id. Ac. 2, 2, 6: non iis conditionibus illigabitur pax, ut movere bellum possit, Liv. 33, 12, 13; 36, 11, 2.—**B.** In part. (acc. to I. B.), to bind, in a good or bad sense; to oblige, to hold bound; to fetter, encumber, entangle, impede: magnis et multis pignoribus M. Lepidum res publica illigatum tenet, Cic. Phil. 13, 4, 8: familiari amicitia illigati Philippo erant, Liv. 32, 22, 11: nos praeceptis illigaverunt, Quint. 5, 13, 60: ut sociali foedere se cum Romanis non illigant, Liv. 45, 25, 9; 41, 24, 15: illigari bello, id. 32, 21, 11: angustis et concisis disputationibus illigati, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 61: aliquem conscientia, Tac. A. 15, 51: vix illigatum te trifidum Pegasus expedit Chimaera, Hor. C. 1, 27, 23.

illim, adv., v. ille fin. 3.

***illimatus** (inl-), a, um, adj. [in-limus], *furnished or attached by means of rich earth*: frondes, Col. 9, 7, 4 Schneid. N. cr.

***illimis** (inl-), e, adj. [id.], *without mud or slime*: fons, i. e. pure, clear (syn.: liquidus, purus), Ov. M. 3, 407.

illimitatus, a, um [in-limito], *unlimited, boundless*, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 20.

illinc, adv. [for illim-ce], *from that place, thence*. **I.** Lit.: jubet illos illinc abscedere, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 36: illinc venire, id. Men. 2, 3, 61: se illinc subducat, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 14: illinc huc transferetur virgo, id. Ad. 4, 7, 13: illinc pelli mihi huc ferte, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 70: illinc equidem Gnaeum profectum puto, Cic. Att. 9, 14, 2: imperator utrimque hinc et illinc Jovi Vota suscipere, *here and there*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 74; cf.: et hinc et illinc, id. Most. 3, 1, 38.

II. Transf., *from that person or thing, from that quarter, from or on that side*: habeo pro meis, nec manu adseruntur; neque illinc partem quisquam postulat, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 33: si illinc beneficium non sit, rectius putem quidvis domi petiti, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 4: illinc omnes praestigia; illinc omnes fallaciae: omnia denique ab his mimorum argumenta nata sunt, id. Rab. Post. 12, 35; so opp. hinc: illinc cornices, hinc praecedentia longi agminis officia, *on one side... on the other*, Juv. 10, 44.

illinimentum (inl-), i, n. [illinio], *a besmearing, anointing* (post-class.): medicamentorum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, § 132.

illinio, ire, v. the foll. art.

illino (inl-), lēvi, litum, 3 (also acc. to the 4th conj.): illinire, Col. 12, 46, 5; Plin. 30, 8, 21, § 65; but not in Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 191, and 32, 10, 51, § 140, where the correct read. is illinunt and illini, v. Sillig. ad h. ll.), v. a. [in-lino], *to put on by smearing or spreading, to smear, spread, or lay on* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: oculis collyria, Hor. S. 1, 5, 31: papavera madefacta teneris genis, Ov. Med. Fac. 190: psyllion fronti, Plin. 25, 12, 91, § 143: animum recens phreneticis, id. 20, 17, 73, § 191: solani folia contrita et illita, Cels. 5, 26, 33: aurum vestibus illitum, Hor. C. 4, 9, 14: aurum tecto, Sen. Ep. 119 fin.: aurum marmor, Plin. 33, 3, 20, § 64: facies taedamque et malleolos stuppae illitos pice parari jubet, Liv. 42, 64, 3.—**Poet.**: quod si bruma nives Albanis illinet agris, *spreads*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 10: quodcumque semel chartis illevertit, *has written*, id. S. 1, 4, 36.—**II.** Transf.: **A.** Aliquid aliqua re, *to besmear, bedaub, anoint with any thing*: ventrem alicui fimo, Plin. 28, 14, 58, § 203; 30, 8, 21, § 65: adustas gingivas melle, Cels. 7, 12, 1: texta Nesseo veneno, Ov. H. 9, 163: pocula ceris, id. M. 8, 670: facies taedamque et malleolos pice, Liv. 42, 64, 3: facies galbano, Suet. Galb. 3: navem bitumine ac sulphure, Curt. 4, 3: porticum Medis, *to paint*, Pers. 3, 53: tela dolis, Luc. 8, 382 et saep.—**B.** Trop.: venustatis, non fūco illitus, sed sanguine diffusus color, *daubed over with paint*, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: donum inimicorum veneno illitum, Liv. 5, 2, 3: vita illita macula, Sil. 11, 43.

***illiquēfactus** (inl-), a, um, Part. [in-liquefacio], *melted, liquefied, liquid*: tamquam illiquēfactae voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20.

***illiquor** (inl-), i, v. dep. n. [in-liquor],

to flow into: illis (cochleis) de caelo nihil illiquitur, Symm. Ep. 1, 27.

illisio (inl-), ōnis, f. [illido], *a striking or dashing against* (late Lat.): scopulorum, Hier. Ep. 43, 3: dentium, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 65.

1. illisus (inl-), a, um, Part., from illido.

2. illisus (inl-), ūs, m. [illido], *a striking or dashing against* (only in the abl. sing.): aquarum, Sil. 17, 246: illisu repercussus ventus, Plin. 2, 48, 49, § 132: linguae, App. M. 2, p. 119.

illitteratus or **illiteratus** (inl-), a, um, adj. [in-litteratus]. **I.** *Unlettered, illiterate, uneducated, unlearned* (class.): quem cognovimus virum bonum et non illitteratum, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25: rusticus illitteratusque, Quint. 2, 21, 16: illitteratum dicimus non ex toto rudem, sed ad litteras altiores non perductum, Sen. Ben. 5, 13, 4; cf. also of one who cannot read, Col. 1, 8, 4.—**Of things, unlearned, unpolished, inelegant**: incident in sermone vario multa, quae fortasse illis cum dixi nec illitterata nec insula esse videantur, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4: nervi, Hor. Epod. 8, 17: scribo plurimas sed illitteratissimas litteras, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 9; 2, 3, 8.—**II.** *Unwritten, i. e. not drawn up in writing*, = ἀγραφος (post-class. and very rare): tacito illitteratoque Atheniensium consensu, Gell. 11, 18, 4; cf.: illitterata pax est, quae litteris comprehensa non est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 113 Müll.—**III.** *Inarticulate*: sonitus, interjections, Prisc. 1024 P.: vox, id. 537 P.

1. illitus (inl-), a, um, Part., from illino.

2. illitus (inl-), ūs, m. [illino], *a bedaubing, besmearing, anointing with medicaments* (only in the abl. sing.), Plin. 26, 15, 90, § 151; 23, 15, 61, § 217.

illix, icis, v. 2. illex.

illo, adv., v. ille fin.

illoc. **1.** Neutr. pron., v. illic.—**2.** Adv., v. illic fin.

illocabilis (inl-), e, adj. [in-loco], *that cannot (on account of her poverty) be disposed of in marriage*: virginem habeo grandem, dote cassam atque illocabilem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 14 (also ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 14 Müll.); Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 27, 10.

illocālis, e, adj. [in-loco], *not fixed in any place*: motus animae, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 18 init. al.—Hence, adv.: **illocālīter**, *independently of place*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 18.

illorsum et **alorsum** sicut **introrsum** dixit Cato (*thitherwards, thither*), Paul. ex Fest. s. v. aliorum, p. 27 Müll.

illotus (inl-, illautus and illutus), a, um, adj. [in-lotus], *unwashed, uncleaned, unclean, dirty*. **I.** Lit. **a.** (a) Form illotus: illotis manibus aliquid tractare, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 103: toralia, Hor. S. 2, 4, 84: echini, id. ib. 2, 8, 52: cochleae, Plin. 30, 6, 16, § 49: faex vini, id. 23, 2, 31, § 63: inlotus sudor, Verg. G. 3, 443 (Rib.).—**(β)** Form illautus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 23.—**(γ)** Form illutus: vinacei, Cato, R. R. 147.—**b.** Prov.: illotis manibus opedibus facere aliquid, *to undertake a thing without due preparation*, Dig. 1, 2, 1; Gell. 1, 9, 8; 17, 5 fin., Macr. S. 1, 24, § 12.—**II.** Trop.: illotus sermo, Auct. Decl. in Sall. 1, § 1.

***illubricans** (inl-), antis, Part. [in-lubrico], *moving in a slippery manner*: membra sua leniter, App. M. 2, p. 117, 36.

1. illuc, neutr. pron.: v. 1. illic.

2. illuc, adv., v. 1. illic, II. B.

illūceo (inl-), ēre, v. n. [in-luceo], *to shine in or on, to light up, illuminate, give light* (very rare): pix atra tuo capiti illuceat, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 65: tota domus tua veri fulgore solis illuceat, Ambros. in Ps. 118, Serm. 19, 39.

illūcesco or **illūcisco** (inl-), luxi, 3, v. incl. n. and a. [in-lucesco]. **I.** Neutr., *of the day or of the sun, to grow light, begin to shine, to break, dawn* (most freq. in the temp. perf.). **A.** Lit. **1.** Illucescit ille aliquando dies, cum tu, etc., Cic. Mil. 26, 69: qui (dies) ut illuxit, mortui sunt reperti, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 114: ne hic tibi dies inluxit lucificabilis, Plaut. Pers. 4, 7, 2; cf.: pro di immortales, quis hic illuxit dies? Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 4, 76; Ov. M. 7, 431: dies (alicui), Cic. Pis. 15, 34; id. Phil. 1, 12, 30; id.

Ac. 2, 22, 69; id. Div. 1, 24, 50: ea nocte, cui illuxit dies caedis, *on which arose the day, etc.*, Suet. Caes. 81: cum tertio die sol illuxisset, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 96: cum illucescent elementa mundi, Ambros. in Luc. 5, 5.—**2.** Impers.: illuxit, *it was light, day had dawned* (very rare; not in Cic.; perh. not in Cæs.; for in B. C. 1, 23, 1, luxit is the better reading; v. Oud. ad loc.): ubi illuxit, Liv. 1, 28, 2; 2, 65, 1; 7, 14, 9.—**B.** Trop.: cum populo Romano vox et auctoritas consulis repente in tantis tenebris illuxerit, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 24: clarissimum deinde Homeri illuxit ingenium, Vell. 1, 5, 1.—**Impers.**: apud quem si illuxerit, non universa pretia in patrimonium tuum processisse, *shall be made clear, apparent*, Cod. Just. 5, 71, 10.—**II.** Act., *to shine upon, give light to* (Plautin.): (nox) ut mortales illucescas luce clara et candida, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 49: scelestiorem nullum alterum, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 22.

illuctans (inl-), antis, Part. [in-luctor], *struggling in or with any thing*; poet.: meditans verba illuctantia labris, *struggling against*, Stat. Th. 4, 790.

illūcubrātus (inl-), a, um, adj. [in-lucubratus], *not composed by night, i. e. not elaborated* (late Lat.): illucubrata atque impolita scripta, Sulp. Sev. Ep. ad Bass. 3.

***illūcūlasco** (inl-), ēre, v. incl. n. [in-luceo], *of the day, to break, dawn*: cum serenus dies illuculascet, Fronto Ep. ad Anton. 1, 5 Mai.

illūdia (inl-), ōrum, n. [illudo], *illusions* (post-class.): animarum, Tert. Resurr. Carn. 16.

illūdio (inl-), āre, v. illudo.

illūdium, ii, n. [in-ludium], *a mockery*, Tert. Resurr. Carn. 16.

illūdo (inl-), si, sum, 3 (acc. to the first conj. illudiabant, Gell. 1, 7, 3; perf. subj. illuseris, Cic. Lael. 26, 99 Bait., Lahm.), v. n. and a. [in-ludo]. **I.** Neutr., *to play at or with any thing, to sport with, amuse one's self with* (syn. colludo; cf. ludifācor). **A.** In gen. (very rare): illudo chartis, *amuse myself with writing*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 139: ima videbatur talis illudere palla, Tib. 3, 4, 35.—**B.** In part. c., pregn. **1.** *To make sport or game of, to jest, mock, or jeer at, to ridicule* (class.). (a) With dat.: ut ne plane videaris hujus miseri fortunis et horum virorum talium dignitati illudere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: ut semper gaudes illudere rebus Humanis! Hor. S. 2, 8, 62: illudere capto, Verg. A. 2, 64: discrimini publico, Suet. Tib. 2: inludit Neroni fortuna, Tac. A. 16, 1 init.; cf. id. ib. 15, 72 fin.—**(β)** In aliquem or aliquo: ego te pro istis factis ulciscar, ut ne impune in nos illuseris, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 20; cf.: quae cum dixisset in Albiucum illudens, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: adeon' videmur vobis esse idonei, in quibus sic illudatis? Ter. And. 4, 4, 19.—**(γ)** Absol.: illuseras heri inter scyphos, quod dixeram controversiam esse, etc., Cic. Fam. 7, 22.—**2.** *To sport or fool away a thing, i. e. to destroy or waste in sport; in mal. part., to violate, abuse* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (a) With dat.: cui (frondi) Silvestres uri assidue capraeque sequaces illudunt, Verg. G. 2, 375: pecuniae illudere, Tac. H. 2, 94 fin.: C. Caesar etiam matri ejus illudit, id. A. 15, 72: pueritiae Britannici, id. ib. 13, 17: feminarum illustrum capibus, Suet. Tib. 45.—**(β)** Absol.: tum variae illudant pestes, Verg. G. 1, 181.—**II.** Act. (in all the meanings of I.). **A.** In gen., *to play at or with any thing* (poet. and very rare): illusas auro vestes, i. e. *lightly interwoven*, Verg. G. 2, 464 (dub. al. inclusas); imitated by Avien. Perieg. 1258; cf. the periphrase: illusa pictae vestis inania, Prud. στέφ. 14, 104.—**B.** In part. c., pregn. **1.** *To scoff or mock at, to make a laughing-stock of, to ridicule* (so most freq.): satis superbe illuditis me, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 22: ut is, qui illusus sit plus vidisse videatur. Quid autem turpius quam illudi? Cic. Lael. 26, 99: miseros, id. de Or. 2, 58, 237: illusi ac destituti, id. Quint. 16, 51: facietis illusus, Tac. A. 15, 68: pergisne eam, Laeli, artem illudere, in qua primum excollo ipse? Cic. Rep. 1, 13: artes, Ov. M. 9, 66: ipsa praecpta (rhetorum), Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87: illud nimium acumen (opp. admirari ingenium), id. ib. 1, 57, 243: voces Neronis, quoties caneret, Tac. A. 14, 52: verbis virtutem su-

perbis, Verg. A. 9, 634. — **2.** To destroy, ruin, violate, abuse (very rare): vitam filiae, Ter. And. 5, 1, 3: illiusque pedes (i. e. crapula) vitiosum ferre recusant Corpus, ruined, i. e. staggering, Hor. S. 2, 7, 108: corpus alicuius, Tac. A. 1, 71.

illuminabilis (inl-), e, adj. [illuminatio], that can be illuminated: lumen, Claud. Mam. de Stat. An. 2, 2.

illuminatē, adv., v. illumino fin.

illuminatione (inl-), ōnis, f. [illumino], a lighting up, enlightening (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: solis, Macr. S. 1, 18, § 13: vultus tui, Ambros. in Psa. 43, 12. — **II.** Trop.: bonorum, Tert. Adv. Herm. 15.

illuminator (inl-), ōris, m. [id.], an enlightener (eccl. Lat.), trop.: religionis Christus, Tert. Adv. Marc. 4, 17 fin.: noster Deus, Lact. 6, 18.

illuminatrix, icis, f. [illuminator], she who enlightens, Isid. 7, 10, 1.

illumino (inl-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [in-lumino], to light up, make light, illuminate (class.; cf. illustro). **I.** A. Lit.: luna illuminata a sole, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 119: puteum (sole), Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 183: tabulata gallinarum parvis fenestellis, Col. 8, 3, 3: vias igni, Stat. Th. 12, 575. — **B.** Transf., to embellish or adorn with anything bright: corona aurea fulgentibus gemmis illuminata, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60; Lampr. Comm. 17: purpura omnem vestem illuminat, Plin. 9, 36, 60, § 127. — **II.** Trop., to set in a clear light, to set off, make conspicuous (esp. freq. in rhetor. lang. of brilliant oratory): translatus, quod maxime tamquam stellis quibusdam notat et illuminat orationem, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 170; cf. id. Or. 25, 83: orationem sententis, id. de Or. 3, 54, 208: orationem translatorum nitore, Quint. 12, 10, 36: pulchritudinem rerum (claritas orationis), id. 12, 16, 10; 8, 3, 3: horum fidem Mitylenaeorum perfidia illuminavit, Vell. 2, 13, 3: nisi Thebas unum os Pindari illuminaret, made illustrious, id. 1, 18, 3: illuminata sapientia, Cic. Brut. 58, 213. — Hence, * **illuminatē (inl-)**, adv., clearly, luminously: dicere, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53.

illuminus (inl-), a, um, adj. [in-lumen], without light, dark (post-class.): nuptiae Proserpinae, App. M. 6, p. 174, 10.

illūnis (inl-), e, adj. [in-luna], moonless, without moonlight (post-Aug.): nox, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 14; Sil. 15, 619; Amm. 17, 2, 3. — Also, **illūnius**, a, um: noctis illūnio tempore, App. M. 4, p. 150, 29; so, tenebris illūniae caliginis impeditus, id. ib. 9, p. 232, 18.

illuo, ēre, false reading instead of alluo, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 74, and Dig. 10, 2, 16, § 3.

illurgavonenses, v. Ilergavonenses.

illuricus, adj., and **illurii**, ōrum, v. Illyr.

illusio (inl-), ōnis, f. [illudo], a mocking, jeering; irony, a figure of speech, = derisio, insultatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202; also ap. Quint. 9, 1, 28; cf. id. 8, 6, 54. — **II.** An illusion, deceit (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Psa. 37, 7; Isa. 66, 4.

illusor (inl-), ōris, m. [id.], a mocker, scoffer (post-class.): legis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35 med.; Aug. Ep. 253 fin.; Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 72.

illusorius, a, um, adj. [id.], ironical, of a mocking character: adoratio, Ambros. in Luc. 10, 23; Aug. Cons. Evang. 3, 13, 46.

* **illustramentum (inl-)**, i, n. [illustro], an embellishment, ornament of speech: pronuntiatio, Quint. 11, 3, 149.

* **illustratio (inl-)**, ōnis, f. [id.], in rhetoric, vivid representation: insequetur ἐνάργεια, quae a Cicerone illustratio et evidētia nominatur, quae non tam dicere videtur quam ostendere, Quint. 6, 2, 32.

illustrator (inl-), ōris, m. [id.], an enlightener (post-class.): Deus illustrator rerum, Lact. 2, 9, 5; Inscr. Rein. cl. 6, 129.

illustratus, ūs, m. [id.], the dignity of an eminent man; respectability, Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13, § 8.

illustre (inl-), adv., v. illustris fin.

illustris (inl-), e, (nom. sing. masc. illuster, Val. Max. 4, 1, 5; 4, 3, 11), adj. [in-lustro], lighted up, clear, bright, light, lustrous (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: ostendebat Carthaginem de excelso et pleno stellarum, illustri et claro quodam

loco, Cic. Rep. 6, 11; cf.: tum nec nimis illustres nec vehementer obscuros locos haberi oportet, Auct. Her. 3, 19, 32: locus, Cels. 3, 6: habitare bonis et illustribus domiciliis, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: balnearia, Col. 1, 6, 2: illustri et pellucida stella, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130: radii solis, Plin. 18, 35, 78, § 344: noctes, id. 9, 16, 23, § 56: caelum, Val. Fl. 6, 528. — **Comp.**: ostio et lumine illustriore, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 5; cf.: solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: (ventus) tegulas illustiores fecit, Plant. Rud. 1, 1, 6. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Clear, plain, distinct, evident, manifest (syn. clarus): praeter haec, quae testata sunt et illustria, habeo multa occultiora, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 6: his rationibus tam certis tamque illustribus, etc., id. Rep. 1, 3; cf.: illustribus igitur rebus insistis... a certis et illustrioribus cohobis assensum, id. Ac. 2, 29, 94: nec vero ita disseram de re tam illustri tamque nota, ut, etc., id. Rep. 1, 24 Mos.: factum illustre notumque omnibus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 34: visus insignis et illustris, id. N. D. 1, 2, 15 fin.: illustris oratio est, si, etc... est enim haec pars orationis, quae rem constituat paene ante oculos... est plus aliquanto illustre quam illud dilucidum: altero fit, ut intelligamus, altero vero ut videre videamur, id. Part. Or. 6, 20: si desit illustris explanatio, propositio, etc., Quint. 9, 2, 2: instruenda est vita exemplis illustribus, Sen. Ep. 83. — **B.** Distinguished, respectable, famous, honorable. illustrious (cf.: clarus, insignis, spectabilis, nobilissimus, celeber, inclutus): homines illustres honore ac nomine, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 5, 18: illustrium hominum aetates et tempora persequi (shortly after: de clarorum virorum laudibus), Cic. Brut. 19, 74: illustribus in personis temporibusque, id. Rep. 2, 31 fin.: orator, id. Brut. 32, 122: poetae, Quint. 5, 11, 36: florens et illustris adolescens, Caes. B. G. 7, 32, 4: de antiquis illustrissimis quisque pastor erat, Varr. R. 2, 1, 6: philosophorum illustrissimi, Gell. 18, 7, 3: feminae, noble, Suet. Tib. 45; id. Calig. 36: cum illustribus provinciarum, id. Caes. 48: quorundam illustrium exsequiae, id. Tib. 32: patrumfamiliae illustriore loco natus, Caes. B. G. 6, 19, 3: Themistoclis nomen est quam Solonis illustrius, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 75: vitae ratio illustrior, id. Rep. 3, 3; cf.: sunt illustriora quae publice fiunt, id. ib. 3, 12: haec vides quanto expressiora quantoque illustriora futura sint, id. Fam. 1, 7, 9: major atque illustrior res, more important, more remarkable, Caes. B. G. 7, 3, 2: causarum illustrium quascumque defendi nunc conficio orationes, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38. — Hence, adv. (acc. to II. A.), clearly, distinctly, perspicuously (very rare; only comp. and sup.): illustris, Cic. Fam. 10, 19, 1; id. Dom. 11, 27; Arn. 2, 44: illustrissime descriptis, Gell. 9, 13, 4.

illustro (inl-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [illustri], to light up, make light, illuminate (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: o, qua sol habitabiles Illustrat oras, maxime principum? Hor. C. 4, 14, 6: placida nocte leniter illustrante stellas, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 80: ergastulum angustis illustratum fenestris, Col. 1, 6, 3 (but Cic. Rep. 6, 17, read lustret). — **II.** Trop. (acc. to illustri, II. A. and B.). **A.** To make clear to the mind, to clear up, elucidate, illustrate, explain: ut ea consilia, quae clam essent inita contra salutem urbis, illustrarentur, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20; cf.: illustrantur, erumpunt omnia, id. ib. 1, 3, 6; id. Rep. 2, 18; Lucr. 1, 137: omnia illustrata, patefacta, computa sunt per me, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 3; 3, 9, 21; cf.: si modo id patefactum et illustratum est, id. Lael. 26, 97; and: jus obscurum et ignotum patefacere et illustrare, id. de Or. 1, 39, 177: philosophiam veterem Latinis litteris illustrare, id. Ac. 1, 1, 3; cf. id. Brut. 64, 228: illustrant eam (orationem) quasi stellae quaedam translata verba atque immutata, place in the right light, embellish, set off, adorn, id. Or. 27, 92; cf. id. Inv. 2, 15, 49: de illustranda oratione ut diceret, id. de Or. 3, 36, 144: orationem, Quint. 4, 3, 4; 8, 6, 14; 11, 1, 2. — **B.** To render famous, renowned, illustrious: aliquem laudibus, Luccei ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 1: quem Brutus cognomine suo illustravit, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 82: familiam, Suet. Galb. 3: illustrabit, mihi crede, tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2: humiliter genus

illustrasse factis, Quint. 3, 7, 10: summa quibus illustratur forum ingenia, id. 10, 1, 122; cf.: Padus poenā Phaethontis illustratus, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 117: vina maxime illustrata Messalae potu et salute, id. 14, 6, 8, § 69; Quint. 10, 1, 67; cf.: quid prius illustrem satiris Musaeque pedestri? Hor. S. 2, 6, 17; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 91.

illusus (inl-), a, um, Part., from illudo.

* **illutibarus (inl-)**, a, um, adj. [illutus-barba], with a filthy beard: Marsyas, App. Flor. p. 341, 29.

illutilis (inl-), e, adj. [in-luo], that cannot be washed out: odor, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 57 (cf. inlutililis, Non. s. v. spurcum, p. 394, 18), Ritschl N. cr.

illutus (inl-), a, um, v. illotus.

illuvies (inl-), ēi, f. [in-luo]. **I.** Dirt, filth, uncleanness of the body (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: alluvies, diluvies, colluvies, proluvies; squalor, sordes, paedor): hic cruciatur fame, frigore, illuvie, imbalntie, imperfundie, incuria, Lucil. ap. Non. 126, 2; 125, 31; Varr. ib. 34; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 54: pectus illuvie scabrum, Cic. poet. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: illuvie ac squalore obsitus, Tac. A. 4, 28: illuvie deformis, id. H. 4, 46: morbo illuvieque peresa veller, Verg. G. 3, 561: oris, Dig. 21, 1, 12. — As a term of reproach: di te perdant... oboluiti allium, Germana illuvies, hircus, bara suis, you perfect beast, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 39. — **II.** An overflowing, inundation (post-class.): aquarum, Just. 2, 1, 6; 2, 6, 10: placida, i. e. the water that has overflowed, Tac. A. 12, 51: imber campos lubricos fecerat, gravesque curus illuvie haerebant, in the mud, Curt. 8, 14, 4.

illuviosus, a, um, adj. [illuvies], dirty: taetrum dicitur illuviosum, fetidum, Non. 413, 7.

Illyrū (archaic orthog. Ilurii, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 10), ōrum, m., = Ἰλλυρία, a people on the Adriatic Sea, in the modern Dalmatia and Albania, Mel. 2, 2, 1; 12; Liv. 10, 2, 43, 26; 43, 9 et saep. — **II.** Deriv. **A.** **Illyrius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Illyrians. Illyrian: ager, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 3, 2: latro, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40. — Hence, **2.** Subst.: **Illyria**, ae, f., the country of Illyria, Prop. 1, 8, 2; as consisting of two parts, Roman and Grecian Illyria, also in plur.: **Illyriae**, ārum, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 10. — **B.** **Illyricus (Iluricus)**, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 10, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the Illyrians, Illyrian: mare, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: sinus, Verg. A. 1, 243: undae, Hor. C. 1, 28, 22: pix, Ov. P. 4, 14, 45: gentes, Mel. 2, 3, 11: facies hominis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 10: argentum, Liv. 45, 43, 5: in Illyricis, i. e. in Illyria, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 228. — Subst.: **Illyricum**, i, n., the country of Illyria, Varr. R. 2, 10, 9; Cic. Att. 10, 6, 3; Liv. 43, 9; Mel. 2, 3, 13; Plin. 3, 21, 25, § 139. — **C.** **Illyricianus**, a, um, adj., the same: gens, Val. ap. Treb. Claud. 14: omnes, Cod. Th. 10, 10, 26. — **D.** **Illyris**, idis, f., Illyrian: ora, Ov. Tr. 2, 225; Sil. 8, 292: Epidamnos, Luc. 2, 624. — Subst., the country of Illyria, Ov. P. 2, 2, 79; Mel. 1, 3, 4.

Ilota, ārum, m., v. Hilota.

Iluro, ōnis, f., a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, the modern Maltaeo, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22. — Hence, **Ilurensis**, is, m., an inhabitant of Iluro, Inscr. Grut. 406, 9.

Ilus, i, m., = Ἴλος. **I.** A son of Tros, brother of Assaracus and Ganymede, father of Laomedon, king of the Trojans, and founder of Ilium, Verg. A. 6, 650; Ov. M. 11, 756. — **II.** Surname of Ascanius, Verg. A. 1, 268. — **III.** A companion of Turnus, Verg. A. 10, 400.

Iva, ae, f., the modern Island of Elba, in the Mediterranean Sea, Mel. 2, 7, 19; Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81; 34, 14, 41, § 142; Liv. 30, 39, 2; Verg. A. 10, 173; Sil. 8, 617.

Ivates, ium, m., a Ligurian tribe, Liv. 31, 10, 2; 32, 29 fin.

im, i, q. eum, v. in init.

Imacharensis or **Imacarensis**, e, adj., of Imachara, a city in the north-eastern part of Sicily, now perh. Traina: Leontes, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 7, § 15: ager, id. ib. 3, 18, 47. — **Imacharenses**, ium, m., the

887

inhabitants of Imachara, id. ib. 3, 42, 100; **Imacarenenses**, the same. Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91 Sillig N. cr.

imaginabilis, e, *adj.* [imago], *conceivable, imaginable*: res, Boeth. Cons. Phil. 5, pros. 4 and 5.

imaginabundus, a, um, *adj.* [imagine], *that represents or pictures to himself* (post-class.): carnificem, App. M. 3, p. 129.

imaginālis, e, *adj.* [imago], *figurative* (late Lat.): descriptio Judaeorum, Vet. interpr. Iren. 5, 11.—**Adv.**: **imagināliter**, *figuratively*, Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 12, 5; 6.

imaginariē, *adv.*, v. *imaginarius fin.*

imaginārius, a, um, *adj.* [imago]. **I.** *Of or belonging to images, image-* (late Lat.): pictor, plastes, Edict. Diocl. p. 22.—**B.** *Subst.*: **imaginarius**, ii, m., i. q. *imaginifer, the bearer of the emperor's image* (as a standard), Veg. Mil. 2, 7.—**II.** *That exists only in imagination or appearance, seeming, nominal, fancied, imaginary* (syn.: falsus, simulatus; opp. verus; not ante-Aug.): fascies, Liv. 3, 41, 1: titulus nuptiarum (with falsus), App. Mag. p. 323: venditio, Gai. Inst. 2, 113; Dig. 13, 1. 55: solutio, Gai. Inst. 3, 109; 173: imaginariae militiae genus, Suet. Claud. 25: funus, Capit. Pertin. 15: et scaenicus rex, Flor. 2, 14, 4: indictio belli, id. 4, 10, 2: paupertas, Sen. Ep. 20, 13; 58, 27: honor verborum, id. Const. Sap. 3, 3.—*** Adv.**: **imaginariē**, *according to imagination*: effingere epigrammata, as fancy prompts, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

imaginatio, ōnis, f. [imagine], *a mental image, fancy, imagination* (post-Aug.): libidinum imaginationes in somno, Plin. 20, 7, 23, § 63: provincias secretis imaginationibus agitans, Tac. A. 15, 36; Aug. Conf. 1, 5.

imaginēus, a, um, *adj.* [imago], *of or belonging to an image, image-* (late Lat.): figurae, image-figures, i. e. *that serve as likenesses*, Ven. Fort. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 276: poenae, i. e. *for refusing to worship an image*, Sedul. 1, 187.

imaginifer, ēri, m. [imago-fero], *an image-bearer*, i. e. *one who bears the emperor's image* (as a standard), Veg. Mil. 2, 7; Inscr. Orell. 3478 sq.

imāgino, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [imago], *to give an image of, to represent, fashion* (post-class. and very rare): ut speculum in loco certo positum nihil imaginat, aliorum translatus facit imagines, Gell. 16, 13, 3: terram digitis suis imaginatam meluere et adorare, Lact. 5, 13 fin.

imāginor, ātus, 1, v. dep. a. [id.], *to picture to one's self, to fancy, imagine* (post-Aug.): ipse etiam M. Tullius quaerit adhuc eum (eloquentem), et tantum imaginatur ac fingit, Quint. 12, 1, 21; 9, 2, 41; so, fercula triumphali, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 118: pavorem eorum, Tac. A. 15, 69: nec solum quae facta sint aut fiant, sed etiam quae futura sint aut futura fuerint, imaginamur, Quint. 9, 2, 41; Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 7; 5, 5, 5; Tert. Spect. 30 fin.: Venerem per somnia, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 143; so of dreams: Calpurnia uxor imaginata est, collabi fastigium domus, Suet. Caes. 81.

imāginōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of fancies*: non est sana puella; solet esse imaginosa, Cat. 41, 8 Müll. dub.

imāgo, ōnis, f. [cf. imitor], *an imitation, copy of a thing, an image, likeness* (i. e. a picture, statue, mask, an apparition, ghost, phantom; the latter only poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: simulacrum, effigies, statua, sigillum): imago ab imitatione dicta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 112 Müll.; cf.: imago dicitur quasi imitago, Porphy. Hor. C. 1, 12, 4. **I. Lit.** **A.** In gen., *a representation, likeness* (usu. of a person), *statue, bust, picture*: Spartiatis Agesilaus neque pictam neque fictam imaginem suam passus est esse... unus Xenophontis libellus in eo rege laudando facile omnes imagines omnium statuasque superavit, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7: Demosthenes, cuius nuper inter imagines tuas ac uorum imaginem ex aere vidi, id. Or. 31, 110: Epicuri in poculis et in anulis, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3: hominis imaginem gypso e facie ipsa primus omnium expressit ceraque in eam formam gypsi infusa emendare instituit Lysistratus Sicyonius,

Plin. 35, 12, 44, § 153: Africani, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: mulieris, Quint. 7, 7, 5: Antigoni, id. 2, 13, 12: depictam in tabula sipariove imaginem rei, id. 6, 1, 32: si in tabula mea aliquis pinxerit velut imaginem, Gai. Inst. 2, 78: cereae, Hor. Epod. 17, 76; id. S. 1, 8, 43: ut dignus venias hederis et imagine macra, Juv. 7, 29: hoc tibi sub nostra breve carmen imagine vivat, Mart. 9, 1: epistula atque imago me certum fecit, i. e. *the image on the seal, the signet*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 35; 4, 2, 29; 4, 7, 105: nunc amici anne inimici sis imago, Alcesime, mihi, sciam, i. e. *will act like a friend*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 1.—**2.** *A phantom, ghost, apparition*: infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creusae Visa mihi ante oculos et nota major imago, Verg. A. 2, 773; cf.: et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago, shade, spirit, Verg. A. 4, 654; Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 6; cf. id. ib. 1: non vanae redeat sanguis imagini, Hor. C. 1, 24, 15: (somnus) Vanum nocturnis fallit imaginibus, Tib. 3, 4, 56; cf. Hor. C. 3, 27, 40; Suet. Aug. 94; id. Calig. 50: te videt in somnis, tua sacra et major imago humana turbat pavidum, Juv. 13, 221: quid natum totiens falsis Ludis imaginibus? phantoms, Verg. A. 1, 408: ubique pavor et plurima mortis imago, id. ib. 2, 369; cf.: repetitaque mortis imago, Ov. M. 10, 726: lurida mortis imago, Petr. 123, v. 257: varia pereuntium forma et omni imagine mortium, Tac. H. 3, 28: caesorum insepulorumque, id. A. 1, 62: supremorum (i. e. funeris) imago, id. H. 4, 45.—**Poet.**: genitiva (with forma), *natural shape, figure*, Ov. M. 3, 331; so, rudis et sine imagine tellus (= informis), shapeless, id. ib. 1, 87.—**B.** In partic., *an ancestral image* of a distinguished Roman (of one who had been aedile, praetor, or consul; usually made of wax, and placed in the atrium of a Roman house, and carried in funeral processions.—(a) In plur.: obrepisti ad honores errore hominum, commendatione fumosum imaginum, quarum simile habes nihil praeter colorem, of smoky (i. e. old) ancestral images, Cic. Pis. 1, 1; cf. Sen. Ben. 3, 23, 1; Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 6: si quid deliquero, nullae sunt imagines, quae me a vobis deprecantur, no ancestors of distinction, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 100; cf.: quia imagines non habeo et quia mihi nova nobilitas est, Sall. J. 85, 25: qui imagines familiae suae consecuti sunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 1, 1: homo veteris prosapiae ac multarum imaginum, Sall. J. 85, 10: majorum imagines, id. ib. 5, 5; Suet. Vesp. 1: multis in familia senatoris imaginibus, id. Aug. 4: esto beata, funus atque imagines Ducant triumphales tuum, Hor. Epod. 8, 11: qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus, id. S. 1, 6, 17; Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 6 sqq.; Prop. 2, 13, 19; Suet. Vesp. 19.—(β) In sing. (rare): jus imaginis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 36: imaginis ornandae causa, id. Sest. 8, 19: vir honoratissimae imaginis futurus ad posteros, Liv. 3, 58, 2: clarum hac fore imagine Scaptium, would become an aristocrat, id. 3, 72, 4, v. Weissenb. ad loc.: Tunc Cotta ne imago Libonis exsequias postero comitaretur censuit, Tac. A. 2, 32.

II. Transf., *a reverberation of sound, an echo* (mostly poet.): (mellaria facere oportet) potissimum ubi non resonent imagines, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12: concava pulsu Saxa sonant, vocisque offensa resultat imago, Verg. G. 4, 50; cf. Sil. 14, 365: alternae deceptus imagine vocis: Huc coëamus ait... Coëamus retulit Echo, Ov. M. 3, 385: cuius recinit jocosa Nomen imago, Hor. C. 1, 12, 4; so, jocosa Vaticani montis, id. ib. 1, 20, 8: vaga, Val. Fl. 3, 596.

III. Trop. **A.** In gen., *an image or likeness of a thing formed in the mind, a conception, thought, imagination, idea*: Scipionis memoriam atque imaginem sibi proponere, Cic. Lael. 27, 102: magnam partem noctium in imagine tua vigil exigo, Plin. Ep. 7, 5, 1: Verginium cogito, Verginium video, Verginium jam vanis imaginibus audio, id. ib. 2, 1, 12: imagines, quae εἰδωλα nominant, quorum incursione non solum videmus, sed etiam cogitamus, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 21; cf.: imagines extrinsecus in animos nostros per corpus irumpere, id. A. 2, 40, 125: plena sunt imaginum omnia, nulla species cogitari potest nisi pulsu imaginum, etc.; id. Div. 2, 67, 137 sq.: unum aliquem te ex barbaris illis, exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis, colu-

men rei publicae diceris intueri, *an image of the olden time*, id. Sest. 8, 19; cf.: expressam imaginem vitae quotidianae videre, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: quidam illi consules dictatoresve facturi essent, qui proconsularem imaginem tam saevam ac truce fecerint, i. e. by cruelty in office, Liv. 5, 2, 9: naturae... urbis et populi, Cic. Rep. 2, 39 fin.: iustitiae, Quint. 2, 20, 6: virtutis, id. 10, 2, 15: similitudines ad exprimendas rerum imagines compositae, id. 8, 3, 72: illae rerum imagines, quas vocari φαντασίας indicavimus, id. 10, 7, 15: conscripta formantur imagine templa, plans, Stat. S. 3, 1, 117: scipione determinata prius templi imagine in solo, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 15: tua, pater Druse, imago, memory, Tac. A. 1, 13: magna illic imago tristium laetorumque, recollection, id. ib. 2, 53: si te nulla movet tantae pietatis imago, Verg. A. 6, 405.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In rhet., *a figurative representation, similitude, comparison*: comparabile est, quod in rebus diversis similem aliquam rationem continet. Ejus partes sunt tres: imago, collatio, exemplum. Imago est oratio demonstrans corporum aut naturarum similitudinem, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49; cf.: imago est formae cum forma cum quadam similitudine collatio, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62; Sen. Ep. 59, 32; Quint. 6, 1, 28; Hor. S. 2, 3, 350; id. Ep. 1, 7, 34.—**2.** With the idea predominating of mere imitation, in opp. to what is original or real, *a mere form, image, semblance, appearance, shadow*: consecratur nullam eminentem effigiem virtutis, sed adumbratam imaginem gloriae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: nos veri juris germanaeque iustitiae solidam et expressam effigiem nullam teneamus: umbra et imaginibus utimur, id. Off. 3, 17, 69; cf.: non in umbra et imagine civitatis, etc., id. Rep. 2, 30; and: umbram equitis Romani et imaginem videtis, id. Rab. Post. 15, 41: haec ars tota dicendi, sive artis imago quaedam est et similitudo, habet hanc vim, ut, etc., id. de Or. 2, 87, 356: iudiciorum, only the appearance of courts, id. Sest. 13, 30; cf.: imaginem rei publicae nullam reliquissent, id. Agr. 2, 32, 88: his quoque imaginibus juris spiritus, Liv. 41, 8, 10: imaginem retinendi largiendive penes nos, vim penes Parthos, Tac. A. 15, 14: habitu et ore ad exprimendam imaginem honesti exercitus, the pretence, id. ib. 16, 32; 6, 27; id. H. 1, 84; 3, 70: qui faciem eloquentiae, non imaginem praestaret, id. Or. 34: nec imagine rerum, sed rebus incendit, Quint. 10, 1, 16: in falsa rerum imagine detineri, id. 10, 5, 17; cf.: nullo quippe alio vincis discrimine, quam quod illi (hermae) marmoreum caput est, tua vivit imago, Juv. 8, 55.—**3.** *A representative*: non in effigies mutas divinum (Augusti) spiritum transfusum; sed imaginem veram, caelesti sanguine ortam, intellegere discrimen, etc., Tac. A. 4, 52.—**4.** That which suggests or recalls something by resemblance, *a reminder*: me consolatur recordatio meorum temporum, quorum imaginem video in rebus tuis, Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2: a Corbulone petierat, ne quam imaginem servitii Tiridates perferret, nothing to suggest slavery, Tac. A. 15, 31; cf.: moriar, si praeter te quemquam reliquum habeo, in quo possum imaginem antiquae et vernaculae festivitatis agnoscere, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2.

*** imāguncula**, ae, f. [imago], *a little image*: aerea puerilis, Suet. Aug. 7.

Imāus, i, m., = Ἰμαίος, *a great chain of mountains in Asia, between the Caspian Sea and the Ganges*, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 98; cf. id. 6, 17, 21, §§ 60 and 64.

*** imbalnities**, ēi, f. [in-balneum], *an unbathed condition, filthiness*: hic cruciatur fame, illuvie, imbalnities, etc., Lucil. ap. Non. 126, 2.

*** imbarbescere**, barbatum fieri, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.

imbēcille, *adv.*, v. *imbecillus fin.*

imbēcillus (imb-), e, v. *imbecillus imit.*

imbēcillitas (imb-), ātis, f. [imbecillus], *weakness, feebleness* (class.; cf. infirmitas). **1.** Of the body: Tulliae meae morbus et imbecillitas corporis me exanimat, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 4: virum (with infirmitas laterum), id. Brut. 55, 202: valetudinis, id. Fam. 7, 1, 5: Niciae nostri (with mollitia), id. Att. 12, 26, 2; Suet. Gramm. 14; with senium, id. Calig. 44: imbecillitate Augusti

nuntiata, i. e. *indisposition*, id. Tib. 11: qui suae imbecillitati sanitatis appellationem, quae est maxime contraria, optendant, Quint. 12, 10, 15: materiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 15, 2.—**B.** Transf. of condition as regards ability, *powerlessness*, *impotency*, *helplessness*, *imbecility*: utrum propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, Cic. Lael. 8, 26; 9, 29; 32; id. Rep. 1, 25, 39; 3, 14; cf.: humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3.—**II.** Of the mind: animi, Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 9: ingenii, Plin. Ep. 4, 18, 1: consilii, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 117: magistratum, id. Fam. 1, 4, 3: fallit plerumque, quod probitas vocatur, quae est imbecillitas, Quint. 6, 4, 12: neque illos imbecillitatis dammandos, Tac. A. 4, 8.

imbecillus, a, um, *adj.* [imbecillus], feeble (eccl. Lat.): corpus hominis post peccatum, Aug. Ver. Rel. 15.

imbecillus (imb-), a, um (also **imbecillis**, e, Sen. de Ira, 3, 28, 3; id. de Clem. 2, 6, 3; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 93 sq.), *adj.*, weak, feeble (class.); cf.: debilis, imbellis. **I.** Of the body. **A.** Of living beings: cum homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: multi sunt imbecilli senes... quam fuit imbecillus P. Africanus filius! id. de Sen. 11, 35: et ab-sentes (amicis) assunt et egentes abundant et imbecilli valent, etc., id. Lael. 7, 23: imbecilliores (opp. firmiores), Quint. 5, 10, 49: Marius et valetudine et natura imbecillior, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 3: nemo e nobis imbecillus fuit, cuius salus ac valetudo non sustentaretur Caesaris cura, *indisposed*, Vell. 2, 114, 1.—**Subst.**: imbecillorum esse aecum miserier, Lucr. 5, 1023.—**B.** Of things: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 13: frons, id. 12, 5, 4: pulsus venarum (with exigui), Cels. 3, 19: imbecillissimus ac facillimus sanguis, Sen. Ben. 4, 18: accedent anni et tractari mollius aetas Imbecilla volet, Hor. S. 2, 2, 86: nescio quomodo imbecillior est medicina quam morbus, Cic. Att. 10, 14, 2: terra infecunda ad omnia atque imbecilla, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 35: vina (opp. valida), id. 14, 21, 27, § 134: imbecillissimam materiam esse omne olus, *the least nourishing*, Cels. 2, 18.—In a different sense: ovum durum valentissimae materiae est, molle vel sorbile imbecillissimae, *very easy of digestion*, Cels. 2, 18: simulacra vultus imbecilla ac mortalia sunt: forma mentis aeterna, Tac. Agr. 46: regnum vobis trado firmum, si boni eritis: si mali, imbecillum, Sall. J. 10, 6.—**II.** Of the mind: qui eam superstitionem imbecilli animi atque anilis putent, Cic. Div. 2, 60, 125: ingenia, Quint. 2, 8, 12; cf.: imbecilliores vel animo vel fortuna, Cic. Lael. 19, 70; id. Rep. 1, 34: motus fortunae, id. Fin. 5, 24, 71: ab imbecillis accusatoribus accusari, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6: suspiciones, Tac. A. 2, 76.—**Subst.**: ignavi et imbecilli, Cic. Rep. 1, 32; Sen. Ep. 85.—Hence, *adv.*: **imbecille**, weakly, feebly, faintly (very rare; perh. only in the comp.): iis, quae videntur, imbecillius assentiantur, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52: imbecillius horrent dolore, id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85.

imbellia (imb-), ae, f. [in-bellum], *unfitness for war* (post-Aug.): ignavia imbelliae militum, Gell. 5, 5, 5: imbelliam belli inscientiam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 114 Müll.

imbellis (imb-), e, *adj.* [id.], *unwarlike*, *unfit for war*; *peaceful*, *fond of peace* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: imbecillis, debilis). **I.** Of living beings: ut imbellis timidique videamur, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: ignavi et imbelles, Liv. 26, 2, 11: timidi et imbelles, Quint. 12, 5, 2: ipse acer, bellicosus; at is, quem petebat, quietus, imbellis, placido ingenio, etc., Sall. J. 20, 2: strenui et imbelles inulti obtruncari, id. ib. 67, 2: pro viro forti contra imbellem, Quint. 3, 7, 19: turba (i. e. non-combatants, women and children), Liv. 32, 13, 14; cf.: feminae puerique et alia imbellis turba, id. 38, 21, 14: imbellis et pastoralis manus, Vell. 1, 8, 5: caesorum major numerus et imbellior, Tac. H. 4, 33: juvenia, Hor. C. 3, 2, 15: cervi, Verg. G. 3, 265; cf. columba, Hor. C. 4, 4, 31: dei, i. e. *Venus and Amor*, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 20: maxime Caesar, qui nunc victor... Imbellem avertis Romanis arcibus Indum, i. e. *deprived of warlike spirit by defeat*, Verg. G. 2, 172.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things:

itaque videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, Cic. Lael. 13, 47: sic fatus senior, telumque imbelles sine ictu Conjecit, *weak*, *powerless*, Verg. A. 2, 544; cf. lacerti, Ov. M. 13, 109: Tarentum, *peaceful*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 45: Asia, Liv. 9, 19, 10: nec rem Romanam tam desidem umquam fuisse atque imbellem, id. 21, 16, 3: cithara, Hor. C. 1, 15, 15; cf. lyra, id. ib. 1, 6, 10: plectrum, Ov. M. 5, 114: carmen, Stat. Th. 10, 874: oliva, Val. Fl. 5, 362: fretum, *calm*, *tranquil*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 84; cf. id. Th. 3, 255.—Of time: tamen ne prorsus inbellem agerent annum, Liv. 10, 1, 4 (cf.: ferme bellis otium fuit, § 1): triennium, id. 4, 20, 9: permultos annos imbelles agere, id. 9, 45, 10.

imber, bris (*abl.* imbri, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 1; Verg. E. 7, 60; id. A. 4, 249; Hor. S. 1, 5, 95; Lucr. 1, 715 et saep.; more freq. imbre, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 62; Cic. de Sen. 10, 34; Liv. 21, 58, 6; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 11; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 68; id. M. 13, 889; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 239 sq.), *m.* [kindr. to Sanscr. abhra, a cloud; cf. Lat. umbra; Gr. ὄμβρος], *rain*, *heavy or violent rain*, *a rain-storm*, *shower of rain*, *pelting or pouring rain* (cf.: pluvia, nimbus). **I.** Lit. (class.): imbres fluctusque atque procellae infensae, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 17: venit imber, lavit parietes, id. Most. 1, 2, 30: erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida, imber maximus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86: ita magnos et assiduos imbres habebamus, id. Att. 13, 16, 1; Lucr. 6, 107: maximo imbri Capuam veni, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 1: in imbri, in frigore, id. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 87: iter factum corruptius imbri, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95; so, imbre lutoque Aspersus, id. Ep. 1, 11, 11: quae opera per imbrem fieri poterint, Cato, R. R. 2, 3: lapideus aut sanguineus imber, Civ. Div. 2, 28, 60; cf.: quid cum saepe lapidum, sanguinis nonnumquam, terrae interdum, quondam etiam lactis imber defluxit? id. ib. 1, 43, 98: imbri lapidavit, Liv. 43, 13: tamquam lapides effuderit imber, Juv. 13, 67.—**2.** Prov. **a.** Imbrem in cribrum gerere, i. e. *to attempt an impossibility*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 100.—**b.** Tam hoc tibi in proclivi est quam imber est quando pluit, i. e. *exceedingly easy*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 86.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** A rain-cloud, storm-cloud: caeruleus supra caput astitit imber, Verg. A. 3, 194; 5, 10: grandinis imbres, hail-storms, Lucr. 6, 107.—**B.** Rain-water: piscinae cisternaeque servandis imbribus, Tac. H. 5, 12.—**C.** Water or liquid in gen. (poet.): cui par imber et ignis, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 37 Müll. (Ann. v. 511 Vahl.); so of water as an element: ex igni, terra atque anima procreare et imbri, Lucr. 1, 715: ut ferrum Stridit, ubi in gelidum prope demersimus imbrem, id. 6, 149: calidi, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 23: ratibusque fremebat Imber Neptuni, i. e. *the sea*, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 299 (Ann. v. 490 Vahl.); so of the sea, Verg. A. 1, 123; Ov. H. 18, 104; Val. Fl. 4, 665: amicos irrigat imbres, Verg. G. 4, 115: imbre per indignas usque cadente genas, a shower of tears, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 18: sanguineus, stream of blood, Stat. Th. 1, 437; cf.: cruentus, Luc. 6, 224: nectaris, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 101.—**D.** Like the Engl. word *shower*, of things that fall like rain: ferreus ingruit imber, Verg. A. 12, 234; cf.: quo pacto Danae misisse aiunt quondam in gremium imbrem aureum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 37.

imberbis (imb-), e, *adj.* [in-barba; cf.: infamis, informis], *without a beard*, *beardless* (rare but class.): non convenire barbatum esse filium (Aesculapium), cum pater (Apollo) imberbis esset, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83; 1, 30, 83; id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: quae Imberbis didicere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 85.—In the form **imberbus**, a, um: androgyni, Lucil. ap. Non. 493, 27; and ap. Charis. p. 74; Cic. Dom. 14, 37; id. Agr. 1, Fragg. 3 (ap. Charis. p. 74): quod maximi sunt iidemque imberbi, Varr. ap. Non. 493, 30: imberbus juvenis, Hor. A. P. 161 Orell. N. cr.

imbibo (imb-), bi, 3, v. a. [in-bibo], *to drink in*, *imbibe*. **I.** Lit. (post-Aug. and very rare): is nidor per infurnibulum imbitur in vetere tussi, Plin. 24, 15, 85, § 135.—**B.** Transf.: oculi imbibunt tenebras, become darkened, blind, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 13.—**II.** Trop., *to imbibe*, *conceive* (class.): de aliquo malam opinio-

nem animo imbibere, Cic. Verr. 1, 14, 42: certamen apimis, Liv. 2, 58, 6: paternas artes ingenio, Aus. Parent. 13.—**B.** In partic., *to determine*, *resolve* to do a thing (usually with an *object-clause*): quod si facere nolit atque imberbit ejusmodi rationibus illum ad suas condiciones perducere, Cic. Quint. 6, 27: ut ex ira poenas petere imbibat acres, Lucr. 6, 72; 3, 997: neque immemor ejus, quod initio consulatus imbibat, reconciliandi animos plebis, Liv. 2, 47, 12.

* **imbibito** (imb-), ēre, v. a. [in-bito], *to go into*, *enter*: meam domum ne imbitas, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 42.

* **imbōnitas** (imb-), ātis, f. [in-bonitas], *inconvenience* (post-class.): omnis duritia et imbonitas et insuavitas, Tert. ad Martyr. 3.

imbractēo (imbr-), no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [in-bracteo], *to overlay with leaf-metal* (late Lat.): status auro imbracteari, be gilded over, Amm. 14, 6: aereum opus auro, id. 17, 4: corpora solida, id. 25, 1.

Imbrāsides, ae, v. the foll. art.

Imbrāsus, i, m., a companion of Aeneas, father of Glaucus and Lades, Verg. A. 12, 343.—The latter called **Imbrāsides**, ae, m., acc. plur. Imbrasidas, Verg. A. 12, 343; cf.: Asius Imbrasides, id. ib. 10, 123.

imbrex, icis, f. (less freq. m., Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 114; Arn. 3, 107) [imber], a hollow tile, gutter-tile, pantile (used in roofs for the purpose of leading off the rain; cf.: tegula, operculum, tectorium). **I.** Lit.: tegulae vocatae, quod tegant aedes; et imbrices quod accipiant imbres, Isid. Orig. 19, 10: meas confregisti imbrices et tegulas, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 24; id. Most. 1, 2, 28; Sisen. ap. Non. 125, 18; Plin. 36, 22, 44, § 159; Verg. G. 4, 296.—**II.** Transf. of things shaped like a pantile. **A.** A gutter, a trough for watering beasts, Col. 9, 13, 6; 2, 2, 9; Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 114; Cato, R. R. 21, 3.—**B.** A certain part of a hog (either the ear, spare-rib, or womb), Mart. 2, 37, 2.—**C.** Imbrenarium, the partition (saeptum) in the nose, Arn. 3, 107.—**D.** A mode of applauding with the hands formed into hollows, invented by Nero, Suet. Ner. 20.

imbrialis, e, *adj.* [id.], of or belonging to rain (post-class.): aqua, rain-water, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 122; 2, 13, 167.

imbricatum, adv. [imbrex], in the form of a gutter-tile (post-Aug. and very rare): undata, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103.

Imbricator, ōris, m. [imber-cieo], he who causes showers, the shower-sender (poet.): spiritus Austri Imbricator, etc., Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 424 Vahl.): Apollo deus Imbricator, Macr. S. 1, 17, 49: Jupiter dicitur etiam Imbricator et item Serenator, App. de Mundo. p. 75.

† **imbricitur** ὀμβροῦται, βρέχεται, Gloss. Philox.

imbrico, no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [imbrex]. **I.** To cover with gutter-tiles (post-class.): tegulis interjacentibus imbricare, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.—**II.** To form like a gutter-tile: caementa inter se, Vitruv. 2, 8.—In part. perf.: laurus folio per margines imbricato, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 127: ungues simiae, id. 11, 45, 101, § 247: vertebrae, id. 11, 1, 1, § 1.

imbricus, a, um, *adj.* [imber], rainy (ante- and post-class.): Auster, rain-bringing, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 35: solstitium (opp. hiems serena), Macr. S. 5, 20, 14: imbrica tempestate pluviam videtur significare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.

imbridus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], rainy (post-class.): caelum, Sol. 4, § 5: solum (opp. siccum), Pall. Jan. 13, 1.

imbrifer, ēra, ērum, *adj.* [imber-fero], rain-bringing, rainy (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Austri, Ov. M. 13, 725: ver, Verg. G. 1, 313: caelum, Col. 5, 5, 4: Nilus, i. e. overflowing, Mart. 1, 62, 5.

imbrifico, āre, v. a. [imber-facio], to rain upon, to wet, moisten (post-class.): terram aquis (aër), Mart. Cap. 6, § 584.

imbrilis, e, *adj.* [imber], of rain (= imbrialis): fontana, Cael. Aur. de Sal. Praec. 39.

Imbrūs, a, um, v. the foll. art.

Imbros and **Imbrosus**, i, m., = Ἰμβρος, a small island in the Aegean Sea, over against

the Chersonesus Thracica, near Lemnos and Samothrace, now Imbro, Mel. 2, 7, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 72; Liv. 33, 30 fin. al.—Called Imbria terra, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 18.

* **imbrumari**, dicuntur, quibus fastidium est ciborum. Edacitas enim Graece βρώμα appellatur, Isid. Orig. 5, 35, 6 (a corrupted word).

* **imbubino**, āre, v. a. [†ubino], to befoul, defile: †ubinare est menstruo mulierum sanguine inquinare. Lucilius: Haec, inquit, te imbubinat, at contra te imbulbitat. Imbulbitare est puerili stercore inquinare, dictum ex fimo, quod Graeci appellant βόλαβρον, Paul. ex Fest. p. 32 Müll.

imbulbito, āre, v. the preced. art.

imbūo (imb-), ūi, ūtum, 3, v. a. [in- and root biv-; cf. bibo, and Gr. πίνω], to wet, moisten, dip, tinge, touch, etc. (class.; cf. inficō, infuso). **I.** Lit.: liquoribus lanam, Col. 9, 14, 15: tapetes, quos concha purpura imbuens venenavit, Cn. Matius ap. Gell. 20, 9, 3: cados amurca, Plin. 15, 8, § 33: guttura lacte, Ov. Ib. 131: imbuti sanguine gladii legionum vel madefacti potius, vet. or rather dripping with blood, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 6: sanguis novus imbutit arma, Verg. A. 7, 554: sanguine manus, Vell. 2, 20, 1: vestis imbuta sanguine, Ov. M. 9, 153: munus tabo imbutum, Hor. Epod. 5, 65: tela imbuta veneno, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 77: oscula, quae Venus Quinta parte sui nectaris imbutit, Hor. C. 1, 13, 16: odore imbuta Testa, id. Ep. 1, 2, 69.—With Gr. acc.: alium quae sunt imbuta colore, Lucr. 2, 734 Munro.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to fill, tinge, stain, taint, infect, imbue, imbue with any thing (esp. freq. in part. perf.): morte manus, Att. ap. Non. 521, 8; cf. gladium scelere, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20: talibus promissis aures militum, Curt. 4, 10, 17: militum sanguine manus, id. 3, 8, 5.—(β) In part. perf.: aliqua humanitate imbuti, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 4; cf. religione imbuti, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: imbutus admiratione, Liv. 21, 39, 7: legiones favore Othonis, Tac. H. 2, 85: miles longo Caesarum sacramento, id. ib. 1, 5: imbuti et infecti Romanis delentimentis, Liv. 40, 11, 3: imbutus aliquid consiliis, id. 42, 26, 8: hac ille crudelitate imbutus, Cic. Phil. 3, 3, 4: superstitione, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60: sociale bellum macula sceleris imbutum, id. Font. 14, 31: colorum caede imbutis armis, Liv. 4, 31, 7: imbutae caede manus, Ov. A. A. 2, 714: imbutae praeda manus, Tac. A. 1, 36.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To inspire or impress early, to accustom, inure, initiate, instruct, imbue: his ego de artibus gratiam facio, ne colas, ne inbas eis tuum ingenium, Plaut. Trin. 2, 17: quibus ille studiis ab ineunte aetate se imbuerat, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28: cf. animum tenerum opinionibus, id. Att. 14, 13, B. 4: variis erroribus, id. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: adolescentuli castrensibus stipendiis imbuebantur, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 5: liberaliter educatos servilibus vitiis imbuisse, Liv. 26, 2, 11: nemo est tam immanis, cuius mentem non imbuierit deorum opinio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30; cf. ea pietate omnium pectora imbuerat, ut, etc., Liv. 1, 21, 1: inter novitatem successoris, quae noscendis prius quam agendis rebus inbuenda sit, id. 41, 15, 8: imbuendis sociis ad officia legum, Tac. A. 12, 32: nec quicquam prius imbuuntur quam contemnere deos, id. H. 5, 5: qui honestis sermonibus aures imperatoris imbuant, id. ib. 4, 7; id. Or. 29; 31: optime cum domito juvenis imbutur, is trained to labor, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 180.—**2.** To do any thing for the first time, explore, essay, set the example (poet.): illa rudem cursu prima imbut Amphitriten, was the first to navigate, Cat. 64, 11: terras vomere, to plough first, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 52; Val. Fl. 1, 69: phialam nectare, to fill first, Mart. 8, 51, 17: bellum sanguine, to initiate, i. e. to begin, Verg. A. 7, 542; cf. ib. 554: juvenem primo Hymenaeo (conjug), Sil. 3, 65: imbus exemplum primae tu, Romule, palmae, begin, set the example, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 5: opus, Ov. A. A. 1, 654.—**3.** Esp. in part. perf., somewhat instructed, imbued, initiated, trained: nos ita a majoribus instituti atque imbuti sumus, ut, etc., Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20; cf. et doctrina liberaliter institutus et aliquo jam imbutus usu, id. de Or. 2, 39, 162: parentum praeceptis imbuti, id. Off. 1, 32, 118: imbu-

tus rudimentis militiae, Vell. 2, 129, 2; cf. imbutum jam a juvenia certaminibus plebeiis, Liv. 5, 2, 13: cognitiones verborum, quibus imbuti sumus, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 16: dialecticis imbutus, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 14; cf. literis saltem leviter imbutus, Quint. 1, 2, 16: quasi non perfectum litteris sed imbutum, Suet. Gramm. 4: (verna) Litterulis Graecis imbutus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 7: ad quam (legem) non docti, sed facti, non instituti, sed imbuti sumus, Cic. Mil. 4, 10; so opp. instructus: elementis studiorum etsi non instructus, at certe imbutus, Tac. Or. 19.—Poet.: aurea pavonum ridenti imbuta lepore saecula, endued, Lucr. 2, 502 Munro (dub.; v. Lachm. Lucr. 2, p. 102).

* **imburvum**, fictum ab urvo, quod ita flexum ut redeat sursum versus, ut in aratro quod est urvum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 127 Müll.

imbutamentum, i, n. [imbuo, II. B.], instruction, teaching (late Lat.): varia dogmatum, Fulg. Myth. 1 proem.

imbutus, a, um, Part., from imbuo.

imitabilis, e, adj. [imitor], that may be imitated, imitable (rare but class.): orationis subtilitas imitabilis illa quidem videtur esse existimant, Cic. Or. 23, 76; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 61; 10, 2, 12; 19: tu mihi maxime imitabilis, maxime imitandus videbaris, Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 4: non imitabile fulmen, Verg. A. 6, 590: quiddam, Ov. P. 4, 10, 77: neque est gemma alia imitabilior mendacio vitri, Plin. 37, 8, 33; § 112.—**II.** Imitative, inclined to imitate: homines imitabili natura, Vitruv. 2, 1, 3.

imitamen, inis, n. [id.], imitation; abstr. and concr., a resemblance, likeness, imitation, image (Ovidian): somnia, quae veras aequant imitamine formas, Ov. M. 11, 626.—In plur.: artes, antiquae imitamina vitae, Ov. M. 4, 445: aetatis peragens imitamina nostrae, id. ib. 15, 200; id. F. 4, 211.

imitamentum, i, n. [id.], imitation; abstr. and concr. (post-Aug.): simulacrum imitamenti Olympiaci Jovis, the statue, Amm. 22, 13, 1.—In plur.: tristitiae, acts in imitation of, Tac. A. 13, 4: veterum Romanorum, id. ib. 14, 57: opplevit omnia non simulacris neque imitamentis, sed luctu atque lamento veris, Gell. 7, 5, 7.

imitatio, ōnis, f. [id.], imitation (class.; cf. aemulatio). **I.** In gen.: imitatio virtutis aemulatio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17; cf. Quint. 1, 2, 26: excellentium civium virtus imitatione digna, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 17: imitatione tantum ingenii praestantiam consequi, id. Off. 3, 1, 1: ut ad imitationem sui vocet alios, id. Rep. 2, 42: periculosa exempli, id. Fl. 11, 24: antiquitatis, Quint. 11, 3, 10: nostrorum dictorum factorumque, id. 9, 2, 59: fori consiliorumque, id. 2, 4, 41 al.: in omni re vincit imitationem veritas, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 215: nihil ostentationis aut imitationis afferre, id. 3, 12, 45: longe difficillima est imitationis imitatio, the copying of a copy, Plin. Ep. 4, 28, 3: certatim haec omnis imitatio lacessivit, ut, etc., Macr. S. 7, 13, 11.—**B.** The faculty of imitation: ingenii signum in parvis praecipuum memoria est: . . . proximum imitatio, Quint. 1, 3, 1.—**II.** In rhet. lang. **A.** Imitation of an orator: imitatio est, in qua impellimur cum diligenti ratione, ut aliquorum similes in dicendo velimus esse, Auct. Her. 1, 2, 3; cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 22 sq.; Quint. 10, 2.—**B.** Imitation of a natural sound, onomatopoeia, Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42.

imitativus, a, um, adj. [id.], representing by imitation, Diom. p. 479 P.

imitator, ōris, m. [id.], an imitator, copyist, mimic (class.). (a) With gen.: per multi imitatores principum existunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 31: Thucydidis, Quint. 10, 1, 74: Atticorum, id. ib. 115; 12, 10, 14: veterum factorum, Cic. Vat. 9, 22: Brutus erat stulti sapiens imitator, Ov. F. 2, 717: fulminis, id. M. 14, 618.—(β) Absol.: natura fingit homines et creat imitatores et narratores facetos, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: nec desilies imitator in artum, Hor. A. P. 134: o imitatores, servum pecus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 19.

imitatorius, a, um, adj. [imitator], secondary, imitative (opp. originale): peccatum, Aug. Cont. Jul. 6, 24.

imitatrix, icis, f. [id.], she that imitates (rare but class.): boni (voluptas), Cic. Leg.

1, 17, 47: gloriae, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 4: avis imitatrix ac parasita, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 68.

imitatus, ūs, m. [imitor], an imitation, Aus. Per. Odys. 14, 3.

imito, āre, v. imitor fin.

imitor, ātus, 1 (archaic inf. pres. imitari, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 25; Lucr. 5, 1377), v. freq. a. dep. [root im-, cf. aemulus], to imitate.

I. To represent, to express, copy, portray (class.): summum illum luctum penicillo, to portray, Cic. Or. 22, 74; cf. oris (Coae Veneris) pulchritudo reliqui corporis imitandi spem auferbat, id. Off. 3, 2, 10: aut Ialysi aut Coae Veneris pulchritudinem, id. Or. 2, 5; id. Brut. 18, 70: chirographum, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74; id. Fam. 9, 20, 2: faber ungues Exprimet et molles imitabitur aere capillos, Hor. A. P. 33; cf. argilla quidvis imitabitur udā, id. Ep. 2, 2, 8: hunc in persona lenonis, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: populi speciem et nomen, id. Rep. 3, 33: antiquitatem, id. Brut. 36, 137; cf. heroum veteres casus fictosque luctus imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, id. de Or. 5, 47, 380: imitans, ut est mos, facta et dicta vivi, Suet. Vesp. 19: sine imitandorum carminum actu ludiones, not expressing by gesticulation, Liv. 7, 2, 4: gaudia falsa, Tib. 3, 6, 33; cf. maestitiam, Tac. A. 1, 24: quaecumque (pictura) imitata figuram est, Juv. 6, 341.—Poet.: putre solum imitatur arando, i. e. to make loose or friable, Verg. G. 2, 204: robore duro Stipitibus ferrum sudibusque imitatur obustis, replace, substitute, supply the place of, id. A. 11, 894: pocula vitea fermento atque sorbis, id. G. 3, 380; cf. diuturni mores consensu utentium comprobati legem imitantur, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 9.

II. To imitate, to act like, copy after, seek to resemble, counterfeit something (so most freq.): imitabor nepam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 7: imitabor ergo Aratum, qui magnis de rebus dicere exordiens, a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic. Rep. 1, 36; cf. imitor Archytam, id. ib. 1, 38: Platonem, id. Ac. 1, 3, 10: aliquem imitando effingere atque exprimere, id. de Or. 2, 22, 90; cf. quem (eloquentem) si imitari atque exprimere non possumus, id. Or. 5, 19: quem postea imitati sunt multi, aequavit nemo, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 126: ipsi sibi imitandi fuerunt, Cic. Or. 53, 177: qui maxime imitandus, et solus imitandus est, Quint. 10, 2, 24; cf. tu mihi maxime imitabilis, maxime imitandus videbaris, Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 4: noster ille amicus, dignus huic ad imitandum, Cic. Rep. 1, 1 Mos.: populi consuetudinem, id. ib. 2, 20: non dicam plura, ne, in quo te oburgem, id ipsum videar imitari, id. Fam. 3, 8, 6: in adeundis periculis consuetudo imitanda medicorum est, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: quod faciendum imitandumque est omnibus, ut, etc., id. Lael. 19, 70: factum praeclarum expositum ad imitandum, id. Phil. 2, 44, 114: in qua (sc. domo) sollicitas imitatur janua portas, resembles, Juv. 7, 42.

a. Act. form **imito**, āre (ante-class.): si malos imitabo, Liv. Andr. ap. Non. 473, 22 (Fragm. Trag. v. 1 Rib.): tuum opus nemo imitare potest, Varr. ib. 21.—**b.** **imitatus**, a, um, in pass. signif.: imitata et efficta simulacra, Cic. Univ. 3, 6: cum sint alii veri affectus, alii ficti et imitati, Quint. 11, 3, 61: nec abest imitata voluptas, Ov. M. 9, 481; Avien. Fab. 5, 17.

imitus, adv. [imus], at or from the bottom, = funditus (post-class.): fontes imitus ignes eructare, Gell. 17, 10, 13; 2, 20, 4: terra dehiscens imitus, App. M. 9, p. 233; Cassiod. Var. 3, 47.

immaculabilis (inm-), e, adj. [inmaculo], that cannot be stained (late Lat.): conscientia, Aus. Grat. Act. ad Gratian. 27.

immaculatus (inm-), a, um, adj. [id.], unstained (poet. and late Lat.; syn.: integer, incorruptus): Romana tellus, Lucr. 2, 736; Amm. 19, 2, 9; Lact. 6, 2, 13; Vulg. 1 Pet. 1, 20 al.

immaculo (inm-), āre, v. a. [id.], to stain (late Lat.), Firm. Math. 1, 2; 4, 16.

immadescō, ūi, 3 (only in the perf.), v. incho. n. [in-madescō], to become wet or moist (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): credibile est, lacrimis immaduisse genas, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 34; Stat. S. 3, 1, 73: cum terra a siccate continua immaduit imbre, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 39.

immādido, āre, 1, v. a. [in-madidus],

to moisten, wet, Ambros. Exc. Frat. 2, 12; id. ap. Luc. 7, § 20.

immāne, *adv.* v. immanis *fin.*

immāneō (*imm-*), *cre, v. n.* [in-māneo], to remain in (late Lat.): cur non possit... caelum levioribus immanere vaporibus? Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 2, 4 *fin.*

immanifestus (*imm-*), *a, um, adj.* [in-manifestus], not obvious, Ruf. Gr. de Metris, 2710 P.

immanis (*imm-*), *e, adj.* [i. e. in- and old Lat. mānus=bonus; kindr. with Sanscr. ma=metior, to measure; Lat. mānes, good spirits], monstrous in size, enormous, immense, huge, vast (class.). **I.** Lit. (usually of inanim. and abstr. things): corporum magnitudo, Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 9; cf.: simulacra immani magnitudine, id. ib. 6, 16, 4; immani corpore serpens, Lucr. 5, 33; 3, 987; ingens immanisque praeda, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 110; pecunia, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 23; pocula, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63; immania ponti Aequora, Lucr. 4, 410; templa caeli, id. 5, 521; antrum, Verg. A. 6, 11; cf.: spelunca vasto hiatu, id. ib. 6, 237; barathrum, id. ib. 8, 245; tegumen leonis, id. ib. 7, 686; telum, id. ib. 11, 552 al.: magna atque immanis, Lucr. 4, 1163; cete, Verg. A. 5, 822; numerus annorum, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 3; cf.: exercitus, Vell. 2, 51, 1: frequentia amicorum, id. 2, 59 *fin.*: geminos immani pondere caestus, Verg. A. 5, 401; vox, Quint. 11, 3, 32; ambitus reddit immanis: numquam fuit par, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b. 4: dissensio civitatis, Vell. 2, 2, 1: studium loquendi, Ov. M. 5, 678; avaritia, Sall. J. 31, 12; vitium, Hor. S. 2, 4, 76: solocismis, Gell. 15, 9, 3; impulsae praecipue immane ruinae, the vast crash, Juv. 10, 107.—**Neutr. absol.**: Immane quantum animi exarsere, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. 127, 27 (2, 79 Dietsch); so, vino et lucernis Medus acinaces Immane quantum discrepat, how exceedingly, wonderfully, Hor. C. 1, 27, 6: civilis lapsu equi prostratus immane quantum suis pavoris et hostibus alacritatis indidit, Tac. H. 4, 34: quod matrimonium Aemiliano huic immane quanto fuit, App. Mag.; and in full: immane dictu est, quanti et quam multi ad Pompeium discesserint, Sall. Orat. ad Caes. 1.—**II.** Trop., monstrous in character, frightful, inhuman, fierce, savage, wild (class.; syn.: ferus, immitis, barbarus, durus, saevus; opp. mansuetus, mitis); hostis in ceteris rebus nimis ferus et immanis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 51; cf.: nulla gens tam fera, nemo omnium tam immanis, cujus, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: ex feris et immanibus mites redditi et mansueti, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros, id. Rep. 2, 14: belua (with fera), id. Ac. 2, 34, 108; id. N. D. 2, 64, 161; (with taetra), id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45; cf.: immanis et vasta belua, id. Rep. 2, 40: nihil ista immanius belua est, id. ib. 3, 33; janitor aulae, Cerberus, Hor. C. 3, 11, 15: ex hoc populo indomito, vel potius immani, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 44: istius immanis atque importuna natura, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 8: immanis, intolerandus, vesanus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 7: immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolandorum, Cic. Font. 10, 21: tantum facinus, tam immane (patris occidendi), id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: coeptis effera Dido, Verg. A. 4, 642: orae, id. ib. 1, 616; Raeti, Hor. C. 4, 14, 15: Agathyrsi, Juv. 15, 125: Pyrrhus, id. 14, 162.—**Subst.**: **immania**, *ium, n.*, frightful deeds or sayings: quamvis fabulosa et immania credebantur, stories however fabulous and frightful, Tac. A. 4, 11: dira atque immania pati, Juv. 15, 104.—**Comp.**: scelere ante alios immanior omnes, Verg. A. 1, 347.—**Syn.**: voluptatem immanissimum quisque acerrime sequitur, Cic. Part. Or. 25, 90.—**Hence, adv.** in two forms, **immane** and **immaniter** (not ante-Aug.). **1.** (Acc. to I.) *Monstrously, immoderately, excessively*: immaniter clamare, Gell. 1, 26, 8.—**More freq.**, **2.** (Acc. to II.) *Frightfully, dreadfully, fiercely, savagely, wildly.* (a) Form immane: leo hians immane, Verg. A. 10, 726: sonat fluctus per saxa, id. G. 3, 239; cf.: fremant torrentes, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 237: spirans rapta securi, Verg. A. 7, 510.—(b) Form immaniter: leones per ea loca saevientes immaniter,

Amm. 18, 7: perditte et immaniter vivere, Aug. Conf. 10, 37.—**b.** *Comp.*: immanius efferascunt, Amm. 18, 7.

immanitas, *ātis, f.* [immanis]. **I.** *Monstrous size, hugeness, vastness, excess* (very rare, but class.): serpens inusitatae immanitatis, Gell. 6, 3, 1: vitiorum, Cic. Cael. 6, 14: frigoris, Just. 2, 1.—**II.** *Monstrousness, enormity, heinousness, savageness, fierceness, cruelty, barbarism* (so most freq.): ista in figura hominis feritas et immanitas beluae, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32: feritas quaedam atque agrestis immanitas, id. Div. 1, 29, 60; cf.: multas esse gentes sic immanitate efferatas ut, etc., id. N. D. 1, 23, 62: omni diritate atque immanitate taeterimus, id. Vatin. 3, 9: inter feras satius est aetatem degere, quam in tanta immanitate versari, in such barbarism, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 150: asperitas et immanitas naturae, id. Lael. 23, 87: morum immanitate vastissimas vincit beluas, id. Rep. 2, 26: in animo, stupor in corpore, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 12; cf.: temperantiam immanitas in voluptatibus asperandis imitatur, id. Part. 23, 81: M. Antonii tanta est non insolentia (nam id quidem vulgare vitium est), sed immanitas, non modo ut, etc., id. Fam. 10, 1, 1: tanti facinoris immanitas, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14: parricidii, Quint. 9, 2, 53: priorum temporum, Plin. Pan. 47, 1: ista verborum, Cic. Fin. 4, 9 *fin.* (v. Madv. ad h. l.).

immaniter, *adv.* v. immanis *fin.*

immansuetus (*imm-*), *a, um, adj.* [in-mansuetus], untamed, wild, savage (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ille ferox immansuetusque, Ov. M. 4, 237: Cyclops, id. ib. 14, 249: at tu (Borea), de rapidis immansuetissime ventis, id. H. 18, 37: trucem atque immansuetum bovem caedimus, Sen. de Ira, 1, 15: ingenium immansuetum ferumque, Ov. M. 15, 85: quid immansuetus? Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6.

immarcescibilis (*imm-*), *e, adj.* [immarcesco], unfading (post-class.): flos, Tert. Cor. Mil. 15: corona, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15.

immaticatus, *a, um* [in-mastico], not chewed, not masticated, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 3, 46.

immātūrē, *adv.* v. immaturus *fin.*

immātūritas (*imm-*), *ātis, f.* [immaturus]. **I.** *Unripeness, immaturity*: sponsarum, Suet. Aug. 34.—**II.** *Untimely haste, over-eagerness*: quid haec festinatio, quid haec immaturitas tanta significat? Cic. Quint. 26, 82.

immātūrus (*imm-*), *a, um, adj.* [immaturus], untimely, before the season, unripe, immature (class.). **I.** Lit., of plants and fruits: pira, Cels. 2, 30: frons, Quint. 12, 6, 2: amomis, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 49.—**II.** Transf., of other things: vomica, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 14: infans immaturus est editus, Suet. Aug. 63: puellae, i. e. not yet marriageable, id. Tib. 61: virgo, Dig. 47, 10, 25: sponsa, ib. 24, 1, 32, § 27: mors, untimely, premature, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 119; cf. id. Cat. 4, 2, 3; Quint. 10, 1, 89; Plin. Ep. 5, 4: interitus C. Gracchi, Cic. Brut. 33, 125: obitus, Suet. Calig. 8: iter mortis, Prop. 3, 7, 2: funus, Quint. 6 praef. § 3; cf.: filius obit, Hor. S. 2, 8, 59: puella, early dead, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 17: ossa, Tib. 2, 6, 29; Quint. 11, 1, 32: consilium, Liv. 22, 33, 11; Suet. Aug. 8: abi hinc cum immaturo amore ad sponsum, unseasonable, Liv. 1, 26, 4.—**Adv.**: **immātūrē**, untimely, immaturity, Col. 11, 2, 3; Vell. 2, 116; Sen. Suas. 1 *fin.*—**Comp.**, App. M. 6, p. 180.

immedicabilis (*imm-*), *e, adj.* [immedicabilis], incurable (poet.). **I.** Lit.: vulnus, Ov. M. 1, 190; 10, 189: telum, the wound of which is incurable, Verg. A. 12, 858.—**II.** Trop.: ira, Sil. 1, 147; 14, 292.

immedicatus (*imm-*), *a, um, adj.* [in-medicor], painted: os, App. Mag. p. 323, 12: aegritudo, Hilar. Trin. 6, 3.

immeditātē, *adv.* v. the foll. art.

immeditatus (*imm-*), *a, um, adj.* [immeditatus], unstudied, unprepared, artless, natural (post-class.): sonores animalium, App. Flor. p. 357, 41: incessus, id. Met. 2, p. 115, 25.—**Adv.**: **immeditātē**, without premeditation, Gell. praef. § 10.

immēio (*imm-*), *cre, v. n.* [in-meio], to make water into; transf., in mal. part.: patriciae vulvae, Pers. 6, 73.

immemor (*imm-*), *ōris* (ante-class. in

the nom. sing. immemoris, Caecil. ap. Prisc. pp. 699 and 772 P.; Com. Fragm. v. 31 Rib.; abl. immemori, Sen. Ben. 7, 3, 2; Cat. 64, 123; 248; al. immemore, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 3), *adj.* [in-memor], unthinking, not thinking, forgetful, regardless, negligent of a thing. **I.** Lit. (freq. and class.); constr. usually with *gen.*; less freq. *absol.* or with an *inf.* (a) With *gen.*: adeone immemor rerum a me gestarum esse videor? Cic. Sull. 30, 83: hesternorum immemores, acta pueritiae recordari, Quint. 11, 2, 6: beneficii, Ter. And. 1, 1, 17: ne me immemorem mandati tui putares, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 1: istius mandati tui, id. ib. 4, 6, 3: huius rei, id. Phil. 2, 22, 54: nec erat (L. Gellius) Romanorum rerum immemor, i. e. he was not ignorant of Roman history, id. Brut. 47, 174: venator tenerae conjugis immemor, Hor. C. 1, 1, 26: immemor in testando nepotis, Liv. 1, 34, 3: omnium immemor difficultatum, id. 9, 31, 14: praedae, Tac. A. 14, 36: sepulcri, Hor. C. 2, 18, 18: herbarum (juvenca), Verg. E. 8, 2: graminis (cervus), Hor. C. 1, 15, 30; cf.: qua cibi qua quietis immemor nox traducta est, Liv. 9, 3, 4: salutis immemores, Curt. 7, 9.—(b) *Absol.*: magna haec immemoris ingenii signa, Cic. Brut. 60, 218: immemori discedens pectore conjux, unfeeling, Cat. 64, 123: mente, id. ib. 249: possimne ingratus et immemor esse? Ov. M. 14, 173; 10, 689; 15, 122; Cat. 30, 1.—(c) With *inf.*: nibili est, suum Qui officium facere immemor est, nisi adeo monitus, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 3; and with *acc.* and *inf.*: immemor, Chaeream Cassium nominari, never thinking, not considering, Suet. Calig. 57.—**II.** Transf., that causes forgetfulness, a poet. epithet of Lethe, Stat. S. 5, 2, 96; Sil. 16, 478; Sen. Herc. Oet. 936.

immemorabilis (*imm-*), *e, adj.* [in-memorabilis] (ante-class.). **I.** Pass., unmentionable, indescribable = ἀδιήγητος: spurcicii versus immemorabili, i. e. unworthy to be mentioned, Plaut. Capt. prol. 56: spatium, Lucr. 6, 488.—**II.** Act., that will not tell any thing, speechless, silent: anus, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 3.

immemoratio (*imm-*), *ōnis, f.* [immemor], unmindfulness, forgetfulness (late Lat.): dei, Vulg. Sap. 14, 26.

immemoratus (*imm-*), *a, um, adj.* [in-memoratus], unmentioned, not related (poet.): juvat immemorata ferentem Ingeniis oculisque legi manibusque teneri, not yet related, new, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 33: nec tu jam metris meis immemoratus eris, unsung, Aus. Parent. 20.

immemoria (*imm-*), *ae, f.* [in-memoria], unmindfulness, forgetfulness (= oblitio; post-class.): cum reversus locum thesauri immemoria non repeteret, Dig. 41, 2, 44.

immemoris, *e, v.* immemor *init.*

immendo, *avi, ātum, 1, v. a.* [in-mendum], to involve in a fault, implicate: quos non emendamus, sed nos potius immendamus, Aug. Cont. Mendac. 3, 6.

immensitas (*imm-*), *ātis, f.* [immensus], immeasurableness, immensity (Cicero): latitudinum, longitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: immensitates camporum, id. ib. 2, 39, 98.

immensurabilis (*imm-*), *e, adj.*, immeasurable (late Lat.): mensura, Claud. Mam. de Stat. An. 2, 4; Hier. Eph. 4, 7.

immensuratus (*imm-*), *a, um, adj.*, not measured (late Lat.), Salv. adv. Avar. 1, 11.

immensus (*imm-*), *a, um, adj.* [immensus], immeasurable, boundless, endless, vast, immense (freq. and class.; syn.: infinitus, ingens, interminatus). **I.** Adj. **A.** Lit.: si immensam et interminatam in omnes partes magnitudinem regionum videretis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: aëra deum statuit eumque gigni esseque immensum et infinitum, id. ib. 1, 10, 26: ex ingenti quodam oratore immensoque campo in exiguum sane gymnasium compellitis, id. de Or. 3, 19, 70: in mari immenso vehi, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: domus, Ov. F. 6, 640: mons, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 96: via, Ov. P. 3, 3, 78: fines ingenii, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214: series laborum, Ov. H. 9, 5: jacuitque per antrum Immensus, Verg. A. 3, 632; cf.: omnis eorum juvenus infinita numero, immensa corporibus, Vell. 2, 106, 1: argenti pondus et auri, Cic. Rep. 1, 17; Hor. S. 1, 1, 41: pretiis

emere, Suet. Calig. 39: observata sunt haec tempore immenso, Cic. Div. 1, 7, 12: nox, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 25.—**B.** Trop., *vast, measureless, boundless*: morae, Ov. H. 1, 82: fletus, id. M. 10, 136: immensa vorago aut gurgis vitiorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 23: immensae, infinitae, immoderatae cupiditates, Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34: sitis cruoris, Ov. M. 13, 768: difficultas, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 4: differentia, id. 36, 5, 4, § 20: fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *fathomless* (the fig. being taken from a river), Hor. C. 4, 2, 7: immensum est, erratas dicere terras, *there is no end of recounting*, Ov. F. 4, 573; cf.: quod persequi immensum est, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 102.—**Sup.** (very rare): immensissimae voluptates, Spart. Hadr. 19.—**II.** Absol. **A.** Subst.: **immensum**, *i. n., a boundless extent, immense size, boundlessness, immensity* (rare; not in Cic.): extra Processit longe flammantia moenia mundi, Atque omne immensum peragravit mente animoque, Lucr. 1, 74; cf. id. 1, 957: loci, Liv. 5, 37, 5: per immensum ventis discordibus actus, Ov. M. 4, 620: proruta per immensum aedificia, *over a vast extent*, Tac. A. 15, 40: aliquid mercari immenso, *at an enormous price*, Plin. 9, 40, 64, § 138: mons saxeus in immensum editus, Sall. J. 92, 5: ardet in immensum geminatis ignibus Aetne, Ov. M. 2, 220: ad immensum aliquid augere, Liv. 29, 25, 3: aliquid immenso plus laudare, *immoderately*, Plin. 20, 9, 36, § 92.—**B.** Adv.: **immensum**, *without end, exceedingly, immensely* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): creverat immensum, Ov. F. 5, 537: immensum attolli, Tac. A. 4, 40: vigere, id. ib. 3, 30: luxus immensum properat, id. ib. 3, 52: immensum quantum hinc Oceano, illinc Hiberico mari conprimmentibus, *exceedingly*, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 110; 16, 36, 66, § 172.

immeo (imm-), āre, v. n. [in-meo], *to go into, to enter* (post-Aug.): delphini meantes Nilo, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 91: cisternis (aqua), Pall. 1, 17: inmeans spiritus, Plin. 11, 39, 92, § 226.

immerens (imm-), entis (in tmesi: inque merentes, Lucr. 2, 1104), adj. [immereo], *undeserving, not meriting, innocent* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. indignus): triste lignum, caducum in domini caput immerentis, Hor. C. 2, 13, 11; id. Epod. 6, 1; 7, 19; Suet. Tit. 10: quaedam immerentia, *innocent, harmless things*, Val. Max. 9, 12, 8: inscitum efferre injuriam tibi immerenti, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 14.—**Subst.**: **immerens**, entis, m., *one who is innocent, does not deserve any thing: male mereri de immerenti inscitias*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 29.—**Adv.**: **immerenter** (imm-), *undeservedly*: a Philippo rege temulento immerenter damnata, Val. Max. 6, 2, ext. 1.

immergo (imm-), si, sum, 3 (perf. sync. immersti, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 26; acc. to the second conj., *inf. pres. pass.* immergeri, Col. 5, 9, 3), v. a. [in-mergo], *to dip, plunge, sink, or stick into any thing, to immerse* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: manus in aquam ferventem, Plin. 28, 6, 15, § 144: immersus in flumen, Cic. Univ. 13: in aqua cui subinde (ferrum) candens immergitur, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 144: nautas pelago, Ov. M. 4, 423: partem arboris deflexam terrae, Col. 5, 6, 30: aliquem spumosa undā, Verg. A. 6, 174: immergi melle cotoneā, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 60: manus, Ov. M. 13, 563: se in aquam, Plin. 11, 25, 30, § 90: se alto (belua), Curt. 4, 4.—**M. id.**: ubi Hister amnis immergitur, i. e. *pours itself into the sea*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41: at quidem tute errasti, quom parum immersti ampliter (sc. manus), *did not dip deep enough*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 26.—**B.** Transf., in gen.: se aliquo, *to throw or plunge one's self into any thing, to betake one's self anywhere*: immersti aliquo sese credo in ganeum, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 3: se in contionem mediam, id. ib. 3, 1, 3: inter mucrones se hostium immersti, Just. 33, 2.—**II.** Trop.: se blanditis et assentationibus in alicuius consuetudinem, Cic. Clu. 13, 36: se studiis, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 37: se penitus Pythagorae praeceptis, Val. Max. 4, 1, 1 fin.

immerito, adv., v. imperitus fin.

immeritus (imm-), a, um, adj. [immeritus], *undeserved* (in the adj. mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Act.,

that has not deserved something, undeserving, guiltless, innocent: delicta majorum immeritus lues, Romane, Hor. C. 3, 6, 1; so of persons, id. ib. 1, 28, 30; Ov. Tr. 2, 274; Quint. 6 praef. § 4; cf. gens, Verg. A. 3, 2: urbes, Ov. M. 12, 550: agni, Hor. S. 2, 3, 211: locus, id. Ep. 1, 14, 12: paries, id. S. 2, 3, 7: vestis, id. C. 1, 17, 28: arbor, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 19: unguis, id. 2, 4, 3 (13).—**With inf.**: virtus recludens immeritis mori Caelum, Hor. C. 3, 2, 21.—**Subst.**: **immeritum**, i. n., *the absence of guilt or desert*: cur tu, obsecro, immerito meo me morti dedere optas? *for no fault of mine*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 18; id. Men. 2, 3, 25.—**II.** Pass., *that is not deserved, undeserved, unmerited* (much less freq.): laudibus haud immeritis onerare aliquem, Liv. 4, 13 fin.: credulus immerita Phasida juvit ope, Ov. F. 2, 42: opes, Mart. 7, 32, 6: querculae, Val. Fl. 8, 158.—**Hence, adv.**: **immerito** (imm-), *undeservedly, unjustly, without cause* (esp. freq. with a negative): jam dudum te omnes nos accusare audio Immerito, et me omnium horum immeritissimo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 60: si praeter opinionem, si immerito, si misera, si ingrata, etc., *Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322: haud equidem immerito Cumanae carmine vatis Cautum, Luc. 8, 824: ut eos non immerito probaverit sanctissimus censor, *with perfect justice, justly*, Quint. 4 praef. § 3; so, non immerito, id. 8, 6, 62; 9, 1, 12; 9, 4, 35; 10, 1, 116; Suet. Caes. 55; id. Calig. 10; 51; id. Ner. 13: neque immerito, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 8; Quint. 7 praef. § 2; 7, 7, 1; 10, 1, 27; 11, 2, 1; 12, 10, 75: nec immerito, id. 2, 8, 1; Sen. Ep. 11 fin.

* **immersabilis** (imm-), e, adj. [immersio], *that cannot be sunk, i. e. unconquerable*: (Ulixes) adversis rerum immersabilis undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 22.

immersio (imm-), ōnis, f. [immergo], *a plunging into, immersion* (post-class.), Arn. 2, 47.

immersus, a, um, Part., from immergo.

* **immētātus** (imm-), a, um, adj. [in-meto], *unmeasured*: jugera, Hor. C. 3, 24, 12.

‡ **immētūens**, ἄφοβος, ἀμέμυνος, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

immigro (iam-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. [in-migro], *to remove or go into* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: et in domum et in paternos hortos immigrabit, Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 34: in tam insolitum domicilium, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: ubi illo (i. e. in aedes) immigrat, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 23.—**II.** Trop.: pleraque (verba) translata: sic tamen, ut ea non irruis in alienum locum, sed immigrasse in suum diceris, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: nullas publica fuit, in quam tam serae avaritia luxuriaque immigraverint, Liv. prooem. § 11: posteaque immigravi in iugenum meum, i. e. *gave myself up to it* (the fig. being taken from a house; v. the passage in connection), Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 55.

* **imminentia** (imm-), ae, f. [immineo], *imminence, nearness*: ab instantia atque imminetia fraudis, Nigid. ap. Gell. 9, 12, 6.

imminēo (imm-), ēre, v. n. [in-mineo], *to project over or towards a thing, to bend or lean towards, to hang down over, overhang* (syn. impendo). **I.** Lit. (mostly poet.): collis plurimus urbi imminet, *commands*, Verg. A. 1, 420; cf.: imminens prope ipsis moenibus tumulus, Liv. 29, 35, 7: imminens villae tua pinus esto, Hor. C. 3, 22, 5: candida populus antro imminet, Verg. E. 9, 41: aer his, Ov. M. 1, 52: caelum quod imminet orbi, id. ib. 2, 7: scopulus aequoribus, id. ib. 4, 525: apex collis subjectis arvis, id. ib. 7, 779: nemus desuper, Verg. A. 1, 165: arbos, Ov. M. 4, 459: imminet et celsis audientibus improba muris Virgo, Val. Fl. 6, 681; Quint. 11, 3, 130: choros ducit Venus imminente luna, *shining overhead*, Hor. C. 1, 4, 5: cum ageretur togata, simulans, caterva tota clarissima contione in ore impuri hominis imminens contionata est: Huic vitae tuae, etc., *bending or turning towards*, Cic. Sest. 55, 118; cf.: gestu omni imminenti, *bent towards him*, id. de Or. 2, 55, 225.—**B.** Transf., *to be near to a thing, to touch on, border upon*. **1.** In gen. (rare): imminet hic, sequiturque parem, similisque tenenti Non tenet, Ov. M. 7, 785: tergo fugacis, id. ib. 1,

542: carcer imminens foro, *adjoining*, Liv. 1, 33, 8: imminetia muro aedificia, id. 2, 33, 7.—**2.** In part. (like impendere and instare), in an inimical sense, *to threaten, menace*, by nearness or commanding position (class.): nimis imminet propter propinquitatem Aegina Piraeo, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 46; cf.: Carthago imminere jam fructuosissimis insulis populi Romani videbatur, id. Agr. 2, 32, 87: certior sum factus, Parthos . . . Ciliciae magis imminere, id. Att. 5, 20, 2: imminet duo reges toti Asiae, id. de Imp. Pomp. 5, 12: circum insulas Italiae imminentes, Liv. 21, 49, 1: Mithridates Italiae quoque, Vell. 2, 13, 4: Parthi Latio, Hor. C. 1, 12, 53: Germaniae et Britanniae, Suet. Calig. 19: bello subegit gentem rebus populi Romani imminet, Cic. Rep. 2, 40: instabat agmen Caesaris atque universum imminet, Caes. B. G. 1, 80 fin.: imbrium divina avis imminetum, Hor. C. 3, 27, 10: turris ingens imminet, Liv. 21, 7, 7; 21, 11, 10: imminentes tumuli, id. 3, 7, 2.—**II.** Trop. (class.). **A.** *To strive eagerly after a thing, to be eager for, to long for, be intent upon*: hujus mendicatas aviditate conjuncta in nostras fortunas imminet, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20; Liv. 30, 28, 9: in alterius ducis exercitusque opprimendi occasionem imminet, id. 25, 20, 5: huc imminet: omnes Dirigit huc sensus, Verg. Cul. 89: alieno imminere, Sen. Ep. 2 fin.: rebus, Tac. A. 16, 14: quod imminere emptioni publicanos videbat, Suet. Aug. 24: peritus rerum popularium imminensque ei potestati, Liv. 3, 51, 9: spei majoris honoris, id. 4, 25, 9: occasione alloquendi regem, Curt. 5, 11: exitio conjugis, Ov. M. 1, 146: Verres avaritia semper hianti atque imminenti fuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134.—**B.** Transf. (acc. to I. B.), *to be near at hand, to impend*. **1.** In gen.: sunt qui ea, quae quotidie imminet, non videant, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30: mors, quae propter incertos casus quotidie imminet, id. Tusc. 1, 38, 91.—**2.** In part., *to threaten by nearness, to be imminent*: periculum, quod imminere ipsi portenderetur, Suet. Claud. 29: periculum ambobus, id. Tit. 9: imminentes undique insidiae, id. Caes. 86: discrimina undique, id. Tib. 25: summum discrimen, Quint. 8, 4, 22: bellum, id. 12, 1, 43: taedio praesentium et imminetium metu, Suet. Vit. 15.

imminūo (imm-), ūi, ūtum, 3, v. a. [in-minuo], *to lessen, diminish a thing* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.; cf. diminuo, comminuo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: si istas exiguas copias quam minime imminueris, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 2: pondus, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 47.—**B.** Pregn., *to weaken, impair, enfeeble*: corpus otio, animum libidinibus imminuebant, Tac. H. 2, 93; cf.: Gauda, morbis confectus, et ob eam causam mente paululum imminuta, Sall. J. 65, 1: vires (Venus), Lucr. 5, 1017; cf. ib. 626.—In mal. part.: virginem, App. Flor. p. 350; Lact. 1, 10 fin.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to lessen, diminish, abate*: aestivorum tempus comitiorum mora imminuerat, Sall. J. 44, 3: quod populi semper proprium fuit, quod nemo imminuit, nemo mutavit, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 19: imminuit aliquid de voluptate, id. de Or. 1, 61, 259: nihil ex consuetudine luxus atque desidiae, Suet. Ner. 42: postquam se dolor imminuit, Ov. H. 15, 113: verbum imminutum, *contracted*, Cic. Or. 47, 157.—**B.** In part., *pregn., to encroach upon, to violate, injure, subvert, ruin, destroy*: nullum jus tam sanctum atque integrum, quod non ejus scelus atque perfidia violaret et imminuerit, Cic. Rose. Am. 38, 109: cupiditas imminuta ac debilitata, id. Phil. 12, 3, 7: bellum attenuatum atque imminutum, id. de Imp. Pomp. 11, 30: pudicitiam, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 90: auctoritatem, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 5; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 60: jus legationis, id. ib. 2, 1, 33, § 84: laudem alicujus, id. Att. 14, 17, A, 2: libertatem, id. Caecin. 12, 35: Bocchi pacem, Sall. J. 81, 4: mentes hominum (ebrietas), Gell. 15, 2, 4: Agrippa discidio domum imminuerat, Tac. A. 2, 86.—**With acc. pers.** only in Tac.: quamquam Augusta se violari et imminui quereretur, Tac. A. 2, 34: perculso Seneca, promptum fuit Rufum Fenium imminuere, id. ib. 14, 57.—**Hence, imminutus**, a, um, P. a., *diminished, smaller, weak*: mens, Tac. A. 6, 46: modus intercalandi interdum cumulatior, interdum imminutior, Sol. 1, § 44

imminutio (imm-), ōnis, f. [imminuo], a lessening, diminution; a weakening, impairing, injuring (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: pravitās imminutioque corporis, i. e. mutilation, Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 47. —In mal. part., i. q. devirginatio, a deflowering, Aus. Cent. Nupt. Idyll. 13. —**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 2: criminis, Quint. 7, 4, 3: malorum, id. 5, 10, 33. —**B.** In partic., as a figure of speech, the use of a weaker expression for a stronger, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; Quint. 9, 1, 34; 9, 3, 90.

1. imminutus (imm-), a, um, Part. and P. a., from imminuo.

2. imminutus (imm-), a, um, adj. [imminutus], undiminished, unimpaired, unviolated (post-class.): jus suum habere imminutum, Dig. 24, 2, 6; 38, 2, 44.

immiscēo (imm-), scūi, xtum, or stum, 2 (archaic inf. pres. pass. immiscerier, Verg. G. 1, 454) v. a. [in-misceo], to mix in, intermix, intermingle, blend (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic. or Cæs.).

I. Lit.: semina farinae, Col. 11, 3, 5; 12, 20, 3; 12, 38, 6 sq.: vos meorum militum corpori immiscui, Curt. 10, 3, 10: elephantum per modica intervalla agmini immixti, id. 8, 12, 7: manus manibus, Verg. A. 5, 429: summis ima, Ov. M. 7, 278: sin maculae incipient rutilo immiscerier igni, Verg. G. 1, 454: immixta corporibus semina, Lucr. 3, 393; cf. id. 1, 877: immixtus castris hostium, Vell. 1, 2, 1: mediis se immiscuit armis, Verg. A. 11, 815; cf.: feminas metus turbae virorum immiscuerat, Liv. 22, 60, 2: se nubi atrae, Verg. A. 10, 602. —**B.** Transf. to cling to: vestis immiscet cutem, Sen. Herc. Oct. 829. —**C.** Esp.: se immiscere, or immisceri, to join, unite with any one, associate with: turbae servientium, Tac. Agr. 4, 40: turbae sacrularum, id. H. 3, 74: manipulis, id. Agr. 28: cur immisceri sibi in cavea patres plebem nolent, Liv. 34, 54, 6: equites se peditibus, id. 31, 35, 5: ita se immiscuit mediis, id. 39, 31, 8: se hostibus, id. 9, 36, 4: veteribus militibus, id. 40, 38, 11; 7, 12, 4; 3, 50, 10: vadimus immixti Danaï, Verg. A. 2, 396: se alienae familiae venali, Quint. 7, 2, 26; cf.: se pavonum gregi, Phaedr. 1, 3, 7. —**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: caelestibus immisceri, Sen. ad Helv. 1, 8: si virtuti se voluptas immiscuisset, id. Vit. Beat. 7, 2; id. Ep. 87, 27: vera falsis, id. ib. 90, 29: sic enim vitia virtutibus immixta sunt, id. ib. 114, 12: non fugienda petendis Immiscere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 76: quibus necessitudinibus immiscere te mihi parem, Tac. A. 4, 40 fin.: immixtae vota timori, Ov. H. 6, 73: nec parvis periculis immixtus, Tac. H. 4, 85. —**B.** Esp.

1. To mingle, associate, connect one thing with another: sortem fortunae regnique sui cum rebus Romanis, Liv. 45, 14, 3 (dub. Weissenb. ex conj. miscuisset). —**2.** Se immiscere (immisceri) alicui rei, to take part in, concern one's self with, meddle with: fero et contentiones et comitiis se immiscere, Liv. 34, 2, 1; cf.: ne adiutibus, ne propinquitibus immisceamur, id. 4, 4, 6: ne Philippus rebus Graeciae immisceretur, id. 27, 30, 5: cum se immiscuissent colloquiis montanorum, Liv. 21, 32, 10: Fidenati bello se jam ante immiscuerant, id. 5, 8, 6: se negotiis alienis, Dig. 3, 5, 3 fin.: se bonis hereditariis, Gai. Inst. 2, 163.

immiserabilis (imm-), e, adj. [immiserabilis], unpitied: periret immiserabilis Captiva pubes, Hor. C. 3, 5, 17. —**II.** Pitiless, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 315.

immiserīcordia (imm-), ae, f. [immiserīcoris], pitilessness, unmercifulness (post-class.), Tert. Spect. 20.

immiserīcorditer, adv., v. immiserīcoris.

immiserīcoris (imm-), ordis, adj. [immiserīcoris], pitiless, merciless (very rare, but class.): ipsum immiserīcordem, superbum fuisse, Cic. Inv. 2, 36, 108: judex immiserīcoris atque inexorabilis contra improbos, Gell. 14, 4, 3. —Of things: fluctus (i. e. fluctus) immiserīcoris jacere, Att. ap. Non. 488, 12 (Fragm. Trag. v. 33 Rib.); Vulg. Jer. 50, 42. —***Adv.** **immiserīcorditer**, unmercifully: factum a vobis duriter immiserīcorditerque, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 28.

***immiseror (imm-)**, āri, v. dep. a. [in-miseror], to pity, commiserate: boni im-

miserantur illum, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 138, 30 dub. (al. miserantur).

immissarium (imm-), ii, n. [immitto], a cistern or reservoir attached to an aqueduct, a distributing reservoir, Vitruv. 8, 7.

immissio (imm-), ōnis, f. [id.], a letting in, admission (rare but class.): fumi aut aquae, Dig. 8, 5, 8, § 5: sarmentorum ea aliorum amputatio, aliorum immissio, an engraving, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53.

1. immissus (imm-), a, um, Part., from immitto.

***2. immissus (imm-)**, ūs, m. [immitto], a letting in, admission: sol cuncta lustrat lucis immissu, Macr. S. 1, 18, § 11.

immissus, a, um, v. immixtus.

immitte, adv., v. immitis fin.

immitigabilis (imm-), e, adj. [immitigo], that cannot be softened or allayed, immitigable (post-class.): ardor, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 33.

immitis (imm-), e, adj. [in-mitis], not soft or mellow, harsh, rough, sour (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit., of fruit: uva, Hor. C. 2, 5, 10: fructus opp. dulcis, Plin. 13, 4, 6, § 26. —More freq. **II.** Transf., in gen., rough, rude, harsh, hard, severe, stern, fierce, savage, inexorable (syn.: barbarus, trux, torvus, immanis, ferox, crudelis, saevus): natura et moribus immitis fersicus, Liv. 23, 5, 12; cf.: asper et immitis, Suet. Tib. 59: arrogans, profusus, immitis, id. Ner. 4: tyrannus (i. e. Pluto), Verg. G. 4, 492: Parcae, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 13: Glycera, Hor. C. 1, 33, 2: immitibus et desertis locis, Plin. 17, 16, 26, § 120: insulam Gyarum immitem et sine cultu hominum esse, Tac. A. 1, 69: immitte et turbidum caelum, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 1: venti, Tib. 1, 1, 45: oculi, Ov. M. 6, 621: nidi (i. e. hirundinum apibus infestorum), Verg. G. 4, 17: ara (on which human beings are offered), Ov. P. 3, 2, 71: claustra, id. Am. 1, 6, 17: vulnera, id. Nu. 69: fata, id. M. 13, 260: mandata, Tac. A. 15, 27: rescriptum, id. ib. 6, 9: mors, Tib. 1, 3, 55: caedes pariter fugientium ac resistentium, Liv. 4, 59, 6. —As subst.: **immitia**, ium, n., barbarous acts: ausae immitia nuptae (i. e. abortus), Ov. F. 1, 625. —Comp.: vetus operis ac laboris, et eo immitior, quia toleraverat, Tac. A. 1, 20: Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 1: calcato immitior hydro, Ov. M. 13, 804. —Sup.: serpentes immitissimum animalium genus, Plin. 10, 74, 96, § 207. —**Adv.** **immitte**, rudely, harshly: stridorque immitte rudentum Sibillat, Sil. 17, 257.

immitte (imm-), isti, issum, 3 (perf. sync. immitisti, Sil. 17, 354), v. a. [in-mitto], to send or let into a place, to introduce, admit, to send or despatch against, to let loose at, discharge at, to cast or throw into (freq. and class.; cf. intromitto, induco, introduco). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: servos ad spoliandum fanum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 101; cf.: servi in tecta nostra cum facibus immissi, id. Att. 14, 10, 1; id. Sest. 36, 78: magna vis hominum simul immissa, Liv. 2, 5, 3: equitatu immissio (in agmen hostium), Caes. B. G. 7, 40, 4: armaturam levem in stationes, Liv. 40, 48, 2; 21, 8, 8: corpus in undas, Ov. H. 2, 133: artificem mediis flammis, id. M. 6, 615: completas naves taeda et pice in Pomponianam classem immisit, let loose, Caes. B. C. 3, 101, 2; so ib. § 5; cf.: navem in terram, Liv. 30, 25, 8: repente equum immissi ad eam legionem, urged, spurred, Galb. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 3: si effrenatos in eos equos immittitis, Liv. 40, 40, 5: pila in hostes, Caes. B. G. 6, 8, 6: tela, id. B. C. 3, 92, 2: telum ex manu, Dig. 9, 2, 52: canalibus aqua immissa, Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 6: aquam ex fullonis in fundum vicini, Dig. 39, 3, 3: cloacam privatam in publicum, ib. 43, 23, 1; and: puram aquam in alvum, Cels. 2, 12: haec (tigna) cum machinationibus immissa in flumen defixerat, had driven into, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 4: bipedales trabes, id. ib. § 6: tigna (in parietem), Dig. 8, 5, 8; 43, 25, 3: coronam caelo, hurled it to the sky, Ov. M. 8, 179: lentum filis immititur aurum, is inserted, interwoven, id. ib. 6, 68: circa oneratas veste cervices laticlaviam immiserat mappam, put on, put around, Petr. 32, 2: dexteraque immissis da mihi signa rotis, let loose, swiftly driven, Prop. 3, 9, 58; cf.: immissis pars caeca et concita frenis Arietas in portas, slackened, Verg. A. 11, 889: habenas, id. ib. 5, 662; Ov.

M. 1, 280; cf. rudentes, let go, let loose, Plin. Ep. 8, 4, 5: Codrus in medios se immisit hostes, threw himself, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116; Liv. 9, 4, 10: se in hostium manum multitudinemque, Cic. Font. 17, 38; cf.: immissi in armatas hostium copias, id. Par. 1, 2, 12: offirmastin' occultare, quo te immitas, whither you are going, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 40.

B. In partic. **1.** To send against (secretly or hostilely), to set on, incite, instigate, suborn (mostly post-Aug.): alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immisum aiebant, Sall. C. 48, 8: fratrem Tiberium inopinantem repente immissio tribuno militum interemit, Suet. Calig. 23; cf. Tac. A. 3, 16: immissis qui monerent, id. ib. 4, 54: Sullium accusandis utrisque immitit, id. ib. 11, 1: ad cuius rei probationem immitit indices, Just. 32, 2: invidia et a dissimilibus delator immisus, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 3. —**2.** To let grow unrestrained or wild: ea vitis immititur ad uvae pariendas, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3: cupressus immititur in perticas asseresve, Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 141: pro densitate arborum immisiorumque aliorum in alios ramorum, grown together, interwoven, Liv. 40, 22, 3: penitus immissis radicibus niti, deeply planted or sunk, Quint. 1, 3, 5: barba immissa et intonso capillo, etc., overgrown, hanging down, Sisenna. ap. Non. 130, 8; so, barba immissa, Verg. A. 3, 593; Ov. M. 12, 351; Quint. 12, 3, 12: immissi capilli, Ov. F. 1, 503; id. M. 5, 338; 6, 168; cf., in a Greek construction: Phleias immisus patrios de vertice crines, Val. Fl. 1, 412. —**3.** To ingraft: trunci ressecantur, et... deinde feraces plantae immittuntur, Verg. G. 2, 80. —**4.** Aliquem in bona alicujus, to install, put in possession, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 142. —**II.** Trop. **A.** aliquid in aures, to listen to, Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 14; but without in: ne tu quod iste fabuletur auris immitas tuas, id. Capt. 3, 4, 16: verba suis immittere figuris, to accommodate its modes of thought to the words, Manil. 1, 24: jactam et immissam a te nefariam in me injuriam semper duci, Cic. Par. 4, 1, 28: hic corrector in eo ipso loco, quo reprehendit, immitit imprudens ipse senarium, lets escape him, id. Or. 56, 190: si nihil extrinsecus accidit, quod corpus ejus in aliquam valetudinem immitteret, threw into some sickness, Dig. 1, 21, 14, § 2: immititque fugam Teucris atrumque timorem, instilled, infused, Verg. A. 9, 719: vires alicui, Val. Fl. 7, 353: amorem, Sen. Herc. Oct. 554.

1. immixtus (imm-), a, um, Part., from immisceo.

2. immixtus (imm-), a, um, adj. [immixtus], unmixed (post-class.): vinum, Aus. Ep. 20 fin.

Immo, incorrectly written **imo** [perh. sup. form from in, with ending mo; cf.: summus, primus; hence], on the contrary, no indeed, by no means, or yes indeed, by all means (more commonly contradicting or essentially qualifying what precedes; but never, like minime, as an independent negative, being regularly accompanied by a clause defining the meaning; v. Krebs, Antibar. p. 551). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: Tr. Etiam fatetur de hospite? Th. Immo pernegat, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 19: An. Ubi? domin? Ch. Immo apud libertum Discum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 60: Do. Hae quid ad me? To. Immo ad te attinent, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 27: De. Faciat, ut voles. Nau. Immo ejus judicio permittit omnia, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 54; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 28. —Esp., in a reply extending or amplifying the preceding thought (cf.: potius, quin potius): expedit? nempere ut modo? D. Immo melius spero, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 22; Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 80: Si. Quid? hoc intellexit? an nondum est in hoc quidem? Da. Immo callide, Ter. And. 1, 2, 30: non igitur faciat, dixerit quis, quod utile sit, quod expedit? Immo intelligat nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 76: causa igitur non bona est? Immo optima, id. Att. 9, 7, 4; cf.: quem hominem? levem? immo gravissimum. Mobilem? immo constantissimum. Familiarem? immo alienissimum, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 49; id. Att. 10, 12, 4: cum ille dixisset, se vero non expectare; Immo, inquit, rogo expectes, Quint. 9, 3, 68: quid tu? Nullane habes vitia? Immo alia. Et fortasse minora? Hor. S. 1, 3, 20; Plin. Pan. 36, 3. —So in retorting a question: Me.

Quid apud hasce aedes negotii est tibi? *So.* Immo quid tibi sit? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 194; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 29: *Ph.* An amabo meretrix illa est, quae illam sustulit? *La.* Immo meretrix fuit; sed ut sit, de ea re eloquar, id. Cist. 2, 3, 22; cf. id. Most. 3, 2, 41: *St.* Paucis te volo. *So.* Dictum puta: Nempe ut curentur recte haec. *St.* Immo aliud, Ter. And. 1, 1, 2.—**2.** Strengthened by edepol, hercle, ecastor, vero, potius, etc.: *Ol.* Ecquid amas nunc me? *St.* Immo edepol me quam te minus, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 19; id. Capt. 2, 1, 16: *St.* Quod bonum atque fortunatum mihi sit. *Ol.* Ita vero et mihi. *Ch.* Non. *Ol.* Immo hercle. *Ch.* Immo mihi hercle, id. Cas. 2, 6, 51; Ter. And. 5, 8, 5: *Pa.* Mala es. *Ph.* Immo ecastor, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 33: *Pa.* Nescis, Parmeno, Quantum hodie profueris mihi, etc. *Par.* Immo vero scio, neque hoc imprudens feci, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 37: quid? si tyrannidem occupare, si patriam prodere conabitur pater: silebitne filius? Immo vero obsecrabit patrem, ne id faciat, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90; id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: *Tr.* Sub dio colli absque sole perpetuum diem. *St.* Immo edepol vero, cum, etc., Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 79: *Tr.* Ecquid placeant? *Th.* Ecquid placeant me rogas? immo hercle vero perplacent, id. ib. 4, 1, 4: senatus haec intelligit, consul videt: hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2; id. Att. 12, 43, 1: *De.* Jubeñ hanc hinc abscedere? *Ph.* Immo intus potius, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 89: immo hercle abiero potius, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 33: sed vos nihilne attulistis inde auri domum? Immo etiam, id. ib. 2, 3, 82: immo etiam, id. Mil. 4, 2, 23; Ter. And. 4, 1, 46: immo vero etiam, v. above: immo est quoque, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 51: an infirmissimi omnium tamquam, quos nuper subiecit, Dolopes? Immo contra ea, etc., Liv. 41, 24, 8: immo contra, Dig. 33, 7, 5; 38, 2, 51; 41, 3, 49.—**B.** In partic. **1.** As an expression of dislike or surprise (ante-class.): *Ch.* Verum vis dicam? *Da.* Immo etiam Narrationis incipit mihi initium, *no indeed! now he is going to begin a long story*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 25: idne est verum? immo id est genus hominum pessimum, id. ib. 4, 1, 5: *Pa.* Euge, euge, lepide: laudo commentum tuum. *Ch.* Ut, si illanc conerimatus sit adversum Militem, etc. *Pa.* Immo optime, *no! capital!* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 86.—**2.** Immo si scias or immo si audias, *if you only knew, had only heard*, intimating that such is not the case (ante-class.): immo si scias, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 42: *St.* Sceltestissimum Me esse credo. *Pa.* Immo si scias dicta, quae dixit hodie, id. Cas. 3, 5, 35; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 64: *Ly.* Bene hercle factum et gaudeo. *De.* Immo si scias, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 27; so ellipt., id. Ps. 2, 4, 59; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 38: immo si audias Meas pugnas, fugias demissis manibus domum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 15.—**II.** Transf. (perh. not before the Aug. period), for vel potius, in the middle of a sentence, to correct or add emphasis to what has been said, *nay rather; nay, I should rather say*: immo ita sit, *nay*, Ov. M. 7, 512: simulacra deum, deos immo ipsos convulsos ex sedibus suis ablatis esse, Liv. 43, 43, 6: ipse aliquid, immo multa quotidie dicat, Quint. 2, 2, 8; 6, 2, 10; Plin. Pan. 85, 5: qui pauculis diebus gestum consulatum, immo non gestum abiciebant per edictum, id. ib. 65, 3: nihil causae est, cur non illam vocis modulationem fidibus ac tibis, immo hercle, cymbalis adjuvemus, Quint. 11, 2, 59; Curt. 4, 1: immo vero, Plin. 34, 1, 1, § 1.—In forming a climax: quanta verborum nobis paupertas, immo egestas sit, Sen. Ep. 58: Agrippinam nihilo tractabiliorem, immo in dies amentioem, Suet. Aug. 65; Plin. Pan. 23, 2. Rarely after a word in the clause (first in Livy): nihil immo, Liv. 35, 49, 13: non immo, Quint. 11, 1, 50; cf.: non habet immo suum, Mart. 6, 94, 4: vivit immo vigetque, Liv. 39, 40, 7: statueretur immo, Tac. A. 12, 6: frueretur immo his, id. ib. 11, 30: quaedam immo virtutes, id. ib. 15, 21: illos quin immo, id. Or. 6; cf.: ipsam quin immo curam, id. ib. 39: quin immo, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 3; Quint. 1, 1, 31; 12, 11, 27; 7, 10, 8.

immobilis (imm-), e, adj. [in-mobilis], *immovable*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.): terra immobilis manens, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: elephas tardum et paene immobile animal, Curt. 8, 14: balacnae ad flexum, Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 13: rigor, Quint. 9, 4, 101:

immobilior scopulis, Ov. M. 13, 801.—**B.** In partic.: res, *immovable property, real estate*, Dig. 2, 8, 15; 41, 3, 23; opp. res mobiles, Ulp. Fragm. 19, 6, 8.—**II.** Trop., *immovable, unmoved, unalterable* (mostly post-Aug.): ardet inexcitata Ausonia atque immobilis ante, Verg. A. 7, 623: donec princeps immobilem se precibus et invidiae iuxta ostendit, Tac. A. 16, 10: adversum plausum ac lasciviam insultantis vulgi immobiles, id. H. 4, 2: isti apathiae sectatores, qui videri se esse tranquillos et intrepidos et immobiles volunt, Gell. 19, 12, 10: statua pro rostris cum hac inscriptione: PIETATIS IMMOBILIS ERGA PRINCIPEM, Suet. Vit. 3: omnia, quae mensura continentur, certa et immobilia congruere sibi debent, Front. Aquaed. 34.

immobilitas (imm-), ātis, f. [in-mobilis], *immovableness* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: aquae (maris mortui), Just. 36, 3.—**Absol.**, Tert. adv. Hermog. 36 *fin.*; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 195.—**Plur.**, Arn. 1, 26.—**II.** Trop., *unfeelingness, want of feeling*: animi, Lact. 6, 17, 23.

immoderantia (imm-), ae, f. [in-moderor], *want of moderation, intemperance* (post-class.): ventris (opp. abstinentia), Tert. Bapt. 20 *fin.*

immoderate, adv., v. immoderatus *fin.*

immoderatio (imm-), ōnis, f. [immoderatus], *want of moderation, excess* (rare): efferrī immoderatione verborum, i. e. *exaggerated expressions*, Cic. Sull. 10, 30: potius, Ambros. de Elia et Jejun. 12, 44.—**II.** *Want of measure or rhythm*: omnem mensuram et modum immoderationi anteponi, August. Music. 9, n. 15.

immoderatus (imm-), a, um, adj. [in-moderatus], *without measure, measureless, immeasurable*. **I.** Lit. (only poet.): vides sublime, fustum, immoderatum aethera, *unbounded* (= inmensum), Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 25, 65; Lucr. 1, 1013.—**II.** Trop., *unrestrained, unbridled, excessive, immoderate* (freq. and class.): ipsum illum Aristotelis discipulum, superbum, crudelem, immoderatum fuisse, Cic. Att. 13, 28, 3: homo et turbulentus, id. Phil. 10, 11, 23: mulier, id. Cael. 21, 53: immensae cupiditates, infinitae et immoderatae sunt, Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34: intemperantia, Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 39: quippe duos pro uno dominos acceptos, immoderata, infinita potestate, Liv. 3, 9, 4: res immoderata cupido est, Ov. P. 4, 15, 31: motus animi, cum immoderatiores sunt, vitia fiunt, Gell. 19, 12, 4: immoderatissima luxuria esse, Suet. Ner. 51: immoderato potu et pastu pars animi obstupefacta, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60: ne immoderata aut angusta sit oratio, id. Or. 58, 198: vox immoderata, Cael. ap. Quint. 11, 1, 51: tam immoderatae linguae fuit, *unbridled*, Suet. Vit. Luc.: tempestates, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131.—Hence, adv.: **immoderate**. **1.** Lit.: *without measure or rule*: moveri immoderate et fortuito, Cic. Univ. 13: vox immoderate profusa, id. N. D. 2, 59, 149: effunditur spiritus, Quint. 11, 3, 63.—**2.** Trop., *immoderately, extravagantly*: vivere, Cic. Univ. 12: jactari, id. Div. 1, 29, 60: abuti nostra facilitate, id. Fam. 12, 1, 2.—**Comp.**: ferre casum incommodum tuorum, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 5.—**Sup.**: laetari, Spart. Sev. 20.

immodestia, adv., v. immodestus *fin.*
immodestia (imm-), ae, f. [immodestus], *intemperate conduct, immodesty, licentiousness* (very rare; not in Cic.): heri haec immodestia me coegit, qui, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 9: publicanorum, *avarice, extortion*, Tac. A. 13, 50: histronum, id. ib. 4, 14.

immodestus (imm-), a, um, adj. [immodestus], *unrestrained, excessive, extravagant, immoderate* (rare but class.; syn. immoderatus): in vino, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 7: mores, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 44: largitione effundere, Sen. Contr. 1, 1: fautores histronum, Tac. A. 13, 28: genus jocandi non profusum nec immodestum, *Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103.—**Adv.**: **immodestē**. **A.** *Immoderately, extravagantly, impudently*: amare, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 25: gloriari (with immodice), Liv. 22, 27, 2: immodeste atque intemperanter facere multa, Quint. 5, 7, 32: postulare missionem, Suet. Aug. 24.—**Comp.**: procedere, Sen. Q. N. 1, 17.—**B.** *Unjustly*: tum me hoc indecore, immodeste datis di, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 9.

immōdicē, adv., v. immodicus *fin.*
immōdicus (imm-), a, um, adj. [immodicus], *beyond bounds, beyond measure, excessive, unrestrained, unruly, immoderate* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit. (very rare): prominet immodicum pro longa cuspidē rostrum, Ov. M. 6, 673: tuber, id. ib. 8, 808: fluctus, id. H. 18, 137: frigus, id. P. 3, 1, 14; cf.: continuae et immodicae tempestates, Suet. Aug. 47.—Far more freq., **II.** Trop., *excessive, unrestrained, extravagant, immoderate*, etc.: immodicus in numero augendo esse solet, *is in the habit of exaggerating numbers*, Liv. 38, 23, 8: in appetendis honoribus immodicus, Vell. 2, 33, 3: immodicus lingua, Liv. 22, 12, 11: animi, Sall. H. 1, 114 Dietsch: tum verbis tum rebus immodicus, *extravagant in words and deeds*, Suet. Dom. 12: Gracchi legibus (ferendis), Luc. 6, 796: assiduus potius quam immodicus (praeceptor), Quint. 2, 2, 5: imperia, Liv. 21, 3, 5; so, licentia crudelitatis, Vell. 2, 28, 2: decreta ad honores sociorum, Liv. 31, 45, 2: libido possidendi, Col. 1, 3, 11: fastus, Ov. A. 3, 511: populi acclamationes, Suet. Caes. 79: oratio, *too long*, Plin. Ep. 9, 4, 1: periodus, Quint. 9, 4, 125.—(β) With gen.: gloriae, Vell. 2, 11: irae, Stat. Th. 1, 41: libidinis, Col. 7, 6, 3: laetitiae et maeroris, Tac. A. 15, 23: fugae, Sil. 12, 268: animi, Tac. H. 1, 53.—As subst.: immodica cupere, Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 2.—Hence, adv.: **immōdicē**, *beyond measure, excessively, immoderately*: si sanguis ex vulnere immodice fluat, Plin. 30, 13, 38, § 112: fucata forma, Luc. 10, 137: frequenter id potius quam immodice facere, Col. 2, 16, 2: opportuna positae (figurae) cum immodice petantur, Quint. 9, 3, 100: immodesteque gloriari, Liv. 22, 27, 2: sibi arrogare eloquentiam, Quint. 11, 1, 19: ferocire, Gell. 1, 11, 2: capere voluptatem ex aliqua re, id. 19, 2, 1.

***immōdulātus** (imm-), a, um, adj. [in-modulatus], *unrhythmic, inharmonious*: poemata, Hor. A. P. 263.

immoenis, v. immunis.

immolaticius (imm-) or -tius, a, um, adj. [immolo], *of or for a sacrifice* (late Lat.): caro, Aug. Ep. 154; cf.: immolaticius θύσιμος, Gloss. Philox.

immolatio (imm-), ōnis, f. [id.], *a sacrificing, a sacrifice* (rare but class.): in ipso immolationis tempore, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119: in ipsa, id. ib. 2, 16, 37: Iphigeniae, Quint. 2, 13, 13.—In plur.: nefandae, Tac. A. 3, 13.—**II.** Concr., *a sacrifice, offering*, Aug. Ep. 36, 30.

immolator (imm-), ōris, m. [id.], *one who offers a sacrifice, a sacrificer* (rare but class.): ut se extra ad immolatoris fortunam accommodet, Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36: nati immolator unci, Prud. Cath. 12, 48.

immolitus (imm-), a, um, Part. [in-molior], *built up or erected in a place* (very rare): quae in loca publica inaedificata immolitare privati habebant... demoliti sunt, Liv. 39, 44, 4; so, *inaedificatum* INMOLITUMVE, Tab. Heracl. 1. 70.

immōlo (imm-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [in-mola]. **I.** Orig., *to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal* (mola salsa): olim hostiae immolatae dicebantur mola salsa tactae, cum vero ictae et aliquid ex illis in aram datum, mactatae dicebantur, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 57.—So only in one other example in Cato: boves immolati, Cato ap. Serv. Verg. A. 10, 541.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** Transf., *to bring as an offering, to offer, sacrifice, immolate* (cf. mactō): ego hodie dis meis iratissimis sex agnos immolavi, Plaut. Poen. 2, 5: Musis bovem immolasse dicitur, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: bovem Dianae, Liv. 1, 45, 7; cf.: Dianae vitulum, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 94: hostias, id. Tusc. 3, 26, 63: animalia capta, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 3: agnum, Hor. C. 4, 11, 7: aut pro victimis homines immolant aut se immolatos vovent, Caes. B. G. 4, 16, 2: homines, Cic. Rep. 3, 9; id. Front. 10, 21: filiam, Quint. 3, 11, 6: puerum, Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 82: qui hominem immolaverint, exve ejus sanguine litaverint, etc., Paul. Sent. 5, 23, 16: porca, quae Cereri immolatur, Veran. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 250 Müll.—**Absol.**: cum Sulla immolaret ante praetorium, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: nemo nostrum est, quin, etiam cum de alia re immolaret, tamen, etc., Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 2: cum immolanti aufugisset hostia, Suet. Caes. 59; 18; id. Aug. 95.—**Pass. im-**

pers.: cum pluribus dis immolatur, Civ. Div. 2, 17, 38.—With *abl.* of the offering: quibus hostiis immolandum cuique deo, cui majoribus, cui lactentibus, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: itaque Jovi tauro, verre, arietem immolari non licet, Capit. ap. Macr. S. 3, 10, 3; cf. ib. § 4.—**B.** Poet., in a still more general sense, to sacrifice, slay: Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas immolat, Verg. A. 12, 949: inferias quos (juvenes) immolet umbris, id. ib. 10, 519; Phaedr. 4, 6, 10.—**C.** (Eccl. Lat.) To present as an offering, render: humilitatem animae suae deo, Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 9: paenitentiam deo, id. Pudic. 10: cui populus suffragiis immolat, does homage to, id. de Anim. 33.

† **immorānter**, incunctanter, ἀντρεπε-
θέρως (without delay, immediately), Gloss. Philox.

immordēo (inm-), sum, 2, v. a. [in-mordeo], to bite into (poet. and rare; perh. only in *part. perf. pass.*): labitur, immor-saque cadens obmutuit hasta, Stat. Th. 2, 628: immorso aequales videant mea vulnere collo, Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 21: (stomachus) perna magis ac magis hillis Flagitatur immorsus refect (= vellicatus, excitatus), excited, Hor. S. 2, 4, 61.

immōrior (inm-), mortuus, 3, v. dep. n. [in-morior], to die in or upon any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose).—**C.** Constr. with *dat.* and rarely in *aliqua re*. **I.** Lit.: illa sorori immoritur, Ov. M. 6, 296: hastae, Val. Fl. 6, 570: fortiter Euxinis aquis, Ov. P. 3, 7, 40; cf.: ipsis aquis, id. M. 7, 572: stellio immortuus vino, Plin. 29, 4, 22, § 73: apes immortuae in melle, id. 29, 6, 33, § 128: non exigo, ut immoriaris legationi, immorare, Auct. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 73: tormentis pro silentio rerum crediturum immortui, Just. 44, 2, 3.—Of things: manus immortua, dying, withering, Luc. 3, 613: aura superstes Immoritur velis, i. e. dies away, Stat. Th. 1, 481.—**II.** Trop.: immoritur studiis (*dat.* = macerat et enecat se opere rustico exerceundo), he pines away, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85.

immōror (inm-), atus, 1, v. dep. n. [in-moror], to tarry or remain in, to stay upon or at, to linger near a place (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit. (constr.: in aliqua re, alicui rei): ut saturae studiosius nidis immorentur, Col. 8, 5, 14: puer meridiano immorans, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 25.—**II.** Trop.: ne terrenis immoror, Quint. 2, 16, 6: honestis cogitationibus, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 8: non exigo, ut immoriaris legationi, immorare, Auct. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 73: non arbitror mihi in hoc immorandum, quid sit, etc., id. 11, 2, 4.

immorsus, a, um, *Part.*, from immordeo.

immortalis (inm-), e, *adj.* [in-mortalis], undying, immortal (class.). **I.** Lit.: si nullum corpus immortale sit, nullum esse corpus sempiternum: corpus autem immortale nullum esse, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29: credo deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, etc., id. de Sen. 21, 77: dii; v. deus: animi, id. ib. 23, 82; id. Leg. 2, 11, 27: natura (opp. mortalis fortuna), id. Off. 1, 33, 120: pro di immortales! Tert. Ad. 3, 4, 1: pro deorum immortalium! id. Phorm. 2, 3, 4 al.—*Subst. plur.*: **immortāles**, ium, m., the immortals, gods: quod ad immortales attinet, haec; deinceps quod ad mortales, to the gods, Varr. L. L. 5, § 75 Müll.; Lucr. 5, 165.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Imperishable, eternal, endless: memoria et gloria, Cic. Balb. 17, 40: memoriam alicujus reddere, id. de Or. 2, 2, 8: fructum cepi vestri in me amoris et iudicii, id. Pis. 14, 31: gratias agere alicui, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 1: opera edere, Liv. 1, 16, 1: tributa, Tac. H. 4, 32: illa Salustii velocitas, Quint. 10, 1, 102: nemo ignavia immortalis factus est, Sall. J. 90, 49: immortalia ne speres, monet annus, etc., Hor. C. 4, 7, 7.—**B.** Poet., like the gods, blessed, exceedingly happy: immortalis ero, si altera talis erit, Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 10; 2, 15 (3, 7), 39.—Hence, **adv.*: **immortāliter**, infinitely: gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9.

immortalitas (inm-), atis, f. [immortalis], exemption from death, immortality (class.). **I.** Lit.: salvos sum: immortalitas mihi datast, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 18: quae Socrates supremo vitae die de immortalitate animorum disseruisset, Cic. de

Sen. 21, 78: vita beata nulla alia re nisi immortalitate cedens caelestibus, id. N. D. 2, 61, 153.—In *plur.*: vide igitur, ne virtutibus hominum isti honores habeantur, non immortalitatibus, to their immortal natures, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Imperishableness, imperishable fame, undying renown, immortality: non censet lugendam esse mortem, quam immortalitas consequatur, Cic. de Sen. 20, 74: jam tum immortalitatis virtute parvae fautor, Liv. 1, 7, 15: emit morte immortalitatem, Quint. 9, 3, 71: mihi populus Romanus aeternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, Cic. Pis. 3, 7: gloriae, id. de Sen. 23, 82: aliquid immortalitati commendare, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: aliquid immortalitati tradere, id. ib. 3, 16, 60.—**B.** (Acc. to immortalis, II. B.) Blessedness, the height of happiness: mihi immortalitas parta est, si, etc., Ter. And. 5, 5, 4.

* **immortaliter** (inm-), *adv.*, v. immortalis *fin.*

* **immortalitūs** (inm-), *adv.* [immortalis, analog. with divinitus], from heaven, by the gift of the gods: immortalitūs se obtulit mihi haec facultas, Turp. ap. Non. 514, 28 (Com. Fragm. v. 89 Rib.).

immortuus (inm-), a, um, *Part.*, from immorior.

immōtus (inm-), a, um, *adj.* [in-motus], unmoved, immovable, motionless (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: (illa arbor) immota manet, Verg. G. 2, 293: (Ceres) Sub Jove duravit multis immota diebus, Ov. F. 4, 505: supercilium (opp. mobilia), Quint. 11, 3, 79: sceptrum, id. ib. § 158: aquae, i. e. frozen, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 38: aer, Plin. 17, 24-36, § 222: apum examina, Col. 9, 4, 19: serenitas et immotus dies, calm, Tac. H. 1, 86; Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6; id. Pan. 82: terrarum pondus sedet immotum, Sen. Prov. 1, 2: mare, id. Suas. 1, 1: cervix, id. ib. 6, 17: legio, Tac. A. 14, 37: vultus, id. ib. 2, 29.—**II.** Trop., unmoved, unshaken, undisturbed, steadfast, firm: mens immota manet, Verg. A. 4, 449: manent immota turorum Fata tibi, id. ib. 1, 257; cf.: immota manet fatis Lavinia conjux, id. ib. 7, 314: immotas praebet mugitibus aures, unmoved, Ov. M. 15, 465: nympha prociis, Val. Fl. 5, 112: adversus turmas acies, Liv. 10, 14, 16; 21, 55, 10: immotus iis, Tac. A. 15, 59: immota aut modice laecessita pax, id. ib. 4, 32: fides sociis, Val. Fl. 3, 598: felicis animi immota tranquillitas, Sen. de Ira, 2, 12, 6: constantia, id. Const. 5, 4: gaudium, id. Vit. Beat. 4, 5: animus, Lact. 6, 17, 22.—In *neutr.*: si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, Ne, etc., immovable, unchangeable, Verg. A. 4, 15; so with an *object-clause*: immotum adversus eos sermones fixumque Tiberio fuit non omittere caput rerum, Tac. A. 1, 47.

immūgio (inm-), i, v. n. [in-mugio], to bellow, roar, or resound in or at (poet.): curvisque immugit Aetna cavernis, Verg. A. 3, 674: procella Antennae immugit, Sil. 17, 257: maestoque immugit regis luctu, Verg. A. 11, 38: iudicaturus Domino lugubre mundus immugiet, Hier. Ep. 14.

immulgēo (inm-), ēre, v. a. [in-mulgeo], to milk into: lacteam opem, Liv. And. ap. Fest. p. 163 (Trag. Fragm. v. 38 Rib.): teneris immulgens ubera labris, Verg. A. 11, 572: in dolore (oculi) et epiphoris si imulgeatur (lac), plurimum prodest, Plin. 28, 7, 21, § 72; Ambros. in Luc. 8, § 75.

* **immundābilis** (inm-), e, *adj.* [immundo], that cannot be cleansed: vitium, Tert. Pudic. 20.

immundē, *adv.*, v. immundus *fin.*

immunditia (inm-), ae, f. [immundus], uncleanness, impurity, filth, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 6.—Also **immundities**, ei, Tert. Mon. 7.—In *plur.*, Col. 1, 6, 11; 12, 3, 8; Dig. 43, 23, 1, § 2; Tert. Res. Carn. 47: continet se a vis nostris, quasi ab immunditiis, Lact. 4, 16, 8.

immundo, āvi, 1, v. a. [id.], to defile, render unclean (late Lat.): albescent pulvere canes, Dracont. Carm. 8, 589.

immundus (inm-), a, um, *adj.* [immundus], unclean, impure, dirty, filthy, foul (syn.: spurcus, obscenus, impurus). **I.** Lit. (class.): humus erat immunda, lutulenta vino, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66: homo, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 24; id. Cist. 1, 1,

115; Lucr. 4, 1160; Hor. S. 1, 6, 124: canis, id. Ep. 1, 2, 26: Harpyiae contactu immundo omnia foedant, Verg. A. 3, 228: sues, id. G. 1, 400: popinae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 62: ager, run wild, overgrown, Pall. 2, 10: pauperies domus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 199.—*Absol.*: **immundae**, ārum, f., unclean women, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 2.—*Comp.*: superne deciduo immundiore lapsu aliquo polluta, Plin. 14, 19, 23, § 119: nilo mundius hoc, niloque immundior ille, Cat. 97, 3; Sen. Q. N. 9, 4, 2.—*Sup.*: liquet illos immundissimos fuisse, Sen. Ep. 86, 11; Plin. Ep. 10, 98, 1.—**II.** Trop.: aut immunda crepent ignominiosae dicta, Hor. A. P. 247.—*Adv.*: **immundē**, impurely, uncleanly: foedare templa, Jul. Obseq. Prod. 115.

* **immūnificus** (inm-), a, um, *adj.* [in-munificus], not liberal, stingy: civis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 69.

* **immūnio** (inm-), i, v. a., to fortify: praesidium immunivit, Tac. A. 11, 19.

immūnis (inm- and archaic **inmoenis**), e, *adj.* [in-munus], free or exempt from a public service, burden, or charge (class.; cf.: expers, exorsus). **I.** Lit.: melius hi quam nos, qui piratas immunes, socios vectigales habemus, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 49: quid immunes? hi certe nihil debent, id. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 53: sine foedere immunes civitates ac liberae, id. ib. 2, 3, 6, § 13; id. Font. 4, 7: immunes militiā, Liv. 1, 43, 8: Ilienses ab omni onere immunes praestitit, Suet. Claud. 25: qui agros immunes liberosque arant, i. e., free from taxes, tax-free, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 166; cf. id. Agr. 3, 2, 9: duo milia jugerum Sexto Clodio rhetori assignasti, et quidem immunia, Suet. Rhet. 5.—(β) With *gen.*: immunes portiorum, Liv. 38, 14: ceterorum immunes nisi propulsandi hostis, Tac. A. 1, 36.—**B.** Transf., beyond the polit. and milit. sphere, free or exempt from, that contributes or gives nothing (mostly poet.): non enim est inhumana virtus neque immūnis neque superba, inactive, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: quem scis immunem Cinarae placuisse rapaci, who made no presents, without presents, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 33; id. C. 4, 12, 23: Enipeus, Ov. M. 7, 229: immunesque sedens aliena ad pabula fucus, doing nothing, idle, Verg. G. 4, 244: ipsa quoque immunis rastrorum intacta, without compulsion, free, Ov. M. 1, 101.—In a play on the word: *Ly.* Civi immuni scin quid cantari solet? . . . *Ph.* Verum, gnate mi, is est immūnis, quod nihil est qui munus fungatur suum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 69; 73.—(β) With *gen.*: bos curvi immunis aratri, Ov. M. 3, 11: immunes operum, id. ib. 4, 5.—**II.** Trop., not sharing or partaking in, free from, devoid of, without any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose); constr. with *gen.*, *abl.*, with *ab*, or *absol.* (a) With *gen.*: aspiciet urbem Immunem tanti belli, Verg. A. 12, 559: tanti boni, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 62: mali, id. M. 8, 691: necis, exempt from, id. ib. 9, 253: caedis manus, free from, unstained with, id. H. 14, 8: delictorum paternorum, Vell. 2, 7: aequoris Arcos, not setting in, Ov. M. 13, 293 (an imitation of the Homeric ἀμωπος ἀοερτῶν Ἀκκαῶν, Il. 18, 489); Ov. F. 4, 575.—(β) With *abl.*: animum immunem esse tristitia, Sen. Ep. 85: Cato omnibus humanis vitiis, Vell. 2, 35, 2: exercitum immunem tanta calamitate servavit, id. 2, 120, 3.—(γ) With *ab*: immunis ab omnibus arbitris esse, Vell. 2, 14 *fin.*: dentes a dolore, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 37.—(δ) *Absol.*: immunis aram si tetigit manus, stainless, pure, Hor. C. 3, 23, 17: amicum castigare ob meritam noxiam, Immoenest facinus, a thankless office, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 1; cf.: immoene, improbum, culpandum, vel interdum munere liberatum, Gloss. Plac. p. 476.

immūnitas (inm-), atis (gen. plur. immunitatum, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 35), f. [immunis], freedom or exemption from public services, burdens, or charges, immunity (class.). **I.** Lit.: (Druides) militiae vacationem omniumque rerum habent immunitatem, *Caes. B. G. 6, 14, 1: immunitas et libertas provinciae, Cic. Font. 8, 17: immunitatem (a tributis) obtulit, Suet. Aug. 40; Tac. A. 12, 61; 13, 51; Curt. 5, 3, 15: personae quibus decimae immunitatem ipse (imperator) tribuit, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 16, 9, 3 et saep.—In *plur.*, Cic. Fam. 12, 1,

1; id. Phil. 1, 1, 3; Suet. Tib. 49; id. Galb. 15; Tac. H. 3, 55.—**II.** Trop., *freedom, exemption, or immunity* from any thing (cf.: vacatio, vacuitas): qui det isti deo immunitatem magni muneris, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 121: immunitates malorum, Lampr. Commod. 14.

immūnitus (imm-), a, um, adj. [2. in-munitus], *unfortified, undefended* (rare but class.): oppida castellaque, Liv. 22, 11, 4: Sparte, Ov. M. 10, 169: inermes atque immuniti abscondimus, App. M. 8, p. 202 fin.: via, i. e. *not properly made, impassable*, Cic. Caecin. 19, 54.

immurmūro (imm-), āre, v. n. [in-murmuro], *to murmur in, at, or against* any thing (poet. and in post-class. prose): ipsa jacet terraeque tremens immurmurat atrae, Ov. M. 6, 558: terrae, id. ib. 11, 187: undis, id. ib. 11, 567: silvis Auster, Verg. G. 4, 261: hastae, Sil. 5, 332: tacita aure (Acestae), Stat. Th. 1, 532: undis, id. ib. 11, 567: illa sibi introrsum et sub lingua immurmurat, Pers. 2, 9: increpor a cunctis totumque immurmurat agmen, Ov. M. 3, 645: ipse publicato nobis, quod immurmurat, whispers, Macr. S. 6, 7: cum saepe immurmurantes audierit ventos, Amm. 12, 16.

immūsicus (imm-), a, um, adj. [2. in-musicus], *unmusical*, Tert. Apol. 1.

immusūlus (immusūlus), i, m., *a kind of vulture or falcon*, Plin. 10, 7, 8, § 20; Arn. 2, 84; 7, 223.—**II.** *The sea-eagle* = ossifraga, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 112 and 113 Müll. N. cr.

1. immūtābilis (imm-), e, adj. [2. in-mutabilis], *unchangeable, unalterable, immutable* (rare but class.): esse causas immutabiles easque aeternas, Cic. Fat. 12, 28; so, immutabilis et aeterna res, id. Rep. 3, 2: nec magis immutabile ex vero in falsum, id. Fat. 9, 18: res (with stabilis), id. Univ. 3: comprehensio (with stabilis), id. Ac. 2, 8, 23: spatia, id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: eadem ratio, quae fuit futuraque, donec res eadem manebunt, immutabilis est, Liv. 22, 39, 10: necessitas, Quint. 2, 13, 1: pondus verborum (with grave), Stat. Th. 1, 212.—*Comp.*: concordi populo nihil esse immutabilis, nihil firmius, Cic. Rep. 1, 32.—*Adv.*: **immūtābiliter**, *unchangeably*, Dig. 45, 1, 99, § 1; App. de Mundo, p. 74.

2. immūtābilis (imm-), e, adj. [in-muto], *changed, altered*: vestitus atque ornatus, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 8.—*Comp.*: immutabiliores animae, Cassiod. de Anim. 3.

*** immūtābilis (imm-)**, ātis, f. [1. immutabilis], *unchangeableness, immutability*: in factis immutabilitatem apparere, in futuris non item, Cic. Fat. 9, 17.

immūtābiliter, *adv.*, v. 1. immutabilis fin.

immūtātio (imm-), ōnis, f. [in-muto], *a change, exchanging, interchange, substitution of one thing for another in speech*: verborum, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 16: ordinis, id. de Or. 3, 44, 176: si verborum immutationibus utantur, quos appellant τροπος, id. Brut. 17, 69.—**B.** Esp., rhet. t. t., *metonymy, the indirect naming of any thing* = ἀλλοιως, μεταωνυμία: immutationes nusquam crebriores, i. e. *metonymies*, id. Or. 27, 94; id. de Or. 3, 54, 207; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 35: faciebat barbarismos immutatione, cum c pro g uteretur, id. 1, 5, 12; cf. ib. 6.

immūtātor (imm-), ōris, m. [id.], *a changer*, Oros. 7, 43.

1. immūtātus (imm-), a, um, adj. [2. in-mutatus], *unchanged, unaltered* (rare but class.): id mutavit, quia me immutatum videt, Ter. And. 1, 5, 7: veritas est, per quam immutata ea, quae sunt aut ante fuerunt aut futura sunt, dicuntur, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 162.

2. immūtātus, a, um, Part., from immuto.

immūtesco (imm-), tūi, 3, v. *inch. n.* [in-mutesco], *to become dumb or speechless* (post-Aug.): immutescamus aliqui, si nihil dicendum videatur, Quint. 10, 3, 16: ruptis ore querelis, Stat. Th. 5, 542.

*** 1. immūtīlātus (imm-)**, a, um, adj. [in-mutilo], *maimed, mutilated*: corpore, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 366, 18 (Hist. 4, 40 Dietsch).

*** 2. immūtīlātus (imm-)**, a, um, adj. [2. in-mutilatus], *unmutilated, entire*, Cod. Th. 4, 22, 1.

immūto (imm-), āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic inf. pres. pass. immutari, Ter. And. 1, 5, 40;

id. Eun. 2, 1, 19; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 29), v. a. [in-muto], *to change, alter, transform*. **I.** In gen. (class.): ubi immutatus sum? ubi ego formam perdidici? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 300: perscrutari... nos nostri an alieni simus; ne clam quispian nos imprudentis immutaverit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 22: adeone homines immutari ex amore, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 19: vultum earum, id. Hec. 3, 3, 9: imperio, potestate, prosperis rebus immutari, Cic. Lael. 15, 54; cf. me aliquando immutavit tibi, id. Fam. 5, 8, 2: illi regi amabili Cyro subest ad immutandi animi licentiam crudelissimus ille Phalaris (v. ad), id. Rep. 1, 28: ut ejus orbis (i. e. signiferi) unaquaqueque pars alia alio modo moveat immuteturque caelum, id. Div. 2, 42, 89: concentus immutatus aut discrepans, id. Rep. 2, 42: temeritas filii comprobavit; verborum ordinem immuta: fac sic: comprobavit filii temeritas, etc., id. Or. 63, 214: nomen immuto, Quint. 8, 6, 28: cum successor aliquid immutat de institutis priorum, Cic. Fl. 14, 33.—**II.** In partic., in rhet. (a) *To put, by metonymy*, one word for another: immutata (verba), in quibus pro verbo proprio subicitur aliud, quod idem significet, sumptum ex re aliqua consequenti, etc. Ennius Horridam Africam terribili tremere tumultu cum dicit, pro Afris immutat Africam, Cic. Or. 27, 92 sq.; id. de Or. 3, 43, 159.—(β) *E s p.*: immutata oratio, *allegory*, = ἀλληγορία, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261.

imo, adv., v. immo.

impacātus (inp-), a, um, adj. [2. in-pacatus], *not peaceable, unquiet* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aut impacatos a tergo horrebis Iberos, warlike, plundering, Verg. G. 3, 403: fortuna, Stat. S. 5, 1, 137: quies alti pelagi, Claud. in. Ruf. 1, 70: vita, Sen. de Ira, 3, 27 fin.: odia, Claud. in. Eutr. 2, 12.

impacīficus, a, um, adj. [in-pax-facio], *not peaceful, not inclined to peace*, Ambros. in Psa. 43, § 12.

*** impactio (inp-)**, ōnis, f. [impingo], *a striking against, concussion, impact*: nubium, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12 fin.

impactus, a, um, Part., from impingo.

impaene, v. impunis, II.

*** impaenitendus (inp-)**, a, um, adj. [2. in-paenitet], *not to be repented of*: pauperies, App. M. 11, p. 271.

impaenitens (inp-), entis, adj. [2. in-paenitens], *not repenting, impenitent* (late Lat.): cor, Hier. in. Iesai. 12, 40, 27; Vulg. Rom. 2, 5.

impaenitentia (inp-), ae, f. [2. in-paenitentia], *impenitence* (late Lat.), Hier. in. Iesai. 18, 65, 23.

impaenitus (inp-), v. impunitus.

impages (inp-), is, f. [in-pag, pango; analogous with compages], *the border or frame-work which surrounds the panel of a door*, Vitruv. 4, 6; cf. impages dicuntur quae a fabris in tabulis figuntur, quo firmius cohaereant, a pangendo, id est figere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 103 Müll.

impallesco (inp-), lūi, 3, v. *inch. n.* [in-pallesco], *to grow or turn pale in or at any thing* (post-Aug.): nocturnis chartis, Pers. 5, 62: eventu impalluit ipse secundo, Stat. Th. 6, 805.

impalpēbratō (inp-), ōnis, f. [2. in-palpebrae], *loss of motion in the eyelids*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 5, 87.

impar (inp-), āris (abl. sing. impari; but, metri grat., impare, Verg. E. 8, 75; id. Cir. 372; gen. plur. imparium, Cels. 3, 4 al.), adj. [2. in-par], *uneven, unequal, dissimilar* in number or quality (cf. dispar, dissimilis). **I.** In gen. (class.): stellarum numerus par an impar sit, nescitur, Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 32: congressus impari numero, Caes. B. C. 1, 40, 6; 1, 47, 3: numero deus impare gaudet, Verg. E. 8, 75 Serv.; cf. imparem numerum antiqui prosperiorem hominibus esse crederunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.: (sonus) intervallis conjunctus imparibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18; cf. Lucr. 5, 683: qui Musas amat impares, Hor. C. 3, 19, 13: imparibus carmina facta modis, i. e. *hexameters and pentameters*, Ov. Tr. 2, 220: impares tibiae numero foraminum discretae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.: ludere par impare, even or odd, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248: mensae

erat pes tertius impar: Testa parem fecit, Ov. M. 8, 662: formae atque animi, Hor. C. 1, 33, 11; cf. formae, id. S. 2, 2, 30: si toga dissidet impar, Rides, *uneven, awry*, id. Ep. 1, 1, 96: acer coloribus impar, i. e. *party-colored*, Ov. M. 10, 95: quos quidem ego ambo unice diligo: sed in Marco benevolentia impari, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4: leges, Quint. 7, 7, 6: ad exhortationem praecipue valent imparia, id. 5, 11, 10.—(β) *With dat.*: nil fuit umquam sic impar sibi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 19.—**II.** In partic. (with the accessory notion of smaller, inferior), *unequal to, not a match for, unable to cope with a thing; inferior, weaker* (so perh. not till after the Aug. period). (a) *With dat.*: Phthius Achilles, Ceteris major, tibi (Apollini) miles impar, Hor. C. 4, 6, 5; Suet. Dom. 10: deridente velut impar dolori congemuit, *unable to support his grief*, Suet. Tib. 23: muliebri corpus impar dolori, Tac. A. 15, 57; cf. senex et levissimis quoque curis impar, id. ib. 14, 54: Pygmaeus bellator impar hosti, Juv. 13, 169: optatum conspirationi, Suet. Caes. 15: militum ardori, id. Oth. 9: bello, Tac. H. 1, 74: sumptui, Dig. 3, 5, 9: impar tantis honoribus, Suet. Tib. 67.—(β) *With abl. specif.* (not ante-Aug.): sed viribus impar, Ov. M. 5, 610; cf. par audacia Romanus, consilio et viribus impar, Liv. 27, 1, 7: omni parte virium impar, id. 22, 15, 9: nec facies impar nobilitate fuit, Ov. F. 4, 306: Batavi impares numero, Tac. H. 4, 20: obsessi et impares et aqua ciboque defecti, Quint. 3, 8, 23.—(γ) *Absol.*: juncta impari, *to an inferior in rank*, Liv. 6, 34, 9; cf. pater consularis, avus praetorius, maternum genus impar, Tac. H. 2, 50: Julia Tiberium spreverat ut imparem, *not her equal in birth*, id. ib. 1, 53: simul odiorum invidiaeque erga Fabium Valentem admonebatur, ut impar apud Vitellium gratiam viresque apud novum principem pararet, id. ib. 2, 99.—**B.** *Inequitable, unjust*: videbam quam impar esset sors, cum ille vobis bellum pararet, vos ei securam pacem praestaretis, Liv. 42, 13, 5.—**C.** *P o e t.* transf., *unequal, i. e. beyond one's strength, which one is not a match for*: iudice sub Tmolio certamen venit ad impar, *to the unequal strife*, Ov. M. 11, 156: pugna, Verg. A. 12, 216; cf. imparibus certare, Hor. Epod. 11, 18.—(β) *With inf.*: magnum opus et tangi nisi cura vincitur impar, Grat. Cyn. 61.—*Adv.*: **impārter**, *unequally*: versibus impariter iunctis, i. e. *in hexameters and pentameters*, Hor. A. P. 75.

*** impārātio (inp-)**, ōnis, f. [2. in-paro], *indigestion*: stomachi, Marc. Emp. 20 med.

impārātus (inp-), a, um, adj. [2. in-paratus], *not ready, unprepared, unprovided, unfurnished* (class.): ut ne imparatus sim, si adveniat Phormio, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 84; cf. id. And. 3, 1, 20; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 2: (Antonius) imparatus semper aggredi ad dicendum videbatur: sed ita erat paratus, ut, etc., Cic. Brut. 37, 139: quamquam paratus in imparatos Clodius incidere, id. Mil. 21, 56: inermem atque imparatum adoriuntur, id. Sest. 37, 79: ut in ipsum incautum atque etiam imparatum incideret, Caes. B. G. 6, 30, 2: imparati cum a militibus, tum a pecunia, Cic. Att. 7, 15, 3: inops ipse rerum omnium atque imparatus, Suet. Caes. 35: breve tempus longum est imparatis, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 2: istae facient hanc rem mihi ex parata imparatam, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 8.—*Sup.*: omnibus rebus imparatissimus, Caes. B. C. 1, 30 fin.

imparcenter, adv. [in-parcus], *relentlessly, unsparingly*: cuncta perdit, Hilar. in Job. 1, 76: Samson in mortem tradidit, id. ib. p. 90.

*** impārentem** non parentem hoc est obedientem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.

(**impārentia** or **impārentia**, false read. for impatentia, Gell. 1, 13, 3.)

impārīlis (inp-), e, adj. [2. in-parilis], *unequal, unlike, different* (post-class.): aevum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 14, 9.—*Hence, adv.*: **impārīliter**, *unequally*, Aug. Quest. ap. Hept. 2, 177, 3.

impārīlitas (inp-), ātis, f. [impārilis], *inequality, difference* (very rare): imparilitas haec turbat observationem omnisque ratio disciplinae confunditur, *lack of*

correspondence between the situations of the stars and the varied fates of men, Nigid. ap. Gell. 14, 1, 22.—**II.** Gram. t. t.: so-loecismus Latino vocabulo a Sennio Capitone ejusdemque aetatibus aliis imparitatis appellatus, Gell. 5, 20, 1.

impariter, adv., v. impar fin.

impartibilis (inp-), e, adj. [2. in-partibilis], indivisible: deus, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 3, 3.

impartio, ire, v. impartio.

impascor (inp-), sci, v. pass. [in-pasco], to feed or be pastured in a place (post-Aug.): loca, quibus nullum impascitur pecus, Col. 6, 5, 2; 2, 17, 1.

impassibilis (inp-), e, adj. [2. in-passibilis], incapable of passion, passionless (eccl. Lat.): deus, Lact. 1, 3, 23; Tert. Apol. 10; Prud. Apoth. 84.—Adv.: **impassibiliter**, without passion, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 3, 20; 5, 34.

impassibilitas (inp-), atis, f. [impassibilis], incapacity for suffering; a transl. of the Gr. ἀπάθεια, Hier. Ep. 133, 3.

impassibiliter (inp-), adv., v. impassibilis fin.

impastus (inp-), a, um, adj. [2. in-pastus], unfed, hungry (poet.): leo, Verg. A. 9, 339: volucres, Luc. 6, 628.

impatibilis, v. imetibilis.

impatiens (inp-), entis, adj. [2. in-patients].

I. That cannot bear, will not endure or suffer, impatient of any thing (not ante-Aug.; cf. intolerans). **A.** Of living beings; usu. constr. with gen.; rarely with inf. or absol. (a) With gen.: viae, Ov. M. 6, 322; cf. miles impatiens solis, pulveris, tempestatum, Tac. H. 2, 99: vulneris, Verg. A. 11, 639: morbi, Suet. Gramm. 3: morae, Sil. 8, 4; Suet. Calig. 51; cf. aeger morâ et spei impatiens, Tac. H. 2, 40: maeroris, Suet. Calig. 24: longioris sollicitudinis, id. Oth. 9: discidium, id. Dom. 9: veritatis, Curt. 3, 2, 17 et saep.: impatiens expersque viri, not enduring, avoiding, fleeing, Ov. M. 1, 479: viri, id. F. 6, 288: Nympharum, id. M. 4, 260: quasi ab impatientibus remedium, Suet. Tib. 59: somni, Val. Fl. 1, 296: morarum, Amm. 28, 1, 9: superioris, Quint. 11, 1, 16.—Poet.: irae, impatient in his wrath, i. e. ungovernably furious, Ov. M. 13, 3; cf. Galli flagrantis irae, cuius impatiens gens est, Liv. 5, 38.—Sup.: sues ex omnibus pecudibus impatientissimae famis sunt, Col. 7, 11, 3: Marius quietis impatientissimus, Vell. 2, 23, 1.—(β) With inf.: cohibere furorē, Sil. 11, 98: necesse torum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 35.—(γ) Absol.: nihil est impatientius imperitia, Macr. S. 7, 5 fin.: impatientissima sollicitudo, Gell. 12, 1, 22.—**B.** Of things: corpus laborum impatiens, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 4: cera impatiens caloris, id. A. 2, 60: aesculus umoris, Plin. 16, 40, 79; 219: caulis vetustatis, id. 21, 16, 57; 97: navis gubernaculi, Curt. 9, 4; 11: terra hominum, Luc. 7, 866; cf. solum Cereris, id. 9, 857: mammae lactis, i. e. that cannot restrain their milk, Plin. 23, 2, 32; 67.—Sup.: pisum impatientissimum frugum, Plin. 18, 12, 31; 123.—**II.** That does not feel or suffer, insensible, apathetic (post-Aug. and very rare), Lact. 5, 22, 5.—Esp., philos. t. t., of the Stoics, free from sensibility, without feeling: Epicurus et hi, quibus summum bonum visum est animus impatiens, Sen. Ep. 9, 1.—Hence, adv.: **impatienter**, impatiently, unwillingly (post-Aug.): amavi juvenem tam ardentem quam nunc impatienter requiro, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6: indoluit, Tac. A. 4, 17.—Comp., Plin. Ep. 6, 1, 1; Just. 12, 15, 3.—Sup., Plin. Ep. 9, 22, 2.

impatienter (inp-), adv., v. impatiens fin.

impatiētia (inp-), ae, f. [impatiens]. **I.** Unwillingness or inability to bear any thing, want of endurance, impatience (post-Aug.). (a) With gen.: nauseae, Suet. Calig. 23 fin.: frugum, Plin. 11, 23, 27; 77: aetas extrema, fessa mente, retinet silentii impatiētia, Tac. A. 4, 52: caritatis, id. ib. 13, 21: Veneris, i. e. impatience, App. M. 2, p. 121.—(β) Absol.: ne ipse visendo ejus tormenta ad impatiētia dilaberetur, Tac. A. 15, 63: culpa impatiētia, Gell. 1, 13, 3.—**II.** Insensibility, impassibility, apathy, as a transl. of the Gr. ἀπάθεια, Sen. Ep. 9, 1.

impausabilis (inp-), e, adj. [2. in-pausa], unceasing, incessant: ἄληκτις Graece impausabilis dicitur, Fulg. Myth. 1, 6.—Adv.: **impausabiliter**, unceasingly: sumere cibum, without ceasing, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 20.

impavidē (inp-), adv., v. impavidus fin.

impavidus (inp-), a, um, adj. [2. in-pavidus], fearless, undaunted, intrepid (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): ludere pendentes pueros et lambere matrem Impavidus, Verg. A. 8, 633: si fractus illabatur orbis, Impavidum ferient ruinae, Hor. C. 3, 3, 7: Teucer et Sthenelus, id. ib. 1, 15, 23: Gradivus, Ov. M. 14, 820: infantes, Plin. 28, 19, 78; 258; 2, 81, 83; 196: leo, Verg. A. 12, 8: lepus, Ov. M. 15, 100: pectora, Liv. 21, 30, 2: equi, id. 37, 20, 11: gens ingenio, id. 42, 59, 2; Curt. 9, 6, 24: soni, Ov. F. 2, 840.—Adv.: **impavidē**, fearlessly, intrepidly: exhausto poculo, Liv. 39, 50, 8; 30, 15, 8.

impeccabilis (inp-), e, adj. [2. in-pecco], faultless, sinless, impeccable, Gell. 17, 19, 6.

impeccantia (inp-), ae, f. [2. in-pecco], faultlessness, sinlessness (eccl. Lat.), Hier. adv. Pelag. 1, 25; 3, 4 et saep.

impediatio (inp-), ōnis, f. [impedo], a propping, supporting with props, Col. 4, 13, 1.

impedico (inp-), āre, v. a. [in-pedico], to catch, entangle: cassibus, Amm. 30, 4, 18.

impedimentum (inp-), i (archaic form †impelimenta impedimenta dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 108 Müll.; cf. the letter D), n. [impedio], that by which one is entangled or impeded, a hindrance, impediment (freq. and class.; cf. obstaculum, difficultas). **I.** In gen.: compeditis primo aegre ferre onera et impedimenta crum, Sen. Tranq. 10: Demosthenes impedimenta naturae diligentia industriaque superavit, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260: moram atque impedimentum alicui inferre, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: afferre, Tac. A. 15, 9: legitimum, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 24: leve, id. Rep. 1, 3: impedimentum magis quam auxilium, Liv. 9, 19, 5: epistolam jam recepsisse te colligo, nam festinanti tabellario dedi: nisi quid impedimenti in via passus est, hinderance, delay, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 6: esse impedimenti loco, Caes. B. C. 3, 17, 4: ad dicendum impedimento esse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149; so, with ad, Curt. 4, 2, 15; so, impedimento esse, Plaut. Cas. prol. 61; Ter. And. 4, 2, 24; Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 9; Quint. 5, 14, 35; 5, 10, 123; 7 praef. § 2 et saep.; cf. Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 25; Quint. 2, 5, 2: quae dictatori religio impedimento ad rem gerendam fuerit, Liv. 8, 32, 5.—**II.** In partic., plur. impedimenta; concr., travelling equipage, luggage; and esp. in milit. lang., the baggage of an army (including the beasts of burden and their drivers; cf. sarcinae): nullis impedimentis, nullis Graecis comitibus (opp. magno et impedito comitatu), Cic. Mil. 10, 28: ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt... Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum est... impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt, id. ib. 1, 24 fin.: impedimentis direptis, etc., id. ib. 2, 17, 2; 2, 24, 3 et saep.: prima luce magnum numerum impedimentorum ex castris mulorumque produci eque iis stramenta detrabi jubet, pack-horses, id. ib. 7, 45, 2: interfectis omnibus impedimentis ad pugnam descendit, Front. Strat. 2, 1; Veg. Mil. 3, 6.

impedio (inp-), īvi or īi, itum, 4 (in tmesi: inque peditur, inque pediti, inque peditus, etc., Lucr. 6, 394; 3, 484; 4, 562; 1149), v. a. [in-pes; cf. compedes; lit., to entangle the feet; hence, in gen., to entangle, ensnare, to shackle, hamper, hinder, hold fast (cf. praepedito, implico, illigo, irretio, illaqueo). **I.** Lit. (rare): impediunt teneros vincula nulla pedes, Ov. F. 1, 410; cf. et illis crura quoque impediit, id. M. 12, 392: ipso illic sese jam impedit in plagas, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 11: in qua (silva) re-tentis impeditus (cervus) cornibus, Phaedr. 1, 12, 10: impedita cassibus dama, Mart. 3, 58, 28; cf. reti impedit Pisces, ensnares,

Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 17; Veg. Vet. 1, 10.—**B.** Transf., in gen., to clasp, encircle, embrace (mostly poet.): narrare parantem Impedit amplexu, Ov. M. 2, 433: nunc decet aut viridi nitidum caput impingere myrto Aut flore, Hor. C. 1, 4, 9: crines (vitta), Tib. 1, 6, 67; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 56: cornua sertis, id. M. 2, 868: remos (hederae), id. ib. 3, 664: medium crus pellibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 27: equos frenis, to bridle, Ov. F. 2, 736: ingentem clipeum informant... septenosque orbibus orbes Impediunt, surround, encircle each other, Verg. A. 8, 447: orbes orbibus, id. ib. 5, 585: plana novo munimenti genere (with saepire), Curt. 6, 5; cf. Antiochus, castris positus, munitionibus insuper sal-tum impediēbat, rendered difficult of access, Liv. 36, 16, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To entangle, embarrass (class.): impeditum in ea (re amatoria) expediti animum meum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 17; cf. sapientia est, cum stultitia sua impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit se expedire, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 24: ipse te impiedes, ipse tua defensione implicabere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 44: qui me et se hisce impediti nuptis, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 2: dum alios servat, se impediti interrim, Plaut. Rud. prol. 37: tot me impediunt curae, Ter. And. 1, 5, 25: mentem dolore, Cic. Cael. 24, 60.—**B.** Transf. (causa pro effecta), to hinder, detain, obstruct, check, prevent, impede (so most freq.; cf. inhibeo, prohibeo, interdicto, veto); constr. with acc., ab, in aliqua re, or the simple abl., ne, quin, quominus, the inf., or absol.; very rarely with dat. (a) With the simple acc.: me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit: sed si me expediero, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 2: suis studiis sic impediuntur ut, etc... discendi enim studio impediti, id. Off. 1, 9, 28; cf. aetate et morbo impeditus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 25; § 63: religione impediti, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3: ne forte qua re impediatur atque alliger, Cic. Att. 8, 16, 1.—With inanim. or abstr. objects: sinistra impedita, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 3: mea dubitatio aut impedit profectionem meam videbatur aut certe tardare, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 1: iter, id. Lael. 20, 75: navigationem (Corus), Caes. B. G. 5, 7, 3: magnas utilitates amicum, Cic. Lael. 20, 75: res magnas, id. ib.; cf. belli rationem prope jam explicatam perturbare atque impedit, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35 fin.: quod si corporis gravioribus morbis vitae jucunditas impeditur; quanto magis animi morbis impediti necesse est? id. Fin. 1, 18, 59.—(β) With ab or in aliqua re or the simple abl.: sibi non fuisse dubium, a re publica bene gerenda impediti, Cic. Balb. 20, 47; cf. ab delectatione omni negotiis impeditur, id. Mur. 19, 39; so, aliquem a suo munere, id. Rep. 5, 3: aliquem ab opere, Plin. 10, 63, 83; § 180: aliquem a vero bonoque, Sall. J. 30, 2: non oportere sese a populo Romano in suo jure impediti, Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 2: quem dignitas fugâ impederat, Tac. A. 1, 39.—(γ) With ne, quin, quominus.—With ne: id in hac disputatione de fato casus quidam, ne facerem, impedit, Cic. Fat. 1, 1; id. Sull. 33, 92.—With quin: ut nulla re impederet, quin, si vellem, mihi esset integrum, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 6; Auct. Her. 3, 1, 1.—With quominus: nec aetas impedit, quominus agri colendi studia teneamus, Cic. de Sen. 17, 60; id. Fin. 1, 10, 33: quaerere, quae sit tanta formido, quae tot ac tantos viros impedit, quominus, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 2, 5; id. Fam. 3, 7, 3; 13, 5, 1; id. Att. 3, 22, 1; 13, 25, 2.—(δ) With inf.: quid est igitur, quod me impedit ea quae probabilis mihi videantur sequi, quae contra, improbare? etc., Cic. Off. 2, 2, 8: me impedit pudor ab aliquo haec exquirere, id. de Or. 1, 35, 163: ne qua mora ignaros pubemque educere castris Impediat, Verg. A. 11, 21; Ov. P. 1, 1, 21.—(e) With dat. (in analogy to impedimento esse): novitati non impedit vetus consuetudo, is no hinderance, = obstat (cf. the context), Varr. L. L. 9, § 20 Müll.: impedit tibi, ne, etc., Schol. Juv. 14, 49.—(f) Absol.: omnia removentur, quae obstant et impediunt, Cic. A. 2, 7, 19: ut omnia quae impediunt, vincat intentio, Quint. 10, 3, 28; 12, 10, 55: de rebus ipsis utere tuo iudicio—nihil enim impedio, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2; id. Rep. 1, 13: quem video, nisi rei publicae tempora impediunt, Εὐπόριστον, id. Att. 7, 1, 7; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 55.—Hence, **impeditus** (inp-), a, um, P. a., hin-

dered, embarrassed, obstructed, encumbered, burdened, impeded. **A.** Of persons: neque nunc quomodo me expeditum ex impedito faciam, jam consilium placet, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 87: inermes armati, impeditos expediti interficiunt, *encumbered with baggage*, Sisenn. ap. Non. 58, 8; cf.: impeditis hostibus propter ea quae ferebant onera, Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 2: agmen, Liv. 43, 23, 1: itinere impediti, Caes. B. C. 3, 75, 3: nostri si ab illis initium transeundi (fluminis) fieret, ut impeditos aggrederentur, i. e. *embarrassed with the difficulties of crossing*, id. B. G. 2, 9, 1; 1, 12, 3; 2, 10, 2; 2, 23, 1 et saep.: malis domesticis impediti, Cic. Sest. 45, 97: viden me consiliis tuis miserum impeditum esse? Ter. And. 3, 5, 11.—**Comp.**: quod, si durior accidisset casus, impeditores fore videbantur, Auct. B. Alex. 14 fin.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: hostem impedito atque iniquo loco tenetis, *difficult of passage*, Caes. B. G. 6, 8, 4; cf.: silvae, id. ib. 5, 21, 3: saltus impeditos gravis armis miles timere potest, Liv. 9, 19, 16: vineae nexu traducum, Tac. H. 2, 25: navigationem impeditam (esse) propter incipientiam locorum, *troublesome*, Caes. B. G. 3, 9, 4: impedito animo, i. e. *engaged, busy*, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 8: omnium impeditis animis, Caes. B. G. 5, 7, 5: tempora rei publicae, Cic. Pis. 1, 3: dies tristi omine infames et impediti, Gell. 4, 9, 5: disceptatio, Liv. 37, 54, 7: oratio fit longa et impedita, Quint. 8, 6, 42: bellum (with arduum), Tac. A. 4, 46: cum victoribus nihil impeditum arbitarentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 23, 1: tu rem impeditam et perditam restituas, *intricate and hopeless*, Ter. And. 3, 5, 13.—**Comp.**: longius impeditioribus locis secuti, Caes. B. G. 3, 28 fin.; so, saltus artior et impeditior, Liv. 9, 2, 8; 7, 21, 8.—**Sup.**: silvae difficile impeditissimae, i. e. *exceedingly difficult to pass*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18, 1: itinera, Caes. B. C. 3, 77, 2: quid horum non impeditissimum? vestitus an vehiculum an comes? *exceedingly embarrassing, a great encumbrance*, Cic. Mil. 20, 54.

impeditio (inp-), ōnis, f. [impedio], a hinderance, obstruction (rare but class.): sine impeditioe praeterire, Vitr. 1, 5: animus in somniis liber est sensibus et omni impeditioe curarum, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 51, 115; Arn. 2, 52.

***impedito (inp-)**, āre, v. freq. a. [id.], to hinder, impede: numero, Stat. Th. 2, 590.

impeditor (inp-), ōris, m. [id.], a hinderer, obstructer (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 10.

impeditus (inp-), a, um, Part. and P. a., from impedio.

***impēdo (inp-)**, āre, v. a. [in-pedo], to prop or support: vineam, Col. 4, 16, 2.

†impēlimenta, v. impendimentum init.

impello (inp-), pūli, pulsum, 3 (archaic inf. pres. pass. impellere, Lucr. 6, 1060), v. a. [in-pello], to push, drive, or strike against a thing; to strike, reach. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (mostly poet.): cavum conversa cuspidem montem impulit in latus, Verg. A. 1, 82: vocales impellere pollice chordas, to strike, Tib. 2, 5, 3; cf. Ov. M. 10, 145: aequora remis, id. ib. 3, 657; cf.: infidum remis marmor, Verg. G. 1, 254: impellunt animae lintea Thraciae, swell, Hor. C. 4, 12, 2: auras mugitibus, Ov. M. 3, 21; cf.: maternas aures Luctus, Verg. G. 4, 349: sensus, Lucr. 1, 303: colles canoris plausibus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 175: cui patuere Alpes saxa impellentia caelum, Sil. 11, 217: cum fretum non impulit Ister, *does not strike*, i. e. *does not empty into*, Luc. 5, 437: impulsus ab eo dextri pedis pollice, Suet. Calig. 57: subitus antennae impulsit ignis, Juv. 12, 19.—**B.** In part. c., with the access. idea of motion, to drive forward, set in motion, urge on, impel (class.): biremes subjectis scutulis impulsas vectibus in anteriorem partem transduxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 40, 4: (navem) triplici versu (remorum), Verg. A. 5, 119: puppim remis velisque, Sil. 1, 568: ratem (levis aera), Ov. M. 15, 697: currum, Val. Fl. 6, 6: equum calce, Sil. 7, 697; cf.: cornipedem planta, id. 2, 71: Zephyris primum impellentibus undas, Verg. G. 4, 305: ductus (ventus), Petr. 114: aequor velis, Tac. A. 2, 23: praemissus eques postremos ac latera impulit, id. ib. 2, 17: utque impulit arma, i. e. *brandished, flourished*, Verg.

A. 8, 3: remos, id. ib. 4, 594: sagittam nervo, to shoot, discharge, Ov. M. 11, 325: semen vehementius urinam impellit, *drives down, promotes the discharge of*, Plin. 24, 19, 118, § 180: praecipitantem igitur impellamus et perditum prosternamus, *give a push to*, Cic. Clu. 26, 70; Tac. A. 4, 22: procumbunt orni, nodosa impellitur flex, *is overthrown, thrown down*, Luc. 3, 440: impulit aciem, *forced to give way, broke*, Liv. 9, 40, 9; cf.: hostem primo impetu impulit, id. 9, 27, 9: impulsis hostibus castra cepit, Vell. 2, 70, 1: impulit Vitellianos modica caede, Tac. H. 3, 16: quem (hostem) si impellere maturasset, id. ib. 4, 34; 78 al.—Designating the limit: in fugam atque in latebras impellere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 8, 22: se in vulnus, Vell. 2, 70 fin.: inque meos ferum flammisque Penates impulit, Ov. M. 12, 552: ferrum capulo tenus, Sil. 9, 382: (Aufidus) in aequora fluctus, id. 7, 482; 14, 429: jamque diem ad metas defessis Phoebeus Olympo Impellebat equis, id. 11, 270.

II. Trop. **A.** To move to a thing; to impel, incite, urge; esp., to instigate, stimulate, persuade (the predom. signif. in good prose); constr. usu. with *aliquem* in or ad *aliquid* and *ut*; less freq. with a terminal adverb, the inf., the simple acc., or absol. (a) *Aliquem in aliquid*: nisi eum di immortales in eam mentem impulissent, ut, etc., Cic. Mil. 33, 89: hic in fraudem homines impulit, id. Pis. 1, 1; id. Lael. 24, 89; and: in fraudem impulsus, id. Deiot. 12, 32: in sermonem, id. de Or. 2, 89, 363: in plurimas animus audientium species impellere, Quint. 12, 10, 43.—(b) *Aliquem ad aliquid* (so most freq.): ad quam quemque artem putabat esse aptum, ad eam impellere atque hortari solebat, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 126: ad veterum annalium memoriam comprehendendam impulsus atque incensi, id. Brut. 5, 19: facile ad credendum, id. Rep. 2, 10: aliquos ad omne facinus, id. ib. 6, 1: ad maleficia, Auct. Her. 2, 21, 34: ad injuriam faciendam, Cic. Fl. 34, 85: ad scelus, id. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: ad bellum, id. Sull. 13, 36: ad crudelitatem, Quint. 8, 3, 85: ad metum, cupiditatem, odium, conciliationem, id. 3, 8, 12 et saep.—(c) With *ut*: quae causa non impulerit, ut haec tam sero litteris mandarem, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 7; cf. id. de Sen. 21, 77: Germanos tam facile impelli, ut in Galliam venirent, Caes. B. G. 4, 16, 1; Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 166; id. Rep. 3, 2; id. Fin. 3, 20, 65; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 51 et saep.—(d) With a terminal adv.: dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc illuc impellitur, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31: impulsit huc animos, Luc. 8, 454: voluntates impellere quo velit, Cic. de Or. 1, 30.—(e) With *inf.*: fuerunt quos pavor nando capessere fugam impulerit, Liv. 22, 6, 7: quae mens tam dira impulit his cingi telis? Verg. A. 2, 520; Tac. A. 6, 45; 13, 10: quendam impulsit servilem ei amore obicere, id. ib. 14, 60; Hor. C. 3, 7, 14; Stat. Th. 10, 737; Just. 3, 1, 3; 5, 1, 4; 29, 4, 5.—(f) With the simple acc.: ut forte legentem Aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone, to arouse, address, Hor. S. 1, 3, 65; Val. Fl. 4, 486: cum praetor licetorem impellat, Juv. 3, 128: quis modo casus impulsit hos, id. 15, 120: vernacula multitudo, lasciviae sueta, impellere ceterorum rudes animos, to instigate, stimulate, Tac. A. 1, 31 Ritter. (Nipperd. implere).—In pass.: (ut) qui audiunt aut impellantur aut reflectantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 312: Bellovacos impulsos ab suis principibus ab Aeduus defecisse, Caes. B. G. 2, 14, 3: vel iratum vel impulsus ab aliis, Quint. 11, 1, 71: hac fama impulsus Chremes ultro ad me venit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 72: impulsus ira... Quibus iris impulsus, id. Hec. 3, 5, 35: furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 4: hac impulsu occasione, id. ib. 7, 1, 3: Induciomari nuntius impulsus, id. ib. 5, 26, 2: Cassandrea impulsus furis, Verg. A. 10, 68 et saep.: quia et initio movendus sit iudex et summo impellendus, Quint. 7, 1, 10: cum simul terra, simul mari bellum impelleretur, Tac. Agr. 25; cf.: impulsus bellum, Luc. 7, 5; 7, 330.—(n) Absol.: cui (δαίμονι) semper ipse paraverit, numquam impellenti, saepe revocanti, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 122: qui nullo impellente falebant, id. Fl. 8, 20: uno ictu frequenter impellunt (sententiae), Quint. 12, 10, 48.—**B.** To overthrow, subdue, destroy (rare): praecipitantem igitur impellamus, et perditum prosternamus,

Cic. Clu. 26, 70: miseri post fata Sychaei... Solus hic (Aeneas) inflexit sensus animumque labantem Impulit, i. e. *has completely subdued*, Verg. A. 4, 23: impellere ruentem, to destroy completely, Tac. H. 2, 63 fin.: impulsas Vitellii res audietis, id. ib. 3, 2: inmanso Achaicae victoriae momento ad impellendos mores, Plin. 33, 11, 53, § 149: impulsus bellum, i. e. *brought near to a close*, Luc. 5, 330: impellens quidquid sibi, summa petenti, obstat, id. 1, 149: tum leviter est temptatum, ... et nunc maximo temporum nostrorum auctore prope impulsus, Quint. 3, 4, 2 Spald. N. cr.

impendēo (inp-), ēre, v. n. and (ante-class.) a. [in-pendeo], to hang over any thing, to overhang (class.); esp. freq. in the trop. signif.; cf. immineo). **I.** Lit. **a.** Neutr.: arbor in aedes illius impendet, Dig. 43, 26, 1: ut (gladius) impenderet illius beati cervicibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: poëtae impendere apud inferos saxum Tantalio faciunt, id. ib. 4, 16, 35; id. Fin. 1, 18, 60; cf. Lucr. 3, 980: nucem impendere super tegulas, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 14; Lucr. 6, 564; cf.: impendentium montium altitudines, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98.—**b.** Act.: nec, mare quae impendit, vesco sale saxa peresa, etc., Lucr. 1, 326.—**II.** Trop., to hang or hover over a thing, to impend, to be near or imminent, to threaten. **a.** Neutr., constr. in *aliquem, alicui, or absol.* (a) With *in aliquem*: tantae in te impendent ruinae, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 77: licet undique omnes in me terrores impendebant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31.—(b) With *dat.*: nunc jam alia cura impendet pectori, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 32: omnibus semper alicui talis terror impendit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: poenas impendere iis, a quibus, etc., id. Rep. 3, 11 fin.: quid sibi impenderet, coepit suspicari, id. Clu. 24, 66.—(c) Absol.: nimborum nocte coorta impendent atrae formidinis ora superne, Lucr. 4, 174; 6, 254: quae vero aderant jam et impendebant, quoniam modo ea depellere potuissetis? Cic. Mil. 28, 76; cf.: ut ea, quae partim jam assunt, partim impendent moderate feramus, id. Fam. 4, 14, 1: dum impendere Parthi videbantur, id. Att. 6, 6, 3: tanta malorum impendit *ἰλιάς*, id. ib. 8, 11, 3: belli magni timor impendit, id. Fam. 2, 11, 1; cf.: ille quidem semper impendebat timor, ne, etc., id. Rep. 2, 28: Ea contentio quae impendit, id. Att. 2, 22, 3: vento impendente, Verg. G. 1, 365: pluvia, id. ib. 4, 191: magnum bellum impendit a Parthis, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 6; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 60, § 157; id. Prov. Cons. 17, 42: impenduntia ex ruinis et commutatione status publici pericula, Vell. 2, 35, 3.—**b.** Act.: quae res me impendit, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. me, p. 16 Müll.: tanta te impendent mala, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 2.

Part. pass.: impensus, a, um; poet. for impendens: tempestas atque tenebrae coperiunt maria ac terras impensa superne, Lucr. 6, 491 Munro ad loc.; cf.: impensum ferrum, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1592.

†impēndia, ae, v. impendium init.

impēndio, adv., v. impendium fin.

***impēndiosus (inp-)**, a, um, adj. [impendium], that spends too much, extravagant: nimio impendiosum praestat te, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 12.

impēndium (inp-), īi, n. (also fem. DE SYA IMPENDIA, Inscr. Grut. 871, 8; 1070, 6; 62, 8) [impendo], money laid out on any thing, outlay, cost, charge, expense (class.; most freq. in plur.; cf.: sumtus, impensa). **I.** In gen.: qui quaestum sibi instituisset sine impendio, Cic. Quint. 3, 12; so in sing., Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 38; 16, 37, 68; § 175; 18, 14, 36, § 134; Dig. 38, 1, 20; in plur.: reposcere rationem impendorum, quae in educationem contulerit, Quint. 1, 10, 18; Suet. Caes. 54; id. Ner. 31; Dig. 9, 2, 7.—**B.** Transf.: nulla fodiendi impendia, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 203.—**II.** In part. c. **A.** Money paid out for a loan, i. e. interest: usura quod in sorte accedebat impendium appellatum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 163 Müll.: faenus et impendium recusare, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4: plebes impendiis debilitata, id. Rep. 2, 34.—**2.** Transf.: ut impendiis etiam augere possumus largitatem tui muneri, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: magna impendia mundi, i. e. *tribute*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 88.—**B.** In abl. impendio. **1.** At or with an expense, i. e. with a loss of

any thing (mostly post-Aug.): multatio non nisi ovium boumque impendio dicebatur, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11: nimium risus pretium est, si probitatis impendio constat, Quint. 6, 3, 35: impendio miserorum experiri commentaria, Plin. 34, 11, 25, § 108: impendio magis publico quam jactura, Liv. 7, 21, 7: regi suo parvo impendio immortalitatem famae daturus, Curt. 9, 4 med.; cf.: tantulo impendio ingens victoria stetit, id. 3, 11 fin.—2. **Adv.** **impedio (inp-)** (at great expense, i. e. as an intensive particle), *by a great deal, greatly, very much*; cf. *impense* under *impendo* (in vulg. lang.). **a.** With *comp.*: impendio magis animus gaudebat mihi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 39; cf.: at ille impendio nunc magis odit senatum, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 9: ille vero minus minusque impendio Curare, Plaut. Aul. prol. 18: nonne hoc impendio venustius gratiusque est, etc., Gell. 18, 12, 2: impendio probabilis, id. 19, 13, 3: leges impendio acerbiores, id. 11, 18, 4: impendio gnarus sermonis, Amm. 14, 1, 9.—**b.** With *verbs*: impendio infit, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 10: cum impendio excusarem, negavi veniam, App. M. 2, p. 122: commoveri, id. Mag. p. 275.

impendo (inp-), di, sum, 3, v. a. [*impendo*], *to weigh out, lay out, expend* (class.; cf.: *insumo, erogo*). **I.** Lit.: accipe inquam, nam hoc impendit puppicum, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 35: non erunt tam amentes, ut operam, curam, pecuniam impendant in eas res, quas, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 30, § 68 fin.: nummos in navem, Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 9: pecuniam in opsonio, etc., ib. 24, 1, 31 fin.: HS. octogies pro introitu novi sacerdotii, Suet. Claud. 9: istuc, quod tu de tua pecunia dicis impensum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 19, § 47: nescio quid impendit et in commune contulit, id. Quint. 3, 12: certus sumptus impenditur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 98, § 227: intellegebant, sese sibi et populo Romano, non Verri et Apronio serere, impendere, laborare, id. ib. 2, 3, 52, § 121: sed quid ego vos, de vestro impendatis, hortor? Liv. 6, 15, 9: quis agram et claudentem oculos gallinam impendat amico tam sterili, *lay out the value of*, Juv. 12, 96.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to expend, devote, employ, apply*: impensurus omne aevi sui spatium in id opus, Vell. 2, 89: vitam usui alicujus, Tac. A. 12, 65: vitam patriae, Luc. 2, 382: vitam famae, Stat. S. 5, 1, 63: biennium libris componendis, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1; cf. Suet. Aug. 98: tota volumina in hanc disputationem, Quint. 3, 6, 21: vim suam in plura, id. 1, 12, 2: operam, curam in aliquid, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 30, § 68: nihil sanguinis in socios, Ov. M. 13, 266: quid censetis in hoc foedere faciendo voluisse Mamertinos impendere laboris, operae, pecuniae, ne? etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 20, § 51: omnis impendunt curas distendere, etc., Verg. G. 3, 124: hunc oculum pro vobis impendi, Petr. 1: quae (studia) juvenibus erudiendis impenderam, Quint. proem. § 1: omnia studiis, id. 12, 11, 19; cf.: tantum laboris studiis, id. 2, 4, 3; 1. 1, 3: aliquem exemplo, *to use as a warning*, Front. Strat. 4, 1, 33: verba animi proferre et vitam impendere vero, Juv. 4, 91.—Hence, **1. impensus (inp-)**, a, um, P. a. (lit., profusely expended; hence), *ample, considerable, great*. **A.** Lit.: impenso pretio, i. e. *high, dear*, Cic. Att. 14, 13, 5; *Caes. B. G. 4, 2, 2; Liv. 2, 9, 6; for which also *absol.*: impenso, Hor. S. 2, 3, 245.—**B.** Transf., *large, great, strong, vehement*: *dear, expensive*: in his rebus unus est solus inventus, qui ab hac tam impensa voluntate bonorum palam dissideret, Cic. Sest. 62, 130: voluntas erga aliquem, Liv. 35, 44, 3: libido, Lucr. 5, 964: studium, Fronto, Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 4 Mai.: opera, Gell. 9, 14, 6.—**Comp.**: impensor curae, Ov. M. 2, 405; Tac. H. 1, 31: verbis laudare, Val. Max. 4, 3, ext. 1: injurias atrociore impensiore damno vindicare, Gell. 20, 1, 32: vae misero illi, cujus cibo iste factus impensor, *larger, stouter, fatter*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 26: nam pol' ingrato homine nihil impensius est, *more expensive*, id. Bacch. 3, 2, 10.—**Sup.**: preces, Suet. Tib. 13.—Hence, **adv.** **impensē (inp-)**. **a.** At great cost, *expensively*: impensius unge, puer, caules, Pers. 6, 68: bibliothecas incendio absumptas impensissime reparari curavit, Suet. Dom. 20.—**b.** Transf., *exceedingly, greatly; very much; earnestly, eagerly, zealously* (freq.;

esp. in the *comp.*; cf.: magnopere, admodum, perquam, etc.). (a) With *verbs*: illi invidere misere, verum unus tamen impense, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 23; cf.: aliquid impense cupere, id. Ad. 5, 9, 36: retinere, Liv. 40, 35, 7: petere, Quint. 10, 5, 18; Suet. Claud. 11: demirari, Gell. 9, 9, 15: atque acriter atque inflammantem facit (odium in Verrem), id. 10, 3, 13 (this the better read. *al. incense*).—**Comp.**: eo facio id impensius, quod, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 64, 1: agere gratias, Liv. 37, 56, 10: consulere, Verg. A. 12, 20: venerari numina, Ov. M. 6, 314: instare, id. ib. 7, 323: crescere his dignitas, si, etc., Liv. 1, 40, 2: accendi certamina in castris, id. 4, 46, 2.—(β) With *adjs.*: impense improbus, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 39: impense doctus, Gell. 13, 10, 4.—**2. impensa (inp-)**, ae, f. (sc. pecunia), *outlay, cost, charge, expense* (cf.: *sumtus, impendium*). **A.** Lit. (class.; in *sing.* and *plur.*): impensam ac sumptum facere in culturam, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8: quoniam impensam fecimus in macrocola, Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3: nullam impensam fecerant, id. Phil. 6, 5, 19: arationes magna impensa tueri, id. Verr. 2, 3, 21, § 53: columnae nulla impensa dejectae, id. ib. 2, 1, 55, § 145: sine impensa, id. Rep. 2, 14: exigua, Suet. Vesp. 18: publica, id. Claud. 6: matris ac vitrici, id. Tib. 7: sua, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 42: nostra, Ov. H. 7, 188: quia impensa pecuniae facienda erat, Liv. 44, 23, 1: haec nimia est impensa, Juv. 12, 97: finem impensae non servat prodiga Roma, id. 7, 138: parcere impensae, *to economize*, id. 5, 156.—In *plur.*: atque etiam impensae meliores, muri, navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 17, 60: ludorum ac munerum, Suet. Tib. 34: operum ac munerum, id. Dom. 12: itineris, id. Vit. 7: cenarum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 38: publicae, Tac. H. 4, 4; Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 63: nolo meis impensis illorum alii luxuriam, i. e. *of my reputation*, Nep. Phoc. 1, 4: impensas conferre, *to contribute to expenses*, Juv. 3, 216.—**B.** Transf. (so perh. not ante-Aug.). **a.** In gen.: cruoris, Ov. M. 8, 63: operum, Verg. A. 11, 228: officiorum, Liv. 37, 53, 12.—**b.** In partic., that which is used up or expended for any purpose, *materials, ingredients*; for repairing an aqueduct (timber, stone, earth, etc.), Front. Aquaed. 124; of the stuffing for sausages, etc., Arn. 7, 231; of sacrifices, Petr. 137; of masonry, Pall. 1, 13.

impēnētrabilis (inp-), e, adj. [2. *impenetrabilis*], *that cannot be penetrated, impenetrable* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: silex ferro, Liv. 36, 25: superior pars corporis crocodili (with dura), Sen. Q. N. 4, 2 med.; cf.: tergus hippopotami ad scuta, Plin. 8, 25, 39, § 95: congeries imbribus, id. 8, 36, 54, § 127: cruppellarii accipendis ictibus, Tac. A. 3, 43: quae impenetrabilia quaeque perrua, id. ib. 12, 35.—**II.** Trop., *that cannot be overcome, unconquerable, unyielding*: patet impenetrabilis ille Lucitibus, Sil. 6, 413: impenetrabilis blanditiis, Sen. Q. N. 4 praef.: mens irae, Sil. 7, 561: pudicitia Agrippinae, Tac. A. 4, 12.

‡ **impēnētrale**, *whose ultimum penetrare intrare non licet*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.

‡ **impennatae** agnae, in Saliari carmine spicas significat sine aristis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 211, 1 Müll.; v. pennatae.

impensa (inp-), ae, v. impendo fin. 2. **impensatio**, ōnis, f. [*in-penso*], *the expenditure, outlay*.—Transf., *destruction*: corporis, Isid. 4, 7, 25.

impensē (inp-), adv., v. impendo, P. a. fin.

1. impensus (inp-), a, um, Part. and P. a., v. impendo.

2. impensus (inp-), ūs, m. [*impendo*], *outlay, expense* (post-class. for *impensa*): majore impensu, Symm. Ep. 1, 5.

imperābilit̄er, adv. [*impero*], *in an imperative manner*, Cat. ap. Charis. p. 202, 11.

impēratīvē (inp-), adv., v. the foll. art.

impēratīvus (inp-), a, um, adj. [*impero*], *of or proceeding from a command, commanded*: feriae, extraordinary, commanded by a magistrate, Macr. S. 1, 16, § 5 sq.; modus, the imperative, Mart. Cap. 3, § 313, and in the grammarians saep.—

Adv. **impēratīvē**, *imperatively*, Ulp. Reg. tit. 24, 1.

impērātor (inp-), ōris (archaic form *induperator*, Enn. Ann. v. 86; 332; 350; 552 Vahl.; Lucr. 4, 967; 5, 1227; cf. 1. *init.*; but in Enn. also *imperator*, Trag. v. 34 Vahl.), m. [*id.*]. **I.** Orig., milit. t. t., *a commander-in-chief, general*, = στρατηγός (cf.: *dux, ductor*). **A.** In gen.: si forte quaereretur, quae esset ars imperatoris, constituendum putarem principio, quis esset imperator: qui cum esset constitutus administrator quidam belli gerendi, tum adjuvarem de exercitu, de castris, etc. . . . de reliquis rebus, quae essent propriae belli administrandi: quarum qui essent animo et scientia competes, eos esse imperatores dicerem, uterque exemplis Africanorum et Maximorum; Epaminondam atque Hannibalem atque ejus generis homines nominarem, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: aliae sunt legati partes, aliae imperatoris: alter omnia agere ad praescriptum, alter libere ad summam rerum consulere debet. Caes. B. C. 3, 51, 4: sapiens et callidus imperator, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58: bonus ac fortis, id. de Or. 2, 44, 187; cf.: egregie fortis et bonus, id. ib. 2, 66, 268: eosdem labores non aequae esse graves imperatori et militi, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 62: ego sic existimo in summo imperatore quatuor has res inesse oportere, scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, auctoritatem, felicitatem, etc., id. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: unum ad id bellum imperatorem deposci, id. ib. 2, 5: nomen invicti imperatoris, id. Verr. 2, 4, 38, § 82: Themistocles . . . imperator bello Persico, id. Lael. 12, 42: cum pro se quisque in conspectu imperatoris . . . operam navare cuperet, Caes. B. G. 2, 25 fin.: in sece, Musa, manu Romanorum induperator Quod quisque in bello gessit cum rege Philippo, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 9, 3 (Ann. v. 332 Vahl.): induperatores pugnare ac proelia obire, Lucr. 4, 967.—As a title, placed after the name: M. Cicero S. D. C. Antonio M. F. Imp., Cic. Fam. 5, 5 inscr.: Cn. Pompeio Cn. F. Magno Imperatori, id. ib. 5, 7 inscr.: Vatinius Imp. S. id. ib. 5, 11 et saep.—**B.** In partic., *pregn.*, in the times of the republic, a title of honor conferred on a general after any important victory: his rebus gestis Curio se in castra ad Bagradam recepit, atque universi exercitus conclamatione Imperator appellatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 26, 1; cf.: Pompeius eo proelio Imperator est appellatus, id. ib. 3, 71, 3; Cic. Phil. 14, 4, 11; 14, 5, 12; Caes. B. C. 3, 31, 1; Liv. 27, 19, 4; Inscr. Orell. 542; 3417 sq. (cf. also Plin. Pan. 12, 1).—**II.** Transf. beyond the milit. sphere. **A.** In gen., *a commander, leader, chief, director, ruler, master*: (Roman) immutato more annua imperia, binos imperatores sibi fecere, i. e. *consuls*, Sall. C. 6, 7: (vis venti) Induperatorum classis super aequora verrit, *admiral*, Lucr. 5, 1227: imperator histricus, *director, manager*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 4: de te servassint semper . . . salus interioris hominis amorisque imperator, id. As. 3, 3, 66: familiae, id. Capt. 2, 2, 57: nolo eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 24, 22 (Rep. 4, 7 Mos.): dux et imperator vitae mortalium animus est, Sall. J. 1, 3: vitae nostrae necisque, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 11.—**B.** In partic. **1.** An epithet of Jupiter, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 129: signum Jovis Imperatoris, Liv. 6, 29, 8.—**2.** The conqueror at a game of chess, Vop. Proc. 13, 2.—**3.** The title of the Roman emperors, placed either before or after the name (cf. I.); before it, Suet. Caes. 76; Claud. 12; IMP. CAESARI DIVI IVLI F., Inscr. Orell. 596; so ib. 597; 600; 602; 604 sq.; after it, Suet. Oth. 2; Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 20; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 9; 4, 17, 8; 4, 22, 4.—Hence afterwards *absol.*: Imperator, a Roman emperor, Tac. A. 3, 74: velut praesagium insequentis casus, quo medius inter utriusque filios exstitit Imperator, Suet. Galb. 6; id. Claud. 13; 29; id. Galb. 3, 6, 20; id. Vit. 3 et saep.

impērātōriē (inp-), adv., v. imperatorius, I. fin.

impērātōriū (inp-), a, um, adj. [*imperator*]. **I.** Of or belonging to a general (class.): quod ipse honos laborem leviorum faceret imperatorium, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62: jus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 57; cf. partes (shortly before: imperatoris partes), Caes. B. C. 3, 51, 5: nomen, Cic. Fam. 11, 4, 1; 899

Tac. A. 1, 3: consilium, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15: laus, id. Ac. 2, 1, 2: virtus, Quint. 7, 10, 13; 8, 2, 11: ars, id. 2, 17, 34: manubiae, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 10: pulvis sudorque (opp. campestris meditatio), Plin. Pan. 13, 1: navis, *an admiral's ship*, Plin. 19, 1, 5, § 22.—* **Adv.**: **imperatorie**, like a general: dum se ad id bellum imperatorie instruit, Treb. Claud. 6.—**II.** (Acc. to imperator, II. B. 3.) **Imperial**: genesis, Suet. Dom. 10: munera, id. Vesp. 24: onera, id. Calig. 42.

imperatorix (inp-), icis, f. [imperator], she who commands, a mistress (very rare): deinde fortes viros ab imperatrice (i. e. Clodia) in insidiis locatos, *Cic. Cael. 28, 67: Italia, Plin. 26, 3, 8, § 16 (dub.); creatrice, Jan.): ut esset animae tam quam imperatrici suae caro subditiua, Ambros. de Inst. Virg. 2, § 11: imperatrix et Augusta Pulcheria, Leo. M. Ep. 101, 3; 93, 3.

imperatū (inp-), i, n., v. impero *fin.*
imperatus (inp-), ūs, m. [impero], a command, order (post-Aug. and very rare), Ambros. de Fuga Saec. 2, 8: ACLI GLABRORIS IMPERATV, INSCR. Orell. 1525: imperatu Gratiani, Amm. 31, 7, 4.

impercptus (inp-), a, um, adj. [2. in-perceptus], unperceived, unknown (very rare): mendacia, Ov. M. 9, 711: minora majoribus imperceptiora sunt, more incomprehensibile, Gell. 14, 1, 24.

imperco (inp-), also **imparco**, ĩre, v. n., to spare (Plautin.): huic imperco, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 12: imperce, quaeso, spare yourself, id. Am. 1, 3, 2.

* **impercussus (inp-)**, a, um, adj. [2. in-percussus], not struck, unstruck: impercussos nocte movere pedes, i. e. without noise, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 52.

imperditus (inp-), a, um, adj. [2. imperditus], not destroyed, not slain (poet.): et vos, o Graiis imperdita corpora, Teucri, Verg. A. 10, 430: pectora Tydeo, Stat. Th. 3, 84: ego Sidoniis, Sil. 9, 161.

imperfecte, adv., v. imperfectus *fin.*

imperfectio (inp-), ōnis, f. [imperfectus], imperfection (late Lat.), Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 1, 4.

imperfectus (inp-), a, um, adj. [2. imperfectus], unfinished, incomplete, imperfect (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): quidam homines in capite meo solum elaborarunt, reliquum corpus imperfectum ac rude reliquerunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 15: quaedam (animalia), Ov. M. 1, 427: cf. infans, id. ib. 3, 310: pars manebat, Verg. A. 8, 428: pons, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 6: cibus, i. e. undigested, Juv. 3, 233: imperfecto adhuc bello, Suet. Caes. 26: qui imperfectum librum suppleverit, id. ib. 56; cf. Hirt. B. G. proem. § 2: librum reliquerat, Suet. Gramm. 12: opera reliquit, id. Tib. 47: quae rudia atque imperfecta adhuc erant, Quint. 3, 1, 7: causae (opp. perfectae), id. 4, 2, 3: sermo, id. 9, 2, 57; 11, 3, 121: vita, Lucr. 3, 958.—**Comp.**: insuavius hoc imperfectusque est, Gell. 1, 7, 20.—**As subst.**: **imperfectum**, i, n.: sunt omnia in quaedam genera partita aut incobata nulla ex parte perfecta; imperfecto autem nec absoluto simile pulchrum esse nihil potest, Cic. Univ. 4.—**II.** E sp., morally imperfect; plur. as subst. (opp. sapientes): ad imperfectos et mediocres et male sanos hic meus sermo pertinet, Sen. Tranq. 11, 1.—**Adv.**: **imperfecte**, imperfectly, incompletely: imperfecte atque praepostere syllogismo uti, Gell. 2, 8, 1.

* **imperfossus (inp-)**, a, um, adj. [2. in-perfossus], unperced, unstabbed, Ov. M. 12, 496.

* **imperfundies (inp-)**, ōis, f. [2. in-perfundo], filth, impurity: cruciatur illuvie, imperfundie, incuria, Lucil. ap. Non. 126, 2.

* **imperiabiliter (inp-)**, adv. [imperium], commandingly, imperiously, Cato ap. Charis. p. 181 P. (cf. imperabiliter).

imperialis (inp-), e, adj. [imperium, II. B. 3. b. β], of the empire or emperor, imperial: statuta, Dig. 47, 12, 3: praeceptum, Cod. Th. 3, 12, 2: ornamenta, Capitol. M. Aur. 17: molestia, Aur. Vict. Epit. 2: culmen, Amm. 21, 16: imperia et omnia imperialia sic horruit, ut, etc., Capitol. Pert. 13, 1.—**Adv.**: **imperialiter**, imperially: existimantes, Cod. Just. 6, 51, 1 *fin.*

imperiōse (inp-), adv., v. imperiosus *fin.*

imperiōsus (less correctly inp-), a, um, adj. [imperium], possessed of command, far-ruling, mighty, powerful, puissant (class.). **I.** In gen.: urbes magnae atque imperiosae, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 2: populi, Cic. Or. 34, 120: imperiosissima civitas, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 19 (cf. Verg. A. 1, 284): dictatura, Liv. 7, 40, 9; cf. virga, i. e. the fasces, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 32: quisnam igitur liber? sapiens, sibi qui imperiosus, who has dominion over himself, Hor. S. 2, 7, 83; cf. Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 62: imperiosissimae humanae mentis artes (religio, astrologia, medicina), id. 30, 1, 1, § 1: risus habet vim nescio an imperiosissimam, Quint. 6, 3, 8.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In a bad sense, imperious, domineering, tyrannical: cupiditas honoris quam dura est domina, quam imperiosa, Cic. Par. 5, 3, 40: nimis imperiosus philosophus, id. Fin. 2, 32, 105: paedagogi, Quint. 1, 1, 8: imperiosus atque impotens, Sen. Ben. 3, 28 *fin.*: imperiosi nobis ipsis et molesti sumus, id. Q. N. 4 praef.: Proserpina, Hor. S. 2, 5, 110: quojus cibo iste factus imperiosior, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 26: imperiosus aequor, Hor. C. 1, 14, 8: familia imperiosissima et superbissima, Liv. 9, 34, 15.—**Hence, B.** **Imperiōsus**, i, m., a surname of the dictator L. Manlius Torquatus and his son, the consul T. Manlius Torquatus, on account of their severity, Liv. 7, 3, 4; 7, 4, 7; Sen. Ben. 3, 37; Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 60; Plin. 22, 5, 5, § 8; Liv. 4, 29, 6; cf. Manlius.—**Hence, adv.**: **imperiōse**, imperiously, tyrannically (ante- and post-class.): non severe, non imperiose praecepit, Gell. 2, 29, 1; Charis. 202, 11: paene imperiosius quam humanius, Varr. ap. Non. 287, 20.

imperiōtē (inp-), adv., v. imperitus *fin.*
imperiōtia (inp-), ae, f. [imperitus], inexperience, ignorance, awkwardness (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Caes.): Jugurtha, cognita vanitate atque imperitia legati, subdolos ejus augere amentiam, Sall. J. 38, 1; cf. id. ib. 85, 45: plurimum Marius imperitia hostium confirmatus, id. ib. 99, 1; cf.: pugnam imperitia poscere, Tac. A. 13, 36: juvenum, id. ib. 13, 42: imperitia et rusticitas afferunt interim frigus, Quint. 6, 1, 37: contra Circium serere, imperitia existimatur, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 21: rerum atque verborum imperitia, Gell. N. A. praef. § 12: nimia, Gai. Inst. 2, 109.—**In plur.**: grammatica insolentiarum et imperitiarum pleno, id. 7, 17 in *lemm.*

imperito (inp-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. n. and a. [imperio], to command, govern, rule (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic. or Caes.): constr. with acc., dat., or absol. (a) With acc.: quod antehac pro jure imperitabam meo, nunc te oro per preme, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 47: aequum Rem imperito, Hor. S. 2, 3, 189.—(β) With dat. (so most freq.): magnis gentibus, Lucr. 3, 1028: magnis legionibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 4: tu, mihi qui imperitas, aliis servis miser, id. ib. 2, 7, 81; Tib. 2, 3, 34: equis, Hor. C. 1, 15, 25: suo generi, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 47: quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur, Verg. A. 12, 719: naturam ipsam ceteris imperitantem industria vicerat, Sall. J. 76, 1: alteri populo cum bona pace, Liv. 1, 24, 3.—**Pass. impers.**: quod superbe avareque crederent imperitatum victis esse, Liv. 21, 1.—(γ) **Absol.**: Valeda late imperitabat, Tac. H. 4, 61: quia adductus quam civili bello imperitabat, id. ib. 3, 7: decem imperitabant, Liv. 1, 17: libido imperitandi, Sall. J. 81, 1: qua tempestate Carthaginenses plerique Africa imperitabant, id. ib. 79, 2 Kritz N. cr.—**Pass. impers.**: quod mihi quoque exsequendum reor, quanto sit angustius imperitatum, Tac. A. 4, 4 *fin.*

imperitus (inp-), a, um, adj. [2. imperitus], inexperienced in any thing, not knowing, unacquainted with, unskilled, ignorant, without experience (class.; syn.: ignarus, rudis; opp. prudens, callidus); constr. usually with the gen. or absol., rarely with in. (a) With gen.: homines adolescentulos, imperitos rerum, Ter. And. 5, 4, 8: summi juris peritissimus, civilis non imperitus, Cic. Rep. 5, 3: imperitus foederis, rudis exemplorum, ignarus belli, id. Balb. 20, 47; cf. id. de Or. 3, 44, 175: homo imperitus morum, agricola et rusticus, with no experience of life, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 143: homines barbari et nostrae consuetudinis imperiti, Caes. B. G. 4, 22, 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 44, 17: conviciorum, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: lyrae, Quint. 1, 10, 19: poematum quoque non imperitus, Suet. Aug. 89.—(β) **Absol.**: homine imperito numquam quicquam injustus, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 18: cum in theatro imperiti homines, rerum omnium rudes ignarique consederant, Cic. Fl. 7, 16: callidum imperitus fraudasse dicitur, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21: sin apud indoctos imperitosque dicemus, id. Part. 26, 92; cf. id. Rep. 1, 16: cum imperiti facile ad credendum impellerentur, id. ib. 2, 10: uti prudentes cum imperitis manus consererent, Sall. J. 49, 2: ne quis imperitior existimet, me, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135; so, imperitiores quidam, Quint. 1, 10, 28: contio quae ex imperitissimis constat, etc., Cic. Lael. 25, 95: multitudo imperita et rudis, Liv. 1, 19, 4.—**Rarely of things**: ingenium, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 39: poema imperito quodam initio fustum, Quint. 9, 4, 114.—(γ) **With in**: in his non imperitus, Vitruv. 1, 1: in verbis adeo imperitus, Quint. 1, 4, 27; 12, 3, 5.—**Hence, adv.**: **imperitē**, unskilfully, ignorantly, awkwardly: imperite absurdeque fictum, Cic. Rep. 2, 15: dicebat Scipio non imperite, id. Brut. 47, 175: excerpta, Quint. 2, 15, 24.—**Ellipt.**: hoc imperite (suppl. factum), Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81.—**Comp.**: quid potuit dici imperitius? Cic. Balb. 8, 20.—**Sup.**: cum est illud imperitissime dictum, Cic. Balb. 11, 27.

imperium (inp-), īi, n. [impero], a command, order, direction. **I.** Lit. (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.): si quid opus est, impera: imperium exsequar, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 1; cf.: nunc pergam eri imperium exsequi, id. ib. 1, 1, 106: eri imperia persequi, id. ib. 2, 1, 75: imperium exsequi, id. Men. 5, 6, 16; Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 22: obsequens obediensque est mori atque imperiis patris, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 55; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 21; id. Men. 5, 7, 1: tuo facit jussu, tuo imperio pareo, id. As. 1, 2, 21: malus et nequam est homo, qui nihili imperium eri Sui servus facit, id. Ps. 4, 7, 1; cf. id. As. 2, 4, 10: quod hi neque ad concilia veniebant neque imperio parebant, Caes. B. G. 5, 2 *fin.*: imperium negligere, id. ib. 5, 7, 7: neque ab uno omnia imperia administrari poterant, id. ib. 2, 22 *fin.*: imperio Jovis huc venio, Verg. A. 5, 726; cf.: et Jovis imperium et cari praecepta parentis Edocet, id. ib. 5, 747: imperiis deum propalam expositis, Liv. 8, 6, 12: quidam (pueri) imperia indignantur, Quint. 1, 3, 6: aegri quoque neglecto medentium imperio, etc., Plin. Pan. 22, 3: elephantum inest imperiorum obedientia, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 1: naturae imperio gemimus, cum, etc., Juv. 15, 138: cujus paruit imperiis, id. 14, 331.

II. Transf., the right or power of commanding, authority, command, control (freq. and class.). **A.** In gen.: Mes. Nempes jubet? Me. Jubeo hercle, si quid imperii est in te mihi, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 41; cf. id. Pers. 3, 1, 15: Appius et caecus et senex tenebat non modo auctoritatem sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37: reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis, Hor. C. 3, 1, 6: eone es ferox, quia habes imperium in be-luas? Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 25: mater, cujus sub imperio st, mala, id. Heaut. 2, 2, 4: An. Sta ilico. Ge. Hem, satis pro imperio! quisquis es, i. e. authoritatively, imperiously, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 19: domesticum, Cic. Caecin. 18, 52; id. Inv. 2, 47, 140: (Juppiter) Divosque mortalesque turbas Imperio regit unus aequo, Hor. C. 3, 4, 48; cf.: sed me jussa deum... Imperiis egere suis, Verg. A. 6, 463: Phyllius illic Imperio pueri volucresque ferumque leonem Tradiderat domitos, Ov. M. 7, 373: agricolae habent rationem cum terra, quae numquam recusat imperium, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In publicists' lang., supreme power, sovereignty, sway, dominion, empire (cf.: principatus, dominatus, regnum; potestas, potentia). (a) *Sing.*: Tarquinio dedit imperium simul et sola regni, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 298 Müll. (Ann. v. 161 Vahl.); cf.: navorum imperium servare est induperatum, id. ib. 169 Müll. (Ann. v. 413 Vahl.); and: ipse (Numa rex) de suo imperio curatam legem tulit, Cic. Rep. 2, 13; 2, 17; 18;

homo imperitus morum, agricola et rusticus, with no experience of life, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 143: homines barbari et nostrae consuetudinis imperiti, Caes. B. G. 4, 22, 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 44, 17: conviciorum, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: lyrae, Quint. 1, 10, 19: poematum quoque non imperitus, Suet. Aug. 89.—(β) **Absol.**: homine imperito numquam quicquam injustus, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 18: cum in theatro imperiti homines, rerum omnium rudes ignarique consederant, Cic. Fl. 7, 16: callidum imperitus fraudasse dicitur, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21: sin apud indoctos imperitosque dicemus, id. Part. 26, 92; cf. id. Rep. 1, 16: cum imperiti facile ad credendum impellerentur, id. ib. 2, 10: uti prudentes cum imperitis manus consererent, Sall. J. 49, 2: ne quis imperitior existimet, me, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135; so, imperitiores quidam, Quint. 1, 10, 28: contio quae ex imperitissimis constat, etc., Cic. Lael. 25, 95: multitudo imperita et rudis, Liv. 1, 19, 4.—**Rarely of things**: ingenium, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 39: poema imperito quodam initio fustum, Quint. 9, 4, 114.—(γ) **With in**: in his non imperitus, Vitruv. 1, 1: in verbis adeo imperitus, Quint. 1, 4, 27; 12, 3, 5.—**Hence, adv.**: **imperitē**, unskilfully, ignorantly, awkwardly: imperite absurdeque fictum, Cic. Rep. 2, 15: dicebat Scipio non imperite, id. Brut. 47, 175: excerpta, Quint. 2, 15, 24.—**Ellipt.**: hoc imperite (suppl. factum), Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81.—**Comp.**: quid potuit dici imperitius? Cic. Balb. 8, 20.—**Sup.**: cum est illud imperitissime dictum, Cic. Balb. 11, 27.

imperium (inp-), īi, n. [impero], a command, order, direction. **I.** Lit. (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.): si quid opus est, impera: imperium exsequar, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 1; cf.: nunc pergam eri imperium exsequi, id. ib. 1, 1, 106: eri imperia persequi, id. ib. 2, 1, 75: imperium exsequi, id. Men. 5, 6, 16; Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 22: obsequens obediensque est mori atque imperiis patris, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 55; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 21; id. Men. 5, 7, 1: tuo facit jussu, tuo imperio pareo, id. As. 1, 2, 21: malus et nequam est homo, qui nihili imperium eri Sui servus facit, id. Ps. 4, 7, 1; cf. id. As. 2, 4, 10: quod hi neque ad concilia veniebant neque imperio parebant, Caes. B. G. 5, 2 *fin.*: imperium negligere, id. ib. 5, 7, 7: neque ab uno omnia imperia administrari poterant, id. ib. 2, 22 *fin.*: imperio Jovis huc venio, Verg. A. 5, 726; cf.: et Jovis imperium et cari praecepta parentis Edocet, id. ib. 5, 747: imperiis deum propalam expositis, Liv. 8, 6, 12: quidam (pueri) imperia indignantur, Quint. 1, 3, 6: aegri quoque neglecto medentium imperio, etc., Plin. Pan. 22, 3: elephantum inest imperiorum obedientia, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 1: naturae imperio gemimus, cum, etc., Juv. 15, 138: cujus paruit imperiis, id. 14, 331.

II. Transf., the right or power of commanding, authority, command, control (freq. and class.). **A.** In gen.: Mes. Nempes jubet? Me. Jubeo hercle, si quid imperii est in te mihi, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 41; cf. id. Pers. 3, 1, 15: Appius et caecus et senex tenebat non modo auctoritatem sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37: reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis, Hor. C. 3, 1, 6: eone es ferox, quia habes imperium in be-luas? Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 25: mater, cujus sub imperio st, mala, id. Heaut. 2, 2, 4: An. Sta ilico. Ge. Hem, satis pro imperio! quisquis es, i. e. authoritatively, imperiously, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 19: domesticum, Cic. Caecin. 18, 52; id. Inv. 2, 47, 140: (Juppiter) Divosque mortalesque turbas Imperio regit unus aequo, Hor. C. 3, 4, 48; cf.: sed me jussa deum... Imperiis egere suis, Verg. A. 6, 463: Phyllius illic Imperio pueri volucresque ferumque leonem Tradiderat domitos, Ov. M. 7, 373: agricolae habent rationem cum terra, quae numquam recusat imperium, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In publicists' lang., supreme power, sovereignty, sway, dominion, empire (cf.: principatus, dominatus, regnum; potestas, potentia). (a) *Sing.*: Tarquinio dedit imperium simul et sola regni, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 298 Müll. (Ann. v. 161 Vahl.); cf.: navorum imperium servare est induperatum, id. ib. 169 Müll. (Ann. v. 413 Vahl.); and: ipse (Numa rex) de suo imperio curatam legem tulit, Cic. Rep. 2, 13; 2, 17; 18;

20; 21: homo dominandi cupidus aut imperii singularis, *sole dominion*, id. ib. 1, 33: singulare et potestas regia, id. ib. 2, 9: esse consul cum summo imperio et potestate, id. Verr. 1, 13, 37; id. Fl. 8, 18; cf.: cum summo imperio et potestate versari, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10, 31: qui (App. Claudius) tum erat summo imperio, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66: omne imperium nostri penes singulos esse voluerunt, id. Rep. 1, 40; 2, 32: de imperio Caesaris... gravissime decernitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 4: imperium extra ordinem dare, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 25: quod imperium potest esse praestantius quam, etc., id. Rep. 1, 17: eos qui antea commodis fuerint moribus, imperio, potestate, prosperis rebus immutari, id. Lael. 15, 54: ad deponendum imperium tardior esse, id. Rep. 2, 12: expertes imperii, id. ib. 1, 31: deponendum imperium tyrannorum, Quint. 9, 2, 67 et saep.: sub populi Romani imperium dicionemque cadere, Cic. Font. 1, 2; so, with dicio, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 7; cf.: Gallia sub populi Romani imperium redacta, id. ib. 5, 29, 4: totam ad imperium populi Romani Ciliciam adjunxit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: majestas est in imperio atque in omni populi Romani dignitate, Quint. 7, 3, 35: cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, Pyrrho et Hannibale, Cic. Lael. 8, 28; cf.: de imperio dimittere, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: spes diuturnitatis atque imperii, id. Rep. 2, 3; cf.: sedem et domum summo imperio praebere, id. ib. 2, 5 *fin.*: quod ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset, Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 6: civitati imperium totius provinciae pollicetur, id. ib. 7, 64 *fin.*: cum abunde expertus esset quam bene umeris tuis sederet imperium, Plin. Pan. 10 *fin.*: auctoritate magis quam imperio regere, Liv. 1, 7, 8; cf.: nec illum pro imperio submovere posse... quia ita dicatur: si vobis videtur, discedite, Quirites, id. 2, 56, 12—(β) *Plur.*: nec vero imperia expetenda ac potius aut non accipienda interdum aut deponenda nonnumquam, i. e. *public offices*, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: (cives) mandant imperia, id. Rep. 1, 31; cf.: honores, magistratus, imperia, potestates, opes amicitiae antepondere, id. Lael. 17, 63: cui (duci) dantur imperia et ea continentur, etc., id. Rep. 1, 44: ita cepi et gessi maxima imperia, ut, etc., id. Fam. 3, 7, 5: vides tyranni satellites in imperiis, id. Att. 14, 5, 2: quod praestare dicant Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia perferre, *dominion, government*, Caes. B. G. 1, 17, 3: qui mobilitate ac levitate animi novis imperiis studebant, id. ib. 2, 1, 3: imperia legum potentiora quam hominum, Liv. 2, 1, 1.—b. Hence, *transf.*, *concr.* (a) *Dominion, realm, empire* (esp. freq. since the Aug. per.): duae urbes inimicissimae huic imperio, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: iam ipsa terra ita mihi parva visa est, ut me imperii nostri praeteret, id. Rep. 6, 16 *fin.*: nostrum, id. ib. 3, 29; cf.: finium imperii nostri propagatio, id. Prov. Cons. 12, 29: fines imperii propagavit, id. Rep. 3, 12: imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris, Verg. A. 1, 287: per quas (artes) imperi Porrecta majestas ad ortus Solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. C. 4, 15, 14: adiectis Britannia Imperio, id. ib. 3, 5, 4: quem vocet divum populus ruentis Imperi rebus? id. ib. 1, 2, 25; 1, 37, 8: immensum imperii corpus stare ac librari sine rectore non potest, Tac. H. 1, 16: reges socii, membra partesque imperii, Suet. Aug. 48: brevitarium totius imperii, id. ib. 101: rationarium imperii, id. ib. 28: imperii fines Tiberinum natare, Juv. 8, 265: noverat luxuriam imperii veterem, i. e. *of the Roman court*, id. 4, 137.—c. *Trop.*, *rule, control* (very rare but class.): illud vide, si in animis hominum regale imperium sit, unus fore dominatum, consilii scilicet, Cic. Rep. 1, 38.—Iron.: imperium judiciorum tenere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 31, § 77: coactae imperio sexus, i. e. *the ambition*, Juv. 6, 135.—2. Law t. t., *the jurisdiction or discretion of a magistrate*: omnia autem judicia aut legitimo jure consistunt aut imperio continentur, Gai. Inst. 4, 103: ideo autem imperio contineri judicia dicuntur, quia tamdiu valent, quamdiu is qui ea praecepit imperium habet, id. ib. 4, 105; cf. 3, 181 al.—3. *Milit.*, *the chief command, command*. (a) *Sing.*: victum atque expugnatum oppidum est Imperio atque auspicio Amphitruonis maxime, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 37; 1, 1, 41: re impetrata contendunt, ut ipsis summa

imperii transdatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 63, 5: delatam sibi summam imperii, Suet. Ner. 3: censet enim etiam ex iis, qui cum imperio sint, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3: nostri imperii dignitas, id. ib. 1, 7, 4: novem annis, quibus in imperio fuit, Suet. Caes. 25: legionum curam et imperium alicui demandare, id. ib. 76: alicui imperium prorogare, id. Tib. 30: imperii tempus explorare, id. Caes. 26: cum imperio aut magistratu, i. e. *a military or civil command*, Suet. Tib. 12: qui dabat olim imperium, fasces, etc., Juv. 10, 79; cf. in the foll.—(β) *Plur.*: mandant (cives) imperia, magistratus, i. e. *military and civil commands*, Cic. Rep. 1, 31; cf.: magistratus, imperia, amicitiae antepondere, id. Lael. 17, 63; so opp. magistratus, Suet. Caes. 54; 75; id. Aug. 61.—b. *Transf.* (a) *Concr.*: imperia, i. q. imperatores, *commanding officers, commanders, generals*: imperia, potestates, legationes, quomodo senatus creverit populuse jussu, ex urbe exeunto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9: nacti vacuas ab imperiis Sardiniam et Siciliam, Caes. B. C. 1, 31, 1; Val. Max. 1, 1, 9.—(β) *Erat plena lictorum et imperiorum provincia, differta praefectis atque exactoribus*, Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 4.—(γ) (Acc. to imperator, II. B. 3.) *The imperial government, the government*: tandem quasi coactus recepti imperium, Suet. Tib. 24; 55; 67; id. Calig. 12; 16; 24; id. Claud. 11; 35; 36 et saep.

* **imperjuratus (inp-; -pējūr-)**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-perjuratus], *that is never sworn falsely by*, a poet. epithet of the Styx: aquae, Ov. Ib. 78.

impermeabilis, e, adj. [2. in-permeabilis], *not to be passed through, not traversable*: oceani fines, Jörn. Get. 1.

impermiscēo, mixtus, ēre, v. 2 [in-permiscēo], *to mix in, mingle as an ingredient*: impermixtum esse alicui rei, Boëth. Cons. Phil. 5, 5 al.

* **impermissus (inp-)**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-permissus], *unlawful, forbidden*: gaudia, Hor. C. 3, 6, 27.

impermixtus (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-permixtus], *unmixed*: lymphor, Lucil. ap. Non. 212, 3; Ambros. de Noe, 3, 7; id. Ep. 65, 4 *fin.*

impero (inp-), āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic form, imperassit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6, and induperantur = imperantur, Enn. Ann. v. 413 Vahl.), v. a. and n. [in-paro], *to command, order, enjoin* (cf. Jubeo, praecipio, mando). I. In gen., *constr. with acc.*, an *inf.* or an *object-clause*, a *relative-clause*, with *ut, ne*, or the *simple subj.*, with the *simple dat.* or *absol.* (a) With *acc.* (and *dat. personae*): faciendum id nobis quod parentes imperant, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 53: fac quod imperat, id. Poen. 5, 3, 29; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 2: quae imperarentur, facere dixerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 32, 3: numquid aliud imperas? Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 7; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 26: sto expectans, si quid mihi imperent, id. Eun. 3, 5, 46: nonnumquam etiam puerum vocaret: credo, cui cenam imperaret, i. e. *ordered to get him his supper*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: imperat ei nuptias, Quint. 7, 1, 14: vigilias, id. 11, 3, 26: certum modum, id. 11, 2, 27: moram et sollicitudinem initis impero, id. 10, 3, 9: graves dominae cogitationum libidines infinita quaedam cogunt atque imperant, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 424, 30 (Rep. 6, 1 Mos.): utque Imperet hoc natura potens, Hor. S. 2, 1, 51.—In *pass.*: arma imperata a populo Romano, Liv. 40, 34, 9: quod ipsum imperari optimum est, Quint. 2, 5, 6: imperata pensa, id. 3, 7, 6: exemplar imperatae schemae, Suet. Tib. 43.—(β) With *inf.* or an *object-clause* (esp. freq. in the post-Aug. per.; in Cic. and Caes. only with *inf. pass.* or *dep.*): animo nunc jam otioso esse impero, Ter. And. 5, 2, 1: imperavi egomet mihi omnia assentari, id. Eun. 2, 2, 21: jungere equos Titan velocibus imperat Horis, Ov. M. 2, 118; 3, 4: nec minus in certo dentes cadere imperat aetas Tempore, Lucr. 5, 672: has omnes actuaras imperat fieri, Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 3: pericula villa habere, Sall. C. 16, 2: frumentum comportare, id. J. 48, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 27; Curt. 10, 1, 19; Tac. A. 2, 25: Liviam ad se deduci imperavit, Suet. Calig. 25; id. Aug. 27; id. Tib. 60.—In *pass.*: in has lautumias, si qui publice custodiendi sunt, ex ceteris oppidis deduci imperantur, Cic. Verr.

2, 5, 27, § 69.—* With *inf. act.*: haec ego procurare et idoneus imperor, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 21.—(γ) With a *rel.-clause* (very rare): imperabat coram, quid opus facto esset puerperae, Ter. And. 3, 2, 10: quin tu, quod faciam, impera, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 46; Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 3 and 6; id. Capt. 2, 3, 10.—(δ) With *ut, ne*, or the *simple subj.*: ecce Apollo mihi ex oraculo imperat, Ut, etc., Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 87: his, uti conquirerent et reducerent, imperavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 28, 1: consulibus designatis imperavit senatus, ut, etc., Liv. 42, 23, 7: quibus negotium a senatu est imperatum, ut, etc., S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 104; Petr. 1: mihi, ne abscedam, imperat, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 30: Caesar suis imperavit, ne, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 46, 2; 2, 32, 2; 3, 89, 4: lectoque det imperat Argum, Ov. M. 1, 670; 13, 659.—(ε) With *simple dat.*: si huic imperabo, probe tectum habebō, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 14 (cf. above a): aliquid alicui, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 46; Cic. Rosc. Am. 21, 59.—(ζ) *Absol.*: Pa. Jubesne? Ch. Jubeo, cogo atque impero, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 97: si quid opus est, impera, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 1: impera, si quid vis, id. Aul. 2, 1, 23: omnia faciam: impera, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 11: quidvis oneris impone, impera, id. And. 5, 3, 26.

II. In partic. A. In publicists' lang., to order to be furnished or supplied, to give orders for, make a requisition for: cum frumentum sibi in cellam imperavisset (Verrem), Cic. Div. in Caccil. 10, 30: quem (numerum frumenti) ei civitati imperas emendum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 74, § 173: negas fratrem meum pecuniam ullam in remigis imperasse, id. Fl. 14, 33: pecuniam, id. ib. § 32; cf.: argenti pondo ducenta milia Jugurthae, Sall. J. 62, 5: arma, Caes. B. C. 1, 6 *fin.*: equites civitatibus, id. B. G. 6, 4 *fin.*; cf.: quomodo maximum militum numerum provinciae totius, id. ib. 1, 7, 2: obsides reliquis civitatibus, id. ib. 7, 64, 1; so, obsides Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 35; Suet. Caes. 25.—B. In publicists' and milit. lang., *alicui* or *absol.*, to command, govern, rule over: his (magistratibus) praescribendus est imperandi modus... qui modeste paret, videatur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 5; cf.: sic noster populus in pace et domi imperat, id. Rep. 1, 40: nulla est tam stulta civitas, quae non injuste imperare malit, quam servare juste, id. ib. 3, 18; cf. also: cum is, qui imperat aliis, servit ipse nulli cupiditati, id. ib. 1, 34: omnibus gentibus ac nationibus terra marique imperare, id. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 56; cf.: jus esse belli, ut, qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent imperarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 1: Jugurtha omni Numidiae imperare parat, Sall. J. 13, 2: quot nationibus imperabat, Quint. 11, 2, 50: clarus Anchisae Venerisque sanguis Imperet, Hor. Carm. Sec. 51; cf. id. C. 3, 6, 5: recusabat imperare, i. e. *to be emperor*, Plin. Pan. 5, 5; cf.: ipsum quandoque imperatum, Suet. Claud. 3; id. Galb. 4; id. Oth. 4; id. Vit. 14; id. Tit. 2 et saep.—Hence, b. Ad imperandum, to receive orders or instructions: nunc ades ad imperandum, vel ad parendum potius: sic enim antiqui loquebantur, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 2; cf.: cum ipse ad imperandum Tisidium vocaretur, Sall. J. 62, 8 Kritz.—2. *Transf.*, beyond the publicist's sphere, to command, master, govern, rule, control: liberis, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 51: imperare sibi, maximum imperium est, Sen. Ep. 113 *fin.*: ut nobismet ipsis imperemus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 47: cum homines cupiditatis iis, quibus ceteri serviunt, imperabunt, id. Lael. 22, 82: accensae irae, Ov. M. 9, 28: dolori, Plin. Ep. 8, 19, 2: lacrimis, Sil. 2, 652: amoris suo, Petr. 83: ingenio suo, Sen. Contr. 1 praef. med.; cf.: imperare animo nequivi, quin, priusquam perirem, cur periturus essem, scirem, Liv. 34, 31, 2: quibus egestas imperat, rules, governs, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132 (Trag. v. 357 Vahl.): imperat arvis, holds control over, i. e. *forces to be productive*, Verg. G. 1, 99; cf.: sola terrae seges imperatur, Tac. G. 26: fertilibus agris non est imperandum, Sen. Tranq. 15: sic imperant vitibus et eas multis palmitibus onerant, Col. 3, 3, 6: alius patrimonio suo plus imperavit quam ferre possit, Sen. Tranq. 4; cf. also trop.: tamquam nescias, cui imperem: Epicurum, id. Ep. 29 *fin.*: dum per continuos dies nimis imperat voci, rursus sanguinem reddidit, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6: imperat ergo viro

(mulier), Juv. 6, 224.—*Absol.*: animum rege, qui, nisi paret, Imperat, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: permittat, an vetet an imperet (lex), Quint. 7, 7, 7: (eloquentia) hic regnat, hic imperat, hic sola vincit, id. 7, 4, 24.—**C.** In publicists' lang., to order the citizens to assemble, to summon: dein consul eloquitur ad exercitum: Impero quia convenit ad comitia centuriata, Varr. L. L. 6, § 88 Müll.; Gell. 15, 27, 4; so comically, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 52; cf. id. Cist. 1, 1, 60.—**D.** In medic. lang., to order, prescribe: non idem imperassem omnibus per diversa aegrotantibus, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16; Plin. 24, 1, 1, § 5: si vires patiuntur, imperanda tridui abstinencia est, Cels. 7, 20.—**E.** In gram.: imperandi declinatus, i. e. inflections of the imperative, Varr. L. L. 10, § 32 Müll.—Hence, **imperatorum**, i. n., that which is commanded, a command, order: jussus arma abicere, imperatum facit, executes the order, obeys, Caes. B. G. 5, 37, 1; freq. in plur.: imperata facere, id. ib. 2, 3, 3; 5, 20 fin.; 6, 10, 3; id. B. C. 1, 60, 1; 2, 12, 4; 3, 34, 2 al.; cf.: imperata detrectare, Suet. Caes. 54: Seno-ues ad imperatum non venire, according to orders, as ordered, Caes. B. G. 6, 2, 3.

* **imperatorius** (imp-), a, um, adj. [2. in-perpetuus], not perpetual, Sen. Ep. 72, 9.

imperscrutabilis (imp-), e, adj. [2. in-per-scrutabilis], impenetrable, inscrutable: pater, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 14; Hilar. Trin. 11, 47.

impersonalis (imp-), e, adj. [2. impersonalis], impersonal: verba, in grammar, Charis. 2 and 3; Diom. 1 et saep.—*Adv.*: **impersonaliter**, impersonally: sive impersonaliter dari servus meus stipuletur, i. e. without naming the person, Dig. 45, 3, 15.—Gramm. t. t., Macr. de Diff. 20, 3.

* **impersonativus** (imp-), i, m. (sc. modus) [2. in-persona], the impersonal mood, i. e. the infinitive, Diom. p. 331 P.

imperspicabilis (imp-), e, adj. [2. in-perspicabilis], that cannot be seen through, inscrutable, incomprehensible: majestas, Cassiod. de An. 3; Ambros. de Fide, 3, 14, § 110.

* **imperspicuus** (imp-), a, um, adj. [2. in-perspicuus], not clear, obscure: judicium inopia, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 17.

imperterritus (imp-), a, um, adj. [2. in-perterritus; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 65], undaunted, unterrified (poet. and late Lat.), Verg. A. 10, 770; Sil. 14, 187; Ambros. in Ps. 37, § 50; Greg. M. in Job, 6, 38.

impertilis (imp-), e, adj. [2. in-partilis], indivisible (late Lat.): nota, Aug. de Mus. 6 fin.

impertinens (imp-), entis, adj. [2. in-pertinens], not belonging thereto: di (i. e. Seditio, Discordia, etc.), Mart. Cap. 1, § 43.

impertio (imp-; also **impartio**), Liv. 38, 36), i. v. or ii, itum (old ful. impertibis, Nov. ap. Non. 27, 33; Com. Fragni. v. 12 Rib.), 4 (also in the dep. form **impertior**; inf. impertiri, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 22; Verg. Cat. 15; App. M. 3, p. 215 al.), v. a. [in-partio], to share with another, to communicate, bestow, impart a thing (class.); a favorite word of Cic.: cf. communico, participo, partior).—With dat.: si quam praestantiam virtutis, ingenii, fortunae consecuti sunt, impertiant ea suis communicentque cum proximis, Cic. Lael. 19, 70: oneris mei partem nemini impertio, id. Sull. 3, 9: te exorabo, ut mihi quoque et Catulo tuae suavitatis aliquid impertias, id. de Or. 2, 4, 16: imperti etiam populo potestatis aliquid, id. Rep. 2, 28; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 37, 27: si aliquid impertivit tibi sui consilii, id. Fam. 5, 2, 9: unum diem festum Marcellis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 51: dolorem suum nobis, id. Att. 2, 23, 2: molestias senectutis suae vestris familiis, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 37, 27 (Rep. 5, 8 Mos.): Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, salutes thee heartily, id. Att. 2, 12, 4: hominibus indigentibus de re familiari, id. Off. 2, 15, 54: talem te et nobis impertias, wouldst show, id. Rosc. Am. 4, 11: a te peto, ut aliquid impertias temporis huius quoque cogitationi, id. Att. 9, 11, A, 3: tantum temporis huic studio, id. Balb. 1, 3: aures studiis honestis, Tac. A. 14, 21: aliquid suorum studiiorum philosophiae quoque, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 6: meum laborem hominum peri-

culis sublevandis, id. Mur. 4, 8: aliis gaudium suum, Liv. 27, 51, 4: conjugibus liberisque tam laetum nuntium, id. 27, 51, 7.—With ad: nihil tuae prudentiae ad salutem meam, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 7: (ignis) ceteris naturis omnibus salutarem impertit et vitalem calorem, id. N. D. 2, 10, 27.—In pass.: huic plausus maximi, signa praeterea benevolentiae permulta a bonis impertiuntur, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1: viro forti collegae meo laus impertitur, id. Cat. 3, 6, 14: pro his impertitis oppugnatum patriam nostram veniunt, i. e. for these favors, benefits, Liv. 21, 41, 13.—*Absol.*: quibus potest, impertit, Lucil. ap. Non. 37, 22: si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 68.—**II.** Transf.: aliquem aliqua re, to make one a sharer or partaker in any thing, to present him with (very rare; not in Cic.): adventum peregre erum suum Stratiopoclem Salva impertit salute Epidicus, greets, wishes health, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 23: Parmenonem suum plurima salute, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 40; cf. Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 40: obsecrat, se ut nuntio hoc impertiam, id. Stich. 2, 1, 27: neque quemquam osculo impertiit, ac ne resalutatione quidem, Suet. Ner. 37: solos numquam donis impertiendos putavit, id. Aug. 25: reliquit eum nullo praeter auguralis sacerdotii honore impertitum, id. Claud. 4.—*Pass.*: doctrinis, quibus puerilis aetas impertiri debet, Nep. Att. 1, 2.—In dep. form: cesso eram hoc malo impertiri propere? Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 22.

impertior iri, v. preced. art. init. et fin.

impertitio (imp-), ōnis, f. [impertio], an imparting (post-class.): honoris, Arn. 2, 43.

impertitus, a, um, Part., from impertio.

imperturbabilis (imp-), e, adj. [2. in-perturbabilis], that cannot be disturbed, imperturbable (late Lat.): locus quietis, Aug. Conf. 4, 11; 2, 10.

imperturbatio (imp-), ōnis, f. [2. in-perturbatio], freedom from disturbance, tranquillity, a transl. of the Gr. ἀνάρθεια, Hier. Ep. 133, 3.

imperturbatus (imp-), a, um, adj. [2. in-perturbatus], undisturbed, unruffled, calm (very rare): imperturbato ore, Ov. Ib. 562: publicis occupationibus quies, Sen. Ep. 73 med.—Of persons: audio imperturbatus, interritus, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 8: qui constans est, imperturbatus est, Sen. Ep. 85, 2; cf. ib. § 3.

impervius (imp-), a, um, adj. [2. in-pervius], that cannot be passed through, impassable, impervious (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: inaccessus, invius): amnis, Ov. M. 9, 106: iter, Quint. 12, 11, 11; cf. itinera (with interrupta), Tac. A. 3, 31: tellus, inaccessible, Val. Fl. 2, 643.—Transf.: lapis ignibus, Tac. A. 15, 43.

impes (imp-; nom. given Prisc. 702 P., but used only in gen. and abl. sing.), pētis, m. [in-peto; cf. praepes], = impetus, violence, vehemence, force: impete vasto amnis fertur, Ov. M. 3, 79: in juvenes certo sic impete sus fertur, id. ib. 8, 359; Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 8; Lucr. 4, 416; 903: non potuit nubes capere impetis aeterni, id. 6, 327 sq.; 334; 591: valido impete quater, id. 2, 330; Sil. 13, 248.—*Plur.*: venti flamina ruunt impetibus crebris, Lucr. 1, 293.—**II.** Mass, extent: homo tanto membrorum impete, ut, etc., Lucr. 5, 913.

1. impetibilis (imp-; also **impātib-**), e, adj. [in-patibilis]. **I.** Pass., insufferable, insupportable, intolerable (class.): dolorem vos, cum improbis poenam propositis, impetibilem facitis, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 57; so, cruciatus, Plin. 25, 5, 24, § 59: morbi, id. 20, 20, 81, § 215: valetudo, id. 20, 18, 76, § 199: scelus, App. Mag. 328: chamaeleon coraci, Sol. 40 fin.: turpe atque impetibile est, attonito animo et fronte maesta laetos adire conventus, Symm. Ep. 9, 103.—**II.** Act., impassible, incapable of suffering: sapiens ex bruto, impetibile de patibili, nunquam potest oriri, Lact. 2, 8, 38; 7, 20, 7.

2. impetibilis (imp-), e, adj. [impeto], assailing, making an assault on a person, Ambros. in Luc. 7, § 13; id. de Virgin. 18, § 113.

impetīgīnōsus (imp-), i, m. [impetigo], one who has the impetigo, Dig. 21, 1, 6, § 6; cf. impetiginosus λειχνωρός, Gloss. Philox.—Also: § impetix impetigo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.

impetigo (imp-), ōnis, f. [impeto], a scabby eruption on the skin, impetigo, Cels. 5, 28, 17; Plin. 20, 1, 2, § 4; plur., id. 20, 9, 33, § 83; Col. 6, 31, 2.—As a disease of plants, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 223.

impēto (imp-), ēre, v. a. [in-peto], to rush upon, assail, attack (poet. and in ante- and post-class. prose). **I.** Lit.: cedentem Acheloius heros impetit, Stat. Th. 8, 523: aliquem arcu, Luc. 6, 394: os hasta, Sil. 5, 273; Luc. 6, 223; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8.—*Absol.*: (apud) impetentes a se eiciunt fucos, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8; cf. in a different orthog.: impite impetum facite, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109, 17 Müll. N. cr. (a contracted imper-, like cetera, ferte): impetiti confessio, Quint. Decl. 5.—**II.** Transf., to accuse: aliquem edacitatis, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

impetrābilis (imp-), e, adj. [impetro]. **I.** Pass., easy to be obtained, attainable (rare; not in Cic. and Caes.): cui postulant triumphum rerum gestarum magnitudo impetrabilem faciebat, Liv. 39, 29, 4: venia, id. 36, 33, 5: omnia et tuta apud Romanos, id. 25, 29, 8: votum facite Junoni, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 101: quo impetrabilior pax esset, Liv. 30, 16, 15.—**II.** Act., that easily obtains or effects, successful (ante- and post-class.): non potuit venire orator magis ad me impetrabilis, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 40: impetrabilior qui vivat, nullus est, id. Merc. 3, 4, 20: Nicator Seleucus efficaciae impetrabilis rex, Anim. 14, 8: dies, on which a wish is gained, favorable, propitious, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 6: efficaciam, Amm. 14, 8, 6; 15, 8, 21.—*Adv.*: **impetrabiliter**, in a way likely to attain: impetrabilius, Symm. Or. pro Patr. 4 Mai.

impetratio (imp-), ōnis, f. [id.], an obtaining by request, accomplishment, Cod. Just. 2, 58, 2; Cod. Th. 11, 22, 4.—*Plur.*: istas impetrationes nostras nihil valere, Cic. Att. 11, 22, 1.

* **impetrativus** (imp-), a, um, adj. [id.], obtained by entreaty or vovs: augurium, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 190.

impetrator (imp-), ōris, m. [id.], one who obtains, an obtainer (post-class.): beneficii, Cod. Th. 12, 6, 3.

impetratus, ūs, m. [id.], an effecting, obtaining, Ambros. de Fide, 5, 6, 77.

impetrio, no perf., itum, 4, v. n. desid. [id.], relig. t. t., to seek to obtain through omens, to seek by consulting auspices: ut nunc extis, sic tunc avibus magnae res impetiri solebant, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 28: in impetrandis consulendisque rebus, id. ib. 1, 2, 3: qui impetire velit, id. ib. 2, 15, 35: impetritum, inauguratum est: quovis admittunt aves, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 11.—*Part.* as subst.: **impetritum**, i, n., a favorable auspice or omen, Val. Max. 1, 1, 1; Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 11.

impetro (imp-), āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic inf. pres. pass. impetrarier, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 40; inf. fut. act. impetrassere, id. Aul. 4, 7, 6; id. Cas. 2, 3, 53; id. Mil. 4, 3, 35; id. Stich. 1, 2, 23), v. a. [in-patro], to accomplish, effect, bring to pass; to get, obtain, procure, esp. by exertion, request, entreaty (class.; cf.: obtineo, adipiscor, consequor). **I.** In gen., constr. with acc., ut, ne, the simple subj., or absol. (a) With acc.: quod volui, ut volo, impetravi per amicitiam et gratiam a Philocomasio, Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 1: istuc confido a fratre me impetrassere, id. Aul. 4, 7, 6: a me istam exceptionem numquam impetrabunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 97: ei Dolabella rogatu meo civitatem a Caesare impetravit, id. Fam. 13, 36, 1: decet abs te id impetrarier, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 40: in omni re considerandum est et quid postules ab amico et quid patiare a te impetrari, Cic. Lael. 20, 76; cf. id. ib. 11, 38: dum id impetrant, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 37; 1, 2, 17: cum istuc, quod postulo, impetro cum gratia, Ter. And. 2, 5, 11; id. Ad. 3, 4, 44: uti ea, quae vellent, impetrarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 2: (chorus) Impetrat et pacem et locupletem frugibus annum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 137: restitutionem patris, Quint. 7, 1, 42; 11, 3: provinciam, id. 6, 3, 68: post impetratam studiis meis

quietem, id. Proem. § 1: impetrato Fortis Augusti reditu, Hor. C. 4, 2, 42.—(β) With *ut, ne*, or the simple *subj.*: *Ci.* Quid, si ego impetror atque exoro a vilico, causa mea Ut eam illi permittat? *St.* Quid si ego ab armigero impetror, Eam illi permittat? atque hoc, credo, impetrassent, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 51 sq.: impetrabis igitur a Caesare, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 9, 2, A, 1; Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 7, 26: a Sequanis impetrat, ut per fines suos ire Helvetios patiantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 9 fin.: verbi-
bisne istis, ut pugnent, te impetratum credis, Liv. 2, 46, 6: postremo impetravi, ut ne quid ei succenseat, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 4: suadeo, a te impetres, ne sis nugax, Petr. 52: tandem impetravi abiret, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 190.—*Pass. impers.*: aegre ab iis impetratum est summa tribunorum plebis contentione, ut in senatu recitarentur (litterae); ut vero ex litteris ad senatum referretur, impetrari non potuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 1, 1; Plin. 16, 32, 59, § 136.—In *abl.* of the *part. perf.*: impetrato, ut manerent, Liv. 9, 30, 10; Vell. 2, 107, 2.—(γ) * With *acc.* and *inf.*: Agrippina in oppidum Ubiorum veteranos coloniamque deduci impetrat, Tac. A. 12, 27.—(δ) *Absol.*: incipere multo est quam impetrare cilius, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 14: hilaris exit, impetravit, id. Mil. 4, 4, 62; id. As. 3, 3, 131: Ca. Jus hic orat. *Ly.* Impetrabit te advocato atque arbitro, id. Trin. 5, 2, 37: quid attinet dicere, si contendisset, impetratum non fuisse, cum, etc.? Cic. Lael. 11, 39: si id ita fecisset... si non impetraret, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 35, 4: cum ab proximis impetrare non possent, ultiores tentant, id. ib. 6, 2, 2: simul, ut, si quid possent, de induciis fallendo impetrarent, id. ib. 4, 13, 5; id. B. C. 1, 22 fin.; cf.: sperare, ab eo de sua ac militum salute impetrare posse, id. B. G. 5, 36, 3; Hirt. ap. Cic. Att. 15, 6, 2.—*Esp.*: impetras, you have your request, i. e. I will do as you desire, nolo ames. *Pac.* Facile impetras, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 63: adpropera! age, amabo! *Mu.* Impetras, abeo, id. Cas. 2, 2, 39; cf. id. Ep. 2, 2, 119; id. Cas. 2, 3, 17.—*II.* *Esp.* *A.* Like impetrio: exstat annalium memoria, sacris quibusdam et precationibus vel cogi fulmina vel impetrari, etc., Plin. 2, 53, 54, § 140.—*B.* In *mal. part.*, to obtain, get possession of: ut superior sis mihi quam quisquam qui impetrant, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 10.

* **impētūlans (inp-)**, *antis, adj.* [impetulan], *very petulant*: proruptio, Mart. Cap. 8 *init. dub.* (al. petulans).

impētūōsus, *a, um, adj.* [impetuos], *impetuous, violent*, Epit. Iliad. 919.—Hence, *adv.*: **impētūōsē (inp-)**, *violently, impetuously*: contendit ad moenia, Auct. de Prog. Aug. 5: Acron ad Hor. C. 1, 29, 11.

impētus (inp-), *ūs (dat. impetu, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 3; no gen. plur.; abl. impetibus, Lucr. 1, 293; v. also impes), m.* [impeto], *an attack, assault, onset* (freq. and class.; in *sing.* and *plur.* equally common). *I.* *Lit.* *A.* In *gen.*: incursio atque impetus armatorum, Cic. Caecin. 15, 44: gladiis destrictis in eos impetum fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 2: impetum facere in aliquem, id. ib. 1, 46 fin.; Hirt. B. G. 8, 18, 4: in agros, Liv. 1, 5, 4: ad regem, id. 1, 5, 7; cf.: in hostes, Caes. B. G. 1, 22, 3: dare impetum in aliquem, Liv. 4, 28, 1; 2, 19, 7: capere impetum in aliquem, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 91: hostes impetu facto celeriter nostros perturbaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 1: oppidum magno impetu oppugnare, id. ib. 2, 6: primo hostium impetu pulsus, id. ib. 2, 24, 1: impetus gladiatorum excipere, id. ib. 1, 52, 4: impetum sustinere, id. ib. 3, 2, 4: ferre impetum, id. ib. 3, 19, 3: fracto impetu levisimi hominis, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2: impetum propulsare, id. Mur. 1, 2: nec primum quidem impetum, nec secundum, nec tertium, sustinere potuerunt, Flor. 3, 3, 4; Liv. 33, 36, 11: uno impetu, Curt. 8, 14, 18; Lact. 3, 26, 10; 5, 4, 1: coercere, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 180: aquarum domare, id. 31, 6, 31, § 58: nec tantum (cupiditates) in alios caeco impetu incurrunt, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44.—*Poet.*: biformato impetu Centaurus, with double-shaped attack, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 8 fin.; v. biformatus.—*B.* In *partic.* *1.* In *medic. lang.*, an attack of a disease, a fit, *paroxysm*: febris, Cels. 2, 15: pituitae, Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 183: coeliacorum, id. 20, 14, 53, § 148: oculorum, i. e. inflammation,

id. 20, 3, 8, § 16: thymum e vino tumores et impetus tollit, id. 21, 21, 89, § 157; so *absol.*, id. 22, 25, 53, § 122.—*2.* In *mechanics*, the pressure of a load, Vitruv. 6, 3.—*II.* *Transf.*, in *gen.* (without reference to an object), *violent impulse, violent or rapid motion, impetus, impetuosity, violence, fury, vehemence, vigor, force*. *A.* *Physical*: labitur uncta carina, volat super impetus undas, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 379 Vahl.): in magno impetu maris atque aperto, Caes. B. G. 3, 8, 1: Hebrici, Phaedr. 3, prol. 59: impetus caeli, i. e. rapid motion, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97; Lucr. 5, 200.—Hence also *poet.*: quieti corpus nocturno impetu Dedi, in the nocturnal revolution, i. e. in the night, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: impetus ipse animae Et fera vis venti, Lucr. 6, 591; cf.: tantos impetus ventorum sustinere, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 6.—*B.* *Mental, impulse, vehemence, ardor, passion, etc.* (a) *Sing.*: repentino quodam impetu animi incitatus, internal pressure, impulse, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49; cf.: ut tota mente omnique animi impetu in rem publicam incumbas, id. Fam. 10, 5, 2; id. Att. 11, 5, 1: impetu magis quam consilio, Liv. 42, 29, 11: aliter in oratione nec impetus ullus nec vis esse potest, Cic. Or. 68, 229; cf.: ad omnem impetum dicendi, id. Deiot. 2, 5: actiones quae recitant impetum omnem caloremque perdunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 2: resumere impetum fractum omisumque, id. ib. 7, 9, 6: adolescens impetus ad bella maximi, Vell. 2, 55, 2: est prudentis, sustinere ut currum sic impetum benevolentiae, Cic. Lael. 17, 63: divinus impetus, id. Div. 1, 49, 111: si ex hoc impetu rerum nihil prolatando remittitur, Liv. 37, 19, 5: donec impetus famae et favor exercitus languesceret, Tac. Agr. 39 fin.: est mihi per saevas impetus ire feras, I feel an impulse, Ov. H. 4, 38: Bessus occidendi protinus regis impetum ceperat, had formed a sudden purpose, Curt. 5, 12, 1: statim moriendi impetum cepit, Suet. Oth. 9.—*Prov.*: Daspatium tenuemque moram, male cuncta ministrat impetus, haste makes waste, Stat. Th. 10, 704 sq.—(β) *Plur.*: animalia, quae habent suos impetus et rerum appetitus, impulses, instincts, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 11: an fortitudo, nisi insanire coeperit, impetus suos non habebit? id. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: temperantia est rationis in libidinem atque in alios non rectos impetus animi firma et moderata dominatio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: insanos atque indomitos impetus vulgi cohibere, id. Rep. 1, 5.

impexus (inp-), *a, um, adj.* [2. impexus], *uncombed* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). *I.* *Lit.*: strisque impexis induit horrida barbis, Verg. G. 3, 366: caput impexa foedum porrigine, Hor. S. 2, 3, 126: Tisiphoneque impexa feros pro crinibus angues, Tib. 1, 3, 69: tegumen immane leonis Terribili impexum seta, Verg. A. 7, 666.—**II.* *Trop.*, = incultus, unpolished, rude: antiquitas tristes et impexa, Tac. Or. 20.

impiāmentum (inp-), *i, n.* [impio], *contamination, defilement* (lat. Lat.): altaris, Cypr. Ep. 63.

impico (inp-), *äre, v. a.* [in-pico], *to cover with pitch*: amphoram diligenter, Col. 12, 29: pediculos uvarum dura pice, id. 12, 43, 1.

impiē (inp-), *adv.*, v. impius fin.

impietas (inp-), *ātis, f.* [impius], *want of reverence or respect, irreverence, ungodliness, impiety, undutifulness, disloyalty* (rare but class.): nihil est quod tam miserios faciat quam impietas et scelus, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 66; Ov. M. 4, 4: impietatis duces, of disloyalty, treason to one's country, Cic. Lael. 12, 42: impietatem punire voluit (legum lator), i. e. undutifulness to parents, Quint. 7, 1, 52; Suet. Vit. Luc. 4; cf. Ov. M. 8, 477: Albucilla defertur impietatis in principem, of high-treason, Tac. A. 6, 47; Plin. Pan. 33, 3.

impigens, *entis, adj.* [in-piget], *unwearied, unremitting*: levandi voluntas, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 11, 102.

impiger (inp-), *gra, grum, adj.* [2. impiger], *not indolent, diligent, active, quick, unwearied, indefatigable, energetic* (class.; cf.: laboriosus, navus, industrius): se praebebat patientem atque impigram, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 27: in scribendo, id. Fam. 2, 1, 1: vir ad labores belli, id. Font. 15, 33: cecidit-

que in strage suorum, Impiger ad letum, Luc. 4, 798: impiger manu, Tac. A. 3, 20: mercator, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 45: Appulus, id. C. 3, 16, 26: Hercules, id. ib. 4, 8, 30: impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer, id. A. P. 121: equus, Lucr. 5, 883; Hor. C. 4, 3, 4: Jugurtha ut erat impigro atque acri ingenio, Sall. J. 7, 4: impigrae mentis experientia, Lucr. 5, 1452: impigrae linguae, ignavi animi, Sall. Or. Licin. ad Pleb. med.: militia, Liv. 3, 5, 15.—With a *partitive gen.*: impiger fluminum Rhodanus, i. e. the swiftest, Flor. 3, 2, 4.—With a *respective gen.*: Quirinus impiger militiae, Tac. A. 3, 48.—With *inf.*: impiger hostium vexare turmas, Hor. C. 4, 14, 22; Claud. in Ruf. 1, 240.—*Adv.*: **impigrē, actively, quickly, readily**: ut de nocte multa impigreque exsurrexi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 10; cf. id. ib. 19: Marius impigre prudenterque suorum et hostium res pariter attendere, Sall. J. 88, 2: impigre se movere, Liv. 1, 10, 3: consulem impigre milites secuti sunt, id. 2, 47, 2: impigre promissum auxilium, id. 3, 8, 4.—*Comp.* and *sup.* in the *adj.* and *adv.* seem not to occur.

impigrē (inp-), *adv.*, v. impiger fin.

* **impigras (inp-)**, *ātis, f.* [impiger], *activity, indefatigableness*: viri fortissimi fortitudinis, impigratis, patientiae, Cic. Rep. 3, 28, 40 (ap. Non. 125, 22).

impigritia (inp-), *ae, f.* [id.], *activity, indefatigableness, persistency*, Ambros. de Noë, 2, 3; id. de Jacob. 2, 2, 8: impigras pro impigritia, Non. 125, 20.

impilia (inp-), *ium, n.* [in-pilus], *felt shoes*, Plin. 19, 2, 10, § 32; Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 4.

impingo (inp-), *pēgi, pactum, 3* (archaic *inf. pres. pass.* impingier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 76), *v. a.* [in-pango], *to push, strike, or drive at or into any thing; to thrust, strike, or dash against* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; cf.: incutio, infligo, illido). *I.* *Lit.*: pugnam in os impinge, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 5: mustriulam in dentes, Afran. ap. Fest. s. v. mustricula, p. 143 Müll.: a paucioribus Othonianis quo minus in vallum impingerentur, would have been driven to, Tac. H. 2, 41: impactus in carcerem, Dig. 48, 3, 13; so, to forge on, fix or fasten on: jubete huic crassas compedes impingier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 76; id. Pers. 4, 4, 24; cf.: fustem alicui, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 9: lapidem Aesopo, Phaedr. 3, 5, 7: laqueum alicui, Sen. Tranq. an. 10: caput parieti, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 12: dentes arbori, Plin. 8, 3, 4, § 8: aequor scopolis, Sil. 12, 187: agmina muris, Verg. A. 5, 805; Stat. Th. 7, 28: impinge pugnum, si multaverit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 2: pessimus gubernator, qui navem, dum portum egreditur, impigit, Quint. 4, 1, 61: clitellas ferus impingas, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 8: nubes vehementer impactae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12: impingere se in columnas, to dash one's self against, id. de Ira, 1, 19, 4: cum caede magna (hostem) in aciem altiore superstantem tumulo inpegere, Liv. 27, 18, 14.—*Prov.*: calcem impingere alicui rei, i. e. to give it a kick, to cast it aside, Petr. 46; v. calx.—*B.* In *gen.*, to hand, press upon, force upon one (rare): huic calix mulsi impingendus est, ut plorare desinat, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: alicui epistolam, id. Att. 6, 1, 6; Sen. Ep. 95: oculum libidine, to cast upon, direct to, Tert. Idol. 2.—*II.* *Trop.*, to drive, throw upon, push or force to any thing: illum libido in contraria impinget, Sen. Ep. 95 med.: aliquem in litem ac molestiam, id. ib. 117: dicam tibi impingam grandem, I will direct or bring against you, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 92: naturae munus suum, to throw in her face, Sen. Prov. 6 fin.: egestas Catilinam patriae suae impigit, drove, incited him against, Flor. 3, 12, 12: quod populus scelerata impigit in arma, Luc. 6, 406: beneficium, Sen. Ben. 1, 1: quocumque visum est, libido se impingit, id. de Ira, 2, 8.

impinguo (inp-), *no perf.*, *ātum, 1*, *v. a.* and *n.* [in-pinguis]. *I.* *Act.*, to make fat (post-class.): impinguo *παινω*, Gloss. Philox.: cui cor impinguatum, Tert. Iun. 6.—**II.* *Neutr.*, to become fat: porcellum tamdiu coques, donec lenis fiat et impinguet, Apic. 8, 7, § 375.

impio (inp-), *āvi, ātum, 1*, *v. a.* [impius], *to render impious or sinful, to stain or defile with sin, to pollute* (ante- and post-class.): si erga parentem aut deos me im-

piavi, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 8: impias, ere, te! oratorem verberas, id. Poen. 1, 2, 173: cor coquinatum vitii, Prud. Hymn. Ant. Somn. 53: cruore humano aspersus atque impiatus, App. M. 1, p. 110; cf.: reus tot caedibus impiatus, id. ib. 3, p. 131: thalamos tanto facinore, Sen. Hippol. 1185: oculos, Pacat. Pan. Th. 43.—*Pass. impers.*: toties Romanis impiatum est, quoties triumphatum, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 25.

impite, v. impeto.

impius (inpl-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pius], *without reverence or respect for God, one's parents, or one's country; irreverent, undogdly, undutiful, unpatriotic; abandoned, wicked, impious* (rare but class.; cf.: nefarius, sacrilegus). **I.** Lit.: me fugerat, deorum immortalium has esse in impios et consceleratos poenas certissimas constitutas, Cic. Pis. 20, 46: numero impiorum et sceleratorum haberi, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 7; cf.: scelerosus atque impius, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 1: (deos) piorum et impiorum habere rationem, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 15: impius ne audito placare donis iram deorum, id. ib. 2, 9, 22: dixerunt impium pro parricida, Quint. 8, 6, 30; 7, 1, 52: impius erga parentes, Suet. Rhet. 6: impium, qui dividere nolit cum fratre, Quint. 7, 1, 45: necesse est, iste, qui affinem fortune spoliare conatus est, impium se esse fateatur, Cic. Quint. 6, 26: (Dauides) Impiae sponso potuere duro Perdere ferro! Hor. C. 3, 11, 31: Titanes, id. ib. 3, 4, 42; cf.: cohortes Gigantum, id. ib. 2, 19, 22: Saturnus, id. ib. 2, 17, 22: miles, Verg. E. 1, 71: Carthago, Hor. C. 4, 8, 17: gens, Verg. G. 2, 537: di, invoked in imprecations, Tac. A. 16, 31: poetarum, i. e. accursed, Cat. 14, 7: expiari impium non posse, Varr. L. L. 6, § 30 Müll.—*Sup.*: impiissimus filius, Dig. 28, 5, 46, § 1: Aus. Grat. Act. 17.—**II.** Transf., of inanim. or abstr. things (mostly poet.): si impias propinquorum manus effugeris, Cic. Rep. 6, 12; so, manus, Hor. Epod. 3, 1: cervix, id. C. 3, 1, 17: pectora Thracum, id. Epod. 5, 13: ratis, id. C. 1, 3, 23; id. Epod. 10, 14: ensis, Ov. M. 14, 802: tura, id. H. 14, 26: Tartara, Verg. A. 5, 733: bellum injustum atque impium, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: caedes, Hor. C. 3, 24, 25: proelia, id. ib. 2, 1, 30: furor, Verg. A. 1, 294: facta, Ov. H. 10, 100: verba, Tib. 1, 3, 52: tumultus, Hor. C. 4, 4, 46: clamor, id. ib. 1, 27, 6: fama, Verg. A. 4, 298: vivacitas, Quint. 6 praef. § 3.—*Prov.*: Impia sub dulci melle venena latent, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 104.—*Plur.* as subst. (a) **impia**, ōrum, *m.*, *wicked, abandoned men* (opp. innocii), Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 11.—(b) **impia**, ōrum, *n.*, *profane words, impious sayings*: impia et illicita dicere, Gell. 1, 15, 17.—**B.** In partic., impia herba, a plant, perh. the French everlasting, Gnaphalium Gallicum, Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 173.—*Adv.*: **impie**, *irreligiously, undutifully, wickedly*: quae (astra) qui videat, non solum indocte, sed etiam impie faciat, si deos esse neget, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 44: impie commissum, id. Leg. 2, 9, 22: impie ingratus esse, id. Tusc. 5, 2, 6: fecisti, Quint. 7, 1, 53: loqui, i. e. treasonably, Suet. Dom. 10: deserere regem, Curt. 5, 12.—*Sup.*: impiissime, Salv. de Avar. 3.

implacabilis (inpl-), e, *adj.* [2. implacabilis], *unappeasable, implacable* (rare but class.); constr. with *alicui*, in *aliquem*, and *absol.*: seque mihi implacabilem inexplabilemque praeberet, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: implacabilis esse alicui, Liv. 8, 35, 12: in aliquem implacabilis esse, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 8; Liv. 26, 29, 4: grave et implacabile munus, Ov. M. 4, 452: Turnus, Verg. A. 12, 3: ad-juro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, id. ib. 12, 816: caelum, Sil. 17, 253: iracundiae, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 39: veteri odio, Liv. 25, 16, 12: Ael. Spart. Vit. Sev. 18.—*Adv.*: **implacabiliter**, *implacably, only comp.*: cui implacabilis irascebatur, Tac. A. 1, 13; so id. H. 3, 53 fin.

implacabilitas (inpl-), ātis, *f.* [implacabilis], *implacability* (late Lat.), Amm. 14, 1, 5; 26, 10.

implacabilus, comp. *adv.*, v. implacabilis fin.

implacatus (inpl-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-placatus], *unappeased, unsatisfied, unallayed* (poet.): Charybdis, Verg. A. 3, 420: gula, Ov. M. 8, 847.

implacidus (inpl-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-placidus], *ungentle, rough, savage, fierce* (poet.): Genauni, implacidum genus, Hor. C. 4, 14, 10: Mars divum implacidissimus, Stat. Th. 9, 4: implacido letalis Sirius igni, Stat. S. 2, 1, 216: fores, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 14: cornu, Stat. Th. 5, 199.

implāgo (inpl-), āre, v. a. [in-plaga], *to bring into a net, to entangle, ensnare*.—*Trop.*: in retia sua praecipites implagabuntur, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 fin.

implāno (inpl-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [2. in-piano = impedio, hence trop. = decipio], *to deceive, delude* (late Lat.), Vulg. Sirach, 15, 12 al.

implānus (inpl-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-planus], *uneven* (post-class.): inter implana urbis, Aur. Vict. Caes. 27, 2.

implebilis (inpl-), e, *adj.* [impleo], *filling up* (post-class.): vomitus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 139.

implecticus (inpl-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-plecto], *that turns about with difficulty, immovable*: bos, Veg. Vet. 3, 29 dub.

implecto (inpl-), xi, xum, 3, v. a. [in-plecto], *to plait, wind, or twist into, to wind or twist among, to interweave, interlace, entwine* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; usually in the part. perf.). **I.** Lit.: multae hirudines dentibus (crocodili) implectuntur, App. Mag. p. 278: inplexis ita principibus, Lucr. 3, 33: dracones quaternos quinosque inter se cratium modo implexos, Plin. 8, 13, 13, § 35: capillus horrore implexus atque impeditus, App. Mag. p. 276; cf. in a Greek construction, caeruleos implexae crinibus angues Eumenides, Verg. G. 4, 482: manibus implexis, Sen. Ben. 1, 3; cf. App. M. 3, p. 135.—**II.** Trop.: vidua implexa luctu continuo, implicated, involved, entangled, Tac. A. 16, 10, v. Orell. ad h. l.

implémentum (inpl-), i, n. [impleo], *a filling up, as a diseased condition*: capitis, i. e. a determination of blood to the head, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 148.

implēo (inpl-), ēvi, ētum, 2 (sync. forms: implerunt, Verg. E. 6, 48; id. G. 4, 461; Pers. 1, 99; Ov. M. 11, 666 al.: impleris, Hor. Epod. 17, 59: implevit, Ov. M. 6, 111: implerint, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 47: implerat, Ov. M. 9, 280 al.: implemset, Verg. A. 4, 605: implemset, Ov. M. 9, 667: implemset, Liv. 4, 41; Tib. 3, 3, 1; Tac. H. 2, 78 al.), v. a. [inpleo], *to fill up, fill full, to make full, fill* (freq. and class.; cf. expleo, compleo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (a) *Aliquid (aliquem) aliqua re*: is vomens frustis esculentis gremium suum et totum tribunal implevit, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63: implevitque mero patenter, Verg. A. 1, 729: foros flammis, id. ib. 4, 605: herbarum succo expresso caput impleatur, i. e. be wet all over with, Cels. 3, 18 med.; so, caput calido oleo, id. 4, 2, 1 med.: cibis vinoque venas, Liv. 26, 14, 5: manum pinu flagrantem, fills his hand with, i. e. grasps, Verg. A. 9, 72: fusti istorum caput, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 6; cf. in the comic pun: quae (dolia) nisi erunt semper plena, ego te implebo flagris, id. Cas. 1, 35: tuis oraculis Chrysippus totum volumen implevit, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115; cf. in the foll. γ: Neptunus ventis implevit vela secundis, filled, swelled, Verg. A. 7, 23.—(b) *Aliquid alicujus rei* (in analogy with plenus; cf. compleo): ollam denariorum implere, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 4.—(γ) With a simple acc.: id mustum coicies in amphoram et implebis ad summum, Col. 12, 36: alter de ipsa justitia quatuor implevit sane grandes libros, Cic. Rep. 3, 8; cf. id. Ac. 2, 27, 87.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To fill with food, to satisfy, satiate: praeparata nos implevimus cenā, Petr. 16: implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae, satisfy, regale themselves, Verg. A. 1, 215; so, vis impleri, mid., Juv. 5, 75; cf.: se interdiu, Cels. 1, 2 fin.—**2.** To fill, to make fleshy, fat, stout: si aqua inter cutem quem implevit, Cels. 2, 8 med.: implet corpus modica exercitatio, etc., makes fat, id. 1, 3 med.: nascentes implent conchylia lunae, fill up, fatten, Hor. S. 2, 4, 30: Nomentanae vites se frequenter implent, Col. 3, 2, 14.—Hence also of women and animals, to make pregnant, impregnate: (Peleus Thetidem) ingenti implet Achille, Ov. M. 11, 265; 4, 698; 5, 111; 9, 280; so of animals: sues implentur uno

coitu, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 205; 9, 23, 39, § 76; Col. 7, 6, 3.—**3.** To fill up, amount to a certain measure: mensuraque roboris ulnas Quinque ter implebat, Ov. M. 8, 748: arboris crassitudo quatuor hominum ulnas complectentium implebat, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 202; cf. id. 18, 10, 20, § 92: luna quater juretis implerat cornibus orbem, Ov. M. 2, 344; 7, 530.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., to fill, make full. (a) *Aliquid (aliquem) aliqua re*: impune ut urbem nomine impleris meo, Hor. Epod. 17, 59: urbem tumultu, Liv. 24, 26, 12; cf.: voce deos, Val. Fl. 2, 167: aliquem hortatibus, id. 4, 81: aliquem spe, Just. 29, 4 fin.: pectus falsis terroribus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 212: scopulos lacrimosis vocibus, Verg. A. 11, 274: multitudinem expectatione vana, Liv. 36, 29, 3; 41, 5, 2: milites praeda, satisfy, id. 7, 16, 3; 25, 20, 6: omnia terrore, id. 9, 24, 8: anxii curis, id. 1, 56, 4 et saep.: vacua causerum conviciis, Quint. 12, 9, 8; 4, 2, 114; Tac. A. 1, 22: rem aliquam levem sententiarum pondere, Quint. 9, 3, 74; cf. id. 5, 13, 56; Liv. 7, 2, 7: cum sese sociorum, cum regum sanguine implerint, have filled, covered, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 47: se caedibus, Sil. 9, 528: te ager vitibus implet, enriches, Juv. 9, 56.—*Pass.*: omnia delubra pacem deum exposcentium virorum turba implebantur, were thronged, Liv. 3, 5, 14.—(b) *Aliquid (aliquem) alicujus rei*: celeriter adolescentem suae temeritatis implet, Liv. 1, 46, 8: omnia erroris mutui, id. 4, 41, 7: aliquem spei animorumque, id. 7, 7, 5: aliquem religionis, id. 5, 28, 4: hostes fugae et formidinis, id. 10, 14, 20 et saep.—(γ) With the simple acc.: acta magni Herculis implerant terras, Ov. M. 9, 135; 9, 667; id. F. 1, 93: quod tectum magnus hospes impleveris, hast filled with thy presence, thy greatness, Plin. Pan. 15, 4; id. Ep. 7, 24 fin.: non semper implet (Demosthenes) aures meas, does not always satisfy, Cic. Or. 29, 104: odium novercae, Ov. M. 9, 135: implere ceterorum rudes animos, i. q. to inflame, to poison, Tac. A. 1, 31; cf.: urbs deinde impletur (sc. contagione morbi), Liv. 4, 30, 8: nondum implere medullas maturae mala nequitiae, Juv. 14, 215: vestigia alicujus, to follow after, imitate, Plin. Ep. 8, 13, 1: ceras pusillas, i. e. to cover with writing, Juv. 14, 30; cf.: ceras capaces, id. 1, 63: tabulas, id. 2, 58: vices, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 432.—(δ) With the simple abl.: Minyae clamoribus implet (sc. Jasonem), fill, i. e. spur on, inflame by acclamation, Ov. M. 7, 120.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To fill up a portion of time or a number, to make out, complete, finish, end: puer, qui nondum impleverat annum, Ov. M. 9, 338: octavum et nonagesimum annum, Quint. 3, 1, 14; cf.: me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 27: vitae cursum, Plin. 7, 16, 16, § 75: finem vitae sponte an fato, Tac. A. 2, 42 fin.: impleta ut essent sex milia, Liv. 33, 14; cf.: cohortes conscripserat ac triginta legionum instar impleverat, Vell. 2, 20, 4: si numerum, si tres implevero, Juv. 9, 90.—**2.** With the accessory notion of activity, to fulfil, discharge, execute, satisfy, content: ne id profiteri videar, quod non possum implere, Cic. Clu. 18, 51; cf. promissum, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 6: munia sua, Tac. A. 3, 53: incohatas delationes, Dig. 48, 1, 5: consilium, Tac. H. 1, 16: vera bona, id. Agr. 44: fata, Liv. 1, 7, 11: utinam quam spem ille de me concepit, partes officii, Plin. Ep. 5, 56, 3; 10, 52, 2 (D): impleverim! id. ib. 1, 10, 3; Quint. 6, 1, 12: desideria naturae, Curt. 6, 2, 3: exsequiarum officium, Just. 23, 2, 8: religionis officium, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 35, 3: hominis officium, Lact. Op. Dei, 20, 9: officium (opp. suscipere), id. 6, 6, 15: mandatum, Gai. Inst. 3, 161: legem, Vulg. Rom. 13, 8.—Rarely with a personal object: implere censorem, i. e. to discharge the office of censor, Vell. 2, 95 fin. Ruhnck.—**3.** Rhet. t. t., to make emphatic, make prominent: infirma, nisi majore quodam oratoris spiritu implentur, Quint. 5, 13, 56.

implētio (inpl-), ōnis, *f.* [impleo], *the fulfilment* (eccl. Lat.), Salv. Gub. 2, 2, p. 52 Rittersh.; Hier. in Isa. 11, 40, 3 sqq.

implētus (inpl-), a, um, *Part.*, from impleo.

implexiō (inpl-), ōnis, *f.* [implecto],

an entwining, entangling (post-class.): serpentes gemini, Mart. Cap. 2, § 176.

1. implexus (impl-), a, um, Part., from implecto.

2. implexus, ūs, m. [implecto], an entwining, infolding, embrace (post-Aug. and only in the abl. sing.): polyphus cavernam cancellat brachiorum implexu claudit, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 164: ut terra et aqua multo implexu jungerentur, id. 2, 65, 66, § 166.

implicamentum (impl-), i, n. [implico], an involvement, entanglement (late Lat.).—Trop.: miseriarum implicamentis se expedire, Aug. de Serm. Dom. 1, 3 med.

implicatio (impl-), ōnis, f. [id.], an entwining, interweaving, entanglement (Ciceron.): nervorum implicatio toto corpore pertinens, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: oportebit per locorum communium implicationem demonstrare, etc., an interweaving, intermingling, id. Inv. 2, 32, 100: propter implicationem rei familiaris, involvement, embarrassment, id. Sest. 46, 99.

implicatrix ἐμπλεκτρία, Gloss. Phil. **implicatura (impl-)**, ae, f. [implico], an entwining (late Lat.): vernaculae, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 fin.

implicatus (impl-), a, um, Part. and P. a., from implico.

impliciscor (impl-), sci, v. dep. incho. n. [implico], to become confused, disordered: ubi primum tibi sensit, mulier, impliciscier? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 97.—In the act. form: ne quid tibi ex frigore impliciscat, Poët. ap. Fronto, Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 13; cf.: implicisco ἀποτροπιάζω, Gloss. Philox.

implicite (impl-), adv., v. implico, P. a. fin.

* **implicito (impl-)**, āre, v. freq. a. [implico], to intertwine, interweave: delphinus exsilit, mergitur, variosque orbes implicat expeditque, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 5 (dub.; al. implicat).

implicitus (impl-), a, um, Part., from implico.

implīco (impl-), āvi, ātum, or (twice in Cic., and freq. since the Aug. per.) ūi, itum (v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 550 sq.), 1, v. a. [in-plico, to fold into; hence], to infold, involve, entangle, entwine, inwrap, envelop, encircle, embrace, clasp, grasp (freq. and class.; cf.: irretio, impedio). **I. Lit.**: involvulus in pampini folio se, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 64: ut tenax hedera huc et illic Arborem implicat errans, Cat. 61, 35; cf. id. ib. 107 sq.: et nunc huc inde huc incertis implicat orbes, Verg. A. 12, 743: dextrae se parvus Iulus implicuit, id. ib. 2, 724; cf.: implicuit materno brachia collo, Ov. M. 1, 762: implicuitque suos circum mea colla laceratos, id. Am. 2, 18, 9: implicuitque comam laevā, grasped, Verg. A. 2, 552: sertis comas, Tib. 3, 6, 64: cinem auro, Verg. A. 4, 148: frondenti tempora ramo, id. ib. 7, 136; cf. Ov. F. 5, 220: in parte inferiore hic implicabatur caput, Afran. ap. Non. 123, 16 (implicare positum pro ornare, Non.): aquila implicuit pedes atque ungues haesit, Verg. A. 11, 752: effusumque equitem super ipse (equus) secutus Implicat, id. ib. 10, 894: congressi in proelia totas Implicuere inter se acies, id. ib. 11, 632: implicare ac perturbare aciem, Sall. J. 59, 3: (lues) ossibus implicat ignem, Verg. A. 7, 355.—In part. perf.: quini erant ordines conjuncti inter se atque implicati, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 4: Canidia brevibus implicata viperis Crines, Hor. Epod. 5, 15: folium implicatum, Plin. 21, 17, 65, § 105: intestinum implicatum, id. 11, 4, 3, § 9: impliciti laqueis, Ov. A. A. 2, 580: Cerberos implicitis angue minante comis, id. H. 9, 94: implicitamque sinu abstulit, id. A. A. 1, 561: impliciti Peleus rapit oscula nati, held in his arms, Val. Fl. 1, 264.

II. Trop. A. In gen., to entangle, implicate, involve, envelop, engage: di immortales vim suam... tum terrae cavernis includent, tum hominum naturis implicant, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: contrahendis negotiis implicari, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: alienis (rebus) nimis implicari molestum esse, id. Lael. 13, 45: implicari aliquo certo genere curaeque vivendi, id. Off. 1, 32, 117: implicari negotio, id. Leg. 1, 3: ipse te impediens, ipse tua defensione implicabere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 44; cf.: multis implicari erroribus,

id. Tusc. 4, 27, 58: bello, Verg. A. 11, 109: eum primo incertis implicantes responsis, Liv. 27, 43, 3: nisi forte implacabiles irae vestrae implicaverint animos vestros, perplexed, confounded, id. 40, 46, 6: paucitas in partitione servatur, si genera ipsa rerum ponuntur, neque permixta cum partibus implicantur, are mingled, mixed up, Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 32: ut omnibus copiis conductis te implicet, ne ad me iter tibi expeditum sit, Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, D. 1: tanti errores implicant temporum, ut nec qui consules nec quid quoque anno actum sit digerere possis, Liv. 2, 21, 4.—In part. perf.: dum rei publicae quaedam procuratio multis officiis implicatum et constrictum tenebat, Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 11: Deus nullis occupationibus est implicatus, id. N. D. 1, 19, 51; cf.: implicatus molestis negotiis et operosis, id. ib. 1, 20, 52: animos dederit suis angoribus et molestis implicatos, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: Agrippina morbo corporis implicata, Tac. A. 4, 53: inconstantia tua cum levitate, tum etiam perjurio implicata, Cic. Vat. 1, 3; cf. id. Phil. 2, 32, 81: intervalla, quibus implicata atque permixta oratio est, id. Or. 56, 187: (voluptas) penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet, id. Leg. 1, 17, 47: quae quatuor inter se colligata atque implicata, id. Off. 1, 5, 15: natura non tam propensus ad misericordiam quam implicatus ad severitatem videbatur, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 85; and in the form implicatus, esp. with morbo (in morbum): quies necessaria morbo implicatum exercitum tenuit, Liv. 3, 2, 1; 7, 23, 2; 23, 40, 1: ubi se quisque videbat Implicatum morbo, Lucr. 6, 1232: graviore morbo implicatus, Caes. B. C. 3, 18, 1; cf.: implicatus in morbum, Nep. Ages. 8, 6; Liv. 23, 34, 11: implicatus suspicionibus, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 19; cf.: implicatus terrore, Luc. 3, 432: litibus implicatus, Hor. A. P. 424: implicatum sinu abstulit, Ov. A. A. 1, 562: (vinum) jam sanos implicatos facit, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 87.—B. In partic., to attach closely, connect intimately, to unite, join; in pass., to be intimately connected, associated, or related: (homo) profectus a caritate domesticorum ac suorum serpat longius et se implicet primum civium, deinde mortalium omnium societate, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: omnes qui nostris familiaritibus implicantur, id. Balb. 27, 60: (L. Gellius) ita diu vixit, ut multarum aetatum oratoribus implicaretur, id. Brut. 47, 174: quibus applicari expedit, non implicari, Sen. Ep. 105, 5.—In part. perf.: aliquos habere implicatos consuetudine et benevolentia, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 2: implicatus amicitia, id. Att. 1, 19, 8: familiaritate, id. Pis. 29, 70: implicati ultro et citro vel usu diuturno vel etiam officiis, id. Lael. 22, 85.—Hence, **1. implicatus (impl-)**, a, um, P. a., entangled, perplexed, confused, intricate: nec in Torquati sermone quicquam implicatum aut tortuosum fuit, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: reliquae (partes orationis) sunt magnae, implicatae, variae, graves, etc., id. de Or. 3, 14, 52: vox rauca et implicata, Sen. Apocol. med.—Comp.: implicator ad loquendum, Amm. 26, 6, 18.—Sup.: obscurissima et implicatissima quaestio, Gell. 6, 2, 15: ista tortuosissima et implicatissima nodositas, Aug. Conf. 2, 10 init.—**2. implicite (impl-)**, adv., intricately (rare): non implicite et abscondite, sed patentius et expeditius, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69.

* **implorabilis (impl-)**, e, adj. [imploro], that may be prayed to for help: lumen nautis, Val. Fl. 1, 572.

imploratio (impl-), ōnis, f. [id.], a beseeching for help, imploring (rare but good prose): omnium deorum et hominum et civium et sociorum imploratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 196: acerba, id. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163: ad invidiosam implorationem converti, Quint. 9, 2, 38.

implōro (impl-), āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic form: endoplorato implorato, quod est cum questione inclamare: implorare namque est cum fletu rogare, quod est proprie vapulantis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 77 Müll.), v. a. [in-ploro], to invoke with tears, call to one's assistance, call upon for aid; to invoke, beseech, entreat, implore (freq. and class.; cf. invoco). **I.** With personal objects: quem enim alium appellem? quem obtester? quem implorem? Cic. Fl. 2, 4; cf.: vos etiam atque etiam imploro et appello, sanc-

tissimae deae... deos deasque omnes imploro atque obtestor, id. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 188: deos precari, venerari, implorare debetis, ut, etc., id. Cat. 2, 13, 29 fin.; cf.: nomen filii, i. e. filium nomine, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 129: mulieres milites passis crinibus fientes implorabant, ne, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 51 fin.: imploratus a Siculis in auxilium, Just. 23, 3; cf.: ad cuius auxilium Hamilcar imploratus, id. 22, 2: a Veis exercitum Camillumque ducem implorabant, Liv. 9, 4, 13.—With two acc. (very rare): Romanos imploratos auxilium adversus Philippum tulisse opem, Liv. 34, 23, 3.—**II.** With inanim. or abstr. objects, to pray earnestly for, to beseech, entreat, implore, appeal to: qui deus appellandus est? cuius hominis fides imploranda est? Cic. Quint. 30, 94 fin.: misericordiam, id. Mur. 40, 86; cf.: vestram fidem, dignitatem, religionem in iudicando non imploro, id. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 146; id. Mil. 34, 92: sensus vestros, id. Sull. 23, 64: Heracliti memoriam, id. Ac. 2, 4, 11: implorantes jura libertatis et civitatis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 7: mater filii nomen implorans, repeating aloud with tears, id. ib. 2, 5, 49, § 129: auxilium a populo Romano, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 7; so, nequicquam ejus auxilium, si postea velit, senatum imploraturum, id. B. C. 1, 1 fin.: auxilium prope eversae urbi, Liv. 4, 9, 1: quae (altera pars) non oratoris ingenium, sed consulis auxilium implorat et flagitat, Cic. Rab. Perd. 3, 9; cf. id. de Or. 2, 33, 144: Caes. B. G. 1, 32, 4: unius opem, Cic. Rep. 1, 40; cf.: poscit opem chorus et... Caelestes implorat aquas docta prece blandus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 135: leges, Liv. 3, 56, 12.—Rarely absol.: mederi erroribus, sed implorantibus, Plin. Pan. 46, 8.

* **implumbo (impl-)**, āvi, 1, v. a. [in-plumbo], to solder in with lead: ferreos enodaces in capitibus scaporum, Vitr. 10, 6.

implūmis (impl-), e, adj. [2. in-pluma], without feathers, unfledged, callow. **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): assidens implumibus pullis avis, Hor. Epod. 1, 19: fetus columbarum, Plin. 11, 37, 64, § 170: conii (galearum), Sil. 8, 421; Ov. M. 6, 716.—**II.** Transf., without hair, bald: aliud in utero pilis vestitum, aliud implume, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 219.

implūo (impl-), ūi, ūtum, 3, v. n. and a. [in-pluo]. **I.** Neutr., to rain into or upon, to rain (very rare): deorsum, quo impluebat, impluvium dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 161 Müll.: fanum Veneris, in cuius quandam aream non impluit, Plin. 2, 96, 97, § 210: lacus immane turgescit, ita ut arborum comis, quae margini insistent, superjectae asperginis fragor impluat, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 med.: priusquam impluerit, ab avibus aut formicis sata non infestari, Col. 2, 8, 5: si arcus circa occasum refulsit, rorabit et leviter impluet, will rain, Sen. Q. N. 1, 6: Penēs... summis aspergine silvis Impluit, Ov. M. 1, 573.—**B.** Trop.: malum quom impluit ceteris, ne impluat mi, Plant. Most. 4, 1, 15.—**II.** Act., to rain upon: impluviatus color, quasi fumato stillicidio implutus, Non. 548, 18.

implūtus (impl-), a, um, Part., from impluo.

implūviātus (impl-), a, um, adj. [impluvium], shaped like an impluvium, i. e. four-sided, having a square border: vestis, a kind of garment worn by women, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 40.

implūvium (impl-), īi, n. [impluo]. **I.** Lit., a skylight, the opening in the roof of the atrium in a Roman house through which the smoke issued, so called because it admitted the rain (cf. compluvium): per impluvium intro spectant, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 4 Brix ad loc.: nescio quis inspectavit per nostrum impluvium intus apud nos Philocomasium, id. ib. v. 19: per impluvium huc despexi, id. ib. 2, 3, 16: in alienas tegulas venisse clanculum per impluvium, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 41: anguis per impluvium decedit de tegulis, id. Phorm. 4, 4, 26; cf.: utinam impluvium erat induta? Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 43: vincula per impluvium in tegulas subduci, Gell. 10, 15, 8.—**II.** Transf. A. The square basin in the atrium into which the rain-water was received: si relictum erat in medio ut lucem caperet, deorsum quo impluebat dictum impluvium, Sursus

qua compluebat, compluvium, Varr. L. L. 5, § 161 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 108 Müll.: rus signa, quae nunc ad impluvium tuum stant, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 23, § 61: columnae ad impluvium, id. ib. 2, 1, 56, § 147.—**B.** *The uncovered central space in the atrium*: palmarum enatum in impluvio suo T. Marcus Figulus nuntiabat, Liv. 43, 13, 6.

impone, v. impune, II.

imponens, etc., v. impaenitens, etc.

impolite (inp-), adv., v. impolitus fin.

impolitus (inp-), ae, f. [impolitus], want of neatness, carelessness, negligence: si quis eques Romanus equum habere gracilentum aut parum nitidum visus erat, impolitiae notabatur: id verbum significat, quasi si tu dicas incuriae, Gell. 4, 12, 2; cf.: impolitias censors facere dicebantur, cum equiti aes abnegabant ob equum male curatum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 108 Müll.

impolitus (inp-), a, um, adj. [2. in-politus], unpollished, rough (class.). **I.** Lit.: structurae lapidum impolitum, Quint. 8, 63.—**II.** Trop., unpollished, inelegant, unrefined (class.): orationes Catonis valde laudo, significant enim quandam formam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem, Cic. Brut. 85, 294; cf.: genus hebes atque impolitum, id. de Or. 2, 31, 133: Timaeus ipsa compositione verborum non impolitus, id. ib. 2, 14, 58: grammaticus, Quint. 1, 5, 7: impolitae vero res et acerbae si erunt relictas, essent se aliquid, etc., i. e. unfinished, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 34.—***Adv.**: **impolite**, without ornament: tibi breviter impoliteque dicenti, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 214.

impollutus (inp-), a, um, adj. [2. in-pollutus], unstained, unpolluted (post-Aug.): fides, Sil. 13, 679: virginitas, Tac. A. 14, 35: intemeratus, impollutus, id. ib. 16, 26.

impomenta quasi imponimenta, quae post cenam mensis imponebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 108, 18 Müll.

impono, pōsui, pōsitum, 3 (arch. forms of the perf. imposuisti, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 27: imposuisse, id. Most. 2, 2, 4; sync. form of the part. perf. impositus, a, um, Lucr. 5, 543; Verg. A. 9, 716; Val. Fl. 4, 186; Prop. 5, 2, 29; Stat. Th. 1, 227 al.), v. a. [in-pono], to place, put, set, or lay into, upon or in a place (very freq. and class.); constr. usu. with aliquid in aliquam rem or alicui rei; rarely in aliqua re or absol. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: pedem in undam, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 4: hunc in collum, id. Pers. 4, 6, 10: aliquem in rogum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; cf.: in ignem imposita est: fletur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 102: omnem aciem suam redit et carris circumdederunt: eo mulieres imposuerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 51 fin.: milites eo (i. e. in equos), id. ib. 1, 42, 5: aliquid in foco Lari, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 16: coronam auream litteris, Cic. Fl. 31, 76; cf.: collegae diadema, id. Phil. 5, 12: operi incobato fastigium, id. Off. 3, 7, 33: pondera nobis, Lucr. 5, 543: sarta delubris et farris cultus, Juv. 12, 64: clitellas bovi, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 3: juvenes rogis, Verg. G. 4, 477: artus mensis, Ov. M. 1, 230: aliquid mensis, id. F. 2, 473: natum axi (i. e. in currum), Stat. Th. 6, 321: frontibus ancillarum vittas, Juv. 12, 118: aliquem mannis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 77: aliquem jumento, Gell. 20, 1, 11: Pelion Olympo, Hor. C. 3, 4, 52: arces montibus impositae, id. Ep. 2, 1, 253; cf. id. C. 4, 14, 12: impositum saxi Anxur, id. S. 1, 5, 26: celeri raptos per inania vento Imposuit caelo, placed them in the heavens, Ov. M. 2, 507: (Romulum) ablatum terris caelo, id. ib. 14, 811: hoc metuens molemque et montes insuper altos Imposuit, Verg. A. 1, 62; cf.: pedem super cervicem jacentis, Curt. 9, 7 fin.: haec super imposuit liquidum aethera, Ov. M. 1, 67: ei jus est in infinito supra suum aedificium imponere, to build, Dig. 8, 2, 24: pontibus praesidiisque impositis, Tac. A. 2, 11: pons lapideus flumini impositus, Curt. 5, 1, 29: quidvis oneris impone, impera, Ter. And. 5, 3, 26; id. Phorm. 3, 3, 29: nec peredit Impositam celer ignis Aetnam, Hor. C. 3, 4, 76: diadema imposuit, Quint. 9, 3, 61: pars togae, quae postea imponitur, id. 11, 3, 140.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Naut. t. t., to put on board ship, to embark; with in and acc.: quicquid domi fuit in navem imposuit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 27: in quas (na-

ves) exercitus ejus imponi posset, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 1: legiones equitesque Brundisii in naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 14, 1: aeris magno pondere in naves imposito, id. ib. 3, 103, 1.—**With dat.**: et nos in aeternum Exsilium impositura cymbae, Hor. C. 2, 3, 28: ut semel imposita est pictae Philomela carinae, Ov. M. 6, 511.—**With adv.**: deprehensis navibus circiter quinquaginta atque eo militibus impositis, Caes. B. G. 7, 58, 4: scaphas contextit, eoque milites imposuit, id. B. C. 3, 24, 1.—**With abl.**: vetustissima nave impositi, Caes. ap. Suet. Caes. 66.—**Absol.**: ipsi expediti naves conscenderent, quo major numerus militum posset imponi, Caes. B. C. 3, 6, 1: cum Crassus exercitum Brundisii imponeret, Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84: signa nostra velim imponas, id. Att. 1, 10, 3: per istos quae volebat clam imponenda curabat, id. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 23.—**2.** Med. t. t., to apply a remedy externally: alium imponitur in vulnera, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 50: porrum vulneribus, id. 20, 6, 21, § 47: raphanus super umbilicum contra tormenta vulvae, id. 20, 4, 13, § 27: imponuntur et per se folia, id. 23, 7, 71, § 138.—**3.** Of animals, to put the male to the female: asinum equae, Col. 6, 36, 4; 7, 2, 5.—**In mal. part.**, Juv. 6, 334.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., to put or lay upon, to impose; to throw or inflict upon; to put, set, or give to: culpam omnem in me imponito, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 54: cujus amicitia me paulatim in hanc perditam causam imposuit, Caes. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 17, 1: ne magnum onus observantiae Bruto nostro imponerem, Cic. Att. 13, 11, 1: onus alicui, id. Fam. 6, 7, 6; 13, 56, 1; id. Rep. 1, 23; cf.: plus militi laboris, id. Mur. 18, 38: graviores labores sibi, Caes. B. C. 3, 74, 2: illi illud negotium, Cic. Sest. 28, 60: vos mihi personam hanc imposuistis, ut, etc., id. Agr. 2, 18, 49; cf. Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 10, 2: si mihi imposuisset aliquid, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 4: ego mihi necessitatem volui imponere hujus novae conjunctionis, id. ib. 4, 5, 2; cf. id. Sull. 12, 35: mihi impone istam vim, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 60, § 138: rei publicae vulnera, id. Fin. 2, 24, 66; so, vulnus rei publicae, id. Att. 1, 16, 7: plagam mortiferam rei publicae, id. Sest. 19, 44: quibus injurias plurimas contumeliasque imposuisti, id. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 20: injuriam sine ignominia alicui, id. Quint. 31, 96; cf. id. Rep. 1, 3: servitus fundo illi imposita, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3: servitutum civibus, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2: belli invicem consulendi, C. 43, 1: leges civitati per vim imposuit, Cic. Phil. 7, 5, 15: leges alicui, id. ib. 12, 1, 2; id. Rep. 1, 34; cf.: saevas impone leges, ut, etc., Juv. 7, 229: nimis duras leges huic aetati, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 256: huic praedae ac direptioni cellae nomen imponis, assign, give, id. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 197: nomen alicui, Liv. 35, 47, 5; Quint. 8, 3, 7; Tac. A. 4, 34; 14, 39 et saep.; cf.: imponens cognata vocabula rebus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 280: finem imponere volumini, Quint. 9, 4, 146: finem spei, Liv. 5, 4, 10: clausulam disputationi, Col. 3, 19, 3; cf.: quasi perfectis summam eloquentiae manum imponeret, gave the last touch to, Quint. proem. § 4: summam manum operi, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 16; Sen. Ep. 12, 4; Vell. 2, 33, 1, 2, 87, 1; Gell. 17, 10, 5; Quint. 1 proem. 4: extremam manum bello, Verg. A. 7, 573: manum supremam bellis, Ov. R. Am. 114: modum alicui, Liv. 4, 24, 7: modum dolori, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 16: modum divitiis, Suet. Aug. 34.—**Prov.**: imponit finem sapiens et rebus honestis, Juv. 6, 444 (453).—**B.** In partic. **1.** To set over, as overseer, commander, etc.: si emimus, quem vilicum imponeremus, quem pecori praeficeremus, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: consul est impositus in nobis, quem, etc., id. Att. 1, 18, 3: Lacedaemonii devictis Atheniensibus triginta viros imposuere, Sall. C. 51, 28: Macedoniae regem, Liv. 40, 12, 15; cf.: Masinissam in Syphacis regnum, id. 37, 25, 9: Cappadociae consularem rectorem, Suet. Vesp. 8: quid si domini milites imperatoribus imponantur? Liv. 45, 36, 8: itaque impositis cervicibus nostris sempiternum dominum (deum), Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54 (al. in cervicibus).—**2.** To lay or impose upon, as a burden, tax, etc.: omnibus agris publicis pergrande vectigal, Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 10: vectigal fructibus, id. Font. 5, 10: stipendium victis, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 5: tributa genti, Suet. Dom. 12; so, tributum ali-

quid alicui, id. Calig. 40; cf.: tributum in capita singula, Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 1: frumentum, Cic. Att. 15, 10: nulla onera nova, Hirt. B. G. 8, 49 fin.—**3.** Alicui, to impose upon, deceive, cheat, trick (= frustror, fallo, fraudo, circumvenio): Catoni egregie imposuit Milo noster, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: si mihi imposuisset aliquid, id. Att. 15, 26, 4: populo imposuimus et oratores visi sumus, id. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 20 and 55: praefectis Antigoni imposuit, Nep. Eum. 5, 7; Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 3: facile est barbato imponere regi, Juv. 4, 103: falluntur quibus luxuria specie liberalitatis imponit, Tac. H. 1, 30.—**Pass. impers.**: utcumque imponi vel dormienti posset, Petr. 102.

Imporcitor (Imp-), ōris, m. [import-col], a deity that presides over the drawing of furrows: Fabius Pictor hos deos enumerat, quos invocant flamen sacrum Cereale faciens Telluri et Cereri... Imporcitorem, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 21; cf.: Imporcitor qui porcas in agro facit arando. Porca autem est inter duos sulcos terra eminens, Paul. ex Fest. p. 108 Müll.

imporco (inp-), no perf., ātum, 1, v. a. [in-porca], to put into furrows; imporco ἀδλακίζω, Gloss. Philox.: semen imporcatum occabimus, Col. 2, 10, 6.

importabilis (inp-), e, adj. [2. importabilis], that cannot be borne, insupportable; lit. and trop. (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27 med.: moenium arietes, Cassiod. Var. 7, 6 al.: malum, id. ib. 9, 2 al.—**Adv.**: **importabiliter**, in an insupportable manner: omnia contra eos facientes, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 29.

***importaticius** (inp-) or -tius, a, um, adj. [importo], brought in from abroad, imported: frumentum, Auct. B. Afr. 20, 4.

importo (inp-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [in-porto], to bring, carry, or convey into, to bring in from abroad, to import (class.).

I. Lit.: qui (D. Laelius) com meatus Bulride atque Amantia importari in oppidum prohibebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 40, 5: vinum ad se omnino importari non sinit, id. B. G. 4, 2 fin.: ullam rem ad se, id. ib. in it.; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 3: aere untuntur importato, id. ib. 5, 12, 5; so, frumentum, id. B. C. 3, 42 fin.: jumenta, id. B. G. 4, 2, 2: instrumentum balnei, Vell. 2, 114, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 3: grandines Septentrio importat et Corus, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 126.—**II.** Trop., to introduce, bring about, occasion, cause: importantur non merces solum adventiciae, sed etiam mores, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: facile patior, non esse nos transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditos, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, id. ib. 2, 15: si quid importetur nobis incommodi, propulemus, id. Off. 2, 5, 18; cf.: plura detrimenta publicis rebus quam adjumenta per homines eloquentissimos importata, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38: calamitatem alicui, id. Sest. 69, 146: pestem aut incolumem famam alicui, id. Deiot. 15, 43: luctum alicui, Phaedr. 1, 28, 6: fecunditatem feminis, rabiem viris (vinum), Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 116: odium libellis, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 5: (perturbationes animi) important aegritudines anxias atque acerbias, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34; so, suspitionem, id. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 6: fraudem aut periculum, Liv. 39, 14, 4: ignominiam (crimen), Dig. 50, 2, 5.

importunē (inp-), adv., v. importunus fin.

importunitas (inp-), ātis, f. [importunus]. **I.** In gen., unsuitableness, unfitness (perh. only ante- and post-class., and very rare): importunitatem spectate aniculae, Ter. And. 1, 4, 4: loci, dangerousness, Gell. 3, 7, 5.—**II.** In partic., of character, unmannerliness, incivility, impoliteness, rudeness, insolence (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.): importunitas et inhumanitas omni aetate molesta est, Cic. de Sen. 3, 7: vide inter importunitatem tuam senatusque bonitatem quid intersit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 16, § 42: tanta importunitas tantaque injuria Facta in nos est modo hic intus ab nostro ero, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 6: importunitas et superbia Tarquinii, Cic. Rep. 1, 40; so, with superbia, id. Lael. 15, 54: homo incredibili importunitate atque audacia, id. Verr. 2, 2, 30, § 74: ex tuo scelere, importunitate, etc., id. ib. 2, 3, 54, § 126: matris, id. Chu. 69, 195: animi, id. ib. 61, 170: animal ex omnium

scelerum importunitate et omnium flagitiorum importunitate concretum, id. Pis. 9, 21; id. Sull. 27, 75: illis, quantum importunitatis habent, parum est impune male fecisse, Sall. J. 31, 22.

importūnus (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [from porto, qs. not conducive, not proper; opp. opportunus; hence], *unfit, unsuitable, inconvenient* (cf.: molestus, intempestivus, praeposterus). **I.** In gen. (rare): num importunum tempus in tanto otio? Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20 B. and K. (al. inopportunum): aggeribus turribusque et aliis machinationibus locus importunus, Sall. J. 92, 7: importuna locorum, Sil. 3, 540; cf.: Armeniam petunt, id. temporis importunam, quia hiems occipiebat, Tac. A. 12, 12: etenim est in eo loco sedes huic nostro non importuna sermoni, Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 18: vi quidem regere patriam aut parentis importunum est, Sall. J. 3, 2.—**II.** In partic., *pregn.* **A.** *Troublesome, grievous, distressing, dangerous* (rare): quom illi importunam tempestatem conciet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 8: neque alius importunior acutiorque morbus est, Cels. 4, 3: pauperies, Hor. C. 3, 16, 37: Capheus, stormy, Ov. M. 14, 481.—**B.** With respect to character, *indecorous, unmannerly, uncivil, rude, morose, harsh, churlish, cruel, savage* (class.; syn.: crudelis, immanis; opp. clemens). **1.** Of living beings: tam enim esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: importunus atque amens tyrannus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 103: crudelis atque importuna mulier, id. Clu. 63, 177: tam importunus tamque crudelis, id. Fin. 1, 10, 35: crudelissimus atque importunissimus tyrannus, Liv. 29, 17, 20: uxor importuna atque incommoda, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 47: senex, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 23: importunissimus hostis, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 12: decemviri, Liv. 5, 2, 8: plebei quam fuerint importuni, vides, Cic. Fam. 9, 21 *fin.*: locutores, Gell. 1, 15, 1: dives et importunus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 185: eripiet curule cui volet importunus ebur, id. Ib. 1, 6, 54: volucres, Verg. G. 1, 470; Hor. S. 1, 8, 6; cf.: ales (bubo), i. e. infausta, Verg. A. 12, 864.—**2.** Of things: immanis atque importuna natura, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 8: libidines, id. Ib. 2, 4, 50, § 111: clades civitatis, id. Brut. 97, 332: mors, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 19: sitis famaeque argenti, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: importuna atque audax argutia, Gell. 3, 1, 6.—**Adv.** **importunē (inp-)**, *unsuitably, unseasonably; rudely, violently*: confidere suis testibus et importune insistere, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 80: repetere, Dig. 13, 6, 17: immittere verum de Pyrrho, Gell. 10, 16, 18: vexare civitates tyrannica crudelitate, Just. 42, 1.—**Comp.** *insultare veritati*, Lact. 5, 2.—**Sup.** *facere*, Gell. 20, 6, 14.

importūosus (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-portuosus], *without a harbor*: mare, Sall. J. 17, 5: laeva importuosa Italiae litora, Liv. 10, 2, 4; Tac. A. 4, 67: litus, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 17: insula importuosissima omnium, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73.

impos (inp-), ōtis, *adj.* [2. in-potis; cf. the opp., compos], *not master of, not possessed of, without power over* (ante- and post-class.): homo, animi impos, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 94: sui est impos animi, id. Cas. 3, 5, 7; id. Bacch. 4, 3, 3: mentis, Suet. Aug. 19 *fin.*; Lact. de Ira Dei, 21, 3: sui, Sen. Ep. 83, 3; Sen. Agm. 178; and *absol.*, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 22; cf.: impos est, qui animi sui potens non est, qui animum suum in potestate non habet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.: impos sui amore caeco, Sen. Agm. 117: veritatis, *not partaking of, without*, App. de Deo Socr. *init.* p. 43: damni, *unable to bear*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 274.

impositicius (inp-), or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [impono], *laid on, applied* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: canthari, *only laid on, not fastened*, Dig. 30, 1, 41, § 11.—**II.** Trop.: nomina, i. e. the primitive names applied to things, Varr. L. L. 8, § 5 Müll.; 10, § 61: causa, *ascribed* (opp. naturalis et publica), Dig. 39, 1, 5, § 9.

impositio (inp-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], gramm. t. t., the application of a name to a thing, Varr. L. L. 8, § 5 Müll.; 10, § 51; § 61 (in Plin. 27, 13, 115, § 141, the true reading is in potione).

impositivus, a, um, *adj.* [impono], *imposed, prescribed* (late Lat.): jus civile,

impositivum, Fragn. Dosith. 2. ap. Huschke, Jurisp. Antejust. p. 404.

* **impositivus (inp-)**, a, um, *adj.* [impono], i. q. impositivus, *applied*: nomina, i. e. primitive names, Plin. 28, 4, 6, § 33.

* **impositor (inp-)**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who applies a name to a thing*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 2 Müll.

impositus (inp-), a, um, *Part.*, from impono.

impossibilis (inp-), e, *adj.* [2. impossibilis], *impossible* (post-Aug.): impossibile aut potius infinitum est, Quint. 5, 10, 18: impossibilia aggrebantur, id. 5, 13, 34: nihil impossibile arbitror, App. M. 1, p. 111: ut Herculi quasi impossibile imperaverit, ut, etc., Just. 2, 4; App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 38: impossibile est, ut alveus fluminis publici non sit publicus, Dig. 43, 11, 1 *med.*: condicio, Gai. Inst. 3, 98.

impossibilitas (inp-), ātis, *f.* [impossibilis], *impossibility* (post-class.), App. M. 6, p. 179; Tert. Bapt. 2 *fin.* al.

impostor (inp-), ōris, *m.* [impono, II. B. 3.], *a deceiver, impostor* (post-class.; cf.: planus, sycophanta), impostores aut mendaces aut litigiosi, Dig. 21, 1, 4, § 3; Hier. Ep. 38 *fin.*; 54, 5; Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 338.

impostūra (inp-), ae, *f.* [id.], *deceit, imposture* (late Lat.), Dig. 47, 20, 3; Treb. Gall. 12; Coll. Mos. et Rom. Leg. 2, 1.

impostus (inp-), a, um, v. impono *init.*

impotabilis (inp-), e, *adj.* [2. in-potabilis], *not drinkable*, Hier. Ep. 78; Mans. 5.

impotens (inp-), entis, *adj.* [2. in-potens], *powerless, impotent, weak, feeble* (class.). **I.** In gen. (a) *Absol.*: neque homini infanti aut impotenti injuste facta conducunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 52: ad opem impotentium, id. Mur. 28, 59; cf. Sall. Or. Licin.: (Juno) inulta cesserat impotens Tellure, Hor. C. 2, 1, 26.—(b) With *gen.*, *having no power over, not master of, unable to control*: gens impotens rerum suarum, Liv. 9, 14, 5; cf.: equi impotentes regendi, id. 35, 11, 10: ob sitim impotentes sui, Curt. 4, 7: impotens irae, Liv. 29, 9, 9: laetitia, id. 30, 42, 17: amoris, Tac. H. 4, 44: doloris, Val. Max. 4, 6, 2: animi, Curt. 8, 1 *fin.* al.—**II.** In partic., *that is not master of himself, unbridled, headstrong, violent, insolent, immoderate, excessive, furious* (syn.: effrenatus, infrenus). **A.** Of animated beings: mea (amica) est impotens, procax, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 15: victoria eos ipsos ferociiores impotentioresque reddit, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 3: impotens, iracundus, etc., id. Phil. 5, 9, 24: homo impotentissimus, ardens odio, id. Ib. 5, 16, 42: confidens, impotens, etc., id. Ib. 11, 7, 16: Marius immodicus gloriae, insatiabilis, impotens, Vell. 2, 11, 1: si contra impotentem suscepta est causa, Quint. 6, 1, 12: ferox atque impotens mulier, Suet. Ner. 28: inimici, id. Claud. 15: militibus impotens, violent, despotically towards the soldiers, Just. 26, 3.—(b) Poet. with *inf.*: (regina) quidlibet impotens Sperare, Hor. C. 1, 37, 10.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: quae effrenatio impotentis animi! Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22; cf.: aut nullo animi motus aut non tam impotentes fuisse, id. Part. Or. 35, 119: laetitia, id. Tusc. 5, 17, 17: impotentissimus dominatus, id. Fam. 10, 27, 1: in multo impotentiores subito rabiem accensi, Liv. 29, 9, 6: impotentissimae cogitationes (invidiae, avaritiae, etc.), Quint. 12, 1, 6: actiones, id. 5, 13, 21: superstitio (with saeva), Curt. 4, 10: postulatam, Liv. 7, 41, 8: jussa mulierum (with perversa), Tac. A. 3, 33: injuria, Liv. 38, 56, 11: amor, Cat. 35, 12: Aquilo, Hor. C. 3, 30, 3; cf. freta, Cat. 4, 18.—Hence, *adv.*: **impotenter**.

1. (Acc. to I.) *Powerlessly, weakly* (very rare): elephantos impotentius regi, Liv. 27, 48, 11.—More freq., but perh. not ante-Aug., **2.** (Acc. to II.) *Passionately, violently, intemperately*: aliquid facere, Quint. 1, 3, 13: dicere aliquid, id. 6, 3, 83: uti magna potentia, Sen. Ep. 42: flagitare divisionem agrorum divitum, Just. 16, 4: regnare, Auct. B. Alex. 33.—**Sup.**: quae impotentissime fecit, Sen. Ben. 4, 17.

impotentior (inp-), *adv.* v. impotens *fin.*

impotentia (inp-), ae, *f.* [impotens]. * **I.** *Inability, want of wealth, poverty*:

magis propter suam impotentiam se semper credunt neglegi, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 16.—**II.** *Want of moderation or self-restraint, ungovernableness, passionate behavior, violence, fury* (freq. and class.): impotentia quaedam animi a temperantia et moderatione plurimum dissidens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34; Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: impotentia commotus animi, Sisenn. ap. Non. 527, 14: numquam potentia sua ad impotentiam usus, Vell. 2, 29: impotentiae exprobratio, Quint. 6, 2, 16: muliebris, Liv. 34, 2, 2; Tac. A. 1, 4; 12, 57: veteranorum, id. Ib. 14, 31: nullius astri Gregem aestuosa torret impotentia, *fiery violence*, Hor. Epod. 16, 62.

impraegno (inpr-), ātum, i, v. a. [in-praegno], *to impregnate, make pregnant* (late Lat.; perh. only in *part. perf.*): illa ab eo impregnata vidit in somnis per fauces introisse solem, etc., Myth. Vat. ap. Mai. Auct. Class. t. 3, p. 117.

impraemeditatus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-praemeditor], *unprepared*: visio, Mart. Cap. 2, § 99.

impraeparatus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-praeparatus], *unprepared, without preparation*, Hier. Eph. 6, 11.

impraepeditē (inpr-), and **-to**, *adv.*, v. foll. art.

impraepeditus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-praepeditus], *unhindered* (late Lat.): cursu tendentes, Amm. 21, 5, 6.—**Adv.**, *without hindrance*, in two forms. **A.**

impraepeditē abduxit, Amm. 27, 10, 2.—**B.** **impraepedito** pergere, Amm. 26, 6, 11.

impraepūtiatus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-praepūtiatus], *having the prepuce, uncircumcised* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Monog. 11, acc. to Cor. 1, 7, 18.

impraescientia (inpr-), ae, *f.* [2. in-praescentia], *a not knowing beforehand, want of prescience* (post-class.): futuri, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 7.

impraesentiarum (inpr-), *adv.* [contr. from in praesentia rerum], *at present, for the present, under present circumstances, now* (in the vulg. lang.; post-class. and not infrequent; syn.: pro temporibus, in praesentia, hodie): si quem socium impraesentiarum dixerit, *Cato, R. R. 144, 4: multa, quae impraesentiarum bona videntur, C. Fann. ap. Prisc. p. 960 P.: impraesentiarum hoc interdiceret non alienum fuit, Auct. Her. 2, 11, 16 (al. in praesenti); *Tac. A. 4, 59; *Nep. Hann. 6: atque adeo hic sit impraesentiarum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48, 6: idcirco supersedebo impraesentiarum in his rebus orationem occupare, id. Ib. 49, 30: ut omitteret coepta impraesentiarum, quae tutius postea capesseret, id. Ib. 52, 22: id ego cum alias tum etiam nunc impraesentiarum usu experior, id. Flor. p. 359, 30: cui Varrones vel Atacius vel Terentius Plinii vel avunculus vel Secundus compositi impraesentiarum rusticantur, *at the present time*, Sid. Ep. 4, 3. Vid. Hand. Turs. III. p. 234 sq.

impraestabilis (inpr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-praestabilis], *useless* (late Lat.), Firm. Math. 8, 29 *med.*; Salv. Gub. Dei, 4, 11.

impraevāricabilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-praevāricō], *not to be transgressed*, Ambros. de Fuga Saec. 3, 16.

impransus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pransus], *that has not breakfasted, fasting*: quia illo die impransus fui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 98: verum hic impransi necum disquirite, Hor. S. 2, 2, 7; Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 71; id. Rud. 1, 2, 56; Hor. S. 2, 3, 257; id. Ep. 1, 15, 29 al.

imprecātio (inpr-), ōnis, *f.* [imprecor], *an invoking of evil, imprecation* (post-Aug.): execraris illum et caput sanctum tibi dira imprecatione defigis, curse, Sen. Ben. 6, 35, 1; id. Ep. 94, 52: imprecationes nefariae, Amm. 29, 1, 25: dira, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 45.—**II.** In late Lat., in a good sense, *a prayer*: pontificis, Hier. Ep. 130, n. 2.

imprecor (inpr-), ātus, i, v. dep. a. [in-pracor]. **I.** *To invoke on a person, to call down upon, to imprecate* (perh. not ante-Aug.). (a) Of good wishes (rare): solito sermone salutem ei fuerat imprecatus, *had wished health to her* (on sneezing), App. M. 9, p. 228: cui multos imprecatur annos, Hier. Ep. 97 *fin.*: alicui bene, Petr. 78.—(b) Of evil: litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus

undas Imprecor, Verg. A. 4, 629: diras Pompeio, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21: hoc tibi pro meritis et talibus imprecor ausis, ut, etc., Mart. 7, 24, 7; Sen. Contr. 1, 3, 1; 3, 16, 5; Suet. Aug. 65; id. Cal. 23; Tac. A. 6, 24; id. H. 1, 84; Sen. Ep. 110, 2; id. Ben. 6, 27, 1 al.—**II.** *To pray to, call upon, invoke* (post-class.): in erementa solis augusti, App. M. 2, p. 127: Deus pater est imprecandus, ut, etc., Hier. adv. Helv. 2.

* **impressibilis** (inpr-), e, adj. [2. in-prehendo], *incomprehensible*, Gell. 11, 5, 4.

impressē (inpr-), adv., v. imprimo *fin.*

impressio (inpr-), ōnis, f. [imprimō], *a pressing into, an impressing, impression* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: materiam signari impressione formarum, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 4: signaculi, Schol. Juv. 1, 68: nummorum, stamping, coining, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 25.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *An irruption, inroad, onset, assault, attack*: non iudicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impressione (aliquem) evertere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 8; id. Fl. 34, 85: hostes arbitrati occasionem se habere victoriae impressionem facere coeperunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 1; cf.: ut omni multitudine in fines Successionum facerent impressionem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 6, 2; Liv. 4, 28, 6; 8, 9, 3; 25, 37, 13.—**2.** *A pressure, rough or violent handling*: omnis impressio et tumentia provocat et dolorem geminat, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 92.—**3.** *A squeezing, pressure of a multitude*, Front. Op. ad M. Caes. 5, 30 Mai.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of speech, *a division*: si numerosum est id in omnibus sonis et vocibus, quod habet quasdam impressiones et quod metiri possumus intervallis aequalibus, *divisions of time, beats*, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185.—**B.** Transf., *a marked expression, emphasis*: in lingua explanata vocum impressio, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19.—**C.** *The impression on the mind* made by phenomena: cum visa in animis imprimantur, non vos id dicere, inter ipsas impressiones nihil interesse, sed inter species et quasdam formas eorum, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 58.

1. impressus (inpr-), a, um, Part., from imprimo.

2. impressus (inpr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-pressus], *not milked*: missus et impressus haedus ab uberibus, Prop. 2, 34, 70.

* **3. impressus** (inpr-), ūs, m. [imprimo], *a pressing upon, impression*: sub pectoris impressu, Prud. Psych. 273.

impretiabilis (inpr-), e, adj. [2. in-pretium], *priceless, invaluable, inestimable*: sanitatis munus, Cassiod. Var. 9, 6 *fin.*: notitia litterarum, id. ib. 11, 1 al.

imprimis (inpr-), adv., v. primus, *II. B.*

imprimō (inpr-), pressi, pressum, 3, v. a. [in-premo], *to press into or upon, to stick, stamp, or dig into, to impress, imprint* (class.). **I.** Lit.: si in ejusmodi cera centum sigilla hoc anulo impressero, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 86: locus ubi vestigium impresserit, id. Caecin. 27, 76; id. Phil. 13, 15, 30: sus rostro si humi A litteram impresserit, id. Div. 1, 13, 23: ne imprimatur jacentibus molibus solum, Col. 3, 13, 1: imprimite genae genam, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 686 (Trag. v. 436): os cucurbitulae corpori, Cels. 2, 11: signa tabellis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 38: impressit dente labris notam, id. C. 1, 13, 12; cf.: dentes alicui, Luc. 9, 806: muris aratrum, Hor. C. 1, 16, 20: stigmata captivorum frontibus, Petr. 105: (Dido) os impressa toro, Verg. A. 4, 659: impressa orbita, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2: sulcus altius impressus, id. Div. 2, 23, 60: monumenta impressa saxis, Tac. A. 11, 14: puteum, i. e. *to sink, dig*, Pall. 1, 34: nudo ecce jugulum, convertite huc manus, imprime mucrones, Petr. 80: dentem, Tib. 1, 6, 14; cf.: morsum, i. e. *to bite*, Col. 6, 17, 33; Plin. 8, 25, 37, § 89: vulnus, i. e. *to make*, Col. 7, 11, 2: basia, Mart. 10, 42, 5: staminique impresso fatalia pollice nentes, *pressed upon*, Ov. M. 8, 453; cf.: impressoque genu nitens, Verg. A. 12, 303: humidaque impressa sicabat lumina lana, Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 17: exempta scutula cortici, imprimatur ex alba cortex par, Plin. 17, 16, 26, § 118.—**B.** Transf.: aliquid (aliqua re), *to press in, give an impression to a thing; to engrave, stamp, mark*: an imprimi quasi ceram

animum putamus? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: hoc munus habebis, Cratera impressum signis, Verg. A. 5, 536; cf.: impressas auro quas gesserat olim Exuvias, i. e. *embroidered*, Luc. 9, 176: non levior cippus nunc imprimit ossa? Pers. 1, 37: transtra per et remos impressaque terga virorum, *pressed down, bended*, Stat. Th. 5, 403.—**II.** Trop., *to impress, engrave, stamp, mark*: quod in omnium animis eorum notionem impressisset ipsa natura, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43; cf.: visa in animis, id. Ac. 2, 18, 58: quaeque in animis imprimuntur excoctae intelligentiae, similiter in omnibus imprimuntur, id. Leg. 1, 10, 30; id. Fat. 19, 43: verum illud quidem impressum in animo atque mente, id. Ac. 2, 11, 34: nisi omnes ii motus in ipso oratore impressi esse atque inusti videbuntur, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: quo e genere nobis notitiae rerum imprimuntur, id. Ac. 2, 7, 21: in quibus (curriculis) Platonis primum sunt impressa vestigia, id. Or. 3, 12; cf.: (memoria) constat ex notis litterarum, et ex eo, in quo imprimuntur illae notae, id. Part. Or. 7, 26: menti impressa, id. ib. 2, 11, 34: quaedam vestigia animo, Quint. 11, 2, 4: memoria publica recensionis tabulis publicis impressa, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: impressa animo rudi memoria, Quint. 1, 1, 36: quorum lectione duplex imprimeretur rei publicae dedecus, Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 16: cum fortitudinis, tum vero humanitatis... impressa vestigia, id. Balb. 5, 13.—**B.** Transf. (acc. to I. B.), *to stamp, mark*: horum flagitiorum iste vestigiis omnia municipia, praefecturas... impressit, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58; id. Fam. 5, 20, 5.—Hence, **impresso**, adv., *strongly, forcibly, impressively* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: dehinc rursus defricandus tenacius quidem, sed non impressius, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 7, 87.—**2.** Trop.: alte et impresso cogitare, Tert. Exhort. Cast. 3: ut impressius dixerim, id. Car. Christ. 12.

imprincipaliter (inpr-), adv., by preference, especially (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 55.

improbabilis (inpr-), e, adj. [2. in-probabilis], *not deserving of approbation, objectionable, exceptionable* (not ante-Aug.; for in Cic. Ac. 2, 11, 33, the correct read. is probabilem; cf. Cic. Off. 2, 2): rationes, Cels. praef. med.: motus animi, Sen. Ep. 75 med.: factum per se improbabile, Quint. 7, 4, 7: argumentum, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 93: non improbabilis mos, Dig. 50, 14, 3.—Adv.: **improbabiliter**, *objectionably*: objecta non improbabiler, Sid. Ep. 1, 11 med.

improbatio (inpr-), ōnis, f. [improbo], *disapprobation, blame* (very rare): haec et ad improbationem et approbationem testium pertinebunt, Auct. Her. 2, 6, 9; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 74, § 172: accusatoris erit, improbatione hominis uti, id. Inv. 2, 10, 32.

improbator (inpr-), ōris, m. [id.], *a disapprover, condemner* (post-class.): malorum, bonorum probator, App. de Deo Socr. p. 51: malorum, Tert. Patient. 5.

improbē (inpr-), adv., v. improbus *fin.*

improbitas (inpr-), ātis, f. [improbus], *badness, wickedness, depravity, dishonesty, improbity* (freq. and class.): cum te alicuius improbitas perversitasque commoverit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 13, 38: amicorum neglectio improbitatem coarguit, id. Mur. 4, 9; id. Att. 1, 16, 7: in hac causa improbitatem et gratiam cum inopia et veritate contendere, id. Quint. 27, 84; id. Brut. 62, 224: cum me improbitatis patrociniū suscipere vultis, id. Rep. 3, 5: iudici invisa est, Quint. 6, 4, 15: cordis humani, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 87; Ov. A. A. 1, 676: prodiga corruptoris, Juv. 10, 305: illo admirabilis aevo, i. e. *rare*, id. 13, 53.—**II.** Transf., of bad, troublesome animals, *impudence, boldness, audacity*: simiae Dodoneae, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69: muscae, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 28: alitum semina deascentium, id. 19, 6, 34, § 116.

improbiter (inpr-), adv., v. improbus *fin.*

improbīto (inpr-), āvi, 1, v. freq. a. [improbo], *to disapprove strongly, condemn*: illud inhumaniter scriptum, Gell. 20, 1, 11.

imprōbo (inpr-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [2. in-probo], *to disapprove, blame, condemn, reject* (class.; syn.: culpo, vituperō,

crimino, etc.): multi, qui domi aetatem agerent, propterea sunt improbi, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6 (Trag. v. 296 Vahl.); hoc negas te posse nec approbare nec improbare, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 96: haec improbantur a Peripateticis, a Stoicis defenduntur, id. Div. 1, 33, 72; id. Ac. 2, 30, 95: ego ista studia non improbo, moderata modo sint, id. de Or. 2, 37, 156: improbantur ii quaestus, qui in odia hominum incurrunt, id. Off. 1, 42, 150: Curio utrumque improbus consilium, Caes. B. C. 2, 31, 1: per improbatum haec Jovem, Hor. Epod. 5, 8: iudicium, *to reject, rescind, make void*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 68: ego frumentum neque attigi neque asperi: mancipibus potestatem probandi improbandique permisi, *of rejecting as unsuitable or insufficient*, id. ib. 2, 3, 76, § 175; 2, 2, 74, § 172: ut aut ne cogeret munire aut id, quod munitionum esset, ne improbaret, id. Font. 4, 7: Vergilius terram, quae filicem ferat, non improbat vitibus, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 29: dibapha Tyria P. Lentulus primus in praetexta usus improbatatur, *was censured*, Nep. ap. Plin. 9, 39, 63, § 137: (Nymphae) ad numerum motis pedibus duxere choreas. Improbatus haec pastor, saltuque imitatus agresti, etc., *derides*, Ov. M. 14, 521.—Esp. in law, *to overrule an opinion or judgment*: sententiam, Gai. Inst. 2, 51; 3, 71 al.—*Absol.*: qui si improbasset, cur ferri passus esset? sin probasset, cur, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 32, 3: inde invident humiliores, rident superiores, improbant boni, Quint. 11, 1, 17; 1, 3, 14.

* **imprōbūlus** (inpr-), a, um, adj. *dim.* [improbus], *somewhat wicked*, Juv. 5, 73.

imprōbus (inpr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-probus], *not according to the standard*. **I.** Lit. **A.** Below the standard, i. e. of bad quality, bad, poor, inferior (rare; mostly post-Aug.): merces, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 43: opera araneorum et textura improba, id. Stich. 2, 2, 24: panis, Mart. 10, 5, 5: improbiore postes, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 139: tua sum opera et propter te improbiur, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 84.—**B.** Above or beyond the standard, i. e. enormous, monstrous, excessive: genua, Col. 6, 1, 3: arva, Val. Fl. 1, 510; 2, 631 (cf. Forbig. ad Verg. G. 1, 119; Orell. ad Hor. C. 3, 9, 22): Chilonis a labris improbiorebus, Charis. p. 78 P.: mons, Verg. A. 12, 687: tegmina plantae, Val. Fl. 6, 702: improbo somno, quem nec tertia saepe rumpit hora, Mart. 12, 18, 13: villus barbarum in capris, Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 73: reputatus (vitium), id. 14, 1, 3, § 13; Stat. Th. 6, 838: imber improbiur, Sen. Q. N. 4, 4 *fin.* (in Sall. ap. Non. 366, 13; Hist. Fragm. 4, 40 Dietsch, the true read. is in prora).—**II.** Transf., of mind and character. **A.** *Restless, indomitable, persistent* (cf.: perivacans, perstans, vehemens, acer): labor omnia vincit improbus, Verg. G. 1, 146: tum corinxi plena pluviam vocat improba voce, id. ib. 1, 388: quatit improbus hastam, id. A. 11, 767; cf. Hor. C. 3, 9, 23; Mart. 1, 105, 2; Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 41.—**B.** *Morally bad; wicked, reprobate, abandoned, vile, base, impious, ungodly, unjust, dishonest; bold, shameless, impudent; violent, fierce, outrageous* (syn.: malus, malignus, pravus, depravatus, nequam). **1.** Of living beings: NI TESTIMONIUM FARIATUR IMPROBUS INTERSTABILISQUE ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 15, 13 *fin.*: qui improbi essent et scelesti, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 137: nequam et improbus, Cic. Deiot. 7, 21: illud vero improbi esse hominis et perfidiosi, id. de Or. 2, 73, 297: Cresphontes, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38 (Trag. v. 156 Vahl.): populum aut inflammare in improbos aut incitatum in bonos mitigare, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: longe post natos homines improbissimus, id. Brut. 62, 224: cum in me tam improbus fuit, id. Att. 9, 15, 5: ab ingenio est improbus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59: ut alias res est impense improbus, id. Ep. 4, 1, 39: negat improbus et te Neglegit, aut horret, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 63: anus, id. S. 2, 5, 84: cum eum, qui sit improbus, latronem dicimus, Quint. 8, 4, 1; 1, 8, 21: (anguis) piscibus atram improbus ingluviem explet, voracious, Verg. G. 3, 431: lupus, id. A. 9, 62: Jovis ales, id. ib. 12, 260: annis, by his youth, Juv. 3, 282: Fortuna aridens infantibus, mischievous, id. 6, 605.—*Comp.*: improbiur satiram scribente cinaedo, Juv. 4, 106.—* (β) With gen.: conubii, Stat. Th.

7, 300. — **2.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: improbo iracundior Hadria, Hor. C. 3, 9, 22: lavit improba taeter Ora (leonis) cruor, Verg. A. 10, 727: perficere faciem et quasi improbam facere, *shameless, impudent*, Quint. 11, 3, 160; cf.: oris improbi homo, Suet. Gramm. 15: divitiæ, Hor. C. 3, 24, 62: improba non fuerit si mea charta, dato, Mart. 8, 24, 2: satireia, *exciting lust*, id. 3, 75, 4: ingenio improbo, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 16: facta, id. Truc. 2, 7, 4: dicta, *licentious*, Ov. F. 5, 686: verba, id. A. 3, 796; cf. carmina, id. Tr. 2, 441: legis improbiissimæ poena, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 2: testamentum, *illegal*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 107: mala et improba defensio, id. ib. 2, 2, 41, § 101: amor, Verg. A. 4, 412; Hor. S. 1, 3, 24 (cf.: improbus, turpis, Schol. Cruq. ad loc.): spes, Quint. 12, 1, 13: improba ventris rabies, Verg. A. 2, 356: quo aptior adulatione, quo improbiore, hoc citius expugnat, Sen. Q. N. 4 præf. med.: improba quamvis gratia fallaci prætoris vicerit urna, Juv. 13, 3. — **Adv.** in two forms, **imprōbē** (class.) and **imprōbiter** (perh. only once in Petr. 66). **1.** *Beyond measure, immoderately, enormously* (very rare): ad eos, quibus intestinum improbe prominet, Marc. Emp. 31 med.: de quodam proceræ staturæ improbiusque nato, i. e. *uncommonly well furnished*, Suet. Vesp. 23: Chilonis improbus labrati, Charis. p. 78 P. — **2.** (Acc. to II.) *Badly, wrongly, improperly*: multa scelere, multa audacter, multa improbe fecisti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: facere aliquid, Quint. 1, 3, 13: quibus improbe datum est, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 79: quid ego miror, si quid ab improbis de me improbe dicitur? id. Sull. 10, 30: præda improbe parta, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51: aliquid petere, Quint. 6, 3, 95: non improbe litigabunt, id. 12, 7, 5: ignorantia et inscitia improbe dicentium, quæ non intellegunt, *incorrectly*, Gell. 15, 5, 1; so with indocte, id. 15, 9, 4. — **Comp.**: estne aliquid, quod improbius fieri possit? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 140: decerpere oscula, Cat. 68, 126. — **Sup.**: quas improbiissime fecit, Cic. Caecin. 9, 23: respondere, id. Pis. 6, 13.

imprōcērus (inpr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-procerus], *not tall, undersized* (post-Aug.): corpora, Gell. 4, 19, 1: pecora, Tac. G. 5, 2.

* **imprōcreābilis** (inpr-), e, adj. [2. in-procreabilis], *that cannot be procreated*: materia, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3.

imprōdictus, a, um, adj. [2. in-prodictus], *not postponed*: ne imprōdicta die quis accusetur, Cic. Dom. 17, 45.

imprōfessus (inpr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-professus]. **I.** *Mid., that has not professed or declared himself* (post-Aug.): deferebantur, qui vel improfessi Judaicam intra Urbem viverent vitam, Suet. Dom. 12: servus, Dig. 34, 4, 16. — **II.** *Pass., that is not professed or declared*, Quint. Decl. 341 in lemm.

† **imprōles** est qui nondum vir est, Mar. Victor. p. 2465 P.; cf. improles, ἀρτο-
vos, ἀρεκvos, Gloss.

† **imprōlus** vel **imprōlis**, qui nondum esset ascriptus in civitate, Paul. ex Fest. p. 108 Müll.

imprōmiscus (inpr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-promiscus], *unmixed, unmingled* (post-class.): suavis, Gell. 12, 4, 3: verbum neque numeris neque generibus præserviens, sed liberum undique et impromiscum, id. 1, 7, 6.

imprōptus (inpr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-promptus], *not ready, not quick* (rare): infacundior et lingua imprōptus, Liv. 7, 4, 5: imprōptus jam Arminio ob continua pericla, Tac. A. 2, 21: sermone imprōptus Latio, Aus. Idyll. 2, 9.

imprōpē (inpr-), adv. [in-prope], *near* (post-class.): imprope est caelo, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 10.

imprōperanter (inpr-), adv. [2. in-properanter], *gradually, by degrees* (post-class.): Aus. Epit. 35, 3.

* **imprōperātus** (inpr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-properatus], *not hastened, not hasty, lingering*: vestigia, Verg. A. 9, 798.

imprōperium (inpr-), ii, n. [2. impropero], a *reproach, taunt* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 4, 18, 32; Vulg. Rom. 15, 3 al.; cf. improperium ἀνειδίας, Gloss. Philox.

* **1. imprōpēro** (inpr-), āre, v. n. [in-propero], *to hasten into, enter hastily*: quo si quis improperet, Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91.

2. imprōpēro (inpr-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [corrupt. for improbro; from in-probrum], *to cast as a reproach upon one, to reproach, taunt, upbraid* (post-Aug., and very rare): impropero ἀνειδία, Gloss. Philox.: non impropero illi, Petr. 38: impropria improperant, Vulg. Rom. 15, 3: latrones improperabant ei, id. Matt. 27, 44.

* **imprōpērus** (inpr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-properus], *not hastening, slow*: sorores, Sil. 3, 96.

imprōpriē (inpr-), adv., v. improprius *fin.*

imprōprietas (inpr-), ātis, f. [improprius], *impropriety, improper use* (post-Aug.): verbi, Gell. 1, 22, 21.

imprōprius (inpr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-proprius], *not befitting a thing, unsuitable, improper* (post-Aug.): nec improprum nec inusitatum nomen, Quint. 8, 4, 16; cf. cognomen, Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 116: verba, Quint. 8, 3, 57: tropus maxime improprius, id. 8, 6, 37. — **Neutr.** as subst.: **improprium**, i, something improper, impropriety, faultiness: ei (proprietati) contrarium est vitium; id. apud nos inproprium, ἀκρὸν apud Graecos vocatur, quale est: Tantum sperare dolorem, Quint. 8, 2, 3: sciamus, nihil ornatum esse, quod sit inproprium, id. 8, 3, 15; 1, 5, 46. — **In plur.**, Quint. 1, 8, 13; 2, 5, 10; 10, 3, 20; 12, 10, 42. — **Adv.**: **improprie**, *improperly*, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29; Gell. 6, 6, 2; 17, 1, 1.

imprōpugnātus (inpr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-propugnatus], *not defended, undefended*: civitas, Amm. 29, 6; 26, 5; 12; Gell. 1, 6, 4.

improspectus (inpr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-prospectus], *not seen from afar, unseen*: Aetna, Auct. Carm. Aetn. 339. — **Adv.**: **improspectē**, *imprudently*: Jephthe improspecte voverat, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 23: satis, Tert. Anim. 24.

improspēr (inpr-), spēra, ērum, adj. [2. in-prospēr], *unfortunate, unprosperous* (post-Aug.): fortuna, Tac. A. 3, 24: moles insidiarum, id. ib. 14, 65: multa claritudine generis sed improspēra, id. ib. 4, 44. — **Adv.**: **improspēre**, *unfortunately*: cessit, Col. 1, 1, 16; Tac. A. 1, 8; Gell. 9, 9, 12.

† **improspicius** ἀνεπισχέτος, Gloss. Graec. Lat.

imprōtectus (inpr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-protectus], *uncovered, undefended, unprotected* (post-class.): ne improtectum Mesopotamiae relinqueret latus, Amm. 21, 13; 31, 13: imparatus improtectusque, Gell. 13, 27 *fin.*; 7, 3, 44.

imprōvidē (inpr-), adv., v. improvidus *fin.*

imprōvidētia (inpr-), ae, f. [improvidus], *want of foresight, improvidence* (post-class.): improvidentia sententias vertere, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 23.

imprōvidus (inpr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-providus], *not foreseeing, not anticipating, improvident* (class.); syn.: incautus, imprudens, inconsultus. (a) **Absol.**: duces, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 2: senes, id. Lael. 26, 100: improvidos incautosque hostes opprimere, Liv. 22, 19, 6; Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 1: hominum mentes occupare, id. Lig. 6, 17: pectora, Verg. A. 2, 200: adolescens improvida aetate, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62 *fin.*: aetas puerorum, Lucr. 1, 939; 4, 14: tela, quæ et ipsa caeca et improvida feruntur, *aimless*, Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 5: festinatio improvida est et caeca, Liv. 22, 39, 22. — (β) **With gen.**: futuri certaminis Romanus veniebat, Liv. 26, 39, 7: rudis et improvida hujus mali civitas, Plin. 36, 3, 3, § 7: (Vitellius) ignarus militiae, improvidus consilii, Tac. H. 3, 56. — (γ) **With inf.**: hasta improvida servasse spatium campi distantis, Sil. 4, 286. — **Adv.**: **imprōvidē**, *imprudently*: se in praeceps dare, Liv. 27, 27, 11; Col. 6, 17, 35.

imprōvisē and **imprōvisō** (inpr-), adv., v. improvisus *fin.*

imprōvisus (inpr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-provisus], *not foreseen, unforeseen, un-*

expected (class.): sapienti nihil improvisum accidere potest, nihil inopinatum, nihil omnino novum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 37; id. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 69; id. de Or. 1, 22, 103: unde iste amor tam improvisus ac tam repentinus? id. Agr. 2, 22, 60: cum tot bella subito atque improvisa nascentur, id. Font. 15, 32: mala, id. Tusc. 3, 14, 30: improvisior pestis, Tac. A. 2, 47: castella munita improviso adventu capta, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3: pericula, id. Mur. 27, 55: vis leti, Hor. C. 2, 13, 19: species, id. Ep. 1, 6, 11: pelagoque remenso Improvisi aderunt, Verg. A. 2, 182: cunctisque repente Improvisus ait, id. ib. 1, 595.

— **II.** As subst.: **imprōvisum**, i, n., *that which is unforeseen, an emergency*: dux sibi delectos retinuerat ad improvisa, Tac. H. 5, 16. — **Mostly in abl.**, with *de*, adverbially, *unexpectedly, suddenly*: quasi de improviso respice ad eum, Ter. And. 2, 5, 6; cf. Trabea ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 67; Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151; cf. also Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 3: de improviso, Ter. And. 2, 2, 23; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 40; id. Ad. 3, 3, 53; 4, 4, 1; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 44; Caes. B. G. 2, 3, 1; 5, 22, 1; 5, 39, 1; 6, 3, 1 et saep. — **Less freq. with ex**: ex improviso filiam inveni meam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 5, 2; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 43, § 112. — **Hence, adv.**, in two forms, **imprōvisō** (class.) and **imprōvisē** (post-class.), *on a sudden, unexpectedly*: improviso filiam inveni (for which, shortly before: ex improviso filiam inveni), Plaut. Rud. 4, 5, 6: sane homini praeter opinionem improviso incidi, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 182: improviso eos in castra irrupisse, id. Div. 1, 24, 50: tantum adest boni improviso, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 44: cum mihi nihil improviso evenisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4; id. Att. 15, 1, A. 1: scalae improviso, subitusque apparuit ignis, Verg. A. 12, 576; 8, 524: improvisae necans incautos morte suprema, Tert. poët. adv. Marc. 2, 12.

imprūdēns (inpr-), entis, adj. [2. imprudens], *not foreseeing, not anticipating or expecting, without knowing, unware, ignorant, inconsiderate, inadvertent, imprudent* (class.); syn.: inconsideratus, incautus, improvidus. (a) **Absol.**: equites missi nocte iter conficiunt, imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggreuntur, Caes. B. C. 2, 38, 4; cf. id. ib. 2, 6, 3: equites imprudentibus omnibus de improviso advolasse, Hirt. B. G. 8, 36, 3; Caes. B. G. 3, 29, 1; id. B. C. 2, 3, 1; id. B. G. 5, 15, 3: haec omnia imprudente L. Sulla facta esse certe scio, *without the knowledge of*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 21: scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, qui me imprudente et invito excidit, id. de Or. 1, 21, 94: namque tu me imprudentem obrepseris, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 22: plus hodie boni feci imprudens quam sciens ante hunc diem umquam, *unconsciously*, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 40; cf. id. Heaut. 4, 1, 20: adolescens, *inexperienced*, id. Eun. 3, 1, 40: prodes horum facta imprudens depinxit senex, *without knowing it*, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 38: ut mihi imprudens M. Servilius praeterissee videare, Cic. Brut. 77, 269 (cf. the opp. prudens praetereo, Hor. S. 1, 10, 88): qua (definitione) tu etiam imprudens utebare nonnumquam, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 5: quod ex prima statim fronte dijudicare imprudentium est, Quint. 12, 7, 8; 7, 1, 40: numquam imprudentibus imber Obfuit, i. e. ignaris, Verg. G. 1, 373 Serv. — **Transf.**, of inanim. and abstr. things: non imprudens consilium, si aditum haberet, Petr. 102, 3: ne casu imprudentes suae naves in classem adversariorum inciderent, Auct. B. Afr. 11, 4. — **Comp.**: quicquid horum ab imprudentioribus fiet (fieri autem nisi ab imprudentibus non potest), neglegendum, Sen. Const. Sap. 19. — **Sup.**: multa facit (sapientis), quae ab imprudentissimis aut aequae fieri videmus aut peritius aut exercitatus, Sen. Ep. 90, 33; id. Const. Sap. 19, 1. — (β) **With gen.**: imprudentes legis, *ignorant*, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 95: religionis, Liv. 31, 14, 7: maris, id. 34, 9, 9: aetatum, Quint. 1, 1, 20. — **Of inanim. and abstr. things**: frons tenera imprudensque laborum, *that has not experienced*, Verg. G. 2, 372: antiquitas imprudens consuetudo, Col. 3, 18, 1. — (γ) **With an object-clause**: non imprudens usum eum rabie, qua, etc., Curt. 8, 8. — **Hence, imprūdēter** (inpr-), adv., *without foresight, unknowingly, ignorantly, inconsiderately, imprudently*: etsi ne nihil temere, nihil imprudenter facturum judicaram,

Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, B. 1; Cic. Ac. 1, 6, 22: facere, Nep. Han. 2, 6: (Codrus) imprudentem rixam ciens interemptus est, Vell. 1, 2, 1.—*Comp.*: ad flammam accessit imprudentius, Ter. And. 1, 1, 103.

imprudentia (inpr-), ae, f. [imprudens], want of foresight or of knowledge, inconsiderateness, imprudence, ignorance, inadvertence: tantusque ab imprudentia eventus utraque castra tenuit pavor, Liv. 4, 39, 6: quo modo prudentia esset, nisi foret contra imprudentia? Gell. 6, 1, 4: propter imprudentiam, ut ignosceretur, petiverunt... ignoscere imprudentiae dixit, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 27, 4 sq.; 5, 3, 6; 7, 29, 4; id. B. C. 3, 112, 3; cf. Ter. Eun. prol. 27: imprudentia est, cum scisse aliquid is, qui arguitur, negatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 96; 1, 27, 41: locorum, Petr. 79: qui perperam iudicassent, quod saepe per imprudentiam fit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 23, § 57: inculcamus per imprudentiam saepe etiam minus usitatos (versus in oratione), sed tamen versus, id. Or. 56, 189: in quo ne per imprudentiam quidem errare potest, etc., id. Fam. 3, 10, 9; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 53: imprudentia teli emissi brevius propriis verbis exponi non potuit, *aimlessness, want of purpose*, Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 158.

impubes (inpr-), ōris, and (more freq., but not in Cic. or Caes.) **impūbis**, is (form -es, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 13; Caes. B. G. 6, 21; Val. Max. 6, 9, 9; Suet. Dom. 10; Ov. F. 2, 239; form -is, Hor. Epod. 5, 13; id. C. 2, 9, 15; Tac. H. 3, 25; 4, 14; Ov. M. 3, 417; 9, 416; Lucr. 5, 673; Liv. 9, 14, 11; 2, 13, 10; Verg. A. 9, 751; 7, 382; Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 130; Suet. Claud. 43 al.), *adj.* [2. in-pubes], not having attained to manhood, below the age of puberty, under age, youthful, beardless: filium ejus impuberem in carcere necatum esse dixit, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 13: qui de servis liberisque omnibus ad impuberes supplicium sumit, Caes. B. C. 3, 14 *fin.*; Suet. Claud. 27; id. Ner. 35; id. Dom. 10: puer, Ov. F. 2, 239: comitemque impubis Iuli, Verg. A. 5, 546: nec impubem parentes Troilon Flevire semper, Hor. C. 2, 9, 15: capillus impubium impositus, Plin. 28, 4, 9, § 41.—*Esp. subst.*: **impubes**, is, *com.*: productis omnibus elegisse impubes diceret, Liv. 2, 13, 10.—*Freq. as leg. t. t.*, a person under years of discretion: impuberes quidem in tutela esse omnium civitatum jure contingit, Gai. Inst. 1, 189: an impubes rem alienam amovendo furtum faciat, id. ib. 3, 208.—*B.* Transf., of things: corpus, Hor. Epod. 5, 13: malae, Verg. A. 9, 751: anni, Ov. M. 9, 417.—*II.* In partic., *celibate, virgin, chaste*: qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, maximam inter suos ferunt laudem, Caes. B. G. 6, 21, 4.

***impubescent (inpr-)**, entis, *adj.* [in-pubesco], growing to maturity: cortex (caprifici), Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 130.

impudens (inpr-), entis, *adj.* [2. in-pudens], without shame, shameless, impudent (freq. and class.; cf.: impudicus, inverecundus): probus improbum (fraudasse dicatur), pudens impudentem, etc., Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 21: arioli, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 53, 132 (Trag. v. 356 Vahl.); statuie exemplum impudenti, date pudori praemium, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 6; id. Men. 5, 1, 10: quid illac impudente audacius? id. Am. 2, 2, 186: ut cum impudens fuisset in facto, tum impudentior videretur, si negaret, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 191; id. Fam. 5, 12, 3: impudens liqui patrios Penates, Impudens Orcum moror, Hor. C. 3, 27, 49 sq.—*Transf.*, of things: o hominis impudentem audaciam! Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 13; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 72: cum aspicias, os impudens videtur, id. Eun. 5, 1, 22; 3, 5, 49: mendacium! Cic. Clu. 60, 168: achil, Quint. 11, 1, 29: te quidem edepol nihil est impudentius, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 39: impudentissima oratio, Ter. And. 4, 1, 10: impudentissimum nomen, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 327, 6: ante Bibuli impudentissimas litteras, id. Att. 7, 2, 6.—*Adv.*: **impudenter**, shamelessly, impudently: nimio haec impudenter negas, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 69; id. Rud. 4, 3, 38; Ter. And. 4, 4, 16; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134; id. Lael. 22, 82; id. Fam. 5, 12, 2 al.—*Comp.*: batuit, impudenter (dicitur); depsit, multo impudentius, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4.—*Sup.*: ut homo impudentissime mentiretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 7, § 16.

impudenter (inpr-), adv., v. impudens *fin.*

impudentia (inpr-), ae, f. [impudens], shamelessness, impudence (class.): qui illius impudentiam morat et duritudinem, Cato ap. Gell. 17, 2, 20: quis homo te exsuperavit usquam gentium impudentia? Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 77 (Trag. v. 262 Vahl.); Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 52: impudentia atque audacia fretus, Cic. Fl. 15, 35; id. de Or. 1, 38, 172: nam volitare in foro, etc... cum omnino, quid suum, quid alienum sit, ignoret, insignis est impudentiae, id. ib. 1, 38, 173; Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 3; Cic. Or. 71, 238 *fin.*: libidinis, Plin. 34, 3, 6, § 12.

‡ **impudicatus** stupratus, impudicus factus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.

impudicē (inpr-), adv., v. impudicus *fin.*

impudicitia (inpr-), ae, f. [impudicus], unchasteness, immodesty, lewdness, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 189; Tac. A. 5, 3; Gell. 18, 3, 1; Dig. 1, 6, 2; Tert. Spect. 17.—*Esp.* of unnatural vice, Suet. Caes. 52; id. Aug. 71; id. Vesp. 13.—*II.* Transf.,=impudentia, shamelessness: scio fide hercle erili ut solear impudicitia opprobriari, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 11.

impudicus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. impudicus]. *I.* Shameless, impudent (=impudens; very rare): o facinus impudicum! Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 62; cf. 1, 2, 27: crura defringentur, ni istum impudicum percies, id. As. 2, 4, 69.—*II.* Unchaste, immodest, lewd (the predom. signif. of the word): *Pa.* Quod id est facinus? *Sc.* Impudicum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 11: quam tu impudicam esse arbitrare, id. Am. 3, 2, 24: me impudicam facere, i. e. to rob of chastity, id. ib. 2, 2, 202: omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: intolerabile est servire impuro, impudico, effeminato, id. Phil. 3, 5, 12: et consul et impudicissimus, id. ib. 2, 28, 70: mulieres, id. Cat. 2, 5, 10; cf.: osculando impudicior, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 51.—*B.* Transf.: digitus, i. e. the middle finger, Mart. 6, 70, 5: si fur veneris, impudicus ibis, *violated*, Auct. Priap. 60: odor impudicus urcel, *disgusting, filthy*, Mart. 12, 32, 16.—*Adv.*: **impudicē**, unchastely, Tert. Idol. 2: impudicissime et obscenissime vixit, Eutr. 8, 22.

impugnatio (inpr-), ōnis, f. [impugno], an attack, assault (rare), Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3; Hier. Isa. 5, 18, 2.

impugnator (inpr-), ōris, m. [id.], one who attacks, assails (late Lat.; in Liv. 27, 15, 8, the true read. is oppugnatores), Cassiod. Var. i. q. Ambros. in Ps. 118, Serm. 13, 6.

1. impugnatus (inpr-), a, um, *Part.*, from impugno.

***2. impugnatus (inpr-)**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pugnatus], not attacked, unassailed: turpe est rhetori, si quid in mala causa destitutum atque impugnatum relinquit, Gell. 1, 6, 4.

impugno (inpr-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [in-pugno], to fight against a person or thing, to attack, assail (class.; esp. in the transf. and trop. signif.; cf.: invado, opprimo, aggredior, adior). *I.* Lit., in the milit. sphere: terga hostium, Liv. 3, 70, 4: Syracusae a cive impugnatae sunt (for which, shortly after, oppugnari), Just. 22, 2.—*Abso.*: nostri redintegratis viribus acrius impugnare coeperunt, *Caes. B. G. 3, 26, 4; Just. 38, 4.—*II.* Transf., beyond the milit. sphere, to attack, assail, oppose, *impugn*: qui (Scaurus) tametsi a principio acerrime regem (Jugurtham) impugnaverat, tamen, etc., Sall. J. 29, 2: cujus vel praecipua opera Bibulum impugnaverat, Suet. Caes. 21; Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 1: veneficiis et devotionibus impugnari, Suet. Calig. 3: saepe quae in aliis libitibus impugnarent actores causarum, eadem in aliis defendunt, Quint. 2, 17, 40: filii caput palam, id. 11, 1, 62: dignitatem alicuius, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 439, 3; Hirt. B. G. 8, 53, 1: sententiam, Tac. H. 4, 8: meritum et fidem, Ov. M. 5, 151: finitionem alterius, Quint. 7, 3, 22: nostra, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 89; Quint. 4, 1, 14.—*Abso.*: cum illis id tempus impugnandi detur, Cic. Quint. 2, 8.

impulsio (inpr-), ōnis, f. [impello], a pushing against. *I.* Lit., external press-

ure, influence: omnis coagmentatio corporis vel calore vel frigore vel aliqua impulsione vehementi labefactatur et frangitur, Cic. Univ. 5, 14.—*II.* Trop., incitement, instigation, impulse. *A.* In gen.: impulsio est, quae sine cogitatione per quandam affectionem animi facere aliquid hortatur, ut amor, iracundia, aegritudo, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 17; cf. id. ib. § 19; 2, 6, 20.—*B.* In partic.: ad hilaritatem impulsio, *pleasantry, an incitement to merriment*, = Gr. χαριεντισμός, a figure of speech, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205; Quint. 9, 1, 31; 9, 2, 3.

impulsor (inpr-), ōris, m. [impello], one who incites or instigates, an inciter, instigator (rare but class.; cf.: auctor, hortator, monitor): quamvis non fueris suator et impulsor profectionis meae, approbator certe fuisti, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 2: se auctores et impulsores et socios habuisse sceleris illius eos viros, quibus, etc., id. Vatin. 10, 24; id. Prov. Cons. 8, 18; cf.: me impulsore, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 21; id. Eun. 5, 6, 18: pravi, Tac. H. 4, 68.

‡ **impulstris (inpr-)**, ōris, f. [impulsor], analog. with defenstris, assestris, possestris, tonstris, etc., she who instigates, acc. to Non. 150, 29.

1. impulsus (inpr-), a, um, *Part.*, from impello.

2. impulsus (inpr-), ūs, m. [impello], a pushing or striking against. *I.* Lit., an outward pressure or shock, an impulse (class.; most freq. in *abl. sing.*): impulsu scutorum, Cic. Caecin. 15, 43: orbium, id. Rep. 6, 18: quae (natura) a primo impulsu moveatur, id. ib. 6, 25 *fin.*: is ardor non alieno impulsu, sed sua sponte movetur, id. N. D. 2, 12, 32: ventus, qui inferiora repentinis impulsibus quatit, App. de Mundo, p. 62.—*II.* Trop., incitement, instigation, influence (class.): ubi duxere impulsu vostro, vostro impulsu easdem exigunt, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 45; cf. ib. 4, 4, 65: ipsos non negare, ad haec bona Chrysogonum accessisse impulsu suo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 107; id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 161: impulsu patrum, id. Rep. 2, 10: ne civitas eorum impulsu deficeret, Caes. B. G. 5, 25, 4: impulsu patrum, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: qui simili impulsu aliquid commiserint, id. Inv. 2, 5, 19: oratio pordere modo et impulsu proeliatur, Quint. 9, 1, 20: temeritatis subiti et vehementes impulsus, Val. Max. 9, 8.

***impulvèreus (inpr-)**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pulvereus], without dust: impulverea incruentaque victoria, without trouble, easy, Gell. 5, 6, 21.

***impunctus (inpr-)**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-punctus], without points or specks: crystallum, clear, App. M. 2, p. 123, 5.

impūne (inpr-), adv., v. impunis *fin.*

impūnis (inpr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-poena], without punishment, unpunished (in the *adv.* very rare, and perh. only post-class.; but in the *adv.* freq. and class.). *I.* *Adj.*: impune me fore, App. M. 3, p. 132, 6: mulier impunis redit, Sol. 27 *med.* (dub.; Mommsen immunis).—Hence, *II.* *Adv.*: **impūne** (archaic orthog. impoene, Cato ap. Fronto, Ep. ad Anton. Aug. 1, 2 *fin.* Mai.), without punishment, without fear of punishment, safely, with impunity: ita inductum est male facere impoene, bene facere non impoene licere, Cato, l. 1: aliquid facere, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 100 Vahl.): optimum est facere (injuriarum), impune si possis, Cic. Rep. 3, 14; id. Sextilius factum negabat, poterat autem impune, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55: aliquem occidere, id. Leg. 1, 15, 42: cum multos libros surripisset nec se impune laturum putaret, aufugit, *escape unpunished*, id. Fam. 13, 7, 3; so id. Att. 1, 16, 13; cf.: non impune tamen scelus hoc sinit esse Lyaeus, Ov. M. 11, 67: si amanti impune facere quod lubet licet, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 21: siquidem istuc impune habueris, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 18; 5, 2, 13; cf.: neque tantum maleficium impune habendum, *be left unpunished*, Tac. A. 3, 70: majorum nostrorum labore factum est, ut impune in otio esse possemus, *with safety*, Cic. Agr. 2, 4, 9; id. de Or. 3, 47, 182: mercator ter et quater Anno revisens aequor Atlanticum Impune, Hor. C. 1, 31, 15: (capellae) impune per nemus quaerunt thyma, id. ib. 1, 17, 5; Verg. G. 2, 32; Plin. 18, 14, 36, § 135: facta arguebantur, dicta impune erant, Tac. A. 1, 72;

12, 54 Draeger: recitare, *without retaliation*, Juv. 1, 3 sq. — *Comp.*: crederem mihi impunius licere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 49: libertate usus est, quo impunius dicax esset, Cic. Quint. 3, 11; id. Deiot. 6, 18: in metu et periculo cum creduntur facilius, tum finguntur impunius, id. Div. 2, 27, 58. — *Sup.*: impunitissime Tibi quidem hercle vendere hasce aedes licet, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 2.

impūnitas (inp-), ātis, *f.* [impunis], *freedom or safety from punishment, impunity* (class.; cf. venia, obsequentia): quis ignorat maximam illecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? Cic. Mil. 16, 43: quem si vicisset, habiturus esset impunitatem et licentiam sempiternam, id. ib. 31, 84: impunitatem alicui dare, id. Phil. 8, 32; id. Planc. 1, 3: quorum impunitas fuit non modo a iudicio, sed etiam a sermone, id. Rab. Post. 10, 27: impunitatem desertoris petit, Quint. 7, 6: cum tanta praesertim gladiatorum sit impunitas, Cic. Phil. 1, 11, 27: impunitas peccatorum data videtur eis, qui ignominiam et infamiam ferunt sine dolore, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: flagitiorum, id. Pis. 9, 21: superfluens juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia, id. Brut. 91, 316; so, crebrescebat licentia atque impunitas asyla statuendi, Tac. A. 3, 60.

impūnitē (inp-), *adv.*, *v.* impunitus *fin.*

impūnītus (inp-; also impenītus), cf. impune, *a, um, adj.* [2. in-punitus], *unpunished, unrestrained, free from danger, safe, secure* (class.; cf. inultus): injuriam inultam impunitamque dimittere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 149; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 16, 53: tibi vexatio direptione sociorum impunita fuit ac libera, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: si istius haec tanta injuria impunita discesserit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 30, § 68: scelera, id. Off. 2, 8, 28: Cn. Fulvio fugam ex proelio ipsius temeritatem commisso impunitam esse, Liv. 36, 2, 15; 9, 26, 1: furta omnia fuisse licita et impunita (al. impenita), Gell. 11, 18; Sall. C. 51, 5; Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51; Sen. Contr. 1, 2, 22; Tac. H. 4, 77. — *Comp.*: qui tu impunitior illa obsonia captas? Hor. S. 2, 7, 105: libidine Appi Claudii, quo inpunitor sit, Liv. 3, 50, 7. — *Adv.*: **impūnitē**, *with impunity*: alios in facinore gloriari, aliis ne dolere quidem impunitē licere, Matus in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 3; id. Fin. 2, 18, 59: quo impunitus uxor ejus moecharetur, Fest. s. v. non omnibus, p. 173 a, Müll.

impūrātus (inp-), *a, um, P. a.*, from impuro, not in use (for in Sen. Ep. 87, 16, the true reading is inspurcavit), *morally defiled*; hence, in gen., *infamous, abominable, abandoned, vile* (ante- and post-class.): impuratus me ille ut etiam irideat? *that vile wretch*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 64; 5, 7, 69: belua, as a term of reproach, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 59: nisi scio probiorem hanc esse quam te, impuratissime, id. ib. 3, 4, 46: impuratissima illa capita (hominum), App. M. 8, p. 221, 19.

impūrē (inp-), *adv.*, *v.* impurus *fin.*

***impurgābilis (inp-)**, *e, adj.* [2. impurgabilis], *that cannot be cleansed*; trop., *inexcusable*: crimen, Amm. 22, 3, 8.

impūritas (inp-), ātis, *f.* [impurus], *uncleanliness* (in a moral sense), *pollution, impurity*: cum omnes impuritates pudica in domo quotidie susciperes, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 6; *sing.*, Vulg. Lev. 5, 3.

impūritia (inp-), ae, *f.* [id.], *uncleanliness, vileness, impurity*, — *impuritas* (ante- and post-class.; very rare): trecentis verbis Tuas impuritas transloqui nemo potest, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 7: deliquitum, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 4, 3.

impūrus (inp-), *a, um, adj.* [2. impurus], *unclean, filthy, foul* (cf. obscenus, spurcus, immundus). **I.** Lit. (very rare): impurae matris prolapsus ab alvo, Ov. Ib. 223. — **II.** Trop., *unclean* (in a moral sense), *impure, defiled, filthy, infamous, abandoned, vile*. **A.** Of living beings: impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 38: in his gregibus omnes aleatores, omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudique versantur, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: persona illa lutulenta, impura, invisita, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: o hominem impurum! Ter. A. 2, 1, 29: impuri cujusdam et ambitiosi sen-

tentia, Cic. Lael. 16, 59: cum impuris atque immanibus adversariis decertare, id. Rep. 1, 5: (dux) audax, impurus, id. ib. 1, 44: impurus et sceleratus, id. Att. 9, 15 *fin.*: erat hic Corinthia anus haud impura, *tolerably decent*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 16: homo haud impurus, id. Eun. 2, 2, 4: libidine omni, Petr. 51. — *Comp.*: quis illo qui maledicit impurius? Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15. — *Sup.*: omnium non bipedum solum, sed etiam quadrupedum impurissimus, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 18, 48. — **B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: lingua, Sen. Ep. 87 *med.*: animus, Sall. C. 15, 4: mores, Cat. 108, 2: adulterium, id. 66, 84: historia, Ov. Tr. 2, 416: medicamina, l. e. venena, Flor. 2, 20: quid impurius, quam retinuisse talem (adulteram), Quint. 9, 2, 80. — *Hence, adv.*: **impūrē** (acc. to II.), *impurely, basely, shamefully, vilely*: impure atque flagitiose vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: multa facere impure atque taetre, id. Div. 1, 29, 6: atque intemperanter facere, id. Phil. 2, 21, 50: a quo impurissime haec nostra fortuna despecta est, id. Att. 9, 12, 2.

***impūtatio (inp-)**, ōnis, *f.* [imputo], *an account, a charge* (post-class.): ut explorari possit, imputationes probe an improbe referantur, Dig. 35, 1, 82 *med.*

impūtātivus (inp-), *a, um, adj.* [id.], *charging; trop., imputative, accusatory* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25.

impūtator (inp-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a reckoner* (post-Aug.); trop.: beneficii, *one who reckons his benefits highly, thinks much of them*, Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 6.

1. impūtātus (inp-), *a, um, Part.*, from imputo.

2. impūtātus (inp-), *a, um, adj.* [2. in-putatus], *unpruned, untrimmed*: vinea, Hor. Epod. 16, 44: buxus, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 163.

impūto (inp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-puto], *to bring into the reckoning, enter into the account, to reckon, charge* (not ante-Aug.; cf. deputo). **I.** Lit.: villici servi longe plus imputant seminis jacti quam quod severint, Col. 1, 7 *fin.*: sumptus alicui... viatica et vecturas, Dig. 17, 2, 52, § 15: in quantum hereditatis imputantur res, quas jure hereditario capit, ib. 35, 2, 90: haec in numerum trium tutelarum, ib. 23, 2, 61. — **II.** Trop., *to enter into the account, to reckon, attribute as a merit or a fault to one's self or another; to make a boast of, to credit to, to charge, ascribe, impute to* (for the Ciceron. assignare, ascribere): fatum dies imputat, Sen. de Ira, 3, 42; cf. Mart. 5, 20, 13: hoc non imputo in solutum, Sen. Ep. 8 *fin.*: gaudent muneribus, sed nec data imputant, nec acceptis obligantur, Tac. G. 21: noli imputare vanum beneficium mihi, Phaedr. 1, 22, 8; cf. Sen. Tranq. 6: huic (Masinissae) imputari victum Hannibalem, huic captum Syphacem, huic Carthaginem deletam, Just. 38, 6: alii transeunt quaedam imputantque quod transeant, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 4; cf. Suet. Tib. 53: ipsum sibi eripere tot beneficiorum occasiones, tam numerosam obligandi imputandique materiam, Plin. Pan. 39, 3; so *absol.*: cum quidam crimen ultro faterentur, nonnulli etiam imputarent, *made a merit of it*, Suet. Ner. 36: saevit enim natumque objectat et imputat illis, *charges upon them* (his son's fate), Ov. M. 2, 400: mortem senioribus imputat annis, id. ib. 15, 470: rebellandi tempus Atheniensibus, Vell. 2, 23, 4: an ei caedes imputanda sit, a quo jurgium coepit? Quint. 5, 10, 72: suum exilium rei publicae imputaturus, Sen. Ep. 86: prospera omnes sibi vindicant, adversa uni imputantur, Tac. Agr. 27: alicui moras belli aut causas rebellandi, id. ib. 34; id. H. 4, 14 *fin.*: culpam nostram illi, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 2: et tibi scilicet, qui requisisti, imputabis, si digna ne epistula quidem videbuntur, Plin. Ep. 6, 20 *fin.*: sibi imputent cur minus idoneum fidejussorem acceperint, Dig. 42, 7, 1: imputet ipse deus nectar mihi, fiet acetum, *may assign, give*, Mart. 12, 48, 13: otia parva nobis, id. 4, 83, 2: hoc solum erit certamen, quis mihi plurimum imputet, Tac. H. 1, 38.

***impūtresco (inp-)**, trui, 3, *v. inch.* n. [in-putresco], *to rot, putrefy in any thing*: cum imputruit oleo mus, Col. 6, 17, 5.

imputribilis (inp-), *e, adj.* [2. in-putresco], *not liable to decay, incorruptible*

(late Lat.): ligna, Hier. Ep. 64, 9; Aug. Psa. 95; id. Civ. Dei, 21, 7. — *Adv.*: **imputribiliter**, *incorruptibly*, Aug. Ep. 32 ad Paul.

***imūlus, a, um, adj. dim.** [imulus], *the lowest*: oricilla, Oct. 25, 2 (for which: auricula infima, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 4).

imus, a, um, v. inferus.

1. in (old forms **endō** and **indū**, freq. in ante-class. poets; cf. Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4; id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2; Lucil. ap. Lact. 5, 9, 20; Lucr. 2, 1096; 5, 102; 6, 890 et saep.), *prep.* with *abl.* and *acc.* [kindr. with Sanscr. an; Greek ἐν, ἐν-θα, ἐν-θεν, eis, l. e. ἐν-ς, ἀνά; Goth. ana; Germ. in], denotes either rest or motion within or into a place or thing; opp. to *ex*; *in, within, on, upon, among, at; into, to, towards*. **I.** With *abl.* **A.** In space. **1.** Lit., *in* (with *abl.* of the place or thing in which): aliorum fructus in terra est, aliorum et extra, Plin. 19, 4, 22, § 61: alii in corde, alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem et locum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: eo in rostris sedentes suasit Serviliam legem Crassus, id. Brut. 43, 161: qui sunt cives in eadem re publica, id. Rep. 1, 32 *fin.*: facillimam in ea re publica esse concordiam, in qua idem conducatur omnibus, id. ib.: T. Labienus ex loco superiore, quae res in nostris castris gererentur, conspicatus, Caes. B. G. 2, 26, 4: quod si in scaena, id est in contione verum valet, etc., Cic. Lael. 26, 97: in foro palam Syracusis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 33, § 81: plures in eo loco sine vulnere quam in proelio aut fuga intereunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: tulit de caede, quae in Appia via facta esset, Cic. Mil. 6, 15: in via fornicata, Liv. 22, 36: vigebant in illa domo mos patrius et disciplina, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37: in domo furtum factum ab eo qui domi fuit, Quint. 5, 10, 16: nupta in domo, Liv. 6, 34, 9: copias in castris continet, *in, within*, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: cum in angusto quodam pulpitio stans diceret, Quint. 11, 3, 130: se ac suos in vehiculo conspici, Liv. 5, 40, 10: malo in illa tua sedecula sedere, quam in istorum sella curuli, Cic. Att. 4, 10: sedere in solio, id. Fin. 2, 21, 66: Albae constiterant, in urbe opportuna, id. Phil. 4, 2, 6. — Sometimes, also, with names of places: omnes se ultro sectari in Epheso memorat mulieres, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 182: heri aliquot adolescentuli coimus in Piraeo, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 1: navis et in Cajeta est parata nobis et Brundisii, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 6: complures (naves) in Hispali faciendas curavit, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: caesos in Marathone ac Salamine, Quint. 12, 10, 24: in Berenice urbe Troglodytarum, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 183. — **2.** In indicating a multitude or number, of, in, or among which a person or thing is, *in, among* (= *gen. part.*): in his poeta hic nomen profertur suum, Ter. Eun. prol. 3: Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 26: peto ut eum complectare, diligas, in tuis habeas, id. Fam. 13, 78, 2; cf.: in perditis et desperatis, id. ib. 13, 56, 1: omnia quae secundum naturam fiunt, sunt habenda in bonis, id. de Sen. 19, 71: dolor in maximis malis ducitur, id. Leg. 1, 11, 31: justissimus unus in Teucris, Verg. A. 2, 426: cecidere in pugna ad duo milia... in his quatuor Romani centuriones, Liv. 27, 12, 16: in diis et feminae sunt, Lact. 1, 16, 17. — **3.** Of analogous relations of place or position: sedere in equo, *on horseback*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 10: quid legati in equis, id. Pis. 25, 60: sedere in leone, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 109: in eo flumine pons erat, *on, over*, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: in herboso Apidano, *on the banks of*, Prop. 1, 3, 6: in digitis, *on tiptoe*, Val. Fl. 4, 267: castra in limite locat, *on the rampart*, Tac. A. 1, 50: ipse coronam habebat unam in capite, alteram in collo, *on*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27: oleae in arbore, Cels. 2, 24: Caesaris in barbaris erat nomen obscurius, *among*, Caes. B. C. 1, 61: in ceteris nationibus, Cels. praef. 1: qui in Brutis praeerat, Liv. 25, 16, 7: in juvenibus, Quint. 11, 1, 32: nutus in mutis pro sermone est, id. 11, 3, 66. — Of dress, like *cum*, q. v.: in veste candida, Liv. 45, 20, 5; 34, 7, 3: in calceis, id. 24, 38, 2: in insignibus, id. 5, 41, 2: in tunicis albis, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 13: in Persico et vulgari habitu, Curt. 3, 3, 4: in lugubri veste, id. 10, 5, 17: in Tyris, Ov. A. A. 2, 297: in Cois, id. ib. v. 298; cf.: homines in catenis Romam mittere, Liv. 29, 21, 12; 32, 1, 8: quis multa te in rosa urget, etc., Hor. C. 1, 5, 1; so, in viola aut in rose, Cic. Tusc. 91f

5, 26, 73.—So of arms: duas legiones in armis, Caes. B. G. 7, 11, 6; cf. Verg. A. 3, 395: in armis hostis, *under arms*, Ov. M. 12, 65: quae in ore atque in oculis provinciae gesta sunt (= coram), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 33, § 81; so, in oculis provinciae, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2: in oculis omnium, id. ib. 1, 3, 7: divitiarum, decus, gloria in oculis sita sunt, Sall. C. 20, 14; Curt. 4, 13, 1; Liv. 22, 12, 6: Julianus in ore ejus (Vitellii) jugulatur, Tac. H. 3, 77; Sen. Ben. 7, 19, 7.—Of a passage in any writing (but when the author is named, by meton., for his works, *apud* is used, Krebs, Antibar. p. 561): in populorum institutis aut legibus, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42: in illis libris qui sunt de natura deorum, id. Fat. 1, 1: in Timaeo dicit, id. N. D. 1, 12, 30: epistula, in qua omnia perscripta erant, Nep. Pelop. 3, 2: perscribit in litteris, hostes ab se discessisse, Caes. B. G. 5, 49; but *in* is also used with an author's name when, not a place in his book, but a feature of his style, etc., is referred to: in Thucydide orbem modo orationis desidero, Cic. Or. 71, 234: in Herodoto omnia leniter fluunt, Quint. 9, 4, 18.—Of books: libri oratorii diu in manibus fuerunt, Cic. Att. 4, 13, 2; id. Lael. 25, 96; but more freq. trop.: in manibus habere, tenere, etc., *to be engaged, occupied with, to have under control or within reach*: philosophi quamcunque rem habent in manibus, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 18: quam spem nunc habet in manibus, exponam, id. Verr. 1, 6, 16: rem habere in manibus, id. Att. 6, 3, 1; cf.: neque mihi in manu fuit Jugurtha qualis foret, *in my power*, Sall. J. 14, 4: postquam nihil esse in manu sua respondebatur, Liv. 32, 24, 2: quod ipsorum in manu sit, . . . bellum an pacem malint, Tac. A. 2, 46; but, cum tantum belli in manibus esset, *was in hand, bustled* (cf.: inter manus), Liv. 4, 57, 1; so, quorum epistulas in manu teneo, Cic. Phil. 12, 4, 9; cf. id. Att. 2, 2, 2: in manu poculum tenens, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: coronati et lauream in manu tenentes, Liv. 40, 37, 3; Suet. Claud. 15 *fin.*—Of that which is thought of as existing in the mind, memory, character, etc.: in animo esse, Cic. Fam. 14, 11: in animo habere, id. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: lex est ratio insita in natura, id. Leg. 1, 6, 18: in memoria sedere, id. de Or. 2, 28, 122; cf.: tacito mutos volvunt in pectore questus, Luc. 1, 247: quanta auctoritas fuit in C. Metello! Cic. de Sen. 17, 61.—So freq. of a person's qualities of mind or character: erat in eo summa eloquentia, summa fides, Cic. Mur. 28, 58; cf.: in omni animante est summum aliquid atque optimum, ut in equis, id. Fin. 4, 41, 37: si quid artis in medicis est, Curt. 3, 5, 13; cf.: nihil esse in morte timendum, Lucr. 3, 866.—Esp., in eo loco, *in that state or condition*: in eo enim loco res sunt nostrae, ut, etc., Liv. 7, 35, 7: si vos in eo loco essetis, quid aliud fecissetis? Cat. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 21; so, quo in loco, etc.: cum ex equitum et calionum fuga, quo in loco res essent, cognovissent, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: videtis, quo in loco res haec siet, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 6: quod ipse, si in eodem loco esset, facturus fuerit, Liv. 37, 14, 5.—Hence, without loco, in eo esse ut, etc., *to be in such a condition*, etc.: non in eo esse Carthaginiensium res, ut Galliam armis obtineant, Liv. 30, 19, 3: cum res non in eo esset, ut Cyprum tentaret, id. 33, 41, 9; 8, 27, 3; 2, 17, 5; Nep. Mil. 7, 3; id. Paus. 5, 1 (cf. I. C. L. infra).—**E.** In time, indicating its duration, *in, during, in the course of*: feci ego istaec itidem in adolescentia, *in my youth, when I was young*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 6: in tempore hoc, Ter. And. 4, 5, 24: in hoc tempore, Tac. A. 13, 47: in tali tempore, Sall. C. 43, 5; Liv. 22, 35; 24, 28 al.: in diebus paucis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 77: in brevi spatio, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 2; Suet. Vesp. 4: in qua aetate, Cic. Brut. 43 *fin.*: in ea aetate, Liv. 1, 57: in omni aetate, Cic. de Sen. 3, 9: in aetate, qua jam Alexander orbem terrarum subegisset, Suet. Caes. 7: qua (sc. Iphigenia) nihil erat in eo quidem anno natum pulchrius, *in the course of, during the year*, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95 (al. eo quidem anno): nihil in vita se simile fecisse, id. Verr. 2, 3, 91: nihil in vita vidit calamitatis A. Cluentius, id. Clu. 6, 18: in tota vita inconstans, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29.—**B.** In tempore, *at the right or proper time, in time* (Cic. uses only tempore; v. tempus): eorum ipsum video in tempore huc se reci-

pere, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 24: ni pedites equitescere in tempore subvenissent, Liv. 33, 5: sprete in tempore gloria interdum cumulatior reddit, id. 2, 47: rebellaturi, Tac. A. 12, 50: atque adeo in ipso tempore eorum ipsum obvium, Ter. And. 3, 2, 52: in tempore, opportune. Nos sine praepositione dicimus *tempore et tempori*, Don. ad Ter. And. 4, 4, 19.—**C.** In praesentia and in praesenti, *at present, now, at this moment, under these circumstances*: sic enim mihi in praesentia occurrit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 14: vestrae quidem cenae non solum in praesentia, sed etiam postero die jucundae sunt, id. ib. 5, 35, 100: id quod unum maxime in praesentia desiderabatur, Liv. 21, 37: haec ad te in praesenti scripsi, ut, etc., *for the present*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 4.—**D.** With *gerunds* and *ful. pass. participles*, to indicate duration of time, *in*: fit, ut distrahatur in deliberando animus, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9; id. Fam. 2, 6, 2: vitiosum esse in dividendo partem in genere numerare, id. Fin. 2, 9, 26: quod in litteris dandis praeter consuetudinem proxima nocte vigilatur, id. Cat. 3, 3, 6: ne in quaerendis suis pugnandi tempus dimitteret, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: in agris vastandis incendiisque faciendis hostibus, *in laying waste*, id. ib. 5, 19: in excidenda Numantia, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76: cum in immolanda Iphigenia tristis Calchas esset, id. Or. 21, 74.—**C.** In other relations, where a person or thing is thought of as in a certain condition, situation, or relation, *in*: qui magno in aere alieno majores etiam possessiones habent, Cic. Cat. 2, 18, 18: se in insperatis repentinisque pecuniis jactare, id. Cat. 2, 9, 20: Larinum in summo timore omnium cum armatis advolvit, id. Clu. 8, 25.—So freq., of qualities or states of mind: summa in sollicitudine ac timore Parthici belli, Caes. B. C. 3, 31: torpescunt dextrae in amentia illa? Liv. 23, 9, 7: hunc diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 5; Cic. Cat. 4, 1, 2: in metu, Tac. A. 14, 43: in voluptate, Cic. Fin. 1, 19, 62: alicui in amore esse, *beloved*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 3: alicui in amoribus esse, id. Att. 6, 1, 12: res in invidia erat, Sall. J. 25, 5; Liv. 29, 37, 17: sum in expectatione omnium rerum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 10: num . . . Diogenem Stoicum coegit in suis studiis obmutescere senectus? *in his studies*, Cic. de Sen. 7, 21: mirificam cepi voluptatem ex tua diligentia: quod in summis tuis occupationibus mihi tamen rei publicae statum per te notum esse voluisti, *even in, notwithstanding your great occupations*, id. Fam. 3, 11, 4.—So freq., of business, employment, occupations, etc.: in aliqua re versari, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 105: similia iis, quae in consilio dixerat, Curt. 5, 5, 23: in certamine armorum atque in omni palaestra quid satis recte cavetur, Quint. 9, 4, 8: agi in iudiciis, id. 11, 1, 78: tum vos mihi essetis in consilio, Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28: in actione . . . dicere, Quint. 8, 2, 2.—Of an office, magistracy: in quo tum magistratu forte Brutus erat, Liv. 1, 59, 7; 4, 17, 1: in eo magistratu pari diligentia se praebuit, Nep. Han. 7, 5 (cf. B. 1. supra): in ea ipsa causa fuit eloquentissimus, Cic. Brut. 43, 160: qui non defendit nec obsistit, si potest, injuriae, tam est in vitio, quam, etc., *is in the wrong, acts wrongly*, id. Off. 1, 7, 23: etsi hoc quidem est in vitio, dissolutionem naturae tam valde perhorrescere, *is wrong*, id. Fin. 5, 11, 31: non sunt in eo genere tantae commoditates corporis, id. ib. 4, 12, 29; cf.: an omnino nulla sit in eo genere distinctio, id. Or. 61, 205: Drusus erat de praevariatione absolutus in summa quatuor sententiarum, *on the whole*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16; cf.: et in omni summa, ut mones, valde me ad otium pacemque convertito, id. ib. 3, 5, 5; but, in summa, sic maxime iudex credit, etc., *in a word, in fine*, Quint. 9, 2, 72; Auct. B. Alex. 71; Just. 37, 1, 8: horum (juvenum) inductio in parte simulacrum decurantis exercitus erat: ex parte elegantioris exercitii quam militaris artis, *in part*, Liv. 44, 9, 5; cf.: quod mihi in parte verum videtur, Quint. 2, 8, 6: patronorum in parte expeditor, in parte difficilior interrogatio est, id. 5, 7, 22: hoc facere in eo homine consueverunt, *in the case of*, Caes. B. G. 7, 21: in furibus aerarii, Sall. C. 52, 12: Achilles talis in hoste fuit, Verg. A. 2, 540: in hoc homine saepe a me quaeris, etc., *in the case of*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 3, § 6:

in dominibus impiis, Sall. C. 51, 15: suspectus et in morte matris fuit, Suet. Vit. 14: qui praesentes metuunt, in absentia hostes erunt, = absentes, Curt. 6, 3, 8 (cf. I. B. c. supra).—Of the meaning of words, etc.: non solum in eodem sensu, sed etiam in diverso, eadem verba contra, Quint. 9, 3, 36: aliter voces aut eadem in diversa significatione ponuntur, id. 9, 3, 69: Sallustius in significatione ista non superesse sed superare dicit, Gell. 1, 22, 15: stips non dicitur in significatione trunci, Charis. 1, 18, 39: semper in significatione ea hortus, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 50.—**2.** In with *abl.* of *adj.* is used with the verbs *esse* and *habere* to express quality: cum exitus haud in facili essent, i. e. haud faciles, Liv. 3, 8, 9: adeo moderatio tuendae libertatis in difficili est, id. 3, 8, 11; 3, 65, 11; but mostly with *adj.* of the first and second declension: in obscuro esse, Liv. praef. § 3: in dubio esse, id. 2, 3, 1; 3, 19, 8; Ov. H. 19, 174: dum in dubio animus, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31; 2, 2, 10: in integro esse, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 3; id. Att. 11, 15, 4: in incerto esse, Liv. 5, 28, 5: in obvio esse, id. 37, 23, 1: in tuto esse, id. 38, 4, 10; cf.: videre te in tuto, Cat. 30, 6: in aequo esse, Liv. 39, 37, 14; Tac. A. 2, 44: in expedito esse, Curt. 4, 2, 22: in proximo esse, Quint. 1, 3, 4: in aperto esse, Sall. C. 5, 3: in promisso esse, Liv. 7, 17, 7: in Augusto esse, Cels. 5, 27, 2: in incerto haberi, Sall. J. 46, 8; Tac. A. 15, 17: in levi habitum, id. H. 2, 21; cf.: in incerto relinquere, Liv. 5, 28, 5; Tac. H. 2, 83.

II. With *acc.* **A.** In space, with verbs of motion, *into* or *to* a place or thing (rarely with names of towns and small islands; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 398): influxit non tenuis quidam e Graecia rivulus in hanc urbem, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: in Ephesus adventit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 35: in Epirum venire, Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3: ibo in Piraeum, visamque, ecquae advenerit in portum ex Epheso navis mercatoria, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 2: venio ad Piraea, in quo magis reprehendendus sum, quod . . . Piraea scripserim, non Piraeum, quam *in* quod addiderim; non enim hoc ut oppido praeponis, sed ut loco, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10: se contulisse Tarquinios, in urbem Etruriae florentissimam, id. Rep. 2, 19: remigrare in domum veterem et opulentum, Sall. J. 75, 1: Regillum antiquum in patriam se contulerat, Liv. 3, 58, 1: abire in exercitum, Plaut. Am. prol. 102.—With *nuntio*: cum id Zmyrnam in contionem nuntiatum est, Tac. A. 4, 56: nuntiatum in castra, Lact. Most. Pers. 46; cf.: allatis in castra nuntiis, Tac. H. 4, 32: in manus sumere, tradere, etc., *into one's hands*: iste unumquodque vas in manus sumere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 63: Falerios se in manus Romanis tradidisse, Liv. 5, 27, 3.—Rarely with the verbs ponere, collocare, etc. (pregn., i. e. *to bring into . . . and place there*): in crimen populo ponere, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 10: ut liberos, uxores suaeque omnia in silvas deponerent, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: duplam pecuniam in thesauros reponi, Liv. 29, 19, 7: prius me collocavi in arborem, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 6: sororem et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse, Caes. B. G. 1, 18.—Motion in any direction, *up to, to, into, down to*: in caelum ascendere, Cic. Lael. 23 *fin.*: filium ipse paene in umeros suos extulisset, id. de Or. 1, 53, 228: tamquam in aram confugitis ad deum, *up to the altar*, id. Tusc. 3, 10, 25: Saturno tenebrosa in Tartara misso, Ov. M. 1, 113: in flumen deicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25, 70; Nep. Chab. 4, 3.—**2.** Denoting mere direction towards a place or thing, and hence sometimes joined with *versus*, *towards*: quid nunc supina sursum in caelum conspicias, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 78: si in latus aut dextrum aut sinistrum, ut ipsi in usu est, cubat, Cels. 2, 3: Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: in orientem Germaniae, in occidentem Hispaniae obtenditur, Gallis in meridiem etiam inspicitur, Tac. Agr. 10: in laevum prona nixus sedet Inachus urna, Stat. Th. 2, 218.—With *versus*: castra ex Biturigibus movet in Arvernus versus, *towards*, Caes. B. G. 7, 8 *fin.*: in Galliam versus movere, Sall. C. 56, 4: in

Italiam versus, Front. Strat. 1, 4, 11: si in urbem versus venturi erant, Plin. Ep. 10, 82.—**3.** So of that which is thought of as entering into the mind, memory, etc. (cf. I. A. 2. *fin.*): in memoriam reducere, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 98: in animum inducere, Liv. 27, 9: in mentem venire, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: frequens imitatio transit in mores, Quint. 1, 11, 3.—Or into a writing or speech: in illam Metellinam orationem addidi quaedam, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 5.—**B.** In time, into, till, for: dormiet in lucem, into the daylight, till broad day, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 34: statim e somno, quænam plerumque in diem extrahunt, lavantur, Tac. G. 22: sermonem in multam noctem produximus, deep into the night, Cic. Rep. Fragm. ap. Arus. Mess. p. 239 Lindem.: in multam noctem luxit, Suet. Tib. 74: si febris in noctem augetur, Cels. 7, 27: dixit in noctem atque etiam nocte illatis lucernis, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 14: indutias in triginta annos impetraverunt, for thirty years, Liv. 9, 37, 12; 7, 20: nisi id verbum in omne tempus perdidissem, forever, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 1: ad cenam hominem in hortos invitavit in posterum diem, for the following day, id. Off. 3, 14, 58: audistis auctionem constitutam in mensem Januarium, id. Agr. 1, 2, 4: subito reliquit annum suum seque in annum proximum transtulit, id. Mil. 9, 24: solis defectione itemque lunæ prædicuntur in multos annos, for many years, id. Div. 2, 6, 17: postero die Romani ab sole orto in multum diei steterunt in acie, Liv. 27, 2: qui ab matutino tempore duraverunt in occum, Plin. 2, 31, 31, § 99: seritur (semen lini) a Kalendis Octobribus in ortum aquilæ, Col. 2, 10, 17.—With usque: neque illi didicerunt hæc usque in senectutem, Quint. 12, 11, 20: in illum usque diem servati, id. 8, 3, 68: in serum usque patente cubiculo, Suet. Oth. 11: regnum trahat usque in tempora fati, Sil. 11, 392: in posterum (posteritatem) or in futurum, in future, for the future: in praesens, for the present: in perpetuum or in aeternum, forever: in perpetuum, ne quis, etc., Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: res dilata est in posterum, id. Fam. 10, 12, 3: video quanta tempestas invidiæ nobis, si minus in praesens, at in posteritatem impendat, id. Cat. 1, 9, 22: id aegre et in praesentia hi passi et in futurum etiam metum ceperunt, Liv. 34, 27, 10; cf.: ingenti omnium et in praesens laetitia et in futurum spe, id. 30, 17, 1: effugis in futurum, Tac. H. 1, 71: quod eum tibi quaestoris in loco constitueres, idcirco tibi amicum in perpetuum fore putasti? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 30; cf.: oppidum omni periculo in perpetuum liberavit, id. Fam. 13, 4, 2: quæ (leges) non in tempus aliquod, sed perpetuae utilitatis causa in aeternum latae sunt, Liv. 34, 6, 4: in tempus, for a while, for a short time, for the occasion (post-Aug.): sensit miles in tempus conficta, Tac. A. 1, 37: ne urbs sine imperio esset, in tempus deligebatur, qui jus redderet, id. ib. 6, 11: scaena in tempus structa, id. ib. 14, 20.—So in diem, for the day, to meet the day's want: nihil ex raptis in diem commeatibus superabat, Liv. 22, 40, 8: raptio in diem frumento, id. 4, 10, 1; but, cum illa fundum emisset in diem, i. e. a fixed day of payment, Nep. Att. 9, 5: in singulos dies, or simply in dies, with comparatives and verbs denoting increase, from day to day, daily: vitium in dies crescit, Vell. 2, 5, 2: in dies singulos breviores litteras ad te mitto, Cic. Att. 5, 7: qui senescat in dies, Liv. 22, 39, 15: in diem, daily: nos in diem vivimus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33: in diem et horam, Hor. S. 2, 6, 47; and in horas, hourly, id. C. 2, 13, 14; id. S. 2, 7, 10.—**C.** In other relations, in which an aiming at, an inclining or striving towards a thing, is conceivable, on, about, respecting; towards, against; for, as; in, to; into: id, quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum, about the philosophers, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: Callimachi epigramma in Ambraciotam Cleombrotum est, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 84; cf.: cum cenaret Simo-nides apud Scopam cecinissetque id carmen, quod in eum scripsisset, etc., id. Or. 2, 86, 352: quo amore tandem infamanti esse debemus in ejus modi patriam, towards, id. ib. 1, 44, 196: in liberos nostros indulgentia, id. ib. 2, 40, 168: de suis meritis in rem publicam aggressus est dicere, id. Or. 38, 133: ita ad impietatem in deos, in

homines adjunxit injuriam, against, id. N. D. 3, 34, *fin.*: in dominum quaeri, to be examined as a witness against, id. Mil. 22, 60: in eos impetum facere, id. Att. 2, 22, 1: invehi in Thebanos, Nep. Epam. 6, 1; id. Tim. 5, 3: quaecumque est hominis definitio, una in omnes valet, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29: num etiam in deos immortales inauspicatam legem valuisse? Liv. 7, 6, 11: vereor coram in os te laudare amplius, to your face, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 5: si in me exercitarius (pugnos), quaeso, in parietem ut primum domes, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 168: in puppim redire rates, Luc. 3, 545 Burm. (cf.: sic equi dicuntur in frenâ redire, pulsî in terga recedere, Sulp. ad loc.): Cumis eam vidi: venerat enim in funus: cui funeri ego quoque operam dedi, to the funeral, to take charge of the funeral, Cic. Att. 15, 1, B: se quisque eum optabat, quem fortuna in id certamen legeret, Liv. 21, 42, 2: quodsi in nullius mercedem negotia eant, pauciora fore, Tac. A. 11, 6: hæc civitas mulieri redimiculum praebeat, hæc in collum, hæc in crines, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33: Rhegium quondam in praesidium missa legio, Liv. 28, 28; so, datae in praesidium cohortes, Tac. H. 4, 35: hoc idem significat Graecus ille in eam sententiam versus, to this effect or purport, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25; cf. id. Fam. 9, 15, 4: hæc et in eam sententiam cum multa dixisset, id. Att. 2, 22: qui omnia sic exaequaverunt, ut in utramque partem ita paria redderent, ut nulla selectione uterentur, id. Fin. 3, 4, 12: in utramque partem disputat, on both sides, for and against, id. Off. 3, 23, 89: te rogo, me tibi in omnes partes defendendum puto, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, *fin.*: facillime et in optimam partem cognoscuntur adolescentes, qui se ad claros et sapientes viros contulerunt, id. Off. 2, 13, 46: cives Romani servilem in modum cruciati et necati, in the manner of slaves, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 13; cf.: miserandum in modum milites populi Romani capti, necati sunt, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: senior quidam Veiens vaticinantis in modum cecinit, Liv. 5, 15, 4; also: domus et villae in urbium modum aedificatae, Sall. C. 12, 3: perinde ac si in hanc formulam omnia iudicia legitima sint, Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 15: iudicium quin acciperet in ea ipsa verba quæ Naevius edebat, non recusasse, id. Quint. 20, 63; cf.: senatusconsultum in hæc verba factum, Liv. 30, 43, 9: pax data Philippo in has leges est, id. 33, 30: Gallia omnis divisa est in partes tres, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; cf.: quæ quidem in confirmationem et reprehensionem dividuntur, Cic. Part. Or. 9, 33: describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, i. e. for or over each state, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 26: itaque Titurium Tolosae quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras portorii nomine exegisse, id. Font. 5, 9: extulit eum plebs sextantibus collatis in capita, a head, for each person, Liv. 2, 33, *fin.*: Macedonibus trecenti nummi in capita statutum est pretium, id. 32, 17, 2; cf.: Thracia in Rhœmetalcen filium... inque liberos Cotys dividitur (i. e. inter), Tac. A. 2, 67.—**2.** Of the object or end in view, regarded also as the motive of action or effect: non te in me illiberalem, sed me in se negligentem putabit, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 16: negligentior in patrem, Just. 32, 3, 1: in quem omnes intenderat curas, Curt. 3, 1, 21: quos ardere in proelia vidi, Verg. A. 2, 347: in bellum ardentes, Manil. 4, 220: nuntante in fugam exercitu, Flor. 3, 10, 4: in hanc tam optimam mercedem agite (= ut eam vobis paretis, Weissenb. ad loc.), Liv. 21, 43, 7: certa praemia, in quorum spem pugnarent, id. 21, 45, 4: in id sors dejecta, id. 21, 42, 2: in id fide accepta, id. 28, 17, 9: in spem pacis solutis animis, id. 6, 11, 5 et saep.: ingrata misero vita ducenda est in hoc, ut, etc., Hor. Epod. 17, 63: nec in hoc adhibetur, ut, etc., Sen. Ep. 16, 3: alius non in hoc, ut offenderet, facit, id. de Ira, 2, 26, 3: in quod tum missi? Just. 38, 3, 4.—So, like ad, with words expressing affections or inclination of the mind: in obsequium plus aequo pronus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 10: paratus in res novas, Tac. H. 4, 32: in utrumque paratus, Verg. A. 2, 61.—**3.** Of the result of an act or effort: denique in familiae luctum atque in privignorum funus nupsit, Cic. Clu. 66, 188: paratusque miles, ut ordo animis in aciem adsideret, Tac. A. 2, 16: excisum Euboicae latus ingens rupis in an-

trum, Verg. A. 6, 42: portus ab Euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum, id. ib. 3, 533: populum in obsequia principum formavit, Just. 3, 2, 9: omnium partium decus in mercedem corruptum erat, Sall. H. 1, 13 Dietsch: commutari ex veris in falsa, Cic. Fat. 9, 17; 9, 18: in sollicitudinem versa fiducia est, Curt. 3, 8, 20.—**4.** Esp. in the phrase: in gratiam or in honorem, alicujus, in kindness, to show favor, out of good feeling, to show honor, etc., to any one (first in Liv.; cf. Weissenb. ad Liv. 28, 21, 4; Krebs, Antibar. p. 562): in gratiam levium sociorum injuriam facere, Liv. 39, 26, 12: pugnaturi in gratiam ducis, id. 28, 21, 4: quorum in gratiam Saguntum deleverat Hannibal, id. 28, 39, 13; cf. id. 35, 2, 6; 26, 6, 16: oratio habita in sexus honorem, Quint. 1, 1, 6: convivium in honorem victoriae, id. 11, 2, 12: in honorem Quadratillae, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 7: in honorem tuum, Sen. Ep. 20, 7; 79, 2; 92, 1; Vell. 2, 41 al.—**5.** In the phrase, in rem esse, to be useful, to avail (cf.: e re esse; opp.: contra rem esse): ut aequum est, quod in rem esse utrique arbitremur, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 10: si in rem est Bacchidis, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 27; 2, 2, 7: hortatur, imperat, quæ in rem sunt, Liv. 26, 44, 7: cetera, quæ cognosce in rem erat, id. 22, 3, 2; 44, 19, 3: in rem fore credens universos adpellare, Sall. C. 20, 1; cf.: in duas res magnas id usui fore, Liv. 37, 15, 7: in hos usus, Verg. A. 4, 647.—**6.** To form adverbial expressions: non nominatim, qui Capuae, est in universum qui usquam coisset, etc., in general, Liv. 9, 26, 8; cf.: terra etsi aliquanto specie differt, in universum tamen aut silvis horrida aut paludibus foeda, Tac. G. 5: in universum aestimanti, etc., id. ib. 6: aestate in totum, si fieri potest, abstinendum est (Venere), wholly, entirely, Cels. 1, 3, *fin.*; cf. Col. 2, 1, 2: in plenum dici potest, etc., fully, Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 217: Marii virtutem in majus celebrare, beyond due bounds, Sall. J. 73, 5: aliter se corpus habere atque consuevit, neque in pejus tantum, sed etiam in melius, for the worse, for the better, Cels. 2, 2: in deterius, Tac. A. 14, 43: in mollius, id. ib. 14, 39: quid enim est iracundia in supervacuum tumultuante frigidus? Sen. de Ira, 2, 11: civitas saepia muris neque in barbarum corrupta (v. barbarus), Tac. A. 6, 42; cf.: aucto in barbarum cognomento, id. H. 5, 2: priusquam id sors cerneret, in incertum, ne quid gratia momenti faceret, in utramque provinciam decerni, while the matter was uncertain, Liv. 43, 12, 2: nec puer Iliacâ quisquam de gente Latinos In tantum spe tollet avos, so much, Verg. A. 6, 876: in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv. 22, 27, 4; cf.: quaedam (aquae) fervent in tantum, ut non possint esse usui, Sen. Q. N. 3, 24: viri in tantum boni, in quantum humana simplicitas intellegi potest, Vell. 2, 43, 4: quippe pedum digitos, in quantum quæque secuta est, Traxit, Ov. M. 11, 71: meliore in omnia ingenio animoque quam fortuna usus, in all respects, Vell. 2, 13: ut simul in omnia paremur, Quint. 11, 3, 25: in antecessum dare, beforehand, Sen. Ep. 118.—**7.** Sometimes with esse, habere, etc., in is followed by the acc. (constr. pregn.), to indicate a direction, aim, purpose, etc. (but v. Madvig. Gram. § 230, obs. 2, note, who regards these accusatives as originating in errors of pronunciation); so, esse in potestatem alicujus, to come into and remain in one's power: esse in mentem alicui, to come into and be in one's mind: esse in conspectum, to appear to and be in sight: esse in usum, to come into use, be used, etc.: quod, qui illam partem urbis tenebant, in eorum potestatem portum futurum intellegebant, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38: ut portus in potestatem Locrensiem esset, Liv. 24, 1, 13; 2, 14, 4: eam optimam rem publicam esse duco, quæ sit in potestatem optimorum, Cic. Leg. 3, 17: neque enim sunt motus in nostram potestatem, Quint. 6, 2, 29: numero mihi in mentem fuit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 25; cf.: ecquid in mentem est tibi? id. Bacch. 1, 2, 53: nec prius surrexisse ac militibus in conspectum fuisse, quam, etc., Suet. Aug. 16: quod satis in usum fuit, sublato, ceterum omne incensum est, Liv. 22, 20, 6: ab hospitibus clientibusque suis, ab exteris nationibus, quæ in amicitiam populi Romani dicionemque essent, injurias propulsare, Cic. Div. ap. Caecil. 20, 66: ades in senatum

jussit a. d. XIII. Kal. Octobr., id. Phil. 5, 7, 19.—Less freq. with habere: facito in memoriam habere tuam majorem filiam mihi te despondisse, *call* or *bring to mind*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 108: M. Minucium magistrum equitum, ne quid rei bellicae gereret, prope in custodiam habitum, *put in prison*, kept in prison, Liv. 22, 25, 6: reliquos in custodiam habitos, Tac. H. 1, 87.—So rarely with other verbs: pollicetur se provinciam Galliam retenturum in senatus populi Romani potestatem, Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 8.—III. In composition, *n* regularly becomes assimilated to a foll. *l*, *m*, or *r*, and is changed before the labials into *m*: illabor, immitto, irrumpo, imbibio, impello.—As to its meaning, according as it is connected with a verb of rest or motion, it conveys the idea of existence in a place or thing, or of motion, direction, or inclination into or to a place or thing: inesse; inhihere, inferre, impellere, etc. See Hand, Turs. III. pp. 243–356.

2. in (before *b* and *p*, *im*; before *l*, *m*, and *r*, the *n* assimilates itself to these consonants), an inseparable particle [kindred with Sanscr. *a-*, *an-*; Gr. *ἀ-*, *ἀν-*; Goth. and Germ. *un-*], which negatives the meaning of the noun or participle with which it is connected; Engl. *un-*, *in-*, *not*: impar, unequal: intolerabilis, unbearable, intolerable: immitis, not mild, rude, etc.

ina, *ae, f.*, a thin fibre in paper (very rare), Marc. Emp. 31: exiles et ilia a tenuitate inarum, quas Graeci in chartis ita appellant, videntur esse dicta, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. exiles, p. 81 Müll.; cf.: ilia dicta ab ina, quae pars chartae est tenuissima, id. s. v. ilia, p. 104 Müll.

* **in-abruptus**, *a, um, adj.*, not broken off, unbroken: catena, Stat. S. 5, 1, 44.

† **in-abscondibile** ἀκρυπτον, Gloss. Philox.

in-absolutus, *a, um, adj.*, unfinished, incomplete (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3, 25.

in-accēdendus, *a, um, adj.* [accedo], inaccessible, Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 11.

in-accensus, *a, um, adj.*, unkindled, not inflamed (poet.): ignes, Sil. 1, 96: pecus Veneri, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 225.

in-accessibilis, *e, adj.*, unapproachable, inaccessible (post-class.): loca, Mam. Genethl. Maxim. 9, 3; Tert. adv. Prax. 15; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 11 al.

in-accessus, *a, um, adj.*, unapproachable, unapproachable, inaccessible (cf.: in-vius, impervius, devius, avius). **I.** Lit. (poet. and post-Aug.): mare scopulis inaccessum, Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 52: montes, id. 6, 28, 32, § 144; 10, 12, 16, § 34; Flor. 3, 1, 14: aditus, Sil. 3, 516: lucus, Verg. A. 7, 11: spelunca radiis solis, id. ib. 8, 195.—**II.** Trop., unattainable: Pindarus imitationi, Macr. S. 5, 17, 7: formositas, App. M. 4, p. 155.

* **in-accresco**, *ēre, v. n.*, to increase: nausea nominis inaccrescit, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1 med.

† **in-acūsābilis** ἀνεγκλητος, Gloss. Philox.

in-acūsātus, *a, um, adj.*, not accused (post-class.), Tert. Apol. 49.

† **in-acerbo** δεινοποιός, Gloss. Philox.

in-acesco (also **inacisico**), *ācēre, 3, v. incho. n.*, to become sour in any thing, to turn sour (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 36, § 135: quibus frequenter inacescit cibis, Scrib. Comp. 104.—**II.** Trop.: haec tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus, *let them sour*, i. e. *imbitter you*, Ov. R. A. 307; cf.: si tibi inacuit nostra contumelia, App. M. 5, p. 163, 23.

Inachia, *ae, f.*, the name of a girl, Hor. Epod. 11, 6; 12, 14 sq.

Inachus or **-os**, *i, m.*, = *Ἰναχος*, the first king of Argos, father of Io and Phoroneus, Hor. C. 2, 3, 21; 3, 19, 1; Verg. A. 7, 372; Lact. 1, 11, 20. Also, a river in Argolis named for king Inachus, now Baniza, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 17; Ov. M. 1, 583; 642 sq.; Verg. A. 7, 792; Stat. Th. 4, 119.—**II.** Derivv.

A. Inachus, *a, um, adj.*, *Inachian*; poet. also, i. q. *Argive* or *Grecian*: juventa, i. e. *Io*, Verg. G. 3, 153; hence also: bos, i. e. *Isis*, identified with *Io*, Ov. F. 3, 658: ira, i. e. of *Juno* against *Io*, Petr. 139: Argi (governed by Inachus, or on the river Ina-

chus), Verg. A. 7, 286: undae, i. e. of the river Inachus, Val. Fl. 4, 397; but also of the Lernean Sea (of Lerna, near Argos), Luc. 4, 634: rex, i. e. *Adrastus*, king of Argos, Stat. Th. 2, 145: litus, i. e. *Argolic* or *Grecian*, Ov. F. 5, 656: urbes, Verg. A. 11, 286: natae, Val. Fl. 8, 148: Linus (as the son of the Argive Psamathe), Prop. 2, 13 (3, 4), 8: Perseus (as the son of the Argive Danaë), Claud. in Ruf. 1, 278.—**B. Inachus**, *a, um, adj.*, the same: pubes, i. e. *Grecian*, Stat. Th. 8, 363.—**C. Inachides**, *ae, m.*, a male descendant of Inachus; so *Perseus* (cf. in the preced.), Ov. M. 4, 720; *Epaphus* (as the son of Io), id. ib. 1, 753; in plur., the Argives, Stat. Th. 3, 365.—**Inachis**, *idis, f.*, *Inachian*; or subst., a female descendant of Inachus: ripae, i. e. of the river Inachus, Ov. M. 1, 640: Acrisioe (as the daughter of the Argive Danaë), Verg. Cat. 11, 33.—**Subst.**, of Io, Prop. 2, 33 (3, 31), 4; Ov. F. 1, 454; id. M. 1, 611; identified with *Isis* (v. above, under Inachus), id. ib. 9, 687.—In plur.: **Inachides**, *um, m.*, female Argives, Claud. B. G. 407.

in-actuosus, *a, um, adj.*, inactive (post-class.): homo (with desidiosus), Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 16; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 587.

inactus, *a, um, Part.*, from inigo.

inadc-, *v. inacc-*.

inadv-, *v. inaff-*.

* **inādūbilis**, *e, adj.* [2. in-, 1. adeo], unapproachable, inaccessible: lacus vestigio inspectoris, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 med.: terra, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 11, 18.

inadv-, *v. inapp-*.

inads-, *v. inass-*.

inadsc-, *v. inasc-*.

inadt-, *v. inatt-*.

* **in-ādūlabilis**, *e, adj.*, inaccessible to flattery: iudex (with incorruptus), Gell. 14, 4, 3.

in-ādustus, *a, um, adj.*, not burned, unburned, unsinged (very rare): corpus, Ov. H. 12, 93: fratres, Prud. Apoth. 131.

inaedificatio, false reading in Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 55, for aedificatio.

in-aedifico, *āvī, ātum, 1, v. a.*, to build in, on, or at a place; to build up, erect. **I.** Lit. (class.): nequis in leis loceis... quid inaedificatum inmolitumve habeto, Lex. Jul. Munic. 71: inaedificata in muris moenia, Caes. B. C. 2, 16: de domo tua, in qua ita est inaedificatum sacellum, ut, etc., Cic. Har. Resp. 14, 31; Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 3: connectis celeriter stramentis (tectis) inaedificare, id. ib. 8, 5, 2: quae in loca publica inaedificata habebant, Liv. 39, 44, 4: tribus primis et quinto aquilarum generi inaedificatur nido lapis aeternus, *is built into, made a part of*, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 12: supra pilas, Dig. 41, 1, 30 fin. (al. aedificare).—**Poet.**: nisi inaedificata superne multa forent multis nubila, piled upon, Lucr. 6, 264.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To build up, wall up: portas obstruit, vicos plateasque inaedificat, Caes. B. C. 1, 27, 3: nec clausae modo portae, sed etiam inaedificatae erant, Liv. 44, 45, 6; cf.: a Serrano sanctissima sacella suffossa, inaedificata, oppressa... foedata esse nescimus? Cic. Har. Resp. 15, 31.—**2.** To build upon, to cover with buildings: aliquem locum, Dig. 13, 7, 43 imit.—**II.** Trop., to burden: quantum imponere et, ut ita dicam, inaedificare voluisset, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2, 3.

in-aequābilis, *e, adj.*, uneven, unequal (rare, but good prose): campester locus, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6: solum, Liv. 35, 28, 9: venarum inaequalibus percussu, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171: haec inaequali varietate distinguimus, Cic. Part. Or. 4, 12.—**II.** Of number, disproportionate, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 22.—**Adv.** **inaequābiliter**, *unevenly, unequally*: maturescunt ova, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 8 Schneider: rexit provinciam (with varie), Suet. Galb. 9: gessit censuram, id. Claud. 16.

inaequābilis, *ātis, f.* [inaequabilis], inequality, unlikeness, variety (post-class. and very rare), Varr. L. L. 8, 3, 108: elementorum, Arn. 2, 81.—**II.** Gramm. t. t., = ἀνωμαλία, want of uniformity, anomaly: sermonis, Varr. L. L. 9, 1, 1.

inaequābiliter, *adv.*, v. inaequalis fin.

in-aequalis, *e, adj. **I.** Uneven (in*

post-Aug. prose): loca, Tac. Agr. 36: mensae, i. e. not nicely finished, rough, Mart. 1, 56, 11; cf.: inaequalia et confragosa (sc. loca), Quint. 8, 5, 29: inaequales beryllo Virro tenet phialas, Juv. 5, 38.—**II.** Unequal, unlike (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): portus, of different sizes, Ov. M. 5, 408; cf.: triangula inaequalibus lateribus (opp. aequa), Quint. 1, 10, 41: siccata inaequales calices conviva, Hor. S. 2, 6, 68: auctumni, changeable, variable in temperature, Ov. M. 1, 117: vixit inaequalis, clavum ut mutaret in horas, inconstant, inconsistent, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10: stulti et inaequales, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12: tonsor, that cuts unevenly, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 94: procellae, that roughen the sea, id. C. 2, 9, 3.—**Comp.**: nihil est ipsa aequalitate inaequalius, Plin. Ep. 9, 5, 3.—**Sup.**: inaequalissimarum rerum sortes, Suet. Aug. 75.—**Adv.** **inaequaliter**, *unevenly, disproportionately*: ova maturescunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 8 Bonon. (al. inaequaliter): censuram gerere, Suet. Claud. 15; id. Galb. 9: findi, Col. Arbor. 7, 5: dispergere braccia, Cels. 2, 6: deprimeret alios, alios extollere, Liv. 37, 53, 6.

inaequalitas, *ātis, f.* [2. inaequalis], unevenness, unlikeness, inequality (not in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: togae et tunicae, Varr. L. L. 8, § 28 Müll.: inaequalitate dissident (supercilia), Quint. 11, 3, 79: coloris, id. 12, 9, 17; 11, 3, 43.—**In plur.**, Col. 3, 12, 3; Plin. 2, 70, 70, § 177.—**II.** In partic., grammatical irregularity, anomaly, Varr. L. L. 9, § 3 Müll.; Gell. 2, 25, 3.

inaequaliter, *adv.*, v. inaequalis fin.

in-aequātus, *a, um, adj.*, unequal: onus, Tib. 4, 1, 42 (4, 1, 43).

in-aequo, *āre, v. a.*, to make even or level: haec levibus cratibus terraque inaequat, Caes. B. C. 1, 27, 4.

in-aestimābilis, *e, adj.* **I.** In gen., that cannot be estimated or judged of: nihil tam incertum nec tam inaestimabile est quam animi multitudinis, so little to be counted upon, Liv. 31, 34, 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Inestimable, invaluable, incalculable: quod e grege se imperatorum, velut inaeestimabilem, secrevisset, Liv. 35, 14, 12: gaudium, id. 29, 32, 2: monumentum occasionis, Val. Max. 4, 8, 1.—**B.** Not worthy to be esteemed, valueless, opp. aestimabile, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20.

in-aestimātus, *a, um, adj.*, not rated, untaxed (jurid. Lat.): fundus, Dig. 25, 3, 75: pretia, ib. 10.

in-aestūo, *āre, v. n.*, to boil or rage in any thing (rare): bilis, Hor. Epod. 11, 15: succensi stomacho fellis inaequans (impie), Prud. adv. Symm. 1, praef. 58.

in-affectātus, *a, um, adj.*, unaffected, natural (post-Aug.): ἀφείλετα simplex et inaffecteda, Quint. 8, 3, 87: color (with simplex), id. 9, 4, 17: oratio, id. 11, 1, 93: jucunditas, id. 10, 1, 82: veritas verborum, Plin. Pan. 67, 1 al.

inaggerātus, *a, um, adj.* [in-aggero], heaped up: tellus, Sid. post. Ep. 3, 12.

* **in-agitābilis**, *e, adj.*, immovable (post-Aug.): aer (with iners), Sen. Q. N. 5, 2.

in-āgitātus, *a, um, adj.*, unmoved (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: inagitata remigio vastitas (maris), Sen. Suas. 1, § 2.—**II.** Trop.: terroribus, Sen. Ep. 75, 13.

* **in-albēo**, *ēre, v. n.*, to be white or light: dies inalbebat, App. M. 7 imit. p. 187 (perh. borrowed from Enn.; v. inalbo).

in-albesco, *ēre, v. incho. n.*, to become white or pale: venae inalbescent, Cels. 2, 7 fin.; 5, 28: totum corpus cum pallore, id. 3, 24, 6; 5, 28, n. 1, 7.

in-albo and **ind-albo**, *āre, v. a.*, to make white or light, to whiten, brighten (ante- and post-class.): ut primum tenebris abjectis indalbebat, Enn. ap. Achill. Stat. ad Cat. 64, 40 (Ann. v. 219 Vahl.); perh. initiated by Appuleius; v. inalbeo): cerei nocturnas tenebras inalbeabant, App. M. 10, p. 248, 30.

* **in-algesco**, *ēre, v. incho. n.*, to become cold: extremas partes membrorum, Cels. 3, 3, 11.

in-alienātus, *a, um, adj.*, unspoiled, uncorrupted (post-class.): propolis, Scrib. Comp. 214.

In-alpinus, *a, um, adj.*, living upon

the Alps, Alpine: populi, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 47: gentes, Suet. Aug. 21.—*Subst.*: **Inalpini**, *rum*, *m.*, *inhabitants of the Alps*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 4, 1; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 37.

***in-altero**, *avi*, *i*, *v. a.*, *to include the one in the other* (post-class.): quas non divisit, tacendo inalteravit, Tert. Virg. Vel. 4.

in-alto, *avi*, *atum*, *i*, *v. a.*, *to raise, exalt* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: inaltata est cava mundi rotunditas in modum sphaerae, App. Trism. p. 85, 41 dub.—**II.** Transf.: qui superbos deprimit, humiles inaltat, Paul. Carm. 21, 738.

in-amabilis, *e*, *adj.*, *not worthy of love, not lovely, repugnant, revolting, hateful, odious* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): inamabilis, illepidus vivo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 3: genus ipsum inamabile, inamoenum, Plin. Ep. 9, 10, 3: tristitiae palus inamabilis undā, Verg. A. 6, 438: regnum (of the Lower World), Ov. M. 4, 477; 14, 590: feritas, id. P. 1, 6, 5: nihil est inamabilius quam diligens stultitia, Sen. Contr. 3, 20 med.—*In the neutr. adverb.*: inamabile ridet, Ov. A. A. 3, 289.

***in-amaresco**, *ēre*, *v. inchoat. n.*, *to become bitter*: epulae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 107.

in-amārico, *avi*, *i*, *v. a.* [in-amarus], *to imbitter* (late Lat.), Aug. in Ps. 5, 15.

***in-amātus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *not loved*, Siliad.: ager, Sil. 12, 526.

***in-ambitiosus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *unambitious, unassuming*: rura, Ov. M. 11, 765.

inambulatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [inambulo]. **I.** *A walking up and down on the rostra* (of orators; rare but class.), Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27; Cic. Brut. 43, 158.—*Poet.*: tremuli lecti, *a moving or shaking to and fro*, Cat. 6, 11.—**II.** Transf., *a place to walk in, a walk, promenade*, Vitr. 1, 3; Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 11.

in-ambulo, *āre*, *v. n.*, *to walk up and down, pace to and fro* (class.): paululum in porticu, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: in viridi opacaeque ripa, id. Leg. 1, 5, 15: domi, id. Att. 6, 2, 5: cum quidam pransus... manibus ad tergum rejectis inambulet, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3: per muros, Liv. 23, 43, 8.—*Impers.*: inambulandumst, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 92.

in-amissibilis, *e*, *adj.*, *that cannot be lost* (late Lat.): voluntas pietatis, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 30 med.

in-amoenus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *unpleasant, disagreeable, gloomy* (poet.): regna (of the Lower World), Ov. M. 10, 15: Cocytos, Stat. Th. 1, 89: feritas viae, id. Silv. 2, 2, 33: id genus operis inamabile, inamoenum, Plin. Ep. 9, 10, 3: lex, Aus. Idyll. Mon. 1, 1.

in-amplexibilis, *e*, *adj.* [in-amplector], *not to be embraced or contained in*: loco, Cassiod. in Ps. 17, 13.

inanesco, *ēre*, *v. inchoat. n.* [inanis], *to become empty* (late Lat.): conchulae, Amm. 23, 6, 86; Aug. de Mus. 6, 13.

***ināniāe**, *ārum*, *f.* [id.], *emptiness* (comic): inaniis sunt opuletiae atque araneis, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 6; cf.: inanis pro inanitate, Non. 123, 19.

(**inānilōgus**, false read. for inaniloquus.)

inānilōquium, *ii*, *n.*, *a vain talking*, = κενολογία, Vulg. 2 Tim. 2, 16.

inānilōquus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [inanis-loquor], *that talks in vain*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 24 Ritschl *N. cr.*; cf. inaniloquus κενολόγος, Gloss. Philox.

in-animalis, *e*, *adj.*, *lifeless, inanimate* (post-class.): omnia (opp. animalia), App. Trism. p. 88; Macr. S. 4, 6; Tert. Apol. 48.

in-animans, *antis*, *adj.*, *inanimate* (post-Aug. and very rare): aut animantia sunt aut inanimantia, Sen. Ep. 58, 9 (al. inanimata).

in-animātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *lifeless, inanimate* (late Lat.), Boëth. Arist. Anal. Prior. 1, 4, p. 471 sq. (but not in Cicero; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. p. 534 sq.).

inānimentum, *i*, *n.* [inanio], *emptiness*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 19.

inanimis, *e*, *adj.* [2. in-anima], *without breath or without life, breathless, lifeless, inanimate* (Appuleian): ventus, i. e. *that does not blow*, App. M. 1, p. 103, 23: humi projectus, inanimis, id. ib. p. 108, 25; cf. ib. 2, p. 125, 41.

inānimus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [2. in-animus], *lifeless, inanimate* (class.; cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. p. 534): cum inter inanimum et animal hoc maxime intersit, quod inanimum nihil agit, animal agit aliquid, Cic. Ac. 2, 12, 37; cf.: inanimum est omne, quod pulsu agitur externo; quod autem est animal, id motu cietur interiore et suo, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: cujusque generis vel inanimi vel animantis origo, id. ib. 5, 24, 69; id. Rep. 6, 26: res (opp. quodque animal), id. Div. 2, 47, 98: natura, id. N. D. 2, 30, 76: muta atque inanima, id. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 171; so with muta, id. N. D. 1, 14, 36; Tac. A. 4, 69 fin.: omnes res, animantes et inanimae, Auct. Her. 4, 48, 61; 4, 53, 66; cf.: ex mutis animalibus aut inanimis, Quint. 5, 3, 23: satiati caede animantium, quae inanima erant, etc., Liv. 41, 18, 4.

inānio, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, *4*, *v. a.* [inanis], *to make empty, to empty out, evacuate* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hoc ubi inanitur spatium, etc., Lucr. 6, 1005; cf.: locus inanis magis ac vacuatus, ib. 1025: herbaeae arefacta per se inanit alvum, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 14: vesicas (polium), id. 21, 20, 84, § 146: corpora (luna, opp. implet), id. 2, 98, 99, § 122.—*Part. as subst.*: **inānitum**, *i*, *n.*, *vacancy, emptiness* (opp. plenum), Tert. Res. Carn. 4.

inānis, *e*, *adj.* [etym. dub.; cf. 2. in-], *empty, void* (opp. plenus; freq. and class.).

I. *Physically*: cum vas inane dicimus, non ita loquimur ut physici, quibus inane esse nihil placet, sed ita, ut verbi causa sine aqua, sine vino, sine oleo vas esse dicamus, Cic. Fat. 11, 24: aqualis inanis (opp. plena), Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 41: tune inane quicquam putes esse, cum ita completa et conferta sint omnia, ut, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 40, 125: quae spatium pleno possint distinguere inane, Lucr. 1, 527: domum ejus exornatam et instructam, fere jam iste reddiderat nudam atque inanem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 84: granum inane cassumque, Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 161: quae (naves) inanes ad eum remitterentur, Caes. B. G. 5, 23, 4; so, naves (opp. onustae), id. B. C. 3, 8, 3; 3, 40, 4; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50, § 131; cf.: inde navigia inania et vacua hinc plena et onusta mittantur, Plin. Pan. 31, 4: lagenae, Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 2: mensa, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 26: vix incedo inanis, ne ire posse cum onere existimes, without a burden, id. Am. 1, 1, 174; cf.: ego bajulabo: tu, ut decet dominum, ante me ito inanis, id. As. 3, 3, 70: janitor ad dantes vigilet: si pulset inanis Surdus, etc., empty-handed, without presents, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 47: hic homo est inanis, without money, without fortune, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 44; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 2; id. Trin. 3, 2, 75: misera in civitate et inani, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160: egentes inanesque discedere, id. ib. 2, 2, 9, § 25 fin.: structores ad frumentum profecti inanes redierunt, id. Att. 14, 3, 1; cf. id. Off. 3, 2, 6: equus, without a rider, id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160; cf.: quid; quod omnes consulares... simul atque assediti partem istam subselliorum nudam atque inanem reliquerunt? id. Cat. 1, 7, 16: absint inani funere neniae, without a corpse, Hor. C. 2, 20, 21: parasitus, unfed, hungry, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 78: venter, hungry, Hor. S. 1, 6, 127; cf.: siccus, inanis Sperne cibum vilem, id. ib. 2, 2, 14: quod inani sufficit alvo, Juv. 5, 7: laeva, without rings, Hor. S. 2, 7, 9: litterae, empty, Cic. Fam. 6, 22, 1: paleae, empty, light, Verg. G. 3, 134: nubila, id. ib. 4, 196: venti, id. A. 6, 740: tum ebur ex inani corpore extractum (a transl. of the Platon. ἀπολειπόμενος ψυχῆς σώματος), lifeless, dead, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45 Mos.: corpus, Ov. H. 15, 116; id. Am. 3, 9, 6; cf. in the foll.: vulgus, i. e. the shades, Stat. Th. 1, 93; cf. umbra, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 25: imago, id. F. 5, 463: regna Ditis, Verg. A. 6, 269: Tartara, Ov. M. 11, 670: leo, a lion's hide, Stat. Th. 1, 483; so, tigris, id. ib. 6, 722: vultus, i. e. blind, Sen. Phoen. 43: Gaurus, i. e. hollow (an extinct volcano), Juv. 9, 57.—(β) With *abl.*, *gen.*, or *ad* (the last rare): nulla epistula inanis aliqua re utili, Cic. Att. 2, 8, 1: Agyriensis ager centum septuaginta aratoribus inanior est, id. Verr. 2, 3, 52, § 121: sanguinis atque animi pectus inane, Ov. H. 3, 60: corpus animae, id. M. 13, 488; 2, 611; Prop. 3, 18 (4, 17), 32: lymphae dolium, Hor. C. 3, 11, 26: pectus deorum, Sil. 2, 309: inanis a marsupio, Prud. στέφ. 2, 104.—**B.** *Subst.*:

ināne, *is*, *n.*, *an empty space, a void* (most freq. in Lucr.): scilicet hoc id erit vacuum quod inane vocamus, Lucr. 1, 439: namque est in rebus inane, id. 1, 330 sq.; cf. id. 1, 569; 2, 236: ita nullum inane, nihil esse individuum potest, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65: plus esse inanis, Lucr. 1, 365: inani, ib. 524: inane, id. 1, 369; 426; 507; 514 et saep.: ad inane naturae, Plin. 30, 1, 4, § 13: per inane, through the air, Lucr. 1, 1018; 2, 65 et saep.; Verg. E. 6, 31; id. A. 12, 906; Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 169 et saep.—*Abl.*: inani, Lucr. 1, 742; 1009: ab inani, id. 1, 431: in inani, id. 1, 1078; 2, 122: sine inani, id. 1, 510; 532; 538: per inania, id. 1, 223; Ov. M. 2, 506.

II. *Trop.* **A.** *In gen., empty, useless, worthless, vain, unprofitable*: aures ipsae, quid plenum, quid inane sit judicant, Cic. Brut. 8, 34: quod honestum nos et laudabile esse dicamus, id. illi cassum quiddam et inani vocis sono decoratum esse dicant, id. Tusc. 5, 41, 119; cf.: honesti inane nomen esse, id. Ac. 2, 22, 71: sin vera vis divina sunt, falsa autem et inania humana, id. Div. 2, 62, 127: voces inanes fundere, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 42; cf. elocutio, id. de Or. 1, 6, 20: damnatus inani iudicio, Juv. 1, 47: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 32: verba, id. 8, 2, 17; 9, 3, 100; cf. verborum torrenti, id. 10, 7, 23: crimen, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 177: o inanes nostras contentiones! id. de Or. 3, 2, 7: o spes fallaces et cogitationes inanes meae! id. Mil. 34, 94; cf.: inani et tenui spe te consolaris, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 42: spes, Verg. A. 10, 627: religio, Cic. Rep. 1, 15 fin.: delectari multis inanibus rebus, ut gloria, etc., id. Lael. 14, 49; 23, 86: cupiditates, id. Fin. 1, 13, 46: causas nequidquam necitis inanes, Verg. A. 9, 219: minae, Hor. Epod. 6, 3: tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori, vacant, leisure, Verg. A. 4, 433; so, tempora (with morae), Val. Fl. 3, 657: tempora, in prosody, i. q. the Gr. κενός χρόνος, the use of a short syllable for a long one, Quint. 9, 4, 51 Spald.—(β) With *gen.*: omnia plena consiliorum, inania verborum, poor in words, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37: quae inanissima prudentiae reperta sunt, id. Mur. 12, 26.—

B. *Of persons, vain, worthless, petty*: Graii, Lucr. 1, 639: homo inanis et regia superbiae, Sall. J. 64, 5: imagines, quibus inanissimi homines serviunt, Lact. 2, 17, 8: inanes Hoc juvat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 76; Liv. 45, 23, 16; Lucr. 1, 639: hi pressi et integri, contra inflati illi et inanes, Quint. 12, 10, 16; cf.: illud vero pusilli animi et inanis, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 7: non negaverim totam Asiae regionem inaniora parere ingenia, Liv. 45, 23, 16.—**C.** *As subst.*: **ināne**, *is*, *n.*, *that which is empty or vain; emptiness, vanity, inanity*: o curas hominum! o quantum est in rebus inane! Pers. 1, 1: inane abscindere soldo, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113.—*Plur.*: dum vitat humum, nubes et inania capiet, id. A. P. 230: inania famae, idle reports, Tac. A. 2, 76: inania belli, id. ib. 2, 69.—*Hence, adv.*: **ināniter**, *vainly, idly, uselessly*: exsultare, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: moveri, id. Ac. 2, 15, 47; cf. id. ib. 2, 11, 34: pectus angere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 211: medicas exercet inaniter artes, Ov. M. 2, 618.

inānitas, *ātis*, *f.* [inanis]. **I.** *Lit., emptiness, empty space* (rare but class.): mihi inanitate Jamdudum intestina murmurant, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 5: per inanitate ferri, Cic. Fat. 9, 18: oris, Quint. 1, 11, 6.—

II. *Trop., emptiness, uselessness, inanity* (rare but class.): amputata circumcisaque inanitate omni, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44; id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: verborum et imaginum, Gell. 13, 8, 2.

ināniter, *adv.*, *v. inanis fin.*

inānitio, *ōnis*, *f.* [inanis], *emptiness* (opp. repletio), Isid. 4, 6, 11.

inānitus, *a*, *um*, *Part.*, *from inanio*.

***in-āpertus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *not open*: fraudique inaperta senectus, not exposed, Sil. 7, 26.

***in-apparatio**, *ōnis*, *f.*, *want of preparation*, Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7.

in-apprehensibilis, *e*, *adj.*, *incomprehensible* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 38; Tert. adv. Val. 11; id. adv. Herm. 43 al.

***in-āquo**, *āre*, *v. a.*, *to turn into water*: nutrimenta corporis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 14, 118.

in-āquosus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *lacking wa-*

ter (post-class.): loca, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 1: inaquosus ἀνδρῶς, Gloss. Cyrill.—As subst.: **inaquosa**, ōrum, n. plur., dry places, desert places: serpentes arida et inaquosa sectantur, Tert. Bapt. 1.

in-ārātus, a, um, adj., unploughed, untilled, fallow (poet.): terra, Verg. G. 1, 83: tellus, Hor. Epod. 16, 43: diu Pangaea, Stat. Th. 10, 512.

in-arcto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [in-arcus], to circumscribe, limit (post-class.), Aug. contr. Ep. Manich. 25, 27.

† **inarcūlum** virgula erat ex malo Punico incurvata, quam regina sacrificans in capite gestabat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 113 Müll. N. cr. [in-arcus].

in-ardesco, arsi, 3, v. inch. n., to kindle, take fire, burn, glow (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). I. Lit.: nubes Solis inardescit radiis, Verg. A. 8, 623: arbusculae in igne ut ferrum inardescunt, Plin. 13, 25, 51, § 140: nec munus (i. e. vestis) umeris Herculis Inarsit aestuosius, Hor. Epod. 3, 18: inardescunt genae, Sen. Herc. Oet. 251. — II. Trop.: affectus omnis languescat necesse est, nisi voce, vultu, totius prope habitu corporis inardescat, Quint. 11, 3, 2: cupidine vindictae inardescere, Tac. A. 6, 32: ut vidit juvenem, specie praesentis inarsit, Ov. M. 7, 83.

* **in-ārēfactus**, a, um, adj., dried: sanguis ranarum, Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 121 dub.

in-aresco, āvi, 3, v. inch. n., to become dry in any place, to dry up, become quite dry (post-Aug.). I. Lit.: in sole, Plin. 26, 8, 40, § 66: for which: caenum illitum sole, id. 31, 6, 32, § 61: opus, Vit. 7, 3: medicamenta, Cels. 5, 17 fin.: fructus ante maturitatem, Col. 4, 24, 3: germina multa cum inaruere, Plin. 27, 11, 71, § 95: nihil facilius quam lacrimas inarescere, Quint. 6, 1, 27. — II. Trop., to dry up, become exhausted: ne (liberalitas) nimia profusione inarescat, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 4.

in-argento, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [in-argentum], to overlay with silver, to silver: aes, Paul. Sent. 5, 25, 5. — Mostly Part.: **inargentatus**, a, um, overlaid with silver, silvered over (post-Aug.): lamina aerea, Plin. 21, 2, 3, § 5: lecti, Dig. 33, 10, 3 praef. § 3.

inargūtē, adv., v. inargutus fin.
in-argutus, a, um, adj., not acute, without acuteness (post-class.): sententia non inarguta, Dig. 7, 5, 5, § 1. — Adv.: **in-argūtē**, not acutely: non mehercule inargute nec incallide opposuisti hoc Tullianum, Gell. 12, 13, 19.

Inārimē, ēs, f., = εἰν Ἀρίμω (Hom. Il. 2, 783), an island in the Tyrrhene Sea, on the coast of Campania, now Ischia, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 82: Verg. A. 9, 716 Heyne; Ov. M. 14, 89; Val. Fl. 3, 208; Stat. S. 2, 2, 76; Sil. 12, 148; Luc. 5, 101: Inarime a Graecis dicta Pithecusa, Mart. Cap. 6, § 644.

in-armo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to arm (eccl. Lat.), Ven. Fort. Vit. Leob. 7.

in-āro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to plough in, cover by ploughing. I. Lit.: sarmenta, Cato, R. R. 37, 3: fabalia pro stercore, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3; cf. disiectum fimum, Col. 2, 5, 2: semina abjecta, Plin. 18, 18, 47, § 169: arbores, Col. 2, 2, 11. — II. Transf. A. To plough, till, cultivate: solum, Plin. 18, 14, 36, § 136: agrum, Dig. 43, 23, 9. — B. To enter or write in a list, Commod. 70, 15. — C. To mark: stigmatibus vultum, Ambros. Exhort. Virg. 12, § 83.

in-articulātus, a, um, adj., indistinct, inarticulate (post-class.), Arn. 2, 59: vox, Prisc. 537 P.

in-artificialis, e, adj., inartificial, not according to the rules of art (post-Aug.): illas (probationes) ἀτέχνους, id est artificiales: has ἐντέχνους, id est artificiales vocaverunt, Quint. 5, 1, 1: probationes, id. 5, 5, 2; cf. id. 5, 10, 11: argumenta, Mart. Cap. 5, § 474; § 557; § 560. — Adv.: **inartificialiter**, inartificially: se gerere (opp. artificialiter), Quint. 2, 17, 42.

* **in-ascensus**, a, um, adj., not mounted or ascended: locus (rostra), Plin. Pan. 65, 3.

* **in-aspectus**, a, um, adj., unseen, Stat. Th. 1, 50.

† **inaspicābilis** ἀόρατος, Gloss. Philox. 916

* **in-aspicūus**, a, um, adj., invisible: notae, Aus. Ep. 23, 22.

inassātus, a, um, Part. [in-asso], roasted (post-Aug.): pulmo, Plin. 30, 8, 22, § 74; 30, 10, 27, § 88.

† **inassero**, āre, v. a. [in-asser], to cover with beams, Inscr. Grut. 207, 2.

in-assignātus, a, um, adj., unassigned (post-class.): modus agrorum, Aggen. p. 70 Goes.

in-assuētus, a, um, adj., unaccustomed (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): equi, Ov. F. 4, 450: manus, id. A. A. 1, 300: at vestigia nuda sinusque Cingere, inassuetum, i. e. unusual, Sil. 3, 236: opere inassueto Galliis, Fragm. Or. Claud. ap. Grut. 502, 2, 37.

inattāminātus, a, um, adj. [2. inattamino], uninjured, unhurt, Tert. de Cor. Mil. c. ult.

* **in-attēnūātus**, a, um, adj., undiminished, unweakened: fames, unappeased, Ov. M. 8, 846.

* **in-atrītus**, a, um, adj., not rubbed away, not worn: aurum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 254.

* **in-audax**, ācis, adj., not daring, timorous: raptor, Hor. C. 3, 20, 3.

* **in-audibilis**, e, adj., inaudible: melodia nobis, Censor. D. 13.

in-audentia, ae, f., disobedience, Cypr. Ep. 28.

in-audio (arch. **ind-audio**, cf. Ritschl Proleg. ad Plaut. p. 143), īvi or īi, itum, 4, v. a., to hear, learn, esp. something secret (mostly ante-class. and in the temp. perf.): quod ego inaudivi, accipite, Pac. ap. Non. 126, 23: unde hoc tam repente jucundum inaudivi melum? Nov. ib. 21: quorum erupit illa vox de qua ego ex te primum quiddam inaudieram, Cic. Fragm. ib. 20; cf. numquid de quo inaudisti? id. Att. 6, 1, 20: metus ne de hac re quippiam inaudiverit, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 11; id. Merc. 5, 2, 100; 103: nam os columantum poetae esse inaudivi barbaro, id. Mil. 2, 2, 56; 2, 5, 32; id. Aul. 2, 2, 88: et Aquini et Fabratierae consilia sunt inita de me quae te video inaudisse, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 1; cf. re denique multo ante Gadibus inaudita, fore huic ut ab illo periculum crearetur, id. Balb. 18, 41: inaudita sententia, Just. 22, 3, 7. — Absol.: bonis dictis, quales, ne ille inaudiat, Afran. ap. Non. 126, 25 (Com. Rel. p. 149 Rib.).

* **in-auditūcula**, ae, f. dim., a little lecture or lesson: disciplinae grammaticae, Gell. 5, 21, 4.

1. **inauditus**, a, um, Part., from in-audio.

2. **in-auditus**, a, um, adj., unheard. I. (On account of its novelty or strangeness.) Unheard-of, unusual, strange, new (freq. and class.): a favorite word of Cic.: nihil dicam reconditum, nihil aut inauditum vobis aut cuiquam novum, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 137; cf. id. Rep. 2, 12: quod nobis inauditum est, Quint. 1, 6, 9: novum est, non dico inusitatum, verum omnino inauditum, Cic. Caecin. 13, 36; cf. id. Vat. 14, 33: novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum, id. Leg. 1, 1: insignis quaedam, inaudita, nova magnitudo animi, id. Sest. 39, 85: incredibilis atque inaudita gravitas, id. Balb. 5, 13: modus et inauditus et incredibilis, Quint. 7, 6, 11: novellas et inauditas sectas veteribus religionibus opponere, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 3, 3; cf. § 7. — Comp.: hominum nescias invisitatus inauditius genus, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 14. — II. Unheard (of an accused person), without a hearing (only post-Aug.): inauditus et indefensus, Tac. A. 2, 77; 4, 11; cf. inauditus et innoxios relegavit, Suet. Claud. 38; id. Galb. 14; id. Vit. 14; Just. 22, 2 fin.; also of the cause or defence of the accused: neque inaudita causa quemquam damnari, etc., Dig. 48, 17, 1. — III. Without hearing: alia (animalia) gignuntur aut inodora inauditave, Gell. 7, 6, 1 (al. inauritave).

inauguratio, ōnis, f. [inauguro, a consecration; hence, transf., a beginning (post-class.)], Tert. adv. Valent. 11.

inaugurātō, adv., v. inauguro, b.

in-augūro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. I. Lit. To take omens from the flight of birds, to practise augury, to divine: per sacram viam augures ex arce profecti solent inaugurare, Varr. L. L. 5, § 47 Müll.:

impetritum, inauguratum:st: quovis admittunt aves, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 11: Palatinum Romulus, Aventinum Remus ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. 1, 6, 4: aedum, divine tu, inaugurata, ferine possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv. 1, 36, 4. — Hence, b. **inaugurātō**, adv. (lit. abl. absol.), after consulting the birds: id quia inaugurato Romulus fecerat, Liv. 1, 36, 3: consecrare locum, id. 1, 44, 4. — II. Transf.

A. To give a certain sanctity to a place or (official) person by ceremony of consulting the flight of birds, to consecrate, inaugurate, install: locum, Liv. 3, 20, 6: VERBEM (Romulus) Calend. Praenest. ap. Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 386: cur non inaugurare? Sume diem; vide, qui te inauguret, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 110: augur in locum ejus inauguratus est filius, Liv. 30, 26, 10; so, aliquem flaminem, id. 27, 8, 4; 41, 28, 7. — B. In gen., to install: cena et poculis magnis inauguratur (dux latronum), App. M. 7, p. 191: comitia, quae habentur aut regis aut flaminum inaugurandorum causa, Lab. ap. Gell. 15, 27, 1: si flamines Diales inaugurarentur, Gai. Inst. 1, 130.

inaurātor, ōris, m. [inauro], a gilder (post-class.), Firm. 4, 15; 8, 26; Inscr. Orell. 4201; Inscr. Grut. 1074, 12.

inaurātūra, ae, f. [id.], a gilding, Front.—Plur., Gromat. Vet. 97, 8.

1. **inaurātus**, a, um, Part. and P. a., from inauro.

* 2. **in-aurātus**, a, um, adj., not gilded, not ornamented with gold: inauratae atque illatae mulieris, Titin. ap. Charis. p. 181 P.

inaures, ūm, f. [in-auris], ear-drops, ear-rings, ornaments for the ear, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 17; Plin. 9, 55, 81, § 172; 32, 2, 7, § 16; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 31.

inaurio, īre, v. a. [id.], to give hearing to, to cause to hear (post-class.): surdos (Christus), Lact. Epit. 45, 2. — II. Trop., to grant (in answer to prayer), Hilar. in Psa. 53, 54.

inauris, is, v. inaures.

* **in-auritus**, a, um, adj., without ears: animalia, Gell. 7, 6, 1 dub.; v. 2. inauditus, III.

in-auro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to cover or overlay with gold, to gild (class.; most freq. in the part. perf.). I. Lit.: tegulas aereas, Plin. 33, 3, 18, § 57; Vit. 7, 8: inaurata statua, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 50: columna extrinsecus, id. Div. 1, 24, 48: Romulus (i. e. statua Romuli), id. Cat. 3, 8, 19: palla, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: vestis, i. e. inwrought with gold, Ov. M. Fac. 18. — II. Trop., to gild, i. e. to make rich: puto, te malle a Caesare consuli quam inaurari, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 1: ut te Confestim liquidus fortunae rivus inauret, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 9. — Hence, **inaurātus**, a, um, P. a., gilded, golden: quis radat inaurati femur Herculis, Juv. 13, 151. — Comp.: omni patagio inauratio pavore, Tert. Pall. 3 init.

inauspiciātō, adv., v. the foll. art.

in-auspicātus, a, um, adj. I. At which no auspices were taken, without auspices: lex, Liv. 7, 6, 11. — Hence, B. **inauspiciātō**, adv. (lit. abl. absol.), without consulting the auspices: quod inauspicato pomoerium transgressus esset (Ti. Gracchus), Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33. — II. Of bad omen, unlucky, inauspicious (only post-Aug.): inauspicatarum animantium vice, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 4: nomen, id. 3, 23, 26, § 145: exemplum, id. 7, 16, 15, § 136: garrulitas (cornicis), id. 10, 12, 14, § 68: bibente conviva mensam tolli inauspicatissimum judicatur, id. 28, 2, 5, § 26. — III. Unhoped for, unexpected (late Lat.): successus, Ennod. Ep. 1, 5: bona, id. ib. 4, 29.

in-ausus, a, um, adj., not ventured, unattemp'ted (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ne quid inausum Aut intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset, Verg. A. 8, 205: nefas, Val. Fl. 1, 807: quid enim per hoc dies inausum intemeraturne vobis? Tac. A. 1, 42: sciat animus nihil inausum esse fortunae, Sen. Ep. 91 med. — Plur. as subst.: **inausa**, ōrum, n., unattemp'ted things, deus beyond daring: quae inausa audeat, Sen. Thyest. 20.

inauxiliātus, a, um [2. in-auxillor], not supported, Vulg. Sap. 12, 16.

ināvarus, a, um [2. in-avarus], *not greedy, not avaricious*, Cassiod. Var. 1, 3.

* **ināversibilis**, e, *adj.* [2. in-aversus], *that cannot be turned aside, unalterable*: aeternitas (with immobilis and insolubilis), App. Trim. p. 100 *med.* (al. in-aversabilis or inversibilis).

inb, v. imb.

in-caediūs (**incidiūs**, Stat. Th. 6, 90), a, um, *adj.*, *not cut or felled, uncut, unhewn* (poet. and in post-class. prose): lucus, Ov. F. 2, 435: silva, id. Am. 3, 1, 1; Stat. Th. 6, 90: intonsi montes, silvosi, in-caedui, Serv. Verg. E. 5, 63.

† **incaelātus**, ἀτόρευτος, ἀγλυφος, Gloss. Philox.

† **incālanto**, invocanto, Paul. ex Fest. p. 114 Müll. (in-calo).

† **incālātiones**, invocationes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107 Müll.

† **incālative**, vocative, Paul. ex Fest. p. 114 Müll.

* **in-calcātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *untrodden*: humus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 16, 110.

in-cālesco, calūi, 3, v. *inch. n.*, *to grow warm or hot, to glow* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.).

I. Lit.: incalcescente sole, Liv. 22, 6, 9: anni tempore jam incalcescente, Col. 2, 4, 1: cum videas ordinem rerum per constituta procedere... aestas suo tempore incaluit, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16, 3 Haase (al. incanduit): incaluerat vino, Liv. 1, 57, 8; cf.: incaluit vis illa mali (i. e. veneni), Ov. M. 9, 161: quis nostro curvum te funere vidit? Atram qui lacrimis incaluisse togam? *to glow with burning tears*, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 28.

II. Trop., *to glow, kindle with passion* (esp. love): ergo ubi vaticinos concepit mente furor incaluitque deo, Ov. M. 2, 641: vidit et incaluit pelagi deus, id. ib. 2, 574; 3, 371; id. H. 11, 25: acres Incaluerunt animi (equorum), id. M. 2, 87; id. P. 3, 4, 30: C. Gracchus, Flor. 3, 15, 1: laetitia incaluisse, Tac. H. 4, 14: virtus incaluit, Luc. 6, 240: ad magnas cogitationes, Tac. G. 22.

in-calfacio, ēre, v. a., *to warm, to heat* (poet.): culmos Titan incalfacit, Ov. F. 4, 919: cultros (hostia), id. M. 15, 735.

incallide, *adv.*, v. incallidus *fin.*

in-callidus, a, um, *adj.*, *unskilful, incapable, simple, stupid*: servus non incallidus, i. e. *shrewd, knowing*, Cic. Clu. 16, 47: non incallidi homines, id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: incallidus alioqui et facilis iuventa, Tac. A. 3, 8: iudex formae, *incompetent*, Sabin. Her. 3, 55; cf.: fuit in iure non incallidus, Capit. Macrin. 13.—**Adv.**: **incallide**, *unskilfully*: in his tribus generibus non incallide tergiversantur, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 118: opposuisse hoc Tullianum, Gell. 12, 13, 19: conquirere, id. 7, 3, 45.

incallo, āre, v. a. [in-callum], *to render callous* (late Lat.): carnem indurat et incallat, Veg. Vet. 2, 27.

in-candesco, dūi, 3, v. *inch. n.*, *to become warm or hot, to glow, to kindle* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): volat illud (plumbum) et incandescit eundo, Ov. M. 2, 728: vetus accensus incanduit ignibus ara, id. ib. 12, 12: spumis incanduit unda, Cat. 64, 13: tempestas totoque auctumni incanduit aestu, Verg. G. 3, 479: pars magna terrarum alto pulvere incanduit, Plin. Pan. 30, 3: aestas incanduit, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16, 3 (dub.; Haase, incaluit).—**Trop.**: studii mei ardor incanduit, *was kindled, became strong*, Symm. Ep. 1, 90.

in-candido, āre, v. a., *to make white, to cleanse* (eccl. Lat.): maculas, Firm. de Err. Relig. 28.

† **incandidus** ἀλευκάντος, Gloss. Phil.

in-cānesco, canūi, 3, v. *inch. n.*, *to become white, to turn gray or hoary* (poet.): lortaque remigio spumis incanuit unda, Cat. 63, 13: ornusque incanuit albo Flore piri, Verg. G. 2, 71: gelu magnoque incanuit imbre Caucasus, Val. Fl. 6, 611: cum pigra incanuit aetas, Sil. 3, 328.

incantamentum, i, n. [incanto], a *charm, incantation* (post-Aug.): valeantne aliquid verba et incantamenta carminum, Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 10: anile, Amm. 16, 8, 2: anilia incantamenta, id. 29, 2, 3.

incantatio, ōnis, f. [id.], an *enchanting, enchantment* (post-class.): magicae, Firm. Math. 5, 5: incantationum vires, Tert. Hab. Mul. 2.

incantator, ōris, m. [incanto], an *enchanter, wizard* (post-class.), Tert. Idol. 9; Isid. 8, 9, 16; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 1, 2.

in-canto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n.

* **I. To sing in, with dat.**: passer incantans saepiculae (i. e. in saepicula), App. M. 8, p. 210, 26.—**II. In partic.** **A. To say over, mutter, or chant a magic formula** against some one: QVI MALVM CARMEN INCANTASSET, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 17.—**B. Transf.** **1. To consecrate with charms or spells**: incantata vincula, love-knots, Hor. S. 1, 8, 49.—**2. To bewitch, enchant**: quaesisti, quod mihi emolumentum fuerit incantandi (sc. illam)? App. Mag. p. 305: incantata mulier, id. ib.: pileum vetitis artibus, Amm. 14, 7, 7.

in-cānus, a, um, *adj.*, *quite gray, hoary* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): homo crispus, incanus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 37: mentum, Verg. G. 3, 311: barba, Col. 8, 2, 9: labra Faniis, Ov. M. 8, 804: caput, Suet. Dom. 20.—**Poet.**: saecula, *hoary centuries*, Cat. 95, 6.

incāpābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-capio], *incomprehensible* (late Lat.): deus, Arrian. ap. Aug. Ep. 174; cf.: incapabilis ἀχώρητος, Gloss. Philox.

incāpābilitas, ātis, f. [incapabilis], *incomprehensibility* (eccl. Lat.): ecce incapabilitatem habet Pater, quae non est tua, Aug. cont. Max. 1, 9, 2.

in-cāpax, ācis, *adj.*, *incapable* (post-class.): sacramenti, Prud. στερφ. 10, 588: aedes incapax solvi, *indissoluble, indestructible*, id. ib. 348.

in-cāpisto, āvi, 1, v. a., *to halter or muzzle; trop., to fetter, entangle*: aliquid malis erroribus, App. M. 11, p. 266, 30.

incarno, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [in-carō], *orig., to make flesh; hence, in pass.*: **in-carnari**, ātus, *to be made flesh, become incarnate* (eccl. Lat.), Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 12; Salv. adv. Avar. 3, 2; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 9 al.

incassum, v. cassus, II.

in-cassus, a, um, *adj.*, *vain*: non incassa futura temptamina, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 10, 3.

incastē, v. incestus *fin.*

in-castigātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unpunished, unproved*: nec me dimittes incastigatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 45.

in-castrātura, ae, f., a *tenon*, Vulg. Exod. 26, 17 sq.; 36, 22.

in-cathōlicus, a, um, *adj.*, *not catholic*; perh. only as *subst. plur.*: **incathōlici**, ōrum, *heretics*: ab incatholicis catholica laceratur ecclesia, Cassiod. Anim. 12.

incautē, *adv.*, v. incautus *fin.*

incautēla, ae, f. [incautus], *want of foresight, incautiousness* (late Lat.): per incautelam deperire, Salvian. Gub. D. 6 *med.*

in-cautus, a, um, *adj.* **I. Act.**, *incautious, heedless, improvident, inconsiderate* (class.; syn. improvidus): ut in ipsum incautum atque etiam imparatum incideret, Caes. B. G. 6, 30, 2; Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: Trebonius oppressus est ab hoste incautus, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; id. Planc. 22, 53; id. N. D. 2, 1, 1: minime incautus patronus, id. Brut. 70, 246: ab secundis rebus incauti, Liv. 5, 44, 6: ad credendum pavor, id. 9, 12, 8.—**Comp.**: incautior fuisset, nisi, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 1: iuventa, Liv. 30, 13, 14.—**Sup.**: incautissimus quia credulus, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.—(β) *With ab, or the gen.*: a fraude, Liv. 40, 5, 5: futuri, Hor. S. 1, 1, 35: sui, Stat. Th. 6, 766.—**II. Pass.**, *not guarded against or that cannot be guarded against, unforeseen, unexpected, uncertain, dangerous* (not in ante-Aug. prose): scelus, Lucr. 6, 390; cf.: sic est incautum quidquid habet amor, Prop. 2, 4, 14 (v. 24 M.): quod neglexeris incautum atque apertum habes, Liv. 25, 38, 14: iter hostibus, Tac. A. 1, 50: sub ictu, Sil. 2, 99: tenebrae, Luc. 5, 500.—**Hence, adv.**: **incautē**, *incautiously, inconsiderately*: adhuc stulte omnia et incaute, Cic. Att. 7, 10: atque inconsulte pugnare, Liv. 7, 15, 9.—**Comp.**: quod paulo incautius custodias in muro dispositas videbat, Caes. B. G. 7, 27, 1: sequi, id. B. C. 3, 24, 2: subit murum, Liv. 21, 7, 10: potes apparatus cenare apud multos: nusquam hilaris, simplicius, incautius, *more at ease*, Plin. Ep. 1, 15, 4.—

Sup.: ut se ipsos incautissime proderent, Aug. de Mor. Manich. fin.

† **incāvillatio** per despectum irrisio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107, 15 Müll.

in-cāvillor, āri, v. *dep.*, *to revile, mock at*: joco regem, Gell. 5, 5 in lemm.

* **in-cāvo**, āre, v. a., *to hollow out, make hollow*: aliquid, Col. 4, 25, 2.

in-cēdo, cessi, cessum (*sync. perf.* in-cesti, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 11), 3, v. n. and a., *to go, step, or march along at a measured pace* (class.). **I. Lit.** **A. In gen.** (a) *Neutr.*: tenero et molli ingressu suspendimus gradum: non ambulamus, sed incedimus, Sen. Q. N. 7, 31: per vias, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 71; cf.: socios per ipsos, Verg. A. 5, 188: viā, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 32: tota in urbe, Ov. F. 6, 653: quacunque incederet, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: quam taeter incedebat, quam truculentus, id. Sest. 8, 19: incessit deinde, qua duxit praedae spes, victor exercitus, Liv. 8, 36, 9: etiam si pedes incedat, memorabilem fore, id. 28, 9, 15: servi pedibus, liberi non nisi equis incedunt, i. e. *walk... ride*, Just. 41, 3, 4; cf.: incedunt pueri, pariterque ante ora parentum Frenatis lucent in equis, Verg. A. 5, 553: a foro domum, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 6: sessum impransum, id. Poen. prol. 10: qui huc incedit, id. Most. 1, 3, 152: ad me, id. Am. 1, 1, 179: huc ad nos, id. Trin. 5, 2, 27; cf.: undique nuntii incedunt, qui afferent, etc., Tac. A. 11, 32: ut ovans praeda onustus incederem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 146: vix incedo inanis, ne ire posse cum onere existimes, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 174: quem modo decoratum ovantemque victoria incedentem vidistis, Liv. 1, 16, 10; 2, 6, 7: clario honore, Lucr. 3, 76: omnibus laetitias, Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 2: incedunt per ora vestra magnifici, Sall. J. 31, 10: ego quae divum incedo regina, *who walk majestic as, who am*, Verg. A. 1, 46; cf. Prop. 2, 2, 6: matrona incedit census induta nepotum, id. 3, 13, 11 (4, 12): ut mea Luxuria Nemesis fluat ut que per urbem incedat donis conspicienda meis, Tib. 2, 3, 52.—(β) *With acc.*: incedunt maestos locos, Tac. A. 1, 61: scaenam, id. ib. 14, 15: fontem aquae nando, id. ib. 14, 22.—

B. In partic., in milit. lang., *to move forwards, advance, march*: barbari in percussos Romanos acris incedere, Sall. J. 101, 7: in erumpentes, Liv. 9, 21: cohortes paulatim incedere jubet, Sall. C. 60, 1: munito agmine, id. J. 46, 6: agmen reliquum incedere coepit, Liv. 21, 33, 1: segnius Hispanorum signa incedebant, id. 28, 14, 18: Sabini usque ad portas urbis populates incedere, id. 2, 63, 7: propius incedentes, Tac. A. 4, 47: quod gnarum duce incesitque itineri et proelio paratus, id. ib. 1, 51 (Ritter, but Halm omits paratus).—**II. Trop.**

A. In gen. (rare): malitiae lenonis contra incedam, *will encounter*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 31: facilius ad inventionem animus incedet si, etc., *will proceed to*, Cic. Inv. 2, 14, 45 Orell. N. cr.—**B. In partic.** **1. To triumph over, exult over**; with *dat.*: meo nunc superbus incedis malo, Hor. Epod. 15, 18: ille superbus incedet victis rivalibus, Juv. 12, 126.—**2. Of inanim. and abstr. subjects, to come to, happen to, befall, attack, seize one; to approach, arrive, appear, occur (perh. not in Cic.); *constr. with dat., acc., in and acc., or absol.* (a) *With dat.* (so most freq.): exercitui omni tantus incesit ex incommodo dolor, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 74, 1: magnus omnium incesit timor animis, id. ib. 2, 29, 1: mulieres, quibus belli timor insolitus incesserat, etc., Sall. C. 31, 3 Kritz. N. cr.; id. H. 2, 60: gravior cura patribus incesit, Liv. 4, 57, 10: incedebat enim deterrimo cuique licentia, Tac. A. 3, 36: cupido incesit animo, Curt. 7, 11, 4; 3, 1, 16: si sterilitas annorum incesit hominibus, Col. 2, 10, 1; Val. Max. 1, 8, 5.—(β) *With acc.*: ipsum ingens cupido incesserat Tarenti potiundi, Liv. 24, 13, 5: timor patres incesit, ne, etc., id. 1, 17, 4; 2, 7, 1; 2, 32, 1; 7, 39, 4 et saep.: indignatio hostes incesit, id. 3, 60: adversa valetudo aliquem, Tac. A. 3, 71: ingens animos desperatio incesit, Curt. 4, 2, 16; 3, 8, 25: stupor omnes et admiratio incesit, Just. 22, 6, 11: cupido incesit aliquem (with *acc. and inf.*), Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 38, 6; 2, 16, 3.—(γ) *With in and acc.*: vis morbi, pestilentia incedit in castra, in Penois Romanosque, Liv. 29, 10, 3: pestilentia incesserat pari clade in Ro-**

manos Poesosque, id. 28, 46, 15.—(d) *Ab-sol.*: nova nunc religio unde istaec inces-sit? Ter. And. 4, 3, 15: tantus eo facto ti-mor incescit, Caes. B. C. 3, 101; Auct. B. Alex. 7: postquam tenebrae incedebant, Tac. A. 15, 37; cf. ubi crepusculum inces-serit, Col. 11, 1, 18: ubi tempestas incescit, id. 12, 2, 5: frigora, id. 12, 52, 12: siccitates, id. 5, 9, 11: lascivia atque superbia incesse-re, Sall. J. 41, 3: ubi Romam legati venire, tanta commutatio incescit, uti, etc., id. ib. 13, 7: religio deinde incescit, vitio eos crea-tos, Liv. 8, 17, 4: ubi pro modestia ac pu-dore ambitio et vis incedebat, Tac. A. 3, 26: haud invito imperatore ea fieri occultus rumor incedebat, *went abroad, spread about*, id. ib. 2, 55 *fin.*

† *incelātus* ἀκρίπτος, Gloss. Philox.

in-cēlēber, bris, bre, *adj.*, *not cele-brated, not known to fame* (post-Aug.): vallis, Sil. 8, 379: advocatus, Gell. 1, 22, 6: libri, id. 5, 14, 2.

in-cēlēbrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not made known, not spread abroad* (post-Aug.): ab aliis incelebrata (opp. digna cognitu), Tac. A. 6, 7 *fin.*: multa per invidiam scripto-rum incelebrata sunt, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 57 Kritz (dub.); Dietsch reads celata).

in-cenātus (in-coen-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-cenatus], *that has not dined or eaten, dinnerless, hungry, fasting* (ante- and post-class.): bibat aquam mulsam, cubet in-cenatus, Cato, R. R. 156, 4: superi incenati sunt, et cenati inferi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 6: senex, id. Cas. 4, 2, 9; cf. incenis: pridie incenato dare medicamenta, Scrib. Comp. 140.

* *incendefācio*, fēci, 3, v. a. [in-cen-do-facio], *to set on fire*: carraginem, Treb. Claud. 8.

* *incendīālis*, e, *adj.* [incendium], *of or belonging to fires, fire-*: tunica, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 18.

incendīārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *caus-ing a conflagration, setting on fire, fire-*. *I. Adj.*: avis, *fire-bird*, Plin. 10, 13, 17, § 36: oleum, Veg. Mil. 4, 8; 18: tela, Amm. 20, 11.—*II. Subst.*: *incendīārius*, ii, m., *an incendiary*, Tac. A. 15, 67; Suet. Vit. 17: incendiarii, qui consulto incendium inferunt, Paul. Sent. 5, 3, 6.

incendīōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *burn-ing, hot* (post-class.): folia gustu, App. Herb. 58: solis fervor incendiosus, Fulg. Myth. 1, 15.

incendium, ii, n. [incendo], *a burn-ing, fire, conflagration*. *I. Lit.* (freq. and class.; equally common in *sing.* and *plur.*): incendium facere, *to set fire to*, Cic. Par. 4, 2, 31; Caes. B. G. 5, 19 *fin.*: excitare, restin-guere, Cic. Mur. 25, 51 (v. under II.): in ipso urbis incendio, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 3: frumen-tum flumine atque incendio corruerunt, id. B. G. 7, 55, 8: omnia incendiis vastare, Hirt. B. G. 8, 25, 1; cf. nihil cogitant nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: si incendium in arce fuerit, Quint. 7, 7, 4: si janua tenebatur incendio, id. 2, 13, 16: cunctos qui proelio superfuissent, incendium hausit, Tac. H. 4, 60 *fin.*: neglecta solent incendia sumere vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 85; cf. Verg. A. 5, 680: Aetna noctur-nis miris incendiis, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 88: vi-vendum est illic, ubi nulla incendia, Juv. 3, 197: incendia praedandi causa facere, Paul. Sent. 5, 20, 1: fortuita incendia, id. ib. 5, 20, 3.—*B. Transf.*: *I. In gen.*: *fire, burn-ing, heat* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): si-derum, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 172: Auster Afri-cae incendia cum serenitate affert, id. 18, 93, 76, § 329: stomachi, Lucr. 4, 872.—*2. Concr.*: *a firebrand, torch* (poet.), Verg. A. 9, 71; Ov. M. 14, 539.—*II. Trop.*: *fire, flame, heat, glow, vehemence* (class.; a favor-ite trope of Cic.).—*A. In gen.*: si quod esset in suas fortunas incendium excita-tum, id se non aqua sed ruina restinctu-rum, Cic. Mur. 25, 51 *fin.*; cf. id. Rep. 1, 1: miseriarum, id. Tusc. 4, 32, 69: invidia in-cendio conflagrare, id. Cat. 1, 11, 29: in-cendio alieni iudicii conflagrare, Liv. 39, 6, 4: res cogit, huic tanto incendio succurrere omnes, qui, etc., Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 5: populare, Liv. 22, 40, 3: annonae, *a raising of the price of corn*, Manil. 4, 168; Ps. Quint. Decl. 12, 4.—*B. Esp.*: *the fire of passion*: ita mihi in pectore atque in corde facit amor incendium, Plaut. Merc.

3, 4, 3: cupiditatum incendiis inflammatus, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 70: restinctis jam animorum incendiis, id. Or. 8, 27: oratione concitare, id. de Or. 2, 47, 197: abstruso pectus ejus flagravat incendio (i. e. dolore), Vell. 2, 130, 4: militaris tumultus, id. 2, 125, 4: aliae Satyris incendia mitia praebent, *enkindle, inflame*, Ov. F. 1, 411: movere, id. A. A. 2, 301.

incendo, di, sum, 3 (archaic form of the *perf. subj.* incensit = incenderit, sicut incespit = inceperit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107 Müll.), v. a. [in-candeo; cf. accendo and succendo], *to set fire to, to kindle, burn* (freq. and class.; syn. inflammare). *I. Lit.*: cupas taedā ac pice refertas incendunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 2: tus et odores, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37, § 77; cf. odores, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: lychnos, Verg. A. 1, 727: oppida sua omnia, vicos, reliqua privata aedificia incendunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5, 2: aedificia vicosque, id. ib. 6, 6, 1: tabularium, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: Cap-itolium, Sall. C. 47, 2: naves omnes, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 3: tamquam ipse suas incenderit aedes, Juv. 3, 222: classem inflammari in-cendique jussit, id. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 91: ur-bem, id. Cat. 3, 4, 10; cf. Liv. 9, 9, 6: quod primo incendendum Avaricum censuerat, Caes. B. G. 7, 3, 2: agros, Verg. G. 1, 84: ve-pres, id. ib. 1, 271: cum ipse circumsessus paene incenderet, *wast consumed*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 33, § 85.—*Absol.*: nec incendit nisi ignis, Quint. 6, 2, 28.—*B. Transf.*

1. To light up with fire, to make a fire upon: aras votis, i. e. *in pursuance of vows*, Verg. A. 3, 279: altaria, id. ib. 8, 285.—*2. To heat, make hot*: diem, Luc. 4, 68: igne et tenui-bus lignis fornacem incendemus, *will heat, warm*, Col. 12, 19, 3.—*3. To make bright or shining, to brighten, illumine*: ejusdem (solis) incensa radii luna, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87; Ov. P. 2, 1, 41: maculosus et auro Squamam incendebat fulgor, Verg. A. 5, 88: vivis digi-tos incendere gemmis, *to make brilliant*, i. e. *to adorn*, Stat. S. 2, 1, 134.—*II. Trop. A.*

To kindle, inflame, set on fire; to fire, rouse, incite, excite; to irritate, incense (esp. freq. in *pass.*): ut mihi non solum tu incendere judicem, sed ipse ardere videaris, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 188: idem hominem perustum etiamnum gloria volunt incendere, id. Fam. 13, 15, 2: me ita vel cepit vel incendit, ut cuperem, etc., id. ib. 5, 12, 1: aliquem mo-rando, Sall. J. 25, 10: (aliquem) querelis, Verg. A. 4, 360: in minime gratum spectaculum animo incenduntur, Liv. 1, 25, 2: Tyndariden incendit amor, Val. Fl. 6, 207: plebem largiundo atque pollicitando, Sall. C. 38, 1: juventutem ad facinora, id. ib. 13, 4: bonorum animos, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 1: ani-mum cupidum inopia, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 126: cupiditatem alicujus, Cic. Fam. 15, 21, 1: odia improborum in nos, id. Att. 9, 1, 3: tum pudor incendit vires et conscia vir-tus, *inflames*, Verg. A. 5, 455: illam incen-dentem luctus, id. ib. 9, 500: clamore in-cendunt caelum, *set on fire with*, i. e. *fill with*, id. ib. 10, 895: regiam repente luctu, Just. 38, 8 *fin.*: rabie jecur incendente feruntur Praecipites, Juv. 7, 648: quibus incendit jam frigidus, aevo Laomedoniades possit, id. 6, 325.—*In pass.*: nimis sermo-ne hujus ira incendit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 66; id. As. 2, 4, 14; cf. incenditor ira, esse au-sam facere haec te in jussu meo, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 47: hisce ego illam dictis ita tibi in-censam dabo, ut, etc., id. Phorm. 5, 7, 81: amore sum incensus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 18: (mulier) incensa odio pristino, id. Clu. 64, 181: incendor quotidie magis non deside-rio solum sed etiam incredibili fama vir-tutum admirabilium, id. Or. 10, 33: incen-sus studio, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: iratus iste vehementer Sthenio et incensus hospitium renuntiat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 36, § 89: omnes in-cenduntur ad studia gloria, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 1, 19, 44: imperator incensus ad rem publicam bene gerendam, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: Caesar ab eo (Crasso) in me esset incensus, id. Fam. 1, 9, 9: nulla mens est tam ad comprehendendam vim orato-ris parata, quae possit incendi, nisi inflam-matus ipse ad eam et ardens accesseris, id. de Or. 2, 45, 190 *fin.*: inimicitia incensa contentio, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 7, 22: incensus calcaribus equus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48, 5.—*Absol.*: loquarne? incendamus, taceamus? insti-gem, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 9: dumque petit pe-titur pariterque incendit et ardet, Ov. M. 3, 425.—*B. To enhance, raise*: annonam

(the price of corn), *to produce a dearth or scarcity* (shortly before: excaedefacie-bant), Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 16 (cf. incendium, II. A.).—*C. To destroy, ruin, lay waste*: si istuc conare... tuum incendes genus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 49: campos, Stat. Th. 1, 631.—Hence, *incensus*, a, um, *P. a.*: *inflamed, burning, hot*: profuit incensus aestus avertere (= vehementissimos ardo-res febris), Verg. G. 3, 469 Forbig ad loc.—*In comp.*: aether, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 201.

in-cēnis (in-coen-), e, *adj.* [in-cena-tus], *that has not dined, dinnerless*: senex, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 18 (cf. incenatus, id. ib. 4, 2, 9).

in-cēno (in-coen-), āre, 1, v. n., *to dine there, to dine in or at a place*: incenante eo, Suet. Tib. 39 dub. (al. cenante eo).

(*incensē*, false read. in Gell. 10, 3, 13, instead of impense; v. impendo *fin.*)

incensio, ōnis, f. [incendo], *a setting on fire, burning* (rare but class.): Capitolii, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9: incensione urbem liberavi, id. Sull. 11, 33: turis, Arn. 7, 234.

incensitus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-censeo], *not assessed, not enrolled in the census*, Cod. Th. 10, 23, 1.

incensor, ōris, m. [incendo], *one who kindles or sets fire to* (post-class.). *I. Lit.*: messium, Dig. 48, 19, 16, § 9; Paul. Sent. 5, 20; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 12, 3, 2: specu-larum, i. e. *who kindles beacons*, App. de Mundo, p. 69.—*II. Trop.*, *an inciter, in-stigator*: turbarum, Amm. 31, 9, 4.

incensum, i, n. [id.]. *I. A setting fire to, lighting* (eccl. Lat.): hora incensi, Am-bros. de Virg. 3.—*II. Concr.*: *incense*: in-censo imposito, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 639; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 47, 4; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 12: incensum θυμιαμα, Gloss. Phil.—*B. In gen.*: *sacrifice*: incensum abo-minatio est mihi, Tert. adv. Jud. 5; Vulg. Sap. 18, 21; id. Eccles. 45, 20.

1. incensus, a, um, *Part.*, *from in-cendo*.

2. incensus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-census], *not estimated, not assessed, unregistered*; said of one who has not given in an ac-count of himself and his property to the censor: hominem incensum vendere, Cic. Caecin. 34, 99: populus, Liv. 4, 8, 3: lex de incensis lata, id. 1, 44, 1; Ulp. Fragm. 11, 11.

incentio, ōnis, f. [incino], *a blow-ing or playing upon an instrument* (post-class.): intentiones tibiarum, Gell. 4, 13, 3.—*II. A charm, enchantment; plur.*, Gell. 16, 11, 2.

incentivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that strikes up, sets the tune* (ante- and post-class.). *I. Lit.*: tibia, *the treble flute* (opp. succentiva, that plays the accompaniment), Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 15.—*B. Transf. superior*: *vita pa-storum* (opp. succentiva vita agricolarum), Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 16.—*II. Trop.*, *that pro-voques or incites*: lues, Prud. Hamart. 250.—Hence, *B. Subst.*: *incentivum*, i, n., *an incentive*: peccaminis, Prud. Apoth. 929: vitiatorum, Hier. Ep. 52, 3.—*Adv.*: *incenti-ve*, Ven. Fort. Vit. Leob. 10.

incentor, ōris, m. [id.], *one who sets the tune or begins to sing, a precentor, singer* (post-class.). *I. Lit.*: carminis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 32: incentore canam Phoebo Mu-sisque magistris, Avien. Perieg. 895; Isid. 6, 9, 13.—*II. Trop.*, *an inciter, exciter*: ig-neus turbarum, Amm. 15, 1, 2: civillis belli, Oros. 5, 19: rebellionis totius, id. 6, 11.

† *inceps*, deinceps, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107 Müll.

inceptio, ōnis, f. [incipio], *a beginning, undertaking* (rare but class.): tam praecela-ri operis, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 119: patrociniūrum, App. Mag. p. 317, 5.—*Absol.* (opp. depositio), Quint. 11, 3, 46.—*II. Transf.*, *enterprise, undertaking*: inceptio est amptium, non amantium, Ter. And. 1, 3, 13.

incepto, āre, v. *freq. a.* [id.], *to begin, undertake, attempt* (ante- and post-class.): inceptas facinus facere, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 23; so, with *inf.*: loqui, id. Trin. 4, 3, 23: canere, Gell. 1, 11, 3: quid iter inceptas? Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 28: quo iter inceptas? Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 1.—*II. Esp.*, *to begin business*, cum aliquo, i. e. *to quarrel*: si cum illo in-ceptas homine, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 24.

inceptor, ōris, m. [id.], *a beginner* (ante- and post-class.): o mearum voluptatum

omnium inventor, inceptor, perfectior! Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 4: carminis, Avien. Arat. init.

inceptum, *i. n.*, v. incipio *fin.*

1. inceptus, *a, um, Part.*, from incipio.

2. inceptus, *ūs, m.* [incipio], *a beginning, undertaking* (rare): foedum inceptu, foedum exitu, Liv. praef. 10: magno in omnia inceptu veneram, Sen. Ep. 108, 15: eriles, Val. Fl. 6, 124.

incernicūlum, *i. n.* [incerno], *a sieve, searce*, Cato, R. R. 13, 1; Lucil. ap. Non. 88, 26.—**II.** As a lit. transl. of the Gr. *ἄνθραξ*, *a square stand on which the Greek flour-dealers set out flour, etc., for sale*, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 175.

in-cerno, *ēre, v. a.*, *to sift upon a thing, to cover or bestrew with sifting; to sift, scatter with a sieve*: terram cribro, Cato, R. R. 48, 2; Col. 5, 6, 6: super fricaturam incernatur marmor, Vitr. 7, 1: in-cernitum (= per incerniculum sive cribrum inpersum), *sifted in*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 75 Orell (but in Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 87, the correct read. is redimitum; v. Sillig. ad h. l.).

in-cero, *no perf.*, *ātum, i. v. a.* [incero], *to smear or cover over with wax*: canaliculum, Cels. 8, 8, § 1.—**Poet.**: genua deorum, i. e. *to smear the knees of the gods by constant embraces and kisses; to be persistent in prayers*, Juv. 10, 55 (cf. Prud. cont. Symm. 1, 203; others explain, *to attach waxen tablets, containing written prayers, to the knees of the statues of gods*; cf.: tacitas preces in templo deis allegasti, App. Mag. 54, p. 309); so, genua Dianae, Prud. Apoth. 457: lapides (religio), id. Ham. 404.

incertē, *adv.*, v. incertus *fin.*

1. incerto, *adv.*, v. incertus *fin.*

2. incerto, *āre, v. a.* [incertus], *to render doubtful or uncertain* (ante- and post-class.): longa dies meum incertat animum, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 18: prospectum (cursus), App. M. 11, p. 265: singultu lacrimoso sermonem incertans, *making indistinct, inaudible*, id. ib. 5, p. 164: me incertat dictio, Pac. ap. Non. 123, 30 (Trag. Rel. p. 79 Rib.).

incertum, *i. n.*, v. incertus, **II. 2.**

incertus, *a, um* (archaic *gen. plur.* incertum, Pac. ap. Non. 495, 27), *adj.* [2. incertus; hence, acc. to certus]. **I.** Object., of things whose (external or internal) qualities are not firmly established, *uncertain, unsettled, doubtful, untrustworthy, not fast, not firm* (class.): amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. ap. Cic. Lael. 17, 64 (Trag. v. 428 Vahl.); cf. id. ap. Non. 166, 22 (Trag. v. 12 Vahl.): incerti socii an hostes essent, Liv. 30, 35, 9: incertus (infans) masculus an femina esset, id. 31, 12, 6; cf. Sall. J. 49, 5: cum incerta bellum an pax cum Celtiberis essent, Liv. 34, 19, 8 Weissenb.: spe incerta certum mihi laborem sustuli, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 9; id. And. 2, 3, 16: nuptiae, id. ib. 5, 1, 11: aetas (puerilis) maxime lubrica atque incerta, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 52, § 137: itinera, Caes. B. G. 5, 37 *fin.*: dominatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: status, id. ib. 1, 26: sedes, Sall. C. 6, 1: ambiguae testis incertaeque rei, Juv. 8, 81: comarum Anulus incertā non bene fixus acu, *not fast*, Mart. 2, 66, 2: colligere incertos et in ordine ponere crines, *dishevelled*, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 1: per incertam lunam sub luce maligna, *not clearly visible, dim*, Verg. A. 6, 270: soles, id. ib. 3, 203: securis, *that did not strike with a sure blow*, id. ib. 2, 224: vultus, *disturbed, uneasy*, Sall. J. 106, 2: ille vitam suam ad incertissimam spem reservavit, Cic. Sest. 22, 50: arbori incertae nullam prudentia cani Rectoris cum ferret opem, *the ship uncertain in her course, because no longer obeying the helm*, Juv. 12, 32 Halm.—**In neutr. ellipt.**: clause-rant portas incertum vi an voluntate, Liv. 31, 41, 2; 31, 43, 7 al.—**Neutr. as adv.** (poet.): incertum vigilans, Ov. H. 10, 9; Stat. Th. 5, 212.—**II.** Subject., as respects one's perceptions or convictions, *not firmly established, uncertain, undetermined, doubtful, dubious* (so most freq. in prose and poetry): nihil est incertius vulgo, Cic. Mur. 17, 36: casus, id. Or. 28, 98: ut alia certa, alia incerta esse dicunt, id. Off. 2, 2, 7; cf.: estigitur ridiculum, quod est dubium, id. relinquere incertum, id. Mur.

32, 68; and: incerta atque dubia, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 9 *fin.*: ut incertis temporibus diversisque itineribus iretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 16 *fin.*; so, *eventus reliqui temporis*, Cic. Quint. 26, 83: exitus pugnarum, id. Mil. 21, 56: adulterium, Quint. 7, 2, 52: auctor, id. 5, 11, 41: cujus ora puellares faciunt incerta capilli, *make the sex doubtful*, Juv. 15, 137: incerta persona heres institui non potest, Ulp. Fragm. 22, 4; Gal. Inst. 2, 242; cf. 2, 238.—(β) With *rel. or interrog. clause*: nunc mihi incertumst, abeam an maneam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 19: moriendum certe est, et id incertum, an hoc ipso die, Cic. Sen. 20, 74; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 27: (Gallus) avem, an gentem, an nomen, an fortunam corporis significet, incertum est, id. 7, 9, 2: confessus est quidem sed incertum, utrum quia verum erat, an quia, etc., Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 5: neque plane occultati humilitate arborum et tamen incerti, quidnam esset, Sall. J. 49, 5 Kritz.—**Abl. absol.**: multi annantes navibus incerto prae tenebris, quid aut peterent aut vitarent, foede interierunt, Liv. 28, 36, 12.—**2. Subst.**: **incertum**, *i. n.*, *an uncertainty*: quicquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, Nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 69: ne cujus incerti vanique auctor esset, Liv. 4, 13, 9: incerta maris et tempestatum, Tac. A. 3, 54: incerta fortunae experiri, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 4: incerta belli, Liv. 30, 2: bona, fortunae possessionesque omnium in dubium incertumque revocabuntur, Cic. Caecin. 27, 76; cf. id. ib. 13, 38: Minucius praefectus annonae in incertum creatus, *for an indefinite time*, Liv. 4, 13, 7: postremo fugere an manere tutius foret, in incerto erat, Sall. J. 38, 5: Allobroges diu in incerto habuere, quidnam consilii caperent, id. C. 41, 1; cf. id. J. 46, 8: imperia ducum in incerto reliquerat, Tac. H. 2, 33 *fin.*—**B. Transf.**, of a person who is in a state of uncertainty respecting any thing, *uncertain, in uncertainty, hesitating, doubtful*: quo ego ope mea Pro incertis certos compotesque consili Dimitto, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199 (Trag. v. 188 Vahl.): nolo suspensam et incertam plebem Romanam obscura spe et caeca expectatione pendere, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66; so, varius incertusque agitabat, Sall. J. 74, 1; Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 3: ego certe me incerto scio hoc daturum nemini homini, id. As. 2, 4, 60.—(β) With *rel. clause*: quid dicam hisce, incertus sum, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: cum incertus essem, ubi esses, Cic. Att. 1, 9, 1: incerti ignarique, quid potissimum facerent, Sall. J. 67, 1: incerti quidnam esset, id. ib. 49, 5: incertus, quonam modo aciem instrueret, id. ib. 101, 2: incerti, quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur, Verg. A. 3, 7: incertus, Geniumne loci famulumne parentis Esse putet, id. ib. 5, 95: faber, incertus scammum faceretne Priapum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 2.—(γ) With *gen.* (not in Cic.): summarum rerum incerti, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199 (Trag. v. 187 Vahl.): incertusque meae pae-nae salutis eram, Ov. Tr. 3, 4: sententiae, Liv. 4, 57, 3: veri, id. 4, 23, 3; 1, 27, 6: rerum, id. 24, 24, 9: ultionis, Tac. A. 2, 75: sui, Stat. Th. 5, 525: naves incertae locorum, Auct. B. Afr. 7: mox incertus animi, fesso corpore, etc., Tac. A. 6, 46; id. H. 3, 55 *fin.*: futurorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 11: consilii, Curt. 8, 10, 27.—(δ) With *abl.*: incerti metu, Val. Fl. 3, 602.—(ε) With *de* and *abl.*: incertus de salute alicujus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 10.—**Hence, adv.** in two forms: **incertē** and **incerto** (both ante-class.), *uncertainly, not certainly, dubiously*: incerte errat animus, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12 (Trag. v. 259 Vahl.): vagat exsul, Pac. ap. Non. 467, 25 (Trag. Rel. p. 87 Rib.): ubi Habitet dum incerto scio, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 69: incerto scio, id. Ps. 4, 2, 7: incerto autumo, id. Ep. 4, 1, 18.

incessabilis, *e, adj.* [2. in-cesso], *unceasing, incessant* (post-class.): labor, Mart. Cap. 1, 14; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 6.—**Adv.**: **incessabiliter**, *incessantly*, Mart. Cap. 9, 308; Hier. Ep. 64.

incessans, *antis, adj.* [2. in-cessans], *incessant* (post-class.): virtus, Cassiod. Complex. Act. Apost. 11.—**Adv.**: **incessanter**, *incessantly*: inhaerere, Cod. Just. 11, 42, 10 *fin.*: legebat auctores antiquos, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *med.*

incesso, *cessivi* (less freq. cessi, Tac.

H. 2, 23; 3, 77; Luc. 5, 680), 3, v. a. [incedo], *to fall upon, assault, assail, attack* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: quae (pars corporis) cum jaculis saxisque incesseretur, Liv. 8, 24, 15: vagos suos pro hostibus lapidibus incessabant, id. 26, 10, 7; cf.: infestis digitis ora et oculos, Suet. Calig. 25; id. Claud. 8: feras argenteis vasis incessivere tum primum noxii, Plin. 33, 3, 16, § 53: telorum lapidumque jactu, Ov. M. 13, 566: a pueris ii more quodam gentis saxis globosis, funda mare apertum incessentes exercebantur, Liv. 38, 29, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.: jaculis et voce superba Tecta incessentem, Stat. Th. 11, 361; Sil. 1, 473.—**Absol.**: saevis telis, Ov. M. 14, 402: stercore et caeno, Suet. Vit. 17.—**II.** Trop., *to attack, assault*, esp. with words, *to reprove, reproach, accuse*: reges dictis protervis, Ov. M. 13, 232: alique verbis amaris, Sil. 11, 209; cf. Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 31: alique conviciis, Suet. Tib. 11; id. Ner. 35: adversarios maledictis, id. ib. 23: senatum diris execrationibus, id. Claud. 12: Sallustium noto epigrammate, Quint. 8, 3, 29: juvenes oburgatione justa, Gell. 1, 2, 6: nomen hominis acerba cavillatione, Suet. Tib. 57 al.: alique bello, Stat. S. 1, 4, 76: alique poenis, id. Th. 1, 245: alique criminibus, *to accuse him*, Tac. H. 2, 23: alique occultis suspicionibus, id. ib. 3, 65: alique ut tumidiorem, Quint. 12, 10, 12: alique ut impium erga parentes, Suet. Rhet. 6: nomen ut argumentum morum incessit, Quint. 5, 10, 31; cf.: alique tamquam superbe saeveque egisset, Tac. H. 3, 77: sermonem cum risu aliquos incessentem, Quint. 6, 3, 21: si aut nationes totae aut ordines incessantur, id. 6, 3, 35: paucitatem, conspirationem, vitiatem, gratiam, id. 5, 7, 23: ne incesse moras, Stat. Th. 11, 390.—**Of a disease**: pestilentia incesserat pari clade in Romanos Poenosque, Liv. 28, 46, 15: tanta incesserit in ea castra vis morbi, id. 29, 10, 3.—**Of fear, etc.**: timor deinde patres incessit, ne, etc., Liv. 1, 17, 4: super haec timor incessit Sabini belli, id. 2, 27, 10: tantus terror Tarquinium incessit, id. 2, 7, 1.—**Of other feelings**: cupidus incessit animos juvenum, sci-scitandi, etc., Liv. 1, 56, 10: tanta admiratio miseratioque viri incessit homines, ut, etc., id. 9, 8, 11: cura incesserat patres, id. 4, 50, 7: incessit omnes stupor et admiratio, Just. 22, 6, 11.

incessus, *ūs, m.* [incedo], *a going, walking, pace, gait*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In *gen.* (class.): status, incessus, sessio, accubitus, vultus, oculi, manuum motus teneant illud decorum, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128; cf. id. Or. 18, 59: citus modo, modo tardus, Sall. C. 15, 8: fractus, *effeminate, unmanly*, Quint. 5, 9, 14; cf.: in incessu mollior, Ov. A. A. 3, 306: incessus Sephasia dignus, Cic. Pis. 11, 24: erectus, Tac. H. 1, 53: omnibus animalibus certus et uniusmodi incessus est, Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 111: vera incessu patuit dea, Verg. A. 1, 405: incessum fingere, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 77; id. Cael. 20, 49: qui vultu morbum incessuque fatetur, Juv. 2, 17: tot hominum jumentorumque incessu dilapsa est (nix), *the tread, trampling*, Liv. 21, 36, 6: pulvis velut ingentis agminis incessu motus apparuit, id. 10, 41, 5.—**Of a threatening approach** (cf. B. infra): sacerdotes eorum facibus ardentibus angustibus praelatis incessu furiali militem Romanum insueta turbaverunt specie, Liv. 7, 17, 3.—**In plur.**, Ov. M. 11, 636.—**B.** In *partic.* (acc. to incedo, I. B.), *a hostile irruption, invasion, attack* (very rare, except in Tacitus): Parthorum, Tac. A. 12, 50: primo incessu solvit obsidium, id. ib. 4, 24; 2, 65; 3, 74.—***II.** Transf. concr., *an entrance, approach*: incessus hostis claudere, Tac. A. 6, 33.

incestē, *adv.*, v. incestus *fin.*

***incestificus**, *a, um, adj.* [incestus-facio], *that defiles himself, that commits a bad action*: nefandus, incestificus, execrabilis, Sen. Phoen. 223.

incesto, *āvi, i. v. a.* [incestus], *to pollute, defile* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In *gen.*: totamque incestat funere classem, Verg. A. 6, 150: aras, Stat. S. 5, 4: diem (Furiae), id. Th. 11, 120; Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 267.—**II.** In *partic.*, *to dishonor, defile with lust*: puellam, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 136: filiam, Tac. A. 6, 19: se, Suet. Tib. 43: thalamos novercae, Verg. A. 10, 389.

incestum, i, v. 1. incestus, II. B.

incestuosus, a, um, adj. [2. incestus], incestuosus, lewd, Hilar. in Psa. 130, 3.

1. incestus, a, um, adj. [2. in-castus], unclean (in a moral and religious sense), impure, polluted, defiled, sinful, criminal (as an adj. mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In gen.: cum verborum contumeliis optimum virum incesto ore lacerasset, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: saepe Diespiter Neglectus incesto addidit integrum, punished the good with the bad, Hor. C. 3, 2, 30: cattervae Incestarum avium, that feed on corpses, Stat. Th. 9, 27: profana illic omnia, quae apud nos sacra: rursum concessa apud illos, quae apud nos incesta, Tac. H. 5, 4: an triste bidental Moverit incestus, impious, Hor. A. P. 472.—**II.** In partic., unchaste, lewd, incestuous. **A.** Adj.: Ilion Fatalis incestusque iudex... vertit In pulverem, i. e. Paris, Hor. C. 3, 3, 19: called also: praedo, Stat. Ach. 1, 45: princeps, Plin. Pan. 52, 3: amores, Hor. C. 3, 6, 23; Tac. A. 12, 4: nuptiae, id. ib. 11, 25 fin.; cf. conjugia, Suet. Claud. 26: noctes, Plin. Pan. 63, 7: voces, Ov. Tr. 2, 503: pellicere aliquem incesto sermone, Liv. 8, 28, 3: incestus manus intra terminos sacros inferre, id. 45, 7: corruptor et idem incestus, Juv. 4, 9.—Hence, **B.** Subst. **1. incestum**, i, n., unchastity, lewdness; esp. as a violation of religious laws, incest (class.): incestum pontificis supremo supplicio sanciunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: concubuit cum viro... fecit igitur incestum, id. Inv. 1, 40, 73: committere, Quint. 4, 2, 88; Dig. 23, 2, 39: ex incesto, quod Augustus cum Julia filia admisisset, Suet. Calig. 23; cf.: incesti cum sorore reus, id. Ner. 5: cum filia commissum, Quint. 5, 10, 19: incesto liberatus, Cic. Pis. 39, 95: incesti damnata, Quint. 7, 8, 3: ab incesto id ei loco nomen factum, Liv. 8, 15, 8: incesti poena... in viro in insulam deportatio est, Paul. Sent. 2, 26, 15.—In plur.: stupra... et adulteria, incesta denique, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 75: super sororum incesta, Suet. Calig. 36: Vestalium virginum, id. Dom. 8.—**2. incesta**, ae, f., an incestuous woman, paramour: hunc (adamanta) dedit olim barbarus incestae, Juv. 6, 158.—**Adv.**: **incestē** (incastē, Sen. Contr. 2, 13). **A.** In gen., impurely, sinfully, Lucr. 1, 98: facere sacrificium Dianae, Liv. 1, 45, 6.—**B.** In partic., unchastely: ideo aquam adduxi, ut ea tu inceste uterere? Cic. Cael. 14, 34: libidinatam, Suet. Ner. 28: agit incestius res suas, Arn. 5, 170.

2. incestus, ūs, m. [1. incestus, II.], unchastity, incest (mostly Ciceron.): quaestio de incestu, Cic. Mil. 22, 59; id. Brut. 32, 122; id. N. D. 3, 30, 74 Klotz; Liv. 4, 44 Weissenb.; Val. Max. 6, 3, 7.

in-chāraxo, āre, v. a., to scratch into, to open by scratching (late Lat.): avem, Apic. 6, 5, § 228.

inchoo, v. inchoo.

in-cibo, āre, v. a., to provide with food, to feed (late Lat.), Schol. Juv. 10, 231.

***incicūr**, ōris, adj. [2. in-cicūr], not tame, wild: incicorem immansetum et ferum. Pacuvius: reprime incicorem iracundiam, Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 108 Müll.

1. incido, cidi, cāsum, 3 (fut. part. act. incasurus, Plin. 2, 27, 27, § 97; perf. scanned incidērunt, Lucr. 6, 1174), v. n. [in-cado], to fall into or upon a thing, to fall, light upon (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., constr. with *in* and *acc.*; less freq. with other *prepp.* with the *dat.*, or *absol.* (a) With *in* and *acc.*: in foveam, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12: ex spelunca saxum in crura ejus incidit, id. Fat. 3, 6: e nubi in nubem vis incidit ardens fulminis, Lucr. 6, 145; cf. id. 296: in segetem flamma, falls, Verg. A. 2, 305: pestilentia in urbem, Liv. 27, 23 fin.: ut incidere luna tum in eam metam, quae esset umbra terrae, etc., entered, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 22: in oculis, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 187: incidentibus vobis in vallum portasque, Liv. 27, 13, 2: in laqueos, Juv. 10, 314.—(b) With other *prepp.*: incidit ictus Ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus, Verg. A. 12, 926: (turris) super agmina late incidit, id. ib. 2, 467.—(c) With *dat.*: incidere portas, to rush into, Liv. 5, 11, 14; 5, 26, 8: lymphis putealibus, Lucr. 6, 1174: caput incidit arae, Ov. M. 5, 104: Sagunti

ruinae nostris capitibus incident, Liv. 21, 10, 10: ultimis Romanis, id. 28, 13, 9: jacenti, Stat. Th. 5, 233: hi duo amnes confluentes incident Oriundi flumini, empty, fall into, Liv. 44, 31, 4: modo serius incidis (sol) undis, sink, Ov. M. 4, 198.—(γ) *Absol.*: illa (hasta) volans, umeri surgunt qua tegmina summa, incidit, Verg. A. 10, 477: incidit Adriaci spatium admirabile rhombi, i. e. into the fisherman's net, Juv. 4, 39.

—**B.** In partic., to fall upon, meet, or come upon unexpectedly, fall in with a person or thing. (a) With *in* and *acc.*: in aliquem incurrere atque incidere, Cic. Planc. 7, 17: cum hic in me incidit, id. ib. 41, 99: C. Valerius Proculus, cum in fuga catenis vinctus traheretur, in ipsum Caesarem incidit, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 5: in insidias, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 3; cf.: in quos (milites), si qui ex acie fugerint, de improvviso incident, id. Rosc. Am. 62, 151: in manus alicujus, id. Clu. 7, 21: in vituperatores, id. Fam. 7, 3, 6; 6, 1, 25.—(b) With *inter*: inter ceteras armaturum, Liv. 25, 39.—(c) With *dat.*: qui (oculi) quocumque incidentur, Cic. Mil. 1, 1; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 13; Quint. 11, 3, 50: sane homini praeter opinionem improvise incidit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 182: incidit huic Appennicolae bellator filius Anni, Verg. A. 11, 699.—(d) With *acc.* alone (late Lat.): bene quod meas potissimum manus incidisti, App. M. 6, p. 176, 24; id. ib. p. 179, 4: fatales laqueos, Vulc. Gall. Avid. Caes. 2, § 2.—**C.** Transf., to fall upon, attack, assault: triarii consurgentes... in hostem incidebant, Liv. 8, 13, 13: postquam acris ultimis incidebat Romanis, id. 28, 13, 9.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., to fall into any condition. (a) With *in* and *acc.*: in morbum, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 4: in febriculam, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21 fin.: in miseria, id. Phil. 2, 10, 24; cf.: qui inciderant (sc. in morbum) haud facile septimum diem superabant, Liv. 41, 21, 6: ut si in hujusmodi amicitias ignari casu aliquo inciderint, Cic. Lael. 12, 42: quodsi quis etiam a culpa vacuus in amicitiam ejus inciderat, Sall. C. 14, 4: in honoris contentionem, Cic. Lael. 10, 34: in imperiorum, honorum, gloriae cupiditatem, id. Off. 1, 8, 26: in furorē et insaniam, Cic. Pis. 20, 46.—(b) With *acc.* alone: cecitatem, Ambros. de Tobia, 2: iram, Lact. Plac. Narr. Fab. 1, 10: amorem, id. ib. 14, 1.—**B.** To fall upon; befall: eo anno pestilentia gravis incidit in urbem agrosque, Liv. 27, 23, 6: tantus terror incidit ejus exercitu, fell upon, Caes. B. C. 3, 13, 2; cf.: ut nihil incidisset postea civitati mali, quod, etc., happened, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 26.—**C.** In partic. **1.** To fall upon accidentally; to light upon, in thought or conversation: non consulto, sed casu in eorum mentionem incidit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 50; id. Lael. 1, 3; cf.: fortuito in sermonem alicujus incidere, id. de Or. 1, 24, 111: in eum sermonem incidere, qui, etc., id. Lael. 1, 2: in varios sermones, id. Att. 16, 2, 4: cum in eam memoriam et recordationem nuper ex sermone quodam incidissemus, id. Brut. 2, 9: iterum in mentionem incidimus viri, Tac. H. 4, 5; Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 1.—**2.** To come or occur to one's mind: sapiens appeteret aliquid, quodcumque in mentem incideret et quodcumque tamquam occurreret, come into his mind, Cic. Fin. 4, 16, 43; cf. Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 5; id. Heaut. 3, 1, 75: redeunti, ex ipsa re mihi incidit suspicio, id. And. 2, 2, 22; 3, 2, 21: tanta nunc suspicio de me incidit, id. Ad. 4, 4, 5: dicam, verum, ut aliud ex alio incidit, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 37: nihil te effugiet atque omne, quod erit in re occurret atque incidet, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 147: potantibus his apud Sex. Tarquiniū incidit de uxoris mentio, Liv. 1, 57, 6.—**3.** To fall upon, happen in a certain time. (a) With *in* and *acc.*: quod in id rei publicae tempus non incideris, sed veneris—judicio: enim tuo, non casu in ipsum discrien rerum contulisti tribunalum tuum—profecto vides, quanta vis, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 2: quorum aetas in eorum tempora, quos nominavi, incidit, Cic. Or. 12, 39; cf. id. Fam. 5, 15, 3: quoniam in eadem rei publicae tempora incidimus, id. ib. 5, 8, 3 fin.: facies me in quem diem Romana incidunt mysteria certiorum, id. Att. 6, 1, 26: cum in Kalendas Januarias Compitaliorum dies incidisset, id. Pis. 4, 8: quae (bella) in ejus aetatem gravissima inciderunt, Quint. 12, 11, 16: in

eum annum quo erat Hortensius consul futurus, incidere, to fall into, i. e. to extend the case until, etc., id. 6, 5, 4; cf.: quintus annus cum in te praetorem incidisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 56, § 139.—(b) With *acc.* alone (late Lat.): ut menses... autumnale tempus inciderent, Sol. 1, § 44.—**4.** To fall out, happen, occur: et in nostra civitate et in ceteris, multis fortissimis atque optimis viris injustis judiciis tales casus incidisse, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 3: si quid tibi durius inciderit, Prop. 1, 15, 28; cf.: si casus inciderit, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 6: incidunt saepe tempora cum, etc., id. Off. 1, 10, 31: eorum ipsorum, quae honesta sunt, potest incidere saepe contentio et comparatio, id. ib. 1, 43, 152: potest incidere quaestio, Quint. 7, 1, 19: verbum si quod minus usitatum incidat, id. 2, 5, 4: in magnis quoque auctoribus incidunt aliqua vitiosa, id. 10, 2, 15; 11, 1, 70; Cels. 5, 27, 3: ea accidisse non quia haec facta sunt, arbitror; verum haec ideo facta, quia incasura erant illa, Plin. 2, 27, 27, § 97: si quando ita incidat, Quint. 2, 5, 5; cf.: forte ita incidit, ut, etc., Liv. 26, 23, 2: forte ita inciderat, ne, etc., id. 1, 46, 5.—**5.** To fall in with, coincide, agree with, in opinion, etc.: ne ipse incidat in Diodorum, etc., Cic. Fat. 8, 15.—**6.** To stumble upon, undertake at random: sic existumes non me fortuito ad tuam amplitudinem meis officiis amplectendam incidisse, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 3.—Hence in part. pres.: **incidentia**, subst., occurrences, events, Amm. 14, 5, 4; 22, 9, 2 al.

2. incido, cidi, cāsum, 3, v. a. [in-caedo], to cut into, cut through, cut open, cut up (class.). **I.** Lit.: teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis, Caes. B. G. 2, 17, 4: arbores, Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 54; 32, § 58: inciditur vitro, lapide, osseisve cultellis, id. 12, 25, 54, § 115; cf.: palmes inciditur in medullam, id. 14, 9, 11, § 84: venam, to open, id. 29, 6, 58, § 126; Cels. 2, 8; Tac. A. 16, 19; cf.: incisi nervi, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 218: circa vulnus scalpello, Cels. 5, 27, 3: pinnae, to clip, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5; so, vites falce, Verg. E. 3, 11: pulmo incisus, cut up, divided, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85; cf.: eupatoria foliis per extremitates incisis, i. e. notched, indented, Plin. 5, 6, 29, § 65: nos linum incidimus, legimus, cut through, cut, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: funem, Verg. A. 3, 667: corpora mortuorum, to dissect, Cels. praef.: nocentes homines vivos, id. ib.: quid habet haruspex cur pulmo incisus etiam in bonis exitis dirimat tempus? Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85: si rectum limitem ropti torrentibus pontes inciderint, cut through, broken through, Quint. 2, 13, 16: squamisque incisus adaestuat amnis, Stat. Th. 5, 517: non incisa notis marmora publicis, engraved, Hor. C. 4, 8, 13: tabula... his ferme incisa litteris fuit, Liv. 6, 29 fin.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To cut in, to carve, engrave, inscribe on any thing; usually constr. with *in* and *abl.*; less freq. with *in* and *acc.*, the *dat.*, or *absol.* (a) With *in* and *abl.*: id non modo tum scripserunt, verum etiam in aere incisum nobis tradiderunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65; cf.: foedus in columna aenea incisum et perscriptum, id. Balb. 23, 53; id. Verr. 2, 2, 63, § 154: in qua basi grandibus litteris P. Africani nomen erat incisum, id. ib. 2, 34, § 74: nomina in tabula incisa, id. Fam. 13, 36, 1: notum est carmen incisum in sepulcro, id. de Sen. 17, 61; id. Pis. 29, 72; id. Font. 14, 31: incidens litteras in fago recenti, Plin. 16, 9, 14, § 35: indicem in aeneis tabulis, Suet. Aug. 101: quae vos incindenda in aere censuistis, Plin. Pan. 75, 1.—(b) With *in* and *acc.*: quae (acta) ille in aes incidit, Plin. Pan. 1, 7, 16: leges in aes incisae, Liv. 3, 57 fin.: lege jam in aes incisa, Suet. Aug. 28 fin.: quod ita erit gestum, lex erit, et in aes incidi jubebitis credo illa legitima: consules populum jure rogaverunt, etc., Cic. Phil. 1, 10, 26.—(c) With *dat.* (poet. and post-Aug.): verba ceris, Ov. M. 9, 529: amores arboribus, Verg. E. 10, 53: fastos marmoreo parieti, Suet. Gramm. 17: nomen non trabis aut saxi, Plin. Pan. 54, 7; cf.: primum aliquid da, quod possim titulis incidere, i. e. among your titles, Juv. 8, 69.—(d) *Absol.*: incidebantur jam domi leges, Cic. Mil. 32, 87; cf.: tabula his litteris incisa, Liv. 6, 29, 9: sine delectu morum quisquis incisus est, inscribed, registered, Sen. Ben. 4, 28: Victorem litteris incisis appellare, Macr. S. 3, 6, 11.—**2.** To make by

cutting, to cut (rare): ferroque incidit acuto Perpetuos dentes et serrae repperit usum, Ov. M. 8, 245: novas incide faces, tibi ducitur uxor, Verg. E. 8, 29; Col. 2, 21, 3.

II. Trop. **A.** *To break off, interrupt, put an end to*: poema ad Caesarem, quod institueram, incidi, *have broken off, stopped*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 11: inciditur omnis jam deliberatio, si intellegitur non posse fieri, id. de Or. 2, 82, 336; cf. Liv. 32, 37, 5: tandem haec singuluta verba incidente profatur, Stat. Th. 9, 884: novas lites, Verg. E. 9, 14: ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 36: vocis genus crebro incidens, *broken, interrupted*, Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 217.—**B.** *To cut off, cut short, take away, remove*: media, *to cut short*, Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 47: qui mihi pinnae incidant nolunt eandem renasci, id. 4, 2, 5: Tarquinius spe omni reductus incisa exsulatum Tusculum abiit, *cut off*, Liv. 2, 15, 7: spe incisa, id. 3, 68, 6; 35, 31, 7; cf. id. 44, 6, 13; 44, 13, 3: tantos actus, Sil. 3, 78: ipsam, quam promissus horam casus incidit, Sen. Ep. 101: testamentum, *to annul, invalidate*, Dig. 28, 4, 3.—**C.** *In rhetoric, to make by cutting, to cut*: aequaliter particulas, Cic. Or. 61, 205.—Hence, **1. incisum**, *i. n.*, rhet. t. t. for the Gr. κόμμα, *a section or division of a sentence, a clause*: quae nescio cur, cum Graeci κόμματα et κῶλα nominant, hos non recte incisa et membra dicamus, Cic. Or. 62, 211 (for which: incisiones et membra, id. 64, 261): incisum erit sensus non expleto numero conclusus, plerisque pars membri, Quint. 9, 4, 122; cf. id. ib. 22; 32; 44; 67; 123.—**2. incise**, *adv.*, *in short clauses*: quo pacto deceat incise membratimve dici, Cic. Or. 63, 212; cf. incisim.

inciduus, *a, um, v.* incaeduus.

inciens, *entis, adj.* [kindr. with ἐγκυνος, *pregnant, with young*: oves, Varr. R. 2, 2, 8: pavones, Col. 8, 11, 8: sues, Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 211: partus incientis pectoris, Col. 7, 3, 16.

incilis, *e, adj.* [confr. from incidilis, from incido], *cut in*: fossae, i. e. *ditches, trenches* for carrying off water, Cato, R. R. 155, 1.—Far more freq., **II. Subst.** **A.**

incile, *is, n.*, *a ditch, trench*: incilia aperire, Cato, R. R. 155, 1: ducere incile, Dig. 43, 13, 1; App. M. 9, p. 221: in incili omnia adhaeserunt, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 3.—**B. incilis**, *is, m.*, transl. *inciles διώρυγες* (i. e. *diapryges*), Gloss. Philox.

incilo, *äre, v. a.*, *to rebuke, blame* (ante-class.): jure increpet inciletque, Lucr. 3, 963: me oratione, Pac. ap. Non. 125, 5 (Trag. Fragm. v. 136 Rib.); Lucil. ib. 7: spernere, incillare probris, Att. ib. 1: factum alioquius, id. ib. 3 (Trag. Fragm. v. 41, 430, 458 Rib.).

incinctus, *a, um, Part.*, from incingo.

incinēfactus, *a, um, adj.*, = in cineres redactus, *made ashes*, Commod. Instr. 41, 12.

† incinerarium muliebri ministerium (*hair-dressing*), Charis. p. 78 P. (cf. cinifo).

incingo, *xi, ctum, 3, v. a.* [in-cingo, to enclose with a girdle; hence], *to gird, gird about, surround* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not used by Cic. in prose; esp. freq. in the *part. perf.*): (aras) verbenis silvaeque incinxit agresti, Ov. M. 7, 242: urbes turrilis moenibus, id. Am. 3, 8, 47: incingi zonā, id. H. 9, 66: Arcadiam Peloponnesiacae gentes undique incingunt, Mel. 2, 3: pars sese tortis serpentibus incingebant, Cat. 64, 259.—Mid. (Tisiphonē) Induitur pallam tortoque incingitur angue, Ov. M. 4, 483: nitidaque incingere lauro, i. e. *crowns thyself*, id. ib. 14, 720.—In *part. perf.*: incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv. 8, 9, 9: Gabino cultu, id. 10, 7, 3: (Furiae) caerulea incinctae angui incedunt, Poët. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89: ambae (Nymphae) auro, pictis incinctae pellibus ambae, *girded*, Verg. G. 4, 342; id. A. 7, 396; cf. Lares, Ov. F. 2, 634: incinctus tunica mercator, id. ib. 5, 675; cf. id. M. 13, 894: (fons) margine gramineo patulos incinctus hiatus, *enclosed*, id. ib. 3, 162.

† incingulum, *i. n.* [incingo], *a girdle*: cingulum a cingendo, quod incingulum plerumque dicitur, Non. 47, 25.

incino, *äre, v. a. and n.* [in-cano], *to blow or sound, to sing* (very rare; not in Cic.). **I. Act.**: varios incinit ore modos, Prop. 2, 22 (3, 15), 6: frequentamenta quae-

dam varia, Gell. 1, 11, 12.—**II. Neutr.**: si modulis lenibus tibicen incinat, Gell. 4, 13, 1.

incipesso, *äre, v.* incipisso.

incipio, *cēpi, ceptum, 3* (archaic incep-sit inceperit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107 Müll.), *v. a. and n.* [in-capio; lit., to seize upon, lay hold of; opp. to desinere; hence, with the accessory idea of action], *to begin to do something, to take in hand* (syn. inchoo; in class. prose, viz. in Cic., only in the *tempp. press.*, while coepi is used in the *tempp. perf.*); constr. usually with the *inf.*, less freq. *absol.*, with the *acc.*, *ab.* or *adv.* of place or time. **I. Act.** (a) With *inf.*: ut homines mortem vel optare incipient vel certe timere desistant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: huic incipio sententiae diffidere, id. ib. 5, 1, 3: prius quam incipit tinnire, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 42: bella gerere, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 9: leges neglegere, id. Rep. 1, 43 *fin.*: queri cum multis incipiunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 23, § 56: nimis cito diligere, id. Lael. 21, 78: amare aliquem, id. ib. 16, 60: fossas complere, Caes. B. G. 5, 51, 4: rem frumentariam expedire, id. B. C. 1, 54, 4: triplicem aciem ducere, id. ib. 1, 64, 7; 2, 30, 1: cum maturarescere frumenta inceperunt, id. ib. 6, 29, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 49, 1: cum primum pabuli copia esse inceperet, id. B. G. 2, 2, 2; cf.: icus erat, qua crus esse incipit, Ov. M. 6, 255; 8, 474; 15, 256: opes pellere dominatione, Sall. H. 3, 61, 3: si res explicare incipiam, Nep. Pelop. 1: Bessus agere gratias incipit, Curt. 5, 12, 1: cenare, Suet. Aug. 74: promovere scalas, Tac. A. 15, 4 *fin.*: si dormire incipis ortu luciferi, Juv. 8, 11: male quod mulier facere incipit, nisi id efficere perpetrare, etc. . . . Si bene facere incipit, etc. (shortly afterward, occiperunt), Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 12 and 14: satis nequam sum, utpote qui hodie inceperim Amare, id. Rud. 2, 5, 5.—(β) *Absol.*: ut incipiendi ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 135; cf. Plin. Ep. 9, 4, 1; Sen. Ep. 116: dum incipimus, Quint. 11, 3, 144: dum deliberamus, quando incipiendum sit, incipere jam serum est, id. 12, 6, 3: in incipiendo, etc., id. 11, 1, 6: ac statim sic rex incipit, *thus begins* (to speak), Sall. J. 109 *fin.*; cf.: nec sic incipies, ut scriptor cyclicus olim: Fortunam Priami, etc., Hor. A. P. 136: sic incipit, with a foll. direct quotation, id. S. 2, 6, 79; Ov. M. 9, 281; and simply incipit, Hor. S. 1, 9, 21: sapere aude, Incipe, *make a beginning, begin*, id. Ep. 1, 2, 41; Juv. 4, 34: priusquam incipias, consulto opus est, Sall. C. 1, 6: turpe inceptu est, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 16: incipientes atque adhuc teneri (pueri), *who are beginning to learn, beginners*, Quint. 1, 2, 26: incipiens, id. 2, 5, 18; 2, 6, 5; 8 proem. § 1; 3, 10, 7, 18: quoties madidum ver incipit, Juv. 9, 52 al.—(γ) With *acc.* (once in Cic., once in Caes., v. infra): facinus audax incipit, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 1: facinus, Sall. C. 20, 3: pugilatum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 13: iter, id. Cas. 4, 4, 2: aliquid novi negotii, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 29: bellum (opp. deponere), Sall. J. 83, 1: tam prava, id. ib. 64, 2: indigna nobis, id. H. 2, 41, 8: opus, Liv. 7, 34, 13: bellum, id. 21, 21, 6; 26, 37, 9; 42, 43, 3: sementem, Verg. G. 1, 230: Maenaios versus, id. E. 8, 21: si id facere non poteris, quod, ut opinio mea fert, ne incipies quidem, Cic. Planc. 19, 48; Quint. 1, 12, 5: iter mihi incepti, Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 16: tantum incepti operis, id. Men. 2, 3, 80: mandata, Tac. A. 12, 10; 4, 46: auspicia a patricio, Just. 26, 2 *inil.*: multa, Cat. ap. Gell. 16, 14, 2.—*Pass.*: tanta incepta res est, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 31: nuptiarum gratia haec sunt ficta atque incepta, Ter. And. 5, 1, 17; 3, 3, 7: si inceptam oppugnationem reliquissent, Caes. B. G. 7, 17, 6: quia dici extremum erat, proelium non inceptum, Sall. J. 21, 2: proelium incipitur, id. ib. 57, 3; 74, 2: saxis proelium incipitur, Tac. H. 5, 17: satis cito incipi victoriam, id. ib. 2, 25; id. A. 2, 5; 2, 76; 12, 67 *fin.*: iter inceptum celerant, Verg. A. 8, 90: inceptumque decurre laborem, id. G. 2, 39: inceptum frustra summitte furorem, id. A. 12, 332: deus me vetat inceptos iambos Ad umbilicum adducere, Hor. Epod. 14, 7: in re incipiunda ad defendendam noxiam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 48: in contentione aut incipientis aut finientis, Quint. 11, 3, 128: a tantis princeps incipiendus erat, Ov. F. 5, 570.—(δ) With *ab.* or *an adv.* of place or

time: a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic. Rep. 1, 36 (acc. to the Gr. of Aratus, ἐκ Διὸς ἀρχόμεθα); ab illis incipit uxor, Juv. 6, 348; Quint. 10, 1, 46: incipiamus ab iis, id. 9, 2, 6: semper ab excusatione aetatis incipientem, id. 6, 3, 76: potissimum incipiam ab ea parte, id. 3, 7, 1: optime manus a sinistra parte incipit, in dextra deponitur, id. 11, 3, 106: amicitia incepta a parvis cum aetate accrevit simul, Ter. And. 3, 3, 7.—*Pass. impers.*: optime incipitur a longis, recte aliquando a brevibus, Quint. 9, 4, 92.

II. Neutr. *to begin to be, to begin, commence* (rare but class.); constr. with *abl. instrum.*, or *absol.* (a) With *abl.*: tertius sinus Acroceranuis incipit montibus, Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 1: censere ut principium anni inciperet mense Decembri, Tac. A. 13, 10: verbum petere quo incipiant, Quint. 10, 7, 21.—(β) *Absol.*: cum ver esse coeperat. . . cum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 27: quoties incipit sensus aut desinit, Quint. 9, 4, 67: hic annus incipit vicesimus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 3: narrationis incipit mihi initium, Ter. And. 4, 2, 26: jam tum inceperat turba inter eos, id. Eun. 4, 4, 58: tempus erat quo prima quies mortalibus aegris incipit, Verg. A. 2, 269: mox Idumaea incipit et Palaestina, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68: epistula, quam incipiente febricula scripseras, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 2: incipientes curas principis onerari, Tac. A. 1, 19: incipientes adhuc et nondum adulta seditio, id. H. 1, 31: incipient omnia sentit amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 648: Menander Syracusanus incipientis juvenatae, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 14: incipiente aetate, id. 27, 13, 109, § 133: trixago incipientibus hydropicis efficac, id. 24, 15, 80, § 131: quem (honorem) et incipientes principes et desinentes adeo concupiscunt ut auferant, Plin. Pan. 57.—Hence, **inceptum**, *i. n.*, *a beginning, attempt, undertaking* (freq. in historians and poets, but not in Caes.; also rare in Cic.); *cujus ego non modo factum, sed inceptum ullum conatumve contra patriam deprehendero*, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: servetur ad imum, Qualis ab incepto processerit (persona), *from the beginning onwards*, Hor. A. P. 127: permanere in incepto, Luccei, ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14 *fin.*: a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, Sall. C. 4, 2: *cujus neque consilium neque inceptum ullum frustra erat*, id. J. 7, 6; cf.: ni ea res longius nos ab incepto traheret, *the subject*, id. ib. 7 *fin.*: abistere incepto, Liv. 31, 26, 5: desistere incepto, Verg. A. 1, 37: haerere in incepto, id. ib. 2, 654: peragere inceptum, id. ib. 4, 452; cf.: perficere inceptum, Sall. J. 11 *fin.*: piget incepti, Verg. A. 5, 678: nunc ad inceptum redeo, Sall. J. 4, 9; 42, 5: turpe inceptum est, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 16.—In *plur.*: cupidus incepta patrandi, Sall. J. 70, 5: juvenus Catilinae inceptis favebat, id. C. 17, 6: incepta mea inpedivit, id. H. 4, 61, 12; cf.: inceptis annue, diva, meis, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 56; and: di nostra incepta secundant, Verg. A. 7, 259: gravia et magna professa, Hor. A. P. 14.

incipisso (also **incipesso**), *äre, v. a.* [incipio], *to begin* (Plautin.): quid hic homo tantum incipissit facere cum tantis minis? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 22: nugas ineptiasque maxumas, id. ib. 3, 17: magnam rem, id. Mil. 2, 2, 73: sic rationem, id. 82: brevem orationem, id. Capt. 2, 1, 19; id. Trin. 4, 2, 42.

*** in-circum**, *prep.*, *round about*: quod incircum cum locum aquae frigidae et caldae multae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 25 Müll.; cf. Hand, Turs. ad h. v.

in-circumciscus, *a, um, adj.*, *uncircumcised* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Jud. 2; Prud. Psych. 389.

in-circumscriptus, *a, um, adj.*, *unlimited, infinite* (eccl. Lat.): dominus, Prud. Apoth. 863.

incise, *adv.*, *v. incido fin. G. 2.*

incisim, *adv.* [incisus, from 2. incido], *in short clauses* (very rare): haec quidem duo binis pedibus incisim; deinde membratim, etc. (shortly before: incise membratimve), Cic. Or. 63, 213: incisim et membratim tractata oratio, id. ib. 67, 225.

incisio, *ōnis, f.* [2. incido]. **I. A cutting into, cut, incision**: ne incisio vulnus exasperet, Ambros. in Ps. 37, § 42.—**II. Transf.** **A.** Rhet. t. t., *an incision*, i. e.

a *division, member, clause* of a sentence, Gr. κόμμα: de eorum (circuitum) particulis et tamquam incisionibus disserendum est, Cic. Or. 61, 206: in incisionibus et in membris, id. ib. 64, 216; cf. incisum under 2. **incido** fin. C.—**B.** Gramm. t. t., a *casura*, Diom. p. 496 F.—**C.** A *gripping, colic*: interiorum, Veg. Vet. 1, 39.

incisum, i, v. 2. **incido** fin. C.

incisura, ae, f. [2. **incido**], a *cutting into, incision, incisure* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen., Col. 12, 54, 1; Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 231.—**Plur.**, Vulg. Lev. 21, 5.—**II.** In partic.

A. A *natural incision, indentation*; as in the palm of the hand, the bodies of insects, in leaves, etc., Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 274; 11, 1, 1, § 1; 15, 11, § 37; 26, 8, 29, § 46.—**B.** In painting, a *division between the light and shade*, Plin. 33, 13, 57, § 163.

1. incisus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. **incido**.

*** 2. incisus**, ūs, m. [2. **incido**], an *incision*: proximo anno ab incisū, Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 60.

† **incitābilis** παροφύνητος, Gloss. Philox.

*** incitābūlum**, i, n. [incito], an *incensive, stimulus*: ingenii virtutisque, Gell. 15, 2, 3.

incitamentum, i, n. [id.], an *incitement, inducement, incentive*. **I.** In abstr. with *gen.* or *ad.*: et periculum et laborum, * Cic. Arch. 10, 23: educandi, Plin. Pan. 27, 1: turbarum, Amm. 21, 12 al.: ad honeste moriendum, Curt. 9, 5, 4; so, ad incessendum, id. 3, 11, 5.—With *quo* and *comp.*: inclinatio senatus incitamentum Tiberio fuit quo promptius adversaretur, Tac. A. 2, 38.—In *plur.*: incitamenta irarum, Tac. A. 1, 55: victoriae, id. Agr. 32: spei, Curt. 4, 14, 1 al.—**II.** In concr., of persons (in Tac.): Sextia uxor, quae incitamentum mortis et participes fuit, *that instigated*, Tac. A. 6, 29 fin.—In *plur.*: acerrima seditionum ac discordiae incitamenta interfectores Galbae, id. H. 2, 23.

incitātē, adv., v. incito, P. a. fin.

incitatio, ōnis, f. [incito], an *inciting, incitement* in an act. and pass. sense (Ciceron.). **I.** Act., an *inciting, rousing, instigating*: languentis populi, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 35: acris et vehemens, id. ib. 2, 43, 183.—**II.** Pass., *violent motion, rapidity, vehemence, ardor, energy*. **A.** Lit.: qui (sol) tanta incitatione fertur, ut celeritas ejus quanta sit, ne cogitari quidem possit, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 82: ejaculari incitatione, Scrib. Comp. 84.—**B.** Trop.: est quaedam animi incitatio atque alacritas naturaliter innata omnibus, * Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 3: mentis, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 89: sic evolavit oratio, ut ejus vim atque incitationem aspexerim, id. de Or. 1, 35, 161.

incitator, ōris, m. [id.], an *inciter, instigator* (post-class.): Fauni vaticinationum incitatores, Front. Elog. med.; Prud. stroph. 10, 67: male sanus, Amm. 28, 1.

incitātrix, icis, f. [incitator], *she that incites or instigates* (eccl. Lat.): ad vitia, Arn. 2, 64: libidinum (opulentia), Lact. Ira D. 23: licentiae, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 34.

1. incitatus, a, um, *Part.* and P. a., from incito.

*** 2. incitatus**, ūs, m. [incito], *rapid motion*; v. l. for incitu, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116.

† **incitēga** machinula, in qua constuebatur in convivio vini amphora, de qua subinde deferrentur vina, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107: Mūll. [mutilated from: ἐγγυθῆκη or ἀγγυθῆκη; v. Mūll. N. cr.].

in-cito, āvi, ātum, i, v. a., to *set in rapid motion, to hasten, urge forwards*; and with se, to *put one's self in rapid motion, to hasten, rush* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: vehementius equos incitare, Caes. B. C. 2, 41, 4: saxa per pronum, Sall. H. 3, 22 Dietsch: hastas, Val. Fl. 1, 409: stellarum motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: naves longas remis, Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 1; cf.: linctes magno sonitu remorum incitatae, id. ib. 7, 60, 4: navito remis incitato, id. ib. 3, 14, 6: alii ex castris sese incitant, *sally out*, id. B. C. 2, 14, 3; cf.: cum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, *had rushed in*, id. B. G. 3, 12, 1; and: quo major vis aquae se incitavisset, id. ib. 4, 17, 7: duabus ex partibus sese (naves) in-eam (navem) incitaverant,

id. B. C. 2, 6, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 24, 3.—**Prov.**: incitare currentem, to *spur a willing horse*, i. e. to *urge a person who does not need urging*, Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 19; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16; v. curra.—**B.** In partic., to *cause to grow larger*, i. e. to *augment, increase, to promote the growth of* (not ante-Aug.; cf. excitō, I. B.): hibernis (Eneipus annis) incitatus pluviis, swollen, Liv. 44, 8, 6: frequentibus fossuris terra permiscetur, ut incitari vitis possit, Col. 4, 22, 3; 4, 33 fin.; 3, 21, 7.—**II.** Trop., to *incite, encourage, stimulate, rouse, excite, spur on*. **A.** In gen.: aliquem imitandi cupiditate, Cic. Brut. 92, 317: quibus (causis) mentes aut incitantur aut reflectuntur, id. de Or. 1, 32, 53: animos, opp. sedare, id. Or. 19, 63: ipsum ingenium diligentia etiam ex tarditate incitat, id. ib. 2, 35, 147: quorum studio legendi meum scribendi studium in dies incitatur, id. Div. 2, 2, 5: quamquam ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, id. de Or. 3, 60, 226: stultas cogitationes, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10, 4: quoniam ad hanc voluntatem ipsius naturae stimulis incitatur, Cic. Rep. 1, 2 fin.; cf.: juvenes ad studium et ad laborem, id. de Or. 1, 61, 262: aliquem ad servandum genus hominum, id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: multa Caesarem ad id bellum incitabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 10, 1: aliquem ad bellum atque arma, Liv. 1, 27, 3: aliquem ad amplissimum spem, Suet. Caes. 7: cujus voluptatis avidae libidines temere et effrenate ad potiundum incitarentur, Cic. de Sen. 12, 39: incitabant (animum ferocem) praeterea corrupti civitatis mores, Sall. C. 5, 8: cum tibia lumbos incitat, Juv. 6, 315.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To *inspire*. nam terrae vis Pythiam Delphis incitabat, naturae Sibyllam, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: mente incitati, id. Cat. 5, 14; id. Cat. 63, 93.—**2.** In a bad sense, to *excite, arouse, stir up*: neque enim desunt, qui istos in me atque in optimum quemque incitent, Cic. Fl. 28, 66; cf. id. Fam. 12, 2, 1: et consules senatum in tribunum et tribunos populum in consules incitabat, Liv. 4, 2, 1: his vocibus cum in se magis incitarent dictatorem, id. 8, 33, 1: opifices facile contra vos incitabuntur, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 144 (shortly before, contentur); Hirt. B. G. 8, 35 fin.: milites nostri pristini diei perfidia incitati, Caes. B. G. 4, 14, 3: civitas ob eam rem incitata, id. ib. 1, 4: judices, Quint. 6, 4, 10.—**3.** (Acc. to I. B.) To *augment, increase, enhance*: consuetudo exercitatioque et intellegendi prudentiam acuit et eloquendi celeritatem incitat, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 90; so, caelibum poenas, Tac. A. 3, 25.—Hence, **incitatus**, a, um, P. a. (set in rapid motion; hence), *swiftly running, flowing, sailing, flying, etc.*; in gen., *rapid, swift*. **A.** Lit.: imperator equo incitato se in hostes immittens, at full speed, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15: equo incitato, Caes. B. G. 4, 12 fin. (for which: citato equo; v. cito): milites cursu incitato in summo colle ab hostibus conspicebantur, *advancing rapidly*, id. ib. 2, 26, 3; cf. in the foll. B.: mundi incitatisima conversio; Cic. Rep. 6, 18 (shortly before: conversio concitator).—**B.** Trop.: cursus in oratione incitator, Cic. Or. 59, 201; cf. so of speech: Herodotus sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus annis fuit: Thucydides incitator fertur, id. ib. 12, 39.—**Adv.**: **incitātē** (acc. to B.), of speech, *quickly, rapidly, violently*: fuit incitatus, Cic. Or. 63, 212: quod incitatus feratur (locutio), id. ib. 20, 67.

1. in-citus, a, um, *adj.*, set in rapid motion, rapid, swift, violent (poet.): venti vis, Lucr. 1, 271: inciti atque alacres Delphini, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 35, 39: hasta, Verg. A. 12, 492: silex, Sil. 1, 491: longis Porticibus conjux fugit, Val. Fl. 1, 728.

2. incitus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-citus, unmoved; hence], of a chessman that cannot be moved, *immovable*: (calculi) qui moveri omnino non possunt, incitos dicunt. Unde et egentes homines inciti vocantur, quibus spes ultra procedendi nulla restat, Isid. Orig. 18, 67.—As *subst.* **1. incitae**, ārum (sc. calves), *f.*, and **2. incita**, ōrum, n. Used only in the ante- and post-class. authors in the transf. phrase, ad incita or ad incitas aliquem redigere, deducere, redire, etc., to *bring to a stand-still, reduce to extremity*: Sy. Profecto ad incitas lenonem rediget, si eas abduxerit. *Mi.* Quin prius

disperibit faxo, quam unam calcem civerit, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 85: ut ad incitast redactus, id. Trin. 2, 4, 136 Brix: vilicum corrupti, ad incita redegit, Lucil. ap. Non. 123, 27: illud ad incita cum redit atque interneconem, id. ib. 25: Epirotae ad incitas intolerandi tributū mole depressi, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 9.

3. incitus, ūs, m. [in-cieo], *quick motion*: adsiduo mundi incitu, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116.

in-civilis, e, *adj.*, unmannerly, impolite, uncivil; hence, also, *unreasonable, unjust* (post-class.): homo ferus et incivilis ingenii, Eutr. 9, 27: saevi atque inciviles animi, Aur. Vict. Caes. 22: verba, tam improba ac tam incivilia, Gell. 10, 6, 3: poenae, Dig. 48, 19, 9: factum, ib. 50, 13, 3; cf. ib. 23, 2, 67.—*Neutr. plur.* as *subst.*: **incivilia**, ium, n., *impolite acts, rudeness*: multis incivilibus gestis, Eutr. 10, 13.—*Adv.*: **inciviliter**, without civility, uncourteously: aliquem tractare, App. M. 7, p. 175: extorta (bona), Dig. 4, 2, 23: instituti novi rivi, ib. 50, 13, 2.—*Comp.*: praefecturam egit aliquanto incivilius et violentius, Suet. Tit. 6; Flor. 1, 26.

incivilitas, ātis, f. [incivilis], *uncourteousness, incivility* (post-class. and very rare): per incivilitatem militis, Amm. 18, 2, 7; 29, 5.

inciviliter, adv., v. incivilis fin.

inclamatio, ōnis, f. [inclamo], a *calling out, exclaiming against* one (post-class.): imprecationis et comminationis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 41.

*** inclāmīto**, āre, v. freq. a. [id.], to *call out or exclaim against* one; hence, to *abuse, scold*: inclamator quasi servus; Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 46.

in-clāmo, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. and n. **I.** To *cry out to, to call upon*, in a good or bad sense. **A.** In a good sense (class.), to *call upon for assistance, to invoke*. (a) With acc.: comitem suum inclamavit, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: Fulvium Taurea nomine inclamavit, Liv. 26, 15, 11: delphinus inclamatus a puero, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 25: nomen alicujus, Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 124.—(b) Absol.: ita te para, ut si inclamaro, advoles, *call out*, Cic. Att. 2, 18 fin.; cf. id. ib. 2, 20, 5: nemo inclamavit patronorum, id. de Or. 1, 53 fin.: quasi inclamaret aut testaretur locutus est, Quint. 11, 3, 172.—**B.** In a bad sense, to *call out against, exclaim against, rebuke, scold, revile, abuse* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; perh. not in Cic.): inclamare conviciis et maledictis insectari, Paul. ex Fest. p. 108 Mūll.: nolito acriter Eum inclamare, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 111: aliquem, id. Mil. 4, 2, 44; id. Stich. 2, 2, 4; id. Truc. 3, 2, 4: in aliquem, to *cry out aloud*, Gell. 5, 9 fin.: contra aliquem voce quam maximā, Aur. Vict. Epit. 12 fin.; cf.: quo tu turpissime, magnā inclamat voce, Hor. S. 1, 9, 76: pastorum unus... inclamat alios, quid cessarent, cum, etc., loudly remonstrates, Liv. 10, 4, 8.—**II.** To *cry aloud, call out*.—With dat.: dum Albanus exercitus inclamat Curiatii, uti opem ferant fratri, Liv. 1, 25, 9: timidae puellae, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 45.

inclangō, ēre, 3, v. n. (late Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. cont. Sec. VI. 28.

in-clāresco, rūi, 3, v. inchn. n. **I.** Lit., to *become clear or light* (late Lat.): ubi primum dies inclaruit, Amm. 25, 1, 1.—**II.** Trop., to *become famous or celebrated* (post-Aug.): docendi genere maxime inclaruit, Suet. Gramm. 17; cf. ib. 18: neque mea fortuna neque tua gloria inclaruisset, Tac. A. 12, 37; Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 130: in auro caelando, id. 33, 12, 55, § 154: quae artes pluribus inclaruere exemplis, id. 7, 37, 38, § 125.

in-clārus, a, um, *adj.*, *obscure* (late Lat. and very rare): fides, Symm. Ep. 3, 4.

in-clēmēns, entis, *adj.*, *unmerciful, rigorous, harsh, rough, severe* (as an *adj.* perh. not ante-Aug. and very rare; not in Cicero): increpabant inclementem dictatorem, Liv. 8, 32, 13: signifer, Sil. 8, 440: verbo inclementiori appellari, Liv. 9, 34, 23: inclementissimus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 10.—*Adv.*: **inclementer**, rigorously, harshly, roughly, severely: in aliquem dicere, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 110; id. Ps. 1, 1, 25: loqui alicui, id. Poen. 5, 5, 44: increpantes, Liv. 32, 22, 1: nihil dictum, id. 22, 38, 8: censuit, Plin. 18:

6, 7, § 35: si quis est, qui dictum in se inclementius existimabit esse, Ter. Eun. prol. 4: inclementius invehi in aliquem, Liv. 3, 48, 4.

inclementer, *adv.*, v. inclemens.

inclementia, *ae, f.* [inclemens], *unmercifulness, rigor, harshness, roughness, severity* (poet. and in post-class. prose): divum inclementia, divum, Has evertit opes, Verg. A. 2, 602: durae mortis, id. G. 3, 68: gravis fati, Stat. S. 1, 4, 50: maris, Claud. B. G. 210: caeli, Just. 9, 2: dirae formae (Plutonis), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 82.

inclinabilis, *e, adj.* [inclino], *that readily leans to any thing, prone*.—Trop.: in pravam inclinabiles animi, Sen. Ep. 94, 40.—**II.** *Not to be moved or bent* (lat. Lat.): atque immobilis permansit, (Hilar.) Anon. in Job, 1, p. 104.

* **inclinamentum**, *i, n.* [id.], in gram., *the formative termination of a word: inclinamentum huiusmodi verborum*, ut vinosus, mulierosus, numosus, signat copiam quandam immodicam rei, Nigid. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 2.

inclinatio, *ōnis, f.* [id.], *a leaning, bending, inclining to one side* (class., esp. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: (corporis) ingressus, cursus, accubitus, inclinatio, sessio, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: corporis, Quint. 1, 11, 16: fortis ac virilis laterum, id. ib. 18: incumbens in mulierculam, id. 11, 3, 90: alternā egerunt scobem, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 227: merso navigio inclinatione lateris unius, id. 8, 51, 77, § 208.—In plur.: variis trepidantium inclinationibus, Tac. H. 2, 35; Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 160.—**B.** In partic.: caeli, a transl. of the Gr. κλίμα, *the inclination or slope of the earth from the equator to the pole, a parallel of latitude, clime*, Vitruv. 1, 1; Gell. 14, 1, 8; for which, mundi, Vitruv. 6, 1.—**II.** Trop., *an inclination, tendency*. **A.** In gen.: ad meliorem spem, Cic. Sest. 31, 67: crudelitas est inclinatio animi ad asperiora, Sen. Clem. 2, 4 med.: alii (loci communes) ad totius causae inclinationem (faciunt), Quint. 5, 13, 57.—**B.** In partic., *inclination, bias, favor*: voluntatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 129; cf. voluntatum, id. Mur. 26, 53: iudicium ad aliquem, Quint. 6, 1, 20: principum inclinatio in hos, offensio in illos, Tac. A. 4, 20: utendum ea inclinatione Caesar ratus, id. ib. 1, 28: senatus, id. ib. 2, 38: animorum, Liv. 44, 31, 1: in aliquem, Tac. H. 2, 92.—**C.** Transf. **1.** (Qs., a leaning or bending out of its former position; hence.) *An alteration, change*: communium temporum, Cic. Balb. 26, 58: an ignoratis, populi Romani vectigalia perlevi saepe momento fortunae inclinatione temporis pendere? id. Agr. 2, 29, 80; cf. id. Phil. 5, 10, 26: hoc amplius Theophrastus (scripsit), quae essent in re publica rerum inclinationes et momenta temporum, id. Fin. 5, 4, 11: inclinationes temporum atque momenta, id. Fam. 6, 10, 5; cf. id. Planc. 39, 94.—**2.** Rhet. t. t.: *voicis, the play of the voice, its elevation and depression in impassioned speech*, Cic. Brut. 43, 158; plur., Quint. 11, 3, 168.—**3.** In the old gram. lang., *the formation or derivation of a word*, Varr. L. 9, § 1 Müll.

inclinativus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], in gram., the Greek ἐγκλιτικός, *enclitic*: conjunctiones, Prisc. p. 1225 P.: pronomina, id. 1062 P.

1. inclinatus, *a, um, Part. and P. a.*, from inclino.

* **2. inclinatus**, *ūs, m.* [inclino], in gram., *the formation or derivation of a word: simili inclinatu*, Gell. 3, 12, 3.

1. inclinis, *e, adj.* [in-clino], *bending, bowing* (post-Aug. and very rare): cervix, Val. Fl. 4, 307: inclinis atque humilis, Min. Fel. Oct. 3 fin.

2. inclinis, *e, adj.* [2. in-clino], *unbending, unalterable*, Manil. 1, 596.

in-clino, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n.* [clino, clinatus]. **I.** *Act.* *to cause to lean, bend, incline, turn a thing in any direction; to bend down, bow a thing*. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): vela contrahit malosque inclinat, Liv. 36, 44, 2: genua arenis, Ov. M. 11, 356: (rector maris) omnes Inclinauit aquas ad avarae litora Trojae, id. ib. 11, 209: inclinato in dextrum capite, Quint. 11, 8, 119; id. ib. 69: incli-

nata utrolibet cervix, id. 1, 11, 9: pollice intus inclinato, id. 11, 3, 99: arbor Inclinat varias pondere nigra comas, Mart. 1, 77, 8: sic super Actaeae agillis Cyllenius arces Inclinat cursus, Ov. M. 2, 721: at mihi non oculos quisquam inclinavit euntes, i. e. *closed my sinking eyes*, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 23 (Müll. inclamavit euntis): prius sol meridie se inclinavit, quam, etc., i. e. *declined*, Liv. 9, 32, 6; cf.: inclinato jam in postmeridianum tempus die, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 7.—Mid.: inclinari ad iudicem (opp. reclinari ad suos, Quint. 11, 3, 132): (terra) inclinatur retroque recellit, *bends down*, Lucr. 6, 573: saxa inclinatis per humum quaesita laceratis, Juv. 15, 63.—**2.** In partic. **a.** In milit. lang., *to cause to fall back or give way*: ut Hostus cecidit, confestim Romana inclinatur acies, i. e. *loses ground, retreats*, Liv. 1, 12, 3: tum inclinari rem in fugam apparuit, id. 7, 33, 7: quasdam acies inclinat jam et labantes, Tac. G. 8; cf. under II.—**b.** In gen., *to turn back, cause to move backward*: septemtrio inclinatum stagnum eodem quo aestus ferebat, Liv. 26, 45, 8: cum primum aestu fretum inclinationem est, id. 29, 7, 2.—**c.** In mal. part., *to lie down, stretch out*: jam inclinabo me cum liberta tua, Plaut. Pers. 4, 8, 7: quot discipulos inclinet Hamillus, Juv. 10, 224: ipsos maritos, id. 9, 26.—**3.** Transf., of color, *to incline to*: colore ad aurum inclinato, Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 37: coloris in luteum inclinati, id. 24, 15, 86, § 136.—**4.** Of a disease, *to abate, diminish*: morbus inclinatus, Cels. 3, 2: febris se inclinat, id. ib. al.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to turn or incline a person or thing in any direction*: se ad Stoicos, Cic. Fin. 3, 10: culpam in aliquem, *to lay the blame upon*, Liv. 5, 8, 12: quo se fortuna, eodem etiam favor hominum inclinat, Just. 5, 1 fin.: iudicem inclinat miseratio, *moves*, Quint. 4, 1, 14: haec animum inclinat, ut credam, etc., Liv. 29, 33, 10.—Mid.: quamquam inclinari opes ad Sabinos, *rege inde sumpto videbantur*, Liv. 1, 18, 5.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To change, alter*, and esp. for the worse, *to bring down, abate, cause to decline*: se fortuna inclinaverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 52, 3: omnia simul inclinante fortuna, Liv. 33, 18, 1: ut me paululum inclinari timore viderunt, sic impulerunt, *to give way, yield*, Cic. Att. 3, 13, 2: eloquentiam, Quint. 10, 1, 80.—**b.** *To throw upon, remove, transfer*: haec omnia in ditae pauperibus inclinata onera, Liv. 1, 43, 9: omnia onera, quae communia quondam fuerint, inclinasse in primores civitatis, id. 1, 47, 12.—In gram., *to form or inflect a word by a change of termination* (post-class.): (vinosus aut vitiosus) a vocabulis, non a verbo inclinata sunt, Gell. 3, 12, 3; 4, 9, 12; 18, 5, 9: partim hoc in loco adverbium est, neque in casus inclinatur, id. 10, 13, 1.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to bend, turn, incline, decline, sink*. **A.** Lit. (rare, and not in Cic.): paulum inclinare necesse est corpora, Lucr. 2, 243: sol inclinat, Juv. 3, 316: inclinare meridiem sentis, Hor. G. 3, 28, 5 (for which: sol se inclinavit, Liv. 9, 32, 6; v. above I. A. 1.): in vespem inclinat dies, Gurt. 6, 11, 9.—**2.** In partic., in milit. lang., *to yield, give way*: ita conflixerunt, ut aliquamdiu in neutram partem inclinarent acies, Liv. 7, 33, 7: in fugam, id. 34, 28 fin.: inclinant jam legiones, Tac. A. 1, 64; id. H. 3, 83.—**3.** *To change for the worse, turn, fail*: si fortuna belli inclinet, Liv. 3, 61, 5: inde initia magistratum nostrum meliora ferme, et finis inclinat, Tac. A. 15, 21.—**B.** Trop., *to incline to, be favorably disposed towards any thing* (also in Cic.): si se dant et sua sponte quo impellimus, inclinant et propendunt, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: ecquid inclinent ad meum consilium adiuvandum, id. Att. 12, 29, 2: ad voluptatem audientium, Quint. 2, 10, 10: in stirpem regiam studiis, Curt. 10, 7, 12: amicus dulcis, Cum mea compenset vitis bona, pluribus hisce... inclinet, Hor. S. 1, 3, 71: cum sententia senatus inclinaret ad pacem cum Pyrrho foedusque facienda, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16: color ad crocum inclinans, Plin. 27, 12, 105, § 128: omnia repente ad Romanos inclinaverunt, *turned in favor of*, Liv. 26, 40, 14.—With ut: ut belli causa dictatorem creatum arbitrer, inclinat animus, Liv. 7, 9, 5: multorum eo inclinabant sententiae, ut tempus pugnae differretur, id. 27, 46, 7: hos ut sequar inclinat animus,

id. 1, 24, 2.—With *inf.*: inclinavit sententia, suum in Thessaliam agmen demittere, Liv. 32, 13, 5: inclinavit sententia universos ire, id. 28, 25, 15; cf. id. 22, 57, 11.—*Pass.*: consules ad patrum causam inclinati, Liv. 3, 65, 2; cf.: inclinati ad suspicionem mentibus, Tac. H. 1, 81: inclinati ad credendum animis, Liv. 1, 51, 7; Tac. H. 2, 1: ad paenitentiam, id. ib. 2, 45.—**2.** In partic., *to change, alter from its former condition* (very rare): inclinant jam fata ducum, *change*, Luc. 3, 752.—Hence, **inclinatus**, *a, um, P. a.* **A.** *Bent down, sunken*: senectus, Calp. 5, 13; of the voice, low, deep: vox, Cic. Or. 17, 56; cf.: inclinata ululantique voce more Asiatico canere, id. ib. 8, 27.—**B.** *Inclined, disposed, prone to any thing*: plebs ante inclinatio ad Poenos fuerat, Liv. 23, 46, 3: plebs ad regem Macedonasque, id. 42, 30, 1: ipsius imperatoris animus ad pacem inclinatio erat, id. 34, 33, 9; Tac. H. 1, 81.—**C.** *Sunken, fallen, deteriorated*: ab excitata fortuna ad inclinatam et prope jacentem desciscere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 1: copiae, Nep. Pelop. 5, 4.—In *neutr. plur. subst.*: rerum inclinata ferre, i. e. *troubles, misfortunes*, Sil. 6, 119.

inclitus, *a, um, v. inclutus init.*

in-clūdo, *si, sum, 3, v. a.* [claudio], *to shut up, shut in, confine, enclose, imprison, keep in* (class.).—Constr. with *in* and *abl.*, *in* and *acc.*, rarely with the simple *abl.*, *dat.*, or *absol.* **I.** Lit. (a) With *in* and *abl.*: habemus senatusconsultum inclusum in tabulis, tamquam in vagina reconditum, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4: armatos in cella Concordiae, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: in uno cubiculo, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 133: in curia, id. Att. 6, 1, 6; 6, 2, 8: omne animal in mundo intus, id. Univ. 10: dum sumus inclusi in his compagibus corporis, id. de Sen. 21, 77: consule in carcere incluso, id. Att. 2, 1, 8; cf.: avis inclusa in cavea, id. Div. 2, 35, 73; cf.: (Animus) inclusus in corpore, id. Rep. 6, 26: veriti, ne includerentur vento in hostium orā, *weather-bound on the coast*, Liv. 37, 24, 9.—(β) With *in* and *acc.*: aliquem in custodias, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 144: aliquem in carcerem, Liv. 38, 59 fin.—(?) With the simple *abl.*: inclusi parietibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 9; cf.: aliquem carcere, Liv. 38, 60, 6: vim terrae cavernis, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; id. de Sen. 15, 51: inclusus cavea, Ov. Ib. 521: minora castra inclusa majoribus, Caes. B. C. 3, 66, 5; cf. id. ib. 3, 67 fin.: grandes smaragdus auro, i. e. *to set, set in*, Lucr. 4, 1127; cf.: suras auro, *to sheathe*, Verg. A. 11, 488; 12, 430: inclusus carcere nassae, caught, Juv. 12, 123.—(δ) With *dat.*: corpora furtim Includunt caeco lateri, Verg. A. 2, 19: publicae custodiae aliquem, Val. Max. 4, 6, ext. 3.—(ε) *Absol.*, or with *acc.*: inclusum atque abditum latere in occulto, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: fila numerata porri, Juv. 14, 133: intrat positas inclusa per aequora moles, id. 12, 75: pars Heracleae incluse-runt sese, Liv. 36, 17, 9; for which: Aetolorum utraque manus Heracleam sese includerunt, id. 36, 16, 5: si quis alienum hominem aut pecudem includerit et fene necaverit, Gai. Inst. 3, 219.—Poet.: huc aliena ex arbore germen Includunt, *ingraft*, Verg. G. 2, 76.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To obstruct, hinder, stop up* (rare, and mostly post-Aug.): dolor includit vocem, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 48: consuli primo tam novae rei admiratio includerat vocem, Liv. 2, 2, 8: spiritum, id. 21, 58, 4; Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 209: lacrimas (dolor), Stat. Th. 12, 318: os alicui inserta spongia, Sen. de Ira, 3, 10: post inclusum volatum, Pall. 1, 26, 1; cf. 7, 5, 4.—**2.** *To bound, limit*: Asiam in duas partes Agrippa divisit: unam inclusit ab oriente Phrygia... alteram determinavit ab oriente Armenia minore, etc., Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 102.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to include, enclose, insert in any thing*. (a) With *in* and *abl.*: qua de re agitur illud, quod multis locis in jurisconsultorum includitur formulis, Cic. Brut. 79, 275: similem sui speciem in clipeo Minervae, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: animorum salus inclusa in ipsa est, id. ib. 4, 27, 58.—(β) With *in* and *acc.*: in hujus me tu consilii societatem tamquam in equum Trojanum cum principibus includis? Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 32: quam (opinationem) in omnes definitiones superiores includimus, id. Tusc. 4, 7, 15; id. Att. 13, 19, 3: eos in eam formam, id. Or. 5, 19:

orationem in epistolam, id. Att. 1, 16, 10; id. Q. Fr. 1, 7, 24.—(γ) With *abl.* (freq. in Liv.): illa quae mihi sunt inclusa medullis, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 3; cf. Liv. 36, 17, 11; 6, 8, 9: oratio libro inclusa, id. 45, 25, 3: verba versu includere, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 184: si aperias haec, quae verbo uno inclusa erant, Quint. 8, 3, 68; 12, 10, 66: antiquo me includere ludo quaeris, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 3.—(δ) With *dat.*: τὸ πρὸς ἡμᾶς quam postulas, includam orationi meae, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 5; cf. Liv. 45, 25, 3: quas aureae armillae inclusas gestavit, Suet. Ner. 6 *fin.*: portae, Val. Max. 5, 6, 3.—(ε) With *adv. of place*: intus inclusionem periculum est, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 11.—**B.** In partic. **I.** Of time, to close, finish, end (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sic nobis, qui nunc magnum spiramus amantes, Forsitan includet crastina fata dies, Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 54; cf. Sil. 13, 686: tempora quae semel Notis condita fastis Includit (= consignavit), volucris dies, Hor. C. 4, 13, 16; so, hujus actionem (vespera), Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 18: mellationem idibus Nov. fere, Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 42: omnes potiones aqua frigida, Cels. 1, 8 *fin.*—**2.** To restrain, control: adversus imperatorem, nullis neque temporis nec juris inclusionem angustiis, Liv. 24, 8, 7.

includio, ōnis, *f.* [includo], *a shutting up, confinement*. **I.** Lit.: Bibulum, cuius inclusione contentus non eras, interficere volueras, Cic. Vat. 10, 24.—**II.** Trop., rhet. *t. t.*, the Gr. ἐπαδιπλωσις, Rufin. p. 234.

includor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who encloses, enchases* (late Lat.): auri atque gemmarum, *setter*, Hier. in Jer. 5, 24.

includus, *a, um, Part.*, from includo.
includus and **inclitus** (not inclutus; the first syll. accented acc. to Cic. Or. 48, 159), *a, um, adj.* [in-clueo; cf. the Gr. κλυτός, from κλυω, much heard of, talked of, praised; hence], *celebrated, renowned, famous, illustrious, glorious* (syn.: nobilis, clarus; anteclass. and mostly poet.; not in Caes. nor used by Cic.). **A.** Of persons: hic occasus datu'st: at Horatius inclutu' saltu... Enn. ap. Fest. p. 178 Müll. (Ann. v. 164 Vahl.): Jovi opulento, incluto, supremo, etc., Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 1: inclute Memmi, Lucr. 5, 8; cf. 3, 10: Ulixes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 197: vos quae in munditiis aetatum agitis... inclutae amicae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 41: dux inclutissimus, Col. 1, 4, 2: vates, Amm. 14, 1, 8: Saguntini, fide atque aereum incluti, Sall. H. 2, 21; Val. Max. 8, 2, 1; cf.: familiae maxime inclutae, Liv. 1, 7, 12.—**B.** Of things: augusto augurio postquam incluta condita Roma'st, Enn. ap. Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 2 (Ann. v. 494 Vahl.): fanum Liberi, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 14 Müll. (Trag. v. 170 Vahl.): moenia Dardanidum bello, Verg. A. 2, 241: disciplina Lycurgi, Liv. 39, 36, 4: inclutissima claritudo, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19: iudicium, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114 (Trag. v. 92 Vahl.): iustitia religioque Numae Pompilii, Liv. 1, 18, 1: maxime inclutum in terris oraculum, id. 1, 56, 5: inclutus magnitudine Aethi mons, id. 44, 11, 3: gloria Palamedis fama, Verg. A. 2, 82: Sagaris fluvius ex inclutis, Plin. 6, 1, 1, § 4: Aristotele ductore incluto omnium philosophorum, Just. 12, 16, 18.—**Poet.** with *gen.*: incluta leti Lucretia, Sil. 13, 821.—**Comp.** and **adv.** do not occur.

inclutus, *a, um, v. inclutus*.
in-coactus, *a, um, adj.*, *not compelled, voluntary* (post-Aug. and rare): omne honestum injussum incoactumque est, Sen. Ep. 66 *med.* (false read. for incochata, Val. Max. 4, 7).

incoctilis, *e, adj.* [incoquo]. **I.** Cooked in any thing: incoctile ἐνεψνμένον, Gloss. Philox.—**II.** Transf., subst.: **incoctilia**, *ium, n.* (sc. vasa), *vessels overlaid or washed with metal, tinned vessels*, Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 162.

incoctio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a boiling in any thing, an incoction* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 62.

1. incoctus, *a, um, Part.*, from incoquo.

2. incoctus, *a, um, adj.* [2. in-coquo], *uncooked, raw* (ante-class. and rare): incoctum non expromet, bene coctum dabit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 53: collyrae facite ut maeant et colyphia: incocta ne mihi detis, id. Pers. 1, 3, 13: caro, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell.

10, 15, 12.—Hence, fig.: incocto pure, the bad humor not worked off, Hier. cont. Luc. 19.

incoenatus, incoenis, etc., *v. incoenatus, incenis*, etc.

incoeptum and **incoepo**, *v. inceptum* and **incepto**.

incoercitus, *adj.* [2. in-coërceo], *unrestrained*: incoercitos affectus, Jul. ap. Aug. C. Saec. Jul. 4, 41.

in-cogitabilis, *e, adj.* **I.** Act., *thoughtless, inconsiderate* (ante- and post-class.): nunc demum scio, me fuisse excordem, caecum, incogitabilem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 63; Lact. 1, 8.—**II.** Pass., *inconceivable, incomprehensible* (post-class.): immensitas efficientiae, Mart. Cap. 9, § 922: dementia, Amm. 15, 3: incogitabile est, eandem esse causam, etc., Fragm. Jur. Civ. p. 23 Mai.

incogitans, antis, *adj.* [2. in-cogito], *thoughtless, inconsiderate* (ante- and post-class.): ni fuissem incogitans, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 3: adeon' te esse incogitantem atque impudentem, ut? etc., id. ib. 3, 2, 14; Aus. Sap. Perilard. 15.

*** incogitantia**, *ae, f.* [incogitans], *thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 27.

incogitatus, *a, um, adj.* [2. in-cogito]. **I.** Pass., *unconsidered, unstudied* (post-Aug.): opus, Sen. Ben. 6, 23 *med.*: alacritas, id. Ep. 57: incogitata dicere, App. Flor. p. 364 (de Deo. Soc. p. 102 Hild.).—**II.** Act., *thoughtless, inconsiderate* (ante- and post-class.): animus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 1: ne incogitati dicere cogerentur, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 16.

*** in-cogito**, *äre, v. a.*, *to think of, contrive, design* (= intendere, moliri; perh. formed after the Gr. ἐννοεῖν): fraudem socio, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 122.

in-cognitus, *a, um, adj.* **I.** Not examined, untried: vestra solum legitis, vestra amatis, ceteros causas incognitas condemnatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 29, 73: res, id. Caec. 10, 29.—**II.** Not known, unknown (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.): ne incognita pro cognitibus habeamus, Cic. Off. 1, 6, 18: insperatum omnibus consilium, incognitum certe, id. Phil. 4, 1, 3: falsa aut incognita res, id. Ac. 1, 12, 45: effata fatidicorum, id. Leg. 2, 8, 20: quae omnia fere Gallis erant incognita, Caes. B. G. 4, 20, 3; so with *dat.*, id. ib. 4, 29, 1: lex, Cic. Agr. 3, 10, 25: biddum ad recognoscendas res datum dominis, tertio incognita sub hasta venire, *unclaimed, not identified by the owners*, Liv. 5, 16, 7: qui incogniti famae aperuerint armis orbem terrarum, id. 42, 52, 14: palus oculis incognita nostris, i. e. *unseen*, Ov. M. 2, 46: cum incognitum (eum) alias haberet, *did not know*, Suet. Aug. 94: nihil ejusmodi invenio; itaque incognito nimirum assentiar, Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 113; cf. id. ib. 2, 36, 114: contineo igitur me, ne incognito assentiar, id. ib. 2, 43, 133: Rebecca incognita viro, *a maiden*, Vulg. Gen. 24, 16: longi mensura incognita nervi, *unknown, i. e. unparalleled, greater than any known*, Juv. 9, 34.

in-cognoscibilis, *e, adj.*, *incomprehensible, not to be known or discerned*: Deus, Hilar. in Psa. 143, 8.

*** in-cognosco**, *äre, 3, v. incho. n.*, *to learn, find out a thing*: ut incognosceret, quisnam esset, App. Flor. p. 362, 22 (dub. al. ut inde cognosceret).

incohamenta (incho-), ōrum, *n.* [incho], *first principles, rudiments, elements* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 6, § 576: incohamentorum primordia, id. 5, § 437 al.

incohatio (incho-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a beginning* (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 120 al.

incohativus (incho-), *a, um, adj.* [id.], *beginning, denoting a beginning, inchoative*; in gram.: verba, Charis. p. 223 P.; Diom. p. 333 P.; Prisc. p. 824 P. et saep.

incohator (incho-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a beginner* (post-class.): mortis (Cain), Prud. Ham. 27 praef.

(incohibeo), *äre, false read.* in Lucr. 3, 444, inst. of is cohibessit; v. Lachm. ad h. l.)

incohibilis, *e, adj.* [in-cohibeo], *that cannot be held or kept together* (post-class.): illo genere oneris tam impedito ac tam incohibili, Gell. 5, 3, 4.—**II.** That cannot be restrained: cursus, Amm. 24, 1, 5: ardor, id. 14, 2.

incho (better than **inchoo**, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 95; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 109; Cic. Rep. 1, 35 Mai.; 3, 2; Front. p. 154 Rom.; Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 363; Bramb. p. 291 sq.), *avi, atum, 1, v. a. and n.* [for in-coco; from in and Sanscr. root kuk-, to take, grasp]. **I.** Act., *to lay the foundation of a thing, to begin, commence* (syn. incipere; opp. absolvere, perficere; class.). **A.** In gen. (a) With *acc.*: ut Phidias potest a primo instituere signum idque perficere, potest ab alio incohatum accipere et absolvere, Cic. Fin. 4, 13, 34; cf.: ut nemo pictor esset inventus, qui Coae Veneris eam partem, quam Apelles incohatam reliquisset, absolveret, id. Off. 3, 2, 9; 3, 7, 33: statuam, Quint. 2, 1, 12: res in animis nostris, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44: quas res nos in consulta nostro gessimus, attigit hic versibus atque incohavit, id. Arch. 11, 28: philosophiam multis locis incohasti, id. Ac. 1, 3, 9: quod mihi nuper in Tusculano incohasti de oratoribus, id. Brut. 5, 20: quod hic liber incohat, Quint. 3, 1, 2: hanc materiam, id. 4 praef. § 5: abrupto, quem incohaverat, sermone, id. 4, 3, 13: esse videatur octonarium incohat, id. 9, 4, 73: referamus nos igitur ad eum, quem volumus incohandum et eloquentia informandum, Cic. Or. 9, 33: Favonius ver incochans, Plin. 16, 25, 39, § 94: incohandae vindemiae dies, id. 11, 14, 14, § 35: pulcherrimum facinus, Curt. 6, 7: tum Stygio regi nocturnas incohat aras, i. e. *begins to sacrifice*, Verg. A. 6, 252: reges plures incochant, ne desint, *are chosen*, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 51.—(β) With *inf.*: quam si mens fieri proponit et incohat ipsa, Lucr. 3, 183; Lucr. 10, 174; Pall. Dec. 2.—**B.** In partic., pregn. in the part. perf.: **incohatus**, *a, um, only begun* (opp. to finished, completed), *unfinished, incomplete, imperfect* (mostly Ciceron.): ne hanc incohatam transigam comedia, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 8: qui exaedicaret suam incohatam ignaviam, id. Trin. 1, 2, 95: quae adulescentulis nobis ex commentariolis nostris incochata ac rudia exiderunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5: cognitio manca atque incochata, id. Off. 1, 43, 153: incochatum quiddam et confusum, id. Rep. 3, 2: rem tam praeclaram incochatam relinquere, id. N. D. 1, 20, 56; cf. id. Rep. 1, 35: perfecta anteponuntur incochatis, id. Top. 13, 69; cf.: hoc incochati cujusdam officii est, non perfecti, id. Fin. 4, 6, 15.—**II.** Neutr., *to begin, commence, take a beginning*. **A.** In gen. (post-class.): moris est, ut munus hujusmodi a proficiscentibus incochat, Symm. Ep. 7, 75: incochante mense, Pall. Febr. 25, 20 and 33.—**B.** In partic., like *inf.*, *to begin to speak*: post longa silentia rursus incochat Ismene, Stat. Th. 8, 623.—Hence, **incohate**, *adv.*, *incipiently, incompletely*, Aug. Gen. ad Lit. 6, 11.

incoinquabiliter, *adv.* [in-coinquabilis] (eccl. Lat.), Aug. de Nat. Boni, 44.

in-coinquatus, *a, um, adj.*, *undefiled, unpolluted* (late Lat.): corpus, Vulg. Sap. 8, 20: mulier, id. ib. 3, 13; Ambros. Apol. David, 11, 56.

incola, *ae, comm.* [f. Phaedr. 1, 6, 6; Prud. Ham. 642] [in-colo], *an inhabitant of a place, a resident*. **I.** Lit.: optati, cives, populares, incolae, accolae, advenae omnes, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 1: incola est, qui in aliquam regionem domicilium suum contulit, quem Graeci πάροικον appellant, Dig. 50, 16, 239: opp. civis; peregrini autem atque incolae officium est, etc., *a foreign resident* (= Gr. μέτοικος), Cic. Off. 1, 34, 125; cf.: Tarquinium, non Romanae modo sed ne Italiae quidem gentis, ... incolam a Tarquiniiis ... regem factum, Liv. 4, 3, 11: incola et his magistratibus parere debet, apud quos incola est, et illis, apud quos civis est, Dig. 50, 1, 29; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26; 2, 4, 58, § 130: sunt enim e terra homines, non ut incolae atque habitatores, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: Coloneus ille locus cujus incola Sophocles ob oculos versabatur, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3: (Socrates) totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrabatur, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 108: audiebam Pythagoram Pythagoreosque incolae paene nostros, almost our countrymen, id. de Sen. 21, 78: Pergama, incola captivo quae bove victor alat, Ov. H. 1, 52: Phryx, Lucr. 3, 976: Idumaeae Syrophenix portae, Juv. 8, 160.—**Poet.** in apposition, or

adj., Cameren incola turba vocat, *the natives*, Ov. F. 3, 582. — **II.** Transf., of animals and inanimate things: aquarum incolae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: rana stagni incola, Phaedr. 1, 6, 5: novum incolam (piscem) mari dedit, Plin. 9, 17, 29, § 63: quae (arbores) incolarum numero esse coepere, i. e. *indigenous*, id. 12, 3, 7, § 14: Addua, Ticius, Mincius, omnes Padi incolae, i. e. *flowing into the Po*, id. 3, 19, 23, § 131: me Porrectum ante fores obicere incolis Plorares aquilonibus, *native*, Hor. C. 3, 10, 4.

incolatus, ūs, m. [2. incolō], a *residing, a dwelling in a place* (post-class.), Dig. 50, 1, 34; Cod. Th. 12, 1, 5; 12 al.; Inscr. Orell. 3725. — **II.** Transf.: per incolatum Spiritus Sancti, Tert. Res. Carn. 26.

1. in-colo, lūi, 3 (post-class. collat. form **incolō**, āre: paradisum incolare et custodire, Tert. Res. Carn. 26 *fin.*; whence incolatus), v. a. and n. **I.** Lit. (for the simple colere), to *cultivate* (late Lat.): in his terris, quas incolunt (rusticani), Cod. Th. 13, 1, 3. — **II.** Transf., to *dwell or abide in a place, to inhabit* (class.). (a) *Act.* (only so in Cic.): jam qui incolunt eas (sc. maritimas) urbes etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 4: illam urbem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 21; id. Ac. 2, 45, 137: Delum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 46: illos lacus lucosque, id. ib. 2, 5, 72, § 188: eos agros, id. Rep. 2, 2: eam partem terrae, id. ib. 1, 17; cf. terras, id. N. D. 2, 16, 42: illum locum, id. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.*: quem locum, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: ea loca, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 2: unam, aliam, tertiam partem Galliae, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: Alpes, id. ib. 4, 10, 3 et saep.: eamdem patriam, Liv. 4, 3, 3: piscibus atque avibus ferisque, quae incolunt terras, id. 25, 12, 6: secessum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17 *fin.*; cf.: indulgens templa vetustis Incolere atque habitare deis, Sil. 14, 672. — *In pass.*: e locis quoque ipsis, qui a quibusque incolebantur, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93; 2, 44, 92. — (β) *Neutr.*: Neptuno, qui salis locis incolit, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 2: Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 4: cis Rhenum, id. ib. 2, 3, 4: remanere uno in loco incolendi causa, id. ib. 4, 1, 7: qui inter mare Alpesque incolebant, Liv. 1, 1, 3: erat oppidum Vaga, ubi et incolere et mercari consueverant multi mortales, Sall. J. 47, 1.

2. incolō, āre, v. 1. incolō *init.*

‡ **in-color** ἀχρους (*colorless*), Gloss. Philox.

* **incolōrātē**, adv. [2. in-coloratus]: without coloring or palliation, i. e., *without alleging a cause*, Dig. 4, 4, 18.

in-columis, e (*abl. sing.* regularly in-columi; incolume, Pomp. and Cic. ap. Charis. p. 108 P.), *adj.*, *unimpaired, uninjured, in good condition, still alive, safe, sound, entire, whole* (class. and freq.; syn.: salvus, intactus, integer): urbem et cives integros incolumesque servavi, Cic. Cat. 3, 10 *fin.*: salvum atque incolumem exercitum transducere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 12; cf. id. ib. 1, 72, 3; Cic. Fin. 4, 8, 19: ut haec retinere per populum Romanum incolumbia ac salva possimus, id. Div. ap. Caecil. 22, 72: ut salvae et incolumes sint civitates, id. Inv. 2, 56, 169: valentes cives mei: sint incolumes, sint florentes, sint beati, id. Mil. 34, 93: aliquem in omni honore incolumem habere, id. Sull. 21, 61; id. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: sortium beneficio se esse incolumem, Caes. B. G. 1, 53 *fin.*: incolumes ad unum omnes in castra perveniunt, id. ib. 6, 40, 4: quo stante et incolume, Cic. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 108 P.; cf.: incolume illo, Pomp. Fragm. ib.: omnibus navibus ad unam incolumibus milites exposuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 6 *fin.*: ita ut sit data Incolumem (dotem) sistere ei, Plaut. Trin. 3, 15: argentum hoc actutum incolume redigam, id. Pers. 2, 5, 23: (arx) incolumis atque intacta, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: incolumes non redeunt genae, Hor. C. 4, 10, 8: nulla incolumi relicta re, Liv. 5, 14, 7: aedes, Dig. 39, 2, 13. — *With ab*: a calamitate iudicii, Cic. Planc. 5, 12: audacia, *unshaken, unsubdued*, Amm. 16, 5, 14. — *Comp.*: deteriores sunt incolumiores, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 16. — *Sup.* and *adv.* do not occur.

incolūmītas, ātis, f. [incolumis], *good condition, soundness, safety* (class.): incolumitas est salus tuta atque integra conservatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 169: in incolumitate, id. Post. Red. ad Quir. 1, 3: concordia

populo et omnia referenti ad incolumitatem et ad libertatem suam, id. Rep. 1, 32; cf.: incolumitatem ac libertatem retinere, id. Inv. 2, 56, 168: deditis pollicebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 28, 2: mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 46 *fin.* — *In plur.*, Cic. Deiot. 14, 40; Arn. 2, 52.

in-cōmis, e, *adj.*, *unpleasant*: vita, Macr. S. 1, 7 *med.* — *Adv.*: **incomiter**, *ungracefully, without pleasantry*: haud incomiter, Flor. 4, 8, 4.

in-cōmitātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unaccompanied, unattended* (rare and mostly poet.; not in Cic., for in de Or. 1, 55, 234, the correct read. is incompta): virginibus in Illyrico incomitatis vagari licet, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 9: funera, Lucr. 6, 1225: externis virtus incomitata bonis, Ov. P. 2, 3, 35: vestigia ferre, to go without company, alone, Sil. 9, 101.

‡ **incomitem** sine comite, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107 Müll.; cf. incomitatus.

in-cōmitio, āre, v. a., prob. to *insult or reproach in public*: incommiari significat tale convicium facere, pro quo necesse sit in comitum, hoc est in conventum venire. Plautus (Circ. 3, 40): quae so ne me incommiatis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107 Müll.: licetne inforare, si incommiari hau licet? Plaut. Circ. 3, 1, 31; cf. sqq.

* **incomium**, īi, n., one of the ingredients of an ointment, otherwise unknown, Veg. Vet. 6, 28, 18.

incommā or **encommā**, ātis, n. [ἐγκομμα, an incision, mark; hence], the standard height of soldiers, Veg. Mil. 1, 5; Hier. in Jovin. 2, 34; cf.: incommā mensura militum, Gloss. Isid.

in-commēabilis, e, *adj.*, not traversable, impassable: via, Amm. 16, 11, 8 (al. difficiles).

* **in-commendātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *unrecommended*; poet., given up, abandoned: tellus, sc. ventis, Ov. M. 11, 435.

(**incomminātus**, a, um, false read. in App. Mag. 10, p. 241, for in comminata.)

incommīnūtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. incommīnuo], not broken, entire: ut fundamentum immobilis, tamquam adamas incommīnūtus, (Hilar.) Anon. in Job. 2, p. 137.

in-commiscibilis, e, *adj.*, that cannot be mixed (post-class.): animus, Tert. Anim. 12.

in-commōbilitas, ātis, f., immovableness, insensibility; a transl. of the Gr. ἀσπνσία, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, 14, 28.

incommōdē, adv., v. incommodus *fin.*

* **incommōdesticus**, a, um, *adj.*, a comically formed word for incommodus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 19.

incommōditas, ātis, f. [incommodus], *inconvenience, incommodiousness, unsuitableness; disadvantage, damage, loss, injury* (mostly ante- and post-class.; syn.: incommodus, molestia, difficultas): incommoditas denique huc omnis reddit (opp. commoditates), Ter. And. 3, 3, 35: in ista incommoditate alienati illius animi et offensi illud inest tamen commodi, quod, etc., *Cic. Att. 1, 17, 7: temporis, *unseasonableness*, Liv. 10, 11, 3: incommoditate abstinere me apud convivas commodo commemini, *impropriety*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 49. — *In plur.*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 59; Arn. 2, 54; 3, 125.

incommōdō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [id.]. **I.** *Neutr.*, to occasion inconvenience or trouble to any one, to be inconvenient, troublesome, annoying (rare): alicui, Ter. And. 1, 1, 135: alicui nihil, Cic. Quint. 16, 51; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10: ipsa scientia, etiam si incommodatura sit, gaudeant, id. Fin. 5, 19, 50; App. Mag. 8, p. 202, 10. — *Pass. impers.*: obnoxium eum dici, cui quid ab eo, cui esse obnoxius dicitur, incommodari et noceri potest, Gell. 7, 17, 3. — **II.** *Act.*, to render inconvenient or troublesome, to incommode (post-class.): si quid aliud fiat, quod navigationem incommodet, difficiliorem faciat, vel prorsus impediatur, Dig. 43, 12, 1, § 15: si incommodatur ad usum manus, ib. 21, 1, 14, § 6: usum, ib. 43, 21, 1, § 1.

incommōdum, i, v. incommodus, **II.** **incommōdus**, a, um, *adj.*, inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit, unseasonable, troublesome, disagreeable. **I.** *Adj.* A. Of things (class. and freq.): iter, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 1: res, id. ib. 4, 2, 27: valetudo, Cic.

Brut. 34, 130: colloquium pro re nata non incommodum, id. Att. 14, 6, 1: ne voce quidem incommoda, Liv. 3, 14, 6: severitas morum, id. 27, 31, 7: conflictatio turbae, Quint. 3, 8, 29; 1, 7, 16: eorum controversiam non incommodum videtur cum utrumque ratione exponere, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 57: naves propugnatoribus incommodae, Liv. 30, 10, 15. — *Comp.*: ut actori incommodior esset exhibitio, Dig. 10, 4, 11: incommodioris conditionis homines, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 3, 1. — *Sup.*: in rebus ejus incommodissimis, Cic. Clu. 59, 161. — **B.** Of persons, *troublesome* (rare but class.): aliquid huic responde, commode, ne incommodus nobis sit, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 189 (but not in Bacch. 3, 2, 17; v. Ritschl ad h. l.): idem facilem et liberalem patrem incommodum esse amanti filio disputat, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73. — **II.** *Subst.*: **incommodum**, i, n., *inconvenience, trouble, disadvantage, detriment, injury, misfortune* (freq. and class.): quom ejus incommodum tam aegre feras, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 43: nostro incommodo detrimentoque, si est ita necesse, doleamus, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: qui locus est talis, ut plus habeat adjumenti quam incommodi, id. de Or. 2, 24, 102: non modo incommodi nihil ceperunt, sed etiam... in quaestum sunt versati, id. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 109: timet, ne ipse aliquo afficiatur incommodo, id. Off. 1, 7, 24: accidit repentinum incommodum: tanta enim tempestas cooritur, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 43, 1: ab officio abduci incommodo, Cic. Lael. 2, 8; cf. ellipt.: nec id incommodo tuo (sc. feceris), id. Att. 12, 47, 1: quae res magnum nostris attulit incommodum, Caes. B. C. 3, 63, 5: quid iniquitas loci habeat incommodi, id. B. G. 7, 45, 9: si quid importetur nobis incommodo, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 18: ex eo concursu navium magnum esse incommodum acceptum, Caes. B. G. 5, 10 *fin.*; cf.: ut acceptum incommodum virtute sarciretur (shortly before: detrimentum acceptum), id. B. C. 3, 73, 4: rei cendi, deminuendi, devitandive incommodi causa, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18: incommodum inter eos (socios) commune est, loss (opp. lucrum), Gai. Inst. 3, 150. — Rarely with *gen. rel.*: commoveri incommodo valetudinis, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 3; cf. morbi, id. Mur. 23, 47. — *In plur.*: multis incommodis difficultatibusque affectus, id. Div. in Caecil. 3, 8; id. N. D. 1, 9 *fin.*; id. Lael. 13, 48: tot incommodis conflictati, Caes. B. G. 5, 35, 5; id. B. C. 3, 10, 6. — *With gen.*: corporum, i. e. *diseases*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 162: pulmonum, id. 28, 7, 21, § 75: vesicae, id. 27, 12, 101, § 126: ferre incommoda vitae, Juv. 13, 21. — **III.**

Adv.: **incommōdē**, *inconveniently, incommodiously, unfortunately, unseasonably*: fores Hae sonitu suo moram mihi obiciunt incommode, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 8; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 37: posse pro re nata te non incommode ad me in Albanum venire, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 2: accidit, Caes. B. G. 5, 33, 4: adversari, Liv. 4, 8, 6. — *Comp.*: cum illo quidem actum optime est: mecum incommodius, Cic. Lael. 4, 15. — *Sup.*: incommodissime navigare, Cic. Att. 5, 9, 1.

* **incommōtē**, adv. [2. in-commotus], *immovably, unchangeably, firmly*: permanere, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 7.

in-commūnicābilis, e, *adj.*, *incommunicable* (late Lat.): nomen, Vulg. Sap. 14, 21.

incommūnicātus, a, um, *adj.* [incommunico], *shared with*: alteri, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 13.

in-commūnis, e, *adj.*, not common (post-class.): incommunes ceteris, Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*; Gell. 12, 9, 1.

in-commūtābilis, e, *adj.*, *unchangeable, immutable* (rare but class.): omnia verbi principia incommutabilia viderentur (opp. commutabilia), Varr. L. L. 9, § 99 Müll.: status rei publicae, *Cic. Rep. 2, 33, 57: bonum, Aug. Retract. 1, 9. — *Adv.*: **incommūtābiliter**, *unchangeably, immutably*, Aug. Ep. 3, 3; id. Trin. 7, 1.

incommūtābilitas, ātis, f. [incommutabilis], *unchangeableness, immutability* (late Lat.): with aeternitas, Aug. Conf. 12, 12.

incommūtābiliter, adv., v. incommutabilis *fin.*

incommūtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-

commuto], *unchangeable* (late Lat.), August. de Manich. 11.

in-comparabilis, e, *adj.*, that cannot be equalled, *incomparable* (post-Aug.): sublimitas, Plin. 7, 25, 26, § 94: magister, Quint. 1, 2, 11; freq. in epitaphs: MARITO, CONIVGI, etc., Inscr. Grut. 486, 7; 432, 8.—*Comp.*: divinitatis gloria, Ambros. de Isaac et An. 8, 78; cf. in *sup.*: ALVMO KARISSIMO ET INCOMPARABILISSIMO, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 147 no. 183.—*Adv.*: **incomparabiliter**, *incomparably*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 9; id. ap. Hier. Ep. 67, 7.

‡ **incompārātus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-, 1. comparo], *unequalled, incomparable*, for incomparabilis, as an epithet of one deceased: CONIVGI INCOMPARATISSIMO, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 421, no. 386.

in-compassibilis, e, *adj.*, that cannot suffer with another, *share another's sufferings* (eccl. Lat.): Pater, Tert. ap. Prax. 29.

incompellābilis, e [2. in-, 2. compello], that cannot be named, *not to be addressed by name* (eccl. Lat.), Rufin. Invect. ap. Hier. 2, 29 *fin.*

in-compertus, a, um, *adj.*, of which one has no information, *unknown* (not ante-Aug.): inter cetera vetustate incomperta hoc quoque in incerto positum, Liv. 4, 23, 3; ne quid incompertum deferret, id. 10, 40, 10; 9, 26, 15: origo atque natura ejus incomperta est mihi, Plin. 34, 13, 38, § 137: qualis sit ea incompertum habeo, *I do not know*, id. 12, 3, 16, § 32.

in-competens, entis, *adj.*, *insufficient* (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. 2, 17.—*Adv.*: **incompetenter**, *insufficiently*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 19; Cassiod. Var. 5, 14.

‡ **incompēbilis** ἀπλήρωτος, Gloss. Philox.

in-complētus, a, um, *adj.*, *uncompleted, incomplete* (late Lat.): consilia, Firm. Math. 5, 2.

‡ **incomplexus** ἀπερίληπτος, Gloss. Philox.

incompos, ōtis, *adj.* [2. in-compos], *not having control over* (late Lat.): incompositus mentis hominem, [App.] Polem. Physiog. p. 125.

incompōsitē, *adv.*, v. *incompositus fin.*

in-compōsitus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Not compounded, simple*, Ambros. Hexaem. 1, 7, 25; Boeth. Inst. Arith. 1, 17: trinitas incompositae naturae corrumpi non potest, Ambros. Ep. 81, 8.—**II.** *Not well put together, not properly arranged, out of order, disordered, disarranged, discomposed* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **A.** Lit.: agmen, Liv. 5, 28, 7: hostes (opp. compositi), id. 44, 38 *fin.*: det motus incompositos, Verg. G. 1, 350.—**B.** Transf., of style: incomposito dixi pede currere versus Lucili, *disordered, irregular*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 1: fortius quid incompositum potest esse, quam vinctum et bene collocatum, Quint. 9, 4, 6; cf. oratio, id. ib. 32: rudibus et incompositis similia, id. ib. 17: (Aeschylus) rudis in plerisque et incompositus, id. 10, 1, 66: moribus incompositus, id. 4, 5, 10.—*Adv.*: **incompōsitē**, *without order, disorderly*: veniens, Liv. 25, 37, 11.—Of speech: qui horrida atque incomposita illud extulerunt, *without order*, Quint. 10, 2, 17.

incomprēhensibilis, e, *adj.* [2. incomprehendo], that cannot be seized or held, that cannot be grasped (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: parvitas arenae, Col. 10 praef. § 4: alces incomprehensibili fuga pollet, that cannot be overtaken, Sol. 20.—*Neutr.* as subst.: constare ex incomprehensibili et incomprehensibili, Tert. ap. 48.—**II.** Trop. **A.** (The fig. is of a wrestler): In disputando incomprehensibilis et lubricus, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 6 Döring.—**B.** Of the mind, *incomprehensible, inconceivable*: vitiosae consuetudinis immensum et incomprehensibile arbitrium est, i. e. *ultimate, endless*, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11, 1; cf. opus, id. Ep. 94, 14: cum igitur illa incerta (natura) incomprehensibilisque sit, *incomprehensible*, Cels. praef. med.: praecepta, Quint. 9, 1, 12.—*Adv.*: **incomprēhensibiliter**, *incomprehensibly*, Hier. Ep. 87; Ambros. in Luc. 2, 1: natus filius, Hilar. Trin. 3, 17; Lact. 3, 2, 6.

in-comprēhensus, a, um, *adj.*, *not comprehended, incomprehensible* (post-class.):

manet virtus, Prud. Ap. 821. (In Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 95, the correct reading is non comprehensa.)

incomptē (incomtē), *adv.*, v. *incomptus fin.*

in-comptus (incomt-), a, um, *adj.*, *undorned, inelegant, artless, rude* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: incompitis Curium capillis, Hor. C. 1, 12, 41; so Ov. M. 9, 789; cf. caput, Hor. Epod. 5, 16; and: nuda, nudis incompta capillis, Ov. M. 4, 261.—In *Comp.*: incompitiore capillo, Suet. Aug. 69: ungues, *unpared, untrimmed*, Cic. Ac. Fragm. ap. Aug. contr. Acad. 3, 7, IV, 2, p. 471 Orell.: apparatus, Tac. G. 14.—**II.** Trop., of speech: ut mulieres esse dicuntur nonnullae inornatae, quas id ipsum deceat: sic haec subtilis oratio, quasi incompta delectat, Cic. Or. 23, 78; cf. id. Att. 2, 1, 1: ars, id. de Or. 1, 55, 234: nuda sit et velut incompta oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 41; Liv. 4, 41, 1: coloni versusibus incompitis ludunt, Verg. G. 2, 386: (versus), Hor. A. P. 446.—*Adv.*: **incomptē**, *roughly, inelegantly* (post-class. and very rare): dolantur stipites, Amm. 31, 2: laudare, Stat. S. 5, 5, 34.

inaccessibilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-concedo], *inadmissible* (post-class.): delicta, Tert. Pud. 9 *fin.*

in-concessus, a, um, *adj.*, *not allowed, impossible* (not ante-Aug. and rare): hymenaei, *unlawful, forbidden*, Verg. A. 1, 651; cf. ignes, Ov. M. 10, 153: spes, id. ib. 9, 638: cum totum exprimere paene sit homini in-concessum, Quint. 10, 2, 26.

in-concilio, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to win over to one's side, to gain over artfully* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** In gen.: inconciliasti, comparasti, commendasti, vel ut antiqui, per dolum deceptisti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107 Müll.: inconciliastin' eum, qui mandatu'st tibi? Plant. Trin. 1, 2, 99; id. Most. 3, 1, 85: ille quod in se fuit accuratum habuit, quod posset mali faceret in me, inconciliaret copias omnis meas, *has done his best to injure me, to win over by trickery all my resources*, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 22 (cf. Brix ad Trin. 1, 1).—Hence, **II.** In partic., *to embarrass, inveigle into difficulties, make trouble for one* (Plautin.): ne inconciliare quid nos porro postules, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 85.—*Absol.*: et me haud par est (sc. hunc ludificare). *To*. Credo, quia... non inconciliat, quom te emo, *intrigued, made difficulties*, id. Pers. 5, 2, 53.

inconcinnē, *adv.*, v. *inconcinnus fin.*

inconcinnitas, ātis, f. [inconcinnus], *inelegance, awkwardness, impropriety* (post-Aug.): vitatis sententiarum ineptis atque inconcinnitate, Suet. Aug. 86; App. Dogm. Plat. 2, pp. 14, 21.

inconcinniter, *adv.*, v. *inconcinnus fin.*

in-concinnus, a, um, *adj.*, *inelegant, awkward, absurd* (rare but class.): qui in aliquo genere inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur. *Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17: personamque feret non inconcinnus utramque, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 29: asperitas agrestis et inconcinnia gravisque, id. ib. 1, 13, 6.—*Adv.* in two forms (in both post-class.), *awkwardly, absurdly*. **1.** **inconcinnē**: causificare, App. M. 10, p. 242, 39.—**2.** **inconcinniter**: vertere in aliquam rem, Gell. 10, 17, 2.

in-concrētus, a, um, *adj.*, *bodiless, incorporeal* (eccl. Lat.): substantia, Nazar. Pan. Const. 14.

inconcūcābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-conculco], *not capable of being trodden under foot* (eccl. Lat.), Fulg. Rusp. Incarn. Filii, 50.

inconcussē, *adv.*, v. *inconcussus fin.*

in-concussus, a, um, *adj.*, *unshaken, undisturbed, firm, constant, unchanged* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: caelestia sidera, Luc. 2, 268; so, vestigia, id. 2, 248.—**II.** Trop.: inconcussus ipse et immotus, Plin. Pan. 82, 2; cf.: inconcussus injuriā, Sen. de Ira, 3, 25: certaminibus, Tac. A. 2, 43 *fin.*: florebant hilares inconcussique Penates, Stat. S. 5, 1, 142: otium, Sen. Ep. 67 *fin.*: pax, Tac. H. 2, 6: gaudium, Sen. Vit. Beat. 3.—*Adv.*: **inconcussē**, *firmly, resolutely*, Cod. Th. 11, 61, 6; Aug. Retract. 1, 11.

* **in-condemnātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *uncondemned*, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24, 12.

inconditē, *adv.*, see the foll. art. *fin.*

inconditus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** (Acc. to condo, I.) *Not made, uncreated* (post-class.): ne quid innatum et inconditum praeter solum deum crederemus, Tert. adv. Hermog. 18.—**II.** (Acc. to condo, II.) **A.** *Not stored up*: fructus, Col. 1, 5, 6; 3, 2, 1.—**B.** *Without order, irregular, disordered, confused, unformed, uncouth, rude* (the class. signif. of the word): inconditum non ordinate compositum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107 Müll.: acies, with inordinata, Liv. 44, 39, 1; so, agmen, Tac. A. 2, 12: ordo ramorum, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 122: turbidusque clamor, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 4: jus civile, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 197: genus dicendi, id. Brut. 69, 242; cf.: dicendi consuetudo, id. de Or. 3, 44, 137: sententias inconditis verbis efferre, id. Or. 44, 150: carmina, *artless, rude soldiers' songs*, Liv. 4, 20, 2; cf.: ibi haec incondita solus... jactabat, Verg. E. 2, 5: inter jocos militares, quos inconditos jaciunt, Liv. 5, 49, 7; 5, 47, 4; 4, 13, 4: si alicujus inconditi arripas dissipata aliam sententiam, Cic. Or. 70, 233: homines, i. e. *not accustomed to military fatigue*, Tac. H. 2, 16: urbanitas, in qua nihil inconditum possit deprehendi, Quint. 6, 3, 107; cf.: Syphax inconditae barbariae rex, Liv. 30, 28, 3: nova atque incondita libertas, id. 24, 24, 2.—**C.** *Unburied*: corpora, Luc. 6, 101: per patris cineres, qui inconditi sunt, Sen. Contr. 3 praef. § 7.—*Adv.*: **inconditē**, *confusedly*, Cic. Or. 3, 44; id. Div. 2, 71 al.; Gell. praef. § 3; Spart. Carac. 2.

in-cōnexio (-conn-), ōnis, f., rhet. t. t., = ἀσυνδέτων, the omission of a copulative particle, *asyndeton*, Jul. Ruf. de Schem. Lex. 20.

in-cōnexus (inconn-), a, um, *adj.*, *not joined together, disconnected* (late Lat.): res, Aus. Edyll. ad Paul. 12.—**II.** Transf., gram. t. t., = ἀσυνάφτης, of metrical construction, *loose, disjointed*, said of verses in which various forms of rhythm succeed one another, Mar. Vict. de Metr. p. 2534 P.; p. 2550 P.

in-confectus, a, um, *adj.*, *not wrought out, undigested* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 119, no. 1; Cels. 4, 16 (dub.).

inconfusibilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-confusus], that cannot be embarrassed or confused (late Lat.): operarius, Vulg. 2 Tim. 2, 15.—*Adv.*: **inconfusibiliter**, *without confusion*: misceri, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 15.

inconfusus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *unconfused* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: ut inconfusus eat (mundus), Sen. Q. N. 2, 45: recursus, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 622.—**II.** Trop., *unembarrassed, not disconcerted*: animus intrepidus inconfususque, Sen. Q. N. 3 praef. *fin.*: id. de Ira, 1, 12, 3.

* **incongēlābilis**, e, *adj.* [2. in-congelo], that cannot be frozen: mare omne, Gell. 17, 8, 16.

* **incongessibilis**, e, *adj.* [2. in-congredior], *unapproachable, inaccessible*: Deus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 27.

incongruē, *adv.*, v. *incongruus fin.*

in-congruens, tis, *adj.*, *inconsistent, incongruous, unsuitable* (post-Aug.): sententia, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 19: quod est incongruens et absurdum, ut, etc., Lact. 3, 8, 35.—With dat.: Stoica disciplina pleraque est et sibi et nobis incongruens, Gell. 12, 5, 5.—With subject-clause: incongruens est in labris habere bonitatem, Lact. 3, 16, 4; 12, 17, 6.—*Sup.*, Aug. Don. Persev. 61.—*Adv.*: **incongruenter**, *unsuitably*, Tert. de Baptism. 19.

in-congruentia, ae, f., *unsuitableness, incongruity* (late Lat.): definitionis, Tert. Anim. 6; id. adv. Marc. 2, 25.

in-congruus, a, um, *adj.*, *inconsistent, incongruous, unsuitable* = incongruens, inconvenientis (post-class.): quam incongruo ambitu amplectar, Val. Max. 4, 1, 12: inter se propositiones, App. Dogm. Plat. 3; Veg. Mil. 2, 19; Symm. ep. 4, 8.—*Adv.*: **incongruē**, *unsuitably*, Macr. S. 5, 13; Aug. ad Hier. ep. 17.

in-cōnivens (also *inconnivens*), entis, *adj.* [2. in-convivere], that does not close the eyes (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: stare solitus Socrates dicitur, Gell. 2, 1, 2.—**II.** Trop., of the eye, that does not close, *un-closing*: justitiae oculus, Amm. 29, 2, 20.

in-conjūgus, a, um, *adj.*: verba (epithets, etc.), not applicable to ordinary names (e.g. fulminat et tonat can be said of Jupiter only), Prisc. p. 1065 P.

in-connexus, v. inconnexus.

inconnivus (better **incōnivus**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-conivoe], that does not close the eyes, sleepless (Appuleian; cf. inconvens): vigiliae, App. M. 6, p. 179, 5.—**II.** Of the eyes, not closing: oculi, App. M. 2, p. 124, 19.

in-consciūs, a, um, *adj.*, unaware, unconscious (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 10, 4 (but in Liv. 21, 12, 4, the correct reading is insciis).

in-conscriptus, a, um, *adj.*, not arranged (late Lat.): incondita, id est inconscripta, Serv. ad Verg. E. 2, 4.

in-consentāneus, a, um, *adj.*, unsuitable, unfit (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 3, § 228 al.

in-consēquens, tis, *adj.*, not logically consequent, inconsequent (post-class.): locutio, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 9: per inconsequens, Gell. 14, 1, 10.—**Adv.**: **inconsequenter**, inconsequently, illogically, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 36; 3, 17, 172.

in-consequētia, ae, f. [inconsequens], want of logical connection, inconsequence (post-Aug.): rerum foedissima, Quint. 8, 6, 50.

in-considērans, tis, *adj.*, inconsiderate (late Lat.): inconsideratissime Marcion, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 29 fin.—**Adv.**: **inconsideranter**, inconsiderately: tutor, qui inconsideranter pupillum abstinuit hereditate, Dig. 26, 10, 3, § 17; Hier. p. 103, n. 20.

inconsiderantia, ae, f. [inconsiderans], want of reflection, inconsiderateness (= temeritas, incuria): allicuius inconsiderantiam sustinere (where some read considerantiam), Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 2: mirari inconsiderantiam (al. inconsiderationem), Suet. Claud. 39; Salv. Gub. Dei, 1, 11.

inconsideratē, adv., v. inconsideratus fin.

inconsideratio, ōnis, f., inconsiderateness (late Lat.): mentis, Salv. de Gub. Dei, 1, 1, 1.

in-considerātus, a, um, *adj.* (class.).

I. Act., thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate (cf. inconsultus): nos ita leves atque inconsiderati sumus, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59: quam natura muliebris facit inconsideratam, Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23: inconsiderator in secunda, quam in adversa fortuna, Nep. Con. 5; so in comp., Quint. 2, 15, 28.—**II.** Pass., inconsidered, unadvised, inconsiderate: cupiditas, Cic. Quint. 25: inconsideratissima temeritas, id. Har. Resp. 26.—**Adv.**: **inconsideratē**, inconsiderately, rashly (class.): temere et fortuito, inconsiderate, negligenterque agere, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: tractare aliquid, Auct. Her. 4, 38, 60.—**Comp.**: inconsideratius proeliando, Val. Max. 1, 5, 9.

in-consiliūm, ī, n., ill-advisedness, thoughtlessness, = ἀβουλία, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **inconsitus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-conse-ro], unsown, untilled (= incultus): ager, Varr. L. L. 5, § 36 Müll.

inconsolābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-consolator], inconsolable, trop. incurable: vulnus, Ov. M. 5, 426: malum, Amm. 29, 2, 14: mae-ror, Ambros. de Elia. et Jejun. 16, § 60.

in-consōnans, antis, *adj.*, ill-sounding, unsuitable; with incongruum, Pompei. ap. Donat. de Barb. 6.—**Adv.**: **inconsonanter**, unsuitably; with inconsequenter, Vet. Interpr. Iren. 5, 17.

in-conspectus, a, um, *adj.*, indiscreet, imprudent (post-class.): in-conspectum aliquid temere dicere, Gell. 17, 21, 1.

in-conspiciūs, a, um, *adj.*, not conspicuous, not remarkable (= inglorius, ignobilis; post-Aug.): mors, Flor. 4, 2, 67.—**II.** Invisible: stella, Mart. Cap. 8, § 838; id. 6, § 593.

† **inconsprētus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-consperno], not despired or slighted: non improbat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107 Müll.

inconstābilitō, ōnis, f., not standing firmly, Vulg. 4 Esdr. 15, 16.

in-constans, antis, *adj.*, inconstant,

changeable, fickle, capricious, inconsistent (class.).

I. Of persons: mihi ridicule es visus esse inconstans, qui eundem et lae-deres, et laudares, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 19: populus in omnibus inconstantissimus, Sen. Ep. 99.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: inconstans est, quod ab eodem de eadem re diverse dicitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 50, 93: litterae, id. Fam. 10, 16: venti, Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 352: medendi arte nulla inconstantior, id. 29, 1, 1, § 2: quid inconstantius Deo? Cic. Div. 2, 62.—**Sup.**: inconstantissimo vultu et maestissimo, Gell. 13, 30, 7.—**Adv.**: **inconstanter**, inconstantly, capriciously, inconsistently: jactantibus se opinionibus inconstanter et turbide, inconsistently and confusedly, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24: loqui, id. Ac. 2, 17, 53: haec dicuntur inconstantissime, without the least consistency, id. Fin. 2, 27, 88: adductus primo ita negare inconstanter, ut, etc., Liv. 40, 55, 5: prodire, Hirt. B. Afr. 82: agens, M. Aurel. ap. Front. ad Caes. 3, ep. 2.

inconstantia, ae, f. [inconstans], inconstancy, changeableness, fickleness (class.).

I. Of persons: quid est inconstantia, mobilitate, levitate, cum singulis hominibus, tum vero universo senatui turpius? Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 9: levitate implicata, id. Vatin. 1, 3: fama inconstantiae, id. Fam. 1, 9: inconstantiae notam habere, Plin. ap. Trogas, 11, 52, 114, § 276: nemo doctus umquam mutationem consilii inconstantiam dixit esse, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 3; id. N. D. 3, 14.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: fulgoris, Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 199: artis, id. 7, 48, 50, § 162: mensurae, id. 6, 26, 30, § 124: frontis ac luminis, Quint. 9, 3, 101: mutabilitasque mentis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 76; id. Dom. 2.

in-constrūo, 3, v. a. [in-construo], to build up with (late Lat.), Fulg. Serm. 11.

in-consuetus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Unusual (post-Aug.): sermo, Vit. praef. 5: salsitudo, id. 1, 4.—**II.** Unused, unaccustomed; with gen.: opimae mensae, Sil. 11, 282.

inconsultē and **inconsultō**, adv., v. l. inconsultus fin.

I. in-consultus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Not consulted, unasked (so perh. not in Cic.): inconsulto senatu, Liv. 36, 36, 2; so, inconsulto se, Suet. Tib. 52: me inconsulto, Amm. 17, 5, 12; 27, 2 fin.; Ambros. Ep. 6, 43; Plin. Ep. 10, 107, 2; Symm. Ep. 4, 8; 5, 18 al.—**B.** Transf., not regarded, not respected: inconsulta potestate superiore, Amm. 27, 2, 9: inconsulta pietate, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 37: inconsulta clementia, ib. 15, 15, 1.—**II.** Act. **A.** Without advice, not advised (poet.): inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae, Verg. A. 3, 452.—**B.** Unadvised, inconsiderate, indiscreet (class.).

I. Of persons: homo inconsultus et temerarius, Cic. Deiot. 6, 16; Suet. Claud. 15 (with praepos.; opp. circumspectus); Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 15; cf.: heu rebus servare serenitas in-consulta modum (Capua), Sil. 8, 547.—**2.** Of things: bene consultum inconsultum est, si id inimicis usui sit, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 6: ratio, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2: largitio, Liv. 5, 20, 5: pavor, id. 22, 6, 6: pugna, id. 22, 44, 7: aures turbae, Sen. Ep. 40: motus, Gell. 19, 1, 17: aliquid inconsulto calore interficere, in a sudden heat, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 4, 3, 6.—**Adv.** in two forms. (a) **inconsultē**, unadvisedly, inconsiderately (class.): inconsulte ac temere dicere, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: inconsulte et incaute commissum proelium, Liv. 4, 37, 8: temereque vivere, Sen. Ben. 1: processerant, Caes. B. C. 1, 45. **Comp.**: inconsultius quam venerat se gessit, Liv. 41, 10, 5.—(b) **inconsultō**; se in periculum mittere, Auct. ad Her. 3, 5, 8: deleta et inducta, Dig. 28, 4, 1.

* **2.** inconsultus, ūs, m. [2. in-consulo], the not advising with another (ante-class.; only in the abl. sing.): inconsultu meo, without consulting me, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 130.

* **inconsummatio**, ōnis, f. [2. in-consummo], incompleteness, imperfection: generationis, Tert. adv. Val. 10.

in-consummātus, a, um, *adj.*, unfinished, incomplete, imperfect (post-class.); with rudis, Amm. 31, 14; with subagrestis, id. 21, 10, 8.—**II.** Trop., of persons, uncultivated, not well educated, Ambros. de Fide, 2, 15, § 129.

inconsumptibilis, e, *adj.* [in-consu-

mo], not to be consumed, indestructible: perennitas, Cassiod. in Psal. 127, 2.

in-consumptus, a, um, *adj.*, un-consumed, undiminished (Ovidian): pars turis, Ov. M. 7, 592: jecur, id. P. 1, 2, 41: juvenia, id. M. 4, 17.

* **inconsutilis**, e, *adj.* [2. in-consuo], not sewed together, without seam: tunica, Vulg. Joh. 19, 23.

in-consūtus, a, um, *adj.*, not sewed together, without seam (eccl. Lat.): tunica, Hier. Ep. 22, 19.

incontaminābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-contamino], that cannot be defiled (eccl. Lat.): Deus, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14; Aug. Conf. 7, 3.—**Adv.**: **incontaminabiliter**, without defilement, Aug. de Gen. ad Litt. c. ult.

in-contaminātus, a, um, *adj.*, uncontaminated, undefiled, pure (class., but not in Cic.): ne quid incontaminati sit, Liv. 4, 2, 5: facies, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 16.—**Sup.**: a quibus longe absunt, ut incontaminatissimi perseverant, Aug. Civ. Dei, 9, 16, 1.

incontanter and **incontātus**, v. inunct.

incontemplābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-contemplor], that cannot be looked upon or contemplated (eccl. Lat.): claritas, Tert. Res. Carn. 55: facies, id. adv. Marc. 5, 11.

incontemptibilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-contemno], not contemptible, not to be despised (eccl. Lat.): Deus, Tert. Apol. 45.

* **in-contentus**, a, um, *adj.*, unstretched: fides, out of tune, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75.

incontiguus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-contingo], that cannot be touched (eccl. Lat.): Deus omni est incontiguus tactu, Arn. 7, p. 267.

in-continens, tis, *adj.* **I.** Not containing, not retaining (class., but not in Cic.): uterus, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 168.—**II.** Incontinent, immoderate, intemperate: homo, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 9: Titios, Hor. C. 3, 4, 77: manus, id. ib. 1, 17, 26.—With gen.: sui, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 5.—Hence, **adv.**: **incontinenter**, immoderately, intemperately (class.). **1.** Lit.: cibum assumit, Cels. 1, 3.—**2.** Trop., incontinently: nihil incontinenter esse faciendum, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 37 fin.

incontinentia, ae, f. [incontiens]. **I.** Lit., inability of containing or retaining (post-Aug.): urinae, Plin. 20, 15, 57, § 161.—**II.** Trop., inability of restraining one's desires, greediness, incontinence (class.): multa de incontinentia intemperantiaeque disseruit, Cic. Cael. 11, 25.

incontrādicibilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-contradico], that cannot be contradicted, undeniable (late Lat.); comp., Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

in-contritūs, a, um, *adj.*, v. l. contrite (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Orig. in Jer. Hom. 3, 1.

(**incontroversus**, a, um, false read. in Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 241, for in controversiis or sine controversiis; v. Orell. and Klotz ad h. l.)

in-conveniens, entis, *adj.* **I.** Lit., not accordant, unsuitable, dissimilar (class., but not used by Cic. or Caes.): facta, Cass. ad Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 1: inconvenientia jun-gere, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12: corpus, Phaedr. 3, 13, 6.—**II.** Trop., unbefitting (post-class.); with dat., App. de Mundo, p. 70, 7; Ambros. in Psal. 118, Serm. 13, § 11.—Hence, **adv.**: **inconvenienter**, unsuitably (eccl. Lat.), Aug. de Gen. ad Litt. 11, 15; id. de Trin. 2, 9.—**Sup.**, Boeth. ap. Aristot. Libr. de Interp. p. 264.

* **inconvenientia**, ae, f. [inconveniens], inconsistency, incongruity: voluntatis et facti, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16: litterarum, Macr. de Diff. 23, § 3.

in-conversibilis, e, *adj.*, not convertible, not to be turned about (in order or rank); opp. conversibilis, Aug. de Music. 5, 21.

inconvertibilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-converto], unchangeable (eccl. Lat.): deus, Tert. adv. Hermog. 12; id. de Anim. 21.

inconvertibilitas, atis, f. [inconvertibilis], unchangeableness (eccl. Lat.): Verbi, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 14.

in-convincibilis, e, *adj.*, not to be convinced (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Orig. in Jer. Hom. 3, 1.

***inconvolutus**, a, um, *adj.* [in-convolvō], *conglobate, heaped together*: post inconvolutos multiplices casus, Amm. 29, 2, 21.

inconvulsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-convello], *undestroyed* (late Lat.): inconvulsa a se vectigallum pensione, i. e. *while they are not relieved from the obligation of paying taxes*, Fragm. Cod. Th. 5, 13, 14; ib. 12, 14, 1.

in-cōpiōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *not furnished with provisions* (late Lat.): solitudo, Tert. de Jejun. 5.

***incōprio**, āre, v. a. [κοπρίας, scurra], *to defile, abuse, revile*: civis omnes, Commod. Instruct. 19.

in-cōquo, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., *to boil in or with any thing, to boil down, to boil, seethe* (not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Lit., *constr. aliquid rei alicui or re aliquo*: radices Baccho, in wine, Verg. G. 4, 279: cotonea melle, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 60: glaesum adipe suis lactentis incoctum, id. 37, 3, 11, § 46: allium fabae fractae incoctum, id. 20, 6, 23, § 56: num viperinus his cruor incoctus herbis me fefellit, Hor. Epod. 3, 7: sucum incoqui sole, Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 73: sucum cum melle, Cels. 3, 22: inter se mixta et incocta, id. ib. **B.** Transf., *to dip in, to dye*: incocti corpora Mauri, colored by the sun, sunburnt, Sil. 17, 637: velle Tyrios incocta rubores (acc. Graec.), Verg. G. 3, 307: stannum aereis operibus, i. e. *to tin over*, Plin. 39, 17, 43, § 162. **II.** Trop. (poet.): incoctum generoso pectus honesto (for imbutum), imbued, filled with nobleness, Pers. 2, 74: quos autem plena iustitia et maturitas virtutis incoxit, Lact. 7, 21, 6.

incōram, or, separately, **in cōram**, *adv.*, *for coram* (Appuleian). **I.** In the presence of; with gen. omnium, in the presence of all, before all, App. M. 7, p. 197, 21; p. 221, 17: sui, id. ib. 10, p. 241, 5: populi, id. ib. 10, p. 249, 33 Hild. N. cr. **II.** Absol., *openly, publicly*, Symm. Ep. 10, 7; 3, 3; cf. Hand. Turs. III. p. 358.

in-corōnātus, a, um, *adj.*, *uncrowned* (post-Aug.): simulacra, App. M. 4, p. 155, 40.

incorporābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-corporus], *incorporeal* (late Lat.): habitu, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 17 al.

incorporālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *bodiless, incorporeal* (post-Aug.): quod est aut corporale est aut incorporale, Sen. Ep. 58, 11: jus, Quint. 5, 10, 116: nomina, that denote something incorporeal, e. g. virtus, Prisc. 2, p. 579.—Hence, subst.: **incorporāle**, is, n., *an incorporeal thing, that which is unsubstantial, immaterial*: dicimus enim quaedam corporalia esse, quaedam incorporalia, Sen. Ep. 58, 11 sqq.; 89, 16: a corporibus se ad incorporalia transtulit, id. ib. 90, 29.—**II.** Esp., *law t. t., incorporeal, that which is not perceptible by any sense: res, rights to or in things* (opp. corporales, the things themselves), Gai. Inst. 2, 14 sqq.—Hence, subst.: **incorporāle**, is, n., *an intangible possession, a right*: incorporalia sunt quae tangi non possunt, Gai. Inst. I. l. Abdy ad loc.; 3, 83 al.; id. Ben. 6, 2, 2.—Hence, **incorporāliter**, *incorporeally*, Claud. Mam. de Stat. An. 3, 14.

incorporālitās, ātis, f. [incorporalis], *incorporeity* (post-class.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15, 13; 1, 11, 12; Tert. de Anim. 7.

incorporāliter, *adv.*, v. incorporalis *fin.*

incorporatio, ōnis, f. [incorporo], *an embodying, incorporating, furnishing with a body* (late Lat.). **I.** In gen., Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 3; of Christ, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 32.—**II.** Esp., *incorporation with the public funds, paying into the treasury*, Cod. Just. 10, 10, 3; Cod. Th. 10, 9, 1 sqq.

1. incorporātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from incorporo.

2. in-corporātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not embodied*: ut incorporatum pro non corporato, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 2 init.

incorporēus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-corporus], *incorporeal* (post-class.): corpusne sit vox an incorporeum: hoc enim vocabulum quidam finxerunt proinde quod Graece dicitur ἀσώματον, Gell. 5, 15, 1; Macr. S. 7, 15.

in-corporo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (post-class.). **I.** *To fasten or mark in or upon a body*. **A.** Lit.: variae animalium effigies incorporantur, Sol. 22, 20.—**B.** Trop., *to incorporate*: sibi, with itself (of the church), Aug. Doctr. Christi, 2, 6, 1 init.—**II.** *To provide with a body, to embody, incorporate*: incorporatus, Prud. Cath. 12, 80.—**III.** Esp., *transf., to incorporate with the public funds, pay into the treasury*: eorum bonorum, quae ad fiscum pertinere dicuntur, si controversia moveatur, ante sententiam nec obsignari nec incorporari possunt, Ulp. Fragm. de Jure Fisc. 14 Huschke.—Hence, **incorporātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *embodied, incorporate*: divellere, Aug. Ep. 34, 5.

***in-correctus**, a, um, *adj.*, *uncorrected, unimproved*: opus, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 23.

in-correctibilis, e, *adj.*, *not to be corrected or cured* (post-Aug.; syn. insanabilis), Sen. de Ira, 3, 41 fin.

in-corrūptē, *adv.*, v. incorruptus *fin.*

in-corrūptela (in-corrūpt-), ae, f., *imperishableness, incorruptibility* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. de Carne Christi, 15; Aug. Ep. 146, 15; Vulg. 1 Cor. 15, 50.

in-corrūptibilis (in-corrūpt-), e, *adj.*, *imperishable, incorruptible* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 1, 3; Tert. de Anim. 50.—***Adv.**: **in-corrūptibiliter**, *imperishably*, Aug. Conf. 3, 2.

in-corrūptibilitās (in-corrūpt-), ātis, f. [in-corrūptibilis], *imperishableness, incorruptibility* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 48 fin.; id. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

in-corrūptibiliter (in-corrūpt-), *adv.*, v. incorruptibilis *fin.*

in-corrūptio (in-corrūpt-), ōnis, f., *imperishableness, incorruptibility* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 51; Aug. de Trin. 13, 7.

in-corrūptivus (in-corrūpt-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-corrumpo], *imperishable* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 152.

***in-corrūptōrius** (in-corrūpt-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *imperishable*: sensus in Deo, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

in-corrūptus (in-corrūpt-), a, um, *adj.*, *unspoiled, uninjured, uncorrupted* (class.). **I.** Lit.: sucus et sanguis, Cic. Brut. 9, 36: incorruptum a fraude adventum frumentum, Sen. Brev. Vit. 19, 1: aquae, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 230: templa, undestroyed, Liv. 32, 33, 5: lignum, Plin. 16, 5, 8, § 22: materia, id. 13, 16, 30, § 101.—**II.** Trop., *uncorrupted, uninjured, unadulterated, unbribed, not spoiled, not seduced, genuine, pure*. **A.** Of persons: atque integri testes, Cic. Fin. 1, 21: iudex, Gell. 14, 4: custos incorruptissimus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 81: adversus blandientes, that would not be seduced by flatterers, Tac. H. 1, 35 fin.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: sensus (with integri), Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 19: animus, id. Tusc. 1, 19: fides, Tac. A. 12, 41: integritas Latini sermonis, Cic. Brut. 35, 132: aequilum genus... incorruptae originis, genuine, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 8: iudicium, true, upright, Liv. 4, 6: genus disciplinae, id. 1, 18: mens, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 19 fin.: praeda, undiminished, Tac. A. 1, 68: quoniam id modo incorruptum foret, could be done most surely, id. 12, 12.—Hence, **in-corrūptē**, *uncorruptly, justly* (class.): atque integre judicare, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: scite atque incorrupte loqui, Gell. 13, 21, 4.—Comp.: **judicare**, Cic. Marc. 9, 29.

***incoxo**, āvi, 1, v. n. [in-coxa], *to bend down; to cower or squat down*, Pomp. ap. Non. 39, 9 (Com. Fragm. v. 97 Rib.).

incrassātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from incrasso.

in-crasso, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to make thick or stout* (post-class.); used mostly in the part., Tert. adv. Psych. 6.—Hence, **in-crassātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *made stout, fattened*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6; id. Jejun. 6.

incrēabilis, e, *adj.* [in-creabilis], *not of a created nature, self-existent* (eccl. Lat.): non peperit creatura eum qui est increabilis, Mar. Marc. Serm. 1, 7.

in-crēātus, a, um, *adj.*, *uncreated, not made*, Hier. in Didym. de Spir. Sanc. 8 init.; Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 4.

in-crebro, scō, būi, 3, v. n., *to become frequent or*

strong, to increase, gain ground, prevail, spread (= crebrior fieri, augeri, crescere; class.): mores deteriores, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 9: ventus, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 3; cf.: auster increbuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 26; Liv. 37, 13, 2: nemorum murmur, Verg. G. 1, 359: fama belli, Liv. 7, 12, 7: ubi videt increbescere pugnas, Sil. 10, 1: numerus, Cic. Or. 20, 66: consuetudo, id. Phil. 14, 5: nonnullorum sermo increbuit, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 4, 11: inde rem ad triarios redisse, proverbio increbuit, grew into a proverb, Liv. 8, 8, 11: disciplina, quae nunc increbuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 7: late Latio increbescere nomen, Verg. A. 8, 14: lucernae lumen hilaratum, became stronger, App. M. 5, p. 168.

***in-crebro**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., *to do any thing frequently*: sin increbravit, but if he has frequently done it, has often visited his mistress, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 29 dub. (Speng.: sin crebras ducit; sc. noctes).

incrēdendus, v. incredundus.

incrēdibilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-credo]. **I.** Pass. **A.** That cannot be believed, incredible, extraordinary, unparalleled (class.): fides, Cic. Fam. 13, 54: quaedam et prope singularis et divina vis ingenii, id. Or. 1, 38, 172: voluptas, id. Cat. 1, 10: foedus sceleris, id. ib. 2, 4: furor, id. Sull. 27: rem facere incredibilem, id. Inv. 2, 13, 42: incredibilia probabilibus intexere, id. Part. 4, 12: incredibile est, it is incredible, id. Att. 13, 23, 3: praeter spem atque incredibile hoc mihi obtigit, unforeseen, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 9: incredibile est, quanta me molestia affecerit, Cic. Att. 15, 1, 1; so Quint. 1, 1, 32.—With inf.: incredibile est, a filio patrem occisum, Quint. 7, 2, 31: incredibile in modum concursus fiunt, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 3: incredibile quantum coaluere, Just. 36, 2 fin.—With sup. in u (not in Cic.): incredibile memoratu est, quam facile coaluerint, Sall. C. 6, 2.—**B.** Not worthy of belief, or that is not believed (ante-class.), Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 3.—**II.** Act., *unbelieving, incredulous* (post-class.): incredibiles cogenitur credere, App. Trim. p. 93, 25.—Hence, **adv.**: **incrēdibiliter**, *incredibly, extraordinarily* (class.): quibus ego incredibiliter delector, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: consentire, id. Phil. 1, 15, 36: pertulit, id. Att. 8, 7, 1.

incrēdibilitās, ātis, f. [incrēdibilis] (post-class.). **I.** *Incredibility*, Dig. 48, 5, 29 init.—**II.** *Incredulity*: humana, App. Trim. p. 93, 12.

incrēdibiliter, *adv.*, v. incredibilis *fin.*

in-crēditus, a, um, *adj.*, *disbelieved, discredited* (post-class.): vaticinia Cassandrae, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 52, 11.

incrēdūlitās, ātis, f. [incrēdulus], *disbelief, incredulity* (post-class.). **I.** In gen., App. M. 1, p. 111, 18.—**II.** Esp., *religious disbelief, incredulity*, Cod. Th. 16, 8, 19; Paul. Nol. Carm. 6, 95: venit ira Dei super filios inoreduclitatis, Vulg. Col. 3, 6 al.

in-crēdūlus, a, um (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Act., *unbelieving, incredulous, without faith*: odi, Hor. A. P. 188: patronus, Quint. 12, 8, 11: quidam, id. 10, 3, 11: Judaei, Vulg. Act. 14, 2 al.—**II.** Pass., *incredible*: res, Gell. 9, 4, 3.

incrēdundus (incrēdendus), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-credo], *not to be believed, incredible* (Appuleian): fabula, App. M. 2, p. 120, 15: potentiae caerimoniarum, id. Flor. 2, p. 351: illecebrae frugum, id. Mag. p. 304, 25.

(incrēmātus, false read. in Flor. 4, 12, 24, instead of in crucem actis.)

incrēmto, āre, v. n., *to increase* (late Lat.), Aug. c. Litt. Pet. 3, 54; Val. Prob. ap. Verg. 3, 23.

***incrēmētulum**, i, n. dim. [incrementum], *a little growth or increase*: tantum locupletis uteri, App. M. 5, p. 164, 18.

incrēmētum, i, n. [increscō], *growth, increase, augmentation* (class.). **I.** Lit., of plants and animals: quid ego vitium satus, ortus, incrementa commemorem? Cic. Sen. 15, 52: ponendae sunt plantae majoris incrementi, Pall. Feb. 24, 7; 25, 22: parvi incrementi animalia, Col. 8, 15, 6 al.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Concr., i. q. suboles, progeny or foster-child (poet.): magnum Jovis, Verg. E. 4, 49; so of recruits: incremento novari, Curt. 5, 1, 23; cf. poet.: supponere vipereos dentes, populi incre-

menta futuri, Ov. M. 3, 103.—**2.** *That which promotes growth* (late Lat.): alitudo (est) incrementum corporis, alimentum incrementum infantis, Fronto, p. 2198 P.—**II.** Trop., *increase, augmentation, increment, addition*: summo bono afferre incrementum, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 88; virtus tua semper in incremento erit, Curt. 9, 3: illis incrementis (dignitatis), fecit viam, Vell. 2, 51: injuria, quarum in dies incremento bellum exarsit, Liv. 40, 58, 2: multitudinis, id. 21, 7, 3: existimatus initium et causa incrementorum patri fuisse, Suet. Vit. 3: magnorum praefectorum et ducum haec incrementa sunt et rudimenta, i. e. the young sons of persons of distinction, who grew up to be prefects and generals, Curt. 5, 1, 24: domus, additions to one's estate, Juv. 14, 259.—As a rhet. fig., an advancing from weaker to stronger expressions, an ascending towards a climax (Gr. ἀνέλιξις), Quint. 8, 4, 3; id. ib. § 28.

inrepatio, ōnis, f. [inrepatio], a *chiding, rebuking*, i. q. objurgatio (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7; 5, 20.

* **inrepativē**, adv. [from the obsol. inrepativus], *chidingly*, Sid. Ep. 6, 9.

inrepatōr, ōris, m. [inrepatō], Gloss. ἐπιτιμητής, a *chider, abuser*: per dilectionem accedit, Cassiod. in Psal. 140, 6; Acr. ad Hor. A. P. 174.

inrepatōrius, a, um, adj. [id.], *chiding, objurgatory* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

inreposito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. [id.]. **I.** To call or cry out to one (class.). **A.** Encouragingly, to call upon, challenge (only in Verg.): tum Bitiae dedit increpitans, Verg. A. 1, 738.—**B.** Reprovingly, to chide, blame, rebuke: increpitare atque incusare Belgas, Caes. B. G. 2, 15, 5: irridere ex muro atque increpitare vocibus, id. ib. 2, 30, 3: verbis quoque increpitans, Liv. 1, 7, 2: hostis amare, quid increpitans, mortemque minaris? Verg. A. 10, 900: aestatem seram, id. G. 4, 138: ob invidiam tibi increpitarent, Prop. 2, 26, 15: aliquem segnitiae, to accuse, Sil. 9, 6; cf. ignaviam alicui, to cast up to one, reproach one with, Val. Max. 3, 3, 2 fin.—**II.** Transf., to beat, strike (very rare): languentia pectora dextrā, Stat. Th. 10, 132.

1. inreptus, a, um, Part., from inrepro.

2. inreptus, ūs, m. [inrepro], i. q. inrepatio, a *chiding, rebuking* (post-class.), App. de Deo Socr. p. 52, 49: et increpitu daemonia expellens, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.

in-crēpo, ūi, itum (inrepati), Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 63; Vulg. Psal. 9, 6; Suet. Tib. 52: increpatum, Just. 11, 4, 5; Prud. 7, 195; Liv. 24, 17, 7 Cod.), 1, v. n. and a., to make a noise, sound, resound, to rush, rustle, patter, rattle, whiz (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Neutr.: simul ut discus increpuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21: corvorum increpuit densis exercitus alis, Verg. G. 1, 382.—**2.** Transf., to make a noise, be noised abroad: increpui hibernum et fluctus movi maritimos, Plaut. Rud. prol. 69: quicquid increpuit, Catilinam timeri, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18: simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus, id. Mur. 10, 22: si quid increparet terroris, Liv. 4, 43, 10: haec indigna miserandaque auditu cum apud timentes... increpissent, id. 6, 37, 1.—**B.** Act., to utter aloud, produce, give forth (poet.): saevias increpat aura minas, Prop. 1, 17, 6: tuba terribilem sonitum, Verg. A. 9, 504.—**2.** To cause to give forth a sound: cum Jupiter atras increpuit nubes, Ov. M. 12, 62: increpuit unda latus, id. Tr. 1, 4, 24; cf.: vincor ut credam miser Sabella pectus increpare carmina, disturb. confuse, Hor. Epod. 17, 28.—**3.** To make a noise at a person, thunder at: timeo totus, ita me increpuit Jupiter, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 25.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To exclaim loudly against a person, to blame or upbraid loudly, to chide, rebuke, reprove.—With acc.: numquid increpavit filium? Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 63: maledictis omnes bonos, Sall. C. 21, 4: gravibus probris, Liv. 23, 45, 5: etiam deos verbis ferocioribus, id. 45, 23, 19: cunctantes arma capere, id. 10, 35, 8: increpat ultro Cunctantes socios, Verg. A. 10, 830.—With ad and acc.: dictator ad contionem advocatam increpuit, spoke angrily, Liv. 4, 32, 2.—**Absol.**: ultro animos tollit dictis, atque increpat ultro, Verg. A. 9, 127.—**B.** To accuse a per-

son of any thing: avaritiae singulos, Suet. Cal. 39: saevitiae populum, id. Galb. 15.—**C.** With an abstract object, to reprove, censure, inveigh against any reprehensible quality or act of a person: illis versibus increpant eorum arrogantiam, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74: illius in me perfidiam, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 3: fugam, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199 al.—Hence, **inreptus**, a, um, Part. **A.** Chided, reprov'd: praefecti navium graviter increpiti, Liv. 23, 26, 4; 24, 17, 7.—**B.** Accused: ignaviae, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 17.

inreputandus, for usual creputandus, Fab. Claud. Gord. Fulgent. Aet. M. 11.

in-cresco, ēvi, v. n., to grow in or upon any thing (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: non taedia animalium capillis increscunt, do not grow in the hair, Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 163.—**B.** In gen., to grow, increase: lacrimis quoque flumina dicunt increscisse suis, Ov. M. 11, 48: maxime cibo eget, qui increscit, Cels. 1, 3: ne cum increverint (arbores), Col. 3, 21.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To grow or increase in: animis discordibus irae, Verg. A. 9, 688.—**B.** In gen., to increase, augment: morbus increscit, Cels. 3, 2: dolor, Sen. Med. 951: audacia, Liv. 1, 33, 8: certamen, id. 10, 5, 2: fremitus, id. 45, 1, 3: increscere et invalescere sententiam, Dig. 33, 7, 12.—Rhet., to advance from weaker to stronger expressions: hoc genus increscit, Quint. 8, 4, 2.

in-crēto, āre, v. a. [in-creta], to chalk, whiten with chalk (post-Aug.): in-creta facies, Petr. 102: locum, Verg. 6, 17, 4.

1. in-crētus, a, um, Part., from in-cerno.

2. in-crētus, a, um, adj. [2. in-cretus, part. of cerno], unsifted (rare): ac sordidi fuffures, App. M. 7, p. 194, 37.

in-criminatio, ōnis, f., blamelessness, irreprehensibility (late Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 23.

in-crispāto, ōnis, f. [in-crispo], a *crisping or curling of the hair* (ecccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 112, 22; id. ad Paul. 22 ext. 1; id. Petri. 3, 3.

* **in-crispo**, āre, v. a. [in-crispus], to crisp or curl (al. incrustare), Tert. Idol. 8.

* **in-crūcio**, āre, v. a., to torture greatly, Not. Tir. p. 109.

* **in-crūdesco**, ēre, v. incho. n., to become very raw, Not. Tir. p. 81.

* **1. in-crūentatus**, a, um, adj., not made bloody, not bloody: inque cruentatus Caeneus (per thesina for incruentatusque), Ov. M. 12, 497.

* **2. in-crūentatus**, a, um, adj., made bloody, bloody: panis, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 7.

in-crūentē, adv., v. incruentus fin.

in-crūentus, a, um, adj., bloodless, that sheds no blood, without bloodshed (freq. in the histt., but not in Cic. or Caes.): certatum haud incruento proelio foret, ni, etc., Liv. 2, 56, 15: victoria, Sall. C. 61, 7; Liv. 4, 17, 8; 7, 8 fin.; 21, 29, 4; 7, 8, 7: miles, id. 8, 29, 12: Darium incruentus devicit, id. 9, 17, 16: exercitus, in which no blood has been shed, that has not lost any men, Sall. J. 92, 4; Tac. H. 4, 37: incruentam urbem intrare, without shedding of blood, id. ib. 3, 66; Amm. 14, 10, 14.—Hence, *adv.: **in-crūentē**, without bloodshed: vivere, Prud. stroph. 10, 1094.

in-crūstatio, ōnis, f. [in-crusto], an incrusting of walls, e. g. with plaster, lime, marble, etc. (post-class.): parietis, Dig. 8, 2, 12 fin.; id. 50, 16, 79.

in-crūsto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to cover with a coat or rind, to incrust (mostly ante- and post-class.): ollam sapā et farre, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 5: tota maceria levi lapide aut tectoria intrinsecus incrustetur, id. ib. 15, 1: sincerum vas, i. e. to daub over virtues with the names of vices, Hor. S. 1, 3, 56: parietem, Dig. 8, 2, 12.

in-cubatio, ōnis, f. [incubo], a lying upon eggs (in order to hatch them), a brooding, incubation. **I.** Lit.: incubationi datur initium post novam lunam, Plin. 10, 54, 75, § 152: noxia ovis, id. 10, 56, 77, § 156: derelicta, id. 10, 60, 80, § 166.—**II.** Trop., an unlawful possession: diuturna, Cod. Th. 10, 1, 15; id. Just. 7, 38, 3.

incubator, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** One who lies in any place (post-class.): fani, one who

sleeps in a temple, Tert. Anim. 49.—**II.** An oppressive or unlawful possessor: inclementissimus aulae Siculae Dionysius, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 10: imperii tyrannus dicitur, Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 266.

incūbīto, āre, v. freq. [incubo], to lie in or upon any thing: cellae, in quibus incubitant, in which they brood, Col. 8, 14, 9. In Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 169, the best read is in cubitu.—In mal. part.: jam incubitatus es, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 13.

1. incūbītus, a, um, Part., from incubo.

2. incūbītus, ūs (only in abl. sing.), m. [incubo], a lying upon (Plinian). **I.** In gen.: dextri lateris, a lying on the right side, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 54.—**II.** In partic., a brooding, incubation, Plin. 10, 54, 75, § 152.

1. in-cūbo, ūi, itum, āre (rarely āvi, ātum, in the sense of to brood), 1, v. n. and a., to lie in a place or upon a thing (class.).

I. Lit.: hic leno aegrotus incubat in Aesculapii fano, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 61: namque incubare satius te fuerat Jovi, against (the statue of) Jupiter, id. ib. 2, 2, 16: umero incubat hasta, rests, lies upon her shoulder, Ov. M. 6, 593: ipsi caetris superpositis incubantes flumen tranavere, Liv. 21, 27, 5: his (utribus) incubantes tranavere amnem, Curt. 7, 21, 18.—**Poet.**: ferro, to fall upon one's sword, Sen. Hippol. 259.—In part. pres.: incubans, lying near to, bordering upon: jugum mari, Plin. 6, 17, 20, § 53.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To sit upon eggs, to brood, to hatch: gallinas incubare fetibus alienigenis patiemur, Col. 8, 5, 10: ova gallinis incubanda subicere, Plin. 10, 59, 79, § 161: ova incubita, id. 29, 3, 11, § 45.—**2.** To abide or dwell in: rure incubabo in praefectura mea, Plaut. Cas. 1, 1, 21: lucos et specus, to inhabit, App. M. 4, p. 150, 15.—**Pregn.**: tabernulam littori proximam, vitatis maris fluctibus, incubabant, i. e. entered and lodged, App. M. 7, p. 190.—**3.** To be in, lie in, rest in or on: purpura atque auro, Sen. Thyest. 909: pavidusque pinnis anxiae noctis vigil incubabat, on his wings, id. ib. 570 sq.—**4.** To cling to, fall upon, said of mourners over the dead, etc.: indigna fui marito accendisse rogi, incubuisse viro? Luc. 9, 57; 8, 727; cf. id. 2, 27 al.—**II.** Trop., to brood over, to watch jealously over a thing, either to keep or get possession of it: qui illi pecuniae, quam condiderat, spe jam atque animo incubaret, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: auro, Verg. G. 2, 507: divitiis, id. A. 6, 610: publicis thesauris, to retain sole possession of, Liv. 6, 15: opimae praedae, Flor. 2, 10, 2.—**2.** To press upon, weigh upon, be a burden to, fasten on: ut inhaerentem atque incubantem Italiae extorqueret Annibalem, Flor. 2, 6, 57: protervus menti furor, Sen. Hippol. 268: illi mors gravis incubat, id. Thyest. 401.—**3.** To settle on, attach one's self to any thing.—**Absol.**, of bees: nisi incubavere, Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 45.—Usually with dat.: leo victor armento incubat, Sen. Thyest. 733: ponto nox incubat atra, glooms over, darkens, Verg. A. 1, 89: quamvis ipsis urbis faucibus incubaret, took up a position at, Flor. 1, 10, 2; but cf.: pigra incubat Caligo terras, Avien. Or. Mar. 236: caelum quod incubat urbi, Val. Fl. 2, 494.

2. incūbo, ōnis, m. [1. incubo], one who lies upon any thing. **I.** A spirit that watches over buried treasures (post-class.): cum modo incuboni pileum rapuisset, thesaurum invenit, Petr. Fragm. Trag. 38, 8.—**II.** The nightmare, incubus (post-class.): ab incubone deludi, Scrib. Comp. 100: de incubone praesumptio, Tert. Anim. 44.

in-cūbus, i, m. [id.], the nightmare, incubus, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 23; Isid. Orig. 8, 11.

in-cūdo, di, sum, ēre, v. a., to forge with the hammer, to fabricate (poet.), used only in part. pass.: incusa auro dona, Pers. 2, 52: lapis, an indented or sharpened stone for a handmill, Verg. G. 1, 275; Col. 7, 1, 3.

in-culcāto, ōnis, f. [in-culco], an inculcating (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 39.

in-culcator, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** One who tramples upon: diaboli, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.—**II.** One who insists on or inculcates: rationis, Cassiod. Var. 12, 1 fin.

in-culco, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. [in-calco], to tread in, tread down (class., esp. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit., to tread down, ram

down: aliquid, Col. 2, 20, 1: semen obrutum pavicula, id. 11, 3, 34.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To stuff, press, or force in: Graeca verba, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 111: leviora, id. Or. 15, 50; id. Att. 16, 3, 1; Col. 6, 12, 2.—**B.** To force upon, to impress on or inculcate in: id. quod tradatur, vel etiam inculcetur, posse percipere animo, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127; cf. Quint. 3, 1, 6; Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 2: vos non modo oculis imagines, sed etiam animis inculcatis: tanta est impunitas garriendi, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 108 fin.: firmissima quaeque memoriae iudicis, Quint. 6, 4, 5; cf. iudicibus, id. 11, 3, 130: quibusdam offeram, quibusdam etiam inculcabo, Sen. Vit. Beat. 24, 1: inculcatum est Metello, te aratores everitisse, Cic. Ver. 2, 3, 67, § 156: se, to obtrude one's self upon: Graeci, qui se inculcant auribus nostris, id. de Or. 2, 5, 19.—Hence, part. pass.: **inculcatus**, a, um, pressed, stuffed, or crammed in (class.). **A.** Lit.: lana morsibus canis, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 32: lapides, Col. 8, 15, 3.—**B.** Trop., mixed or foisted in: inania verba, Cic. Or. 69, 250: ἀπερὶντρον crebris locis inculcatum et reffectum, emphasized by additions, id. Att. 16, 3, 1.—Hence, **inculcātē**, adv., forcibly (late Lat.); comp.: inculcatus, Aug. cont. Julian. V. 16, 63.

in-culpabilis, e, adj., unblamable, blameless (post-class.): numen, Prud. Apoth. 1015: mores, Avien. Arat. 28: lapsis, i. e. faultless, without a flaw, Sol. 30.—Adv.: **inculpabiliter**, without blame, Cassiod. Var. 5, 27; 11, 18 sq.

inculpātē, adv., v. inculpatus fin.
***inculpātum**, adv. [inculpatus], without blame: ad calcem pervenire, Cod. Th. 6, 30, 20.

in-culpātus, a, um, adj., blameless (poet. and post-class.): vita fidesque, Ov. M. 9, 873; cf. vita inculpatissima, Gell. 14, 2, 4: virtus, id. 2, 6, 10: inculpatum visum esse, id. 7, 22, 4 al.—Adv.: **inculpātē**, without blame, Cod. Th. 9, 7, 1; Ambros. de Jac. et Vit. Beat. 2, 3, § 12; Hier. in Matt. 5, 10, 61.

in-cultē, adv., v. 1. incultus fin.
1. in-cultus, a, um, adj., untitled, uncultivated (class.). **I.** Lit.: ager, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: vita, with silvestris, neglected, id. Brut. 72, 259: quid incultus opipidus? id. Prov. Cons. 12, 29: incultae atque inhabitabiles regiones, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: incultum et derelictum solum, id. Brut. 4, 16: caritas annonae ex incultis agris, Liv. 2, 34, 2.—**II.** Transf., undressed, unadorned, unpolished, neglected, rude (mostly poet.): coma, uncombed, disordered, Ov. F. 3, 470: genae, disfigured, id. H. 8, 64: homo, ut vita, sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. Brut. 31, 117: inculta atque rusticana parsimonia, id. Quint. 30: indocti incultique, without education, Sall. C. 2, 8: homines intonsi et inculti, Liv. 21, 32, 7: versus, unpolished, rude, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 233: ingenium, uncultivated, id. ib. 1, 3, 22: Laestrygonēs, i. e. destitute of cultivation, savage, wild, Tib. 4, 1, 59.—Hence, adv.: **incultē**, in an uncultivated manner, roughly, rudely, uncouthly, inelegantly: inculte atque horride vivere, Cic. Quint. 18: incultius agitare, Sall. J. 20, 5: agere, id. ib. 89, 7: inculte horrideque dicere, Cic. Or. 9, 28: non inculte dicere, id. Brut. 28.

2. in-cultus, ūs, m., want of cultivation or refinement (not in Cic. or Caes.): incultu, tenebris, odore foeda ejus (Tulliani) facies est, Sall. C. 65, 4: ingenium incultu atque socordia torpescere sinunt, id. J. 2, 4: honores desertos per incultum ac negligentiam, Liv. 42, 12, 7.

incumba, ae, f. [incumbo], archit. t. t., the impost or chaprel of a pillar that bears the weight of an arch, Vitruv. 6, 11.

incumbo, cūbui, cūbitum, ēre, v. n. [1. incubo], to lay one's self upon, to lean or recline upon a thing (cf. ingruo; class., partic. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit., constr. with in, ad, super, or dat.; also with the simple acc.: olivae, Verg. E. 8, 16: in parietem, Dig. 39, 2, 28: densis ordinibus nunc alii in alios, nunc in scuta incumbentes sustinebant impetus Romanorum, Liv. 35, 5, 7: toro, Verg. A. 4, 650: materiae, Curt. 8, 10, 25: terrae, Tac. A. 2, 17: super praedam, to lie upon, Petr. 80: in eum, Curt. 6, 9: ad vos, Ov. M.

9, 385: cumulat in aqua sarcinis insuper incubebant, Liv. 22, 2, 8: validis incumbere remis, Verg. A. 5, 15; 10, 294; Curt. 9, 9, 4.—Of the heavens: cava in se convexas vergit, et cardini suo, hoc est terrae, undique incubit, Plin. 2, 64, 64, § 160: mare, to cast itself into the sea, id. 5, 32, 40, § 141: fessi arma sua, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 229: tecto incubuit bubo, perched on, Ov. M. 6, 432: gladium faciam culcitam, eamque incubam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 29.—**B.** Transf., to lean or incline towards, to overhang; to rush towards: silex prona iugo laevum incubebat ad amnem, Verg. A. 8, 236: laurus incumbens arae, id. ib. 2, 514: in gladium, to fall on one's sword, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: gladio, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18: ferro, Phaedr. 3, 10, 33: in hostem, to press upon the enemy, Liv. 30, 34, 2; cf. duo duces circumstare urbem... et unum in locum totam periculi molem, omne onus incubuisse, id. 27, 40, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To press upon, burden, oppress, weigh upon: incubuere (venti) mari, Verg. A. 1, 84: tempestas a vertice silvis incubuit, id. G. 2, 311: gravis incumbens scopulis aestas, id. ib. 2, 377: februm terris incubuit cohors, Hor. C. 1, 3, 30: (aestus) incubuit populo, Lucr. 6, 142.—Absol.: saevior armis Luxuria incubuit, Just. 6, 292.—**B.** To bend one's attention to, to apply or devote one's self to, to exert one's self, or take pains with, pay attention to; constr. with in, ad, or dat.: rogandis legibus, Flor. 3, 16: ceris et stilo, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 9: labori, Sil. 4, 820: toto pectore novae cogitationi, Tac. Or. 3: et animo et opibus in bellum, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: ut jam inclinatio (iudici) reliqua incumbat oratio, press upon, exert influence on, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 324; cf. invidia mihi incumbit, Tac. A. 14, 54: in aliquod studium, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 34: in causam, id. Phil. 4, 5, 12: acris graviusque ad ulciscendas rei publicae injurias, id. ib. 6, 1, 2: tota mente in aliquam curam et cogitationem, id. Fam. 10, 3, 3: totum pectore ad laudem, id. ib. 10, 12, 2: omni cogitatione curaque in rem publicam, id. ib. 1, 2: fato urgenti incumbere, to press on, hasten, Verg. A. 2, 653.—With inf.: sarcire ruinas, Verg. G. 4, 249: delatorem pervertere, Tac. H. 2, 10.—With ut and subj.: Appius Claudius... cum suis tum totius nobilitatis viribus incubuit, ut, etc., Liv. 10, 15, 8.—Absol.: nunc, nunc incumbere tempus, Ov. M. 10, 657.—**C.** To incline, choose, be inclined to, lean towards: hoc servi esse officium reor, non quo incumbat eum (i. e. erum) impellere, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 8: ut eos, qui audiunt, quocumque incubuerit, possit impellere, whithersoever he may incline, choose, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 55: eodem incumbunt municipia, are inclined the same way, id. Phil. 6, 7, 18: ad voluntatem perferendae legis, id. Att. 1, 19, 4: voluntatum inclinatio ad virum bonum, to lean towards, turn to, id. Mur. 26, 53: in causam, Cael. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 3: in cupiditatem, Cic. Att. 5, 13, 3: in illo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 6.—**D.** To be incumbent upon one as a duty (post-class.): accusandi necessitas domino, Dig. 48, 2, 5: ei probatio, id. 22, 3, 2: iudici omnium rerum officium, id. 21, 1, 25.

incumulatio, ōnis, f. [in-cumulo], a filling up, puffing out: buccarum, Arn. 3, 14.

in-cūnābula, ōrum, n., swaddling-clothes, swathing-bands. **I.** Lit.: fasciis opus est, pulvinis, cunis, incunabulis, Plaut. Truc. 5, 13; id. Am. 5, 1, 52.—**B.** Transf. **1.** The cradle: Bacchi, Ov. M. 3, 317.—**2.** A birthplace: in montes patrios, et ad incunabula nostra pergam, Poët. (perh. Enn.) ap. Cic. Att. 2, 15, 3 (v. Vahl. Enn. p. 81): Jovis, Ov. M. 8, 99: majorum, Just. 31, 8, 4.—**3.** Childhood: jam inde ab incunabulis imbutus odio tribunorum, from the cradle, from childhood, Liv. 4, 36 fin.; so, ab primis, Amm. 14, 6, 4; and: in primis vitae incunabulis, Firm. 1, 3.—**II.** Trop., an origin, beginning: de oratoris quasi incunabulis dicere, Cic. Or. 13, 42: nostrae doctrinae, id. de Or. 1, 6, 23: ab ipsis discendi velut incunabulis, Quint. proem. 6 Zumpt N. cr.

incunctabilis, e, adj. [2. in-cunctor], that admits of no delay: illud quoque incunctabile est, ut, etc., Dig. 22, 5, 21.—Hence, adv.: **incunctabiliter**, unhesitatingly, without delay, Alcim. Sent. ad Phil. 4.

in-cunctans, antis, adj., not delaying, unhesitating (eccl. Lat.): fides, Paul. Petr. Vit. S. Mart. 5, 233.—Adv.: **in-cunctanter** (incont-), without delay, unhesitatingly (post-class.): with fortiter, Lact. 6, 12: fateri, id. 1, 15, 26: incunctanter et liberius respondere, App. M. 9, p. 234, 5; Dig. 40, 2, 20 al.

***incunctatus** and **incontatus**, a, um, adj. [2. in-cunctatus], undelayed: domum penetrant, without delay, App. M. 5, p. 165, 13.

***in-cūpidus**, a, um, adj., very desirous: incupidores liberum, Afran. ap. Non. 496, 5 (Com. Fragm. v. 361 Rib.).

incūrābilis, e, adj. [2. in-curo], incurable, without remedy (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 6.

in-cūratus, a, um, adj. ***I.** Uncared for: quidquam (with imperfectum), Vop. Aur. 28.—***II.** Uncured: ulcera, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 24.

incūria, ae, f. [2. in-cura], want of care, carelessness, negligence, neglect (class.): milites populi R. incuria, fame, morbo, vastitate consumpti, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3: magistratum, Tac. A. 3, 31: eorum comperta, id. ib. 4, 48: vel tolerantia, id. Agr. 20: rei maxime necessariae, Cic. Lael. 23, 86: maculae quas aut incuria fudit Aut, etc., Hor. A. P. 352: capilli, Tert. Poen. ext.

in-cūriose, adv., v. incuriosus fin.

in-cūriōsitas, ātis, f., carelessness, negligence, inattention (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 7, 4; Salv. de Gub. Dei. 1.

in-cūriōsus, a, um, adj., careless, negligent (post-Aug.). **I.** Act., careless, unconcerned, regardless, indifferent respecting any thing; constr. with gen., abl., in, or absol. (a) With gen.: proximorum incuriosi, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 1: vetera extollimus, recentium incuriosi, Tac. A. 2, 88: famae, id. H. 1, 49: imperii proferendi, id. A. 4, 32: rerum antiquarum, Gell. 6, 5, 1.—(β) With abl.: serendis frugibus incuriosi, Tac. A. 14, 38; so id. ib. 4, 45; id. H. 2, 17.—(γ) With in: in capite comendo tam incuriosus, ut, etc., Suet. Aug. 79.—(δ) Absol.: inter gaudentes et incuriosos, Tac. H. 1, 34: quae praetermittere incuriosum videbatur, Sol. praef.: unde unguibus inuincet agnum incuriosum, heedless, off his guard, App. Flor. 1, p. 341, 9.—**II.** Pass., careless, negligent, not made or done with care: finis, Tac. A. 6, 17: historia, Suet. Galb. 3.—Adv.: **incuriōse**, carelessly, negligently: castra posita, Liv. 8, 38, 2: pacis modo, incuriose agere, id. 29, 3, 8; cf. (with abjecte): verbum positum, Gell. 2, 6, 1; 12, 14, 4; Tac. H. 1, 13 al.—Comp.: incuriosius cohortes agentes, Tac. H. 4, 28; Plin. 16, 26, 46, § 110; 13, 12, 25, § 81.

in-curro, curri and cūcurri (incurri), Cic. Or. 67, 224; Liv. 1, 37, 3; 9, 21, 3; Curt. 4, 5, 19; Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 1 saep.: incurri, Liv. 27, 18, 19; Sen. Ep. 96, 1 al.; cursum, ēre, v. n. and a. [in-curro], to run into or towards, run upon, fall in with, to rush at, assail, attack (class.). **I.** Lit. (a) With in: incurristi amens in columnas, Cic. Or. 67, 224: in domum, id. Off. 3, 17, 68; cf. fig.: mihi videtur praetorius candidatus in consulare quasi desultorius in quadrigarum curriculum incurere, to run into, id. Mur. 27, 57: in aliquem, id. Planc. 7, 17: in hostem, Flor. 1, 9, 7.—(β) With dat.: armentis incurere fortibus, Ov. M. 7, 546: proeliantibus Romanis, to rush upon, Tac. A. 2, 16: levi armaturae hostium, Liv. 22, 17, 6: pedum signa cornibus incurrerunt, id. 28, 15, 3: Mauris, Sall. J. 101, 8.—(γ) With a simple acc.: atque eos a tergo incurrerunt, Sall. Fragm. ap. Rufin. de Schem. Lex.: tota vi novissimos, to attack, Tac. A. 1, 51.—**2.** Milit., to make an inroad or irruption, to invade: in Macedoniam, Liv. 36, 25, 7: in agrum suum, id. 29, 5, 6: in provincias, Flor. 3, 4, 1.—**B.** Transf., to border on: agri, qui in publicum Campanum incurrebant, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 82.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: in oculos incurres, meeting the sight, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 5: id quod oculis incurrit, Sen. Ben. 1, 5: non solum in oculos, sed etiam in vocales malevolorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2: ordinem sequens in memoriam notam et aequalem necessario incurro, I am led to, etc., id. Brut. 69, 244: in maximam fraudem, to fall into, id.

Off. 3, 13, 55: quæstus in odia hominum, id. ib. 1, 42, 150: in magnam aliquam difficultatem, id. Fam. 4, 2, 4: labor in varias reprehensiones, id. Fin. 1, 1: in morbos, in damna, in dedecora, id. ib. 14, 47: in alterum genus injustitiae, id. Off. 1, 9, 29: in memoriam notam et aequalem, id. Brut. 69, 244: in memoriam communium miseriarum, id. ib. 71, 251.—**2.** With acc. (post-class.), to incur: crimen loquacitatis, Lact. 2, 7 fin.; cf. pass.: incursus angor, Sid. Ep. 8, 9.—**B.** Esp. **1.** To run against, strike against, offend: si jactor in turba, accuso... eum qui in me incurrit atque incidit, Cic. Planc. 7, 17: ut in eum non invasisset, sed incurrisse videamur, id. Sest. 6, 14.—**Absol.**: quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, nusquam incurrat? Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 2.—With acc.: venantium agmen, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 9, 6.—**2.** To commit a fault (only post-class.): nihil vitii mulier incurrit, Dig. 24, 1, 13: aliquid, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 12.—**3.** To rush upon, assault carnally: si nihil est, servis incurritur, Juv. 6, 331: sororem, App. M. 10, p. 250, 6.—**4.** Of events, to befall, happen, occur to: casus, qui in sapientem potest incurere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: in ipsos etesias, id. Fam. 15, 11, 2: tua λήψις in quem diem incurrit, nescio, id. Att. 7, 7, 3: natalis plebeiis incurrens Circensibus, Suet. Tib. 26: disputatio, in quam non aliquis locus incurrat, Cic. Top. 21, 79.

incursatio, ōnis, f. [incurso], an attack (late Lat.), Non. 44, 27.

* **incursax**, ācis, adj. [id.], that makes frequent inroads: Massagetae, Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

* **incursim**, adv. [incurro], rapidly, quickly, Caecil. ap. Non. 127, 20 (Com. Fragm. v. 46 Rib.).

incurso, ōnis, f. [id.], a running against, onset, assault, attack (class.). **I.** In gen.: atomorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 114: atque impetus armorum, id. Caecin. 15, 44: Quint. 6, 4, 14 Spald. N. cr.—**II.** In partic., a hostile inroad, incursion: hostiliter in fines Romanos incursionem facit, Liv. 1, 11, 1: prohibere hostem ab incursionibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 10 fin.: subitas hostium incursionem sustinere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 11 fin.: moliri incursionem, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 146.

incursio, āre, v. freq. n. [incurso], to rush upon, assault, attack (a favorite word of Seneca). **I.** Lit.: in aliquem, Sen. Vit. Beat. 27: incursitans, instans, fugans, id. de Ira, 2, 35: in multos, id. ib. 3, 6.—**II.** Trop., to dash against, clash with: totā vitā incursitamus, Sen. Ep. 110.

incurso, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. n. and a. [incurro], to run to or against, to dash or strike against, to assault, attack (class.). **I.** Lit. (a) With in: jam in vos incursumus, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 29: in agmen Romanum, Liv. 36, 14, 12.—(β) With the simple acc.: aliquem pugnā, to pitch into, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 16: (me) boves incursum cornibus, id. Aul. 2, 2, 57: ubi vivos homines mortui incursum boves (meaning raw hides as whips), id. As. 1, 1, 22: agros Romanos, to make an incursion into, Liv. 5, 31, 5; 2, 48, 6; 6, 36, 1: latera, id. 22, 18, 14.—In pass.: agmen incursum ab equibus hostium, Liv. 24, 41; Tac. A. 15, 1.—With dat.: silvasque tenent delphines, et altis Incursum ramis, Ov. M. 1, 303: rupibus incursum, runs against the rocks, id. ib. 14, 190.—**2.** In partic., to fall upon, assault a woman carnally (post-class.): nuptam alienam, Tert. Pud. 4.—**B.** Transf.: ea, quae oculis vel auribus incursum, that strike, meet them, Quint. 10, 3, 28; cf.: pleraque in oculos incurrun, Quint. 10, 3, 16: incurrit haec nostra laurus in oculos, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2: lana ovis nigrae, qui nullus alius color incursum, is intermixed, Plin. 28, 8, 28, § 111.—**II.** Trop.: incursum in de dolor meus, Cic. Att. 12, 41, 2: in omnes amicos atque inimicos, notos atque ignotos, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51.

1. incursus, a, um, Part., from incurro.

2. incursus, ūs, m. [incurro], a running against, an assault, attack (class.). **I.** Lit.: ceterorum tela atque incursus refugit, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: equitum incursus sustinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 71; Hirt. B. G. 8, 18, 4: primo statim incursum, at the first onset, Liv. 2, 25, 4.—**B.** Transf., of inanim.

things, a rushing or dashing against (mostly poet.): undarum, Ov. M. 11, 497; cf. aquarum, id. ib. 11, 731: pluviarum, Col. 4, 17: tempestatum, Quint. 10, 7, 3: sanguinis, Luc. 7, 700: solis, of the sunbeams, Col. 1, 6, 22.—**II.** Trop., an impulse, effort: incursus animus varios habet, has or entertains different impulses, plans, Ov. M. 9, 152.

incurvābilis, e, adj. [2. in-curvabilis], not flexible (late Lat.): pedes elephantorum, Cassiod. Var. 10, 30.

incurvatio, ōnis, f. [incurvo], a bending, curving (post-Aug.): materiae, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 207: caudae, Hyg. Astr. 3, 16.

* **incurvesco** or **-visco**, 3, v. n. [incurvus], to bend down: bacarum ubertate, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154; and ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (Trag. v. 194 Vahl.; Trag. Inc. Fab. v. 135 Rib.).

* **in-curvi-cervicus**, a, um, adj. [incurvus-cervix], having a crooked or wry neck: pecus, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 7 Müll.; and ap. Quint. 1, 5, 67 (Trag. Rel. v. 403 Rib.).

incurvisco, ēre, v. incurvesco.

in-curvo, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. [to bend, bow, crook, curve] (in Cic. only once in part. pass.; elsewhere poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: flexos arcus, Verg. A. 5, 500.—**Pass.**: robur et olea incurvantur, Plin. 16, 42, 81, § 222: lentos remos, Cat. 64, 188.—Of persons: incurvari, to be bowed down, bent, Sen. ad Polyb. 7, 2; Capitol. Ant. Pii, 13, 1.—In part. pass.: bacillum inflexum et incurvatum, crooked, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33.—**B.** Pregn., in mal. part., = paedicare, Mart. 11, 43, 5.—**II.** Trop., to bend, cast down, disturb: non est magnus animus, quem incurvat injuria, Sen. de Ira, 3, 5 fin.: aliquem querelā, to move to commiseration, Pers. 1, 91.

in-curvus, a, um, adj., bent, bowed, crooked, curved (opp. recurvus, pandus; class.). **A.** Of persons: incurvus, tremulus, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44: incurvi umeris, Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 274.—**B.** Of things: litus, id est incurvum, et leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 30: statua Stesichori, id. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87: aratrum, Verg. G. 1, 494: folium, Plin. 21, 12, 41, § 41: carinae, Ov. M. 14, 534: litus, Lucr. 2, 376.

incūs, ūdis, f. [incudo], an anvil. **I.** Lit. (class.): sine foliibus et incudibus, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: si faber incudem fragerit, Dig. 14, 2, 2: impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses, Verg. G. 2, 540: positus incudibus, i. e. having established smithies, id. A. 7, 629: novā Incude diffingere ferrum, Hor. C. 1, 35, 39.—Prov.: eandem incudem tundere, to labor always at the same thing, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162; so Amm. 18, 4, 2; 28, 4, 26.—**II.** Trop.: haec mihi incus est: prociadam ego hinc hodie multos dolos, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 20: juvenes, et in ipsa studiorum incude positi, i. e. still occupied with their education, Tac. Or. 20; so, philosophia incude formatus, Sid. Ep. 4, 1: incudi reddere versus, to return to the anvil, i. e. to revise, retouch, Hor. A. P. 441.

incūsābilis, e, adj. [incuso], blame-worthy (late Lat.); comp., Tert. ad Nat. 1, 12.

* **incūsatio**, ōnis, f. [id.], a blaming, accusing, accusation: vitiorum, et peccatorum incusatio, aut querela, Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 106; Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 12.

incūsativus, a, um, adj. [id.], accusing; for accusativus; casus, and absol.: incusativus, the accusative, Diom. p. 296 P.

* **incūsator**, ōris, m. [id.], an accuser, Cod. Just. 12, 36, 18, § 8.

incūsō, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. [in-causa], to accuse one of something, to complain of, find fault with, blame (cf.: arguo, accuso, vituperō; class., but not in Cic.).—Constr. aliquem alicujus rei, aliquem quod, aliquid, etc.—With acc. of person: qui alterum incusat propterea, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 58: te ipse jure optumo merito incuses licet, id. Most. 3, 2, 24: aliquem luxū et superbiae, Tac. A. 2, 78: vehementer eos incusavit, quod, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; 2, 15; Verg. A. 11, 471.—With acc. of the thing (post-class.), Liv. 1, 9, 13; 8, 23, 4: factum alicujus, Ov. R. Am. 479: angustias stipendii, duritiam operum, to complain of, Tac. A. 1, 36: casus, id. ib. 6,

23.—With acc. and inf.: incusaverat bella ex bellis seri, Liv. 31, 6, 4; 26, 12, 11; 33, 35, 11: cum Poenus dolo dimissum Romanum incusaret, id. 24, 1, 10; cf. pass., with nom. and inf., Amm. 14, 11, 24.—In part. pass.: **incūsatus**, a, um, complained of, found fault with: sterilitas cacuminis jure incusata, Col. 3, 17, 3: in Augusto incusatae liberorum mortes, charged upon, attributed to, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 149.

incussio, ōnis, f. [incutio], a falling in, inroad (late Lat.), Jornand. Get. 40.

* **in-cussor**, ōris, m. [id.], one who strikes, Paul. Petr. Vit. S. Mart. 5, 285.

1. incussus, a, um, Part., from incutio.

2. incussus, ūs, m. [incutio], a striking or dashing against, a shock (rare, and only in abl. sing.): armorum, Tac. H. 4, 23: arietis, Sen. Const. Sap. 6: silicis, Prud. Cathem. 5, 7.

in-custoditus, a, um, adj. **I.** Pass. **A.** Lit., not watched, unguarded (poet. and post-Aug.): ovile, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 10: incustodita et aperta limina, Mart. 1, 35, 1.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Disregarded, neglected: diem observatione, Tac. A. 15, 55.—**2.** Unconcealed: amor, Tac. A. 12, 4; 2, 12 fin.—**II.** Act., heedless, imprudent: incustoditus nimis et incautus, Plin. Ep. 6, 29, 10.

incūsus, a, um, Part., from incudo.

incūtio, cussi, cussum, ēre, v. a. [in-quatō], to strike upon or against (syn.: impingo, illido, infingo; class.; in Cic. only in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: scipionem in caput alicujus, Liv. 5, 41, 9: pedem terrae, to strike or dash against, Quint. 2, 12, 10: pollicem limini cubiculi, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 181: tignum capiti, Juv. 3, 246: incutiebantur puppibus prorae, Curt. 9, 9: incussi articuli, i. e. injured by a blow, Plin. 30, 9, 23, § 78.—Hence, subst.: **incussa**, ōrum, n. plur., bruised or injured parts, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 33; 22, 14, 16, § 37.—**B.** Transf., to throw, cast, hurl: tormentis faces et hastas, Tac. A. 13, 39: tela saxaque, id. H. 3, 31: imber grandinem incutens, Curt. 8, 4, 5: colaphum, to give a box on the ear, Juv. 9, 5.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To strike into, to inspire with, inflict, excite, produce terror, disturbance, etc. (a) With dat.: multis magnum metum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 2: terrorem alicui, Cic. Univ. 10 fin.: religionem animo, Liv. 22, 42, 9: alicui foedum nuntium, bring bad news, id. 2, 8, 7: animis subitam formidinem, Curt. 4, 13, 13: ingentem animo sollicitudinem, id. 3, 6, 5: desiderium urbis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 22: ne forte negoti incutiat tibi quid sanctarum incutia legum, should occasion trouble, id. S. 2, 1, 80.—(β) Without dat.: timor incutitur aut ex ipsorum periculis aut ex communibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 209.—**B.** To shake, cause to tremble: crebrior incussit mentem pavor, Val. Fl. 5, 551.

indāgābilis, e, adj. [1. indago], investigating, inquiring, Isid. 3, 23.

indāgatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a searching into, investigation (class. but rare): initiorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: atque inventio veri, id. Off. 1, 5, 15: rarioris verbi, Gell. 18, 2, 6.

indāgator, ōris, m. [id.], one who traces out, a tracker of prey, Isid. Orig. 10 fin.: apum, one who hunts swarms of bees, Col. 9, 8, 12: aquarum, a hunter of springs (= aquilex), id. 2, 2, 20.—**II.** Transf., an investigator, searcher: celatūm (for celatorum), Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 14: rerum naturalium, Ser. Samm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12, 7; Vitruv. 1, 6, 6.

indāgatrix, icis, f. [indagator], she who searches into, investigates, explores: virtutis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 5: avaritia latentium indagatrix lucrorum, Val. Max. 9, 4 init.: virorum, Non. 23, 1.

1. indāgātus, a, um, Part., from 1. indago.

2. indāgātus, ūs, m. [1. indago] (only in the abl. sing.), an exploring, encircling, surrounding, App. M. 7, p. 191, 3.

indāges, is, f. [id.], a searching into, investigation, exploration (post-class.), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 2; Prud. Symm. 2, 845.

1. indāgo, āvi, ātum, āre (dep. form indagatur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 94 Müll.), v. a.

to trace out, track, as dogs in hunting (syn.: vestigo, scrutor; class.). **I.** Lit.: canis natus ad indagandum, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 39: feras, Varr. L. L. 5, § 94 Müll.: quae tactu quaeque naribus auribusque et oculis indagantur, Col. 3, 10, 9.—So of hunting in gen.: bestiarum cubilia, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14, 4.—**II.** Trop., to search into, investigate, explore; hunt for, strive to obtain: neu rem ipsam indaget, si, etc., Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 26; cf.: eo si pacto posset indagare mulier, be traced, id. Merc. 3, 4, 38: indagare et odorari quid cuique opus esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 135: indicia communis exitii, id. Mil. 37, 103: inusitatas vias, id. Or. 3, 11: de re publica, id. Att. 2, 4, 4: clementiam misericordiamque apud iudices, Gell. 6, 3, 18: intervalla siderum a terra, Plin. 2, 21, 19, § 80: sepulchrum (Archimedis), Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64.

2. indago, inis, *f.*, an encircling, enclosing (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., of surrounding wild beasts with nets, in hunting: dum trepidant alae, saltusque indagine cingunt, Verg. A. 4, 121: densos indagine colles Claudere, Tib. 4, 3, 7: rates captae quasi per indagine, Flor. 4, 2, 32: indagine modo sylvas persulare, Tac. Agr. 37.—**B.** Transf., an enclosing, surrounding of enemies: efferam gentem, ritu ferarum, quasi indagine debellabat, Flor. 4, 12, 48; cf. id. 3, 6, 11; so, velut indagine aliquem insidiis circumdare, Hirt. B. C. 8, 18; cf.: cum praemissus eques velut indagine dissipatos Samnites ageret, Liv. 7, 37, 14: vastaque feras indagine claudit, Luc. 6, 42: (delatores) in illa poenarum indagine inclusos, Plin. Pan. 35, 2.—Of legacy-hunting: testamenta et orbos velut indagine capi, Tac. A. 13, 42.—**II.** Trop., a searching into, examining after, investigation: multis persuasisse doctrinae indagibus, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 16: cupediarum, Gell. 7, 16, 6: ampliore exproscere indagine, Cod. Just. 4, 31, 14: consilium occulta scrutari indagine, Amm. 15, 6, 30.

indalbo, v. inalbo.

indaudio, v. inaudio.

inde, *adv.* [i. in, locative from is, and de = die; hence], **I.** Of place, from that place, thence: inde e promptuaria cella, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 4: si quis me quaeret, inde me vocatote aliqui, id. Stich. 1, 2, 9: eo die mansi Calibus: inde has litteras dedi, Cic. Att. 7, 21: ut in provinciam exirent, atque inde in Italiam conducerent, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: nec inde venit, unde mallem, Cic. Att. 13, 39, 2: Palaepolis fuit haud procul inde ubi nunc Neapolis sita est, Liv. 8, 22, 5: triginta inde stadia abesse, Curt. 3, 8, 24: si legiones sese receperint inde quo temere essent progressae, Caes. B. C. 3, 45.—With *gen. loci* (poet.): inde loci, Lucr. 5, 438 al.; Cic. Arat. 327; Enn. ap. Fest. p. 301 Müll.; id. ap. Serv. Aen. 12, 121.—**B.** Of things: ex avaritia erumpat audacia necesse est: inde omnia scelera gignuntur, from this, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: inde est, quod, etc., Plin. Ep. 7, 5.—**C.** Of persons: nati filii Duo: inde ego hunc majorem adoptavi mihi, of them, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 21: in Dacos et inde in Parthos, Suet. Aug. 8: nihil inde (i. e. ab iis) praesidi, Curt. 3, 1, 8: rege inde sumpto (i. e. ex Sabinis), Liv. 1, 18, 5 al.—**II.** Of time. **A.** Prop., from that time, thenceforward, since (mostly preceded by jam): suo jam inde vivere ingenio coepit, Liv. 3, 36, 1: inde durat ad nos usque vehementer, Quint. 1, 5, 21.—So of time continued from a point referred to: inde ab ineunte aetate, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 24; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9: inde usque amicus fuit mihi a puero, puer, Plaut. Cap. 3, 4, 112: jam inde ab ortu, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere spatium praeteritum tempore, . . . inde usque repetens, etc., id. Arch. 1, 1; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1.—**B.** In gen., after that, thereafter, thereupon, then (cf. deinde), Liv. 1, 2, 3; 5, 39, 10; 22, 30, 1 al.: ne perorandi quidem ei data est facultas: inde iudicio damnatus, Nep. Phoc. 4: exhinc Rhaeticum bellum, inde Pannonicum, inde Germanicum gessit, then . . . then, Suet. Tib. 9: eodem impetu altera castra sunt adorti, inde tertia, deinceps reliqua, Caes. B. C. 3, 9.—**C.** With other specifications of time: jam inde a principio hujus imperii, Prov. Cons. 13, 33: jam inde ab incunabulis, Liv. 4, 36 *fin.*

—**b.** With *gen.*: inde loci (transferred to time), after that, thereupon, Lucr. 5, 789.

indebite and **indebito**, *adv.*, v. indebitus *fin.*

indebitus, a, um, *adj.*, that is not owed, not due (poet. and post-class.): non indebita posco, I ask nothing that is not due to me, Verg. A. 6, 66: praemia, Ov. H. 16, 9.—**Subst.**: **indebitum**, i, n., that which is not due, the performance or payment of which is not due: solvere, Dig. 12, 6, 65; Paul. Sent. 4, 3, 4; Gai. Inst. 3, 91 al.—Hence, *adv.*: **indebite** and **indebito**, without just cause, unduly (post-class.). (α) Form indebite, Dig. 22, 3, 5, § 4.—(β) Form indebito, Dig. 12, 6, 25 *fin.*

indecens, tis, *adj.*, unseemly, unbecoming, indecent, improper, unsightly, ugly (post-Aug. and poet.). **I.** Of persons: numquid indecens sum? Petr. 128; Mart. 5, 14, 7.—**II.** Of things: nasus, Mart. 2, 11, 4: morbus, id. 11, 61, 13: risus, Suet. Claud. 30: morae, Quint. 11, 3, 168: nihil est tam indecens quam, etc., id. 10, 2, 19; cf. 11, 1, 82.—Hence, **indecenter**, *adv.*, unbecomingly, indecently, disgracefully (post-Aug. and poet.): non indecenter efferri, Quint. 1, 5, 64: lusca, Mart. 12, 22, 1.—**Comp.**: numquam vidi hominem beatum indecentius, Sen. Ep. 27.—**Sup.**: interstere indecentissime, Quint. 8, 3, 45.

indecentia, ae, *f.*, unseemliness, impropriety, Vit. 7, 5, 6; Caes. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 107.

in-decēo, ēre, v. n., to misbecome; constr. with acc. pers. (post-Aug. and rare): juvenes confusa quaedam non indecent, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 2.

in-declinābilis, e, *adj.*, inflexible, unchangeable, only in a trop. sense (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen., of things: virtus animi rectum et indeclinabilem praestat, Sen. Ep. 66: justitia, id. ib. 74: series rerum, Gell. 6, 2.—Of persons: iudex, Amm. 25, 4; id. 18, 1.—**II.** In gram.: nomen, indeclinabile, Diom. pp. 288, 289 P.—Hence, **indeclinabiliter**, *adv.*, unchangeably, Aug. Civ. Dei, 9, 22 *fin.*

in-declinātus, a, um, *adj.*, unchanged, constant (Ovidian). Of persons: qui perstas indeclinatus amico, Ov. P. 4, 10, 83.—Of things: amicitia, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 24.

indecōr, cōris, or **indecōris**, e, *adj.* [2. in-decorus], unbecoming, unseemly, indecorous, inglorious, disgraceful, shameful (very rare; for the most part poet.): cuius sit vita indecoris, Att. ap. Non. 489, 1: non indecorem tua te regina reliquit, Verg. A. 11, 845; cf. id. ib. 12, 679: non erimus regno (dat.) indecores, id. ib. 7, 231: nec genus indecores, id. ib. 12, 25: obitus, Val. Fl. 1, 810: barba, Amm. 23, 6 al.

in-decōrābiliter, *adv.* [2. in-decoro], unbecomingly: alienos alunt, Att. ap. Charis. 182 P. (Fragm. Fragm. v. 258 Rib.).

in-decōrē, *adv.*, v. indecorus *fin.*

in-decōris, v. indecor.

in-decōro, āre, v. a., to disgrace, disgrace (rare): me sermone indecorans, Att. ap. Non. 125, 1 (Fragm. Trag. v. 459 Rib.): indecorant bene nata culpae, Hor. C. 4, 4, 36 (al. dedecorant).

in-decōrosus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-decorosus], disgraceful (eccl. Lat.), Hilar. in Job, 2, p. 150.

in-decōrus, a, um, *adj.*, unbecoming, unseemly, indecorous, disgraceful, shameful, unsightly (class.): quod animo magno fit, id dignum viro et decorum videtur: quod contra, id ut turpe, sic indecorum, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: nihil malum nisi quod turpe, inhonestum, indecorum, etc., id. Fin. 3, 4, 14: indecorum est, de stillicidiis cum dicas, amplissimis verbis et locis uti communibus, id. Or. 21, 72: studia saeculo, Plin. Pan. 43, 4: gestus, Quint. 1, 10, 35: uva visu, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 28: visus, id. 13, 12, 24, § 79: haud indecoros motus dare, Liv. 7, 2, 4.—**Plur.** as *subst.*: **indecōrae**, ārum, *f.* (sc. feminae), ill-favored women, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 2.—Hence, *adv.*: **indecōrē**, unbecomingly, indecently (class.): ne quid indecore, effeminateque faciat, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14: quam minime indecore facere, id. ib. 1, 31, 114: haud indecore, Tac. H. 5, 23.

indefatigabilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-defa-

tigo], that cannot be wearied, indefatigable (post-Aug.): vigilia, Sen. de Ira, 2, 12, 7.

in-defatigatus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-defatigo], unwearied (post-Aug.), Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18, 1.

in-defectus, a, um, *adj.*, undiminished, unfailing, unweakened, unexhausted (post-class.): (with aeterna) vivacitas, App. de Deo Socr. p. 44, 6: (with jejunos) chamaeleon, Tert. Pall. 3.

indefensē, *adv.*, v. indefensus *fin.*

in-defensus, a, um, *adj.*, unprotected, undefended (perh. not ante-Aug.): Capua deserta indefensaque, Liv. 25, 15, 2: indefensi, inulti, id. 4, 28, 4: inaudit et indefensus, Tac. A. 2, 77: conjux, id. ib. 11, 34.—**Adv.**: **indefensē**, without defence, Cod. Just. 4, 18, 2 *fin.*

indefessē and **indefessim**, *adv.*, v. indefessus *fin.*

in-defessus, a, um, *adj.*, unwearied, indefatigable (poet. and post-Aug.): dextra, Verg. A. 11, 651: agendo, Ov. M. 9, 199: assiduus et indefessus, Tac. A. 16, 22: Germani ob prospera indefensi, id. ib. 1, 64.—Hence, **indefessē** and **indefessim**, *adv.*, unweariedly (both post-class.). (α) Form indefesse: et benigne agere omnia, Aus. Grat. Act. 35; Spart. Hel. 5, 10.—(β) Form indefessim: expetere bonorum amicitias, Sid. Ep. 3, 2; Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 7.

in-deficiens, entis, *adj.*, unfailing (eccl. Lat.): decor, Tert. adv. Jud. 14.—Hence, *adv.*: **indeficienter**, continually, incessantly (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Conf. 12, 11.

indeficientia, ae, *f.*, an unfailing supply (eccl. Lat.), Facund. Def. 4, 2.

indefinite, *adv.*, v. indefinitus *fin.*

in-definitus, a, um, *adj.*, indefinite (post-class.): sermo, Gell. 16, 4.—Hence, *adv.*: **indefinitē**, indefinitely: largiri, Gell. 2, 24, 7.

in-defebilis, e, *adj.*, not to be lamented, Gloss. Philox.

in-defictus, a, um, *adj.*, unwept, unlamented: animae, Ov. M. 7, 611.

in-deflexus, a, um, *adj.*, un bent, unchanged (post-Aug.): maturitas, Plin. Pan. 4, 7: cursus, App. de Deo Socr. p. 42, 16: saevitia, Amm. 27, 9.

in-dejectus, a, um, *adj.*, not thrown down: domus, Ov. M. 1, 289.

in-delassatus, a, um, *adj.*, unwearied: labor, Manil. 5, 63.

in-delebilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-deleo], indelible, imperishable (Ovidian): nomen, Ov. M. 15, 876: decus, id. P. 2, 8, 26.

in-delectatus, a, um, *adj.*, not delighted, displeased with something: aliquare, Petr. 87, 4.

in-delibatus, a, um, *adj.*, untouched, uninjured (only in the trop. signif. and poet.): virgo, Sil. 15, 271: opes, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 28.

in-deliberanter, *adv.*, without reflection, Hilar. in Job, 2, p. 126.

in-deliberatus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-delibero], not reflected on, inconsiderate (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 7, 8; 12, 21.

in-delictus, a, um, *adj.*, not criminal, faultless, blameless, Att. ap. Fest. s. v. probrum, p. 229 Müll. (Fragm. Trag. v. 384 Rib.).

indemnatus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-damnatus], uncondemned, unsentenced (class.): indemnatus atque intestatus, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 17: bona indemnatorum civium, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 56: si hoc indemnato indicta causa non liceat, Liv. 3, 56, 13: civem interrimere, Vell. 2, 45; Amm. 15, 5; Quint. 3, 11, 14; Juv. 6, 562 al.—**Com.**: quae pendunt indemnatae pernae, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 8.

indemnitas, e, *adj.* [2. in-damnatus], unhurt, uninjured (post-Aug.): illaesus et indemnitas evasit, Sen. Ep. 9; id. Const. Sap. 5; Amm. 26, 6; Dig. 50, 8, 9, § 4 sq.; 17, 2, 23.

indemnitas, ātis, *f.* [indemnitas], security from damage or loss, indemnity (post-class.): alioquus indemnitati consulere, Dig. 3, 5, 31; 12, 4, 5: provinciarum indemnitati prospicere, Amm. 21, 16 al.

indemonstrabilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-demonstro], not to be proved, undemonstrable: modi, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 37, 9.

indēmūtābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-demuto], *unchangeable, immutable* (late Lat.): Deus, Tert. adv. Herm. 12.—**Adv.** **indēmūtābiliter**, *immutablely*, Ennod. Ep. 5, 11.

in-dēnuntiātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not declared or announced* (post-Aug.): arma, Sen. Suas. 5, 2: sors, id. ib. 2, 2.

† **indēpiscī** assequi, adipisci, Paul. ex Fest. p. 106 Müll.; cf. Non. 128, 23.

* **in-deplorātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *unwept, undeplored*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 46.

in-deprāvātus, a, um, *adj.*, *uncorrupted, undepraved* (post-Aug.): virtus, Sen. Ep. 76, 15.

* **indeprēcābilis**, e, *adj.* [2. in-deprecor], *that cannot be averted by prayer*: poena, Gell. 1, 13, 3.

indeprēhensibilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-deprehendo], *undiscoverable* (late Lat.): error, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 4, 15: est, id. 8, 11.—Written INDEPRĒHENSIBILIS, Inscr. Orell. 1912.

indeprensus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *unobserved, undiscovered* (poet.): (with irremediabilis) error, Verg. A. 5, 591: vestigia, Stat. Th. 6, 565: retinacula, Prud. Hamart. 141.

† **indeptāre** consequi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 106 Müll.

indeptus, a, um, *Part.*, from indepiscor.

in-descriptus, a, um, *adj.*, *not divided* (post-Aug.): vites, Col. 3, 21, 4: agri, Sid. Carm. 2, 412.

* **in-desertus**, a, um, *adj.*, *not deserted, unforsaken*: regna, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 52.

* **in-desēs**, idis, *adj.*, *not inactive, free from indolence*: homo, Gell. 7, 22, 4.

in-dēsignātus, a, um, *adj.*, *undesignated* (late Lat.), Vict. Tunon. de Poenit. 8.

indēsinsens, entis, *adj.* [2. in-desino], *incessant* (late Lat.), Ennod. Ep. 6, 10.—**Adv.** **indēsinsenter**, *incessantly* (late Lat.): affero sacrificia, Cypr. Ep. 69: et indēsinsenter inhaerere, Aug. Conf. 12, 11.

in-despectus, a, um, *adj.*, *that one cannot look down into, unfathomable* (post-Aug.): Tartara, Luc. 6, 743.

* **in-destructus**, a, um, *adj.*, *untouched, uninjured, unhurt*: abibo, Ov. M. 12, 92 (al. indistrictus).

indeterminābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-determino], *that cannot be defined, indeterminate* (late Lat.): quaestiones, Tert. adv. Haer. 7.

indeterminātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *undefined, unlimited* (late Lat.): genealogiae, Tert. adv. Haer. 33.

* **in-dētōsus**, a, um, *adj.*, *unshorn*, = intonsus, ἀκερσεκόμενος, *with unshorn hair or beard*: Thyoneus, Ov. M. 4, 13.

indetribilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-detero], *that cannot be rubbed or worn out*: soliditas, Paul. Nol. Ep. 16.

indetritus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *not worn out* (late Lat.): vestimenta, Tert. Res. Carn. 58.

* **indēvitātus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-devito], *unavoided*, = certus, *certainly striking*: telum, Ov. M. 2, 605.

(**indēvōrātus**, false read. for et devorato, Mart. 7, 20, 15.)

in-dēvōtē, adv., v. indevotus fin.

in-dēvōtīo, ōnis, f., *want of religion, or want of principle, irreverence, irreligion, impiety* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 7, 2, 15; Dig. 39, 9, 1 fin.; Ambros. de Elia, 17, 62.

* **in-dēvōtus**, a, um, *adj.*, *irreligious, impious, unconscious*: donator, Cod. Just. 8, 55, 35.—**Adv.** **indēvōtē**, *impiously, unconsciously*: eas (hereditates) percipere, Justin. Novell. 1, 3.

index, dicis, com. [1. indico], *he who (that which) points out, a pointer, indicator* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of things. **1.** Of the forefinger, *index-finger*. (a) With digitus: indice monstraret digito, Hor. S. 2, 8, 26; Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 70.—(β) Alone: sed plane pollex, non index, Cic. Att. 13, 46, 1.—**2.** In gen., *an index, sign, mark, indication, proof*: complexus, summae benevolentiae falsi indices in amore simulato, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: quia continetis vocem, indicem stultitiae vestrae, id. Rab. Perd. 6, 18: auc-

toris anulus index, Ov. P. 2, 10, 3: lacrimas paenitentiae indices profuderunt, Curt. 5, 10, 13: herbae horarum indices heliotropium ac lupinum, Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 252: imago animi vultus, indices oculi, Cic. Or. 18, 60: Janum indicem pacis bellique fecit, Liv. 1, 19, 2.—**B.** Of persons. **1.** In gen., *one who indicates or discloses, a discoverer, director, guide, informer, discloser, witness*: haec omnia indices detulerunt, rei confessi sunt, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 5: Sestius ab indice Cn. Nerio de ambitu est postulat, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5; id. Clu. 7, 21: immittere ad rei probationem, Just. 32, 2 fin.: idem et testis, Tac. A. 4, 28.—**2.** Esp., in a bad sense, *an informer, betrayer, spy*: Catilinam vallatum indicibus atque sicariis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: saeptus armatis indicibus, id. Sest. 44, 95; id. Vat. 10, 24.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of books. **1.** A title, *superscription*: deceptus indicibus librorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 61: alteri (libello) Gladius, alteri Pugio index erat, Suet. Cal. 49: index orationis P. Scipionis nomen M. Naevii habet, Liv. 38, 56.—**2.** An index, *catalogue, table, list, summary*: ut non indicem certe ex bibliotheca sumptum transferre in libros suos possit, Quint. 10, 1, 57: philosophorum, Sen. Ep. 39, 2; cf. Gell. 3, 3, 1: hactenus omnia jura quasi per indicem tetigisse satis est, Gai. Inst. 3, 54: quasi per indicem rem exponere, id. ib. 4, 15: fungar indicis partibus, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 2.—**B.** Of paintings or statues, *an inscription*: nec quaeris, quid quaque index sub imagine dicat, Tib. 4, 1, 30: tabula in aedem Matris Matutae cum indice hoc posita est, etc., Liv. 41, 28, 8.—**C.** Of a touchstone: in durum silicem, qui nunc quoque dicitur Index, Ov. M. 2, 706.

Indi, ōrum, m., v. Indus.

India, ae, f., *India, a country extending from the Indus to China*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77 sq.; Cat. 43, 6; Verg. G. 1, 57 al.: ceterior, *India this side of the Ganges*: ulterior, *India beyond the Ganges*, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 57; Mela, 3, 7.

† **Indiānus**, a, um, *adj.* [India], *Indian*: ALA, Inscr. ap. Grut. 519, 7.

indicābilis, e, *adj.* [1. indico], *that indicates, indicative*: signum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 3, 13.

indicātiō, ōnis, f. [id.], *an indicating, setting, or rating the valuation of a thing, a valuation*; hence, *value, price, rate* (mostly ante- and post-class.): tua merx est, tua indicatio est, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 37: mellis, Plin. 22, 24, 50, § 109: temeraria, Dig. 19, 1, 13, § 3.

indicātivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (post-class.), gram. t. t., *indicative*, Diom. p. 329; Prisc. 819 P.

indicātor, ōris, m. [id.], *one that points out* (late Lat.): naturae (al. indagator), Sol. 40.

indicātūra, ae, f. [id.], *an indicating or rating the value of a thing; hence, value, price, rate*, = indicatio (Plinian): neque est hodie murrhini alterius praestantior indicatura, Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 18: dolorum, physicians' fees for curing diseases, id. 29, 1, 8, § 21.

† **indicēndus** ἀλεκτος, Gloss. Philox. [2. in-dico].

indicens, entis, *adj.* [2. in-dico], *that does not say, i. q. non dicens*: non me indicente haec fiunt, *not without my telling*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 62; so, me indicente, Liv. 22, 39, 2.

indicina, ae, f. [index], i. q. indicium, *delatio, a notice, information, summons* (post-class.): indicinae praemium, App. M. 7, p. 199, 10; id. ib. 6, p. 176, 14; Sen. Contr. 4, 28, § 4.

indicium, ii, n. [id.], *a notice, information, discovery, disclosure, charge* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** facite indicium, si quis vidit, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 9: id anus mihi indicium fecit, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 7; cf. Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 57; id. Mil. 2, 3, 35; Sen. Contr. 4, 26, 6: conjurationis, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 46: rei alicujus afferre ad aliquem, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 52: deferre ad aliquem, Tac. A. 2, 28: ea res est Helvetis per indicium enuntiata, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: convictus indicio alicujus, Sall. C. 52, 36: profiteri, *to volunteer evidence* (before a court, and esp. to escape punishment by turning state's evidence): sed ipse deprehensus, multis hortantibus, indicium

profitetur, Sall. J. 35, 6; Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 9; so, offerre, Tac. A. 11, 35.—**B.** Transf. **1.** A permission *to give evidence or turn informer* against one's accomplices: Vettius reus, cum esset damnatus, erat indicium postulat, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 4: tibi indicium postulas dari, id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 34.—**2.** A reward *for giving evidence or informing*: conscripserunt communiter edictum cum poena atque indicio, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80; id. Vat. 11, 25; Petr. 97: alicui indicium dare, Dig. 12, 5, 4.—**II.** In gen., *a sign, indication, mark, token, proof*: signum vocatur σημεῖον, quamquam id quidam indicium, quidam vestigium nominaverunt, per quod alia res intelligitur, ut per sanguinem caedes, Quint. 5, 9, 9; 5, 7, 36: indicia et vestigia veneni, Cic. Clu. 10, 30: indicia atque argumenta certissima sceleris, id. Cat. 3, 5, 13: scelorum ostendere, Auct. Har. Resp. 12: parricidiorum, Cic. Sull. 27, 17: animi, Auct. Cic. ap. Senat. 4: insigne meae erga te benevolentiae, Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1: res indicium haec facit, quo pacto, etc., Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 31: dare, i. q. ostendere, Varr. L. L. 9, § 19 Müll.: edere, the same, Lucr. 2, 556: indicio esse, *to serve as proof, be a proof*: de se ipse erit, Ter. Ad. prol. 4: ei rei indicio sunt sexdecim volumina epistularum, Nep. Att. 16: quae domus erat ipsa indicio tui crudelissimi dominatus, Auct. Dom. 42.—With rel.-clause: mihi, quale ingenium haberes, indicio fuit oratio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 4: quam vere de eo foret indicatum, oratio indicio fuit, Nep. Lys. 3: postquam indicium est factum, deempto auro, etc., *after applying the touchstone* (index), Vitr. 9, 3.

indicivus, a, um, *adj.* [1. indico], *indicating, indicative*, Not. Tir. p. 90.—Hence, subst.: **indiciva**, ae, f., *the informer's reward*, Jul. Vict. Art. Rhet. 4, 4.

I. in-dico, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. (indicasso, is, for indicavero, is, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 66; id. Rud. 4, 3, 89), *to point out, indicate* (class.). **I.** In gen., *to show, declare, disclose, make known, reveal, betray*. **A.** Of persons: rem omnem dominae indicavit, Cic. Clu. 64, 180: Catilina non se purgavit, sed indicavit, id. Mur. 25, 51: conscios delendae tyrannidis, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: jam me vobis indicabo, *will betray or accuse myself*, id. Arch. 11, 28: indicabo meum consilium tibi, id. Fam. 10, 21, 2: rem patri, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 19: causam publicae pestis, Liv. 8, 18, 4: de conjuratione, *to give information, inform*, Sall. C. 48, 4: quis tibi de epistulis istis indicavit, Cic. Fl. 37, 92; Sall. C. 30, 6: aliquid in vulgus, *to make publicly known*, Cic. Univ. 2: satis est actori sic indicare, Quint. 4, 2, 7.—With rel. clause: contentus indicare quid facit rei, Quint. 4, 2, 128.—With acc. and inf.: digitis ita figuratis ut temporis et aevi (Janum) esse deum indicent, Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 33.—**B.** Of things concr. and abstr.: vultus indicat mores, *shows, indicates*, Cic. Leg. 1, 9; id. Brut. 94, 324: lacrimis dolore, Nep. Att. 4 fin.: hoc res ipsa indicat, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 16: id esse verum parva haec fabella indicat, Phaedr. 1, 15, 3: supercilia maxime indicant factum, Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 133: ut epularum sollemniū fides ac tibiae... indicant, Cic. de Or. 3, 51, 197.—**Pass.** aetas veterinorum indicatur dentibus, Plin. 11, 37, 64, § 168: cum res non gesta indicatur, sed ut sit gesta ostenditur, Quint. 9, 2, 40.—**II.** In partic. **A.** To intimate, *give a hint of, to state briefly, mention*: indicare convenit, quae prodit Onesicritus, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 96: aliquid obiter, id. 33, 1, 5, § 15: nominatim, id. 15, 14, 15, § 49: ut indicavimus, id. 36, 15, 24, § 115.—**B.** To set or tell the price of a thing, *to value, put a price on*: hanc eme. Do. Modo ut sciam, quanti indicet, etc., Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 25: indica, fac pretium, id. ib. 37: cum postulasset, ut sibi fundus semel indicaretur, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 62.—**C.** In jurid. Lat., *to carry on a judicial process to conviction*: Indicasse est detulisse, arguisse, accusasse et convicisse, Dig. 50, 16, 197.

2. in-dico, xi, ctum, 3 (*imp.* indice, Plaut. Pers. 1, 5, 132: indixit for indixisti, Front. de Cels. Ep. 3), v. a. [in-dico], *to declare publicly, to proclaim, publish, announce, to appoint* (class.): totius Galliae concilium Bibracte indicitur, Caes. B. G. 7, 63; Liv. 1, 50, 4: forum, Verg. A. 5, 758: Ro-

mae dierum viginti supplicatio indicitur, Caes. B. G. 7, 90: exercitum in aliquem locum, to order it to, Liv. 6, 12; cf. of time: comitia in trinum nundinum, id. 3, 35, 1: bellum populo Romano suo nomine indicit, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 14; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 61 Müll.: dies indicta pugnae, Liv. 10, 27, 3: iustitium, Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 31: familiaribus cenas, to invite one's self as their guest, Suet. Ner. 27: iter alicui, Verg. A. 7, 468: funus, to invite to a funeral, Varr. L. L. 6, § 61 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61; Suet. Caes. 84: simul divom templis indicit honorem, a thanksgiving, Verg. A. 1, 632; 3, 264; Sil. 7, 90.—With *ut*: in diem certum ut ad lucum Ferentinae conveniant indicit, Liv. 1, 50, 1.—**B.** Trop.: qui ipsi sibi bellum indicissent, are their own enemies, Cic. Fin. 5, 10, 29: philosophiae bellum indicere, id. de Or. 2, 37, 55.—**II.** Esp. **A.** To appoint a place of gathering, *fix*, name a destination or rendezvous: exercitu indicto ad portam Esquilinam in posteram diem, Liv. 6, 22, 8: exercitus omnis Aquiloniam est indictus, id. 10, 38, 4: exercitus Pisas indictus erat, id. 40, 41, 7: clam exercitu indicto, id. 41, 14, 2.—**B.** To impose, enjoin, inflict: multam, to impose a penalty, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11: tributum, Liv. 4, 60; cf.: servorum numerum et pondus argenti senatoribus, Tac. H. 3, 58: populo famem indixit, Suet. Cal. 26 *fin.*: sibi ipse exsilium indixit, Liv. 39, 52, 9; cf.: sibi patientiam, to enjoin upon one's self, Sen. Ep. 123, 5: iter ad regem Latinum Indicit primis juvenum, Verg. A. 7, 468: certum dominis servorum numerum, Suet. Ner. 44; id. Aug. 25: libertus, cui patronus operas indicere vellet, to prescribe, Gal. Inst. 4, 162.

* **indicticius** or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [2. indico], declared, proclaimed: onera, Cassiod. Var. 5, 14.

indictio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], a declaration (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: belli, Flor. 4, 10, 2; Paul. ex Fest. p. 254, 34.—**II.** In partic. **A.** A declaration or imposition of a tax; an impost, tax, Plin. Pan. 29; Dig. 33, 2, 28.—**B.** A space of fifteen years. Cod. Th. 11, 28, 3: SECUNDA, Inscr. Orell. 1160.

indictionalis, e, *adj.* [indictio], of or relating to an impost or tax (late Lat.): augmentum, Amm. 17, 3, 5.

indictivus, a, um, *adj.* [2. indico], declared, proclaimed: funus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 106 Müll.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 160; 7, § 42.

1. indictus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. indico.

2. in-dictus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Not said, unsaid (class.): quod dictum, indictum est: quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 58: quae tum cecinerit, ea se nec, ut indicta sint, revocare posse, Liv. 5, 15, 10: nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis, *unsung*, Verg. A. 7, 733: dicam insigne, recens, adhuc Indictum ore alio, Hor. C. 3, 25, 8: indicta causa, without a hearing, unheard: ut dictator, quem vellet civium, indicta causa, impune posset occidere, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42; so, indicta causa in aliquem animadvertere, id. Fam. 5, 2, 8; id. Rab. Perd. 4, 12; id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 43; id. Phil. 2, 23, 56; Liv. 29, 18 *fin.*; 38, 33 *init.* al.—**II.** Unspeakable, ineffable (only post-class.): Deum caelestem, indictum, inominabilem, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3, 30.

indiculum, i, n., and **indiculus**, i, m. *dim.* [index], a short list or catalogue (post-class.), Symm. Ep. 6, 49; 7, 81.

Indicus, a, um, *adj.* [India], of India, Indian: elephantum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 23: pectus, Mart. 5, 37, 5: cornu, i. e. ivory, id. 1, 73, 4: aqua, Ov. P. 1, 5, 80: margarita, Petr. 55.—**Subst.**: **Indicum**, i, n., *indigo*, a blue pigment for dyeing and painting, Plin. 33, 13, 67, § 163; 35, 6, 26, § 40.

indidem, adv. [inde-idem], from the same. **I.** Lit., of place, from the same place: quos homines? indidemne America, an hosce ex urbe sicarios? Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 74: Thebis, likewise from Thebes, Nep. Epam. 5, 2: ex Aventino, Liv. 39, 12, 1: Me-garis, Auct. ap. Gell. 6, 10, 4: additi erant Brutiorum indidem perfugae, i. e. from the same Sicily, Liv. 27, 12, 5: hilarissimum convivium hinc indidem promam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 72; id. Ps. 2, 4, 50: altae renovataeque stellae atque omnis aether refundant eodem et rursum trahunt indidem,

Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118.—**II.** From the same matter or thing: unde simile duci potest (potest autem ex omnibus) indidem verbum unum, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: illud Enni, Varr. L. L. 7, § 13 Müll.: venena, Liv. 39, 8, 8.

(**in-dies**, for in dies, from day to day; v. dies.)

in-differens, entis, *adj.*, in which there is no difference, indifferent. **I.** Act., of persons, making no difference, indifferent, careless (post-class.): circa victum, Suet. Caes. 53.—**II.** Pass. **A.** Philos. t. t., neither good nor evil, not to be sought or avoided (class.): necesse est, nec bonum esse nec malum hoc quod praepositum vel praecipuum nominamus; idque ita definimus, quod sit indifferens cum aestimatione mediocri; quod enim illi ἀδιάφορον dicunt, id mihi ita occurrit ut indifferens dicerem, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 53: nihil indifferens gloriosum est; mors autem gloriosum est; ergo mors non est indifferens, Sen. Ep. 82, 10.—Hence, **subst.**: **indifferens**, ntis, n., a thing indifferent, neither good nor evil: si valetudo indifferens est, bene valere indifferens est, Sen. Ep. 117, 8: cur dolor apud Stoicos indifferens esse dicitur, non malum, Gell. 12, 5, 4: Zeno censuit voluptatem esse indifferens, id est neutrum, neque bonum neque malum, id. 9, 5, 5.—**Plur.**: haec quae indifferenter vocamus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 22, 4 al.—**B.** In gram., of the syllaba anceps, doubtful, Quint. 9, 9, 48; 93.—Hence, **adv.**: **in-differenter**, without distinction, indiscriminately, indifferently (post-Aug.): uti utraque appellatione, Quint. 11, 3, 1; 9, 2, 6: uti his litteris, Gell. 10, 24, 8: ferre, to bear with indifference, unconcern; opp. graviter, Suet. Dom. 23: vivere, to eat of everything without distinction, Scrib. Comp. 122.

in-differentia, ae, *f.* [indifferens], want of distinction or difference, similarity, equivalence (post-class.): utriusque vocabuli, Gell. 13, 3, 6; Hier. in Didym. de Spir. Sanc. 1, 20.

in-difficulus, adv., easily (late Lat.): haurire, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 21.

indigena, ae, *adj.* [indu-gigno], born in a country, native, indigenous (class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): miles, Liv. 23, 5, 11: Fauni Nymphaeque, Verg. A. 8, 314: Latini, id. ib. 12, 823: coloni, Col. 1, 7, 3: bos, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 4; Col. 6, 2, 12: apri, Ov. M. 14, 343: vinum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 72.—As **subst.**: **indigena**, ae, m., a native: majores eorum, Liv. 21, 30, 80.—Of primitive men: quondam hoc indigenae vivebant more, Juv. 13, 38.

indignus, entis. **I.** P. a., from indigere.—**II.** Vid. Indignus *fin.*

indigentia, ae, *f.* [indigeo]. **I.** Need, want, indigence (rare; mostly Cicero): a natura mihi videtur potius, quam ab indigentia orta amicitia, Cic. Lael. 8, 27: quid est malitia nisi indigentia boni? Ambros. de Isaac. 7, § 60.—**II.** Insatiableness, insatiable desire (Cicero): indigentia est libido inexplēbilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: indigentia, desiderium, id. ib. 4, 7, 16.

* **indigenus**, a, um, *adj.* [indigena], i. q. indigena, native, vernacular: sermo, App. M. 1, p. 102.

indigeo, ūi, ēre, v. n. [indu-geō], to need, want, to stand in need or want of any thing (class.). **I.** Lit., with *abl.*: bona estimatione, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: pecunia, Nep. Ages. 7: medicina, id. Att. 21: iis rebus, quae ad oppugnationem castrorum sunt usui, Caes. B. C. 4, 35: cibo, Suet. Galb. 7: constantia inter dubia, Tac. H. 3, 73: pecunia, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 9.—**II.** In gen. **A.** To need, be in want of, require. (a) With *gen.* (class.): ingenii et virtutis, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 2: indigeo tui consilii, id. Att. 12, 35, 2: alterius, id. Lael. 14, 51.—(β) With *abl.*, Cic. Fam. 12, 11, 2: Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 1; Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 3, 2.—**Pass.**: cum praesidio earum (avium) indiget, Plin. 10, 27, 39, § 75: fruges indigebant tecto, Col. 12 praef. § 3: pax et quies bonis artibus indiget, Tac. H. 4, 1, 4, 51; Suet. Aug. 29.—(γ) With *acc.* (ante-class.): nihil, Varr. L. L. 5, § 92 Müll.—(δ) With *inf.*: hoc plane indigeo discere, Gell. 4, 1, 6.—**B.** To long for, desire; with *gen.* (class.): non auri, non argenti, non ceterarum rerum indigere, Cic. Sull. 8, 25.—Hence, **indignus**,

entis, P. a., in want of, needing any thing. (a) With *gen.*: quid enim? Africanus indignus mei? minime hercule: at ne ego quidem illius, Cic. Lael. 9, 30: alienarum opum, Nep. Reg. 3: praesidii, Auct. B. Hisp. 17.—(β) With *abl.* (post-Aug.): cotes oleo indigentes, Plin. 36, 22, 47, § 164: disceptatio multa curā indignis, Gell. 14, 2, 13.—**B.** **Subst.**: **indignus**, ntis, comm., a needy or indigent person: indigentibus benigne facere, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 52; id. Fin. 2, 35, 118.

1. Indigēs, ētis, m., v. Indigetes.

* **2. indiges**, is, *adj.* [indigeo], needy, indigent: i. q. indignus: quem aetate exacta, indigem liberum lacerasti, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193 (Fragm. Trag. v. 328 Rib.). **indigestē**, adv., v. indigestus, a, um, *fin.*

indigestibilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-digero], indigestible, Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 6; Caes. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 55; id. Tard. 4, 6, 90.

in-digestio, ōnis, *f.*, indigestion (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 22, 17; Schol. Juv. 1, 146 al.

1. in-digestus, a, um, *adj.*, unarranged, without order, confused (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: (Chaos) rudis indigestaque moles, Ov. M. 1, 7: simplicitas, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 98: turba, id. 17, 10, 12, § 66: multitudo, Sen. Ben. 6, 31, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of food, undigested, Macr. S. 7, 7; Veg. Vet. 3, 53, 1.—**B.** Suffering from indigestion, Schol. Juv. 1, 143; Caes. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, 198.—**Adv.**: **indigestē**, without arrangement, immethodically, Gell. praef. 3; Macr. S. praef. *init.*

2. indigestus, ūs, m. [in-digero], indigestion: stomachi, Schol. Juv. 4, 67.

Indigētēs, um, m. *plur.* [indu-gigno], heroes elevated to the rank of gods after their death, and regarded as the patron deities of their country: patrii Dii sunt, qui praesunt singulis civitatibus, ut Minerva Athenis, Juno Carthagini: Indigetes autem proprie sunt Dii ex hominibus facti, quasi in Diis agentes, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 498: Dii Indigetes (in old prayer), Liv. 8, 9, 6.—**Transf.**, of deified emperors, Arn. 1, 64.—In *sing.*: **Indigēs**, ētis: Indigetem Aeneam... Deberi caelo, Verg. A. 12, 794: deus, Tib. 2, 5, 43: pater, Sol. 2, 15: Jupiter, Liv. 1, 2, 6; Gell. 2, 16, 9; in the form **INDIGES**, of Aeneas, Inscr. Pompej. ap. Bull. Arch. Nap. 1845, p. 35: Indigetes dī, quorum nomina vulgari non licet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 106 Müll.

indigēto or **indigito**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. *freq.* [2. indico], relig. t. t., to call upon, invoke a deity: virgines Vestales ita indigant, Apollo Medice, Apollo Paeon, Macr. S. 1, 17; cf.: indigitanto imprecant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 114 Müll.: deam, Varr. ap. Non. 4, n. 319.—**II.** **Transf.**: precem, to utter, proclaim, Tert. de Jejun. 16.

indigitamenta (**indigēt-**), ōrum, n. *plur.* [in-digito], religious books containing the names of the gods and prescribing the mode of worshipping them, Censor. 3, 4: Apollinis nomen Pompiliana indigitamenta nescire, Arn. 2, 95; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 21: indigitamenta incantamenta vel indicia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 114 Müll.: Grannius Flaccus in libro, quem ad Caesarem de indigitamentis scriptum reliquit, Censor. 3, 2.

indigito, v. indigeto.

indignābundus, a, um, *adj.* [indignor], full of indignation, enraged, indignant (not ante-Aug.): illa muliebriter indignābunda, Liv. 38, 57, 7; with clamitans, Suet. Aug. 40: animo irritato, indignābundus, Gell. 19, 9, 8.

indignandus, a, um, P. a., from indignor.

indignans, antis, P. a., from indignor.

indignanter, adv., v. indignor *fin.*

indignatio, ōnis, *f.* [indignor], displeasure, indignation, disdain. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: sive indignatione et dolore vinculorum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 44, 2 (Krauer, indignitate; class.): liberrima, Hor. Epod. 4, 10: erumpens animo ac pectore, Vell. 2, 66: senatus tanta exarsit, ut, etc., Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 18: indignationem alicuius in se convertere, id. 9, 30, 48, § 92: movere, Liv. 4, 50, 1: publicae, id. 3, 48, 9.—**Plur.**, expressions of indignation: audiebantur, Liv. 25, 1, 9.—**B.** In partic., an exciting of indigna-

tion by rhetorical art: indignatio est oratio, per quam conficitur, ut in aliquem hominem magnum odium, aut in rem gravis offensio concitetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 53, 100; Quint. 4, 3, 15.—**II.** Transf. **A.** (Poet.) A provocation, occasion for indignation: ne qua indignatio desit, Juv. 5, 120.—**B.** A hurt, wound, injury to the body, a sore (only post-class.), Veg. Vet. 1, 63; 2, 13; 5, 14 al.

***indignatiuncula**, ae, f. dim. [indignatio], slight indignation: indignatiunculam capere... per epistolam effundere, Plin. Ep. 6, 17, 1.

***indignativus**, a, um, adj. [indignor], passionate, irascible: indignativum, quod appellant θυμικόν, Tert. Anim. 16.

indignatus, a, um, P. a., from indignor.

indigne, adv., v. indignus fin.

indignitas, ātis, f. [indignus], unworthiness, vileness (class.). **I.** In gen.: si quid affert praeterea hominis aut dignitas aut indignitas, Cic. de Or. 2, 32, 63: nemo propter indignitatem repudiatus est, id. Div. in Caecil. 19, 63: summa, id. Vat. 6, 15: accusatoris (as of a slave), id. Deiot. 1, 2.—Of things, enormity, heinousness: infamia atque indignitas rei, Caes. B. G. 7, 56; so, rei, Cic. Mur. 25, 51: calamitatis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 123.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Unworthy or unbecoming behavior, insulting treatment, indignity, meanness, baseness: aliquid adeundi et conveniendi, Cic. Fam. 6, 14, 2: omnes indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Caes. B. G. 2, 14, 3: indignitatibus compulsus, Liv. 42, 52, 1: rei, foedissimae per se, adiecta indignitas est, id. 5, 48, 9; 1, 59, 3.—**B.** Indignation, in consequence of unworthy treatment: tacita esse poterit indignitas nostra? Cic. Att. 10, 8, 3: indignitas atque ex ea ira animos cepit, Liv. 5, 45, 6; 2, 7, 2.

indigniter, adv., v. indignus fin.

indignor, ātus, 1 (archaic inf. indignarier for indignari, Lucr. 3, 870), v. dep. a. [in-ignus], to consider as unworthy or improper, to be angry or displeased at, to be indignant (syn. stomachor). **I.** In gen. (class.). (a) With acc.: se ipsum, Lucr. l. l.: ea, quae indignentur adversarii, tibi quoque indigna videri, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 24; Sen. Tranq. 10: suam vicem, Liv. 2, 31 fin.: imperia, Quint. 1, 3, 6: casum insontis amici, Verg. A. 2, 93 al.—(β) With quod: indignantes milites, quod conspectum suum hostes ferre possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 19, 4; Verg. A. 5, 651.—(γ) With si: nos homunculi indignamur, si quis nostrum interit, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; so Curt. 6, 5, 5.—(δ) With inf. or acc. and inf.: cedere peritis indignatur, Quint. 1, 1, 8: vinci, Ov. M. 10, 604: regem ad causam dicendam evocari, Caes. B. C. 3, 108; so Sall. J. 31, 9; Quint. 10, 1, 101: veteri parere clienti, Juv. 5, 64 al.—(e) With dat. (only post-class.): quique contaminationi non indignatur, Dig. 48, 5, 2.—(ζ) Absol.: utrum ridere audientes an indignari debuerint, Quint. 6, 3, 83; so id. 11, 3, 58; 61; 123 al.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: (venti) indignantes Circum claustra frenant, Verg. A. 1, 55: pontem indignatus Araxes, disdaining to bear, id. ib. 8, 728: indignatum magnis stridoribus aequor, id. G. 2, 162.—***II.** In partic., of wounds, to injure, damage: ne tumenia indignentur, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3, 13.—Hence, **A.** indignandus, a, um, P. a., that at which one should be indignant, deserving of indignation: (vestis) lecto non indignanda saligno, Ov. M. 8, 660; Val. Fl. 1, 547.—**B.** indignans, antis, P. a., that cannot endure or suffer anything, impatient, indignant (a favorite word of Ovid): genus indignantissimum servitutis, Col. 8, 17, 7: verbaque quaerenti satis indignantia linguae defuerunt, Ov. M. 6, 584: pectus, id. F. 4, 896; cf. corda, Stat. Th. 3, 599: bella gerunt venti, fretaque indignantia miscent, Ov. M. 11, 491.—Adv.: indignanter, indignantly, with indignation (post-class.): missitare, Arn. 3, 103: ferre, Amm. 15, 1, 3.

indignus, a, um, adj., unworthy, undeserving (class.). **I.** Of persons. **A.** In gen., unworthy. (a) Absol.: divitias quivis quamvis indignus, habere potest, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: indignissimi candidati, Liv. 4, 57, 11 al.—(β) With abl.: te omni honore indignissimum judicat, Cic. Vat. 15, 39;

so id. Pis. 23, 54; Nep. Dat. 5, 5; Quint. 10, 1, 90; Curt. 4, 1, 10; Stat. Th. 11, 304 al.—(γ) With gen.: magnorum haud umquam indignus avorum, Verg. A. 12, 649.—(δ) With qui: iine indigni erant qui impetrarent? Cic. Rosc. Am. 41; so Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 15; Curt. 6, 4, 8: indignus quem mors tam saeva maneret, Juv. 4, 95 al.—(e) With ut: cum indigni, ut a vobis redimeremur, visi simus, Liv. 22, 59, 17.—(ζ) With inf.: indigni (= quos non decet) fratrum rumpere foedus, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 35; Sil. 2, 111.—**B.** Esp., not deserving any thing, undeserving: Indignis si male dicitur, male dictum id esse duco, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 27: ad calamitates hominum indignorum (sc. istis calamitatibus) sublevandas, undeservedly suffering, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 46: Pompeius morte, Quint. 3, 8, 57: cur eget indignus quisquam te divite, Hor. S. 2, 2, 103: indignus injuria hac, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things. **A.** Unworthy, unbecoming, shameful, intolerable, severe, cruel, harsh: ne istuc nequiquam dixeris tam indignum dictum in me, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 108: nulla vox est audita populi R. majestate indigna, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: nihil, quod ipsis esset indignum, committabant, id. ib. 5, 35: lictoribus indignum in modum mulcatis, Liv. 29, 9, 6: indignis modis acceptus, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12: facinus, id. And. 1, 1, 118: exempla, id. Eun. 5, 5, 4: mors, Verg. A. 6, 163: aliquid pro indignissimo habere, Liv. 1, 40, 2: hoc uno sol quicquam non vidit indignus, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28: studiis indignum ferre laborem, Juv. 7, 17: hiemes, severe, Verg. G. 2, 373: fortuna, id. A. 11, 108.—With the sup. in u: digna atque indigna relatu Vociferans, Verg. A. 9, 595; Liv. 34, 58, 4.—With inf.: fabula non indigna referri, Ov. A. A. 1, 681; id. M. 1, 508: indignum est a pari vinci, aut superiore: indignus ab inferiore, Cic. Quint. 31, 95: non indignum videtur, egregium facinus memorare, improper, Sall. J. 79, 1: nonne hoc indignissimum est? Cic. Rosc. Am. 3, 8; id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 38.—Absol.: indignum, as an exclamation, shame, Ov. M. 5, 37; Amm. 1, 6, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 22 al.—**B.** Undeserved: indigna pati, Liv. 31, 30, 3: indignamque necem pretium patietur amoris? Ov. M. 10, 627.—Adv.: indigne and indigniter. **A.** Indigne. 1. Unworthily, undeservedly, dishonorably, shamefully: indigne dotem quaerere, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 21: meretricem deperit, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 66: aliquid injuria afficere, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 3: cervices in carcere frangebantur indignissime civium R., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57, § 147: interierunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 38, 8.—2. Indignantly: Macedones, eum sibi anteponi, indigne ferebant, took it ill, Nep. Eun. 1, 3: pati, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 31.—**B.** Indigniter: vixit bis decem annis nata, Epigr. in Anthol. Lat. T. 2, p. 176 Burm.

indigus, a, um, adj. [indigeo], needing, in want (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** In gen. (a) With gen.: nostrae opis, Verg. G. 2, 428; so, externae opis, Tac. H. 3, 48: stipendiorum, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 143: rectoris, Tac. H. 3, 22 (but Lucr. 1, 61, is glosses).—(β) With abl.: auxilio, Lucr. 5, 223.—(γ) Absol.: pauper et indigus, Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 102.—**II.** In partic., desirous of something; with gen.: servitii, Luc. 9, 254.

indiguus, a, um, adj. [id.], i. q. indigus, needing, in want (post-class.).—With gen.: opis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 4; 16, 196.—With abl.: refectioe virium, App. M. 9, p. 222 med.

indiligens, tis, adj. (class., but not in Cic.). **I.** Act., careless, heedless, negligent: ne quis tractet illam indiligens, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 23: paterfamilias, Nep. Att. 4, 3; cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 50.—Comp.: si indiligentiores fuerint, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 3.—With gen.: rerum memoriae non indiligens, Gell. 15, 28, 1.—**II.** Pass., neglected: hortus, Plin. 19, 14, 19, § 57.—Adv.: indiligenter, carelessly, heedlessly, negligently (class.): tutari patris bene parta, Ter. Phorm. 5, 5, 3: nihil ab eo indiligenter (factum), Cic. Att. 16, 3, 2.—Comp.: nostros praesidia indiligentius servaturos crediderant, Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 2: efferre, Varr. L. L. 8, § 51 Müll.

indiligentia, ae, f. [indiligens], carelessness, heedlessness, negligence (class.), Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 9: litterarum missarum,

Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7: Aduorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: neglecta indiligentia praedia, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 50: veri, i. e. neglect of examining into the truth, Tac. H. 4, 49.

***in-dilucesco**, 3, v. inch. n., to begin to grow light: cum jam ferme dies insequens indilucesceret, Jul. Valer. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 42.

in-dimensus, a, um, adj., immeasurable, innumerable (late Lat.): populi, Amm. 19, 2, 4.

in-dimissus, a, um, adj., not put away, not divorced (late Lat.): uxor, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

indipisco, ēre, v. indispiscor fin.

indispiscor, deplus, 3, v. dep. a. [indu = in-apiscor], to obtain, attain, reach. **I.** Lit. (mostly ante- and post-class.): largiter mercedis indispiscor, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 28: divitias magnas indeptum, id. Ep. 3, 4, 15: navem, Liv. 26, 39, 12; 28, 30, 12: multum in cogitando dolore, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 2: simulatque hominem leti secreta quies est indepta, Lucr. 3, 212: senex voluit indispisci de cibo, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 57: animo, i. e. to retain, Gell. 17, 2, 1.—**II.** Transf., to begin, commence: pugnam, Gell. 1, 11, 8.

Act. collat. form: **indipisco**, ēre: (occasionem) quadrigis abis, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 13.—2. Part. perf.: **indeptus**, a, um; pass., Cod. Th. 9, 42, 13; 12, 1, 74; and prob. also in Plin. H. N. praef. 9: honoribus indeptis, v. Sillig. N. cr.

(**in-directus**, a false reading in Quint. 5, 13, 2, instead of inde recta, v. Spalding ad h. l.)

***in-direptus**, a, um, adj., unplundered: Capitolium, Tac. H. 3, 71 fin.

in-disciplina, ae, f., want of education, Gloss. Philox.

indisciplinatē, adv., v. indisciplina-tus, a, um, fin.

in-disciplinatio, ōnis, f. [2. in-disciplina], want of discipline (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 7, 3.

in-disciplinatus, a, um, adj. [id.], without discipline, undisciplined (eccl. Lat.), Cypr. Ep. 62; Aug. Ep. 169.—Adv.: **indisciplinatē**, in an undisciplined manner, disorderly: loqueris, Commod. Instruct. 16.

in-disciplinōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], without discipline, undisciplined (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Sir. 23, 7.

in-discissus, a, um, adj., not cut to pieces, undivided (late Lat.): tunica Domini, Hier. Ep. 15, 1.

in-disco, ēre, 3, v. a., to learn thoroughly: magna res est posse indiscere, Schol. Juv. 6, 474.

in-discretē and **in-discretim**, adv., v. indiscretus, a, um, fin.

in-discretio, ōnis, f., lack of discernment, indiscretion, Hier. in Didym. de Spir. S. 36.

in-discretus, a, um, adj., unseparated, undivided, closely connected (syn. indivisus; mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: agricultura, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 7: quibusdam indiscretum caput, ut cancri, Plin. 11, 37, 46, § 129; 16, 29, 43, § 84: suum cuique sanguinem indiscretum, sed maxime principibus, i. e. to every one those of his own blood are most inseparably united, closely connected, Tac. H. 4, 52; cf.: juncta ista atque indiscreta sunt, Quint. 1, 2, 3; and: ita inter se conexa et indiscreta, id. 10, 1, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Undistinguished, without distinction: quidam indiscretis his nominibus utuntur, Cels. 4, 3: multos occidere indiscretos, Sen. Clem. 1, 26.—**B.** Undistinguishable: imagines similitudinis indiscretas, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88: indiscreta veri (canis) similitudo, id. 34, 7, 17, § 38: proles suis, Verg. A. 10, 392: vita feris, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 44: concolor exustis atque indiscretis harenis Amodytes, Luc. 9, 715: sicut in gregibus pecudum, confusa et indiscreta omnia, Lact. Epit. 38, 3: dignitas, alike, equal, Cod. Th. 6, 7, 1.—**C.** Act., not distinguishing, random, indiscreet: familiaritas, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.—Adv.: **indiscretē** and **indiscretim**, without distinction, alike, indiscriminately. **1.** Form indiscrete (post-Aug.): ut avium et animalium vocis edatur imitatio, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 174: repleta subsellia Circi,

Spart. Nigr. 3.—*2. Form indiscretim: ad sacculares indices debere deduci, Cod. Th. 16, 2, 47; Sol. 30.

in-discriminābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-discrimen], *that cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable* (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 10.

***in-discriminātim**, *adv.*, *without distinction*, Varr. ap. Non. 127, 23.

in-discussibilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-discutio], *that is not to be discussed* (late Lat.): auctoritas (al. discussibilis), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 12; 3, 11.

in-discussus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *not discussed, not considered* (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 11; Nov. 23, 1.—Hence, **indiscusse**, *adv.*, *without examination*, Aug. Serm. 35, n. 2 Mai.

indiserte, *adv.*, v. indisertus, a, um, *fin.*

in-disertus, a, um, *adj.*, *not eloquent* (class.): Academicus, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: prudentia, at a loss for words, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 142.—*Adv.*: **indiserte**, *not eloquently* (rare but class.): orationem non indiserte collaudavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3.

indisjunctim, *adv.* [2. in-disjunctus, i. e. not separated in time], *immediately* (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 12.

in-dispensatus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-dispensio], *not properly distributed, immoderate* (post-class.): nusus, Sil. 16, 342 (cf. Drak. ad Liv. 17, 50, 10).

indispertibilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-disper-tio], *indivisible* (eccl. Lat.), Mar. Merc. Cyrill. Incarn. Unigen. 25.

in-dispositē, *adv.*, v. indispositus, a, um, *fin.*

in-dispositus, a, um, *adj.*, *without order, confused* (post-Aug. and very rare): apud Vitellium omnia indisposita, temulenta, etc., Tac. H. 2, 68.—**II.** Of persons, *unprepared*, August. Ep. 59.—***Adv.**: **in-dispositē**, *without order, confusedly*: moveri, Sen. Ep. 124, 19.

in-disputabilis, e [2. in-disputo], *indisputable* (late Lat.): testimonium, Casiod. Var. 12, 21.

in-dissecabilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-disseco], *indivisible*, Isid. 3, 5, 4.

***in-dissimilis**, e, *adj.*, *not unlike*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 40 Müll. dub. (Müll. conjectures in re simili); Hier. in Didym. de Spir. Sanc. 36.

***in-dissimulābilis**, e, *adj.* [2. in-dissimulo], *that cannot be dissembled*: veritas, Gell. 10, 22, 24.

in-dissociābilis, e, *adj.*, *inseparable* (eccl. Lat.): unitas, Lact. Opif. D. 10; Ambros. Ep. 14.—*Adv.*: **indissociābiliter**, *inseparably*, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 18.

indissocialis, a, um, *inseparable* (eccl. Lat.), (Hilar.) Anon. in Job, 1, p. 23.

in-dissolūbilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-dissolvo], *that cannot be dissolved or loosed, indissoluble* (in Cic. only in the transf. signif.). **I.** Lit.: nodus, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81.—**II.** Transf., of persons, *indestructible, imperishable*: quoniam orti estis, immortales esse et indissolubiles non potestis, Cic. Univ. 11, 35; Lact. Opif. D. 4, 6; Hier. in Isa. 3, 6, 9.—***Adv.**: **in-dissolūbiliter**, *indissolubly*: nexum, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 2.

in-distanter, *adv.* [2. in-disto] (late Lat.). **I.** *Uninterruptedly*: syllaba uno spiritu indistanter profertur, Prisc. p. 565 P.—**II.** *Without distinction, without exception* (post-class.), Amm. 27, 9, 41; 31, 6.

in-distinctē, *adv.*, v. indistinctus, a, um, *fin.*

in-distinctus, a, um, *adj.* (post-Aug.). **I.** *Not properly distinguished, confused*: neque inordinata, neque indistincta, Quint. 8, 2, 23; Cat. 64, 283; cf.: indistincta et confusa, Gell. 13, 30, 5.—**B.** Esp., *indistinct, obscure*: vocabulum, Gell. 10, 20, 9; 13, 30, 5; defensio, Tac. A. 6, 8.—**II.** *Devoid of display, unambitious, self-restrained*: an non in privatis et acutus et indistinctus et non super modum elatus M. Tullius? Quint. 12, 10, 39.—*Adv.*: **indistinctē**. **1.** *Without distinction, indiscriminately*: indistincte atque promiscue annotabam, Gell. praef. § 2; Dig. 4, 8, 32, § 6 (for which: sine

distinctione, ib. 5, 1, 24, § 2) al.—**2.** *Generally*, Dig. 40, 9, 3; 26, 1, 4 al.

indistrictus, v. indestrictus.

inditus, a, um, *P. a.*, from indo.

individuitas, ātis, *f.* [individuus], *indivisibility* (eccl. Lat.): animae, Tert. Anim. 51: matrimonii, id. Monog. 5.

in-dividuus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-divido].

I. Lit., *not divided, indivisible* (class.): arbores, *with stems not branched*, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 122: ille atomos, quas appellat, id est, corpora individua, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17: nihil esse individuum potest, id. N. D. 1, 23, 55: corpuscula, Amm. 26, 1, 1.—Hence, *subst.*: **individuum**, i, n., *an atom, indivisible particle*: ex illis individuis, unde omnia Democritus gigni affirmat, Cic. Ac. 2, 17 fin.: ne individuum quidem, nec quod dirimi distrahi non possit, id. N. D. 3, 12, 29.—**II.** Trop., *inseparable, not separated* (post-Aug.): comitatus virtutum, Sen. Ep. 67 med.: contubernium, App. M. 4, p. 154, 16: Rhodum secuti et apud Capreas individui, Tac. A. 6, 10: pietas, *undivided, impartial*, Ps. Quint. Decl. 5, 3.

indivisē, *adv.*, v. indivisus, a, um, *fin.*

indivisibilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-divido], *indivisible* (post-class.): materia, Diom. p. 415 P.: anima, Tert. Anim. 51; Isid. 3, 5, 3.—*Adv.*: **in-divisibiliter**, *indivisibly*, Tert. Anim. 51.

in-divisus, a, um, *adj.*, *undivided* (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: ungulae equorum, i. e. *not cloven*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2; Just. 43, 1, 3: rerum media indivisaque magis fratribus, Stat. Th. 8, 312.—**II.** Transf., *common*: negotium, Amm. 21, 12: pro indiviso, *in an undivided manner*, in common, Cato, R. R. 137; cf.: (arbores) pro indiviso possessae a feris, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 1: pro indiviso valere, *equally, in like manner*, id. 16, 32, 59, § 137.—*Adv.*: **in-divisē**, *undividedly, in common*: agere, Pseudo-Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55.

***in-divulsus**, a, um, *adj.*, *not separated*: comes, Macr. S. 1, 11.

in-do, didi, dītum, 3, v. a. [in-, 2. do], *to put, set, or place into or upon* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit. (a) *With in and acc.*: coronam in focum, Cato, R. R. 143, 2: in urnam, id. ib. 143, 23: ignem in aram, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 1: in aquam salem, id. Merc. 1, 2, 92: vini guttam in os, id. Cas. 2, 3, 31.—(β) *With in and abl.*: effigiem in statua, Tac. A. 1, 74.—(γ) *Aliquid alicui*: compedes servis, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 4: aliqueum lecticae, Tac. A. 3, 14: vincolo fasciae cervicem, id. ib. 15, 57.—(δ) *With acc. only*: fenestras, Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 6.—***II.** Trop. **A.** *To introduce*: novos ritus, Tac. H. 5, 4.—**B.** *To impart or give to, apply to, impose on, attach to, etc.*: pavorem suis, alacritatem hostibus, Tac. H. 4, 34 fin.: odium alicui, id. A. 12, 3: alicui vocabulum, id. ib. 2, 56: propterea huic urbi nomen Epidamnium inditum, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 37: vernaculis artificibus... nomen histriionibus inditum, Liv. 7, 2, 6: unde Asperio inditum est cognomen, id. 3, 65, 4; 2, 13, 1; 4, 29, 6; 21, 31, 4: quae nomina sceleri indidit, Sall. H. 1, 41, 24: hoc nomen beluis, Curt. 9, 1, 5.—Esp., **2.** *To name after or for*: nomen indere, with ab or ex and abl.: ab Erythro rege (mari) nomen est inditum, Curt. 8, 9, 14: a celeritate Tigri nomen, id. 4, 9, 16: ab inopia Egerio, Liv. 1, 34, 3: quod illi nomen indiderant ex nomine urbis, Tac. A. 2, 56: quibus nomen ex re inditum, Sall. J. 78, 1.—**Inditus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *put or placed into, put, set, laid, or thrown upon*. **A.** Lit.: utrum deus extrinsecus (operi suo) circumfusus sit, an toti inditus, Sen. Ot. Sap. 31 (Dial. 8, 4, 2): venenum potioni, Curt. 10, 10, 17: vincula, *put on*, Tac. A. 11, 2: pontes, *thrown over*, id. ib. 12, 57: lecticae, *laid upon*, id. ib. 3, 14: ferrum visceribus ustis, Sen. Troad. 585.—**B.** Trop., *imposed, appointed, given*: custodes, Tac. A. 3, 28.

in-docibilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-doceo], *unteachable* (late Lat.), Vulg. Interp. Iren. 4, 28; Ambros. in Ps. 47, § 21 fin.: indocibilis, δυσμαθής, Gloss. Philox.

(**in-docibilitas**, false reading in App. for indocilitas.)

in-docilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-doceo]. **I.** *Difficult to be taught, that cannot be taught, indocile*. **A.** Lit. (class.): quia nimis in-

dociles quidam tardique sunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 12; so; hebetes et indociles homines, Quint. 1, 1, 2: hiruindines, Plin. 10, 45, 62, § 128.—Poet. with *gen.*: pacis, Sil. 12, 726.—With *dat.*: quieti, Juv. 11, 11.—With *inf.*: pauperiem pati, Hor. C. 1, 1, 18: loqui, Luc. 5, 539; Sil. 13, 310: teneri, Stat. Th. 6, 313.—Of the things to be taught: sed incredibilis quaedam ingenii magnitudo non desideravit indocilem usum disciplinam, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 2.—**B.** Transf., *untaught, unlearned, ignorant* (poet. and post-Aug.): genus, Verg. A. 8, 321: agricola caeli, Plin. 18, 25, 60, § 226.—Of inanim. and abstr. things, *untaught, rude*: indocili numero, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 6.—*Unapt, unfit for any thing*: arbores nasci alibi, quam ubi coepere, Plin. 14 proem. init. § 1.—***II.** (= non doctus.) *Untaught, not shown*: et sciat indociles currere lymphas vias, Prop. 1, 2, 12.

indocilitas, ātis, *f.* [indocilis], *unteachableness, indocility* (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 14 med.

indoctē, *adv.*, v. indoctus *fin.*

(**inductor**, false reading for inductor, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 6.)

in-doctus, a, um, *adj.*, *untaught, unlearned, uninstructed, ignorant, unskilful*.

I. Of persons (class.): homo, Auct. Her. 4, 46, 59: (Juventius) nec indoctus, et magna cum juris civilis intelligentia, Cic. Brut. 48, 178: est habitus indoctor, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4.—As *subst.*: doctus indoctorum superabilis, Quint. 2, 17, 43: indocti, *the ignorant*, id. 4, 51; 4, 2, 37; Juv. 2, 4; 13, 181.—With *inf.* (poet.): Cantabrum indoctorum juga ferre nostra, Hor. C. 2, 6, 2.—With *gen.*: Tiro haudquaquam rerum veterum indoctor, Gell. 7, 3, 8: pilae discive trochive, Hor. A. P. 380.—With *acc.* (post-class.): homo plerumque alia non indoctor, Gell. 9, 10, 5.—**II.** Of inanimate and abstract things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): indoctae rusticaeve manus, Quint. 1, 11, 16: brevitatis, id. 4, 2, 46: mores, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 3 Fleck. (Ritschl, moribus moris): canet indoctorum, i. e. sine arte, naturā tantum duce, artless, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 9.—Hence, *adv.*: **in-doctē**, *unlearnedly, ignorantly, unskilfully* (class.): verba haud indocte fecit, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 14: non indocte solum, verum etiam impie facere, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 44.—Comp.: dicere indoctius, etc., Gell. 12, 5, 6.

***in-dolātis**, e, *adj.* [2. in-dolo], *that cannot be fashioned, formed, or cultivated*: corporibus ac sensibus rigidi indolatilesque (al. indociles), Sid. Ep. 5, 5.

in-dolātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not cut, unheven* (post-class.): lapis, Arn. 7, 253: lignum, id. 6, 196; Hier. Ep. 98, 22.

in-dolentia, ae, *f.* [2. in-doleo], *freedom from pain* (a word made by Cicero), Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 11; 2, 6 fin.; id. Off. 3, 3, 12; Sen. Ep. 66.—**II.** *Insensibility*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12.

ind-ōles, is, *f.* [indu = in-olesco; indoles, incrementum, industria, Paul. ex Fest. p. 106 Müll.], *an inborn or native quality, natural quality, nature* (class.; cf. ingenium). **I.** In *gen.*: quae indoles in savio est! Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 10: frugum pecudum, Liv. 38, 17, 10: arborum, Gell. 12, 1, 16.—**II.** In *partic.*, *native quality, natural abilities of men, talents, genius, disposition*: adulescentes bonā indole praediti, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: virtutis, id. Off. 3, 4, 16; cf.: virtutum atque vitiorum, Liv. 21, 4 fin.: major ad virtutem, Cic. Or. 13, 41: signis, Tac. A. 12, 26: praeclara, id. H. 1, 15: adulescens laetae indolis, Gell. 19, 9, 1: gener ob altum indolem adscitus, Liv. 21, 2, 4.—In *plur.*: bonae animi indoles, Gell. 19, 12, 5.

in-dōlesco, lūi, 3, v. n. and a. [in-dolor], *to feel pain, to smart, ache* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: locus tactu indolescit, Cels. 8, 9: oculi indolescunt, Plin. 31, 3, 27, § 45.—**B.** With *acc.*, *to feel pain at*: tactum hominum, Just. 12, 13, 9.—**II.** Trop., *to feel pain or grief, to be grieved, troubled at any thing*.—Constr. with *acc.* and *inf.*, *quod*, or *absol.*; poet. also with *abl.* and *acc.* (a) With *inf.*: quis (fuit), qui non indoluerit, tam sero se... cognoscere? Cic. Phil. 2, 25: aequari adulescentes senectae suae, Tac. A. 4, 17: successurumque Minervae indoluit, Ov. M. 2, 789, 9, 261: al.—(β) With *abl.*: facto, Ov. M. 4, 173: malis, id. Tr. 2, 570.—(γ) With *acc.*: id ipsum indoluit Juno,

Ov. M. 2, 469.—(δ) *Abso.*: indolui, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 3.—In *part. fut. pass.*: maeroris retia amicis et externis indolenscenda, Sid. Ep. 2, 12; Minuc. Fel. Octav. 5.

1. in-dōloria, ae, f. [2. in-dolor], i. q. indolentia (late Lat.); cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 11), *absence of pain*, Sid. Ep. 14.

2. indōloria, v. indolorius.
in-dōloris, e, adj. [2. in-dolor], *free from pain*, Gloss. Philox.: indoloria medicamenta, i. q. anodyna, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 4, 79.

indōlorius, a, um, adj. [id.], *painless*, Hier. in Eph. 4, 17–19.—Hence, n. plur. as subst.: **indōloria**, = anodyna, *anesthetics*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 4, 79; cf. indoloria, ἀνάλγητα, Gloss.

in-dōmābilis, e, adj. [2. in-domo], *that cannot be broken in or tamed, untamable*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 12: tauri, Mythogr. Lat. 2, 136: cervix, Cassiod. Var. 10, 29.

in-dōminābilis, e, adj. [2. in-dominus], *that cannot be mastered*, Gloss. Philox.

indōmitābilis, e, adj. [indomitus], *not to be subdued* (eccl. Lat.), Victor Tunon. Poenit. 30.

in-dōmitus, a, um, adj., *untamed, unsubdued, ungoverned, unrestrained; untamable, ungovernable, fierce, wild* (class.).

I. Lit.: boves indomitos emere, *unbroken*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11: equus, Auct. Her. 4, 46, 59; Hor. S. 2, 10, 10; cf. indomitā cervice feri, id. Ep. 1, 3, 34.—**II.** Trop.: pastores indomiti, spe libertatis excitati, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: indomitae et praeferores nationes, Tac. A. 15, 27: acer et indomitus libertatisque magister, Juv. 2, 77.—Of things concr. and abstr.: oculi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 92: dextra, *unconquered*, Ov. M. 13, 355: Euri, id. H. 15, 9: mare, Tib. 2, 3, 45: Falernum, *indigestible*, Pers. 3, 3: mors, Hor. C. 2, 14, 4: licentia, id. ib. 3, 24, 28: ingenium, Quint. 10, 2, 19: cupiditates animi, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: (with effrenata) libido, id. Clu. 6, 15: tarditas, *invincible, that cannot be overcome or got rid of*, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171: argentum, *uncoined*, Arn. 6, 200.

in-dōnatus, a, um, adj., *without a present* (late Lat.), Lampr. Hellog. 28, 6.

in-dormio, ivi, itum, 4, v. n., *to sleep or fall asleep at, on, or over a thing*; constr. with *dat.*, with *in*, or with *abl.* (class. only in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: congestis undique saccis indormis, Hor. S. 1, 1, 71: unctis cubilibus, id. Epod. 5, 69: alienis amplexibus, Petr. 79.—**B.** Transf., *to be asleep, i. e. to be numb, torpid, of a limb*, Veg. Vet. 3, 23, 15; 5, 46, 2.—**II.** Trop.: *to go to sleep over a thing, i. e. to do it negligently, be careless about*. (a) With *in*: in isto homine colendo tam indormivi diu, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2.—(β) With *dat.*: tantae causae, id. Phil. 2, 12, 30: longae desidia, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 3: malis, *heedless, regardless of*, Curt. 6, 10, 6.

indormis, e, adj. [2. in-dormio], i. q. in-somnis, *sleepless*, Gloss. Philox.

in-dōtātus, a, um, adj., *unportioned, portionless* (class. only in the trop. signif.).

I. Lit.: virgo, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 11; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 70; 5, 7, 45: soror, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 46.—**B.** Transf. (poet.): corpora, *that have not received the usual honors paid to the dead*, Ov. M. 7, 609.—**II.** Trop.: *unadorned, poor*: cuius artem cum indotatam esse et incomptam videres, verborum eam dote locupletasti et ornasti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234.

indū, v. 1. in *in*.

indubie, adv., v. indubius *fin.*

in-dubitalis, e, adj. [2. in-dubito], *that cannot be doubted, indubitable* (post-Aug. and post-class.), Quint. 4, 1, 55; 4, 5, 13; Dig. 28, 5, 9, § 8.—Hence, adv.: **in-dubitaliter**, *indubitably, without doubt*, Arn. 6, 183.

in-dubitantus, a, um, adj. [id.], *not to be doubted, indubitable* (late Lat.): veritas, Aug. Ep. 19, 2.

in-dubitanter, adv. [id.], *indubitably, without doubt* (post-class.): probatur, Dig. 37, 11, 2: invictus, Aug. de Vera Relig. 46.

indubitate and **indubitato**, advv., v. indubitatus *fin.*

in-dubitatū, a, um, adj., *undoubted, without doubt, certain, sure* (post-Aug.): in his ero, quae indubitata sunt, brevior, Quint.

9, 4, 2: litterarum inter se conjunctio, id. 1, 1, 31: spes, Plin. 31, 3, 27, § 45: indubitatum est, id. 23, 1, 21, § 36: juris est, Dig. 42, 1, 49.—*Comp.*: illius aestatis fluxus indubitator est, Dig. 43, 13, 1, § 8.—*Adv.*: **indubitate** and **indubitato**, *undoubtedly*. (a) Form indubitare (class.); *sup.*, Oros. 3, 23 *fin.* (a false read. ap. Liv. 33, 40, 6; Vell. 2, 60, 4).—(β) Form indubitato, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 9.

in-dūbito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., *to doubt of* (poet.); with *dat.*: viribus tuis, Verg. A. 8, 404: tuis moribus, Stat. S. 3, 5, 110.

in-dūbius, a, um, adj., *not doubtful, certain* (post-Aug.): innocentia plurimorum, Tac. A. 14, 45: exempla, Quint. 5, 13, 24.—Hence, adv.: **indubie**, *doubtlessly*, Cassiod. Fragm. in Auct. Class. Tom. 3, 355 Mai.

indūciāe, v. indutiae.

Indūciomārus, v. Indutiomarus.

in-dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*imp.* induce for induc, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 18; induci for induxisti, Ter. And. 5, 3, 12; induxis for induxeris, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 46), v. a. [in-duco], *to lead, bring, or conduct into a place; to lead or bring in* (class.); constr. with *in* and *acc.*, *dat.*, *acc.* only, or *absol.* **I.** Lit. (a) With *in* and *acc.*: oves et armenta in rura, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 12: aliquem in viam, id. ib. 3, 2, 18: exercitum in Macedoniam, Liv. 31, 28, 2: cohortem praetoriam in medios hostes, Sall. C. 60, 5: principes in cornua inducit, *leads against*, Liv. 30, 34, 11; so, Hannibal elephantos in primam aciem induci iussit, id. 27, 14, 6: in dextrum cornu elephantos, id. 44, 41, 3; Caes. B. C. 3, 112 al.—(β) With *dat.* (mostly poet. and rare): age, moenibus induc, Stat. Th. 12, 326: fossa mare urbi, Suet. Ner. 16.—(γ) With *acc.* only: princeps turmas inducit Asilas, Verg. A. 11, 620: inducunt venti nubilum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 7.—(δ) *Abso.*: eā (portā) secundae legionis principes hastatosque inducit (sc. in urbem), Liv. 34, 15, 6.—**B.** In partic.

1. *To bring forward, exhibit, represent* in the circus or on the stage: a me autem gladiatorum par nobilissimum inducitur, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 17; so, aliquem, Suet. Calig. 27 *fin.*: elephantos in circum, Plin. 8, 6, 6, § 17: inducta est et Afranii Togata, quae Incendium inscribitur, Suet. Ner. 11; id. Claud. 34; 45; id. Tib. 42; cf. pater ille, Terenti fabula quem miserum vixisse Inducit, Hor. S. 1, 2, 22.—**2.** *To bring into or before a court* (post-Aug.): inducta teste in senatu, Suet. Claud. 40: Firminus inductus in senatum, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 2: majestatis reos in curiam, Suet. Dom. 11.—**3.** *To bring home, take into one's family*: carasque toris inducere Thressas, Val. Fl. 2, 132: intra undecim dies quam illi novem amorem captus induxerat, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 2.—**C.** Transf. **1.** *To put on articles of dress*: si sibi calceus perperam induceretur, Suet. Aug. 92: umeros albeni amictu, Stat. S. 5, 2, 67: togam super membra, Luc. 2, 387.—With Gr. *acc.*: tunicāque inducitur artus, Verg. A. 8, 457.—**2.** *To draw over, spread over, to overlay, overspread*: postes pice, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 142; Vitr. 7, 3: colorum picturae, i. e. to *varnish*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 102: parieti ceram liquefactam, id. 33, 7, 40, § 122: cuti nitorem, id. 24, 8, 33, § 49: varias plumas, Hor. A. P. 2: humanam membris formam, Ov. M. 7, 642: omnibus viris magnitudine sua inducturus caliginem, *to overspread with darkness, to darken, obscure*, Vell. 2, 36, 1: pontem, *to throw a bridge across*, Curt. 5, 5: scuta ex cortice facta pellibus, *to cover*, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: coria super lateres, id. B. C. 2, 10: pulvis velut nube inducta omnia impleverat, Liv. 1, 29, 4: sed quae mutatis inducitur tot medicaminibus, Juv. 6, 471.—With Gr. *acc.*: (victima) inducta cornibus auro, Ov. M. 7, 161; 10, 271.—**3.** *To level the ground by filling up*: ita inducto solo, ut nulla vestigia exsistent, Plin. 2, 80, 82, § 194: hence, *to strike out, erase, i. e. to level the wax in writing by drawing over it the broad end of the style*: nomina jam facta sunt: sed vel induci, vel mutari possunt, Cic. Att. 13, 14, 2: senatus consultum, id. ib. 1, 20, 4.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to bring into, introduce*: seditionem atque discordiam in civitatem, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: aliquid in nostros mores, id. de Or. 2, 28, 121: set mag-

na pars morem hunc induxerunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 34: morem novorum iudiciorum in rem publicam, Cic. Rab. Post. 4, 9; Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 9; Lact. Mort. Pers. 38, 4: novum verbum in linguam Latinam, Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 43: pecuniam in rationem, *to bring into, set down in an account*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 106: agrum alicui pecunia ingenti, *to charge in an account*, id. Agr. 2, 26, 70: exemplum, Plin. Pan. 6, 2.—**2.** *To establish*: sublato iudicio nomine potestas regalis inducta est, Lact. 4, 10, 15: quia nondum haec consuetudo erat inducta, Sen. Contr. 5 praef. § 4: vetus disciplina deserta, nova inducta, Vell. 2, 1, 1.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To bring in, introduce* in speaking or writing (an expression borrowed from the stage): hinc ille Gyges inducitur a Platone, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: gravem personam, id. Cael. 15, 35: Tiresiam deplorantem caecitatem suam, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 115.—Of conversation, *to introduce*: puero me hic sermo inducitur, Cic. Att. 13, 19, 4: hanc rationem Epicurus induxit, id. Fat. 10: consuetudinem, id. Cael. 23, 58: dubitationem, Tac. A. 1, 7.—**2.** *To lead to or into; to move, excite, persuade; to mislead, seduce*; constr. with *in*, with *acc.* or *ad*, with *ut* or *inf.*: amici jacentem animum excitare, et inducere in spem cogitationemque meliorem, Cic. Lael. 15, 59; so, aliquem in spem, id. Off. 2, 15, 53: in rem utilem, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2; cf. id. Q. Fr. 3, 4: in errorem, id. Off. 3, 13, 55: animum ad aliquid, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 67: aliquem pretio, gratia, spe, promissis (ad paritidum), *to mislead*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 16: multos in peccatum, *to seduce*, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29: ad maleficium, id. 2, 2, 3: ad misericordiam, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, *to move, excite*, Cic. Brut. 50, 188: Carthaginienses ad bellum, Nep. Hann. 8: ad credendum, id. Con. 3: vide, quo me inducas, Ter. And. 2, 3, 25: in quos (affectus) inducendus est iudex, Quint. 11, 3, 58.—With *ut*: aliquem, ut mentiar, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46.—With *inf.*: consulem promissis, sententiam promere, Tac. A. 12, 9.—**b.** Animum or in animum, *to bring one's mind to, to resolve, determine; to suppose, imagine*: id quod animum induxerat paulisper non tenuit, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 8.—With *inf.* or *object-clause*: animum inducere, contra ea quae a me disputantur de divinatione, dicere, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 22: opes contemnere, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 30: id me commissurum ne animum induxeris, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 78: in animum inducunt suum, Jovem se placare posse, id. Rud. prol. 22: ne tute incommodat rem, ut quaequest, in animum induces pati? Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 27: oro ut ne illis animum inducas credere, id. And. 5, 1, 15: qui huic animum assentari induxeris, id. Eun. 3, 2, 37: mea causa causam hanc iustam esse animum inducite, id. Heaut. prol. 41; cf. id. Ad. 1, 1, 43: ut in animum induceret ad easdem venire epulas, Liv. 28, 18, 4; 1, 17, 4; 2, 18, 11: postremo Caesar in animum induxerat, laborare, vigilare, *had determined*, Sall. C. 54, 4: in animum, ejus vitam defendere, Cic. Sull. 30, 83; Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 5.—With *ut, ne, or quominus*: inducere animum possum, ne aegre patiar, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 5: inducere animum, ut patrem esse sese, oblivisceretur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 53: in animum, quo minus illi indicarem, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 6: quod consules in senatu ut pronuntiarent, in animum inducere non possent, Liv. 27, 9, 9; 2, 5, 7; 39, 12, 3.—**3.** *To delude, cajole, deceive*: hic eos, quibus erat ignotus, decepit, fefellit, induxit, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: socios induxit, decepit, destituit, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: semper, ut inducar, blandos offers mihi vultus, Tib. 1, 6, 1.—**4.** *To do any thing to one* (post-class.): injuriam adversus liberos suos testamento, Dig. 5, 2, 4.—Hence, **in-ductus**, a, um, P. a., *introduced, foreign, strange* (post-Aug. and rare): insiticius et inductus sermo (opp. patrius), Plin. Ep. 4, 3 *fin.*; so, nihil inducitur et quasi devium loquimur, id. ib. 5, 6, 44: accessita et inducta, id. ib. 3, 18, 10.

inductibilis, e, adj. [induco], *that may be drawn or smeared over a thing* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 201; 203.

inducticius or **-tius**, a, um, adj. [id.], *introduced*, Gloss. Philox.; Aug. de Duab. Anim. 12, 18.

in-ductio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a leading* 937

or bringing into, introducing, admission (class.). **I.** Lit.: nos aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152: horum (juvenum in circum) introduction, exhibition, Liv. 44, 9, 5; so on the stage: ficta personarum, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205: prima trullis frequentetur inductione, a plastering, Pall. 1, 15.—Of a striking out, erasing of writing (cf. induco, I. C. 3.): lituras, inductiones, superductiones ipse feci, Dig. 28, 4, 1.—**B.** Transf., concr. **1.** An awning drawn over a theatre to protect the audience from the sun, Vitruv. 10 praef.—**2.** A fomentation, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 27, 216.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. (acc. to induco, II. B. 2. b.), a purpose, resolution, inclination, intention: animi, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 11, 32; id. Fam. 1, 8, 2: cedet profecto virtuti dolor et animi inductione languescet, id. Tusc. 2, 13, 31.—**B.** In partic., rhet. t. t. **1.** Induction, a mode of reasoning from known particulars to generals, the Gr. ἐπαγωγή, Cic. Top. 10, 42; id. Inv. 1, 31, 51; Quint. 5, 10, 73; 5, 11, 2 sq.: erroris, id. 9, 1, 31.—**2.** Personarum ficta, = προσωποποιία, the introduction of a fictitious person, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205.—**3.** Erroris inductione, = ἀπορρίπνσις, a leading into error, misguiding, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205.—**4.** An assumption, supposition, Prisc. 1144 P.

inductivus, a, um, adj. [induco], relating to an assumption, Prisc. 1144 P.—Hence, **inductivē**, adv., by yielding: indulgere (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 157.

inductor, ōris, m. [id.], one who stirs up or rouses one, a chastiser, scourger: acerrimi, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 6.

* **inductōrium**, i, n. [id.], a covering: facere inductorium, Plin. Val. 1, 3.

inductōrius, a, um, adj. [id.], misleading: August. contr. Acad. 1, 4.

inductrix, icis, f. [id.], she that misleads or deceives, App. Flor. 23 fin. al.

inductūra, ae, f. [id.], a covering, coating (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 148.

1. inductus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from induco.

2. inductus, ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) [induco], an inducement, persuasion (rare but class.): hujus persuasus et inductus, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 5, 10, 69: inductu alieno facere aliquid, at another's persuasion, Auct. Her. 2, 17, 26.

* **indūcula**, ae, f. [induco], a kind of under-garment worn by females, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 39.

indu-gredior, v. ingredior and in init.

in-dulceo, ēre, v. n. [in-dulcis], to become very sweet, Gloss. Philox.

(**in-dulcitas**, false read. for dulcitas, Caecil. ap. Non. 96, 29; v. Com. Rel. p. 60 Rib.)

in-dulco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to make sweet, to sweeten (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: aquam amaram, Tert. adv. Jud. 13; Vulg. Sirach, 38, 5.—**II.** Trop., to speak sweetly, Vulg. Sirach, 12, 15.

in-dulcoro, 1, v. a., to make very sweet, Gloss. Philox.

indulgens tis, Part. and P. a., from indulgeo.

indulgent, adv., v. indulgeo fin.

indulgentia, ae, f. [indulgens], indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, tenderness, fondness (class.). **I.** Of persons: quid est dignus, in quo omnis nostra diligentia indulgentiae consumatur? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44; § 112: in hujus (matris) sinu indulgentiae educatus, Tac. Agr. 4: a corporis obsequio indulgentiae discedere, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 60; with benevolentia, id. ib. 13, 35: materiam sibi ducis indulgentiae quaerit, Juv. 7, 21.—With in and acc.: Caesaris in se, Caes. B. G. 7, 63, 8: ejus nimia indulgentia in Lepidum, Planc. ad Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 4: pro sua indulgentia in suos, Balb. et Opp. ad Cic. Att. 9, 7, A. 2.—With gen. obj.: qui simili sensu atque indulgentia filiarum commovimini, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 112.—**II.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things (post-Aug.): caeli, i. e. mild weather, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 16; 18, 21, 50, § 186: fortunae, Vell. 2, 80.—**B.** A remission (post-class.). (a) Of punishment, Capitol. Anton. 6, § 3. (b) Of taxation, Amm. 16, 5, 16.

indulgeo, si, tum, 2, v. n. and a. [etym. dub.; cf. dulcis], to be courteous or complaisant; to be kind, tender, indulgent to; to be pleased with or inclined to, to give one's self up to, yield to, indulge in a thing (as joy or grief); to concede, grant, allow. **I.** V. n. (class.); constr. with the dat. **A.** In gen.: Aeduorum civitati Caesar praecipue indulserat, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; 7, 40: sic sibi indulset, ut, etc., indulget himself so, took such liberties, Nep. Lys. 1, 3: indulgebat sibi liberalius, quam, ut, etc., id. Chabr. 3: irae, Liv. 3, 53, 7: indulgent sibi latius ipsi, Juv. 14, 234: ipsa sibi imbecillitas indulget, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42: indulgent consul legum ardori, Liv. 9, 43, 19: dolori, Nep. Reg. 1: genio, Pers. 5, 151: amori, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 10: precibus, id. ib. 4, 15, 11: gaudio, id. ib. 5, 15, 1: desiderio alicujus, id. ib. 10, 34, 1: odio, Liv. 40, 5, 5: lacrimis, Ov. M. 9, 142: animo, to give way to passion or to anger, id. ib. 12, 598: regno, to delight in, Luc. 7, 54: ordinibus, give room to, set apart, Verg. G. 2, 277.—(β) With acc. of the person (ante-class. and poet.): eri, qui nos tantopere indulget, Afran. ap. Non. 502, 11 (Fragm. Com. v. 390 Rib.): te indulgebant, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 34; id. Eun. 2, 1, 16.—Pass.: animus indulgeri potuisset, be pleased, Gell. praef. 1.—**B.** Esp., to give one's self up to, to be given or addicted to, to indulge in: veteres amicitias spernere, indulgere novis, Cic. Lael. 15, 54: labori, Verg. A. 6, 135: theatris, Ov. R. Am. 751: eloquentiae, Quint. 10, 1, 84: somno, Tac. A. 16, 19.—Pass. impers.: nihil relicturus, si aviditati indulgeretur, quod in aerarium referret, Liv. 45, 35, 6: sero potentibus non indulgebatur, Gai. Inst. 4, 164.—**II.** V. a., to concede, allow, grant, permit, give, bestow as a favor, confer (post-Aug.): alicui usum pecuniae, Suet. Aug. 41: ornamenta consularia procuratoribus, id. Claud. 24: damnatis arbitrium mortis, id. Dom. 11: insignia triumphi indulset Caesar, Tac. A. 11, 20: patientiam flagello, i. e. to submit to patiently, Mart. 1, 105, 3: nil animis in corpora juris natura indulget, grants no power, Juv. 2, 140: basia plectro, id. 6, 384: si forte indulset cura soporem, id. 13, 217: veniam pueris, to make allowance for, id. 8, 168.—(β) With inf. (poet.): incolere templa, Sil. 14, 672.—Pass.: qui jam nunc sanguinem meum sibi indulgeri aequum censet, Liv. 40, 15, 16: rerum ipsa natura in eo quod indulset homini videtur, etc., Quint. 12, 1, 2: abolitio reorum, quae publice indulgetur, is granted, Dig. 48, 16, 17.—**B.** Se alicui, in mal. part., Juv. 2, 165 al.—Hence, **indulgens**, entis, P. a. **A.** Indulgent, kind, or tender to one, fond of one; constr. with dat., or in with acc. (class.). (a) With dat.: obsequium peccatis indulgens praecipitem amicum ferri sinit, Cic. Lael. 24, 89.—(β) With in and acc.: civitas minime in captivos indulgens, Liv. 22, 61, 1.—(γ) Absol.: quo ipsum nomen amantius, indulgentiusque maternum, hoc illius matris singulare scelus, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: ministri irarum, Liv. 24, 25, 9.—**B.** Addicted to: aleae indulgens, addicted to dicing, Suet. Aug. 70.—**C.** In pass., fondly loved: fili, indulgentissime adolescens, Ps.-Quint. Decl. 10, 13.—**Adv.**: indulgenter, indulgently, kindly, tenderly: nimis indulgenter loqui, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2: bestiae multa faciunt indulgenter, id. Fin. 2, 33, 109.—Comp.: dii alios indulgentius tractant, Sen. Ben. 4, 32.—Sup.: indulgentissime, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 5.

indulgitas, ātis, f. [indulgeo], indulgence, for indulgentia (ante-class.): indulgitate victus, Sisenn. ap. Non. 126, 9: indulgitate liberum, Cael. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 345.

indultor, ōris, m. [id.], a favorer (late Lat.): legis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9.

indultum, i, n. [id.], indulgence, permission, grace, favor (post-class.): legis, Cod. Th. 4, 15, 1: principis, id. ib. 3, 10, 1.

1. indultus, a, um, Part., from indulgeo.

2. indultus, ūs, m. [indulgeo], leave, permission (late Lat.): indultu clementiae tuae scribere, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

indumentum, i, n. [induco], a garment (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: indumenta induere, Gell. 16, 19, 12: oris, a mask, Bass. ap. Gell.

5, 7.—**II.** Transf., a covering, clothing: carnis indumenta, i. e. bodies, Prud. Cath. 9, 99.—**III.** Trop.: indumento justitiae velare, Lact. 6, 13, 12.

induo, ūi, ūtum, ēre, v. a. [cf. Gr. ἐνδύω], to put on an article of dress or ornament (class.). **I.** Lit.: Herculi tunicam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: sibi torquem, id. Fin. 2, 22, 73: galeam, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: zmaragdus et sardonychas, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 85: anulum, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: alicui insignia Bacchi, Ov. M. 6, 598.—Pass., with a Gr. acc.: Androgei galeam clipeique insigne decorum induitur, Verg. A. 2, 392: et eamst (sc. vestem) indutus? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 40: scalas, to place a ladder on one's shoulders by putting one's head between the rounds, Ov. M. 14, 650: se in aliquid, or with the dat., to fall into or upon, to be entangled in, be covered with, adorned with; with in and acc.: se in laqueum, Plaut. Cas. 1, 25: cum venti se in nubem induerint, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: cum se nux plurima silvis induet in florem, clothe or deck itself, Verg. G. 1, 188; cf.: quos induerat Circe in vultus ac terga ferarum, i. e. clothed with the forms of, id. A. 7, 20.—With abl.: se vallis, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: se hastis, Liv. 44, 41, 9: pomis se arboris induit, decks itself with, Verg. G. 4, 143: vites se induunt uvis, Col. 4, 24, 12: cinis induit urbes, covers, envelops, Val. Fl. 4, 509: Aegyptus... tantis segetibus induebatur, Plin. Pan. 30: num majore fructu vitis se induerit? Anthol. Lat. 5, 69, 5 Burm.: foliis sese induit arbor, Ov. M. 7, 280.—**II.** Trop., to put on, assume: habes somnum imaginem mortis eamque quotidie induis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: ponit enim personam amici, cum induit iudicis, assumes the part of a judge, id. Off. 3, 10, 43: juvenis longe alius ingenio, quam cuius simulationem induerat, Liv. 1, 56, 7: sibi cognomen, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73: et illorum (mortuorum regum) sibi nomina quasi personas aliquas induerunt, Lact. 2, 16, 3: magnum animum, Tac. A. 11, 7: mores Persarum, Curt. 6, 6: munia ducis, Tac. A. 1, 69: falsos pavores, id. H. 4, 38: hostiles spiritus, id. ib. 4, 57: habitus ac voces dolentum, id. A. 4, 12: seditionem, to engage in, id. ib. 2, 15: societatem, id. ib. 12, 13: proditorem et hostem, to assume the part of traitor and enemy, id. ib. 16, 28: diversa, to assume different opinions, take different sides, id. ib. 6, 33: personis fictam orationem, to attribute, Quint. 4, 1, 28: et eloquentiam pueris induunt adhuc nascentibus, impose upon, Petr. S. 4: sua confessione induatur ac juletur, necesse est, entangle himself, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64, § 166: videte, in quot se laqueos induerit, quorum ex nullo se umquam expediet, id. ib. 2, 42, § 102: se in captiones, id. Div. 2, 17, 41: non se purgavit, sed indicavit atque induit, id. Mur. 25, 51.

indūpēdio and **indūpēditus**, a, um; v. impedio, etc., and in init.

indūpērans, antis, Part.; v. imperans and in init.

indūpēro, indūpērator, etc.; v. impero, etc., and in init.

induratus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from induro.

in-düresco, rūi, 3, v. incho. n., to become hard, to harden (cf. percallesco; post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: si vetus condyloma jam induruit, Cels. 6, 18, 8: grana, Col. 2, 20, 2.

II. Trop.: miles induruerat pro Vitellio, had become unalterably firm in his attachment to Vitellius, Tac. H. 3, 61: in primum, to become hardened in, Quint. 1, 3, 12.

in-düro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n., to make hard, to harden (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Ach. **A.** Lit.: nivem indurat Boreas, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 14: sues indurantes attritu arborum costas, Plin. 8, 52, 78, § 212.—**B.** Trop., to harden, steel: indurandus est animus, Sen. Ep. 51: adversus omnia, quae accidere possunt, id. ib. 4: frontem, to render shameless, id. Ben. 7, 28.—**II.** Neutr., to become hard, harden: quae (creta) si induraverit, Veg. 3, 82, 2.—Hence, **induratus**, a, um, P. a., hardened. **A.** Lit.: robora indurata flammis, Stat. Th. 4, 64.—**B.** Trop.: induratus praeter spem resistendo hostium timor, Liv. 30, 18, 3: Germanis quid induratus ad omnem patientiam? Sen. Ira, 1, 11.

1. Indus, a, um, *adj.*, = 'Indós, of or belonging to India, Indian (as an *adj.* almost exclusively poet.): ebur, Verg. A. 12, 67: dens, ivory, Cat. 64, 48: belua, i. e. elephants, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 7: conchae, pearls, Prop. 1, 8, 39 (1, 8 b. 13 M.).—*Plur.*: **Indi**, *grum*, the inhabitants of India, Indians, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 96: extremi, Cat. 11, 2; Mela, 1, 2, 3 sq.; 3, 7, 3.—In *sing.*: **Indus**, i, m. **A.** Trop.

1. An Indian, collect., Verg. G. 2, 172; Ov. A. A. 3, 130.—**2.** An elephant's driver, mahout, Liv. 38, 14, 2.—**B.** Transf. (poet.). **1.** An Ethiopian, Verg. G. 4, 293.—**2.** An Arabian (sing. collect.), Ov. F. 3, 720.

2. Indus, i, m., = 'Indós, the name of two rivers. **I.** The Indus, that empties into the Indian Ocean, now Sind, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130; Mel. 3, 7; Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71; Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 24 al.—**II.** A river in Caria, Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 103; Liv. 38, 14, 2.

* **indusiarius**, ii, m. [indusium], a maker of women's under-garments, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 35; cf.: indusiarii vestiarii, Gloss. Isid.

indusiatus (in Varr. L. L. 5, § 131, written intusiatus; cf. indusium), a, um, *adj.* [id.], that has on an under-garment (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 47: pueri, App. M. 2, p. 123; 10, p. 253.

indusio, are, v. a. [id.], to clothe (post-class.): aliqua re, Mart. Cap. 1, § 65; 2, § 114.

indusium (in Varr. L. L. 5, § 131, written intusium), ii, n. [induo], a woman's under-garment, Varr. l. l.: indusium est vestimentum, quod corpori intra plurimas vestes adhaeret, quasi intusium, Non. 539, 32; cf. indusium χιτωνίσκος, Gloss. Philox.

1. industria, ae, f. [industrius], diligence, activity, assiduity, industry: ingenium industria altitudo, Cic. Cael. 19, 45: in agendo, id. de Imp. Pomp. 11, 29: qui in scribendo tantum industriae ponam, spend so much pains on writing, id. Fam. 3, 9, 3: magna industria bellum apparavit, Nep. Ages. 3, 2: itineris, assiduity on the journey, Suet. Aug. 8: illi numquam super industriam fortuna fuit, did not surpass his assiduity, Sall. J. 95, 4 al.: qui ipsus se contemnit, in eo est inder industriae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 41: de ore ex industria, diligently, assiduously; and hence, esp., on purpose, purposely, intentionally: de industria, Cic. Or. 44, 151; id. Off. 1, 7, 24; Ter. And. 4, 4, 56; Curt. 5, 3, 9; 5, 4, 8; 6, 1, 3 al.: ex industria, Liv. 1, 56, 8; 26, 51, 11; Curt. 6, 5, 7 al.; also simply: industria, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 37; Plin. 16, 1, 2, § 5; Front. Strat. 1, 5, 16; and: ob industriam, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 11.—Rarely in *plur.*: summis opibus atque industriis, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 1; so Auct. Her. 3, 7, 14 (cf. Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 4, § 7, p. 433).

2. Industria, ae, f., a city in Liguria, on the right bank of the Padus, now Monte di Po, near Chivasso, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 49; 3, 16, 20, § 122.—Hence, **Industriensis**, e, *adj.*, Tab. Aenea ap. Maif. Mus. Ver. p. 230.

industriē, *adv.*, v. industrius *fin.*

industriose, *adv.*, v. industrius.

industriōsus, a, um, *adj.* [industria], very active, diligent, or industrious (post-Aug.), Cassiod. Var. 8, 33; Sen. Prov. 2 dub.; Val. Max. 3, 4, 2 dub.—Hence, *adv.*: **industriōse**, very industriously, Cassiod. Var. 5, 1; Suet. Vit. Juv.—*Comp.*, Fronto ad M. Caes. 4, 3 med.—*Sup.*, Cato ap. Charis. p. 181 P.

industrius, a, um, *adj.* [perh. indo for in, and struo; lit. building within, i. e. active within; hence], active, diligent, assiduous, industrious (class.): homo gnauus et industrius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 21, § 53: homines vigilantes, sobrii, industrii, id. Cael. 31, 74; id. Att. 8, 11, 13, § 1: vir acer et industrius in rebus gerendis, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57: industrius ac ignavos pax in aequo tenet, Tac. A. 12, 12: petit aquilas armis industrius, Juv. 8, 52.—*Comp.*: industrius or industrius (ante-class.): quo neque industrius de iuventute erat, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 72: imperator exercitum industriorem facit, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 601 P.—*Adv.*: **industriē**, diligently, industriously: rem publicam curare, Cato ap. Charis. p. 181 P.: ut ea diligenter industrieque administrarent, Caes. B.

G. 7, 60: tueri Siciliam, Quint. 5, 13, 35: causas actitare, Suet. Galb. 3.

indutiāe (less correctly **-ciāe**), ārum, f. [for indu-itiāe, from indu for in and ire, a going into rest or retirement; cf. Aur. ap. Gell. 1, 25, 17; hence], a cessation of hostilities, a truce, armistice (class.). **I.** Lit.: indutiāe sunt belli feriae, Varr. ap. Gell. 1, 25, 2; cf. the context: cum triginta dierum essent cum hoste pactae indutiāe, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: biennii, Liv. 10, 5, 12: indutiās facere, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 20: inire aequis condicionibus, Plin. Pan. 11, 5: petere, Nep. Ages. 2: conservare, id. ib.: tollere, to put an end to, Liv. 30, 4, 8: agitare, Sall. J. 31, 4: per indutiās, during the truce, Liv. 30, 37, 6.—**II.** Transf., a cessation, pause (ante- and post-class.): immo indutiāe parumper fiant, si quid vis loqui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 233: delay in paying a tax, Cassiod. Var. 5, 34: noctis indutiāe, the stillness of night, App. M. 2, p. 126 init.—Of a truce in a lovers' quarrel: injuria, suspiciones, inimicitiae, indutiāe, Bellum, pax rursum, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 15.

* **indūtīlis**, e, *adj.* [induo], that can be inserted or joined in: vomis, Cato, R. R. 135, 2 dub.

Indūtiomārus (Induciom-), i, m., a chief of the Treveri, Caes. B. G. 5, 3.

indutor, tōris, m. [induo], a wearer (late Lat.): fabularum sartor aut indutor, Aug. c. Faust. 8.

* **indūtōrius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], that can be put on: pellis, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, § 79.

1. indūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from induo.

2. indūtus, ūs, m. [induo], a putting on (very rare; only indutui and indutibus in use): prius dein quae indutui, tum amictui quae sunt tangam, Varr. L. L. 5, § 131 Müll.; Symm. Ep. 3, 10; Varr. L. L. 10, § 27 Müll.: vestis, quam indutui gerebat, Tac. A. 16, 4: habebat indutui ad corpus tunica interlulam, App. Flor. n. 9, p. 346; id. Mag. p. 310, 23.—*Concr.*, apparel, raiment: indutibus imperatoriae majestatis ornatus, Amm. 30, 7, 4; 24, 2, 5.

induviāe, ārum, f. [id.], clothes, garments (ante- and post-class.): tuae, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 9: nudata induviis, Prud. Psych. 578.

(**indūvium**, false reading for inductis, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 35; v. Sillig ad h. l.)

† **inebrae**, aves, quae in auguriis aliquid fieri prohibent; et prorsus omnia inebrā appellatur, quae tardant vel morantur agentem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.

inebriatio, ōnis, f. [inebrio], inebriation (late Lat.), Aug. de Civ. Dei, 16, 1.

inebriator, ōris, m. [inebrio], one who makes drunk (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 18.

in-ēbrio, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to make drunk, inebriate (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: palma vascens inebriat, Plin. 12, 22, 47, § 103; id. 14, 1, 3, § 17; Sen. Ep. 83, 27.—**B.** Transf., of colors, to saturate: amethystum inebriatur Tyrio, Plin. 9, 41, 65, § 139.—Of plants: inebriatae radices, i. q. nimis irrigatae, Plin. 17, 26, 40, § 247.—**II.** Trop.: aurem, to fill full of talk, Juv. 9, 113.

in-ēdax, ācis, *adj.*, not voracious, that eats little, Gloss. Philox.

inedia, ae, f. [2. in-edo], an abstaining from food, fasting (class.): tenebrae oboriuntur, genua inedia succidunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 30: vigiliis et inedia necatus, Cic. Fin. 5, 27, 82: inedia sustinere, Cels. 1, 3: inedia vitam finire, i. e. to starve one's self to death, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 1; cf.: inedia mori, Gell. 3, 10, 15.—In *plur.*: inedias durare, Plin. 11, 54, 118, § 283.

* **in-editus**, a, um, *adj.*, not made known, unknown: cura, Ov. P. 4, 16, 39.

in-effābilis, e, *adj.*, unutterable, unpronounceable (Plinian): nomina, Plin. 5 praef. § 1: verba, id. 28, 2, 4, § 20.—*Adv.*: **ineffabiler**, unutterably, ineffably (late Lat.): Deus ineffabiler artifex, Aug. Enchir. 89.

in-effābilitas, ātis, f. [id.], unutterableness, ineffableness (late Lat.): visionis, Aug. Ep. 147.

in-effābiliter, *adv.*, v. in-effābilis *fin.*

ineffectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-eficio], not

carried out, incomplete, Hier. in Didym. de Spir. Sanc. 5, 8 init.

in-efficācia, ae, f. [inefficax], inefficacy (late Lat.): libertatis, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 94.

inefficaciter, *adv.*, v. inefficax *fin.*

in-efficax, ācis, *adj.*, ineffectual, inefficient (post-Aug.). (a) With *gen.*: vox inefficax verborum, unproductive of, unable to produce, Sen. Ira, 1, 3.—(b) *Absol.*: ratio, Sen. Ira, 1, 10: dii, id. Ben. 4, 4.—*Comp.*, Plin. 34, 11, 25, § 109: parentes inefficacissimi, i. e. very weak, Inscr. ap. Grut. 415, 10.—*Adv.*: **inefficaciter**, ineffectually, in vain, Dig. 49, 8, 2; Cod. Just. 6, 35, 2; Symm. Ep. 6, 53.

in-effigiābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-efugio], that cannot be portrayed or delineated (late Lat.): anima, Tert. Anim. 24.

in-effigiātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], without form, shapeless (post-class.): fetus (with informis), Gell. 17, 10, 3: anima, Tert. Anim. 9.

in-effrēnātus, a, um, *adj.*, unbridled, trop. (late Lat.): cupiditates, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 4.

in-effugibilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-efugio], unavoidable, inevitable (post-class.): necessitas ultionis, App. de Mundo, p. 75 fin.

(**in-effusus**, false reading for in effusum, App. M. 2, p. 122.)

in-elāborātus, a, um, *adj.*, unlabored, unstudied, trop. (post-Aug.): oratio, Sen. Tranq. 1, 9: deliciae, Cassiod. Var. 8, 31.—**II.** Obtained without labor: pabulum, Ambros. ap. Luc. 7, § 124.

in-elēgans, antis, *adj.*, not choice or elegant; tasteless, inelegant (class.): orationis non inelegans copia, Cic. Brut. 81, 282: deliciae (with illepidae), Cat. 6, 2: odor non inelegans, a not unpleasant odor, Plin. 21, 25, 98, § 169.—**II.** Transf., unreasonable, inconsistent (late Lat.): nam inelegans esse visum est ex heredis persona incipere obligationem, Gai. Inst. 3, 100.—*Adv.*: **ineleganter**, not choicely, tastelessly, inelegantly: scribere, Cic. Brut. 26, 101; Gell. 17, 2, 26: dividere, without discrimination, without judgment, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 26; Just. Inst. 1, 2, 10.

in-elēgāntia, ae, f., tastelessness, inelegance; only as law t. t., want of harmony, inconsistency (with the general system of law; cf. Austin, Jurisprud. Lect. XXX. p. 552): inelegantia juris motus, Gai. Inst. 1, 84; 85.

in-elōquax, ācis, *adj.* [2. in-eluo], unutterable (late Lat.): gemitibus ineloquacibus, Novat. de Trin. 29.

in-elōquens, entis, *adj.* [id.], ineloquent (eccl. Lat.): indocti et ineloquentes, Lact. Opif. D. 20, 5.

in-elōquibilis, e, *adj.* [id.], unutterable, ineffable, for ineffabilis (eccl. Lat.): fructus, Lact. 7, 11: praemium, id. 7, 5, 9.

in-eluctābilis, e, *adj.*, from which one cannot extricate one's self, unavoidable, inevitable (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: caenum, Stat. Th. 9, 502.—**II.** Trop.: tempus, Verg. A. 2, 324: fatum, id. ib. 8, 334; Vell. 2, 57 fin.

in-eluibilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-eluo], that cannot be washed out, indelible (eccl. Lat.): fucus, Lact. 7, 20, 9: maculae, id. Ira D. 23, § 24.

in-emendābilis, e, *adj.*, that cannot be amended, incorrigible (post-Aug.): praevidas, Quint. 1, 1, 37: incommoda oris, id. 11, 3, 12: affectus, Sen. Ira, 3, 41.

in-emendātus, a, um, *adj.*, unamended, incorrect (late Lat.): dum de inemendatis scribuntur inemendatiora, Hier. in Ezech. 40, 5; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 565.

† **in-emensus**, a, um, *adj.*, unmeasured, Not. Tir. p. 18.

inemeribilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-emereor], that cannot be merited, cannot be earned (late Lat.), Tert. Res Carn. 18.

inemigrabilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-emigro] (eccl. Lat.): immobilis et inemigrabilis Deus, not capable of removing, (Hilar.) Anon. in Job. 2, p. 128.

* **in-emēric**, tuus, 3, v. dep., to die in or at any thing (for the more usual inimo-

rior); with *dat.*: spectaculo, Hor. Epod. 5, 34.

in-emptus (inemtus), a, um, *adj.*, *unbought, unpurchased* (poet. and post-Aug.): dapes, Verg. G. 4, 133; Hor. Epod. 2, 48; consularius, Tac. H. 2, 60.

in-enarrabilis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be related or described, indescribable* (mostly post-Aug.): mira quadam et incredibili atque inenarrabili pietate, Vell. 2, 99, 2; labor, Liv. 44, 5, 1: tabes (jecoris), id. 41, 15, 2: natura fluminum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 22: ratio, Quint. 11, 3, 177: habitus, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21.

in-enarrativus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-enarro], *not adapted for relation*, Tert. adv. Val. 27.

in-enarratus, a, um, *adj.*, *unexplained* (late Lat.): quod reliquimus inenarratum, Gell. 12, 6, 1: verba, id. 19, 14, 5.

inenatabilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-enato], *from which one cannot swim out* (post-class.): profundum, Tert. Idol. 24.

inenodabilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-enodo], *that cannot be freed from knots, cannot be unravelled* (only in the trop. signif. class.).

I. Lit.: capillus, App. Mag. p. 276, 15. — **II**. Trop., *that cannot be explained, inexplicable*, Att. ap. Non. 15, 10 (Fragm. Trag. v. 75 Rib.): res, Cic. Fat. 9, 18.

in-enormis, e, *adj.*, *not irregular, not immoderate* (post-class.): proceritas, App. M. 2, p. 115, 22.

inenuntiabilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-enuntio], *unspeakable* (post-class.): quiddam, Censor. de Die Nat. 19.

in-ēo, īvi and īi, itum, īre (iniri only ap. Vop. Procul. 12, 7; fut. iniet, Sen. Ben. 21, 2), v. a. and n. **I**. To go into, to enter a place (class.).

A. Lit. **1**. In gen., constr. with acc., or with in and acc. (a) With acc.: illius domum, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8: urbem, Liv. 3, 24, 8: Argolicas acies non ignarus ini (i. e. ini), Stat. Th. 8, 107: convivia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: viam, iter, to enter on a journey, id. Mur. 12, 26. — **Pass.**: nemo nullis illud initur equis, Ov. F. 3, 266: (Hispania) prima Romanis inita provinciarum, Liv. 28, 12, 12. — (β) With in and acc.: in urbem, Liv. 24, 9, 2. — **2**. In part., to know, in mal. part., Liv. 41, 13, 2: reginam, Drusillam, Anton. ap. Suet. Aug. 69: feminae viros ineunt, Sen. Ep. 95, 21; so of animals, to pair, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 178. — **Pass.**: vacca ab agresti tauro inita, Liv. 41, 13, 2; cf.: sic velut inita arbor fecundo semine fertilior exstat, Col. 5, 9, 16. — **B**. Trop., to enter upon, begin a business, an enterprise, occupation, office, etc.: magistratum, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 2: consulum, Liv. 24, 9, 2: imperium, Suet. Tib. 67. — **Pass.**: inito magistratu, Liv. 36, 1, 1: magnum et difficile certamen iniens, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 31; Curt. 4, 3, 12: proelium, id. Off. 1, 11, 37; Vell. 2, 55, 3; Suet. Tib. 2; id. Vesp. 4: pugnas, Verg. A. 11, 912: bellum, Curt. 5, 9, 4. — **Pass.**: bellum cum rege Philippo initum est, Liv. 31, 5, 1; 36, 1, 5: numerum, to go into an enumeration, i. e. to enumerate, give the number: numerus interfectorum haud facile iniri potuit, Liv. 38, 23, 6: numerus inibat, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: rationem, to make an estimate: rationem inire oportet operum, dierum, Cato, R. R. 2, 2; cf.: inita subductaque ratione, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 71: inire rationem also freq. signifies, to calculate, consider, find out, devise, contrive: rogo, ut adjuves inaeque rationem, quem admodum ea mulier Romam perducatur, id. Fam. 13, 28, 2: mihi ineunda ratio, et via reperiunda est, qua ad Apronii quae-stum possim pervenire, id. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 110: ut multa tam gravis depelleretur, a me inita ratio est, id. Fam. 5, 20, 4: rationem de re, id. Phil. 5, 19, 53: ad hunc interficiendum paulum iniri rationem, Nep. Hann. 10, 3: aestimationem, to make an estimate, to estimate, value, Sen. Ben. 3, 8 fin.: mensuram agrorum, to take the measure of, to measure, survey, Col. 5, 3, 1: societatem cum aliquo, to enter into or form an association with a person, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 3; so of an alliance, Suet. Tib. 2: bellum, to take part in, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 37; Curt. 5, 9, 4: pugnas, to begin, Verg. A. 11, 912: pugnam, Vell. 1, 9, 3; 2, 55, 3: inducias, to conclude, make, Plin. Pan. 11, 5: con-

silium, to form a plan, Ov. F. 3, 380: consilia inibat, quemadmodum a Gergovia discederet, *formed plans, considered, deliberated*, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: consilium facinoris contra vitam alicujus, Cic. Deiot. 2, 4: gratiam, to get into the good graces, obtain the favor of: plures ineuntur gratiae, si, etc., the favor of many is gained, id. Brut. 57, 209: gratiam ab aliquo, Nep. Alcib. 9 fin.: apud regem initam gratiam volebant, Liv. 36, 5, 3: summam gratiam a bonis omnibus, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 3: viam, to find out a way to do any thing: ineamus viam aliquam, qua utri utris imperent, decerni possit, Liv. 1, 23, 9: suffragia, i. q. dare, id. 3, 17, 4; 3, 25, 4: inita aestate, in the beginning of, Caes. B. G. 2, 2; 2, 35, 2; cf.: inita hieme, id. ib. 3, 7, 1. — **P**oet.: somnum, to fall asleep, Verg. E. 1, 56: ipse ego paulisper pro te tua munera inibo, to undertake, id. A. 5, 846: formam vitae, to enter upon a course of life, Tac. A. 1, 74: teque adeo decus hoc aevi, te consule (puer), inibit, Pollio, he will enter on this golden age during your consulship, Verg. E. 4, 11 Ladew.; cf. Forbig. ad loc. — **II**. v. n. (= incipere), to make a beginning, to begin: ex incunte aevo, Lucr. 5, 859; so, ineunte vere, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 36 fin.: ineunte aestate, id. Att. 4, 2, 6: ab ineunte aetate, id. de Or. 1, 21, 97: ab ineunte adulescentia, id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 4; Nep. Alcib. 2, 2; cf. id. Them. 1, 1 al.

I in eo pte eo ipso, Paul. ex Fest. p. 110 Müll.

ineptē, adv., v. ineptus fin.

ineptia, ae, f. [ineptus], *stupidity, folly, absurdity* (in sing. ante- and post-class.): tua, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 31; Plaut. Merc. prol. 26.

II. Plur.: **ineptiae**, arum, *stupidities, fooleries, trifles, absurdities* (class.): omnium ineptiarum haud scio an ulla sit major, quam, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 18; id. ib. 124, 111; id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: paene aniles, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: sententiarum, Suet. Aug. 86: hujusmodi ineptis se immiscere, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 2, 3.

ineptio, īre, v. n. [id.], to talk or act absurdly, to trifle, play the fool (poet.): ineptis, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 11; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 73: desinas ineptire, Cat. 3, 1.

ineptiōla, ae, f. dim. [ineptiae], *an absurdity, folly*, Aus. Idyll. 11.

***ineptitudo**, inis, f. [ineptus], for ineptia, *absurdity*: homo ineptitudinis cumulat, Caecil. ap. Non. 128, 15 (Com. Fragn. v. 61 Rib.).

ineptus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-aptus], *unsuitable, impertinent, improper, tasteless, senseless, silly, pedantic, absurd, inept, without tact* (class.): quem enim nos ineptum vocamus, is mihi videtur ab hoc nomen habere ductum, quod non sit aptus. Idque in sermonis nostri consuetudine perlate patet. Nam qui aut tempus quid postulat, non videt, aut plura loquitur, aut se ostentat, aut eorum quibuscum est, vel dignitatis, vel commodi rationem non habet, aut denique in aliquo genere aut inconcinne aut multus est, is ineptus esse dicitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17: nihil insolens aut ineptum, id. Or. 9, 29: negotium, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 86: causa, Ter. And. 1, 5, 22: lusibus advertere nomen ineptis, Ov. Tr. 2, 223: sententiae inepto inaque impetu, Gell. 12, 2, 1: ineptus et iactantior hic paulo est (i. q. nimis officiosus, negotiosus ardelio), Hor. S. 1, 3, 49: chartae, waste-paper, id. Ep. 2, 1, 270: licitor, foolish, impertinent, Pers. 5, 175. — **Comp.**: quod est multo ineptius, Quint. 9, 2, 70. — **Sup.**: ineptissimae figurae, Quint. 9, 3, 100: ineptissimum est, with a subject-clause, id. 1, 7, 2; 11, 3, 126. — As an abusive epithet: quid est, inepta, quid rides? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 6; so, inepte, Ov. R. Am. 472; id. Am. 1, 14, 36; id. A. A. 1, 306. — **Adv.**: **inepte**, *improperly, impertinently, foolishly, absurdly, ineptly* (class.): interdum inepte stultus es, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 64: disserere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: dicere, id. Brut. 82, 284: nil molitur inepte, Hor. A. P. 140: inepte ut frigate uti verbis, Gell. 13, 24, 7: fautor (= favens), Hor. S. 1, 10, 2: cornicari, Pers. 5, 12. — **Comp.**: delirare, Lact. Inst. 3, 17. — **Sup.**: ineptissime fieri, Quint. 11, 3, 131.

***in-ēquitabilis**, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be ridden upon, unfit for riding*: campi, Curt. 8, 14, 3.

in-ēquito, āre, v. n. and a., to ride upon

or over any thing (post-class.). **I**. Lit., with *dat.*: Sarmatae patentibus campis inequitant, Flor. 4, 12, 20: horrenti fascino, Arn. 4, 7. — **B**. Transf., with acc.: Aurora caelum inequitabat, traversed the sky, i. e. the day broke, App. M. 3, p. 129; id. ib. 6, p. 177 fin. — And in mal. part.: vestras matronas, Arn. 4, 131. — **II**. Trop.: medicina audet inequitare philosophiae, i. e. to insult, Macr. S. 7, 15, 15: frustra inequitas nobis, Arn. 7, p. 235.

I inermat armis spoliati, Paul. ex Fest. p. 110.

in-ermis, e, and **in-ermus**, a, um (v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 88), *adj.* [2. in-arma], *unarmed, without weapons, defenceless*.

I. Form inermis. **A**. Lit.: si spoliatum, inermem recepisset Antonium, Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 3: inermibus vim facere (opp. armatis), id. Caecin. 22, 63; cf. ib. 12; 61, 60 sq.: milites, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: manus peditum inermium, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 3: praedas ex agro inermi ac nudo praesidiis agens, Liv. 29, 4, 7; cf. Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 51: frater tendebat inermes infelix palmas, Verg. A. 10, 595; 11, 414; 674: inermia frustra brachia tendens, Ov. M. 5, 175. — **2**. Transf.: legati, without an army, Tac. H. 2, 81; cf. id. ib. 1, 11; 3, 5: gingiva, toothless, Juv. 10, 200: virus, weak, Prud. Cath. 3, 154. — **B**. Trop.: carmen, i. e. that wounds no one, harmless, Ov. Ib. 2; cf. Prop. 4, 6, 32: in altera philosophiae parte inermis ac nudus est, unprepared, not well versed, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22: omnia tractanda putabat inermi justitia, Juv. 4, 80. — **II**. Form inermus: cum paucis inermis (al. inermibus), Cic. Fam. 11, 12, 1: magna multitudo sed inermorum, Lepid. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 1: ab inermis pedibus, Sall. J. 107, 1 (in other passages of Sall. the read. is dub.; cf. Kritz, J. 113, 6; Fabri, ib. 94, 2).

in-errabilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-erro], *unerring* (post-class.): meatus, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 7, 27: orbis, id. de Mundo, p. 58, 6: computatio, August. Civ. Dei, 21, 8.

in-errans, tis, *adj.*, *not wandering, immovable, fixed*; of the fixed stars: stellae eae, quae inerrantes vocantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 54; 3, 20, 51; Lact. 2, 5, 18.

in-erro, 1, v. n., to wander or ramble about in a place (poet. and post-Aug.). **I**. Lit.: Diana montibus, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 3; cf.: ignis aedibus, Stat. S. 1, 5, 58. — **II**. Trop.: memoria imaginis oculis inerrabat, suam before the eyes, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 6: quod tibi si versus noster totusve, minusve, vel bene sit notus, summo vel ineret in ore, Tib. 4, 1, 202 (dub.; Müll. inhaereat). — Of those engaged in dancing: decoros ambitus, App. M. 10, p. 253, 19.

iners, ertis (abl. inerti, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 227: inerte, Ov. P. 1, 5, 8; 1, 10, 14), *adj.* [2. in-ars], *unskilled in any art or trade, without skill, unskilful* (class.): ut perhibet iners, ars in quo non erit ulla, Lucil. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 158: artes, quibus qui carebant, inertes a maioribus nominabantur, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 115: versus, artless (= sine arte et gravitate facti), Hor. A. P. 445. — **I** n part., = iners dicendi, arte dicendi carens: homo non inertiissimus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21, 67. — **II**. In gen., *inactive, idle, indolent, sluggish, inert*. **A**. Of living beings: lingua factiosi, inertes operi, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 13: silvicolae homines bellicque inertes, Naev. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5, § 9: gerro, iners, etc., Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10: vicissim inprobos boni fortes inertes, Cic. Sen. 19, 43: senectus, id. de Sen. 11, 36: homo inertiior, ignavior proferri non potest, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 192: pecus, Verg. A. 4, 158; cf.: fera membris, Plin. 8, 21, 32, § 77. — **B**. Of inanim. and abstr. things: inertiissimum et desidiolosissimum otium, Cic. Agr. 2, 33: inertiissima segnitia, id. Fin. 1, 2, 5: ignavus et iners genus interrogationis, empty, idle, id. Fat. 13, 29: aquae, stagnant waters, Ov. H. 18, 121: stomachus, i. e. without digestion, id. P. 1, 10, 14: glabae, that bear nothing, without cultivation, Verg. G. 1, 94: terra, motionless, immovable, Hor. C. 3, 4, 45: horae, leisure hours, id. S. 2, 6, 61: tempus, Ov. P. 1, 15, 44: Brutus castigatior lacrimarum atque inertium querellarum, Liv. 1, 59, 4. — Of food, without flavor, insipid: caro, Hor. S. 2, 4, 41: blitum iners videtur, ac sine sapore, aut acrimonia ulla, Plin. 20, 22, 93, § 252: sal, id. 31, 7, 39, § 82:

vita, *inactive, quiet*, Tib. 1, 1, 5. — Poet., causative, *rendering idle or inactive*: frigus, Ov. M. 8, 790: somni, id. Am. 2, 10, 19. — Hence, *adv.*: **inertiter**, and *sup.* inertissime, Charis. 165 P.

† **inersitudo**, inis, *f.* [iners], for inertia, *inactivity, idleness*, Gloss. Philox.

inertia, ae, *f.* [id.], *want of art or skill, unskilfulness, ignorance*. **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): animi (spectantur), quemadmodum affecti sint, virtutibus, vitiis; artibus, inertibus, Cic. Part. 10, 35; Petr. 135, 6. — **II.** Transf., in gen., *inactivity, idleness, laziness* (very freq.): inertia atque torpedio, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 6: id largiamur inertiae nostrae, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 68: castigare segnitiam hominum atque inertiam, id. ib. 1, 41, 185: laboris, aversion to labor, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: operis, Liv. 33, 45, 7 al. — In an oxymoron: strenua, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 28; cf. inquieta, Sen. Tranq. 12, 2.

inerticulus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *inactive, that produces no effect*; a term applied to a sort of grape that yields a good but not intoxicating wine, Col. 3, 2, 24; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 31.

inerudite, *adv.*, v. ineruditus.

in-eruditio, ōnis, *f.*, *want of learning*, Vulg. Eccl. 4, 30; cf. ineruditio ἀναδευσία, Gloss. Philox.

in-eruditus, a, um, *adj.*, *uninstructed, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant, awkward* (class.): non ergo Epicurus ineruditus, sed li indocti, qui, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72: ne quis illud tam ineruditum absurdumque respondeat, id. Ac. 2, 43, 132: iudex, Quint. 10, 1, 32; cf. id. 8 prooem. § 26. — Of abstr. things: voluptates, *unrefined, coarse*, Quint. 1, 12, 18. — **Adv.**: **inerudite**, *unlearnedly, ignorantly, awkwardly* (post-Aug.): non inerudite ad declamandum ficta materia, Quint. 1, 10, 33.

in-erumpibilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-erumpo], *not to be torn* (late Lat.): tunica Christi, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 14.

* **inescatio**, ōnis, *f.* [inesco], *an alluring, a satiating*, Aug.

in-esco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To allure with bait, to entice (syn.: prolecto, illicio; mostly post-Aug.). **A.** Lit.: sicut muta animalia cibo inescantur, Petr. 140; cf. velut inescatam temeritatem ferocioris consulis, Liv. 22, 41, 5. — **B.** Trop., to entice, deceive: homines, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 12: specie parvi beneficii inescamur, Liv. 41, 23, 8: inescandae multitudinis causa, Vell. 2, 13. — **II.** To fill with food, to satiate (only in part. perf. and in App.): gravi odore sulphuris inescatus, App. M. 9, p. 228, 22; so id. ib. 7, p. 194, 8.

† **in-esus**, a, um, *adj.*, *uneaten*, Gloss. Philox.

in-euschemē, false reading in Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 24 (ei euscheme, Fleck., Ritschl, Wagner: sane euscheme, Brix).

in-ēvectus, a, um, *adj.* [in-eveh], *borne or mounted upon* (poet.): ne quisquam... Iret inēvectus caelum super, Verg. Cūl. 339: tendit inēvectus radios Hyperionis ardor, id. ib. 100.

in-ēvitabilis, e, *adj.*, *unavoidable, inevitable* (post-Aug.): fulmen, Ov. M. 3, 301: mala, Sen. Q. N. 2, 50: fatum, Curt. 4, 6, 11; cf. sors fati, id. 10, 1, 14: crimen, Tac. A. 1, 74. — **Plur. subst.**: **inēvitabilia**, Sen. Ep. 30, 6. — **Adv.**: **in-ēvitabiliter**, *unavoidably, inevitably*: nos compellit, Aug. Enchir. 13.

* **in-ēvolūtus**, a, um, *adj.*, *not rolled out, unopened*, of book-rolls: liber, Mart. 11, 1, 4.

in-ēvulsibilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-evulsus], *that cannot be torn away, inseparable* (eccl. Lat.): membrum Ecclesiae, Aug. contra Don. 3, 10.

in-exāmīnātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unexamined* (post-class.): mulieres, Mart. Cap. 9, § 895; Firm. 1, 2.

* **in-excitabilis**, e, *adj.*, *from which one cannot be aroused*: somnus, Sen. Ep. 83, 13.

* **in-excitus**, a, um, *adj.*, *unmoved, quiet, calm*: Ausonia atque immobilis ante, Verg. A. 7, 623.

in-excoctus, a, um, *adj.*, *unexhausted* (late Lat.): glæba, Sid. Carm. 7, 380.

in-excōgītābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-exco-gito], *inconceivable, incomprehensible* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. Inst. 1, 8; Tert. adv. Val. 37.

in-excōgītātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not thought of, not found out, not invented* (post-Aug.): remedium, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 107 (but not in Suet. Dom. 14, where the correct read. is excogitatus).

* **in-excultus**, a, um, *adj.*, *unadorned*; with rudes villae, Gell. 13, 23, 1.

in-excūsābilis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be excused, inexcusable* (poet. and post-class.): ne te retrahas, et inexcusabilis absis, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 58: tempus, Ov. M. 7, 511: onera, that cannot be refused, Dig. 5, 1, 50: necessitas, Cod. Th. 11, 16, 7 al. — **Comp.**, Ambros. de Vocat. Gent. 2, 4.

in-excūsātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not excused*, Ambros. de Jac. et Vit. Beat. 2, 2, 1 init.

inexcussus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-executio], *unshaken, not terrified*, Verg. Cūl. 302.

in-exercitātus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Untrained, unexercised, unpractised, unskilful* (class.): rudis et inexercitatus miles, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38; so, miles, Front. Strat. 2, 1, 9: homo non habes, neque inexercitatus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: promptus et non inexercitatus ad dicendum, id. Brut. 36, 136: histriones, id. de Sen. 13, 64: copiae, Nep. Eum. 3, 3: eloquentia, Tac. Or. 5. — **II.** *Unemployed, not busy* (rare): homo, Cels. praef. fin.

in-exercitus, a, um, *adj.*, *unemployed*, for inexercitatus (post-class.), Macr. S. 7, 8, 1.

in-exēsus, a, um, *adj.*, *unconsumed*, Min. Fel. Octav. 35, 3.

in-exhaustus, a, um, *adj.*, *unexhausted* (poet. and post-Aug.): metalla, Verg. A. 10, 174: urbes, not plundered, Sil. 14, 686: pubertas, not enfeebled, Tac. G. 20; id. H. 5, 7 (but not in Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7; v. Madv. ad h. l.).

† **in-exoptabilis**, e, *adj.*, *not desirable*, Not. Tir. p. 105.

in-exorābilis, e, *adj.* **I.** *That cannot be moved by entreaty, inexorable* (class.). **A.** Of persons, constr. with *in*, *adversus*, *contra*, or *dat.* (a) With *in* and *acc.*: qui inexorabilis in ceteros esse visus sum, Cic. Sull. 31, 87. — (b) With *adversus*: adversus te et rem tuam, Liv. 34, 4, 18. — (γ) With *contra*: contra improbos nocentesque, Gell. 14, 4, 3. — (δ) With *dat.*: delictis, Tac. A. 11, 18. — (e) *Absol.*: ni me inexorabilem faxis, Pac. ap. Non. 184, 4: iudices, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: Achilles, Hor. A. P. 121. — **B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: res, Liv. 2, 3: disciplina, *inexorably severe, rigorous*, Tac. H. 1, 51: odium, Ov. M. 5, 244: fatum, Verg. G. 2, 491: claustra, Val. Max. 4, 8, 2. — * **II.** *That cannot be obtained by entreaty: neque inexorable certe, Quod petimus, Val. Fl. 5, 321.*

in-exorābilis, ātis, *f.* [inexorabilis], *inexorability*, Serv. Verg. A. 12, 199.

in-exorātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not entreated, not prayed for, unasked* (post-class.): beneficia praebere, Arn. 3, 114.

† **in-exortus**, a, um, *adj.*, *that has not originated, without a beginning*, = ἀνακτορ, Gloss.

inexpectātus, v. inexpectatus.

in-expēdibilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-expedio], *unavoidable, inevitable* (late Lat.): morae, Amm. 31, 13, 15.

in-expēditus, a, um, *adj.*, *not free*. **I.** *Entangled, confused*: sicut pugna inepeditior in angustiis, ita caedes atrocior fuit, Liv. 24, 16, 3 (al. impeditior). — **II.** *Not ready, not quick at any thing* (post-class.). **A.** Of persons: in rebus obeundis, Arn. 7, 247. — **B.** Of things, *not easy, difficult*: inexpectatissimum est traducere, Arn. 5, 182.

in-expērientia, ae, *f.*, *inexperience* (late Lat.), Tert. Anim. 20.

* **in-experrectus**, a, um, *adj.*, *unawakened*: sopitus vinis et inexperrectus, Ov. M. 12, 317.

in-expers, pertis, *adj.*, *unacquainted with, having no share in*; with *gen.*: Bacchi, Avien. Descr. Orb. 920: famae, id. ib. 1391.

in-expertus, a, um, *adj.*, *untried* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** *Act.*, *that has not made*

trial of, unacquainted with, inexperienced in, unaccustomed to a thing: qui lascivia inexpertus adveniant, Tac. A. 16, 5: exercitus bonis inexpertus atque insuetus, Liv. 23, 18, 10: animus ad contumeliam inexpertus, id. 6, 18, 4: dulcis inexpertus cultura potentis amici: expertus metuit, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 86. — **II.** *Pass.*, *that has not been tried, untried, unproved*: legiones civili bello inexpertae, Tac. H. 2, 75; 1, 8: fides, Liv. 28, 18, 10: potestas, id. 3, 52, 9: carmen, new, Stat. S. 4, 5, 11: ne quid inexpertum relinquit, Verg. A. 4, 415; Curt. 3, 6, 5; 4, 4, 2: haud tibi inexpertum curvos deprendere mores, Pers. 3, 52 al.

in-expiābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-expio], *that cannot be atoned for, inexpiable* (class.): religio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: scelus, Auct. Har. Resp. 27. — **II.** Transf., *implacable, irreconcilable, obstinate*: bellum, Liv. 4, 35, 8; 41, 24, 7; Quint. 2, 16, 2: odium Romano-rum in Hannibalem, Liv. 39, 51, 4 Drak. N. cr.; 2, 17, 2: invidia, Suet. Cæs. 78. — **Adv.**: **in-expiabiliter**, *inexpiablely, irremediably*: corruptus, Aug. de Gen. ad Litt. 11, 13.

in-expiātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not atoned for, unexpiated* (late Lat.): dedecus, Aug. Ep. ad Dioscor. 56.

† **in-explacābilis**, e, *adj.*, *implacable, irreconcilable*: explacabilis, inexplacabilis, Not. Tir. p. 106.

in-explanābilis, e, *adj.*, *inexplicable* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 4, § 329.

in-explanātus, a, um, *adj.*, *indistinct, inarticulate* (post-Aug.): linguae esse, to speak indistinctly, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 174.

in-explebilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-expleo], *that cannot be filled, insatiable* (class.). **I.** Lit.: inexplabilis potu, Plin. 11, 25, 30; § 88: stomachus, Sen. Ep. 89 fin.; cf.: populi fauces, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 66. — **II.** Trop.: cupiditas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: vir inexplabilis virtutis veraeque laudis, Liv. 28, 17, 2: honorum fames, Flor. 3, 21, 6: colloquium, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 15, 1.

in-expletus, a, um, *adj.*, *not filled, unsatisfied, unsated* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: alvus, Stat. Th. 2, 518. — **B.** Transf.: lumen, Ov. M. 3, 439. — **II.** Trop.: questus, Stat. S. 3, 3, 8: amor, id. Th. 6, 703: caedes, id. ib. 667; Hier. in Isai. 13, 47: inexpletus lacrimans (= inexpletum), incessantly, Verg. A. 8, 559.

in-explicābilis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be unfolded or loosened, inexplicable, intricate* (class. only in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: vinculum, Curt. 3, 1, 13: error viarum, Plin. 36, 13, 19; § 87: laquel, Quint. 5, 10, 101. — **B.** Transf.: viae continuis imbribus, impassable, Liv. 40, 33, 2. — **II.** Trop., *inexplicable*: o rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem! atqui explicanda est, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 6; 10, 2, 2; 15, 9, 2; id. Ac. 2, 29, 95; 2, 30, 97: facilitas, Liv. 37, 52, 9: ambiguitas, Gell. 14, 2, 3: multitudo, innumerable, Plin. 34, 7, 17; § 37: de generibus singulis disserere immensum et inexplicabile est, impossible, id. 23, 1, 19; § 32: bellum minitari, implacabile, Tac. A. 3, 73 (al. inexplabile). — **Adv.**: **in-explicabiliter**, *inextricably, inexplicably* (post-class.): implicare, Aug. Ep. 255; App. M. 2, p. 115, 21.

in-explicātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unexplained* (post-class.): partes, Arn. 7, 219.

in-explicitus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Not to be unfolded or traced*: (anguis) tractus, Prud. Cath. 3, 153. — **II.** *Unexplained, in-explicit, obscure* (poet.): dicta, Stat. Th. 2, 510: Platones, Mart. 9, 48, 1.

inexplorātē and **inexplorātō**, *adv.*, v. inexploratus fin.

in-explorātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unexplored, not examined, unknown* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): vada, Liv. 26, 43, 4; 39, 51, 6; 43, 4, 6: inventio mihi, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 43. — **Adv.** **A.** **in-explorātē**, *without examining beforehand*: non temere, nec inexplorare, Gell. 5, 19, 5. — **B.** **in-explorātō**, *without previous examination* (a favorite word of Livy): ibi inexplorato profectus, in insidiis praecipitatus, Liv. 21, 25, 9; 6, 30, 4; 22, 4, 4; 27, 26, 6.

in-expugnābilis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be taken by assault, impregnable, inexpug-nable* (class.). **I.** Lit.: arx, Liv. 2, 7, 6: ur-

bes, id. 5, 6, 9; Vell. 2, 115, 3.—**II.** Trop., *unconquerable, in assured safety*: homo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 41: terra, *impenetrable*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 72: gramen, *that cannot be rooted out*, Ov. M. 5, 486: pectus Amori, id. ib. 11, 767: finitio verborum, Quint. 7, 3, 18: necessitas dormiendi, Cels. 3, 20.

in-expugnatus, a, um, *adj.*, *unconquered* (late Lat.), in a trop. sense: voluntas, Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Vitric. 18, 5.

in-exputabilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-exputo], *incalculable, incomputable*: numerus, Col. 9, 4, 6.

in-exsaturabilis (inexatur-), e, *adj.*, *insatiable* (late Lat.): appetitus, Arn. 2, 71.

in-exsecrabilis, e, *adj.*, *not execrable, not accursed*, Not. Tir. p. 152.

in-exsecutio, ōnis, f., *pursuit, prosecution*: inefficax, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 2, 34.

in-exsolubilis, e, *adj.* [in-exsolvo], *indestructible*, Ambros. Ep. 9, 70 al.

in-exspectatus (inexp-), a, um, *adj.*, *unexpected* (class.). **I.** Of persons: in armis Hostis adest, Ov. M. 12, 65.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: quanta vis! quam inexpectata! Cic. Or. 2, 55, 225: nihil insolitum; nihil inexpectatum est, Sen. Ep. 107: aliquid, Quint. 9, 2, 22; id. 8, 3, 74: accidisse, id. 9, 2, 24.

in-exquisitus, a, um, *adj.*, *not to be inquired into, unsearchable* (eccl. Lat.): iudicia Dei, Hilari. in Psa. 118, 12, 14.

in-extinctus (in-ext-), a, um, *adj.*, *unextinguished, unextinguishable* (Ovidian). **I.** Lit.: ignis, Ov. F. 6, 297.—**II.** Trop.: fames, *unappeasable*, Ov. Ib. 6, 423: nomen, *imperishable*, id. Tr. 5, 14, 36: libido, *insatiable*, id. F. 1, 413.

in-extinguibilis (inext-), e, *adj.*, *unextinguishable* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: flamma, Lact. 7, 19: ignis, Vulg. Matt. 3, 12; id. Marc. 9, 42.—**II.** Trop.: mala consuetudo, *indelebilis*, Varr. ap. Non. 131, 6.

in-exstirpabilis (inext-), e, *adj.* [2. in-exstirpo], *that cannot be rooted out*: radices, Plin. 15, 20, 22, § 84.

in-exsuperabilis (inexpup-), e, *adj.*, *that cannot be crossed or passed over, insurmountable* (a favorite word with Livy). **I.** Lit.: Alpes, Liv. 5, 34, 6: ripa, id. 44, 35, 8: serrae, id. 21, 30, 7: manu, Vell. 2, 32, 4; cf. id. 2, 120, 2.—**Comp.**: inexsuperabilior saltus fuit, Liv. 36, 17, 3.—**II.** Trop.: vis fati, *unconquerable, invincible*, Liv. 8, 7, 8: bonum, *unsurpassable*, Sen. Ep. 85.—**Plur.** as subst.: inexsuperabilibus vim afferre, to overcome impossibilities, Liv. 38, 20, 8.

in-exterminabilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-extermino], *that cannot be exterminated, immortal* (post-class.): homo, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 10.

in-extricabilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-extrico], *that cannot be disengaged or disentangled, inextricable* (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: error (of the mazes of the labyrinth, from which one could not find his way out), Verg. A. 6, 27: cortex, *that cannot be disengaged or separated*, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 188: litus, *where one cannot disembark*, Sil. 4, 534.—**II.** Trop.: errores, Lact. 3, 17, 17: stomachi, *inextricabilia vitia, incurable*, Plin. 20, 21, 86, § 232: perfectio, *inexplicable, indescribable*, id. 11, 2, 1, § 2.—*** Adv.**: **inextricabiliter**, *inextricably*: contorta fatorum lica, App. M. 11, p. 269, 37.

in-extrictus, a, um, *adj.*, *undeveloped*, Gloss. Philox.

in-fabrē, *adv.*, in an unworkmanlike manner, *unskillfully, rudely* (opp. affabre; not in Cic. or Cæs.): pestem novā figurā factam, commissam infabre, Pac. ap. Non. 40, 31, and 243, 22 (Trag. Rel. p. 93 Rib.): vasa, non infabre facta, Liv. 36, 40, 12: sculptum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 22.

in-fabricatus, a, um, *adj.*, *unwrought, unfashioned* (poet. and in late Lat. prose): robora, *Verg. A. 4, 400.—**II.** Trop., *unfinished, rude*: verba, Ennod. Ep. 2, 6: confabulatio, id. ib. 8, 59.

infacētē (infic-), *adv.*, v. infacetus.

infacētae (or **infic-**), *arum*, f. plur. [infacetus], *rude jests, coarse jokes* or

puns: pleni rursus et infacetiarum Annales Volusi, Cat. 36, 19.

in-facētus (infic-), a, um, *adj.*, *coarse, blunt, rude, unmannerly, not witty, stupid* (class.). **I.** Of persons: infacetus (homo), Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 4: Canius nec infacetus, et satis literatus, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: saeculum (with insipiens), Cat. 43, 8.—**II.** Of things: non infacetum mendacium, Cic. Cael. 29, 69: dictum, Suet. Gramm. 23; Mart. 5, 78, 30.—**Adv.**: **infacētē (infic-)**, *coarsely, rudely, unwittily, stupidly* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): quem haud infacete Pompeius Xerxem togatum vocare assueverat, Vell. 2, 33 fin.; Suet. Vesp. 20.—**Sup.**: pictus infacetissime Gallus, Plin. 35, 4, 8, § 25.

infactus, for infectus, acc. to the reading of some, in Tert. Apol. 11.

infacundia, ae, f. [infacundus], *want of eloquence*, Gell. 11, 16, 9.

in-facundus, a, um, *adj.*, *ineloquent* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): vir acer, nec infacundus, Liv. 4, 49, 12; Suet. Claud. 40; Gell. 13, 3, 6.—**Comp.**: infacundior, Liv. 7, 4, 4.

in-faeco, are, v. a. [in-faec], *to pollute*: animam concretione carnis (late Lat.), Tert. Anim. 53 fin.

in-fallibiliter, *adv.* [2. in-fallo], *infallibly* (late Lat.), Aug. Praedest. Sanct. 15, 2.

in-falsatus, a, um, *adj.*, *falsified* (late Lat.): codices, Aug. contra Faust. 13, 4 fin.

infamatio, ōnis, f. [infamo], *a calumny, defamation* (post-class.), Non. p. 263, 8.

infamia, ae, f. [infamis], *ill fame, ill report of a person or thing; bad repute, dishonor, disgrace, infamy* (class.; cf. ignominia; opprobrium): hominum immortalis est infamia, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 27: in infamiam populo ponere, id. Trin. 3, 3, 11: atque indignitas rei, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: haec res est mihi infamia, Ter. And. 2, 6, 13: illa indicia senatoria operta dedecore et infamia, Cic. Clu. 22, 61: ignominiam et infamiam ferre, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: in summa infamia esse, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 18: flagrare infamia, Cic. Att. 4, 18, 2: infamia notatur qui ab exercitu ignominiae causa dimissus erit, Dig. 3, 2, 1: ictus fustium infamiam non importat, ib. 3, 2, 22: aspergi, Nep. Alc. 3: urgeri, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 36: ex infamia eripere, id. ib. 2, 3, 60, § 140: de re aliqua infamiam capere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 30: colligere, Just. 3, 4: habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: irrogare alicui, Dig. 3, 2, 13: inferre, Cic. Lael. 18, 42: movere, Liv. 44, 25, 12: ferre alicui, Tac. A. 14, 22: sarcire, to repair, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: libellos ad infamiam allicuius edere, Suet. Aug. 55: trahere aliquid ad infamiam, to bring into disrepute, to give a bad name to a thing, Tac. A. 12, 4: Cacus Aventinae timor atque infamia silvae, Ov. F. 1, 551: saeculi, *disgrace of the age*, id. M. 8, 97: pecuniae, *the disgrace of avarice*, Vell. 2, 33, 2: quid enim salvis infamia nummis? Juv. 1, 48.—**Plur.**: si ad paupertatem admigrant infamiae, Gravior paupertas fit, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 19; Tac. A. 4, 33.

in-famis, e, *adj.* [2. in-fama], *of ill report, ill spoken of, disreputable, notorious, infamous* (class.): homines ceteris vitiliis atque omni dedecore infames, Cic. Clu. 47, 130: Metellus, infamis auctor deserendae Italiae, Liv. 27, 11, 12: capturum pecuniarum suspicione, id. 42, 45, 8: Valens ob lucra et quaestus infamis, Tac. H. 2, 56: filius, Quint. 9, 2, 79: ut inops infamis ne sim, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 63.—**Of things**: domus infamis et pestilens, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 5: digitus, *the middle finger*, because used in unbecoming and scornful gestures (cf. Juv. 10, 53), Pers. 2, 33: Gildersleeve ad loc.: tabella, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24: turpis adulescentia, vita infamis, id. Font. 11, 24: carmen, Ov. R. Am. 254: annus, Liv. 8, 18, 2: Alpes frigidus, id. 8, 21, 31: scopuli, Hor. C. 1, 3, 20: materia, Gell. 17, 12, 1: quo facto (maledicto) condemnatus infamis efficitur, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 19.—**Adv.**: **infamiter**, *infamously*; only *sup.*: alicui infamissime adhaerere, Capitol. Pert. 13, 8.

in-famo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [infamis], *to bring into ill repute, to brand with infamy, to disgrace, dishonor, defame* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: ut tua moderatio et gravitas aliorum infamet injuriam, Cic. Fam. 9, 12: Juppiter infamat seque suamque do-

mum, Prop. 3, 11, 28 (4, 10, 28 M.): hunc infamatum, branded, Nep. Alc. 11: infamata dea, ill-famed, ill-renowned, Ov. M. 14, 446: Acheloön, Stat. Th. 7, 416: suspecti testes, quos vitae humilitas infamaverit, Paul. Sent. 5, 15, 1.—**II.** Transf., to blame, accuse, charge (post-Aug.): aliquem temeritatis, Sen. Ep. 22: infamandae rei causa, Liv. 40, 7, 8: fidem, Quint. 10, 1, 74.

in-fandus, a, um, *adj.*, *unspeakable, unutterable, unheard of, unnatural, shocking, abominable* (class.): res crudelis, infanda, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322: impurum atque infandum corpus, id. Sest. 55, 117: epulae, i. e. of human flesh, Liv. 23, 5 fin.: dolor, Verg. A. 2, 3: amor, id. ib. 4, 85: labores, id. ib. 1, 597: bellum, id. ib. 7, 583: mors, id. ib. 10, 673: dies, id. ib. 2, 132: Cyclopes, id. ib. 3, 644: stuprum, Liv. 1, 59, 8: caedes, id. 4, 32, 12; 29, 8, 8; Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 77.—**In the neutr. plur. absol.**: infanda furens, Verg. A. 8, 489: jam fero infandissima, Varus ap. Quint. 3, 8, 45.—**In the neutr.** as exclamation: navibus, infandum! amissis, oh, woe unutterable, Verg. A. 1, 251; so, infandum! sistunt amnes, id. G. 1, 479.

in-fans (infans), Momms. Inscr. R. N. 66; 5376; Inscr. Grut. 688, 2), *fantis* (gen. plur. infantium, but infantum, Plin. Ep. 9, 20, 14), *adj.* [in-for], *that cannot speak, without speech, mute, speechless* (class.): seu rubra Canicula findet infantes statuas, Hor. S. 2, 5, 40: filius Croesi, Gell. 5, 9, 1: scribit Herodotus, Croesi filium, cum infans esset, locutum, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 121.—**II.** Transf., *not capable of speech, not eloquent*: infantes et insipientes homines, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4.—**Comp.**: infantiur, quam meus est mulio, Varr. ap. Non. 56, 11: omnino nihil accusatore Lentulo subscriptoribusque ejus infantiur, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4 init.—**Sup.**: ut timerem, si nihil dixissem, ne infantissimus existimerar, *incapable of speaking*, Cic. Clu. 18, 51; cf. historia neque nimis infans, neque perfecte diserta, id. Brut. 26, 101.—**B.** *Not yet able to speak, young, little, infant*: infantes pueri, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll.: infantium puerorum incunabula, Cic. Rose. Am. 53, 153: pupilla, id. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 153: filius, id. Clu. 9, 27: filia, Suet. Ner. 35.—**Of the young of the brute creation**: pulli, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92: catuli, id. 29, 5, 32, § 100.—**Of a plant, little**: boletus, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 93: ova, fresh, Ov. M. 4, 518.—**III.** *Esp. as subst.*: **infans**, *fantis*, *com. gen.*

a. In gen., *a young or little child, an infant, babe*: natura movet infantem, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33: non mulieribus, non infantibus pepercerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: parvi, Lucr. 1, 184: in Sabinis incertus infans natus, masculus an femina esset, Liv. 31, 12 med.: rusticus, Juv. 3, 176; 9, 60: crassus, id. 13, 163; 14, 168: infantem suam reportavit, Quint. 6, 1, 39: infantrumque animae flentes, Verg. A. 6, 427: semestris, Liv. 21, 62: ab infante, from infancy, Col. 1, 8, 2; so, ab infantibus (of more than one), Cels. 7, 7, 15.—**b.** *Esp., of the unborn child*: infantem in utero matris lo triumphae clammasse, Liv. 24, 10 fin.—**B.** *Of or belonging to an infant, infantine*: pectoraque absorbent avidis infantia linguas, Ov. F. 6, 145: infantia ossa, id. M. 4, 517: guttura, id. ib. 4, 229: tutus ut infanti vagiat ore puer, id. F. 4, 208: manus, id. H. 9, 86: umbrae, of departed infants, id. ib. 11, 119.—**C.** *Childish, like a child*.—Hence, **1.** *Silly*: illa Hortensiana omnia fuere infantia, Cic. Att. 10, 18, 1.—**2.** *Speechless, not expressing itself in words*: pudor, Hor. S. 1, 6, 57.—**IV.** *For infandus, unutterable, unheard of* (ante-class.): facinus, Att. ap. Non. 56, 12 (Trag. Fragm. v. 189 Rib.).

infantarius, a, um, *adj.* [infans], *that has to do with infants* (poet. and post-class.).—**Only subst.** **I.** *infantaria*, ae, f., *a woman fond of infants*, Mart. 4, 88, S.—**II.** *infantarii*, ōrum, m. plur., *sacrificers of infants*, an epithet applied to the Christians, who were accused of offering up children, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 2.

infantia, ae, f. [id.], *inability to speak*. **I.** Lit.: linguae, Lucr. 5, 1031.—**B.** In partic., *want of eloquence*: infantia ejus, qui rem norit, sed eam explicare dicendo non queat, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 142: incredibilis accusatorum, id. Att. 4, 16, 8: infan-

tiae in dicendo, Quint. 5, 13, 38. — **II.** Transf., *infancy, early childhood*: quantum in infantia praesumptum est temporis, adulescentiae acquiritur, Quint. 1, 1, 19: prima ab infantia, *from earliest infancy*, Tac. A. 1, 4: nostra infantia caelum hausit Aventini, Juv. 3, 85. — Of animals, the youth, etc.: asini, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171: cervi ab infantia educati, id. 10, 63, 83, § 182. — Of inanim. things: sed est sua etiam studiis infantia, Quint. 1, 1, 21: pomi, Plin. 15, 19, 21, § 80: vinum cum in infantia est, dulce, Macr. S. 7, 7. — **2.** *Second childhood, childishness*: cum voce tremenda membra... madidique infantia nasi, Juv. 10, 199. — **B.** Collect., *the young, children*: irritandae ad discendum infantiae, Quint. 1, 1, 26: surculi infantiae adalligati, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 24.

infanticida, ae, m. and f. [infans-caedo], *a child-murderer, an infanticide* (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 4; id. ad Nat. 1, 15.

infanticidium, ii, n. [infanticida], *child-murder, infanticide* (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 2.

infantilis, e, adj. [infans], *of or belonging to infants or little children* (post-class.): vestis, Dig. 34, 2, 25: blandimenta, Just. 17, 3, 20: uterus, *little, young*, App. M. 5, p. 164, 12. — Hence, *adv.*: **infantiliter**, *like a child*, Hier. Orig. in Jer. Hom. 1, p. 750.

infanto, are, v. a. [id.], *to nourish or feed as an infant* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 14.

infantula, ae, f. dim. [id.], *a little girl* (post-class.), App. M. 10, p. 252, 15; Sid. Ep. 7, 2 al.

infantulus, i, m. dim. [id.], *a little infant* (post-class.), App. M. 8, p. 207, 39; Nazar. Paneg. Const. 16, 6; Hier. in Isai. 3, 7, 16.

in-farcio (infercio), si, sum and tum, 4, v. a. **I.** *To stuff into any thing*. A. Lit.: in eas partes largum salem infarcito, Col. 12, 53, 2: crumenis turpe lucrum, Prud. Psych. 459. — *Pass.*: parietes quos appellant formaceos, inferciuntur verius quam struuntur, Plin. 35, 14, 43, § 169. — **B.** Trop.: inferciens verba, Cic. Or. 69, 231; Tert. Anim. 6. — **II.** *Aliquid aliqua re, to stuff with something*: bractaeas leviori materia, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 25: se cibo, Lact. Most. Pers. 49, 3: crinibus, Tert. Pall. 4: stercoribus, id. adv. Marc. 3, 10.

infarsus and inferesus, a, um, *Part.*, from infarcio.

† **in-fascinabilis**, e, adj. [2. in-fascino], *that cannot be bewitched*, Gloss. Philox.

† **in-fascināte**, adv. [id.], *without being bewitched*, Gloss. Philox.

in-fastidibilis, e, adj., *not to be loathed, not repulsive*: sedulitas, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 16.

in-fastiditus, a, um, *adj.*, *not loathed, not loathsome* (late Lat.): cadaver, Sid. Carm. 16, 124: suggestio, Cassiod. Var. 5, 41.

in-fatigabilis, e, *adj.*, *indefatigable* (post-Aug.): cursus, Plin. 28, 19, 78, § 257: quiddam est virtus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7: animus, id. Ep. 66 med.; Lact. 7, 27 fin.; Macr. S. 1, 21, 17. — *Adv.*: **in-fatigabiliter**, *indefatigably*: gaudere, Aug. Ep. 32 ad Paul.

in-fatigātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unworn* (late Lat.): viatrix, Mart. Cap. 6, § 582.

† **in-fatigo**, are, v. a., *not to weary*, Not. Tir. p. 118.

infatūtio, ōnis, f. [infatuo], *infatuation* (late Lat.), Hilar. in Job, 3, p. 219.

infātūo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [in-fatuo], *to make a fool of, to infatuate* (class.): aliquem, Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22; id. Fl. 20, 47; Sen. Suas. 2 fin.: verbis, Auct. B. Afr. 16, 1: quemque adulatio infatuat, Sen. Ep. 59 med.: hominem, Amm. 15, 8, 2. — **II.** Transf., *to deprive of taste, make flat*: infatuatum sal, Hier. Ep. 2, 6.

in-faustus, a, um, *adj.*, *unfortunate, unpropitious* (poet. and post-Aug.): infaustas exurite puppes, Verg. A. 5, 635: nomen, id. ib. 7, 717: auspiciū, id. ib. 11, 347: gradus, Ov. M. 3, 36: dies, Tac. H. 2, 91: castra, id. A. 1, 30. — *Neutr. subst.*: **in-faustum**, i, n., *a misfortune*: infausto Atheniensium, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 169. — *Adv.*:

infauste, unfortunately (late Lat.), Cassiod. An. 12.

in-favorabilis, e, *adj.*, *unfavorable* (post-class.): sententia, Dig. 37, 6, 6. — *Adv.*: **in-favorabiliter**, *unfavorably*: respondere, Dig. 50, 2, 2, § 6.

1. infectio, ōnis, f. [2. in-factus], *a non-performance of a thing, a doing nothing* (late Lat.): fortunae (al. effectio), Eum. Pan. ad Const. Caes. 18, 6.

2. infectio, ōnis, f. [infectio], *a dyeing* (late Lat.): capillorum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 1: purpurae, Ambros. Apol. David, 8, § 45.

* **infectivus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to dyeing*. — Only *subst. plur.*: **infectiva**, ōrum, n., *dye-stuffs, dyes*, Vitr. 7, 14, 2.

infectior, ōris, m. [id.], *a dyer* (class.): eum infector moratur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 7: lanarum, Plin. 20, 7, 25, § 59. — *Adj.*, *dyeing*: infectior ille succus, Plin. 11, 3, 2, § 8.

infectōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that serves for dyeing* (late Lat.): alumen, Marc. Emp. 4. — *Subst.*: **infectōrium**, ii, n., *a dye-house*, Gr. βαφεῖον, Gloss. Philox.

infectrix, f. [id.], *one that infects* (eccl. Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. II. 105.

1. infectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-factus].

I. *Not made or done, unwrought, unmade, undone, unperformed, unfinished* (class.): ubi cognovit, opera quae facta infectaque sient, Cato, R. R. 2, 1: ea, quae sunt facta, infecta referit, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 3: et id, quod indicatum non sit, pro infecto haberi oportere, Cic. Inv. 2, 27, 80: omnia pro infecto sint, *let all be regarded as undone*, Liv. 9, 11, 3: infecta pace, *without having effected a peace*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 8; Liv. 37, 1, 6; 32, 37, 5: damnum infectum, *a loss which has not yet happened, but is only anticipated*: qui in pariete communi demolendo damni infecti (nomine) promiserit, Cic. Top. 4, 22; id. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 146; so, damni infecti, Plin. 36, 2, 2, § 6; cf. Dig. 39, 2, 2; 43, 15, 1, § 5; Gal. 4, 31 al. (for Verg. A. 6, 742, v. inficio): infectis iis, quae agere destinaverat, ab urbe proficiscitur, *without having accomplished those things*, Caes. B. C. 1, 33; so, re infecta, *without accomplishing the matter*, id. B. G. 7, 17, 5; Liv. 9, 32, 6; Quint. 9, 3, 73; cf.: infecta dicta re eveniant tua, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 85: infectis rebus, Sall. J. 28, 4; Nep. Milt. 7, 5; and: infecto negotio, Sall. J. 58 fin.: victoria, *without having gained the victory*, Liv. 9, 23, 11: argentum, *uncoined*, id. 34, 10, 4; cf. aurum, Verg. A. 10, 528: infecta dona facere, *to render unmade, to revoke*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 27: infectum reddere, *to make void, of no effect*, id. ib. 4, 3, 23: facta atque infecta, *things done and not done, i. e. true and false*, Verg. A. 4, 190; Stat. Th. 3, 430: rudis atque infecta materies, *unwrought*, Petr. 114: telasque calathosque infectaque pensa reponunt, *unfinished*, Ov. M. 4, 10. — **II.** *Impossible*: nihil jam infectum Metello credens, Sall. J. 76, 1; so, mira et paene infecta, App. M. 1, p. 111, 25.

2. infectus, a, um, *Part.*, from inficio.

3. infectus, ūs, m. [infectio], *a dyeing* (post-Aug.). — In *abl.*: lanarum, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193.

infecundē, adv., v. infecundus.

in-fecunditas, ātis, f. [infecundus], *unfruitfulness* (post-Aug.): agrorum, Col. proem. 1, 1: terrarum, Tac. A. 4, 6: apum, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 50: bienni, Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 1 Dietsch.

in-fecundus, a, um, *adj.*, *unfruitful* (rare): ager frugum fertilis, arbore infecundus, Sall. J. 17, 5; Verg. G. 2, 48; Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 34. — *Comp.*: infecundior materia, Col. 2, 4, 7. — *Adv.*: **infecundē**, *unfruitfully*, i. e. meagrely, sparingly: infecunde atque jejune laudare, Gell. 19, 3, 2.

in-felicitas, ātis, f. [infelix], *ill-luck, misfortune* (rare but class.): quid hoc infelicitatis? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 5: haruspiciū, Cic. Div. 2, 29 fin.: gravius, Liv. 40, 55 fin. al. — *Pur.*: miseriae et infelicitates, calamities, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 17, 37.

infelicitē, adv., v. infelix fin.

infelicitō (or **infelico**, v. infra), āre, 1, v. a. [infelix], *to render unhappy, make wretched, plague* (ante-class.): di me et te infelicitent, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 30 (Ritschl et MSS.; al. infelicient): Hercle illum infelici-

tent di, id. Merc. 2, 3, 99 (Ritschl; al. infelicient): ut te di omnes infelicient, Caecil. ap. Non. 126, 26 (but Com. Fragm. v. 114 Rib., infelicient). — Form infelico: di illum infelicient omnes, Plaut. Poen. 2, 1, 1.

in-felix, icis, *adj.*, *unfruitful, not fertile*: vulgus infelicem arborem eam appellat, quoniam nihil ferat, nec seratur unquam, Plin. 24, 9, 41, § 68; cf. id. 16, 26, 45, § 108; hence, of the gallows, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 13; cf. Liv. 1, 26, 6: tellus frugibus, Verg. G. 2, 239; cf. ib. 2, 314: lolium, id. E. 5, 37. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *Unfortunate, unhappy, miserable* (class.): crux infelici et aerumnoso comparabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 162: homo miserrimus atque infelicitissimus, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 119: patria, Verg. A. 9, 786: fama, id. ib. 12, 608. — *With gen.*: animi Phoenix, Verg. A. 4, 529: fidei, Sil. 12, 432: ausi, id. 9, 627. — *Comp.*: infelicior domi quam militiae, Liv. 5, 12, 1. — *Sup.*: femina, Quint. 8, 5, 21. — **B.** *Act., causing misfortune or calamity, unlucky, calamitous*: infelix rei publicae, Cic. Phil. 2, 26, 64: terra fingenti Prometheo, Prop. 3, 5, 7: thalamus, Verg. A. 6, 521: balteus, id. ib. 12, 941: vates, *prophetess of ill*, id. ib. 3, 246: erga plebem studium, Liv. 3, 56, 9: opera, Quint. 10, 1, 7: sollicitudo, id. 12, 10, 77: paupertas, Juv. 3, 152 al. — Hence, *adv.*: **infelicitē**, *unhappily, unfortunately*: fit mihi obviam infelicitē, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 36: tentata res, Liv. 1, 45, 3: totiens temptata arma, id. 2, 35, 8. — *Comp.*: infelicitus, Sen. Contr. 5, 33; Quint. 8, 6, 33. — *Sup.*: infelicitissime, Aug. Civ. Dei, 12, 13.

† **infendēre** ἐπιτείνειν, ἐγκληματίζαν, Gloss. Philox.

† **infenditor** σύνδικος, Gloss. Philox.

infensē, adv., v. infensus fin.

infenso, are, v. a. and n. [infensus], *to treat in a hostile manner, to ravage, destroy* (Tacitean). **I.** V. a.: bello Armeniam, Tac. A. 13, 37: pabula, id. ib. 6, 34. — **II.** V. n., *to act like an enemy, to be hostilely disposed*: quasi infensantis Dis, Tac. A. 13, 41.

infensus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-fendo], *hostile, inimical, enraged* (class.; cf. infestus): infenso atque inimico animo venire, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61, § 149. — *With dat.*: Drances infensus Turno, Verg. A. 11, 122: opes principibus infensae, *dangerous*, Tac. A. 11, 1. — *With in and acc.*: infensoribus in se quam in illum iudicibus, Liv. 39, 6, 5: in fensus servitium, *hard, oppressive*, Tac. A. 1, 81: valetudo, *illness, sickness*, id. ib. 14, 56; 4, 48; Suet. Vit. 14; Vop. Aur. 36. — *Sup.*: infensissima virtus, Aug. cont. Jul. Pelag. 6, § 34. — Hence, *adv.*: **infensē**, *hostilely, bitterly* (class.): quis Isocrati est adversatus infensus? Cic. Or. 51, 172: infense invectus, Tac. A. 5, 3.

infer, a, um, v. inferus init.

in-ferax, ācis, *adj.*, *unfruitful* (late Lat.): silvae, Hier. Homil. ex Orig. 2.

infercio, v. infarcio.

infēri, ōrum, v. inferus, I. B.

infēriae, ārum, f. plur. [inferi], *sacrifices in honor of the dead* (class.); nom., Ov. M. 13, 613; *abl.*, id. Ib. 454: alicui inferias afferre, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; cf.: absenti ferat inferias, Verg. A. 9, 215; so, referre, Hor. C. 2, 1, 28: alicui dare, Ov. F. 5, 422: mittere, id. M. 11, 381: accipere, id. ib. 8, 488: inferias alicui facere, Tac. H. 2, 95: inferias his annua religione instituit, Suet. Calig. 15; id. Claud. 11; id. Vit. 11 al.

* **infērālis**, e, *adj.* [inferiae], *of or belonging to a funeral*: officia, App. M. 8, p. 204. — Hence, **infērālia**, ōrum, n. plur., = inferiae, *sacrifices to the dead*, Gloss. Philox.

inferior, v. inferus, II.

1. infērius, adv., v. infra.

2. infērius, a, um, *adj.* [infero], *that is offered or sacrificed* (ante- and post-class.): vinum, *sacrificial wine*, Cato, R. R. 132, 2; 134, 3; Arn. 4, 138.

in-fermentātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unleavened* (late Lat.): panes, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 47.

† **in-fermentum**, i, n., *unleavened bread*, Gloss. Philox.

infernalis, e, *adj.* [infernus], *nether, lower, belonging to the lower regions, infernal* (post-class.): nox, Alcim. Avit. 2, 290;

Juppiter, i. e. *Pluto*, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 389.

infernas, ātis, adj. [infernus], of or from the lower country, lowland (rare): abies, Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 197; Vitr. 2, 10: navicularii, Inscr. Orell. 1064: terra, Mart. Cap. 6, § 603.

inferne, adv., v. infernus, a, um, fn.

infernus, a, um, adj. [infer], lower, that which lies beneath (mostly poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: hic sese infernis de partibus erigit Hydra, from beneath, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 44, 114: superi infernique Di, Liv. 24, 38, 8: stagna, id. 8, 24, 3: auster, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 128: mare, the Tuscan Sea, Luc. 2, 400. — **II.** In partic., underground, belonging to the Lower Regions, infernal: rex, *Pluto*, Verg. A. 6, 106: Juno, *Proserpine*, id. ib. 6, 138: sedes, id. ib. 8, 244: tenebrae, id. ib. 7, 325: infernas umbras carminibus ellicere, to raise the dead by magical incantations, Tac. A. 2, 28: palus, the *Styx*, Ov. F. 2, 610: ratis, *Charon's boat*, Prop. 3, 5, 14 (4, 4, 14 Müll. infernas rates): rota, *Idion's wheel*, id. 1, 9, 20: sorores, the *Furies*, Claud. ap. Ruf. 1, 27: aspectus, Tac. G. 43. — **B.** Subst. **1.** infernum, i, n., the depths of the earth: ex inferno audiri, Jul. Obseq. 105 al. — **2.** infernus, i, m., hell (eccl. Lat.), Ambros. in Ps. 43, §§ 22, 24; Vulg. Job, 17, 13; id. Ps. 9, 18. — **3.** inferni, ōrum, m., the shades below: Thesurus infernis, superis testatur Achilles, Prop. 2, 1, 37; 2, 28, 49. — **4.** inferna, ōrum, n. **a.** The lower parts of the body, the abdomen, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 51. — **b.** The infernal regions, Tac. H. 5, 5; Sol. 43, 2; Sen. Herc. Fur. 428. — In eccl. Lat. = infernus, hell, Lact. 6, 3, 11; Vulg. Job, 21, 13. — Hence, adv.: **inferne**, below, beneath (a favorite word of Lucr.), Lucr. 6, 597 (opp. superne); id. 6, 764; 187.

in-fero, intūli, illatum, inferre, v. a., to carry, bring, put, or throw into or to a place (class.); constr. with in and acc., ad, or the dat. **I.** Lit. (a) With in and acc.: in equum, to bring or set upon a horse, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: coronam in curiam, Liv. 44, 14, 3: Scipio lecticula in aciem inlatus, id. 24, 42, 5: in portum quinquere, id. 28, 17, 5; cf. id. 26, 21, 6; 10, 2, 13: arma in Italiam, Nep. Ham. 4, 2: bello in provinciam illato, Cic. Fam. 15, 2, 1; id. Sest. 27, 58; Liv. 9, 25, 2. — (β) With dat.: semina arvis, Tac. A. 11, 54: fontes urbi, id. ib. 11, 13; cf.: pedem aliquo, to go or proceed to a place, Cic. Caecin. 14, 39: spolia opima templo, id. 4, 20. — (γ) With ad: scalas ad moenia, to set against the walls, Liv. 32, 24, 5. — (δ) Absol.: inferri mensam secundum jussi, to be served up, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120: gressus, Verg. G. 4, 360. — **B.** To throw upon, apply to anything; esp. of fire, to set fire to: tectis et templis ignes inferre conati sunt, to set fire to, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22; cf.: aliquid in ignem, Caes. B. G. 6, 18. — **C.** In partic. **1.** To bring to a place for burial, to bury, inter: ne quis sepulcra delect, neve alienum inferat, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 64: reliquias ejus majorum tumulis inferri jussit, Just. 11, 15. — **2.** To furnish, pay (a tribute or tax): tributum alicui, Col. 1, 1, 11: vicessimam, Plin. Pan. 39, 6: septingenta milia aerario inferenda, id. Ep. 2, 11, 20. — **3.** To give in, enter (an account): sumptum civibus, Cic. Fl. 19, 45: rationes falsas, id. ib. 9, 20: rationibus, to bring into account, Col. 1, 7, 7: aliquid in rationes, Dig. 34, 3, 12. — **4.** Milit.: signa (arma) in hostem, or hosti, to bear the standards against the enemy, to attack, make an attack upon: conversa signa in hostes inferre, to wheel about and attack, Caes. B. G. 2, 26; Liv. 6, 29, 2; 9, 27, 12; saep. with dat.: trepidantibus inferunt signa Romani, id. 3, 18, 8; 8, 30, 7; Curt. 8, 14, 15: signa patriae urbi, Cic. Fl. 2, 6; Liv. 28, 3, 13; so, inferre arma, Nep. Dat. 6, 5: pedem, to advance, attack, Liv. 10, 33, 4; so, gradum: gradum aerius intulere Romani, id. 35, 1, 9: bellum alicui, to make war upon, to wage war against, Cic. Pis. 34: bellum Italiae, id. Att. 9, 1, 3: bellum contra patriam, id. Phil. 2, 22, 53: arma, to begin a war, commence hostilities, Liv. 1, 30, 8. — **5.** Se, to betake one's self to, repair to, go into, enter, esp. with the accessory notion of haste and rapidity. — With dat.: visa vi quadam sua inferunt sese hominibus noscenda, present, offer themselves,

Gell. 19, 1, 15: lucus erat, quo se Numa sine arbitris inferebat, Liv. 1, 21, 3: se foribus, Verg. A. 11, 36: se flammae, Vell. 2, 74. — With a play upon I. β, supra: me inferre Veneri vovi jam jentaculum (cf. the context), Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 72. — With in and acc.: se in periculum capitis atque in vitae discrimen, to rush upon, expose one's self to, Cic. Balb. 10, 25: cum se in mediam contentionem intulisset, Liv. 5, 43, 8; 4, 33, 7; 7, 17, 5; 24, 16, 1 al. — Absol.: videntur ignavum, ut se inferat! how he struts! how proudly he walks! Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 54: ut magnifice inferet sese, id. Ps. 4, 1, 7: atque etiam se ipse inferebat, presented himself, came unbidden, Cic. Caecin. 5; Liv. 2, 30, 13; 22, 5, 5; Tac. H. 4, 66; id. Agr. 37; Curt. 4, 12, 14 al. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to bring forward, introduce; to produce, make, excite, occasion, cause, inflict: in re severa delicatum aliquem inferre sermonem, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: mentionem, to make mention, to mention, Liv. 4, 1, 2: spem alicui, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: quam maximum terrorem hostibus, id. ib. 7, 8: alicui injuriam, id. ib. 54; Val. Max. 8, 1, 6; cf.: injuriis in socios nostros inferendis, Cic. Sest. 27, 58: calamitatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: turpitudines, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 9: crimen prodicionis alicui, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 106: periculum civibus, id. Sest. 1, 2: probrum castis, labem integris, infamiam bonis, id. Cael. 18, 42: moram et impedimentum alicui rei, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: mortem alicui per scelus, id. Mil. 7, 17: pestilentiam agris, Liv. 5, 14, 3: vim vitae suae, to lay violent hands upon one's self, Vell. 2, 45: vim et manus alicui, Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 21: vim alicui, Tac. A. 15, 5; Suet. Claud. 16; 37: vulnera hostibus, to give wounds to, to wound, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: delectari criminibus inferendis, Cic. Lael. 18, 65: litem capitis in aliquem, id. Clu. 41, 116: alicui crimen prodicionis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 106: judicium, to judge (post-class.), Dig. 5, 2, 4: prima peregrinos obscena pecunia mores intulit, Juv. 6, 299. — **B.** In partic., to conclude, infer, draw an inference, Cic. Inv. 1, 47, 87; Quint. 5, 11, 27.

inferus, Part., from infercio.

† **in-fertilis**, e, adj., unfruitful, ἀγῶνος, Gloss. Philox.

† **in-fertilitas**, ātis, f., unfruitfulness, ἀγῶνια, Gloss. Philox.

inferor, ōris, m. (infero), one who serves up dishes, a waiter, steward, παραβέτης, Gloss. Philox.; Schol. Juv. 5, 83; 9, 109.

inferus, a, um, Part., from infercio.

inferus, a, um (ante-class. collat. form of the nom. sing. infer: ubi super inferque vicinus permittit, Cato, R. R. 149), adj. [cf. Sanscr. adh-aras, adh-amas, the lower, lowest; and Lat. infra], that is below, underneath, lower; opp. superus. **I.** Posit. **A.** In gen.: inferus an superus tibi fert Deus funera, Liv. Andr. ap. Frisc. p. 606 P.; cf.: Di Deaque superi atque inferi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 36; Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 6; cf. also: ut extant alto dignitatis gradu ad superos videantur deos potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: limen superum inferumque salve, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1: ut omnia supera, infera, prima, ultima, media videamus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: loca, the lower parts; id. Arat. 474: fulmina, that come out of the ground, Plin. 2, 52, 53, § 138: aqua, that falls down, rain-water, Varr. ap. Non. 1, 221: mare inferum, the Lower, i. e. the Tuscan Sea (opp. mare superum, the Upper or Adriatic Sea), Mel. 2, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 75; Cic. Att. 9, 3, 1; id. de Or. 3, 19 et saep. also without mare: navigatio infero, upon the Tuscan Sea, id. Att. 9, 5, 1. — **B.** In partic., underground, belonging to the Lower World: **inferi**, ōrum, m. (gen. inferum for inferorum, Varr. ap. Macr. S. 1, 16; Sen. de Ira, 2, 35), the inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead: triceps apud inferos Cerberus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 10: si ab inferis existat rex Hiero, were to rise from the dead, Liv. 26, 32: si salvi esse velint, Sulla sit iis ab inferis excitandus, to be raised from the dead, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20: inferorum animas ellicere, id. Vatin. 6, 14: ad inferos poenas paritidii luere, in the infernal regions, id. Phil. 14, 12, 32: ab inferis excitare aliquem, i. e. to quote the words of one deceased, id. Or. 25, 85; id. Brut. 93, 322.

II. Comp.: **inferior**, ius, lower in situation or place. **A.** Lit.: spatium, Caes. B. G. 7, 46, 3: locus, id. ib. 2, 25: pars, id. ib. 7, 35: ex inferiore loco dicere, from below (opp. ex superiore loco, from the tribunal), Cic. Att. 2, 24, 3; cf. superus, II. A.: onerosa suo pondere in inferius feruntur, downwards, Ov. M. 15, 241: scriptura, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 117. — **Plur. subst.: inferiores**, um, m., the people of the lower part of the city, Auct. B. Alex. 6, 3. — **B.** Trop. **1.** Subsequent, later, latter, in time or succession: erant inferiores quam illorum aetas, qui, etc., lived later, were younger, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 2; cf.: aetate inferiores paulo quam Iulius, etc., id. Brut. 49, 182; and: inferioris aetatis esse, id. ib. 64, 228: inferiores quinque dies, the latter, Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll. — **2.** Inferior in quality, rank, or number. (a) With abl. specif.: voluptatibus erant inferiores, nec pecuniis ferme superiores, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: inferior fortuna, id. Fam. 13, 5, 2: dignitate, auctoritate, existimatione, gratia non inferior, quam qui umquam fuerunt amplissimi, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 6: inferiores animo, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: quemadmodum causa inferior, dicendo fieri superior posset, Cic. Brut. 8: erat multo inferior navium numero Brutus, Caes. B. C. 1, 57. — With abl.: ut humanos casus virtute inferiores putes, Cic. Lael. 2. — (β) With in and abl.: in jure civili non inferior, quam magister fuit, Cic. Brut. 48, 179. — (γ) Absol.: inferiores extollere, Cic. Lael. 20, 72; cf. id. ib. § 71: invident homines maxime paribus aut inferioribus, id. de Or. 2, 52, 209; cf.: indignum est, a pari vinci aut superiore, indignius ab inferiore atque humiliore, id. Quint. 31: supplices inferioresque, id. Font. 11: ordines, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: crudelis in inferiores, Auct. Her. 4, 40: non inferiora secutus, naught inferior, Verg. A. 6, 170.

III. Sup. in two forms: **inifmus** (or **infimus**) and **imus**. **A.** Form **inifmus** (infimus), a, um, lowest, last (= imus; but where the lowest of several objects is referred to, infimus is used, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103; 2, 6, 17; v. Krebs, Antibar. p. 588). **1.** Lit.: stabiliendi causa singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 7: ab infimis radicibus montis, id. B. C. 1, 41, 3; 1, 42, 2: cum scripsissem haec infima, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6: ab infima ara, from the lowest part of the altar, id. Div. 1, 33; cf.: sub infimo colle, the foot, Caes. B. G. 7, 79. — **Subst.: inifmum**, i, n., the lowest part, bottom, in the phrase: ab infimo, from below, at the bottom, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 140: collis erat leniter ab infimo acclivis, Caes. B. G. 7, 19, 1 (for which, ab imo; v. below, B. 1.): stipites demissi et ab infimo revincti, id. ib. 7, 73, 3; cf. Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 4; 6, 4, 1; so, ad inifmum, at the bottom, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: collis passus circiter CC. inifmus apertus, at the bottom, id. ib. 2, 18, 2. — **2.** Trop., lowest, meanest, basest in quality or rank: infima faex populi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6; cf.: condicio servorum, id. Off. 1, 13: infimo loco natus, id. Fl. 11: summos cum inifmis pari jure retinebat, id. Off. 2, 12: humilitas natalium, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 37: preces, the most humble, Liv. 8, 2; 29, 30. — Hence, **inifmē**, adv., only trop., at the bottom (late Lat.): quid summe est, quid inifme, Aug. Ep. 18, 2. — **B.** Form **imus**, a, um, the lowest, deepest, last (= infimus; but when opp. to summus, to express a whole from end to end, imus is used; v. Suet. Aug. 79; Quint. 2, 13, 9; Liv. 24, 34, 9; cf. Rosc. Com. 7, 20; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 54; cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 588). **1.** Lit.: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: terra ima sede semper haeret, id. Rep. 6, 18: fundo in imo, at the very bottom, Verg. A. 6, 581: vox, the deepest bass (opp. vox summa, the treble), Hor. S. 1, 3, 7; Quint. 11, 3, 15: conviva, that reclines at the bottom, Hor. S. 2, 8, 40; Mart. 6, 74: ad imam quercum, at the foot of the oak, Phaedr. 2, 4, 3: in auro ima, at the bottom of the ear, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 205. — As subst. **A.** **Plur.: imi**, ōrum, m., the lowest, most humble: aequalis ad maximos imosque pervenit clementiae tuae admiratio, Sen. Clem. 1, 1, 9: pacis et armorum superis imisque deorum Arbiter, Ov. F. 5, 665. — **B.** **imum**, i, n., the bottom, depth, low

est part. Lit.: ab imo ad summum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 308: locus erat paulatim ab imo acclivis, Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 1 (for which, ab infimo; v. above, A. 1.); so, tigna paulum ab imo praecutata, id. ib. 4, 17: suspirare ab imo, to fetch a deep sigh, Ov. A. A. 3, 675: (aures) instabiles imo facit, at the bottom, at their roots, id. M. 11, 177: aquae perspicuae imo, down to the bottom, id. ib. 5, 588. — *Plur.*: ima summis mutare, to turn the lowest into the highest, Hor. C. 1, 34, 12; Vell. 2, 2: ima, the under world, Ov. M. 10, 47. — *With gen.*: ima maris, the bottom of the sea, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 64: ima montis, the foot of a mountain, id. ib. 4, 11, 18, § 40. — *2. Trop.*, with respect to time or order, the last (mostly poet.): mensis, Ov. F. 2, 52. — *Hence, subst.*: **imūm**, i, n., the last, the end: nihil nostrā interit an ab summo an ab imo nomina dicere incipiamus, Auct. Her. 3, 18, 30: si quid inexpertum scaenae committis... servetur ad imum, till the last, to the end, Hor. A. P. 126: dormiet in lucem... ad imum Threx erit, at last, id. Ep. 1, 18, 35.

in-fervēfācio, fēci, factum, 3, v. a. (pass. fio, factus, fieri), to cause to boil in any thing; or simply to cause to boil, to boil: infervēfācio paulisper, Cato, R. R. 156, 7: liquatum acetum, Col. 12, 17, 2: cum infervēfunt, Scrib. Comp. 271: omnia infervēfācia, Col. 9, 13, 5.

infervēfio, v. the preced. art.

in-fervēo, ēre, v. n., to boil in any thing; to boil, seethe: facito bis aut ter infervēat, Cato, R. R. 108; Cels. 5, 25, 4: mel Atticum ter infervēre facito, Col. 12, 38, 5.

in-fervesco, ferveō, 3, v. incho. n., to boil down, to boil, to grow hot, be heated: fabae tertia pars ut infervescat, Cato, R. R. 90: mulsum quod infervuit, Cels. 2, 30: hoc ubi inferbuit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 67: ne infervescat aqua sole, be heated, Plin. 19, 12, 60, § 183. — *Poet.*: solem infervescere fronti arcet, to burn on the forehead, Sil. 13, 341.

infestatio, ōnis, f. [infestus], a disturbing, troubling (post-class.), Tert. Apol. 1.

infestator, ōris, m. [id.], a disturber, troubler (post-Aug. and very rare), Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 143.

infeste, adv., v. infestus fin.

infestiviter, adv., v. infestivus fin.

in-festivus, a, um, adj., not agreeable, not pleasant, inelegant (post-class.): subagresti ingenio et infestivo, Gell. 1, 5, 3. — *Adv.*: **infestiviter**, inelegantly: cetera vertit non infestiviter, i. e. quite elegantly, Gell. 9, 9, 9.

infesto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [infestus], to attack, trouble, molest, disturb, infest (mostly post-Aug.). *1. Lit.*: Scylla latus dextrum, laevum Charybdis infestant, Ov. M. 13, 730: eas insulas infestari beluis, Plin. 6, 32, 37, § 205: morbis, id. 17, 24, 37, § 216: mari infestato latrociniis, Vell. 2, 73: vulnera et nimius calor et nimium frigus infestant, Cels. 5, 26, 6 fin.: hostem, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 16: sagittis infestari, id. ib. 2, 13, 7; Sen. Ep. 71, 18; Lact. Epit. 59, 7. — *II. Transf.*, in gen., to attack, destroy, injure, impair: vinum minus infestat nervos, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 39: alōe non infestat stomachum, id. 27, 4, 5, § 16: saporem, id. 15, 23, 25, § 92: fons amaritudine infestat, id. 2, 103, 106, § 228: rem familiarem, to impair, Col. 1, 6, 7: animos, to destroy, id. 11, 1, 22: animam, Sen. Contr. 3, 18, 10.

in-festus, a, um, adj. [2. in-festus for fenustus, from fendo; whence defendo, infensus], made unsafe, disturbed, molested, infested; uneasy, unsafe (class.; cf. infensus). *1. Lit.*: via excursionibus barbarorum infesta, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4: iter, id. Phil. 12, 10: civitas, Liv. 3, 24: omnia infesta serpentibus, Sall. J. 89: sua tuta omnia, infesta hostium (omnia), Liv. 2, 49: vita, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11: infestum agrum reddere, to make unsafe, Liv. 2, 11: mare infestum habere, to disturb, render insecure, Cic. Att. 16, 1: infestam habere Macedoniam, Liv. 26, 24. — *Comp.*: infestior salus, Cic. Planc. 1: senectus, Liv. 1, 47. — *Sup.*: infestissima pars Ciliciae, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3. — *II. Transf., act., that renders unsafe, that acts in a hostile manner, hostile, inimical, troublesome, dangerous*: irruit in Galliam, quam sibi armis animisque

infestam inimicamque cognovit, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 21: provincia huic victoriae maxime infesta, id. Lig. 8, 24: gens infestissima nomini Romano, Sall. C. 52: pestis infesta rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 5: infestus in cognatos, Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52: exercitu infesto in agrum Sabinum profecti, Liv. 2, 36; cf.: infestis signis impetum facere, Caes. B. C. 3, 93; so freq.: infestis signis, Cic. Font. 16; Caes. B. G. 6, 7; 7, 52; Liv. 2, 30 al.: infestis pilis procurrere, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: infestis pilis proturbare, Tac. H. 1, 31 fin.: infesto spiculo aliquem petere, Liv. 2, 20: infesta tela ferre, Verg. A. 5, 582: infestis oculis conspici, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: infesta virtutibus tempora, Tac. Agr. 2: scelus, Cic. Clu. 66, 188: atque inimicus clamor, id. Verr. 2, 1, 5: animo infestissimo aliquem intueri, id. ib. 2, 5, 55: bellum, Liv. 9, 12: missus morbus infesto a numine, Juv. 13, 231. — *Hence, adv.*: **infestē**, hostitely, violently, outrageously: quae illi infeste in nos fecerint, Liv. 26, 13, 7; Vell. 2, 45, 3. — *Comp.*, Liv. 2, 55; 6, 33; 28, 29. — *Sup.*, Cic. Quint. 21 (with inimicissime), Quint. 11, 8, 10.

in-fibulo (-fiblo), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [in-fibula], to clasp, buckle, or button together, to close with a clasp or pin (rare): infibulati sacrificabant flamines propter usum aeris antiquissimum aereis fibulis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 113 Müll.; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 262. — *II. Esp.* **A. Med. t. t.**: adulescentulos interdum vocis, interdum valetudinis causa, to infibulate, Cels. 7, 25, 3. — *B.* In cookery, to fasten together that which is larded or stuffed, Apic. 8, 7, § 372.

inficēte and **inficētus**, v. infac.

inficiāe, v. infitiāe.

1. inficiens, entis, *Part.*, from inficio.

2. inficiens, entis, *adj.* [2. in-facio], that does nothing, inactive (ante-class.): homo, Varr. L. L. 6, § 78 Müll.: apes (with inertes), id. R. R. 3, 16, 8.

in-ficio, fēci, fectum, 3, v. a. [in-facio], to put or dip into any thing; hence, *1. Lit.*, to stain, dye, color, tinge with: quia tibi suaso infecisti pallum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 16: omnes se Britanni vitro inficiunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: lana infecta conchylio, Plin. 32, 7, 25, § 77: arma infecta sanguine, Verg. A. 5, 413; cf.: locum sanguine, Tac. H. 2, 55: diem, to discolor, darken, Ov. M. 13, 601: populi sole infecti, nondum exusti, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 70: palpebrae mulieribus infectae quotidiano, Plin. 11, 37, 56, § 154: vestis ita infecta, id. 28, 7, 23, § 83; cf.: tinguntur sole populi, jam quidem infecti, darkened, tanned, id. 6, 19, 22, § 70: albus ora pallor inficit, covers, Hor. Epod. 7, 15; cf.: virgo inficitur teneras ore rubente genas, Tib. 3, 4, 32. — *B. Transf.* **1.** To mix with something: pocula veneno, Just. 21, 4: hōc (abl.) amnem inficit, Verg. A. 12, 418. — **2.** In partic., in a bad sense, to taint, infect, spoil: pabula tabo, Verg. G. 3, 481; cf.: Gorgoneis Alecto infecta venenis, imbued, id. A. 7, 341: mel infectum fronde, that has a taste of leaves, Plin. 11, 13, 13, § 32. — *II. Trop.* **A.** In gen.: sapientia nisi alte descendit et diu sedit animum non coloravit sed infecit, has merely tinged, Sen. Ep. 71, 31: si illā (humanorum divinorumque notitiā) se non perfuderit, sed infececit, id. ib. 110, 8; cf.: (vestes) quarum generosi graminis ipsum infecit natura pecus, Juv. 12, 41. — **B.** In partic. **1.** To infect in any thing (syn. imbuer): jam infici debet (puer) iis artibus, quas si, dum est tener, combiberit, ad majora veniet paratior, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 9: animos teneros et rudes inficiunt et flectunt, ut volunt, id. Leg. 1, 17 fin. — **2.** To spoil, corrupt, infect (syn. corrumpt): nos umbris, deliciis, otio... desidia animum infecimus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: inficimur opinionum pravitate, id. ib. 3, 2: vereor ne hoc quod infectum est serpat longius, id. Att. 1, 13, 2: cupiditatibus principum et vitis infici solet tota civitas, id. Leg. 3, 13, 30: elui difficile est; non enim inquinati sumus, sed infecti, Sen. Ep. 59, 9: artibus infectus, Tac. A. 2, 2. — *Poet.*: infectum eluitur scelus (= quo se infece-runt), Verg. A. 6, 742 Forbig. and Conington ad loc.

inficior, v. infitior.

in-fidēlis, e, *adj.*, that cannot be re-

lied upon, unfaithful, faithless. **I.** In gen. (rare but class.): si hoc sibi sument, nullam esse fidem, quae infideli data sit, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 106: Bellovac, qui ante erant per se infideles, Caes. B. G. 7, 59: non infideles arbitrae Nox et Diana, Hor. Epod. 5, 50: obscuro, infidelior mihi ne fuas, quam ego sum tibi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 83: ut ex infidelissimis (sociis) firmissimos redderem, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 14: silex ad structuram infidelis, Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 169: infidelis recti magister est metus, Plin. Pan. 45. — **II.** In partic., in eccl. Lat., unbelieving, infidel: Christiani, Salv. de Gub. 5 init. — *Adv.*: **infideliter**, faithlessly, perfidiously: nec me minus putarem reprehendendum, si inutiliter aliquid senatui suaserim quam si infideliter, Cic. Brut. 2, 1, 2; Vulg. Isa. 21, 2. — *Sup.*: infidelissime, Salv. contra Avar. 3.

infidelitas, ātis, f. [infidelis], unfaithfulness, faithlessness, infidelity: amicitiarum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22: infidelitatis suspicionem sustinere, *Caes. B. C. 2, 33. — *In plur.*: quantae infidelitates in amicitias, Cic. Mil. 26, 69.

infideliter, adv., v. infidelis fin.

infidibulum, v. infundibulum.

infidigrāphus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hybr., infidus - γραφω], writing faithlessly (eccl. Lat.): infidelis Deo nec infidigraphus nec ingratus, (Hilar.) Anon. in Job, 1, 124.

in-fidus, a, um, *adj.*, not to be trusted, unsafe, faithless, treacherous, false (class.): quos fidos amicos habuisset, quos infidos, Cic. Lael. 15, 53: nihil stabile quod infidum est, id. ib. 18, 65: gentes, id. Prov. Cons. 13, 33; cf.: civitas Rhodiorum, Sall. C. 51, 5: genus Numidarum, id. J. 46, 3: scurra, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 4: societas regni, Liv. 1, 14, 14; pax, id. 9, 45: promissa, Val. Fl. 2, 578: mare, Lucr. 2, 557; cf. Verg. G. 1, 254. — *With dat.*: istis infidus, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 48, 15 Dietsch. — *With ad and acc.*: gens ut segnis ad pericula, ita infida ad occasiones, Tac. A. 14, 23. — *Comp., sup., and adv.* seem not to occur.

in-figo, xi, xum, 3, v. a., to fix, thrust, drive, or fasten in. **I.** Lit.: gladium hosti in pectus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: ferreis hamis infixis, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 fin.: hastam portae, Verg. A. 9, 746: signum, Cic. Div. 2, 31: (sagitta) infigitur arbore, remains fixed, sticks fast, Verg. A. 5, 504: vulnus infixum, made by a thrust, id. ib. 4, 689: infixa corpori extrahere, things stuck in the body, Plin. 26, 12, 79, § 128; cf.: infixum moenibus hostem deicere, standing firmly on, Sil. 11, 173: infixum educere telum, Ov. M. 13, 393: aliquid in limo, Vulg. Psa. 68, 3. — *II. Trop., to infix, impress, imprint* (esp. freq. in the part. perf.): quod in hominum sensibus atque in ipsa natura positum atque infixum est, Cic. Clu. 6, 17: infingere animis res, Quint. 9, 4, 134: religio infixa animo, Liv. 29, 18, 1: quicquid infixum et ingenuum est, Sen. Ep. 11: quae sint inculcanda, infingenda, repetenda, Plin. Ep. 1, 20: infixus pectori dolor haeret, id. ib.: natis oscula, Sil. 12, 738: oscula dextris, id. 12, 592; 8, 127: infixum est mihi, I have firmly resolved, I am determined: Volgesi penitus infixum erat arma Romana vitandi, Tac. A. 15, 5; so with inf.: infixum est fugere, Sil. 4, 332; 10, 643.

* **infigurābilis**, e, *adj.* [2. in-figura], shapeless, ill-shaped, deformed: fornix, Amm. 24, 4, 15.

infimatis (infum-), is, *adj.* [infimus], one of the lowest (in condition, rank, etc.), opp. summus: ego infumatis infumus, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 37; cf. Prisc. 943 P.: infimates *ἰσσεπέωντες*, Gloss.

infimatis, ātis, f. [id.], lowness, humility (late Lat.): sortis, Amm. 29, 11: obsequiorum, id. 17, 13, 12; Aug. 1 Music. 9, 15.

infimo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to make low, to lower (post-class.): deos, App. M. 1, p. 106, 2: ingenia ad miseria infimata (opp. ad beatitudinem sublimata), id. de Deo Socr. p. 44, 8.

infimus, a, um, v. inferus, III. A.

in-findo, fidi, fissum, 3, v. a., to cut into, to cleave (poet.): telluri sulcos, Verg. E. 4, 33; so poet., sulcos, for to plough up, make by sailing, id. A. 5, 142: silvam, Dig. 50, 66: volat cava pinus infinditque salum, cuts through, sails through, Val. Fl. 1, 687.

infinibilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-finio], endless

(post-class.): materia, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 4, 1; Mart. Cap. 2, § 203.

infinitas, ātis, *f.* [2. in-finis], boundlessness, endlessness, infinity: locorum, boundlessness, endless extent, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 73: rerum atque naturae, id. Tusc. 5, 36 *fin.*: naturae, id. Ac. 2, 37; Plin. 2, 2, 1, § 3: mundorum, Amm. 15, 1, 4: populi, Hilar. in Matt. 14, 11; Aug. Ver. Relig. 43.—**Absol.**: in infinitum omnem peregrinari (sc. animo), Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114; id. N. D. 1, 19, 50.

infinitē, adv., *v.* infinitus *fin.*

* **infinitio**, ōnis, *f.* [infinitus], boundlessness, infinity: infinitio ipsa, quam accepit vocant, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 21.

infinitivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], unlimited, indefinite: modus, or *absol.*: **infinitivus**, i, m.; in gram., the infinitive, Mart. Cap. 3, § 310 sqq.; Isid. Orig. 1, 8; Diom. p. 331 P. al.

in-finitus, a, um, *adj.*, not enclosed within boundaries, boundless, unlimited.

I. Lit.: quod finitum est habet extremum... nihil igitur cum habeat extremum, infinitum sit necesse est, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 103: aēr, materia, id. Ac. 2, 37, 118: imperium, id. Verr. 2, 3, 91: potestas, id. Agr. 2, 13, 33; Liv. 3, 9: magnitudines infinitissimae, Boeth. Inst. Arithm. 1, 4.—**Subst.**: **infinitum**, i, n., boundless space, the infinite: ex infinito coorta, Lucr. 5, 367.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Without end, endless, infinite: altitudo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48: spes, id. Deiot. 5, 13: odium, id. Balb. 27, 62: labor, id. de Or. 1, 1: licentia, id. Verr. 2, 3, 94, § 220: imperium, id. ib. 2, 3, 91, § 213: potestas, id. Agr. 2, 13, 33: occupationes, Nep. Att. 20, 2: pretium, immoderate, Dig. 35, 2, 61: sin cuiusdam nimis infinitum videtur, too prolix, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 65.—**Subst.**: **infinitum**, i, n., an infinitude, an endless amount or number: infinitum auri, Eutr. 9, 9: ad or in infinitum, to infinity, without end: haec (ars statuaria) ad infinitum effloruit, Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 35: crescere, id. 34, 2, 3, § 5: durescere, id. 13, 9, 18, § 62: sectio in infinitum, Quint. 1, 10 *fin.*: ne in infinitum abeamus, Plin. 17, 25, 38, § 243: infinitum quantum, beyond all measure, exceedingly, extraordinarily, Plin. 18, 28, 68, n. 3, § 277: infinito plus or magis, infinitely more, far more, Quint. 3, 4, 25; 11, 3, 172.—**B.** Innumerable, countless: multitudo librorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 6: multitudo, id. Off. 1, 16, 52: causarum varietas, id. de Or. 1, 5, 16; Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 3: legum infinita multitudo, Tac. A. 3, 25: numerus annorum, Gell. 14, 1, 18: pietatis exempla, Plin. 7, 36, 36, § 121: pecunia ex infinitis rapinis, Auct. B. Alex. 64, 4; Spart. Hadr. 20, 5; Eutr. 1, 3; 3, 20 al.—**C.** Indefinite.

1. In gen.: infinitior distributio, where no person or time is mentioned or implied, Cic. Top. 8: quaestio, id. Part. Or. 18: res, id. de Or. 1, 31: conexa, indefinite conclusions, id. Fat. 8.—**Adv.**: in infinito, to infinity, everywhere, at pleasure, Dig. 8, 2, 24; 8, 1, 9.—**2.** In gram.: verbum, i. e. the infinitive, Quint. 9, 3, 9; also *absol.*, id. 1, 6, 7 and 8: articulus, an indefinite pronoun, Varr. L. L. 8, 45; 60 Müll.: vocabula, appellative nouns (as vir, mulier), ib. § 80.—**Adv.**

A. infinite. **1.** Without bounds, without end, infinitely: ne infinite feratur ut flumen oratio, Cic. Or. 68, 228: concupiscere, excessively, id. Par. 6, 3: dividere, id. Ac. 1, 7: perorare, without cessation, constantly, id. Or. 36 *fin.*—**2.** Indefinitely, in general: referre de re publica, Gell. 14, 7, 9.—**B. infinito** (rare), immensely, vastly: magis delectare, Quint. 11, 3, 4: magis flexa sunt, id. 8, 4, 25: plus cogitare, id. ib.: infinito praestare, Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94.

infio, v. *inf.*

infirmatio, ōnis, *f.* [1. infirmo], a weakening, invalidating. **I.** Rerum iudicatarum, Cic. Agr. 2, 3, 8; 2, 4, 10.—**II.** Transf., a refuting, disproving: iudicatio est, quae ex infirmatione et confirmatione rationis nascitur controversia, Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18; 2, 21, 62.

infirmē, adv., *v.* infirmus *fin.*

infirmis, e, *adj.*, *v.* infirmus *init.*

infirmitas, ātis, *f.* [infirmus], want of strength; weakness, feebleness. **I.** Lit.: puerorum, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: summa gracilitas et infirmitas corporis, id. Fam. 7, 1:

oculorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 21: propter sexus infirmitatem, Ulp. Fragm. 11, 1: aetatis, Paul. Sent. 1, 7, 2.—**2.** In partic. (sc. corporis, valetudinis), *infirmity, indisposition, sickness*: suspicione infirmitatis dare, Suet. Tib. 72: infirmitate correptus, Just. 28, 3; Plin. Ep. 10, 6, 1: infirmitate impletus, Dig. 4, 6, 38.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of things: hordeo contra tempestates maxima infirmitas, Plin. 18, 7, 18, § 78: aedificii, Dig. 39, 2, 43: nimia vini, Col. 12, 20, 7.—**2.** Concr., of the weaker sex, women, Liv. 34, 7 *fin.*: infirmitas a robustioribus separanda est, children, Quint. 2, 2, 14.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: animi, want of spirit, want of courage, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: mentis, Sen. Ep. 11: memoriae, weakness, Dig. 41, 2, 44: necesse est aut infirmitati aut invidiae assignetur, Caec. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3.—**B.** In partic., *sickleness, inconstancy*: infirmitatem Gallorum veritus, quod sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles, Caes. B. G. 4, 5.

infirmiter, adv., *v.* infirmus *fin.*

1. infirmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [infirmus]. **I.** Act., to deprive of strength, to weaken, enfeeble. **A.** Lit.: legiones, Tac. A. 15, 10: munimenta madore, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 138, 6: hominem, Cels. 2, 12.—**B.** Trop. **a.** To invalidate, disprove, refute: res tam leves infirmare ac diluere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42; with tollere, id. N. D. 2, 59, 147; with frangere, id. de Or. 131: fidem testis, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 45: fidem alicui, id. Att. 15, 26.—**b.** To annul, make void: legem, Liv. 34, 3; Quint. 7, 1, 49: contractum, Dig. 49, 14, 46: graviter ferens aliquid a se factum infirmari, Vell. 2, 2, 1: acta illa atque omnes res superioris anni, Cic. Sest. 18, 40.—**II.** Neutr. only in part. pres. as subst.: **infirmantes**, um, *m.*, the weak, sick, Sulp. Sev. Vit. S. Mart. 18, 5; id. Ep. 2, 12.

2. in-firmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to establish in, fix, or confirm in (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 36.

in-firmus, a, um (post-class. **infirmis**, e, Amm. 20, 6), *adj.*, not strong, weak, feeble. **I.** Lit.: viribus infirmis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95: valetudo, id. Brut. 48, 180: classis inops et infirma, id. Verr. 2, 6, 33, § 86: valetudo infirmissima, id. de Or. 1, 45.—**Hence, infirm, indisposed, sick**: sum admodum infirmus, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 14; Plin. Ep. 7, 26: pecus, i. e. sheep, Ov. Ib. 44: lumen solis, weak, feeble, Luc. 5, 545: infirmior est panis ex polline, less nourishing, Cels. 2, 18: infirmissimus cibarius panis, id. ib.: saporis vinum, Col. 3, 7: infirmissimae arbores, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 217: nervi, weak, id. 23, 2, 28, § 59: civitas exigua et infirma, Caes. B. G. 7, 17.—**With ad**: infirmi ad resistendum, Caes. B. C. 3, 9, 3: infirmior ad haec omnia, Plin. 36, 20, 37, § 145.—**With adversus**: fama, infirmissimum adversus viros fortes telum, Curt. 4, 14.—**In neutr. pl. subst.**: **infirma**, Grum, the weak parts: lineae, Plin. 9, 43, 67, § 145.—**II.** Trop., weak in mind or character, superstitious, pusillanimous, inconstant, light-minded: tenuis atque infirmi haec animi videri, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: quippe minuti Semper et infirmi est animi voluptas ultio, Juv. 13, 190: sum paulo infirmior, Hor. S. 1, 9, 71: quorum concursu terrentur infirmiores, Caes. B. C. 1, 3, 5: homines infirmissimi, very uncertain, not to be depended on, Col. 3, 10, 6.—**Of things, of no weight or consequence, weak, trivial, inconclusive**: omnino ad probandum utraque res infirma et nugatoria est, Cic. Caecin. 23, 64: quod apud omnes leve et infirmum est, id. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: cautiones, id. Fam. 7, 18: infirmiore vinculo (amicitiae) contrahi, Liv. 7, 30, 2.—**Hence, adv.** **A.** Form **infirmē**. **1.** Weakly, faintly, not strongly, not very: infirmē animatus, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 3.—**Of speech, feebly, without vigor of expression**: jejune et infirmē, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 21.—**2.** Weak-mindedly, superstitiously: tonitrua et fulgura paulo infirmius expavescebat, Suet. Aug. 9.—**B.** Form **infirmiter**, weakly, feebly, without energy: infirmiter invalideque dicere, Arn. 7, 250.

in-fit, v. *def.* (infunt, Mart. Cap. 2, § 220: infē ἄρῃα, Gloss.: infio, Varr. ap. Prisc. 8 *fin.*), he (she, it), begins: infit me percontarier, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 76: laudare

formam virginis, id. Rud. prol. 51: postulare plorans ejulans, ut, etc., id. Aul. 2, 4, 39: commutare animum (with adortur), Lucr. 3, 515: erigere caput, id. 5, 1208: ita farier, Verg. A. 11, 242.—**II.** In partic. **A.** He begins to speak: his vocibus infit, Verg. A. 5, 708; cf.: talibus, id. ib. 10, 860: tum ita Tullus infit: Romani, etc., Liv. 1, 28, 4; cf. with *acc.* and *inf.*: ibi infit, animum se tertium et octogesimum agere, Liv. 3, 71, 6.—**B.** In gen., he speaks, Prud. Apoth. 805.

† **infītens**, entis, *Part.*, from infiteor, that does not confess, Gloss. Philox.; cf. the foll. art.

† **infītēri** non fateri, Paul. ex Fest. p. 112 Müll.

infītiae (infītīcae), ārum, *f.* [2. infiteor], denial; only in the *acc.* in connection with ire, and very rarely without a negative, except in ante-class. Lat.: infītias ire, to deny (not in Cic. or Caes.); constr. with *acc.* and *inf.*, aliquid or *absol.*: qui lubet ire infītias mihi facta quae sunt? Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 45: ille infītias ibit, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 41: omnia infītias ire, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 9; so without a negative: infītias eunt mercedem se belli Romanis inferendi pactos, Liv. 10, 10, 8.—**With a negative**: ne infītias eat, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 76: quod nemo it infītias, Nep. Epam. 10, 4: neque infītias eo, quasdam esse, etc., Quint. 3, 7, 3: neque nego, neque infītias eo, nos enixe operam dedisse, Liv. 6, 40, 4; id. 9, 9, 4; 31, 31, 9: nec eo infītias, quin, etc., Front. Aquaed. 72; Gell. 2, 26, 7; 19, 8, 5.—**II.** Esp., to defend an action at law: jurare debent non calumniarum causa litem intendere, et non calumniarum causa ad infītias ire, Dig. 10, 2, 44, § 4.

infītialis (infītī-), e, *adj.* [infītiae], negative, consisting in denial: quaestio, Cic. Top. 24, 92: status, Quint. 3, 6, 15; 32.

infītīatio (infītī-), ōnis, *f.* [infītior], a denial. **I.** In gen.: causam infītiatione defendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 105: ipsam negationem infītiationemque, id. Part. 29, 102.—**II.** In partic., a denying or disowning of a debt, Sen. de Ira, 2, 9, 1: circumscriptiones, furta, fraudes, infītiationes, Dig. 47, 2, 69.

infītīator (infītī-), ōris, *m.* [id.], a denier, esp. one who denies a debt or refuses to restore a deposit: ille infītīator, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168; with fraudulentus, Sen. Ben. 3, 27: lentus, a bad debtor, Cic. Cat. 2, 10.

* **infītīatrix** (infītī-), icis, *f.* [id.], she that denies or disowns, Prud. Psych. 680.

infītior (infītī-), ātus, 1, *v. dep.* a. [infītiae], not to confess, to contradict, deny, disown. **I.** In gen.: omnia infītīatur ea, quae dudum confessa est mihi, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 9: cum id posset infītīari, repente confessus est, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 11: verum, id. Part. Or. 14: neque infītīandi ratio, neque defendendi facultas, id. Verr. 2, 4, 47: resistere aut infītīando aut definiendo, id. Part. Or. 29, 102: notitiam alicuius, Ov. P. 4, 6, 42: fama factis infītīanda tuis, to be refuted by thy deeds, id. H. 9, 4: Varro Sophocleo non infītīande Cothurno, whom the tragic Muse need not disown, Mart. 5, 30, 1.—**II.** In partic., to deny any thing promised or received: infītīari creditum fraudare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 112 Müll.: quid si infītīatur, quid si omnino non debetur? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10: depositum, Juv. 13, 60: praedas, to withhold the promised booty, Flor. 1, 22, 2: pretium, Ov. M. 11, 205: adversus infītīantem in duplum agimus, one who denies a claim, Gai. Inst. 4, 10; 171.

infixus, a, um, *Part.*, from infigo.

inflābellātus, a, um, *Part.* [from the obs. inflābellō], breathed into (late Lat.): corporibus ignis, Tert. adv. Val. 23.

inflābilis, e, *adj.* [info], that may be inflated (late Lat.): viscus, Lact. Opif. D. 11, 4.—**II.** Puffing up, causing wind: cibi, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 40, 233.

in-flaccēo, ēre, *v. n.*, to become flaccid or weak; hence, trop., to become useless: inflaccēbunt condiciones, Enn. ap. Non. 110, 14 dub. (Vahl. Enn. p. 142 reads: sin flaccēbunt).

in-flāgro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, to kindle (late Lat.): nullo inflāgrante halitu, Sol. 5 *fin.*

inflāmen, inis, *n.* [info], a state of in-

flation, puffing out: buccarum inflamina, Fulg. Myth. 3, 9.

inflammānter, *adv.*, v. inflammo *fin.*

inflammātio, ōnis, *f.* [inflammo], *a kindling, setting on fire, conflagration*. **I.** Lit. (post-class.): portarum, Nazar. in Pan. Constant. 21: imperium quodam quasi diluvio et inflammatione corripuit, Flor. 4, 2, 3. — **B.** Transf., of the body, *an inflammation*: oculos inflammatio occupat, Cels. 6, 6, 1: aurium, Plin. 22, 25, 64, § 132: discutere, id. 21, 20, 86, § 150: sedare, id. 22, 25, 74, § 155: refrigerare, id. 24, 8, 35, § 51: mitigare, id. 23 proem. § 3. — **II.** Trop., *a kindling, inflaming*: animorum (poëtarum), Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 194.

inflammātrix, icis, *f.* [id.], *she that kindles or inflames* (late Lat.), Amm. 14, 1, 2; Mamert. Pan. Julian. 3, 3.

in-flammo, āvi, ātum, *1, v. a., to set on fire, light up, kindle* (syn. incendere). **I.** Lit.: taedas ignibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48; id. Att. 8, 2, 4: patriam inflammādam relinquere, id. ib. 8, 2, 3: classem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 35: tecta, Liv. 10, 2, 8: horrea, Suet. Ner. 38. — **B.** Transf., of the body, *to inflame*: laser tauros inflammat naribus illitis, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 106: inflammari vulnera ac morbos, id. 25, 2, 5, § 15: equi pasti inflammantur rabie, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: populum in improbos, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: cupiditates, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51: inflammari cupiditate honorum, id. Lael. 23, 86: aliquem amore, Verg. A. 4, 54. — *In part. perf.*: **inflammātus**, a, um, *inflamed, kindled, excited* by any thing: a pueritia inflammatus ad gloriam, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 9: voluptatum potiendi spe inflammati, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60: libidinibus, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 6: amore in patriam, id. Or. 1, 44, 296: scelere et furore, id. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 161: pretio inflammata manus, i. e. *bribed*, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 293. — Hence, *adv.*: **inflammānter**, in an inflammatory manner: acriter et inflammānter facit complorationem, Gell. 10, 3, 13.

inflātē, *adv.*, v. inflo *fin.*

inflātis, e, *adj.* [inflo], *of or for blowing*: instrumenta, Cassiod. de Mus. 1, 1.

inflatio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a blowing itself up, swelling up*. **I.** Lit., of boiling water, Vitruv. 8, 3. — **II.** Transf., of the body; med. t. t., *a swelling or puffing up, inflation, flatulence*: habet inflationem magnam is cibus (faba), produces flatulence, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 62: inflationem stomachi facit, Col. 12, 11, 2; Cels. 2, 26: mala dulcia inflationes pariunt, Plin. 23, 6, 57, § 106: inflationes discutere, id. 23, 4, 4, § 123: inflationem sedare, id. 23, 4, 40, § 81: in nostris corporibus ex cibo fit inflatio, Sen. Q. N. 5, 4. — * **B.** An inflammation, i. q. inflammatio: praecordiorum, Suet. Aug. 81; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 104.

1. inflātus, a, um, *Part. and P. a., from inflo.*

2. inflātus, ūs, m. [in-flo], *a blowing into, a blast*. **I.** Lit.: eae (tibiae) si inflatum non recipiunt, Cic. Brut. 51, 192: primo inflatu tibicinis, id. Ac. 4, 7, 20. — **II.** Trop., *a breathing into, inspiration*: aliquo instinctu inflatuque divino, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 12.

in-flecto, exi, exum, 3, *v. a., to bend, bow, curve*. **I.** Lit.: cum ferrum se inflexisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: bacillum, Cic. Div. 1, 17: capillum leniter, Suet. Aug. 79. — *Mid.*: sinus ad urbem inflectitur, bends itself, curves round, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30: montes inflexi theatri modo, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30: nullum cursus sui vestigium, to turn aside, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49. — **B.** In part.

1. To change, alter, modulate, mitigate a tone: voces cantu, Tib. 1, 8, 37: vox inflexa, a plaintive tone, Cic. Or. 17 fin.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 268 sqq. — **2.** In gram., to mark or pronounce with a circumflex accent, Arn. 1, p. 44; cf.: agite, equi, facitote sonitus unguularum appareat: Cursu celeri facite inflexa sit pedum pernicitas, i. e. *beat quick time with your feet*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 113. — **3.** Trop., to change, affect, alter, pervert: solus hic inflexit sensus, Verg. A. 4, 22: ius

civile gratia, Cic. Caecin. 26, 73: orationem, manner or style of speaking, id. Brut. 9, 38: magnitudinem animi, to lessen, id. Fam. 1, 7.

in-flētus, a, um, *adj., unwept, unlamented* (poet.): animae viles, inhumata inflectaque turba, Verg. A. 11, 372; Val. Fl. 6, 651.

in-flexibilis, e, *adj., that cannot be bent, inflexible*. **I.** Lit.: dolor (cervicium), lockjaw = opisthotonos, Plin. 28, 12, 52, § 192; cf. Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 6, 65. — **II.** Transf.: iudicium, unchangeable, Sen. Ep. 95: obstinatio, Plin. Ep. 10, 97, 3.

inflexio, ōnis, *f.* [inflecto], *a bending*. **I.** Prop.: quasi helices inflexio, Cic. Univ. 9, 27: dextra inflexio Bospori, Amm. 22, 8, 14: laterum inflexione forti ac virili, a vigorous and manly attitude, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 229. — **II.** Transf., an inflection, modification: in adverbio temporum significationes non de ejusdem soni inflexione nascuntur, Macr. de Diff. c. 19, § 4.

in-flexuosus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-flecto], *not flexible, without bending*: serpens, Isid. Orig. 12, 4, 26.

1. inflexus, a, um, *Part., from inflecto.*

2. inflexus, a, um, *adj.*; gram. t. t., *not declined, not inflected*, Mart. Cap. 3, § 305.

3. inflexus, ūs, m. [inflecto], *a bending, curving, inflecting* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: vicorum, Juv. 3, 237: adire inflexibus flexuosus, Arn. 2, 57. — **II.** Trop.: vocem inflexu modulationis torquere, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 3.

inflictio, ōnis, *f.* [infligo], *a laying on, inflicting* (late Lat.): multae, Cod. Th. 9, 17, 2.

1. inflictus, a, um, *Part., from infligo.*

2. inflictus, ūs, m. [infligo], *a striking on or against*: laborum et dentium, Arn. 3, 111.

in-fligo, ixi, ictum, 3, *v. a., to strike a thing on or against* (syn.: incutere, illidere).

I. Lit.: alicui securim, Cic. Planc. 29, 70: cratera viro, Ov. M. 5, 85: caput suum parietibus, Lact. de Mort. Pers. 49: puppis inflicta vadis, dashed against, Verg. A. 10, 303: inflicta terga, struck, beaten, Val. Fl. 4, 281.

— **B.** Trop.: cum ex verbo adversarii aliquid in ipsum infigitur, is hurlled at, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 255. — **II.** Transf., to inflict by striking: mortiferam plagam infligere, Cic. Vatin. 8, 20: vulnera, id. Pis. 14, 32. — **B.** In gen., to inflict, impose upon: infligere alicui turpitudinem, Cic. Pis. 26, 63: detrimenta civitati, Just. 3, 5: fuit consuetudo, ut, intra certa tempora non latis usuris, graviores infligerentur, laid upon, imposed, Dig. 22, 1, 11: alicui pretium rei emptae, ib. 3, 5, 30.

in-flo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to blow into or upon any thing, to inflate*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: age, jam infla buccas, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 26: ex ore in os palumbi inflare aquam, Cato, R. R. 90: tumidoque inflatur carbasus Austro, is swelled, Verg. A. 3, 357: merito quin illis Jupiter ambas Iratus buccas inflet, should in a rage puff up both his cheeks, Hor. S. 1, 1, 21: inflant (corpus) omnia fere legumina, make flatulent, Cels. 2, 26. — **B.** In part., to play upon a wind instrument: inflare cavae cicutas, Lucr. 5, 1383: calamos leves, Verg. E. 5, 2. — *Absol.*, to blow: simul inflavit tibicen, a perito carmen agnoscitur, Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 86. — With cognate acc.: sonum, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225.

— **II.** Trop., to puff up, inflate: spe falsa animos, Cic. Pis. 36, 89: regis spem (with erigere animos), Liv. 35, 42, 5: animos ad intolerabilem superbiam, id. 45, 31, 31; 37, 26, 4: purpuratis solita vanitate spem ejus infantibus, Curt. 3, 2, 10; 5, 10, 3: crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, Hor. S. 2, 5, 98: ipse erit gloria inflandus, Quint. 11, 1 med. — *Absol.*, of speech: Antipater paulo inflavit vehementius, blew a little too hard, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 6. — Of music: illi qui fecerunt modos, a quibus aliquid extenuatur, inflatur, variatur, id. de Or. 3, 26, 102 fin.: et ea (medicamenta) quae ob caritatem emendi mulo medicorum cupiditas inflaverat, puffed, bepraised, Veg. Vet. 4, 7, 4. — Hence, **inflatus**, a, um, *P. a.,*

blown into, filled with blowing. **A.** Lit.: si tibiae inflatae non referant sonum, Cic. Brut. 51, 192: bucina cecinit jussos inflata receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340: nolo verba inflata et quasi anhelata gravius exire, with a too great expenditure of breath, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 40. — **2.** Transf., swelled up, swollen, puffed up: serpens inflato collo, Cic. Vatin. 2, 4: bucca inflator, Suet. Rhet. 5: inflatum hesternio venas Iaccho, Verg. E. 6, 15: Voltumnus amnis inflatus aquis, swollen, enlarged, Liv. 23, 19, 4: amnes, id. 40, 33, 2: capilli, hanging loose, dishevelled, Ov. A. A. 3, 145: inflata rore non Achaico turba, Verg. Cat. 7, 2. — *Comp.*: vestis inflator, Tert. Pall. 4 med. — **B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., puffed up, inflated, haughty, proud: quibus illi rebus elati et inflati non continebantur, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: inflatus et tumens animus, id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: inflata spe atque animis, id. Mur. 15, 33: promissis, id. ib. 24, 49: laetitia atque insolentia, id. Phil. 14, 6, 15: jactatione, Liv. 29, 37, 9: assensionibus, id. 24, 6, 8: estne quisquam tanto inflatus errore, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 116: opinionibus, id. Off. 1, 26, 91: his opinionibus animus, Liv. 6, 11, 6, 18, 5: vana spe, id. 35, 49, 4: vano nuntio, id. 24, 32, 3: successu tantae rei, id. 37, 12, 4: legionum numero, Vell. 2, 80, 2: superbus et inflatus, Juv. 8, 72: elatus inflatusque, Suet. Ner. 37. — *Comp.*: juvenis inflator, Liv. 39, 53, 8. — **2.** In part., of style, inflated, turgid: Attici pressi et integri, Asiani inflati et inanes, Quint. 12, 10, 16: inflatus et tumidus, Tac. Or. 18: Callimachus, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 32; Suet. Rhet. 2. — Hence, *adv.*: **inflātē**, only in comp., haughtily, proudly, pompously: aliquid latius atque inflatius perscribere, Caes. B. C. 2, 17, 3: inflatius commemorare, id. ib. 2, 39, 4: inflatius multo, quam res erat gesta, fama percrebuerat, id. ib. 3, 79, 4: fabulari inflatius, Amm. 22, 16, 10.

* **in-floresco**, rūi, 3, *v. incho. n., to begin to blossom, put forth blossoms*: pristina aetas, Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 124.

in-flūo, xi, xum, 3, *v. n., to flow or run into*. **I.** Lit.: Hypanisi in Pontum influit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: in quem sanguis a jecore per venam illam cavam influit, id. N. D. 2, 55, 138: lacus qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8; 3, 9, 1: palus influit in Sequanam flumen, id. ib. 7, 57. — With the simple acc.: Oceanum, Plin. 6, 24, 28, § 108. — With *adv. of place*: non longe a mari, quo Rhenus influit, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: huc Lycus, huc Sagaris influit, Ov. P. 4, 10, 48: influentes capilli, flowing down, hanging loose, Cels. 6, 1. — *Absol.*: amnis influens, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 19. — **II.** Transf., of things not fluid, to flow, stream, rush, or press into: influentes in Italiam Gallorum copiae, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 32: influxisse eo Scythias, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 22; cf.: influentibus negotiis, Plin. Pan. 81: influens atque effluens divinus animus tamquam influere possumus, Cic. Univ. 13: in universorum animos, steal into, insinuate one's self into, id. Off. 2, 9, 31: in aures, id. Lael. 25, 96: oratio quam maxime in sensus eorum qui audiunt influat, id. de Or. 3, 24, 91: in animos teneros atque molles, id. Leg. 2, 15, 38: sermone Graeco in proximas Asiae civitates influente, Quint. 12, 10, 16: aliquid ex illa lenitate ad hanc vim acerrimam, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 212: quis influentis dona fortunae abnuit, overflowing, abounding, Sen. Thyest. 536.

* **inflūus**, a, um, *adj.* [inflo], *flowing in*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 107.

influxio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a flowing in* (late Lat.): materialis influxio in corpus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12, 10; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 192. — **II.** Transf., a cold, catarrh: ad nares, ad fauces, ad thoracem, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7 et saep.

infūxus, ūs, m. [id.], *a flowing in* (late Lat.); trop.: stellarum, influence, Firm. Math. 1, 1.

in-fodō, fodi, fossum, 3, *v. a., to dig in or up, make by digging; to bury in the earth, inter*: locus alte duos pedes infodiendus est, Col. 3, 13, 5: sarmenta, Cato, R. R. 37, 3: squalentes conchas, Verg. G. 2, 348: corpora terrae, id. A. 11, 205: tales in terram, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: procul ab eo loco infoderunt, in quo erat mortuus, Nep. Paus. 5: gemmas corpori (sc. auribus), to insert in,

Plin. 12, proem. § 2: vulnera infossa penitus cerebro, *inflicted deeply*, Stat. Th. 8, 534: saxum perforatae cassidis aera Ossibus infodiens, Sil. 10, 238: infossus puer, *buried*, Hor. Epod. 5, 32.

in-foecundus, v. infecundus.

in-foederatus, a, um, *adj.*, not *teagued together, not allied* (late Lat.): reges, Tert. Praescr. 12.

in-formabilis, e, *adj.*, *insusceptible of form, that does not assume a form* (late Lat.): Deus, Tert. adv. Prax. 27.

in-formatio, ōnis, f. [informo], a *representation*. I. Lit., an outline, sketch, first draft: aedium sacrum informatio, Vitruv. 4, 6 fin.—II. Trop., an idea, conception: anticipatio, quam appellat πρόληψις Epicurus, id est anteceptam animo rei quandam informationem, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 100: dei, id. de Or. 2, 87, 358: unius verbi imagine totius sententiae informatio, an exhibition of the idea contained in a word, an explanation of its meaning, id. Part. Or. 29, 102.

informatōr, ōris, m. [id.], one who fashions, an instructor (late Lat.): populi, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 22.

in-formidabilis, e, *adj.*, not to be feared, not formidable (late Lat.): iudex, Coripp. Laud. Just. 2, 354.

* **in-formidatus**, a, um, *adj.*, not feared, Sil. 15, 241.

informis, e, *adj.* [2. in-forma], that has no form or not a proper form, *unformed, shapeless*. I. Lit.: cum res muta aut informis fit loquens et formata, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 66: alveus, Liv. 21, 26, 9: caro, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 63.—II. Transf., *unshapely, misshapen, deformed, hideous, horrid*: cadaver, Verg. A. 8, 264: hiemes, Hor. C. 2, 10, 15: situs, id. Ep. 2, 2, 118: nota in ore, Prop. 1, 5, 16: color, Tib. 4, 4, 6: informes sanguine peltae, Stat. Th. 12, 528: imbre cruento informis facies, Luc. 6, 224: exitus, Tac. A. 6, 49: sors, id. ib. 12, 37: letum, Verg. A. 12, 603: nihil est illis (metallis) informis, Sen. Ep. 94 med.—Adv.: **informiter**, *hideously, horribly*: sonare, Aug. Conf. 12, 29.

informitas, ātis, f. [informis], *unshapeliness, ugliness, deformity* (late Lat.): materiae, Tert. adv. Hermog. 42; so Aug. Conf. 12, 12.

informiter, adv., v. informis fin.

in-formo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to give form to a thing, to shape, form, mould, fashion. I. Lit. (mostly poet.): clipeum, Verg. A. 8, 447: aream, Col. 11, 3, 18: effigiem, Sil. 17, 525: Martem cera, Poët. ap. Plin. Ep. 9, 7: taedas, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 331.—II. Trop. (class.). A. To form an idea of a thing, to represent, sketch, delineate: di ita ignoti, ut eos ne conjectura quidem informare possimus, Cic. N. D. 1, 15: inanium visorum una depulsio est, sive illa cogitatione informantur, sive in quiete, id. Ac. 2, 16, 51: virtutem, id. Fin. 4, 16, 45: atque ego in summo oratore fingendo talem informabo, *will describe*, id. Or. 2, 7: ad eum (oratore) incohandum et informandum, id. ib. 9, 33: informatum adhuc adumbratum indicium filii, id. Sull. 18, 52.—B. To inform, instruct, educate (syn.: instruere, instituere): artes quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, Cic. Arch. 3, 4: animus a natura bene informatus, *formed*, id. Off. 1, 4, 13.

* **1. in-fōro**, āre, v. n. [in-foro], to bore into: mox auri inforare medio trunco, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 102 Jan. (Sillig. imperare); cf. also the foll. art.

* **2. infōro**, āre, v. a. [in-forum], to accuse in a court of justice: Curc. Quaeso ne me incommittes. Ly. Licetne inforare, si incommittare haud licet? Curc. Non inforabis me quidem (with double meaning, in mal. part.; cf. 1. inforo), Plaut. Curc. 3, 30 sq.

in-fortunatus, a, um, *adj.*, *unfortunate* (class.): o infortunatum senem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 7: nihil me infortunatus, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 4: infortunatissimus maritus, App. M. 4, p. 154, 37.

* **infortunatus**, ātis, f. [2. in-fortuna], misfortune (with felicitas), Gell. 6, 1, 5 dub.

infortunium, ii, n. [id.], misfortune

(mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Caes.): ferres infortunium, *thou wouldst come badly off*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24: nūpareat patri habiturum infortunium esse, * Liv. 1, 50, 9: invenire, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 130: infortunio aliquid mactare, id. ib. 4, 2, 14: cavere infortunio, to guard against, id. Rud. 3, 5, 48; so, vitare, id. Curc. 2, 3, 19: domus alienae, App. M. 9, p. 228, 8: domus, id. ib. 9, p. 231, 22; 10, p. 241, 35; Macr. S. 7, 2, 5; 7, 3, 11; plur., App. de Dog. Plat. 2, p. 18, 3; Macr. S. 7, 2, 9.

infossio, ōnis, f. [infodio], a digging in (late Lat.), Pall. 3, 16.

infossus, a, um, *Part.*, from infodio.

infra [infer, inferā, sc. parte], *adv.* and *prep.* I. Adv., on the under side, below, underneath. A. Lit.: infra nihil est nisi mortale... supra Lunam sunt aeterna omnia, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: in occipitio et infra, qua summa vertebra, etc., Cels. 3, 23 fin.—With quam: ipsius autem partes eae, quae sunt infra quam id quod devoratur, dilatantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135; Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 3: si infra, quam rami fuere, praecidatur, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 123.—Absol., of the lower world: non seges est infra, there is no sowing down below, Tib. 1, 10, 35.—Of a following place in a writing, below: earum exemplum infra scripsi, Cic. Att. 8, 6; id. Fam. 5, 10, 5; Quint. 8, 4, 9.—Comp.: inferius, lower, farther down: altius egressus caelestia tecta cremabis, inferius terras, Ov. M. 2, 137: currere, id. ib. 2, 208: inferius, quam collo pectora subsunt, id. ib. 12, 420.—B. Trop., 1. Below, beneath, in value or esteem: liberos ejus ut multum infra despectare, Tac. A. 2, 43.—Comp., lower, farther down: persequi, Ov. Tr. 2, 263: virtutem non flamma, non ruina inferius adducet, Sen. Ep. 79: quae praeterire, quam inferius exsequi tutius duximus, Sol. 2 med.—2. Farther along the coast: onerariae duae... paulo infra delatae sunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 36.—3. Later in time: quid quod Ciceronis temporibus paulumque infra... geminabatur, Quint. 1, 7, 20.

II. Prep. with acc., below, under. A. Lit.: ad mare infra oppidum expectabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 51: infra mortuos amandare, id. Quint. 15, 49: infra caelum et sidera nox cadit, Tac. Agr. 12.—2. Of time, later than: Homerus non infra superiorem Lycurgum fuit, Cic. Brut. 10, 40.—3. Of size, smaller than: uri sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos, Caes. B. G. 6, 28.—4. Of number, less than: non infra novena (ova), Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 231; id. 6, 6, § 18.—B. Trop., below, beneath in rank, honor, or esteem: quem ego infra esse infimos omnis puto homines, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 36: res humanas despicere atque infra se positas arbitrari, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: omnia infra se esse iudicare, id. Fin. 3, 7, 25: e quo infra se et Caesarem videret et rempublicam, he despised them, Vell. 2, 76, 4: semper infra aliorum aestimationes se metientem, id. 2, 127 fin.: infra servos cliens, id. 2, 83: non infra speciem, *not inferior in beauty*, Prop. 1, 20, 5: conferant se Marii... infra Pallantis laudes jacebunt, they will not come up to the glory of Pallas, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 2: id quidem infra grammaticum officium est, Quint. 1, 7, 1; cf. id. 2, 5, 4.

infractio, ōnis, f. [infringo], a breaking to pieces, Prisc. 1282 P.—II. Trop., a weakening: infractio et demissio animi, despondency, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14.

1. infractus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from infringo.

2. in-fractus, a, um, *adj.*, *unbroken, unweakened* (late Lat.): animi, Symm. Ep. 1, 3: infractus hoc spectaculo, Hier. Vit. Pauli.

infræno, v. infreno.

* **infrā-forānus**, a, um, *adj.* [forum], that is under the Forum: COLLEGIUM, Inscr. ap. Le-Vita A.A. BB. 26, 3.

in-frāgilis, e, *adj.*, that cannot be broken to pieces. I. Lit.: adamas, Plin. H. N. 20 proem. § 2.—II. Trop., strong, that cannot be weakened: vox, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 53: animi, Sen. Vit. B. 9.

in-frēmo, ūi, 3, v. n., to make or utter a noise (poet.). I. Lit., to growl, bellow: infremuitque ferox, of the wild boar, Verg. A. 10, 711.—II. Transf., of things, to roar, rage: bellum infremuit, Sil. 3, 230.

in-frenātio (infraen-), ōnis, f. [in freno], a taming (late Lat.): libidinis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 29.

1. in-frenātus (infraen-), a, um, *adj.*, without a bridle: equites frenati et infrenati, on unbridled horses, Liv. 21, 44, 1.—Trop.: lingua, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 12, 4.

2. infrenātus, a, um, *Part.*, from infreno.

in-frendēo, ēre, and **in-frendo**, ēre, v. n., to gnash the teeth (poet. and post-class.): dentibus infrendens gemitu, Verg. A. 3, 664: ac simul infrendens, Stat. Th. 5, 663: infrendere, insupmate, Tert. Apol. 12.—II. To gnash the teeth at, threaten furiously; with dat.: aliis infrendentem, Stat. Th. 8, 580.

infrendis, e, *adj.* [2. in-frendo], that cannot gnash (late Lat.): infantes sine dentibus infrendes dicuntur, Lact. ad Stat. Th. 5, 663.

in-frendo, ēre, v. infrendeo.

infrenis, e, and **infrenus**, a, um (infraen-), *adj.* [2. in-frenum], without a bridle, unbridled (poet. and post-class.). I. Lit.: infrenis equus, Verg. A. 10, 750: Numidae infreni, on unbridled horses, id. ib. 4, 41.—II. Trop., untamed, unchecked: infreno volitare cursu, Col. poet. 10, 215: lingua infrenis, Gell. 1, 15, 17: infrenus manat de vulnere sanguis, Ser. Samm. 43, 804.

in-frēno (infraen-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to put on a bridle. I. Lit., to furnish with a bridle, to bridle: equos, Liv. 37, 20, 12; cf. non stratos, non infrenatos equos habere, ib. § 4: currus, to harness the horses to a chariot, Verg. A. 12, 287: infrenati manipli, on bridled horses, Sil. 4, 316.—II. Transf., to curb, restrain: horum (dum) alterum sic fuisse infrenatum consensientia scelerum, Cic. Pis. 19, 44: navigia ancoris, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 100: infrenat impetus et domat mundi rabiem, id. 32, 1, 1, § 2: lascivias carnis, Ambros. in Luc. 9, § 8.

infrenus, a, um, v. infrenis.

in-frēquens, tis, *adj.*, that does not often or frequently take place, infrequent.

I. Lit., of persons, that is not often at a place, that seldom does a thing, seldom, rare: sum et Romae et in praedio infrequens, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 4: parcos deorum cultor et infrequens, infrequent, Hor. C. 1, 34, 1: exercitus, thinned by furloughs, Liv. 43, 11, 10: miles, that does not appear regularly at his standard, Paul. ex Fest. p. 112 Müll.; cf. Gell. 16, 4, 5.—Hence: pro infrequente eum mittit militiam domum (metretix), of a lover, who makes few presents, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 19.—II. Transf., that does not often happen, that is seldom used, rare, unusual: cum Appius senatum infrequentem cōgisset, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: eae copiae ipsae hoc infrequentiores imponuntur, Caes. B. C. 3, 2: interdictum, Dig. 43, 31, 1: usus, Gell. 9, 12, 19: vocabulum, id. 2, 22, 2: infrequentissima urbis, the parts least inhabited, Liv. 31, 23, 4: causa, which is attended by few hearers, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 320.—B. Usually with abl. or gen., not filled with, not well provided with, not acquainted with any thing: altera pars (urbis) infrequens aedificiis, Liv. 37, 32: signa infrequentia armatis, to which but few soldiers belong, id. 10, 20.—Also absol.: infrequentia signa, Liv. 7, 8: rei militaris te reddidisti infrequentem, inexperienced, Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37; with little knowledge of, unskilled in: vocum Latinarum, Gell. 13, 24, 4.—Hence, adv.: **infrēquenter**, rarely (late Lat.), Ambros. Ep. 35.

in-frequentātus, a, um, *adj.*, not much used (late Lat.): metrum, Sid. Ep. 9, 15.

in-frēquentia, ae, f. I. A small number, thinness, scantiness: summa senatus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: senatus, Liv. 2, 23, 12: prodita (sc. legionum), the small number of his troops, Tac. A. 15, 10.—II. Solitariness, loneliness: locorum, Tac. A. 14, 27.

in-frico, cūi, ctum, and cātum, 1, v. a., to rub in: aliquid alicui rei, Col. 12, 30, 2: cinerem ex aceto, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 26: dentes, id. 28, 11, 49, § 178: sal infricatus juvat, id. 31, 9, 45, § 100: muscae infricatae, id. 30, 12, 34, § 108.

infricōlo, āre, v. freq. a. [infrico], to

rub in repeatedly (late Lat.): oculum infricolato, Pelag. Veter. 31 fin.

infrictio, ōnis, *f.* [infrico], *a rubbing, friction*: infrictionem ei membro adhibere, Cels. 8, 11 fin. dub. (al. frictionem).

infrictus, *Part.*, from infrico.

in-frigesco, frixi, 3, *v. inchn. n.*, to become cold (late Lat.), Veg. Vet. 3, 28: cum infrixit, Cels. 5, 25, 4.

infrigidatio, ōnis, *f.* [infrigido], *a cooling* (late Lat.): sudoris, Veg. Vet. 1, 29: corporis, Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 25.

in-frigido, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to make cold or cool, to cool (late Lat.): caput, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 med.: infrigidatus fuit, Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 7, 149.

in-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, *v. a.* [infrango], to break off, to break, bruise, crack.

I. Lit.: infractis omnibus hastis, Liv. 40, 40, 7: ut si quis violas rigoove papavera in horto Liliacque infringat, Ov. M. 10, 191: genibusque tumens infringitur unda, Val. Fl. 5, 412: manus, to snap or crack one's fingers, Petr. 17: articulos, Quint. 11, 3, 158: latus liminibus, to bruise one's side by lying on the threshold, Hor. Epod. 11, 22: infractus remus, appearing broken, in consequence of the refraction of the rays in the water, Cic. Ac. 2, 25; cf.: infracti radii resiliunt, Plin. 2, 33, 38, § 103: ossa infracta extrahere, id. 23, 7, 63, § 119. — **B.** Transf., to strike one thing against another: digitos citharae, to strike or play upon the lute, Stat. Ach. 1, 875: alicui colaphum, to give one a box on the ear, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 46; Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 130: linguam (metu), to stammer, Lucr. 3, 155. — **II.** Trop., to break, check, weaken, lessen, diminish, mitigate, assuage: ut primus incursus et vis militum infringeretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: conatus adversariorum, id. ib. 2, 21: florem dignitatis, Cic. Balb. 6, 15: militum gloriam, id. Mil. 2, 5: animos hostium, Liv. 38, 16: spem, Cic. Or. 2, 6: tribunatum alicujus, id. de Or. 1, 7, 24: vehementius esse quiddam suspicor, quod te infringat, id. Att. 7, 2, 2: continuum laudem humanitatis, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 3: res Samnitium, Liv. 8, 39, 10: difficultatem, to overcome, Col. 2, 4, 10: jus consulis, Dig. 34, 9, 5 fin.: fortia facta suis modis, to weaken, Ov. Tr. 2, 412: deus precatu, to appease by entreaties, Stat. Ach. 1, 144: infringitur ille quasi verborum ambitus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186: infringendis concidendisque numeris, id. Or. 69, 230: vocem de industria, purpose to make plaintive, Sen. Contr. 3, 19. — **B.** To destroy, make void, break: quoniam haec gloriatio non infringetur in me, Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 10: legem, ib. 1 Macc. 1, 66. — Hence,

infractus, a, um, *P. a.*, broken, bent. **I.** Lit.: mares caprarum longis auribus infractisque probant, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 202. — **2.** Trop., broken, exhausted, weakened, subdued. **a.** In gen.: infractus animos gerere, Liv. 7, 31, 6: nihil infractus Appii animus, id. 2, 59, 4: oratio submissa et infracta, id. 38, 14: infractae ad proelia vires, Verg. A. 9, 499: veritas, falsified, Tac. H. 1, 1: fides metu infracta, shaken, id. ib. 3, 42: tributa, diminished, id. ib. 4, 57: potentia matris, id. A. 13, 12: fama, injured reputation, Verg. A. 7, 332; Tac. H. 2, 22: Latini, broken, Verg. A. 12, 1. — **b.** Diluted: fel aqua infractum, Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 186. — **c.** In partic., of speech, broken off: infracta et amputata loqui, broken, unconnected, Cic. Or. 51, 170: infracta loquela, broken talk, baby-talk, Lucr. 5, 230: cum vocem ejus (delicati) infractam videret, effeminata, Gell. 3, 5, 2: vocibus delinitus infractis, Arn. 4, 141.

in-frio, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to rub into, crumble into, strew upon: farinam in aquam, Cato, R. R. 156: papaver, id. ib. 79; Cels. 7, 12: seni papaverem, Varr. ap. Non. 220, 11: ruta infrata, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 140.

***in-frons**, ondis, *adj.*, without foliage, treeless, Ov. P. 4, 10, 31.

***in-frontate**, *adv.*, impudently, Fulg. de Prisc. Serm. no. 22.

infructiferus, a, um, *adj.*, bearing no fruit (eccl. Lat.), Ps.-Aug. ad Fr. Erem. 3.

infructuosē, *adv.*, v. infructuosus fin.

infructuositas, ātis, *f.* [infructuosus], unfruitfulness, unproductiveness, uselessness (late Lat.): Judaica, Tert. Resurr. Carn. 33.

in-fructuosus, a, um, *adj.*, unfruitful (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: vites, Col. Arb. 8, 4: cultura, id. 11, 2, 32. — **II.** Trop., fruitless, useless: preces, Plin. Ep. 8, 23: epistula, Sen. Contr. 3, 19 fin.: militia, Tac. H. 1, 51. — *Adv.*: **infructuosē**, fruitlessly, uselessly, Hier. Ep. 12, n. 16; Aug. Ep. 67, n. 6. — *Comp.*, Sid. Ep. 1, 9.

infrūnitus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-fruniscor], unfit for enjoyment, tasteless, senseless, silly (post-Aug.): animus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 13, 23: mulier, id. Ben. 3, 16: copia, Macr. S. 5, 1 med.; Vulg. Eccli. 31, 23, and 23, 6. — Hence, *adv.*: **infrūnitus**, senselessly (late Lat.), Hilar. in Job, 3, p. 220.

1. in-fucatus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in], painted: infucata vitia, Cic. de Or. 3, 25 fin.

2. in-fucatus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in], not painted (late Lat.), Arn. 2, 75.

infundibulum, v. infundibulum.

infūla, ae, *f.* [cf. Sanscr. bhāla, brow; Gr. φάλος, φάλαρα], a band, bandage. **I.** In gen.: in infulis tantum rem depingere, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81. — **II.** In partic., a white and red fillet or band of woollen stuff, worn upon the forehead, as a sign of religious consecration and of inviolability, a sacred fillet; so a priest's fillet: sacerdotes Cereis cum infulis, Cic. Ver. 2, 4, 50, § 110: Phoebe Triviae sacerdos, Infula cui sacra redimibat tempora vitā, Verg. A. 10, 538: cuius sacerdotii (l. e. fratrum arvalium) insigne est spicea corona et infulae albae, Sabin. ap. Gell. 7, 7, 8. — Hence, meton., a priest, Prud. Apoth. 486. — Of the victim's fillet (whether beast or man): saepe in honore deum medio stans hostia ad aram, Lanea dum nivea circumdatur infula vitā, Verg. G. 3, 487: infula virgineos circumdatus comptus (of Iphigenia), Lucr. 1, 87. — Of the fillet worn by a suppliant for protection: velata infulis ramisque oleae Carthaginiensium navis, Liv. 30, 36, 4: velamenta et infulas praeferebant, Tac. H. 1, 66: hae litterae (philosophy) apud medicos malos infularum loco sunt, held in awe, Sen. Ep. 14, 10: ipsas miseras infularum loco habet, i. e. his wretchedness claims reverence, id. ad Helv. 13, 4. — **B.** Transf., an ornament, mark of distinction, badge of honor: his insignibus atque infulis imperii venditis (said of the lands belonging to the state), Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 6. — The insignia of an office: honorum, Cod. Just. 7, 63, 1: infulae imperiales, id. tit. 37 fin. — Hence, for the office itself, Spart. Hadr. 6. — Ornaments of houses and temples, i. e. carved work, etc., Luc. 2, 355.

infūlatus, a, um, *adj.* [infūla], adorned with the infula; so of victims or of human beings who were led to death adorned like victims, Inscr. Orell. 642; Suet. Calig. 27: mystae, Sid. Carm. 9, 206: rex infulatus, king David adorned with the diadem, Prud. Cath. 9, 5: domus, id. περὶ σρεφ. 4, 79.

in-fulcio, si, tum, 4, *v. a.*, to cram in. **I.** Lit.: alicui cibum, Suet. Tib. 53. — **II.** Transf., to put in, foist in: verbum omnibus locis, Sen. Ep. 114: aliud, id. ib. 106: aliud epistulae, id. ib. 24: infulsit praeterea nomen Severi, he added to his own names, Capitol. Macrin. 5.

***infulgerat**, 1, *v. impers.*, it lightens, Not. Tir. p. 118.

***infullicatus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. infullo], not filled, ἀναφός, Gloss. Philox.

infumibulum, v. infumibulum.

in-fumo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to smoke, dry in the smoke: asini cerebrum infumatum, smoked, smoke-dried, Plin. 28, 16, 63, § 225; 28, 11, 48, § 176.

infumus, a, um, *i. q.* infimus.

infundibulum (infūd-, infid-), *i.*, n. [infundo], a funnel (cf. infumibulum). **I.** In gen., Col. 3, 18, 6; Cato, R. R. 10, 1; 11, 2; 13, 3; Pall. 7, 7; Vitru. 10, 10, 12 and 13 (infidibula). — **II.** In partic., the funnel in a mill, through which the grain is poured, the hopper, Vitru. 10, 10.

in-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a.*, to pour in, upon, or into (syn. invergere). **I.** Lit.: aliud in aliud vas, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: vinum reticulo aut cribro, Sen. Ben. 7, 13: aliud in nares, Plin. 20, 17, 69, § 180: sine riguis mare in salinas infundentibus, id. 31, 7, 39, § 81: rex Mithridates Aquilio duci

capto aurum in os infudit, id. 33, 3, 14, § 48: animas formatae terrae, Ov. M. 1, 364; Plin. 3, 1, 1, § 5: sibi resina et nardum, to anoint one's self with, Auct. B. H. 33; Plin. 10, 46, 63, § 129. — **B.** Transf. **1.** Infundere alicui aliquid, to pour out for, to administer to, present to, lay before: alicui venenum, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 13: alicui poculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 77: jumentis hordea, Juv. 8, 154: (Neroni) totam tremuli frontem pulli, id. 6, 616. — *Esp.*, as a medicine, to administer to a person, for a disease: (aloē) dysenteriae infunditur, Plin. 27, 4, 5, § 20: tenesmo et dysentericis, id. 20, 21, 84, § 227. — With abl.: clystere, Plin. 24, 9, 40, § 66. — **2.** To wet, moisten: olivam aceto non accerrimo, Col. 12, 47: si uvam nimius imber infuderit, Pall. 11, 9. — **3.** To pour out, cast, hurl anywhere: nimbum desuper alicui, Verg. A. 4, 122: gemmas margaritasque mare littoribus infundit, Curt. 8, 9: vim sagittarum ratibus, id. 9, 7: agmen urbi, Flor. 3, 21, 6: agmina infusa Graecis, Curt. 5, 7, 1; cf. 7, 9, 8. — **4.** To mix itself, mingle with any thing: cum homines humiliores in alienum ejusdem nominis infunderentur gentis, Cic. Brut. 16, 62; id. Fam. 9, 15, 2. — **II.** Trop., to pour into, spread over, communicate, impart: orationem in aures tuas, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 355: aliquid ejusmodi auribus ejus, Amm. 14, 9, 2: imperatoris auribus, id. 15, 3, 5: magorum sensibus, id. 23, 6, 33: per aures cantum, Sil. 11, 433: vitia in civitatem, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: nihil ex illius animo quod semel esset infusum, umquam effluere potuisse, id. de Or. 2, 47, 300: rebus lumen, Sen. Hipp. 154: civitati detrimenta (acc. to others, infligere), Just. 3, 5. — Hence, **infusus**, a, um, *P. a.*, poured over or into.

A. Lit.: sucus infusus auribus, Plin. 20, 8, 27, § 69: cinis in aurem, id. 30, 3, 8, § 24: sucus per nares, id. 25, 13, 92, § 144: vino, drunk with wine, Macr. S. 7, 5: infusum vomitu egerere aquam, swallowed, Curt. 7, 5, 8. — **B.** Transf., of things not fluid: nudos umbris infusa capillos, falling down on, Ov. M. 7, 133: cantitem infuso pulvere foedans, Cat. 64, 224: si qua concurrat, obrebat (navis) infuso igni, Liv. 37, 30, 5: sole infuso (terris), at daybreak, Verg. A. 9, 461: conjugis gremio, resting on her bosom, id. ib. 8, 406: collo infusa amantia, Ov. H. 2, 93: populus circo, Verg. A. 5, 552: totamque infusa per artus Mens agitat molem, id. ib. 6, 726: infusa tranquilla per aethera pace, Sil. 7, 258: cera in eam formam gypsi infusa, Plin. 35, 12, 4, § 153: imago senis cadaveri infusa, Quint. 6, 1, 40.

infumibulum, *i.*, n. [in-furnus], a funnel for inhaling smoke: is nidor per infumibulum imbibitur in tussi, Plin. 24, 15, 85, § 135 (Jahn and others read infundibulum; Gloss. Philox. infumibulum καπνοδόχον).

in-fusco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to make dark or dusky, to darken, obscure. **I.** Lit.: humida fulmina non urunt sed infuscant, Plin. 2, 51, 52, § 137: aqua infuscatā atramento, id. 9, 29, 45, § 84; Vict. Orig. Gentis R. 14: vellera, Verg. G. 3, 389: harenam sanie, id. 493: rufum colorem nigro, Gell. 2, 26, 8. — **Transf.** vinum, to dilute wine, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 21: saporem, to spoil the taste, Col. 12, 19, 2: sonum, to obscure or lower the voice, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 82: vox non infuscat, Sen. praef. Contr. 1 med. — **II.** Trop., to obscure, sully, stain, tarnish: metuo ne quid infuscaverit, lest he do some mischief, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 46: nec eos aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: vicinitas non infuscatā malevolentia, id. Planc. 9, 22: gloriosam militiam, Just. 12, 11: victoriae gloriam saevitiae macula, id. 12, 5: jus pietatis, Calp. Declam. 24.

in-fuscus, a, um, *adj.*, dusky, dark brown, blackish: apes infusci coloris, Col. 9, 3, 1; 9, 10, 1.

infusio, ōnis, *f.* [infundo], a pouring in or into, a watering, wetting: infusione emollit oleum, a clyster, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 228; v. infundo; id. 27, 13, 113, § 140: caelestis, i. e. rain, Pall. 3, 25 med.: theriacae, id. 3, 28: veneni, Ambros. Apol. Dav. 3, 11 init.: velleris, a coloring, dyeing, id. ib. 8, 45: umoris, a flowing, flow, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 99; 154.

infusor, ōris, *m.* [id.], one who pours in; trop.: fidei, Prud. Cath. 4, 11.

infusorium, *i*, *n*. [infundō], *a can, reservoir for a lamp*, Vulg. Zach. 4, 2.

1. infusus, *a*, *um*, *Part.*, from infundo.

2. infusus, *us*, *m*. [infundo], *a pouring in, an injection*: sonitus auris emendat infusu, Plin. 24, 6, 15, § 24 (only in *abl.*).

Ingaevōnes, *um*, *m*. *a Germanic tribe, near the ocean*, Tac. G. 2; Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 96; 4, 14, 28, § 99 (*al. Ingaevones*).

Ingauni, *orum*, *m*. *a people of Liguria, on the sea-coast, at the foot of the Maritime Alps*, Liv. 28, 46; 30, 19.—Hence,

Album Ingaunum, *their capital city*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 17; Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48; called also: **Albingaunum**, Tac. H. 2, 15; its inhabitants are called **Albingauni Ligures**, Liv. 29, 5, 2.

in-gemino, *avi*, *atum*, *1*, *v. a.* and *n*. *to redouble, repeat, reiterate*. **I.** *Act.*: dextrā ingeminans ictus, Verg. A. 5, 457: terrorem, id. ib. 7, 578: liquidas voces, id. G. 1, 411: vox assensu nemore ingeminata remugit, id. ib. 3, 45: me miserum! ingeminat, Ov. M. 1, 653; Val. Fl. 4, 323.—**II.** *Neutr.*: to be redoubled, to increase: ingeminant austri, Verg. G. 1, 333: ingeminant plausu Tyrii, id. A. 1, 747: ignes, id. ib. 3, 199: clamor, id. ib. 5, 227: ingeminant curae, id. ib. 4, 531.

in-gemisco, *ui*, *3*, *v. a.* and *n*. *to groan or sigh over a thing*. **I.** *Act.* (a) With *acc.* and *inf.*: quid ingemiscis hostem Dolabelam iudicatum, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 23: ingemuit citro non satis esse suo, Mart. 9, 59, 10.—(β) With *acc. obj.*: suos casus, App. M. 8, p. 235.—Hence, **ingemiscendus**, *a*, *um*, *lamentable*: clades, Amm. 30, 7, 26.—**II.** *Neutr.*: pueri Spartani non ingemiscunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: quantum ingemiscant patres nostri, si, etc., Liv. 21, 53, 5: in quo tu ingemiscis, id. Att. 7, 23, 1.—With *dat.*: ulli malo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21 (a transl. from Sophocles): ingemiscamus illis, quae patiebamur, Plin. Pan. 53, 5.—With *ad.*: ad aliquid, Suet. Aug. 65 *ext.*—With *abl.* (luce) reperta, Verg. A. 4, 692: morte alicuius, Curt. 9, 3, 20.—**B.** *Transf.* of inanim. things: ignis ingemiscit, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1732.

in-gemitus, *us*, *m*. *a groan*: ingemitus, ἐπιστεναγμός, Gloss. Philox.

in-gemmesco, *ere*, *v. incho. n.*, *to become a jewel*, Isid. 16, 14, 7.

in-gemo, *ui*, *3*, *v. a.* and *n*. *to groan or sigh over a thing; to mourn over, lament, bewail*. **I.** *Act.*: alicuius interitum, Verg. E. 5, 27: caesos ingemunt nati patres, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1758: jacentem, Stat. Th. 9, 2.—With *inf.*: ingemuit citro non satis esse suo, Mart. 9, 60, 10.—**II.** *Neutr.*: to mourn, groan, wail, lament: in aliqua re, Cic. Phil. 2, 26, 64: agris, Tac. G. 46.—With *dat.*: exsiliis alicuius, Ov. P. 2, 5, 8: ingemens laboribus, Hor. Epod. 5, 31: conditioni suae, Liv. 36, 28, 9; Suet. Vesp. 15: aratro, Verg. G. 1, 46.—**B.** *Transf.* of inanim. things: ingemuit solum, Ov. M. 14, 407: limen, id. ib. 4, 450: omne nemus ingemuit alis, Val. Fl. 1, 577.

in-gēnerasco, *v. generasco*.

in-gēnō, *avi*, *atum*, *1*, *v. a.* **I.** *To implant, engender, produce*. **A.** *Lit.*: natura ingenerat amorem in eos qui, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: homini soli cupiditas ingeneratur, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 123, 5: non ingenerantur hominibus mores, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95: ingenerata familiae frugalitas, id. Sest. 9, 21: haec astro ingenerata, id. Div. 2, 46, 96.—**B.** *Transf.*, *to generate, create*: animus esse ingeneratum a Deo, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 24: societas quam ingeneravit natura, Liv. 5, 27, 6.—**II.** *Transf.*, *to plant*.—**Abstr.**: ingenera: nunc sunt gentitalia tempora mundi (sc. tellurem), Col. 10, 196.

ingeniatus (**ingēnū-**), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ingenium], *naturally constituted, disposed or apt by nature*: lepidie ingeniatus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 136: primordia, Gell. 12, 1, 17: ad astutiam, App. Flor. n. 18, p. 360, 20.

ingeniculatus, *a*, *um*, *P. a.*, *v. ingeniculo fin.*

in-geniculo, *avi*, *atum*, *1*, *v. a.* [ingeniculum], *to cause one to bend the knee; hence, ingeniculare se, to bend the knee, to sink down on the knee, to kneel*, Hyg. Astr.

2, 6 *fin.*; also, without *se*, Lampr. Elag. 5, 4.—Hence, **ingeniculatus**, *a*, *um*, *P. a.*, *kneeling*: Hercules, a constellation, also called ingeniculus, Vitr. 9, 6.

in-gēniculus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ingeniculum], *kneeling*: Ingeniculus, sc. Hercules, a constellation: in extremis partibus oritur Ingeniculus, qui a Graecis ἐν γόνασιν dicitur, Firm. Math. 8, 17: ingenicla (by sync. for ingenicula) imago, Manil. 5, 645; v. † engonasi.

ingeniolum, *i*, *n. dim.* [ingenium], *a little genius, feeble intellect*, Arn. 5, 157; Hier. adv. Ruf. 4 *fin.*

ingeniōse, *adv.*, *v. ingeniosus fin.*

ingeniōsus (**ingēnū-**), *a*, *um*, *adj.* [ingenium], *intellectual, superior in intellect, endowed with a good capacity, gifted with genius, of good natural talents or abilities, clever, ingenious*. **I.** *Lit.*: Aristoteles quidem ait, omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: ingeniosi vocantur, id. Fin. 5, 13, 36: vir ingeniosus et eruditus, id. Att. 14, 20, 3: quo quisque est solertior et ingeniosior, id. Rosc. Com. 11, 31: homo ingeniosissimus, id. Mur. 30, 62: ad aliquid, Ov. M. 11, 313: dandis ingeniosa notis, id. Am. 1, 11, 4: esse in aliqua re, Mart. praef. 1: in poenas, Ov. Tr. 2, 342: res est ingeniosa dare, giving requires good sense, id. Am. 1, 8, 62.—**II.** *Transf.* of inanimate things. **A.** *Ingenious, clever*: argumentum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 69.—**B.** *Adapted to, apt, fit for any thing*: vox mutandis ingeniosa sonis, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 18: terra ingeniosa colenti, id. H. 6, 117: ad segetes ager, id. F. 4, 684.—**Sup.**: ingeniosissimus, Inscr. Murat. 1742, 15.—**Adv.**: **ingeniōse**, *acutely, wittily, ingeniously*: tractantur ista ingeniose, Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 87: electas res collocare, id. Inv. 1, 6, 81: dicere, Quint. 1, 6, 36.—**Comp.**, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 42.—**Sup.**: homo ingeniosissime nequam, Vell. 2, 48, 3.

1. in-gēnitus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [2. in], *unbegotten*: Deus, Arn. 1, 17.

2. in-gēnitus, *v. ingigno*.

ingēnium, *ii*, *n.* [in-geno, from gigno], *innate or natural quality, nature*. **I.** *In gen.* (so mostly poet.; in Sall. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Caes.): pro ingenio ego me liberum esse ratus sum, pro imperio tuo tibi servire aequum censeo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 22: ite in frondiferos locos Ingenio arbusta ubi nata sunt, non obita, by their own nature, Naev. ap. Non. 323, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 28 Rib.); so, loci, Sall. H. 3, 18 Dietsch: locorum hominumque ingenia, Liv. 28, 12, 11; Tac. A. 6, 41; id. H. 1, 51; Flor. 2, 6, 16 *al.*: terrae, Liv. 37, 54, 21: montis, Tac. H. 2, 4; cf.: campi suoapte ingenio humentes, id. ib. 5, 14: arborum, Verg. G. 2, 177; and, portūs, Sil. 14, 283: arbores sui cujusque ingenii poma ferunt, Col. 3, 1, 2: lactis ingenia et proprietates, Gell. 12, 1, 14: ingenium velox igni, Sev. Aetn. 214: crines ingenio suo flexi, naturally, Petr. 126: ut magistratus imperio suo vehemens mansueto permitteretur ingenio, Liv. 2, 30, 4; cf.: cum honesta suoapte ingenio peterentur, in consequence of its own nature, Tac. A. 3, 26: mitis ingenio, id. ib. 6, 15: cunctator ingenio, id. ib. 15, 1: ingenio trux, id. H. 1, 21.—Rarely of beasts: mitior ad feras bestias, praecipitia ingenia sortitas, Curt. 8, 1, 35.—**II.** *In part.*, of persons. **A.** *Natural disposition, temper, mode of thinking, character, bent, inclination*: feci ego ingenium meum, have acted out, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 2: ita ingenium meumst, id. Am. 3, 2, 18: ut ingenium est omnium hominum ab labore proclive ad lubricum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 50: liberale, id. ib. 4, 5, 59: pium ac pudicum, id. Hec. 1, 2, 77: durum atque inexorabile, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 12: inhumanum, id. Eun. 5, 2, 41: lene in liberos, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 99: utinam nunc matrescam ingenio, Pac. Con. Rel. v. 139 Rib. (1 Rib. matrescam): mobile, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 22: cicur et mansuetum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 91 Müll.: inverecundum animi, Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 83: vera loqui etsi meum ingenium non moneret, Liv. 3, 68, 9: ingenio suo vivere, id. 3, 36, 1: redire ad ingenium, to return to one's natural bent, to one's old courses, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 46: Volscis levatis metu suum rediit ingenium, Liv. 2, 22, 3: quae maxime ad muliebre ingenium effica-

ces preces sunt, id. 1, 9, 16: vanum dictatoris, id. 1, 27, 1: mitis ingenii juvenem, id. 1, 46, 4: Turni ferox, id. 1, 51, 7: temperare suum, to control his temper, id. 8, 36, 5: horrida, Curt. 4, 6, 3: molliora, id. 5, 6, 18: humana, id. 5, 10, 13: felix, Sen. Ep. 95, 36: rapax, id. ad Helv. 17, 4: atrox, Tac. A. 4, 50: procax, id. H. 3, 32: ingenium ingeni, in Plautus, signifies *peculiarity of disposition*, Stich. 1, 2, 69.—**2.** *Concr. collect.*: tanto corruptius iter inmixtis histrionibus et spadonum gregibus et cetero Neronianae aulae ingenio, the people who gave character to the court, Tac. H. 2, 71.—**B.** *With respect to intelligence*. **1.** *Natural capacity, talents, parts, abilities, genius*: docilitas, memoria, quae fere appellantur uno ingenii nomine, Cic. Fin. 5, 13, 36: ingenium ad fingendum, id. Font. 14, 30: excellens ac singulare, id. de Or. 2, 74, 298: vir acerrimo ingenio, id. Or. 5, 18: cuius tanta vis ingenii est, ut, etc., id. de Or. 2, 74, 299: tardum, id. ib. 2, 27, 117: acutum aut retusum, id. de Div. 1, 36, 72: eximium, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: praestantissimum, id. Fin. 2, 16, 51: magnum, id. Ac. 2, 1, 1: illustre, id. Cael. 1, 1: oratorium, Tac. Dial. 10: pulcherrimum et maximum, Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 4: hebetatum, fractum, contusum, id. ib. 8, 14, 9: celeres ingenii motus, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 113: ingenii acies, id. ib. 3, 5, 20: ingenii lumen, id. Brut. 15, 59: ingenii vis, id. Phil. 5, 18, 49: ingenii vena, Hor. C. 2, 18, 9: ingenii vigor, Ov. M. 8, 254: ingenii celeritas, Nep. Eum. 1: ingenii docilitas, id. Att. 1: ingenio abundare, Cic. Fam. 4, 8, 1: ingenio valere, Quint. 1, 8, 8: ingenio divino esse, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 117: ingenio hebeti esse, id. Phil. 10, 8, 17: in eo ingenium ejus elucere videbatur, id. Cael. 19, 45: colere et imbui ingenium artibus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 16: acuer, Quint. 1, 4, 7: alere, id. 1, 8, 8: exercere multiplici variāque materia, id. 2, 4, 20: versabatur in hoc nostro studio cum ingenio, with cleverness, Cic. Fam. 13, 10, 2; so, cum ingenio, Dig. 1, 16, 9: ingenii memoria immortalis est, Sen. Polyb. 18, 2.—**Plur.**: acutiora ingenia et ad intellegendum aptiora eorum, qui, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 42: aliae (partes agrorum) quae acuta ingenia gignant, aliae quae retusa, intellects, id. Div. 1, 36, 79 *fin.*—**2.** *Transf.* **A.** *A genius, i. e. a man of genius, a clever, ingenious person*: excepti voluntatem tam excellens ingenium fuisse in civitate, Cic. Brut. 40, 147; id. Rep. 2, 1, 2; Liv. 41, 4, 3: nullum magnum ingenium sine mixtura dementiae fuit, Sen. Tranq. An. 17, 10.—**Plur.**: ut saepe summa ingenia in occulto latent, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 62: decora, Tac. A. 1, 1: magna, id. H. 1, 1: nostra (i. e. oratoris), id. Dial. 1; id. Agr. 2; Sen. Ep. 2, 1; id. ad Polyb. 27, 1: candidissimus omnium magnorum ingeniorum aestimator Livius, id. Suas. 6, 22: ingenia et artes vel maxime fovit, Suet. Vesp. 18; id. Aug. 89: id in magnis animis ingenisque plerumque contingit, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 74.—**B.** *Of things, an invention, a clever thought*: exquisita ingenia cenarum, Plin. Pan. 49, 7; cf. Tac. H. 3, 28: noctium suarum ingenia (= flagitiosae libidinis inventiones), voluptuous inventions, id. A. 16, 20.

(**in-gēno**, false reading for ingenioque, Lucr. 3, 745.)

ingens, *tis*, *adj.* [2. in-genus, gens, that goes beyond its kind or species, qs. uncouth, monstrous], *of immoderate size, vast, huge, prodigious, enormous; great, remarkable*: magnas vero agere gratias Thais mihi? Gn. Ingentes, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 1 (cf.: satis erat respondere magnas: ingentes inquit, semper auget assentator, Cic. Lael. 26, 98): ingens immanisque praeda, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 110: ingens immensusque campus, id. de Or. 3, 19, 70: pecunia, an exorbitant sum, id. Div. in Caecil. 10 *init.*; cf. id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: aquae, Liv. 35, 9, 2: aequor, Hor. C. 1, 7, 32: pinus, id. ib. 2, 3, 9: exitus Istri, Val. Fl. 8, 185: clamor, Liv. 2, 23, 7: gloria, id. 2, 22, 6: virtus atque animus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 103: ingentia facta, id. Ep. 2, 1, 6: vir, Sen. Herc. Fur. 441: ingens aliqua re, great, remarkable, distinguished in any respect: vir famā ingens, ingentior armis, Verg. A. 11, 124: gloria, Tac. A. 11, 10: viribus opibusque, id. H. 1, 61: eloquio, Stat. S. 1, 4, 71.—(β) With *gen.*: ingens virum atque animi, Sall. H. 3, 13 Dietsch: femina

ingens animi, Tac. A. 1, 69: vir ingens reum, id. H. 4, 66.—(γ) With *inf.*: ingens ferre mala, Sil. 10, 216.—*Comp.* (poet.), Verg. A. 11, 124.—**II.** Trop., great, strong, powerful: senatus, Sil. 11, 67: Paulus, id. 17, 298: ingentis spiritus vir, Liv. 21, 1, 5: cui genus a proavis ingens, Verg. A. 12, 225.

ingenuatus, v. ingenuatus.

ingenuē, adv., v. ingenuus fin.

ingenuilis, e, adj. [ingenuus], sincere, ingenuous: *AVRELIVS*, Inscr. ap. Grut. 538, 9.

ingenuinus, a, um, adj. [id.], that belongs to an ingenuus, Inscr. ap. Grut. 8, 7.

ingenuitas, ātis, f. [id.]. **I.** The condition of a free-born man or gentleman, good birth: ornamenta ingenuitatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 113: assertus in ingenuitatem, Suet. Aug. 74; Tac. Or. 32.—**II.** Trop., a mode of thinking worthy of a freeman, noble-mindedness, frankness, ingenuousness, noble demeanor: prae se probitatem quandam et ingenuitatem ferre, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 33; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 66: praestare ingenuitatem et ruborem, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242.

ingenuus, a, um, adj. [ingeno, ingeno]. **I.** Native, indigenous, not foreign. **A.** Lit.: fontes, Lucr. 1, 230: tophus, produced in the country, Juv. 3, 20.—**B.** Transf., in-born, innate, natural: inest in hoc amissata sua sibi ingenua indoles, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 38: color, natural color, Prop. 1, 4, 13.—**II.** Free-born, born of free parents.

In gen.: ingenuus homo meant formerly one born of a certain or known father, who can cite his father: en unquam fando audistis patricios primo esse factos, non de caelo demissos, sed qui patrem ciere possent, id est nihil ultra quam ingenuos, Liv. 10, 8, 10: ingenui clarique parentes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 91; 1, 6, 8.—Esp., subst.: **ingenuus**, i, m., and **ingenua**, ae, f., a free-born man or woman: ingenui sunt qui liberi nati sunt; libertini, qui ex justa servitute manumissi sunt, Gai. Inst. 1, 11: tutela liberantur ingenuae, etc., id. ib. 1, 194; but this word differs from liber, inasmuch as the latter signifies also a freedman, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 15: ingenuamne an libertinam, id. ib. 3, 1, 189: omnis ingenuorum adest multitudo, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: Patricios Cincius ait appellari solitos, qui nunc ingenui vocentur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 241 Müll.: libertinos ab ingenuis adoptari posse, Masur. ap. Gell. 5, 19, 11.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Worthy of a freeman, noble, upright, frank, candid, ingenuous* (syn. liberalis): nihil apparet in eo ingenuum, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 28; id. Off. 1, 42: timiditas, id. de Or. 2, 3: dolor, id. Phil. 10, 9, 18: vita, id. Fam. 5, 21, 3: est animi ingenui (with *inf.*), id. ib. 2, 6, 2: ingenuis studiis atque artibus delectari, id. Fin. 5, 18, 48: (with *humanarum*) artes, id. de Or. 3, 6, 21: ingenui vultus puer ingenuique pudoris, Juv. 11, 154: amor, Hor. C. 1, 27, 16: per gemitus nostros ingenuasque cruces, and by such sufferings on the part of a freeman as belong only to slaves, Mart. 10, 82, 6: fastidium, Cic. Brut. 67: aperte odisse magis ingenui est, quam, etc., id. Lael. 18, 65: astuta ingenuum vulpes imitata leonem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 186.—**2.** *Weakly, delicate, tender* (free-born persons being less inured to hardships than slaves; poet.): invalidae vires, ingenuaeque mihi, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 72: gula, Mart. 10, 82, 6.—Hence, adv.: **ingenuē**, in a manner befitting a person of free or noble birth, liberally; openly, frankly, ingenuously: educatus, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: aperte atque ingenuē confiteri, id. Fam. 5, 2, 2; id. Att. 13, 27, 1: pro suis dicere, Quint. 12, 3, 3.

in-gēro, gessi, gestum, 3, v. a. (*imper.* inger for ingere, Cat. 27, 2), to carry, pour, throw, or put into, in, or upon a place. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: aquam ingere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 24: ligna foco, Tib. 2, 1, 22: quicquid vini oleique erat, oribus ingerebatur, Curt. 7, 5, 7: e puteis aquam in salinas, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 81.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Ingerere se, to betake one's self or rush to any place: ubi confertissimos hostes pugnare conspexisset, eo se semper ingerebat, Just. 11, 14, 5: se morti obviam, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1032; cf.: se oculis, to offer one's self to, Just. 18, 7, 9: sese periculis, Sil. 10, 5.—**2.** To inflict upon, execute, apply: supplicia, Sen. Med. 461: pugnos alicui in ventrem, to deal blows, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 95: verbera, Curt.

6, 11, 8: manus capiti, Sen. Ep. 99 med.—**3.** Of weapons, to press upon, thrust into: ensem viris, Val. Fl. 6, 230: hastas in tergum fugientibus, Verg. A. 9, 763: saxa in subeuntes, Liv. 2, 65, 4: sagittas et jacula, id. 36, 18, 5: missilia in propugnantes, Curt. 4, 3, 15; 4, 4, 13.—**4.** To bring, give, or present to one: saginandis anseribus polentae duas partes, et fufuris quatuor ingerunt, Pall. 1, 30: mihi nova pocula, Nemes. Cynege. 5.—*Absol.*: aqua frigida ingesta sistitur sanguis, administered internally, Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 40.—**5.** To bring, throw, heap, or put upon a person or thing: ut Cassandreaus, saucius ingesta contumelialis humo, Ov. Ib. 460: vasta giganteis ingesta est insula membris, id. M. 5, 346: adeps pastillis ingestus, Plin. 30, 13, 38, § 112: stercus vitibus, Col. 2, 16, 8: summis ingestum montibus Aepy, Stat. Th. 4, 180: facies ingesta sopori, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 81: ingesta vincula unguibus, id. B. Gild. 365: supplicia, Sen. Med. 461.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., of language. **1.** To pour forth, to pour out against: convicia alicui, Hor. S. 1, 5, 12: contumelias, Tac. A. 1, 39: vocis verborumque quantum voletis, Liv. 3, 68, 4.—**2.** To mention, repeat, keep saying: auctorem suum ingerit et inculcat, Sen. Ben. 1, 12: ingerebat lentissima voce, Carpe, Carpe, Petr. 36; Sen. Ben. 7, 22, 2: omnia mala ingerebat, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 17: voces quae plerumque verae et graves coram ingerebantur, Tac. A. 4, 42: a tribunis eadem ingerebantur, id. H. 4, 78.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To obtrude, press, or force upon one: ne recusanti quidem amicitiam suam ingerere destitit, Suet. Vit. Hor. p. 297 Roth: nomina liberis, Tac. Or. 7; cf. id. A. 1, 72: filium filiamque orbis senibus, Petr. 140: omnia imperia recusanti, Just. 6, 8: ingerebat iste Artemidorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 69: his se ingerit (Fortuna), presses her favors, Juv. 6, 609: veritatis tanta vis est ut nemo... qui non videat ingerentem se oculis divinum claritatem, Lact. 1, 5, 2: nomen patris patriae a populo saepius ingestum repudiavit, pressed upon him, Tac. A. 1, 72.—**2.** To heap up: scelus sceleris, Sen. Thyest. 731.

in-gestabilis, e, adj., that cannot be borne, insupportable: onus, Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 41.

ingestio, ōnis, f. [ingero], a pouring in, introduction: liquentes plumbi, Cod. Th. 9, 24, 1; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 152.—**II.** An uttering: primae vocis, Mart. Cap. 5, § 459.

in-gesto, 1, v. a., to bear: votum, a dub. read. in App. M. 11, p. 264, 37, where now intextas; v. Hildebr. ad h. l.

1. ingestus, a, um, Part., from ingero.

2. ingestus, ūs, m. [ingero], a presenting with, bestowment (late Lat.): immortalitatis, Tert. Res. Carn. 42.

in-gigno, gēni, gēnitum, 3, v. a., to instil by birth or nature, to implant, engender. **I.** Lit.: herbasque nocentes rupibus ingenuit tellus, Luc. 6, 439: vites ingenita sterilitate, Col. 3, 7, 3.—**II.** Trop.: natura cupiditatem homini ingenuit, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 46: tantam ingenuit animantibus conservandi sui natura custodiam, id. N. D. 2, 48, 124: vitia ingenita, inborn, Suet. Ner. 1: cum sic hominis natura generata sit, ut habeat quiddam ingentum quasi civile atque popolare, innate, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 66.

in-glōmero, 1, v. a., to heap together, accumulate: noctem, Stat. Th. 1, 351.

in-glōriōsus, a, um, adj., = ἀδόξος, inglorious, without repute: gubernator, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 4; Arn. in Ps. 130.

inglōrius, a, um, adj. [2. in-gloria], without glory or fame, not glorious, inglorious. **I.** Lit. (class.): beati qui honorati sunt videntur; miseri qui sunt inglorii, Cic. Leg. 1, 11, 32: latam trahens inglorius alvum, Verg. G. 4, 94: imperium, Tac. A. 12, 14: vita inhonorata et ingloria, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 81.—(β) With gen.: militiae, Tac. H. 3, 59: ausi, Sil. 12, 39.—**II.** Transf.: ingloria cassis, unadorned, without a crest, Stat. Th. 9, 108.

† **inglutinatus**, a, um, adj., not glued or fastened, = ἀκόλλητος, Gloss. Philox.

in-glūtio (glutt-), ire, 4, v. a., to swallow down, Isid. 4, 9, 9.

inglūvies, ēi, f. [a gula dicta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 112 Müll.; cf. Sanscr. gar-, girami, swallow; Lat. glutire, the crop, maw. **I.** Lit., of animals, Varr. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 3, 431: vacua, Col. 8, 5 med.: hic piscibus atram Improbus ingluviem, ranisque loquacibus explet, Verg. G. 3, 431.—Of persons, App. M. 1, p. 109, 29: turgida, Front. ad Anton. Imp. 2, 12.—**II.** Transf., voraciousness, gluttony: avi cur atque parentis Praeclaram ingrātā stringat malus ingluvie rem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 8: profunda, Gell. 7, 16, 4: notabilis ingluvie atque voracitate, Eutr. 7, 18 (ap. Petr. 119, read inluvies).
† **inglūvīōsus**, a, um, adj. [ingluvies], voracious, gluttonous, Paul. ex Fest. p. 112, 2 Müll.

in-grandescō, dūi, 3, v. inchoat., to grow big, increase (post-Aug.): asinus, Col. 3, 6, 3: sata, id. 2, 10, 15: porrum, si jam ingranduit, id. 11, 3, 17.

ingrātē, adv., v. ingratus fin.

ingrātia, ae, f. [ingratus]. **I.** Thanklessness, ingratitude: in ingratum incidere, Tert. Poen. 1: hominum, id. ib. 2.—Hence, **II.** **ingrātis**, or contr. **ingrātis** (v. Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 19), without one's thanks, against one's will. **A.** As subst. (rare, and not in class. Lat.): tuis ingratiss (= te invito), Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 11; so perh. ingratiss nostris, Gell. 17, 1, 7.—With gen.: vobis invitatis atque amorum ingratiss, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 7.—**B.** Adv., unwillingly, against his (her, etc.) will (class., and in both forms): id quod odio'st faciendum'st cum malo atque ingratiss, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 153; id. ib. 2, 5, 39; id. Am. 1, 1, 215; id. Cure. 1, 1, 6; id. Cist. 2, 3, 82; id. Men. 5, 8, 5; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 37; id. Eun. 2, 1, 14; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 48: ingratiss, Lucr. 3, 1069; 5, 44; Lact. 2, 10, 25: extorquendum est invito atque ingratiss, Cic. Quint. 14, 47: dicent quae necesse erit, ingratiss, id. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 19 Halm (Zumpt, ingratiss): nisi plane cogit ingratiss, id. Tull. § 5; cf.: ut ingratiss ad depugnandum omnes cogerebantur, against their will, Nep. Them. 4, 4; so, cogere, also App. M. 2, p. 123, 39.—See Hand, Turs. III. p. 379 sq.

ingrātificatio, ōnis, f., unthankfulness (eccl. Lat.), Anon. (Hilar.) in Job, 3, p. 212.

ingrātificētia, unthankfulness (eccl. Lat.), Fulg. Rusp. ad Monim. 3, 4.

* **ingrātificus**, a, um, adj. [ingratus-facio], unthankful, ungrateful: Argivi, Att. ap. Cic. Sest. 57, 122 (Trag. Rel. v. 364 Rib.).

ingrātiss and **ingrātis**, v. ingratis, II.

ingrātītūdō, īnis, f. [ingratis]. **I.** Unthankfulness, ingratitude (late Lat. for animus ingratus), Firm. 5, 1 med.; Cassiod. Var. 5, 8.—**II.** Displeasure, Cassiod. Var. 1, 30.

in-grātus, a, um, adj. **I.** Unpleasant, disagreeable (class. in prose and poetry). **A.** Of things: bene quae in me fecerunt, ingrata habui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 30: sin autem ingrata esse sentiam, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 3: fuit haec oratio non ingrata Gallis, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: ingrata Veneri pone superbi-am, Hor. C. 3, 10, 9: labor, Verg. G. 3, 97: jocus, Ov. F. 3, 738: sapor, Col. 7, 8, 7.—**B.** Of persons: non ingratus, acceptable, agreeable: Gaetulicus exercitui, Tac. A. 6, 36 (30).

—**II.** *Unthankful, ungrateful.* **A.** Lit.: ingratus est, qui beneficium accepisse se negat, quod accepit: ingratus qui dissimulat: ingratus qui non reddit: ingratus omni-nium, qui oblitus est, Sen. Ben. 3, 1: nihil cognovi ingratus, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 2: ingrati animi crimen, id. ib. 9, 2: ingratum esse in aliquem, Liv. 38, 50, 7; Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93; Sen. Contr. 4, 24, 2: contra aliquem, Dig. 4, 2, 21: vir adversus merita Caesaris ingratusissimus, Vell. 2, 69; cf. Val. Max. 5, 3, ext. 2: quia nihil amas, quom ingratum amas, irresponsible, who makes no return, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 46.—(β) With gen.: salutis, not grateful for his preservation, Verg. A. 10, 666.—**2.** Pass., that receives no thanks: ingrata atque inrita esse omnia intellego quae dedi, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 10: donum, id. Truc. 2, 6, 54: meri, Stat. Th. 1, 700.—**B.** Transf., of inanimate things that do not repay the trouble bestowed upon them, ungrateful: ager, that

bears nothing, Mart. 10, 47, 4: amicitiae, id. 5, 19, 8: ignoscere tamen post, et id ingraturum, you will get no thanks for it, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 61: pericula, Verg. A. 7, 425: cubile, id. ib. 12, 144: ingrata ingluvie rem stringere (i. e. quae numquam satiatur, numquam acceptis contenta est), insatiabile, Hor. S. 1, 2, 8: ingrato vocem prostutisse foro, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 6: mulier contra patronum suum ingrata, Dig. 4, 2, 21.—Hence, *adv.*: **ingrātē**. 1. *Unpleasantly, disagreeably*: ingrata viridis gemma, Plin. 37, 5, 19, § 74: sunt quibus ingrata timida indulgentia servit, Ov. A. 2, 435: non ingrata nominando Varrone, *not unwillingly*, Plin. 13, 3, 5, § 23 (al. in grege).—2. *Unthankfully, ungratefully*: ingrata nostra facilitate abutuntur, Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 2: aliquid ferre, to receive a thing with unthankfulness, Tac. H. 1, 52: ut suscus qui ingratis his (pomis vitiosis) posset impendi, ad meliora vertatur, Pall. 7, 5.

in-grāvātē, *adv.*, *not grudgingly, unwillingly* (late Lat.), Amm. 17, 10 fin.: 18, 2, 6.

ingrāvatio, ōnis, *f.* [ingravis], a load, burden (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 7, 13, 7.

in-grāvresco, 3 (in tmesi: inque gravescent, Lucr. 4, 1250), *v. inchn. n.*, to grow heavy, become heavier. 1. *Lit.*: corpora exercitacionum defatigatione ingravescent, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: sal vix incredibili pondere ingravescit, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 79.—Poet., to become pregnant: suscipiunt aliae pondus magis inque gravescent, Lucr. 4, 1250.—II. *Transf.*, to increase; grow worse, to become burdensome: ingravescent morbus, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 16: ingravescent aetas, id. de Sen. 2, 6: corpora exercitacionum defatigatione ingravescent, id. de Sen. 11, 36: hoc studium quotidie ingravescit, grows more serious, id. Fam. 4, 4, 4: alter in dies ingravescit, id. Att. 10, 4, 2: anno-na, provisions grow dearer, Auct. Or. pro Domo, 5, 11: Verania mox ingravescit, clamat moriens, etc., Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 5: falsis (rumoribus) ingravescebat, by false reports he sank deeper and deeper, Tac. H. 3, 54.

in-grāvīdo, āre, *v. a.* (late Lat.). 1. To make pregnant, impregnate: coeūntes, Paul. Nol. Carm. 24, 352.—II. To weigh down, burden, oppress.—Part.: **ingrāvīdātus**, a, um, *burdened, oppressed*: pectus curis, Aug. Conf. 7, 5 fin.

(**in-grāvīs**, false reading for in gravi, Dig. 29, 5, 3.)

in-grāvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). 1. To weigh down: puppem, Stat. Th. 5, 402.—II. *Transf.* A. To cause its weight to be felt, to oppress, molest: saevitia hiemis ingravit, Plin. 19, 8, 51, § 166: annis ingravitibus, Phaedr. 5, 10, 3.—B. To render worse, to aggravate: ingravit haec saevus Drances, Verg. A. 11, 220: illa meos casus ingravit, illa levat, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 60.—C. To make severe (eccl. Lat.): ingravit cor suum, he hardened his heart, Vulg. Exod. 8, 15; in pass., ib. 7, 14 al.

in-grēdiōr (in tmesi: ut velit ire inque gredi, Lucr. 4, 888), *essus sum*, di, 3, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [in-gradiōr]. 1. Prop., to go into, to enter (class.; syn. intro, introeo). 1. With *in* and *acc.*: in stadium, Cic. de Or. 1, 32, 147: in templum, id. Phil. 14, 5, 12: in navem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 160: cum in antiquum fundum ingredi vellet, frequentes armati obstiterunt, id. Caecin. 8, 21; 11, 31: in castra, Liv. 38, 27, 5: in urbem, id. 9, 7, 10.—2. With *acc.*: iter pedibus, Cic. Sen. 10, 34: domum, id. Phil. 2, 27, 68: pontem Mulvium, id. Cat. 3, 2, 6: via, quam nobis quoque ingrediendum sit, id. Sen. 2, 6: hoc mare, Quint. 12 prooem. § 4: mare, Sall. H. 3, 77: regnum, id. ib. 2, 45: curiam, Liv. 44, 19, 7; 40, 8, 1; Curt. 4, 7, 6; 9, 10, 1 al.—3. With *intra*: ingrediens intra finem ejus loci, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: ingredi intra munitiones, Caes. B. G. 5, 9, 6: intra fines, id. ib. 2, 4, 2.—4. With *dat.*: castris ingressus Etruscis, Verg. A. 10, 148.—5. With *ad*: ad quos (sc. deos penates) paulo ante ingressus hospitaliter fecerat, Just. 8, 3, 4.—B. To enter upon, engage in, apply one's self to a thing. 1. With *in* and *acc.* (so most freq.): in vitam paulo serius, tanquam in viam, ingressus, Cic. Brut. 96, 330: jam ingrediari in disputationem, id. Rep. 1, 24, 38: in eam rationem,

id. de Or. 2, 53, 213: in spem libertatis, id. Fam. 12, 25: in orationem, id. Phil. 7, 3: in bellum, id. Cat. 2, 6: in causam, id. Div. in Caecin. 12, 40; id. Fam. 6, 1, 4; id. Planc. 3, 8: in sermonem, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: in rem publicam, to engage in public affairs, Hirt. B. Afr. 22.—2. With *simple acc.*: quam quisque viam vivendi sit ingressurus, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: disputationem mecum, id. Caecin. 28, 79: vitam, id. Off. 3, 2, 6; id. Ac. 2, 36, 114: magistratum, Sall. J. 43, 2: consulatum, Quint. 6, 1, 35: eadem pericula, Cic. Mur. 2, 4: hanc partem, Quint. 4, 3, 1: studia, id. 1, 10, 2: hunc video mihi principem ad ingrediendum rationem horum studiorum existisse, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: eloquendi rationem, Quint. 12 prooem. § 3.—3. With *ad*: ad discendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 94.—C. To enter upon, begin, commence an action, speech, etc. 1. With *inf.*: posteaquam sum ingressus eas res mandare monumentis, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 3: dicere, id. Att. 15, 11, 2: describere aliquid, id. de Sen. 14, 49: scribere, id. Div. 2, 1, 3; Quint. 1, 3, 18: versare dolos, Verg. A. 11, 704.—2. *Absol.*: sic contra est ingressa Venus, thus began Venus (to speak), Verg. A. 4, 107: Anchises lacrimis ingressus obortis, id. ib. 6, 867.—3. With *acc.*: quam orationem cum ingressus essem, Cic. Att. 15, 11, 1: tibi res antiquae laudis et artis Ingridior, Verg. G. 2, 175: longinquam profectionem, Suet. Aug. 92.—4. With *in* and *acc.*: quem ingressum in sermonem Pompeius interpellavit, at the beginning of his speech, Caes. B. C. 3, 18, 3; cf. 1, 2, 2.—D. Of time, to enter upon, begin, commence: Caesar decimum nonum annum ingressus, Vell. 2, 61, 1: ingresso vere, when spring has begun or arrived, Luc. 10, 224.—II. *Transf.*, = *incedo*.—Prop., to go along, advance, proceed, march. 1. *Absol.*: si stas, ingredere; si ingrederis, curre, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 3.—2. With *per*: rex pedes per nivem et glaciem ingredi coepit, Curt. 5, 7, 8.—3. With *adv.*: tardius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: quacumque, Ov. F. 4, 481: elephantum gregatim ingreditur, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 11.—4. With *abl.*: campo, Verg. A. 10, 763: solo, id. ib. 4, 177; 10, 767.—B. *Fig.*, to walk, go. 1. With *abl.*: vestigia patris, Cic. Rep. 6, 24, 26; for which, 2. With *acc.*: vestigia patris, to follow, walk in, Liv. 37, 53, 11.—3. With *per*: per titulos ingredimurque tuos, Ov. F. 2, 16.—4. *Absol.*: sublimia debent ingredi, lenia duci, acria currere, delicata fluere, to march majestically, Quint. 9, 4, 139: nec tragoedia socco ingreditur, id. 10, 2, 22.

ingressio, ōnis, *f.* [ingredior], a going into, entering (Ciceron.). 1. *Lit.*: ab ingressione fori, entrance, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 9.—II. *Transf.* A. A gait, pace: interdum cursus est in oratione incitator, interdum moderata ingressio, Cic. de Or. 59, 201.—B. A beginning: prima ingressio mea, Cic. de Or. 3, 11.

ingressus, ūs, *m.* [id.], a going into, entering, an entrance. 1. *Lit.*: Antonii in castra, Vell. 2, 63, 2: turba ad ingressum tuum te consalutavit, Plin. Pan. 5, 4, 22 fin.: haec in ipso ingressu meo (sc. in provinciam) scripsi, Plin. Ep. ad Traj. 17, 4.—Esp. B. A hostile entrance, inroad: ingressus hostiles, Tac. A. 16, 3.—C. A going, walking, gait: ingressus, cursus, accubitus, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: prohiberi ingressu, were prevented from moving, could not stir a step, Caes. B. C. 1, 84; cf.: instabilemque ingressum praebere, Liv. 24, 34, 15; so, praebere ingressum, Front. Stat. 3, 7, 4: quaedam terrae ad ingressum tremunt, Plin. 2, 94, 96, § 209: celsior, id. 11, 16, 16, § 51.—II. *Transf.*, the way into a place, entrance, passage: trini ingressus, Prud. Psych. 843; cf.: vulgus quod Horatius ardet ingressu, Aus. Edyll. 6 ep.—III. Trop., an entering upon any thing, beginning, commencement: in ingressu, Quint. 9, 4, 72: in ingressu (causae) ac fine, id. 8 prooem. § 7: in ingressu operis, id. 10, 1, 48: ingressus capere, Verg. G. 4, 316: Cannensis pugnae temerarius ingressus, Val. Max. 4, 5, 2.

ingrūens, Part., from ingruo.

ingrūo, ūi, 3, *v. n.* [in-ruo, with an epenth. *g* from gruo, kindr. with *κρούω*], to rush or break into, to fall violently upon, assail, attack (syn. incumbo; differing from

immineo and impendo, in that it denotes the actual doing of that which they merely threaten; not in Cic. or Caes.). 1. *Lit.*: hostes crebri cadunt; nostri contra ingruunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 81: ingruit Aeneas Italiam, Verg. A. 12, 628; cf.: ingruere hostes, id. ib. 11, 899: simul ingruunt saxa jacunt, Tac. A. 1, 27: ingruentes accusatores, id. ib. 6, 38: ingruente in Italiam Hannibale, id. H. 3, 34.—II. *Transf.*, of things: ferreus ingruit imber, Verg. A. 12, 284: umbra vitibus, id. G. 2, 410: nox, Tac. A. 4, 50: tela, id. ib. 1, 65: ingruere morbi in remiges coeperunt, Liv. 37, 23, 2: si bellum ingrueret, Verg. A. 8, 535; Tac. A. 1, 48: si nullus ingruat metus, Plin. 9, 30, 50, § 95: si quid subitum ingruat, Tac. A. 4, 2: damnatio, id. ib. 4, 35.

inguen, inis, *n.* (also late Lat. **inguina**, ae, *f.*, Isid. 4, 6, 19), the front part of the body between the hips. 1. *Lit.* A. The groin.—Sing., Cels. 7, 20: lentum destillat ab inguine virus, Verg. G. 3, 281; more freq. plur.: candida succincta inguina (Scylla), id. E. 6, 75: ventrem atque inguina hausit, Liv. 7, 10, 10; Cels. 3, 5 al.—B. The privy members, Ov. F. 2, 346; Hor. S. 1, 2, 26; 116; Juv. 6, 370 al.—C. A swelling in the groin, Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 360 Müll.; Cels. 3, 5; also a swelling on the knee, Fronto ad Marc. Caes. 5, ep. 44 Mal.—D. The abdomen: legenti suffodit inguina, Suet. Dom. 17; Stat. Th. 6, 900.—II. *Transf.*, of plants, the place where a branch is joined to the stem, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 163; 17, 21, 35, § 163.

inguina, v. inguen *int.*

inguinalis, e, *adj.* [inguen], of or belonging to the inguen: herba, Plin. 26, 9, 59, § 92 (al. **inguinari**); App. Herb. 60.

Inguimērus, i, *m.*, a prince of the Germans: Arminii patruus, Tac. A. 1, 60; 2, 21 al.

ingurgitatio, ōnis, *f.* [ingurgito], immoderate eating and drinking, gormandizing, guzzling (late Lat.), Firm. 5, 8.

ingurgito, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-gurges], to pour in like a flood or whirlpool. 1. *Lit.*: merum ventri suo, App. M. 4, p. 145, 27: vide ut avariter merum in se ingurgitat faucibus plenis, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 35: umor ex nivibus non universus ingurgitans (sc. se), diluensque, sed destillans, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 15.—B. To flood, to fill: Rhodanus palude sese ingurgitat, nomine Lemanno, Amm. 15, 11, 16.—C. To glut or gorge one's self with meat and drink, to gormandize, guzzle: se caeno (of swine), Lact. 4, 17, 21: crudique postidie se rursus ingurgitant, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 23: ingenium crebris et ingentibus poculis, Gell. 15, 2, 3.—Hence, ingurgitari, to make one's self drunk, to get drunk: anus ingurgitata, Petr. 79: temeto ingurgitatus, Marc. Somn. Scip. 1, 3.—II. Trop., to engage deeply in, be absorbed in any thing, to addict or devote one's self to: se in flagitia, Cic. Pis. 18, 42: se in alicujus copias, id. Phil. 2, 27, 66: qui degustandum ex philosophia censet, non in eam ingurgitandum, Gell. 5, 16, 5 (cf. Enn. Trag. v. 340 Rib. ad loc.).

ingustābilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-gusto], that cannot be tasted, not fit to be eaten or drunk: fons, Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 238: bacae omnibus animantibus, id. 16, 26, 43, § 105.

* **in-gustātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], untasted, not tasted before: illa rhombi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 30.

in-gusto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to give to taste (late Lat.): Jovi sanguinem humanum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 7.

Ingyacōnes (v. Ingaevones), um, *m.*, a German tribe, Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 99.

in-hābilis, e, *adj.*, that cannot be managed, unmanageable, unwieldy. 1. *Lit.*: navis inhabilis prope magnitudinis, Liv. 33, 30, 5: telum inhabile ad remittendum imperitis, id. 24, 34, 5; cf.: telum pondere, Curt. 8, 9 med.: inhabiles vastorum corporum moles (of elephants), id. 9, 2: quod et ipsis vetustate militiae exercitatum, et hostibus inhabile, awkward, Tac. Agr. 36: iter, Dig. 8, 5, 4.—II. Trop., unfit, unapt, incapable, unable: alicui rei, Cic. Fragm. Oecon. 4 Orell.: reddere aliquem inhabilem studiis, Sen. Ep. 15: progenerandis esse fetibus inhabilem, Col. 2, 1, 2: boves

labori et culturae non inhabiles, id. 6, 1, 1; cf.: calori non inhabile, *fit to express*, Quint. 11, 3, 146; Plin. Ep. 8, 1, 2 al.—(β) With *ad*: multitudo inhabilis ad consensum, Liv. 12, 16, 10.—(γ) With *inf*: inhabiles rempublicam tueri, Dig. 50, 2, 11.

1. inhābitābilis, e, *adj.* *uninhabitable*: regiones, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24: India ostia inhabitalia, Mela, 3, 7 *fin.*; Plin. 6, 17, 20, § 53.

2. inhābitābilis, e, *adj.* [inhabito], *inhabitable*: per inhabitabiles oras terrae, Arn. 1, 3.

inhābitācūlum, i, n. [id.], a *dwelling-place*: inhabitat inhabitaculum, Not. Tir. p. 11.

inhābitatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a *dwelling, habitation* (late Lat.), Tert. ad Marc. 3, 24; id. ex Gen. 27, 40.

inhābitator, ōris, m. [id.], a *dweller, inhabitant* (post-class.): aedium, Dig. 9, 3, 5; Hier. ad Helv. 1.

inhābito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to dwell in, to inhabit* (post-Aug. for habito, incolo). **I.** Lit.: inhabitatur illa regio, Plin. 6, 17, 20, § 53; Sen. Ep. 102, 27: Dorienses oceani locos inhabitasse confines, Amm. 15, 9, 3: nobile solum, Petr. 116.—**Subst.**: **inhābitantes**, *inhabitants*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 6; App. M. 1, p. 107.—**II.** Transf., of garments, *to wear*, Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

inhāeredito, etc., v. inheredito, etc.

inhāerēo, haesi, haesum, 2, v. n., *to stick in, to stick, hang, or cleave to, to adhere to, inhere in*. **I.** Lit. (a) With *abl.*: sidera suis sedibus inhaerent, Cic. Univ. 10: animi, qui corporibus non inhaerent, id. Div. 1, 50, 114: visceribus, id. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: constantior quam nova collibus arbor, Hor. Epod. 12, 20: occupati regni finibus, Vell. 2, 129, 3: prioribus vestigiis, i. e. *continues in his former path*, Col. 9, 8, 10: cervice, Ov. M. 11, 403.—(β) With *ad* and *acc.*: ad saxa inhaerentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100.—(γ) With *in* and *abl.*: in visceribus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 24: in rei natura, id. de Or. 2, 39, 163.—(δ) With *dat.*: conjux ueris abundans inhaerens, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 79: pectoribus nostris, id. ib. 1, 6, 3: tergo, id. M. 9, 54.—(e) *Absol.*: linguae, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 96: inhaesuro similis (canis), *as if about to hang on the hare*, i. e. *to fasten on her*, Ov. M. 1, 535: dextram amplexus inhaesit, Verg. A. 8, 124.—**II.** Trop., *to cling to, adhere to, engage deeply or closely in; to be closely connected with*, etc.; with *in* and *abl.*: inhaeret in mentibus quoddam augurium, *is inherent in our minds*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33.—**Absol.**: opinatio inhaerens et penitus insita, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26.—With *dat.*: virtutes semper voluptatibus inhaerent, *are always connected with*, id. Fin. 1, 20, 68: vultibus illa tuis, tanquam praesentis inhaeret, *she hangs upon your features, gazes at*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 19: pectoribus tu nostris inhaeres, id. ib. 1, 6, 3: oculis animisque, Vell. 1, 14, 1: paene stulta est inhaerentium oculis ingeniorum enumeratio, *that are before the eyes, plainly to be seen*, id. 2, 36, 3: illa meis oculis species abundans inhaeret, Ov. H. 2, 91: excidere proxima, vetera inhaerere, Quint. 11, 2, 6: memoriae inhaerent fidelis quae, etc., id. 10, 6, 2: scio memoriae tuae preces nostras inhaerere, Plin. et Traj. Ep. 12, 1: studiis, *to apply one's self to*, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 11: studio operatus inhaesi, id. M. 8, 865: semper alicui, *to be always about one*, id. A. A. 3, 561: Lysippum statuæ unius lineamentis inhaerentem, inopia exstinxit, *constantly intent upon*, Petr. 88: conpendendis rebus pertinaciter inhaerere, *to be obstinately bent on*, Amm. 21, 13, 11.—With *acc.*: peiores inhaesimus laqueos, App. M. 8, p. 209.

inhaeresco, haesi, haesum, 3, v. *inchi*. n. [inhaereo], *to stick fast, cleave, adhere to*. **I.** Lit.: in sordibus aurium, tamquam in visco, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: ne quid emineret ubi ignis hostium inhaeresceret, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: sucus villis, Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 74.—**II.** Trop.: poetae inhaerescunt penitus in mentibus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3.

inhaesio, ōnis, f. [id.], a *hanging or adhering to*, Aug. Conf.

inhalatus, i, s, m. [inhalo], a *breathing at, breath*: oris, App. M. 2, 119, 15.

inhālo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a., *to breathe at or upon*: cerae, Lact. Ira D. 10,

20: alicui popinam, *the smell of food that has been eaten*, Cic. Pis. 6, 13.—**B.** *To breathe the odor of something*: inhalantes horti floribus, Ambros. Hexaem. 5, 21, 69.—**II.** Transf., *to breathe upon*, as a magical rite: surculis et lapillis inhalatis, App. M. 2, p. 116, 37.

inhāmo, āre, v. a. [hamus], *to fasten by a hook*.—Hence, transf., *to entangle* (late Lat.): linguam, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *med.*

inhēredito (haer-), āre, v. a., *to appoint an heir* (late Lat.), Vulg. 4 Esdr. 7, 57.

inhērēdo (haer-), āre, v. a. [heres], *to appoint as an heir* (late Lat.), Salv. contra Avar. 2, p. 384.

inhianter, adv. [inhio], *with open mouth, eagerly* (late Lat.): aliquid inhianter haurire, Aug. Conf. 9, 8: ardescere, id. ep. 112, 8.

inhīatio, ōnis, f. [id.], an *opening of the mouth, gaping*, e. g. in astonishment (late Lat.), Treb. Poll. Gall. 9.

inhībo, i, itum, 2, v. a. [in-habeo], *to lay hold of a thing, in order to keep it back or to put it forward*. **I.** *To keep back, restrain, curb, check*. **A.** Lit.: tela, Verg. A. 12, 693; Liv. 30, 10, 15: crudelissimas manus, Petr. 105: frenos, Liv. 1, 48, 6: equos, Ov. M. 2, 128: cruorem, id. ib. 7, 849: alvum, Plin. 19, 8, 40, § 2: remos, *to cease rowing*, Quint. 12 proem. § 4: inhibere, or inhibere remis, or inhibere remis puppim, or inhibere retro navem, *to row the ship backwards without turning it round*; cf.: inhibere est verbum totum nauticum: sed arbitrar sustineri remos, cum inhibere essent jussi remiges. Id non esse ejusmodi, didici heri... non enim sustinent, sed alio modo remigant: id ab ἐπὶ ἡμῶν remotissimum est, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3. (Cicero himself has used the term in the incorrect signif. here found fault with: Ut concitato navigio, cum remiges inhiberunt, retinet tamen ipsa navis motum et cursum suum, intermisso impetu pulsuque remorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 153.) In the foll. passages it is used in its proper acceptation: cum divellere se ab hoste cupientes inhiberent Rhodii, Liv. 37, 30, 10: ite cessim inhibete remis, et a bello discedite, Just. 2, 12: Tyrii inhībentes remis aegre evellere navem quae haerebat, Curt. 4, 4: retro navem inhibere, Liv. 26, 39, 12: postquam inhībent remis puppes, Luc. 3, 659.—**B.** Transf., *to restrain, hinder, prevent, inhibit*: impetum victoris, Liv. 39, 21, 10: facinus, Petr. 108: urentis oculos, *blasting or evil eyes*, Pers. 2, 34.—(β) *Ab aliqua re*: a turpimento inhibere probro, Cat. 91, 4.—(γ) With *quominus*: nec tamen potuit inhibere (Cato), quominus Romae quoque ponerentur (statuae), Plin. 34, 6, 14, § 31.—(δ) With *inf*: inhībentur rectum agere cursum, Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 69: inhībenda tamen est (mater mori), Sen. Herc. Oet. 1030; Quint. 10, 1, 18.—**II.** Sometimes in the sense of adhibere, exercere, *to set in operation, to practise, perform, use, employ*: hocine hic pacto potest inhibere imperium magister, *exert authority*, Plant. Bacch. 3, 3, 43: utrum fontine an Libero imperium te inhibere mavis? id. Stich. 5, 4, 17: imperium in deditos, Liv. 36, 28, 5: imperium si quis inhiberet, id. 3, 50, 12: neque animis ad imperium inhībendum imminutis, id. 3, 38, 1: eadem supplicia alicui, *to inflict the same punishment on one*, Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 37; cf. coercionem, *to inflict*, Liv. 4, 53, 7.

***inhībītio**, ōnis, f. [inhībo], a *restraining*: remigum, *a rowing backwards*: inhībītio autem remigum motum habet, et vehementiorem quidem remigationis navem convertentis ad puppim, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3; v. inhībo, I. A.

inhībītus, a, um, *Part.*, from inhībo.

inhīnnio, i, vī, 4, v. n., *to neigh* (late Lat.): puellis, Prud. ap. Symm. 1, 57.

inhīo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a., *to stand open, to gape*. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: ora inhīasse luporum, Stat. Th. 1, 626.—**B.** Trop., *to gape with amazement, etc.*: inhians Cerberus, Verg. G. 4, 483: attonitis inhians animis, id. A. 7, 814.—**II.** In partic., *to open the mouth wide, to gape at*. **A.** Lit.: Romulus lactens, uberibus lupinis inhians, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19: gazis inhians, Sen. Herc. Fur. 166: praedae, Val. Fl. 2, 531: pectumque re-

clusis Pectoribus inhians, spirantia consulit exta, Verg. A. 4, 64.—With *acc.*: postes, *to gape at*, Verg. G. 2, 463.—**B.** Transf., *to gaze at with eagerness, regard with longing* (cf.: capto, appetito, sitio): congestis sacis, Hor. S. 1, 1, 71: inhians in te, dea, Lucr. 1, 36; Just. 17, 3, 4; Flor. 3, 11, 2; Tac. A. 4, 12; 11, 1; 12, 59 al.: lucro, Sen. Contr. 3, 22, 11: omnia, quibus vulgus inhīat, id. Ep. 102, 27; Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 1: dictis, *to hear eagerly, attend closely to*, Val. Fl. 5, 469; Suet. Ter. 1.—With *acc.* (poet. and rare, except in Plaut.): hereditatem alicujus, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 25: aurum, id. Aul. 2, 2, 17: mortem alicujus, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 10; Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 18: bona mea, id. Mil. 3, 1, 121: inhīat quod nusquam est miser, id. ib. 4, 4, 62.

inhīscio, 3, v. u., i. q. inhīo: inhīscio ἐπιχαίρω, Gloss. Philox.

inhōnestāmentum, i, n. [inhonesto], *dishonor, disgrace, shame* (ante- and post-class.): pueritia tua adulescentiae tuae inhonestamentum fuit, Gracch. ap. Isid. Orig. 2, 21; App. Mag. p. 275, 13.

inhōnestas, ātis, f. [inhonestus], *dishonor, disgrace* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 5 *fin.*; id. adv. Jud. 14.

inhōnestatio, ōnis, f. [inhonesto], a *dishonoring, hier*.

inhōnestē, adv., v. inhonestus.

***inhōnesto**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [inhonestus], *to dishonor, disgrace*: palmas adeptas, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 19.

inhōnestus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Dishonorable, disgraceful, shameful* (class.): eho, impure, inhoneste, labes populi! Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 4: simus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: ignota matre inhonestus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 36: vita, Sall. C. 20, 9: exitus nobis non inhonestus, *inglorious*, Prop. 2, 26, 58 (3, 22, 38 Müll.): mors, id. 2, 7, 89 (2, 8 b, 27 M.); Liv. 29, 18: vulnus, Verg. A. 6, 497: (hostes) inhonesti vulnera tergo accipiant, Ov. F. 2, 211: pax, Tac. A. 15, 25: Vitellius gulā et ventre sibi inhonestus, id. H. 2, 31 Orell. N. cr.: nihil injustum atque inhonestum, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 41: quid hoc joco inhonestus, *more indecent*, Val. Max. 7, 8, 9.—**Sup.**: inhonestissima cupiditas, Cic. Quint. Fr. 1, 1, 6 *fin.*: homo turpissimus atque inhonestissimus, id. Rosc. Am. 18.—**II.** *Unseemly, ugly, filthy*: homo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 65; 5, 4, 16.—Hence, *adv.*: **inhōnestē**, *dishonorably, disgracefully*: parere divitias, Ter. And. 4, 5, 2: accusare, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 9: submitti alicui, Vell. 2, 37, 3: (with improbe) facere alicui, Gell. 10, 19, 1.—**Comp.**, Capitol. Ver. 8.

inhōnōrābilis, e, *adj.*, *unhonored* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 17.

inhōnōrātio, ōnis, f. [inhonoro], a *dishonoring*, Vulg. Sap. 1, 38; Hilar. Trin. 4, 41.

inhōnōrātus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. inhonoro *fin.*

inhōnōrīficus, a, um, *adj.*, *not honorable, dishonorable*: factum dictumque, Sen. Const. Sap. 10, 1.

inhōnōris, e, *adj.* [2. in-honorus], *unhonored, without honor*: ipse quoque non inhonoris hoc labore, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 35 Mai.

inhōnōro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [inhonorus], *to dishonor*, Tert. Res. Carn. 10; id. Fug. in Persec. 5.—Hence, **inhōnōrātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **I.** *Unhonored, disregarded*: vita inhonorata et ingloria, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 81: inhonorator triumphus, Liv. 33, 23, 8: inhonorata dea, i. e. *to whom no incense or offerings are brought*, Ov. M. 8, 280: artem grammaticam inhonoratam transire, Quint. 1, 6, 54.—**II.** *Unrewarded*: aliquem inhonoratum dimittere, Liv. 37, 54, 9: omnium Graeciae gentium inhonoratissimi, id. 35, 12, 4: societas, Flor. 2, 8, 5; Ov. M. 13, 41.

inhōnōrus, a, um, *adj.*, *without honor, not respected or esteemed, of no account, inconsiderable*: civitates, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126: pomum, id. 15, 24, 28, § 99: Hercules, *to whom no divine honors are paid*, id. 36, 5, 5, § 39: signa, *disfigured, defaced*, Tac. H. 4, 62.—**II.** *Unpleasant, ugly*: facies, Sil. 10, 391.—**Adv.**: **inhōnōrē**, *dishonorably*: contemni, Cassiod. Var. 3, 53, 6, 18.

inhōrrēo, i, 2, v. n., *to stand on end*, 953

stand erect, bristle. **I.** Lit.: haud secus quam vallo saepia inhorreret acies, Liv. 8, 10: spicae jam campis cum messis inhorruit, Verg. G. 1, 314: aper pilis inhorrentibus corio squalidus, *bristling*, App. M. 8, p. 202, 23.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To have a tremulous motion, to quiver, shake, shudder: pennis agitata inhorruit aër, Ov. P. 3, 9: inhorruit aether, Luctificum clangente tuba, Val. Fl. 3, 348: inhorruit unda tenebris, Verg. A. 3, 195.—**B.** To cause to bristle up: aper inhorruit armos, Verg. A. 10, 711.—**C.** To tremble, shake, shudder, with cold, fear, horror: cum primum aliquis inhorruit et ex horrore incaluit, Cels. 3, 12: inhorruui frigore, Petr. 17: in severitate alicuius, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 423, 6 (Rep. 4, 6 B. and K.): domus principis inhorruit, Tac. A. 11, 28: (Mercurius) tenui exceptus inhorruit aurâ, Stat. Th. 1, 309.

in-horresco, 3, v. *inch. n.*, to send forth sharp points, to rise erect, to bristle up. **I.** Lit.: gallinae inhorrescunt edito ovo excutuntque sese, Plin. 10, 41, 57, § 116: inhorrescit mare, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24 (Trag. Rel. v. 411 Rib.): mobilibus veris inhorruit Adventus foliis (poet. for folia inhorrescunt, varie agitantur auris vernis), Hor. C. 1, 23, 5, v. Orell. ad h. l.: frigorum impatentia papilionis villis inhorrescunt, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77: trifolium inhorrescere et folia contra tempestatem subrigere, id. 18, 35, 89, § 365: Atlas memoribus inhorrescit, Sol. 24.—**II.** Transf., to tremble, shake, shiver. **A.** With fever, Cels. 3, 12 med.: frigida potio inutilis est his qui facile inhorrescunt, id. 1, 3.—With cold: aëri nivos et glacie inhorrescit, App. de Mund. p. 58, 33: cum tristis hiems aquilonis inhorruit alis, Ov. Ib. 139.—**B.** To quake, shudder, with fear, horror, App. M. 5, p. 172, 22: solitudo inhorrescit vacui, Tac. H. 3, 85; id. A. 11, 28.—Rarely with acc.: adeo rebus accomodanda compositio, ut asperis asperos etiam numeros adhiberi oporteat, et cum dicente aequae audientem inhorrescere, Quint. 9, 4, 126.—Transf., to shudder at: severitatis vim, Aur. Vict. Caes. 24.

in-hortor, âtus sum, 1, v. *dep.*, to incite, instigate to a thing: alicui canes, to set on, App. M. 8, p. 209, 9.—Hence, **in-hortatus**, a, um, with pass. signif., instigated, set on: canes in eorum exitium inhortati, App. M. 9, p. 234, 15.

in-hospitalis, e, adj., inhospitable. **I.** Lit.: Caucasus, Hor. C. 1, 22, 6: litus, Plin. Pan. 34 ext.: regnum, Sen. Troad. 215.—**II.** Transf.: Pontus Euxinus antea ab inhospitali feritate Aënos appellatus, Plin. H. N. 6 praef. § 1.—Of a tree that does not admit of ingrafting: duritia, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 104.—Adv.: inhospitaliter, inhospitality, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24.

inhospitalitas, âtis, f. [inhospitalis], inhospitality: ut inhospitalitas sit opinio vehemens, valde fugiendum esse hospitem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 27.

in-hospitus, a, um, adj., inhospitable. **I.** Adj.: tecta, Ov. M. 15, 15: Syrtis, Verg. A. 4, 41: saxa, id. ib. 5, 627: deserta et inhospita tesqua, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 19: terra Baccho, i. e. not bearing the vine, Sil. 1, 237.—**II.** Subst.: inhospita, òrum, n. plur., inhospitable regions: tanta inter inhospita, Sil. 4, 753: per inhospita ducere vitam, id. 6, 308.

(**inhostus**, false read. in Tac. for inhonestus, v. Orell. ad Tac. H. 2, 31.)

inhumanatio, ònis, f., a being made man, incarnation: unigeniti Dei Filii, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 5 and 6 fin.

inhumanatus, a, um [in-humanus], made man, incarnate: Jesus Christus, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6: Christus, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 10.

inhumane, adv., v. inhumanus fin. **inhumanitas**, âtis, f. [inhumanus], inhumanity. **I.** Inhuman conduct, savageness, barbarity: crudelitas inhumanitasque, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 115; id. Deiot. 12, 32.—**II.** Want of good breeding. **A.** Incivility, impoliteness: quod ego non superbia neque inhumanitate faciebam, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 99; id. Phil. 2, 4, 8.—**B.** Unkindness, disoblighness: opp. officiosus, Cic. Mur. 4, 9.—**C.** Surliness, churlishness: importunitas et in-

humanitas omni aetati molesta est, Cic. de Sen. 3, 7.—**D.** Niggardiness: (populus Rom.) non amat profusas epulas, serdes et inhumanitatem multo minus, Cic. Mur. 36, 76.

inhumaniter, adv., v. inhumanus fin. **inhumano**, v. inhumanatus.

in-humânus, a, um, adj., not suitable to the human condition, that does not befit a human being. **I.** Inhuman. **A.** Rude, savage, barbarous: quis tam fuit durus et ferreus, quis tam inhumanus, qui non illorum miseria commoveretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121: vox, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64: scelus, Liv. 1, 48, 7: crudelitas, id. 21, 4, 9: via, covered with corpses, Tac. H. 2, 70: securitas, that enjoyed itself during the slaughter, id. ib. 3, 83: testamentum, cruel, unjust, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 107.—**B.** Unpolished, uncivil, unmannerly, ill-bred, churlish, discourteous: quis contumacior, quis inhumanior, quis superior, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 192: moderati nec difficiles, nec inhumani senes, id. de Sen. 3, 7: at hoc idem si in convivio faciat, inhumanus videatur, ill-bred, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: agrestis et inhumana neglegentia, id. ib. 36, 130: homo inhumanissimus, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 24: aures, uncultivated, Cic. Or. 51, 172.—**II.** Superhuman, godlike: mensae, App. M. 5, p. 334: sententia, id. de Deo Soc. 5, p. 44, 24.—Hence, adv. in two forms. **1.** **inhumâne**, inhumanly, savagely, cruelly: nimis graviter cruciat adulescentulum, nimisque inhumane, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 2: facere contraque naturae legem, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30: muta (oratio), Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 16.—**Comp.**: inhumanus dicere, Cic. Lael. 13, 46.—**2.** **inhumaniter**, uncivilly, discourteously: me miratum esse istum tam inhumaniter fecisse, ut, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 21; id. Verr. 2, 1, 52, § 137, acc. to Prisc. p. 1010 P. (where the MSS. have inhumane).

inhumatus, a, um, adj. [2. in-humo], not inhumed, unburied: ossuum inhumatum aestuosam aulam, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 710 P. (Trag. Rel. v. 102 Rib.): is cum esset projectus inhumatus, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 143: corpora, Verg. A. 11, 22: funus, Luc. 7, 820.

in-humectus, a, um, adj., not moist: corpus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 207.

* **in-humigo**, 1, v. a., to moisten, wet: campum totum, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 62, 22 (Trag. Rel. p. 2 Rib.).

in-humo, 1, v. a., to bury in the ground, cover with earth, inhumere: taleas, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 130.

in-ibi, adv., therein, there. **I.** Lit., of place, in that place, there: superbia nata inibi (Capuae) esse videtur, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 20: marsupium habeat, inibi paulum praesidi, in that matter, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 45; Cato, R. R. 18, 2; Cels. 5, 26, 23: inibi (i. e. in eodem libro) isdem laudibus non invenuste lusit, Gell. 17, 12, 13; cf. id. 17, 8, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of time, nearly, almost, on the point of: in vitae postremo, cum jam inibi mors occuparet, when he was on the point of dying, Gell. 1, 3 init.—**B.** Inibi est, for in eo est, it is near at hand, about to happen, will soon take place: quod sperare debemus aut inibi esse, aut jam esse confectum, Cic. Phil. 14, 2, 5: profecto aut inibi est aut jam potuitur Frugum, Pac. ap. Non. 124, 25 (Trag. Rel. v. 205 Rib.): liberne es? non sum: verum inibi est, Caecil. ap. Non. 124, 23 (Com. Fragm. v. 189 Rib.).

inicio (less correctly **injicio**, v. Brambach's Hilfsb. p. 19), jeci, jectum (endojacio for incitio, Leg. XII Tab. ap. Fest. in struere, p. 313, a, Müll.: iniecit for iniecit, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 18), 3, v. a. [in-jacio]. **A.** Lit., to throw, cast, or put in, on, or into: cum mea domus ardebat ignibus injectis, Cic. Pis. 11, 26: ignem castris, Liv. 40, 31, 9: ignes tectis, id. 25, 39, 3: semen, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 173: opus flammis, Quint. 6 praef. 3: foculo manum, Liv. 2, 12, 13: vestem flammæ, Suet. Caes. 84; hence: incinere se, to throw or fling one's self anywhere: se in medios hostes ad perspicuam mortem, Cic. Dom. 24, 64: se in ignem, Ter. And. 1, 1, 113: sese medium in agmen, Verg. A. 2, 408: sese morti, id. ib. 9, 553: se flammæ, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 143.—**B.** To throw or put on or upon, to throw at or over any thing.—In gen.:

pallium inice in me huc, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 26: eique laneum pallium iniecit, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: togam ex integro, Quint. 11, 3, 156: braccia collo, Ov. M. 3, 389; cf.: braccia caelo, i. e. to attack, id. ib. 1, 184: securim alicui, Cic. Mur. 24, 48: pontem, Liv. 26, 6, 2: eo super tigna sesquipedalia incidunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: taedas ad fastigia tectorum, Val. Fl. 2, 235: manicas alicui, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 1: catenas alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 106; cf.: vincula alicui, id. Fin. 3, 22, 76; Verg. E. 6, 19: frenos alicui, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 20: frenâ, Hor. C. 4, 15, 11: spiranti pulvinum, Suet. Calig. 12: cervicibus laqueum, id. Vit. 17: injecti umeris capilli, i. e. falling over her shoulders, Ov. M. 11, 770.—**C.** Esp. **1.** Incinere manum alicui, to lay one's hand on, to take hold of any one, in order to make him stand still, Petr. 115.—**2.** In a jurid. sense, to seize, take possession of, as one's property, without a previous judicial decision (which was permitted, e. g. to a master on meeting with his runaway slave; v. injectio): virgini venienti in forum minister decemviri manum iniecit, servâ suâ natam appellans, Liv. 3, 44, 6; so Dig. 18, 7, 9 al.—So too in summoning before a judge: ubi quadruplator quempiam iniecit (injecerit) manum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 18; id. Truc. 4, 2, 49.—**II.** Trop.

A. In gen., to bring into, inspire, infuse, occasion, cause: incinere tumultum civitati, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 7: alicui formidinem, id. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 68: spem, id. Att. 3, 22, 1: terrorem mortis, id. Fin. 5, 11, 31: religionem, id. Caecin. 33, 97: scrupulum, id. Clu. 28, 76: alicui mentem ut audeat, id. Mil. 31, 84: alicui cogitationem de triumpho, id. Att. 7, 3, 2: curam, ne, Liv. 27, 4, 2: alacritatem et studium pugnandi exercitui, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: metum alicui in pectus, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 26: vultis hoc certamen uxibus vestris incinere? to give occasion for, Liv. 34, 4, 14: cunctationem, to cause delay, id. 35, 25, 5: arma regnis, i. e. bellum inferre, Stat. Th. 1, 241: frustrationem, to produce deception, confusion, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 15: alicui causam deliberandi, to furnish, Cic. Caecin. 2, 4: plaga injecta petitioni, given, Cic. Mur. 23, 48.—**B.** Of the mind, with se, to dwell upon, reflect on: in quam (magnitudinem regionum) se inciens animus, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Manus incinere (acc. to I. B.), to seize upon, take possession of, exercise power over: animus sacer et aeternus est, et cui non possint inciri manus, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11 fin.: quieti ejus injecti manum, I have torn him away from his repose, Plin. Ep. 10, 19, 2: inieceram manum Parcae, took possession of him, Verg. A. 10, 419.—**2.** Incinere, to throw out a hint, to mention, suggest: quia nuper iniecit, Cic. Quint. 21, 68: Bruto cum saepe iniecissem de δρομολοία, id. Att. 16, 5, 3: cum mihi in sermone iniecisset, se velle, etc., Trebon. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 2: alicui nomen alicujus, id. Dom. 6, 14. (**in-idōneē**, false read. in App. for idonee.)

iniens, euntis, Part., v. ineo.

inigo, ēgi, actum, 3, v. a. [in-ago]. **I.** To drive into or to a place, to drive: grege jumentorum inacto, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2: in stabula, id. ib. 2, 15: equum in oves, Fronto ad M. Caes. 2, ep. 15 Mai.: feras ad nocendum, Sen. Ep. 103, 2: navem Romam, Fronto, B. Parth. p. 203 Mai.—**II.** To throw or thrust anywhere: anus repentino pulsu nutantem ac pendulum praecipens inegit, pushed him down, App. M. 4 ante med. p. 148, 12.

inimicalis, e, adj. [inimicus], inimical, hostile (late Lat.): stimuli, Sid. Ep. 1, 3. **inimice** and **inimiciter**, adv., v. inimicus fin.

inimicitia, ae, f. [inimicus], enmity, hostility, usu. in plur.: capere inimicitias in aliquem, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 23: suscipere, Cic. Fam. 2, 18, 2: intercedunt mihi inimicitiae cum aliquo, id. Cacl. 13, 32: erant ei veteres inimicitiae cum Rosciis, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: inimicitias insitas habere et gerere cum aliquo, id. Font. 11, 23: inimicitias subire, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 182: denuntiare alicui, id. Fl. 1, 2: extinguere, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 22: inimicitias suas donare rei publicae, id. Fam. 5, 4, 2: inimicitias suas temporibus rei publicae permit-

tere, id. Sest. 33, 72: nobiles inter eos, *well known*, Liv. 37, 35, 7: nobilissimae, id. 39, 4, 8; 40, 45, 7: paternae, id. 44, 25, 1: inimicitias habere conceptas ex aliqua re, Caes. B. C. 3, 16: exercere cum aliquo, Sall. C. 49: contrahere, Quint. 7, 1, 53: privatas ulcisci, Tac. A. 3, 12: fovere, id. ib. 11, 6: capitales, *deadly*, Paul. Sent. 2, 27, 1: mortales, *transient, temporary* (opp. amicitiae immortales), Liv. 40, 46, 12.—(β) *Sing.*: inimicitia (est) ira ulciscendi tempus observans, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21; 4, 7, 16: miscent inter sese inimicitiam agitant, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 275 Vahl.): aequae inimicitiam atque amicitiam in frontem promptam gerō, id. ib. 19, 8, 6 (Trag. v. 8 Vahl.): cum eo reveni ex inimicitia in gratiam, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 8: inimicitiae causa, Dig. 22, 5, 3; 5, 1, 15.

inimico, *i*, *a*. [inimicus], *to make enemies, to set at variance* (poet. and rare): miseris inimicat urbes, Hor. C. 4, 15, 20: hostiles inimicant classica turmas, *urge on to fight*, Stat. Th. 2, 419: pectora, Aus. Ep. 24, 63; Sid. Ep. 5, 19.—*Absol.*: desine inimicari, Vulg. Eccl. 28, 6.

inimicus, *a*, *um* (gen. plur.: **inimicūm**, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 14), *adj.* [2. in-amicus], *unfriendly, hostile, inimical*. **I. Adj.** **A.** Of persons: quod eos infenso animo atque inimico venisse dicatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61, § 149; id. Phil. 10, 10, 21; cf.: quam inimico vultu intuitur, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 25: inter omnia inimica infestaque, Liv. 22, 39, 13: Clodius inimicus est nobis, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 6; 11, 10, 2; id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 28; cf. in *sup.*: Hannibal nomini Romano, Nep. Hann. 7, 3; Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4: animorum motus inimicissimi mentis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34.—**B.** Of inanim. things, *hurtful, injurious*: raphani dentibus inimici, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 86: (naves) accipiunt inimicum imbrem, Verg. A. 1, 123: odor nervis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 53: maritare ulmos nisi validas inimicum (est), Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 203.—*Comp.*: nec quidquam inimicium quam illa (oratio) versibus, Cic. Or. 57, 194; id. Fam. 3, 8, 9.—*Sup.*: brassica stomacho inimicissima, Plin. 20, 9, 38, § 96.—**2.** Like hostilis, *hostile*: nomina, Verg. A. 11, 84: tela, id. ib. 11, 809: insigne, *spoils of a vanquished foe*, id. ib. 12, 944: terra, id. ib. 10, 295: natura inimica inter se esse liberam civitatem et regem, Liv. 44, 24, 2: in hostili terra, inter omnia inimica infestaque, id. 22, 39, 13.—

II. Subst. **A. inimicus**, *i*, *m.*, *an enemy, foe*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 24, § 58: quis plenior inimicorum fuit C. Mario, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19; Nep. Them. 9, 4; id. Alc. 4, 1; 2, 6 al.: aliquem insectari tamquam inimicum et hostem, Liv. 39, 28, 13: paternus, *hereditary*, Paul. Sent. 2, 27, 1.—**B. inimica**, *ae*, *f.*: *cujusquam inimica*, Cic. Cael. 13, 32.—*Sup.*: ubi vidit fortissimum virum inimicissimum suum, certissimum consulem, *greatest enemy*, Cic. Mil. 9, 25; Nep. Eum. 6, 3; id. Dat. 5, 4; id. Hann. 12, 2; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 410, and v. iniquus, II. B. *fin.*—*Adv.*, in two forms. **1. inimicē**, *in an unfriendly manner, hostility, inimically*: vide quam tecum agam non inimice, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 34: insectari aliquem, id. N. D. 1, 3, 5.—*Comp.*: infestius aut inimicior consule, Liv. 28, 29, 8.—*Sup.*: inimicissime contendere, Cic. Quint. 21, 66.—**2. inimiciter**, *adv.*, *hostilely, inimically*: accensus, Acc. ap. Non. 514, 22: commoti inimiciter, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 3, 8, 8; Enn. ap. Prisc. 1010 P.

in-imitabilis, *e*, *adj.*, *that cannot be imitated, imitable* (post-Aug.): auctoritas, Quint. 8, 3, 25: mellis imitabilis humanae rationi sapor, id. 1, 10, 7: dulcedo morum, Vell. 2, 97.

in-initiatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *not begun*: initiatio substantiarum cardine (al. in initiatio), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 23.

in-intelligibilis, *e*, *adj.*, *unintelligible, incomprehensible*: dei splendor, Ambros. Off. 1, 14.

in-interpretabilis, *e*, *adj.*, *unexplainable*: nomen, Tert. adv. Val. 14: sermo, Vulg. Heb. 5, 71.

in-interpretatus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *uninterpreted, unexplained*: ininterpretatum (al. non interpretatum), Hier. Ep. 29, 4.

in-inventibilis, *e*, *adj.* [2. in-inve-

nio], *not to be found out, inscrutable*, Tert. adv. Herm. 45.

in-investigabilis, *e*, *adj.*, *unsearchable*, Tert. adv. Herm. 45.

in-invicem, *adv.*, *not by turns, continually*, Not. Tir. p. 84.

inique, *adv.*, *v. iniquus fin.*

iniquitas, *ātis* (gen. plur. iniquitatum, Tert. Spect. 2), *f.* [iniquus], *unequalness*. **I. Lit.** **A.** Unevenness, of the ground: loci, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: in talibus iniquitatibus locorum, Liv. 38, 22, 3.—**B.** Inequality, of weight: ponderis, App. M. 7, p. 195, 38.—**C.** Excessiveness, that exceeds one's strength: operis, Col. 2, 4, 6.—**II. Trop.** **A.** Unfavorableness, adverseness, difficulty, hardness: loci, Liv. 2, 65, 5: in tanta rerum iniquitate, Caes. B. G. 2, 22 *fin.*: temporum iniquitate pressi, Liv. 35, 16, 11: temporis, Curt. 7, 7, 3: propter iniquitatem temporum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 1; with acerbitas, id. ib. 29, 81.—**B.** Unfairness, injustice, unreasonableness: aequitas, temperantia, fortitudo certant cum iniquitate, luxuria, ignavia, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: praetoris, id. Quint. 2, 9: in tanta hominum perfidia et iniquitate, id. Fam. 1, 2, 4; id. Verr. 2, 3, 89, § 207: iniquitates potestatum, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 106: Vespasiano ad obtinendas iniquitates hae perinde obstinate, *unreasonable demands in the shape of taxes*, Tac. H. 2, 84: exitiū, id. A. 16, 17: summae iniquitatis se condemnari debere, *would render himself guilty of the highest injustice*, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: quae si vobis non probabuntur, vestram iniquitatem accusatote, *your unreasonable demands*, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208; so of *unreasonable harshness*, id. Caecin. 23, 65: iniquitatem deum atque execrabilem fortunam suam incusabant, Liv. 26, 34, 13: ab iniquitate iudicis victoriam sperare, *partiality*, Gai. Inst. 4, 178.—*Plur.*: juris emendatae edicto Praetoris, Gai. Inst. 3, 25; 41: calumniantium, *acts of injustice*, Just. Inst. prooem. init.

iniquo, *i*, *v. a.* [id.], *to render unfavorable*: aequum animo alicui, Laber. ap. Non. 126, 31 (Com. Fragm. v. 65 Rib.).

iniquus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [2. in-aequus], *unequal*. **I. Lit.** **A.** Uneven, not level, steep: puppis, inficta vadis, dorso dum pendet iniquo, Verg. A. 10, 303: juga montis iniqui, Ov. M. 10, 172.—**B.** Not of the right measure, too great or too small: haeret Hylas lateri (Herculis), passusque moratur iniquos, *greater than his own*, Val. Fl. 3, 486: iniquae heminae, Pers. 1, 130: pocula iniqua, *too large*, Ser. Samm. 37: iniquo pondere rasti, *too heavy*, Verg. G. 1, 164; so, adhibitis iniquis ponderibus, Dig. 18, 1, 32: sol, *too hot*, Verg. A. 7, 227: merum, *taken immoderately*, Val. Fl. 3, 66.—**II. Transf.**

A. Unfair, unjust: quam iniqui sunt patres omnes in adolescentes iudices, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 7: pacem vel iniquā conditione retinere, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D, § 6: quid hoc iniquius dici potest, id. Quint. 2, 8: causa, Ter. And. 1, 5, 22: lex, Hor. S. 1, 3, 67: Parcae, id. C. 2, 6, 9: quis iniquae tam patiens urbis, ut, etc., Juv. 1, 30: ventres modio castigare iniquo, *with short measure, scanty fare*, id. 14, 126: praeripere... valde est iniquum, Cic. Har. Resp. 3, 6.—**B. Inimical, hostile, adverse**: iniquum esse in aliquem, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 25: homines natura asperi atque omnibus iniqui, Cic. Planc. 16, 40: animo iniquissimo infestissimoque aliquem intueri, id. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 144: obscurius iniqui, id. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2: sermones, id. ib. 1, 9, 20: vultu iniquo spectare, *with an envious, spiteful look*, Ov. A. A. 1, 313.—*Subst.*: **iniquus**, *i*, *m.*, *an enemy, foe*: iniqui mei, Cic. Planc. 16, 40; id. Fam. 11, 27, 7: tui, id. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 167 Zumpt: nonnulli nostri iniqui, id. Planc. 23, 57.—*Also in sup.*: omnibus iniquissimis meis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 69 *int.*; cf. inimicus, and Zumpt, Gram. § 410.—**C. Hurtful, injurious, unfavorable, disadvantageous**: loco iniquo subeundum erat ad hostes, Liv. 2, 31, 4: ascensu, id. 28, 16, 7: loca ad transitum, id. 8, 38, 6; cf. spatium, Verg. A. 5, 203; id. G. 4, 147: palus gnara vincentibus, iniqua (i. e. invia) nescis, Tac. A. 1, 63: tributum iniquo suo tempore imperatum, Liv. 2, 23, 5: consilia cum patriae tum sibi capere, Nep. Paus. 3, 3: vina capiti, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 44: casus, Verg. A. 6, 475: sortem

miserari iniquam, *hard*, id. ib. 12, 243.—*Comp.*: in locum iniquiorem progredi, Caes. B. G. 2, 10, 4.—*Sup.*: iniquissimo nostris loco proelium committere coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 32 *fin.*; so, locum subire, id. ib. 2, 27 *fin.*—**D. Unwilling, impatient, discontented**: iniquo animo pati, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 6: iniquo animo ferre aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: iniquissimo animo mori, id. de Sen. 23, 83: iniquae mentis asellus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 20: utrum aequo an iniquo animo mortem subieris jam nihil refert, Lact. 3, 27, 8: caelestes iniqui, *ungracious, unkind*, Ov. H. 8, 87.—**E. Unsuitable**: hoc paene iniquum est, comico choragio conari agere nos tragediam, Plaut. Capt. prol. 61.—**F. Imperfect, improperly drawn up**: formula, Gai. Inst. 4, 57.—*Hence, adv.*: **iniquē**, **I. Lit.**, *unequally*: quam inique comparatum est, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 7; cf.: numquam vidi iniquius concertationem comparatam, i. e. *where the parties were more unequally matched*, id. Ad. 2, 2, 4; and: hoc prope iniquissime comparatum est, etc., Cic. Clu. 21, 57.—**2. Trop.** **a. Unfairly, unjustly** (opp. jure): occidere, Liv. 39, 48, 2: facere aliquid erga aliquem, Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 27: pacisci, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 37: expulsi, Aul. Or. pro Dom. 33: locum immeritum causari, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 12.—**b. Unfitly, unsuitably**: etsi inique Castorem cum Domitio comparare, Cic. Deiot. 11, 31.—**c. Not patiently, indignantly**: aliquid ferre, Lact. 6, 4 *med.*; cf.: aliquid iniquissime ferre, Suet. Caes. 45.

* **inītia**, *ium*, *n. plur.* [initium], *opening or initial ceremonies*: initialia Cereris adiit (al. initialia and inter alia Ceresis templum), Capit. Marc. Aur. 27.

initialis, *e*, *adj.* [id.], *initial, incipient, original* (post-class.). **I. Adj.**: elementorum origo initialis, App. M. 4, p. 156, 9: saeculorum progenies, id. ib. 11, p. 259: controversiae status, Aggen. ap. Front. de Limit. p. 63 Goez.—**II. Subst.**: **inītiales**, *ium*, *m. plur.*, *those who first assembled together in a collegium*, Inscr. ap. Marin. Iscriz. Alb. p. 12.

* **inītiamenta**, *ōrum*, *n. plur.* [initio], *an initiation into secret rites*; trop.: sapientiae, Sen. Ep. 90, 29.

inītiatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [id.], *a participation in secret religious rites*: Eleusiniarum sacrorum, Suet. Ner. 34.

inītiator, *ōris*, *m.* [id.], *an originator, founder* (late Lat.): novi testamenti, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14.

inītiatrix, *icis*, *f.* [initiator], *she who originates, a foundress* (late Lat.): litteraturae, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 7 *med.*: virtutum omnium, Salv. de Avarit. 4 post med. p. 165 Rittersh.

inītio, *āvi*, *ātum*, *i*, *v. a.* [initium]. **I.** *To begin, originate* (only late Lat.): ver tunc inītiatur, Firm. 2, 12: brassicam serenum vel irriguo loco, vel pluvia inītiante madefacto, *when the rainy season begins* (which begins again after the dog-days), Pall. 7, 4: ex his inītiata sunt cetera, Tert. adv. Val. 15: inītiatum jurgium, Cod. Just. 3, 6, 3 al.—**II.** *To initiate, consecrate, or admit to secret religious rites*. **A.** Of the sacred mysteries of Ceres: inītiaturque eo ritu Cereri, quo Romae inītiatur, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37; cf. id. ib. 2, 9, 21; Liv. 31, 14, 7; Just. 11, 7.—*Of other mysteries*: inītiari Bacchis, Liv. 39, 14, 8; 39, 9, 4: magicis ceris aliquem, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 17: Varr. ap. Non. 108, 21.—**B.** In gen., *to initiate into, consecrate to any thing* (rare): neque enim est sanctius sacris iisdem quam studiis inītiari, Quint. 1, 2, 20: litteris, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 8; Symm. Ep. 4, 20.—**C.** *To baptize* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Monog. 8, de Joh. Bapt.

inītrium, *ii*, *n.* [inēo], *a going in, entrance*. **I.** *A beginning, commencement* (syn.: principium, exordium). **A. Lit.**: bonis inītiis orsus tribunatus, tristes exitus habuit consulatus, id. Brut. 34, 128: inītio accusationis, id. de Or. 1, 26, 121: inītrium capere, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: dicendi inītrium sumere, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 1: facere inītrium: configendi, id. Phil. 14, 14, 36: caedis inītrium ab aliquo facere, id. ib. 5, 7, 20: male ponere inītia, id. Att. 10, 18, 2: ducere ab aliqua re, id. ib. 9, 9, 2: ab inītrio quem ad modum facta sint, exponeamus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 14: ab ultimo inītio

repetere, Auct. Her. 1, 9, 14: seditionem ab altiore initio repetam, Tac. H. 2, 27: quia initio caedis orto difficilis modus, id. ib. 1, 39.—**Pleon.** quereellae ab initio tantae ordiendae rei absint, Liv. praef. § 12; cf.: prima initia incohare, id. 3, 54, 9: primum initium certaminis, id. 6, 12, 10.—**The abl. sing.** is used adverbially, *in the beginning, at first*: quemadmodum senatus initio censuit, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 4: redeo ad illud quod initio scripsi, id. ib. 1, 7, 5; Nep. Thras. 1, 5; id. Tim. 3, 1; id. Alc. 5, 3; Curt. 3, 8, 17 al.; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 475.—**B. Transf.** **1. Constituent parts, elements:** inde est indagatio nata initiorum, et tamquam seminum, unde essent omnia orta, generata, concreta, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: illa initia, et, ut e Graeco venit, elementa dicuntur (= στοιχεῖα), id. Ac. 1, 7, 26; so of death: Augustus in sua resolutus initia, Vell. 2, 123, 3.—**2. First principles, elements of a science:** illa initia mathematicorum, quibus non concessis digitum progredi non possunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 116.—**3. Beginning, origin:** quomodo initium nobis rerum omnium ortus noster adferat, sic exitum mors, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 91: natus obscurissimis initiis, Vell. 2, 761; cf.: pauca ab initio consisueque talium facinorum non absurda, *which relate to the origin*, etc., Tac. H. 4, 48.—**4. Auspices,** because with them everything was begun; hence, *the beginning of a reign:* novis initiis et omnibus opus est, i. e. *of a new king*, Curt. 5, 9, 4.—**II. Secret sacred rites, sacred mysteries,** to which only the initiated were admitted: initia vocantur potissimum ea, quae Cereri fiunt sacra, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 5: initia Cereris, Liv. 31, 47, 2; cf. 39, 8, 5: nihil melius illis mysteriis, quibus ex agresti immanique vita exculiti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus, initiaque ut appellantur, ita re vera principia vitae cognovimus, Cic. Leg. 2, 14, 36; Just. 2, 6: initia Samothracum, Curt. 8, 1, 12: initia pacis, foedus cum feritur, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 9.—**B. Things (musical instruments) used in celebrating these mysteries:** Tympanum, tubam, Cybele, tua, mater, initia, Cat. 63, 9.

***inito**, āre, v. freq. [ineo], to go into, to enter: loca horrida initas, Pac. ap. Diom. 336 P. (Trag. Rel. v. 1 Rib.); cf. inito, ἐμβατεῖν, Gloss. Philox.

1. initus, a, um, *Part.*, from ineo.
2. initus, ūs, m. [ineo], a coming in, entrance. **I. Lit.** **A.** An approach, arrival, advent: volucres te, diva, tumque Significant initum, Lucr. 1, 13.—**B.** A beginning, commencement: movendi, Lucr. 1, 383: motus, id. 2, 269.—**II. Transf.** approach (in mal. part.), Ov. F. 4, 94; Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172: sues initum matutinum appetere, id. 10, 63, 83, § 181.

injectio, ōnis, f. [inicio]. **I.** A throwing in; lit., med. t. t., an injection, clyster, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 69; 5, 1, 10; id. Acut. 1, 17, 167.—**II.** A laying on: manus, a laying on of the hand, an act by which one takes possession of a thing belonging to him without a judicial decision: patri in filium, patrono in libertum manus injectio sit, Quint. 7, 7, 9: aeris confessi debique jure judicatis triginta dies justi sunt; post deinde manus injectio esto, Lex XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; Dig. 2, 4, 10 al.—**B. Transf.** habebat enim vera secum bona, in quae non est manus injectio, i. e. such as cannot be grasped by the hand, Sen. Const. 5, 7.—**III. Trop.** (late Lat.). **A.** An instigation, suggestion: Satanae, Tert. de Pudic. 13 init.—**B.** An objection, Tert. ad Hermog. 10.

injectionale, is, n. [injectio] (lit., neutr. of injectionalis, e, sc. remedium), a clyster, injection, Theod. Prisc. 4, 8.

injectivus, a, um, *adj.* [inicio]: injectivus status est generalis. Nam sive de possessione, sive de fine controversia nascatur, per hoc repetitio justa injustaque incitur, Aggen. ap. Front. de Limit. Agr. p. 63 Goez.

injecto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [id.], to lay on, apply (poet.): dextram, Stat. Th. 9, 133; Sil. 3, 183; Luc. 3, 611.

1. injectus, a, um, *Part.*, from inicio.

2. injectus, ūs, m. [inicio], a throwing or casting on or over. **I. Lit.**: opprimere senem injectu multae vestis, Tac. A. 6, 50;

so Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 54; 8, 17, 21, § 60: pulveris, id. 11, 17, 18, § 58; Stat. S. 4, 3, 22.—**II. Transf.** a putting in: animi in corpora, Lucr. 2, 740.

inexit for **injecerit**, v. inicio *init.*

início, v. inicio.

injucundē, adv., v. injucundus *fin.*

***injucunditas**, ātis, f. [injucundus], unpleasantness: ne quid habeat injucunditatis oratio, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138.

injucundus, a, um, *adj.* **I. Unpleasant** (class.): minime nobis injucundus labor, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 3: rumor bonis, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 4: odor, Plin. 25, 7, 36, § 74: sonus vocis, Gell. 13, 20, 12: schemata, Quint. 4, 5, 4: non injucundus auctor, id. 10, 1, 124.—**Comp.**, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 123.—**II. Harsh, severe:** adversus malos, Tac. Agr. 22.—**Adv.** **injucundē**, unpleasantly: res injucundus actae, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 1.

injudicātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-judico]. **I. Unsented, not formally tried by a judge:** decem hominibus vitam eripis, indicta causa, injudicatis, incondemnatis, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24, 12.—**II. Undecided:** id injudicatum relinquo, Quint. 10, 1, 67: res, Gell. 5, 10, 15.

in-jūgātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-jugo], not yoked, unyoked (late Lat.): taurus, Sid. Ep. 9, 16 in *carm.*

in-jūgis, e, *adj.*, not yoked, that has borne no yoke. **I. Hostia**, Macr. S. 3, 5; cf.: boves, qui sub jugo non fuerint, Paul. ex Fest. p. 113 Müll.; Fulg. p. 560, 33.—**II.** Injuges versus, *verses in which no connecting particle occurs* (e. g. tectum augustum, ingens, centum sublime columnis, Verg. A. 7, 170), Diom. p. 489 P.

injunctio, ōnis, f. [injungo], an injunction, command (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 9, 2.

1. injunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from injungo.

2. in-junctus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-jungo], not joined, not united (late Lat.): fideles, Tert. adv. Ux. 2, 2.

in-jungo, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., to join into something. **I. Lit.** **A.** To join or fasten into: tignos in asseres, Liv. 44, 5, 4: arborum scrobi, to set or plant into, Pall. Febr. 10, 1; so without scrobi, id. ib. 1, 6, 5.—**B.** To join with, to join, unite, attach to any thing: vineas et aggerem muro, Liv. 37, 26, 8: vineas moenibus, id. 5, 7, 2: area injecta domui, Dig. 2, 57: pondus, to hang on, Col. 6, 2, 7: nutrienda sarmenta putator injungit, fastens on, i. e. does not cut off, Pall. 1, 6, 9.—**Transf.** injungere marem feminae, Col. 6, 37, 2.—**II. Trop.** **A.** To inflict, occasion, bring upon (syn. impono): civitatibus aeternam servitutem, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: alicui novum laborem, Liv. 5, 4, 3: alicui onus, id. 26, 35, 9: alicui leges, id. 39, 37, 8: injuriam a nobis repulsam aliis, id. 3, 65, 11: ignominiam alicui, id. 8, 32, 15: delectus, Tac. Agr. 15: tributum, id. G. 25: sibi tormentum, to torment one's self, Plin. Pan. 86, 1.—**B.** To lay or impose upon as a burden; to charge, enjoin (syn. mando): alicui munus comitorum habendorum, Liv. 3, 35, 7; cf.: injecta imperii munera, Tac. Agr. 13: injecta militia, Liv. 32, 3, 4: quid a te jucundus mihi potuit injungi, quam, etc., Plin. Ep. 2, 18, 1: nova alicui, id. Pan. 94, 2: mihi Bassus injunxerat ut, etc., id. Ep. 4, 9, 4; 4, 13, 11: injungo mihi ut, I have determined, id. ib. 10, 55: alicui superlacionem, Val. Max. 6, 9, n. 12: nec sibi ullius rei moram necessitatemque injungebat, quin, etc., i. e. permitted nothing, however pressing, to hinder, etc., Auct. B. Alex. 44, 5: jusjurandi religionem, to impose the obligation of an oath, Gai. Inst. 4, 181.

in-jurātus, a, um, *adj.*, unsown, having taken no oath (class.; cf. injuro): injurato scio plus credet mihi quam jurato tibi, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 281; cf.: cum id jurati dicunt quod ego injuratus insimulo, Cic. Caecin. 1, 3; so opp. jurati, id. Sull. 11 *fin.*; id. Rosc. Com. 1, 4; id. Verr. 2, 1, 10 *fin.*: pariter jurati injurataque fugiunt, Liv. 10, 41, 10: mens, Cic. poet. Off. 3, 29, 108.

in-jure-cessio, ōnis, f. (better separately, *in jure cessio*), a form of delivering possession, a transfer of property: quod valet mancipatio, idem valet et in jure cessio, Gai. Inst. 2, 22 sqq.; v. jus, cessio.

injūria, ae, f. [injurius], any thing that is done contrary to justice and equity, injury, wrong, violence: injuria ex eo dicta est, quod non jure fiat! omne enim, quod non jure fit, injuria fieri dicitur: hoc generaliter. Specialiter autem injuria dicitur contumelia. Interdum injuriae appellatione damnum culpa datum significatur: interdum iniquitatem injuriam dicimus, etc., Dig. 47, 10, 1: cum autem duobus modis, id est aut vi aut fraude, fiat injuria, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: injuriae sunt, quae aut pulsatione corpus, aut convicio aures, aut aliqua turpitudine vitam cujuspiam violant, Auct. Her. 4, 25, 35. **I. Lit.**: tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 35: alienum est a sapiente non modo injuriam cui facere, verum etiam nocere, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 71: injuriam inferre, id. Off. 1, 7, 24: injurias contumeliasque imponere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 20: injuriam jacere et immittere in aliquem, id. Par. 4, § 28: in populum Romanum, Liv. 44, 1, 10: accipere ab aliquo, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 18, 60: propulsare, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 145: defendere, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: condonare alicui, id. B. G. 1, 20: persequi, id. ib. 7, 38: ulcisci, id. ib. 1, 12: injuriis onerare, Ter. And. 5, 1, 8: per injuriam, in an unjust manner, unjustly, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 97, § 226.—**The abl.** injuriā is used adverb., *unjustly, undeservedly, without cause*: ne palma detur cuicumque artificij injuriā, Plaut. Poen. prol. 37: dispertivisti, id. Aul. 2, 5, 4: si me meis civibus injuriā suspectum viderem, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: hoc horret Milo: nec injuriā, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 6.

II. Transf. injurius, unlawful, or unjust conduct. **A. 1. Act. injustice, wrongdoing:** vostrā hercle factum injuriā, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 66: quocumque aspecti, ut furiae, sic tuae tibi occurrunt injuriae, Cic. Par. 2, 18: ut meum jus teneam et injuriam tuam persequar, id. Caecin. 11, 32.—**2. Pass.** pro veteribus Helvetiorum injuriis populi Romani, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: Sabinae mulieres, quarum ex injuria bellum ortum, Liv. 1, 13, 1; cf., so of dishonoring, deflowering a virgin, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 64; id. Cist. 1, 3, 32.—**B. An injurious act, injury, outrage, insult, affront:** injuriarum multam dicere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 57: injuriarum dicam alicui scribere, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 15: actio injuriarum, an action for a personal injury or affront, Cic. Caecin. 12, 35: periculum injuriae muliebris, Liv. 26, 49, 12: agere injuriarum, Dig. 47, tit. 10: teneri injuriarum, ib. 11: injuriarum experiri, ib. *fin.*: injuriarum judicio convenire quempiam, ib. 13: tantine injuria cenae? *the insult of a dinner*, Juv. 5, 9.—**C. Unjust severity, harshness, rigor:** (filius) carens patriā ob meas injurias, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 85; cf. paterna, id. ib. 5, 2, 39.—**D. Revenge or punishment for injury inflicted:** injuria consulis, etiam si justa, non tamen in magistratu exercenda, Liv. 42, 1, 12: injuria caedis nostrae, Verg. A. 3, 256.—**E. An unjust acquisition:** injuriam obtinere, Liv. 29, 1, 17.—**F. A damage, harm, injury** of any kind, even that which proceeds from inanimate things: ab injuria obliviosis aliquem asserere, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 4: pluviarum, Col. 11, 3, 7: ignis, id. ib.: frigor, grandinum aut nivis, Plin. 13, 24, 47, § 134: puellam vinculis onerat, ex quorum injuria decessit, Just. 43, 2: comparere incolumem ac sine injuria, Suet. Aug. 14: haerens injuria lumbis, pain, disease, Ser. Samm. 38, 452: curandum ne magna injuria fiat fortibus, Juv. 8, 121.

injūriē, adv., v. injurius *fin.*

injūrior, ātus sum, 1, v. dep. [injuria], to do an injury, to injure (post-Aug. and rare): omne fortuitum citra nos saevit atque injuriatur (a dub. reading), Sen. Const. 9, 1.—**Impers.** plus victoriatum est, quam injuriatum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.—**Pass. part.** injuriatus, Sen. Ben. 7, 31, 1 Fickert (al. in injuriam): elephas injuriatus, Casiod. Var. 12, 30.

injūriōsē, adv., v. injuriosus *fin.*

injūriōsus, a, um, *adj.* [injuria], acting unjustly, injurious, wrongful, criminal. **I. Lit.**: injuriosi in proximis, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44: injuriosa et facinorosa vita, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: appetitio alienorum (avaritia), Auct. Her. 4, 25, 35: adversus patrem injuriosior, Sen. Contr. 2, 12 med.: genus hominum injuriosissimum, Hadrian. Imp. Ep.

ap. Vopisc. Saturn. 8.—**II.** Transf., *hurtful, noxious*: injurioso ictu vitem verberare, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227: ventus, Hor. Epod. 17, 34: pes, id. C. 1, 35, 13.—**Adv.** **injuriōse, unjustly, unlawfully**: qui in magistratibus injuriōse decreverant, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7, § 21: sacra conjugalia tractare, Val. Max. 2, 9, 2: magistratum tractare, Dig. 1, 2, § 24: aliquid facere, ib. 47, 10, 32.—**Comp.** mercatoribus injuriosius tractatis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11.—**Sup.** aliquid in aliquem injuriosissime cogitare, Aug. de Quaest. 83, n. 82.

injūrius, a, um, adj. [2. in-jus], *that acts unlawfully, injurious, wrongful, unjust* (mostly ante-class.): *Scel.* Quis igitur vocare? *Phil.* Δικαία nomen est. *Scel.* Injuria's, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 27: injuria's qui, etc., id. Curc. 1, 1, 65: si id succenseat, ipsos sibi esse injurius videatur, Ter. And. 2, 3, 3; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 79: me illi irasci injurium est, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 19; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 26; 2, 1, 51; id. Hec. 1, 1, 14 and 15; cf.: quia sit injurium, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: indicta causa damnavi absentem consularem virum injurium esse, Liv. 43, 5, 5.—**Adv.** **injuriē, unjustly, unlawfully**: injurie facere, Naev. ap. Non. 124, 31 (Trag. Rel. v. 40 Rib.): injurie dictum pro injuriōse, Non. ib.—**Sup.** aliquem injuriosissime nominare, Amm. 16, 12, 67 dub. (others read irrisive).

in-jūro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [2. in-juro], *not to swear* (very rare; cf. injuratus): qui injuraverit, Inscr. ap. Mar. Fratr. Arv. p. 70.

in-jūrus, a, um, adj. [2. in-jus], *that acts unlawfully, unjust, injurious*: impure, inhoneste, injure, illex, labes populi, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 4; cf.: injurum, perjurum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 110 Mill.

1. in-jussus, a, um, adj. [2. in-jubeo], *unbidden, voluntary, of one's own accord*. **I.** Lit.: ut numquam inducant animum cantare rogati, Injussi numquam desistant, Hor. S. 1, 3, 3: puer, Lucr. 7, 38: injussae veniunt ad mulctra capellae, Hor. Epod. 16, 49.—**II.** Transf., of things: injussaque tela vagantur, *that fly from the soldiers' hands against their will*, Lucr. 6, 78: injussa virescunt Gramina, *spontaneous*, Verg. G. 1, 55.

2. in-jussus, ūs, m., only in the *abl.*, *without command* (freq. in Cic. and Livy): populus Romanus, injussu suo, nullo pacto potest religione obligari, Cic. Balb. 15, 34: injussu imperatoris, id. de Sen. 20, 73; id. Tusc. 1, 30, 74; id. Quint. 26, 82; id. Rab. Perd. 4, 12; id. Inv. 1, 33, 56; Liv. 2, 43, 9; 3, 63, 6; 4, 32, 11; 5, 19, 9 al.

injūstē, adv., v. injustus *fin.*
injustitia, ae, f. [injustus]. **I.** *Injustice, unjust proceeding*: injustitiae duo genera sunt, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 7, 23: totius injustitiae nulla capitalior est, quam eorum, etc., id. ib. 13, 41; id. N. D. 3, 28 *fin.*; id. Tusc. 4, 18, 42.—**Plur.**: exprobrante illis peccata et injustitias, Lact. 4, 16, 12.—**II.** *Severity, harsh proceeding*: eum ego hinc ejeci injustitiā meā, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 82.

in-justus, a, um, adj., *that is contrary to right and justice, unjust, wrongful, unreasonable, excessive, oppressive, severe*. **I.** In gen., *unsuitable, oppressive, excessive* (rare): onus (= immodicum), Cic. Or. 10, 36: faenus, Liv. 42, 5: injustis collatum viribus hostem, *unequal*, Stat. Th. 6, 774.—**II.** In partic., *unjust, wrongful*: vir maleficus naturā et injustus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 57; id. Fl. 38, 97: noverca, *harsh, severe*, Verg. E. 3, 33: homine imperito numquam quidquam injustius, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 18: emori, ne aliquid faciat injustum, Lact. 5, 13, 15: Samnites Sidicinis injusta arma cum intulissent, Liv. 7, 29, 4: injusto carpere dente, *with envious, malicious tooth*, Ov. P. 3, 4, 73: mare, id. Am. 2, 11, 12: iracundia, Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 203: id quam injustum in patriam... esset, non videbat, id. Off. 3, 21, 82: injustissima atque acerbissima incommoda, id. Fam. 5, 17, 1: injustata regna tenebat, *unjustly gotten*, Ov. M. 5, 277.—**Subst.** **injustum**, i, n., *injustice*: jura inventa metu injusti fateare necesse est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 111.—**Adv.** **injuste**. **1.** In gen., i. q. injuria, *wrongfully, unfairly*: morbus non injuste terret, *not without cause*, Cels. 7, 3.—**2.** In partic., *unjustly*: imperare alicui, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 58: in aliquem di-

cere, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 59: facis injuste si putas, etc., Cic. Fl. 17, 41; id. Off. 1, 7, 23; 3, 21, 84 al.: male et injuste facere, Nep. Them. 7 *fin.*—**Sup.**: injustissime, Sall. J. 85, 43.

in-lāqueātus, v. illaqueatus.

in-largio, 4, v. a., *to bestow, grant*: pecuniam inlargibo tibi, Cato ap. Non. 470, 27.

inlex, v. illex.

in-licītator, ōris, m., a *buyer, purchaser*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 113, 14.

inlicium, v. illicium.

inlitteratus, v. illitteratus.

inludia, v. illudia.

inlūtus, v. illotus.

*** innabilis**, e, adj. [2. in-no], *that cannot be swum in*: unda, Ov. M. 1, 16.

in-narrābilis, e, adj., *that cannot be related, indescribable* (late Lat.): soni, Lact. Carm. de Phoenice. 54; cf.: narrabilis, innarrabilis, Not. Tir. p. 72.

in-nascibilis, e, adj., *that cannot be born* (late Lat.): virtus, Tert. Praescript. adv. Haer. 46.

in-nascor, nātus sum, 3, v. dep., *to be born in, to grow or spring up in a place*.

I. Lit.: neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris, Hor. S. 1, 3, 37: Fauni velut innati triviis, id. A. P. 245: innata rupibus altis robora, Ov. H. 7, 37: eodem innati solo, quod incolunt, Just. 2, 6: innata in cornibus cervi hedera, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 117: calvitium uni tantum animalium homini, praeterquam innatum, *excepting those that have it naturally*, id. 11, 37, 47, § 131.—**II.** Trop. (class.), *to arise in, originate in, be produced in*: in hac elatione animi nimia cupiditas principatus innascitur, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64.—**Hence, P. a.**: **innātus**, a, um, *inborn, innate, inherent, natural*. (a) With *dat.*: non mihi avaritia umquam innatast; satis habeo divitiarum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 71: innatam esse homini probitatem, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 99: sunt ingenii nostri semina innata virtutum, id. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: est quaedam alacritas naturaliter innata omnibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 3: affectata aliis castitas, tibi ingenta et innata, Plin. Pan. 20, 2.—(b) With *in* and *abl.*: tantus est igitur innatus in nobis cognitionis amor, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 48: in animis eorum insitum atque innatum esse videtur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48.—(c) *Absol.*: nos habere insitam quandam, vel potius innatam cupiditatem scientiae, Cic. Fin. 4, 2, 4: innata atque inscita anteponantur assumptis atque adventiciis, id. Top. 18, 69: affectatio innata videtur esse, non arcessita, Quint. 9, 3, 74.

in-nāto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to swim or float in or upon* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit. **A.** Homines flumini innatant, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 93: aquis pluma innatans, id. 18, 35, 86, § 360: lactuca innatat acri Post vinum stomacho (= supernatat, non subsidet), Hor. S. 2, 4, 59; cf.: dulce (vinum) stomacho innatat, austerum facilius concoquitur, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 38.—(b) With *acc.*: undam innatat alnus, *swims the stream*, Verg. G. 2, 451.—**B.** *To swim or float into*: cum pisciculi parvi in concham hiantem innataverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123.—**2.** *To flow over, overflow*: Nilus fecundus innatat terrae, Plin. 5, 9, § 54; so, innatat campis (Tiberis), Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 2: innatat unda freto dulcis, *the fresh water flows into the sea*, Ov. P. 4, 10, 63.—**3.** *To swim or float among, to be intermingled with*: inter hos latent arteriae... his innatant venae, Plin. 11, 37, 89, § 219.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Innatans illa verborum facilitas, *floating on the surface, superficial*, Quint. 10, 7, 28; 7, 1, 44.—**B.** *Of the hair, to float or flow*: tenui vagus innatat unda Crinis, Val. Fl. 3, 525.

in-nātūralis, e, adj., *unnatural* (late Lat.): amplexus, Sarisb. 1, 4.

1. in-nātus, a, um, adj. [2. in-nascor], *not born, unborn* (ecccl. Lat.): innatus Deus annon et innata materia? Tert. adv. Hermog. 5, 18; Prud. Apoth. 245.

2. innātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from in-nascor.

in-navigābilis, e, adj., *unnavigable*: Tiberis, Liv. 5, 13, 1; Lact. 7, 16, 11.

in-nāvigo, 1, v. n., *to sail towards*: sinistro latere innavigantium, Mel. 2, 1

inil.: Avien. Or. Mar. 167.—**II.** *V. a.*, *to sail in, navigate*: nec innavigabit mare, App. Asclep. 25, p. 91 *fin.*

in-necto, nexi, nexum, 3 (innectier for innecti, Prud. Psych. 375), v. a., *to tie, join, bind, attach, connect, or fasten to, together, or about*. **I.** Lit.: paribus palmas amborum innexuit armis, Verg. A. 5, 425: colla auro, id. ib. 8, 661: tempora sertis, *to deck, garland*, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 3: fauces laqueo, *to encircle*, id. M. 10, 378: colla lacertis, id. ib. 11, 240: braccia collo, Stat. Th. 4, 26: ambos innectens manibus, id. ib. 1, 611: mancipia compedibus, Col. 11, 1, 22: innecti cervicibus, *to fasten upon, cling to, or embrace the neck*, Tac. H. 4, 46; cf.: tunc placuit caesis innectere vincula silvis, Lucr. 2, 670; v. Orelli ad Hor. Epod. 17, 72.—**With acc.**: nodos et vincula rupit, Quaeis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto, Verg. A. 5, 511: vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis, id. ib. 6, 281.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to connect one thing with another, adduce or devise successively, weave, frame, contrive*: causas innecte morandi, Verg. A. 4, 51: moras, Stat. Th. 5, 743: fraudem clientis, Verg. A. 6, 609.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To entangle, implicate*: innexus conscientiae alicujus, Tac. A. 3, 10.—**2.** *To join, connect*: Hyrcanis per affinitatem innexus erat, Tac. A. 6, 36: motus animi innexi implicatae vigoribus quibusdam mentium, Gell. 19, 2, 3: mentem, i. e. beneficio illigare, Sen. Hipp. 416.

innervis, e, adj. [2. in-nervus], *enervated* (late Lat.): marcidus et innervis animus, Sid. Ep. 1, 6.

innexus, a, um, *Part.*, from innecto.

(in-nexus), ūs, a false reading in App. M. p. 115, instead of in nexu.)

innisus, a, um, *Part.*, v. innitor.

in-nitor, nixus or nisus, 3, v. dep., *to lean or rest upon, to support one's self by any thing*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: vineis breves ad innitendum cannas circumdare, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 185. (a) With *dat.* and *abl.*: innititur hastae, Ov. M. 14, 655: fractae hastae, Stat. Th. 12, 144: scutis innixi, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: templa vastis innixa columnis, Ov. P. 3, 2, 49: arbores radicibus innixae, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 127: hasta innixus, Liv. 4, 19, 4: moderamine navis, Ov. M. 15, 726.—(b) With *in* and *acc.*: in Pansam fratrem innixus, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 182.—**B.** In partic., *to lean upon in order to press down, to press or bear upon*: elephantus lixam genu innixus, Hirt. B. Afr. 84.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: praecipuus, cui secreta imperatorum inniterent, Tac. A. 3, 30: salutem suam incolomitati Pisonis, id. ib. 15, 60: omnia curae tutelaeque unius innixa, Quint. 6, 1, 35: tuis promissis freti et innixi, Plin. Pan. 66, 5.—**B.** In partic., *to end, terminate*: syllabae nostrae in b litteram et d innituntur, Quint. 12, 10, 32.—**C.** Innixum sidus, i. q. En gnasi, Avien. Arat. 205.

innixus, v. innitor *in.*

in-no, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., *to swim or float in or upon*. **I.** Lit. **A.** Partim submersae, partim fluitantes et innantes beluae, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: innare contextis ratibus, Amm. 14, 2, 10: innabant pariter fluctusque secabant, Verg. A. 10, 222: innare aquae, Liv. 21, 26, 9: fluviis, Col. poet. 10, 388.—**Of vessels, a fleet, etc.**: quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret, Tac. A. 1, 70: pelago, Sil. 12, 448.—**With acc.**: rapaces fluviis, Verg. G. 3, 142: fluvium vinclis innaret Cloelia ruptis, Verg. A. 8, 651.—**With abl.**: aqua, Suet. Ner. 12.—**B.** *To flow upon, to wash*: innantem Maricæ littoribus Lirim, Hor. C. 3, 17, 7.—**II.** Transf., *to sail upon, navigate*: Stygios lacus, Verg. A. 6, 134.

in-nōbilitātus, a, um, adj. [2. in-nobilito], *not ennobled, ignoble* (late Lat.), Lampr. Elag. 4.

in-nōcens, entis, adj. (*gen. plur.* innocentium, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 5; but innocentium, Cic. Verr. 4, 52, § 116), *that does no harm*. **I.** Lit., *harmless, inoffensive, innoxious* (syn. insons): epistula, Cic. Fam. 5, 18: ruina, Mart. 1, 83, 11: innocentis pocula Lesbii, Hor. C. 1, 17, 21: innocentior cibis, Plin. 23, 7, 67, § 132.—**II.** Transf., *that harms no one, blameless, guiltless, innocent*.

A. In gen.: servus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 7: 957

innocens is dicitur, non qui leviter nocet, sed qui nihil nocet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 41: **innocens** si accusatus sit, absolvi potest, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: vir integer, **innocens**, religiosus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 4, § 7: **paricidii**, Flor. 4, 1: factorum **innocens** sum, Tac. A. 4, 34: **innocentissimo** patre privatus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 33, § 88: **contentiones, carried on without bitterness**, Vell. 1, 11, 6: **vita innocentissimus**, id. 2, 2, 2.—**As subst.**: **innocens**, entis, m., *the guiltless man*: cum **innocente** abstinentia certabat (Cato), Sall. C. 54, 6; Auct. Her. 2, 3, 5.—**B.** In part., *disinterested, upright*: praetores, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12: vir **innocens** et industrius, Suet. Vit. 2; Plin. Pan. 28, 3.—Hence, **adv.**: **innocenter**, *harmlessly, blamelessly, innocently*: vivere, Quint. 7, 4, 18: **opes innocent** paratae, Tac. A. 4, 44.—**Comp.**: omnia, quae caeduntur, **innocentius** decrescente luna, quam crescente fiunt, *more safely, better*, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 321: agere, Tac. H. 1, 9.—**Sup.**: **vita innocentissima** acta, Auct. Decl. ap. Sall. 2.

innocentia, ae, f., *harmlessness*. **I.** Lit.: ferorum animalium, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 201: fumi graveolentis, Pall. 1, 35 med.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *blamelessness, innocence*: est **innocentia** affectio talis animi, quae noceat nemini, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 16; id. Phil. 3, 10, 25: rigidae **innocentiae** Cato erat, Liv. 39, 40, 10: sola **innocentia** vivere, i. e. *with no other support*, id. 2, 3, 4: **mutua innocentia** tutum esse, *where no one seeks to injure another*, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 59.—**B.** In part., *uprightness, integrity, disinterestedness*: quanta **innocentia** debent esse imperatores, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 13, 36: suam **innocentiam** (opp. *avaritiam*) perpetua vita esse perspectam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40.—**C.** Collect. **concr.**, *innocent persons*: **innocentiam** liberare, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202.

innocia, ae, f., *innocence*, Gloss. Phil.
innocue, adv., v. **innocuus** fin.
innocuus, a, um, *adj.*, *harmless, innocuous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit. **A.** Act.: luporum genus **innocuum** homini, Plin. 8, 34, 52, § 123: imber leguminibus, id. 18, 17, 44, § 152: iter, Ov. F. 4, 800: litus, *safe*, Verg. A. 7, 230.—**B.** Pass., *unharmful, uninjured*: sedere carinae omnes **innocuae**, Verg. A. 10, 302: fida per **innocuas** errent incendia turres, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 330.—**II.** Transf., *inoffensive, innocent*: **viximus innocuae**, Ov. M. 9, 373: agere causas **innocuas**, *to defend the innocent*, id. Tr. 2, 273: **innocuum** perforat ense latus, id. ib. 3, 9, 26.—Hence, **adv.**: **innocue**, *Harmlessly*: sagittas tanta arte direxit, ut omnes per intervalla digitorum **innocue** evaderent, Suet. Dom. 19.—**2.** **Innocently**: vivere, Ov. A. 1, 640.

in-nodo, avi, atum, 1, v. a., *to fasten with a knot*. **I.** Lit.: **innodato** gutture laquei nexibus, Amm. 28, 6, 27: altis cervicibus cito laqueus **innodatus**, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 8, § 44.—**II.** Trop., *to entangle, implicate*: spiris categoricis lubricas quaestiones **innodare**, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 fin.: causa non multis ambagibus **innodata**, Cod. Just. 5, 31, 14.

innominabilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-nomino], *that cannot be named, nameless* (post-class.): **indictus, innominabilis**, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3, 30; Tert. adv. Val. 37 (dub.).

innominatus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *unnamed*, Sarisb. 2, 27; Don. Vit. Verg. 16.

innotescentia, ae, f. [innotesco], *a becoming known*, Sarisb. in Ep.

in-notesco, tui, 3, v. *inchn.* **I.** *To become known or noted*. (a) With **abl.**: fraude, Phaedr. 1, 10, 1: nostris **innotuit** illa libellis, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 7: petulantia pictura, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 140: sceleribus, Val. Max. 8, 14, 3 ext.—(b) **Absol.**: quod ubi **innotuit**, Liv. 22, 61, 4: carmina quae vulgo **innotuerunt**, Suet. Ner. 42; Tac. Or. 10.—**B.** Transf., *of daylight, to become clear*: **innotescente** jam luce, Amm. 19, 18 init.—**II.** (I. q. cognosco.) *To come to know, to learn by experience*, Dig. 26, 7, 5, § 10.

in-noto, avi, atum, 1, v. a., *to mark, observe, take notice of*, Hyg. Astr. 4, 1 (dub.): **chrismate innotatus**, Prud. Cath. 6, 128.

innovatio, onis, f. [inno], *a renewing, an alteration, innovation* (late Lat.); syn.: **instauratio, renovatio**, Tert. adv.

Marc. 1, 1: rerum, Arn. 1, 7; App. Trism. p. 95.

in-novo, avi, atum, 1, v. a., *to renew, alter*. **I.** Lit.: plurima **innovare** instituit, Dig. 1, 2, 2 fin.—**So in part. pass.**: **innovatus**, a, um, *renewed*, Min. Fel. Oct. 11 fin.; Lact. 7, 22 med.—**II.** Transf.: se ad aliquam rem, *to return to a thing*: se ad suam intemperantiam, Cic. Pis. 36, 89.—**As a translation of καίειν**, Vulg. Eccli. 38, 30: vox mallei **innovat** aurem, *the noise of the hammer is ever in his ears*.

innox, harmless, innocent, Isid. Orig. 10, 125; Inscr. ap. Rein. cl. 20, n. 144, 145, and 317.

innoxie, adv., v. **innoxius** fin.

in-noxius, a, um, *adj.*, *harmless, innoxious*. **I.** Act. **A.** In gen.: quaedam animalia indigenis **innoxia**, Plin. 8, 59, 84, § 229: vitis viribus (bibentium), id. 14, 2, 4, § 31: anguis, Verg. A. 5, 92: vulnera, *not mortal, curable*, Plin. 10, 37, 52, § 109: saltus, *free from noxious animals*, id. 3, 5, 6, § 41: iter, *secure*, Tac. H. 4, 20: hinc vel illinc appellere indiscretum et **innoxium** est, id. ib. 3, 47 fin.—**B.** *That does harm to none, not guilty, blameless, innocent*: decet **innocentem** servum atque **innoxium**, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 7; Nep. Milt. 8 fin.: non possum **innoxia** dici, Ov. M. 9, 628: animus **innoxior** (al. **innoxior**), Cato ap. Prisc. 601 P.: paupertas, *undeserved poverty*, Tac. A. 14, 34.—(b) With **gen.**: criminis **innoxia**, Liv. 4, 44, 11: initi consilii in caput regis, Curt. 8, 8, 21.—(γ) With **a** and **abl.**: ut **innoxium** abs te atque abs tuis me irideas, i. e. *who never harmed you or yours*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 44.—**II.** Pass., *unharmful, unhurt, uninjured*: **innoxius** volvitur in flammis, Lucr. 6, 394: hi magistratus, provincias aliaque omnia tenere, ipsi **innoxii**, Sall. C. 39, 2; id. ib. 39, 40 fin.: sacras **innoxia** laurus vescat, Tib. 2, 5, 63; Col. 12, 38, 8.—(β) With **prep.** **a** and **abl.**: gens a saevo serpentum **innoxia** morsu, Lucr. 9, 892: faba a circulionibus **innoxia**, Col. 2, 10, 12.—**Adv.**: **innoxie**. **1.** *Harmlessly, without harm*: emollire alvum, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 102.—**2.** *Blamelessly, innocently*, Min. Fel. Oct. 33.

in-nubilo, 1, v. a., *to cloud over, to overcast, make gloomy*. **I.** Lit., Sol. 53, 24.—**II.** Trop.: serenitatem gaudii, Aug. Ep. 238.

in-nubilus, a, um, *adj.*, *unclouded, cloudless*: aether, Lucr. 3, 21.

innubis, e, *adj.* [2. in-nubes], *cloudless*: dies, Sen. Herc. Oct. 238.

in-nubo, psi, ptum, 3, v. n., *to marry into*. **I.** Lit.: quae haud facile iis, in quibus nata erat, humiliora sineret ea, quae **innupsisset**, *into which she had married*, Liv. 1, 34, 4: nostris thalamis, Ov. M. 7, 856.—**II.** Transf., *to pass over*, Lucil. ap. Non. 125, 10.

innubus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-nubo], *unmarried*. **I.** Lit., Ov. M. 10, 567; 14, 142; Pallas, Aus. Epigr. 106; Val. Fl. 1, 87: **diva**, id. 4, 605.—**II.** Transf., *of the laurel* (because Daphne, who was never married, was changed into it): **innuba** laurus, Ov. M. 10, 92.

innuclēatus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-nucleo], *not stoned, from which the kernels are not taken out*: uvae passae, Plin. Val. 1, 7.

in-numerabilis, e, *adj.*, *countless, innumerable* (class.): mundi, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 55; 1, 10, 25: atomi, id. N. D. 1, 20, 54: homines, id. de Or. 2, 38, 142; pecunia, id. Quint. 11, 37: series annorum, Hor. C. 3, 30, 4: numerus annorum, Gell. 14, 1, 18.—**Absol.**: reperiam multos vel **innumerales** potius quibus, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 28; Quint. 12, 2, 30; cf. **innumera**, id. 3, 4, 2; 12, 1, 45.—**Adv.**: **innumerabiliter**, *innumerably*, Lucr. 5, 274; Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 201; id. Div. 1, 14 fin.

innumērabilis, atis, f. [innumera-bilis], *countless number, innumerableness*: mundorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 73: atomorum, id. ib. 1, 39, 109; Arn. 3, p. 132 Herald.

innumērabiliter, adv., v. **innumera-bilis** fin.

in-numēralis, e, *adj.*, *numberless, innumerable*: numerus, Lucr. 2, 1086.

in-numēratus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-numero], *unnumbered* (late Lat.): miracula, Tert. adv. Marc. Carm. 2, 17.

in-nūmērōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *countless* (late Lat.): manus, Coripp. Joann. 5, 662: domini, Hilar. in Psa. 122, 6.

in-numērus, a, um, *adj.*, *countless, innumerable, numberless*. **I.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; false reading instead of meri, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 94; v. Orell. and Klotz): numerus, Lucr. 2, 1054: scaena est deserta, dein Risus, Ludu' jocusque, et numeri innumeri simul omnes collacrumarunt, *verses without number*, Plaut. or Varr. ap. Gell. 1, 24, 3: pecunia, Tac. A. 14, 53: innumeras adversariorum copias superare, Suet. Caes. 68 med.; id. Galb. 6: turba, id. Calig. 26: post proelii innumeras caedes, Just. 2, 9, 17: gentes populique, Verg. A. 6, 706; Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 58: pyrae, Verg. A. 11, 204: miles, Ov. H. 16, 366; id. Tr. 5, 12, 20; Mart. 8, 55, 2: multitudo populorum, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 59.—**II.** In part., *without metre, prosaic*: innumeros numeros doctis accentibus effer, Aus. Idyll. 4, 47.

in-nūo, ūi, ūtum, 3, v. n., *to give a nod, to nod to; to give a sign, to intimate, hint*. (a) With **dat.**: ubi ego **innuero** vobis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 26: abiens **innuit** mihi, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 9: stabat **innuebat** digito similis vocanti, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 9.—(b) **Absol.**: ne mora sit, si **innuerim**, quin pugnis in mala haereat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 17: ubi **innuerint**, Liv. 8, 4, 2: coram licet **innuat** atque Rescribat, Juv. 6, 140: aqua **innuetur** his signis esse tenus, Vitr. 8, 5 ext.—**II.** *To mean, intimate, signify*, = **significo**, Don. ad Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 46.

in-nuptus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-nubo], *unmarried*. **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.*: pueri **innuptae**que puellae, Verg. G. 4, 476: Minerva, *virginal, virgin*, id. A. 2, 31: manus, *the Amazons*, Sil. 2, 75.—**B.** *Subst.*: **innupta**, ae, f., *an unmarried woman, a virgin*, Cat. 62, 6; 12; 36; 64, 73; Prop. 3, 19, 25; Verg. A. 12, 24: praegnans, Arn. in Luc. 2, 2.—**II.** Transf.: **innuptae** nuptiae (γάμος ἀγαμος), *a marriage that is no marriage, an unhappy marriage*, Poeta ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 219 (Trag. Fragm. Inc. v. 80 Rib.).

in-nūtribilis, e, *adj.*, *not nourishing*: juscellum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 55.

in-nūtrio, ūvi, ūtum, 4, v. a., *to nourish or bring up in any thing* (post-Aug.): ne castris **innutritur** et armis, Sil. 2, 286.—**Part. perf.**: **indigenae** atque ipsius provinciae finibus **innutriti**, Cod. Th. 7, 13, 6, § 1: mari **innutritus**, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 6: amplis opibus, Suet. Aug. 3: bellicis laudibus, Plin. Pan. 16, 1: caelestium praeceptorum disciplinis, Vell. 2, 94, 1: liberalibus disciplinis, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 2 fin.: certis ingeniis **innutriti** oportet, id. Ep. 2.

1. innutritus, a, um, *Part.*, *from innutritio*.

2. in-nūtritus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-nutrio], *not nourished, without nourishment*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 17, 1, 17, § 177.

Ino, ūs, f. (**Ino**, ōnis, Hyg. Fab. 2), *daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, sister of Semele, wife of Athamas king of Thebes, nurse of Bacchus, mother of Learchus and Melicerta, and step-mother of Phrixus and Helle. Being pursued by Athamas, who had become raving mad, she threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon they were both changed into sea-deities. Ino, as such, was called Matuta (Gr. Leucothea), and Melicerta Palaemon or Portunus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; Ov. M. 4, 416 sq.; id. F. 6, 485; Hor. A. P. 123 al.; cf. Preller's Gr. Mythol. 1, p. 377 sq.—Hence, **II. Inōs**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to Ino*: Melicerta, Verg. G. 1, 437; cf. Palaemon, id. A. 5, 823: sinus, Ov. M. 4, 497: pectus, Stat. S. 2, 1, 98: doli, Ov. A. A. 3, 176: arae, *where Ino wished to sacrifice Phrixus*, Val. Fl. 1, 521: undae, *where Ino threw herself into the sea*, id. ib. 2, 608: Isthmus, *where games were celebrated by Athamas in honor of Ino*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 60: Lechaemum, *a promontory of the isthmus just mentioned*, id. ib. 2, 35.

in-obaudientia, v. **inobediencia** fin.

in-obaudio, ire, v. **inobedio**.

inobediens, etc., v. **inobediens**, etc.

in-objurgatus, a, um, *adj.*, *not scolded, not blamed*, Charis. p. 41 P.

in-oblector, āri, v. *dep.*, *to take delight in any thing* (late Lat.): in filiis hominum, Tert. adv. Hermog. 18.)

in-oblitteratus, a, um, adj., not obliterated, unforgotten: scientia, Tert. Anim. 24.

in-oblitus, a, um, adj., not forgetful, mindful, Ov. P. 4, 15, 37.

inobediens and **inobediēter**, v. inobediō fin.

in-obediētia, ae, f., disobedience (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 17; Hier. Quaest. Hebr. ad Reg. 2, 1.—In the form **inobaudientia**, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17 fin.

in-obediō (or **inobaudiō**, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16), ire, v. n., to disobey, be disobedient, Ambros. Sermon. Epiph. 1.—Hence, **inobediens**, entis, P. a., disobedient, Vulg. Interp. Deut. 8, 20; ib. Tit. 1, 10.—Adv. **inobediēter**, disobediently, Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 17.

inobedus, a, um, adj. [inobediō], disobedient: cessatio (al. in obeundo), Arn. 7, 248.

* **in-obrūtus**, a, um, adj., not overwhelmed, Ov. M. 7, 356.

in-obsaeptus, a, um, adj. [in-obsaeptus], not hedged up, not closed, open: foramina aurium, Lact. Opif. D. 8, 7.

in-obscūrabilis, e, adj., that cannot be obscured (late Lat.): regula, Tert. Anim. 3.

(**in-obscūro**, āre, a false read. in Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 10, instead of obscurabit.)

in-obsequens, entis, adj., not yielding, uncomplying, disobedient, Sen. praef. Q. N. fin.: equi frenis, id. Hippol. 1068.—Absol.: contumaces et inobsequentes, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17 fin.

in-obsequentia, ae, f., disobedience, Jul. Valer. Res Gest. Alex. M. 2, 21 Mai.

in-observabilis, e, adj., that cannot be observed, unobservable: cursus, Plin. 2, 17, 15, § 77: error, Cat. 64, 115.

in-observans, antis, adj., unobservant: homines, Pall. 1, 35, 12.

inobservantia, ae, f. [inobservans], inattention, negligence, irregularity: quae ne fecisse inobservantia quadam videatur, Quint. 4, 2, 107; Suet. Aug. 76.

in-observātus, a, um, adj., unobserved, unperceived, Ov. M. 2, 544; 4, 341: et incertum tempus, Sen. Q. N. 3, 26 med.: sidera, Ov. F. 3, 111: columba, Mart. 8, 32, 3.

in-obsoletus, a, um, adj., not grown old: vestimenta, Tert. Res. Carn. 58.

in-occidūns, a, um, adj., never setting. I. Lit.: axis, the north pole, Luc. 8, 175.—II. Transf.: visus, ever open eyes, Stat. Th. 6, 277: ignes, inextinguishable, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 400: vita continua et inoccidua, Arn. 2, 68.

in-occo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to harrow in: semen inoccatum, Col. 2, 3, 4; 11, 2, 82: pastinatio inoccata, id. 3, 15, 1.

in-occultus, a, um, adj., not secret, Quint. 7, 9, 5 dub. (al. incultus).

inoculatio, ōnis, f. [inoculo], an inoculating, ingrafting, Col. 5, 11, 1; 11, 2, 54; Pall. 7, 5. (An earlier method of inoculating is described in Plin. 17, 14, 23, § 100; cf. id. 17, 16, 26, § 118.)

inoculator, ōris, m. [id.], an inoculator, ingrafter, Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 329.

in-oculo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to inoculate, i. e. to ingraft an eye or bud of one tree into another (post-Aug.). I. Lit.: arbores ficorum, Col. 11, 2, 59.—II. Transf. A. To implant: iustitiae affectum pectoribus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1.—B. To adorn: bullis aureis inoculatus, App. M. 6, p. 185, 21.

inodiātus, a, um, adj. [2. in-odium], not hated: odiosus, inodiatus, Not. Tir. p. 77.

in-odoro, 1, v. a., to scent, cause to smell: mandamentum halitus, Col. 11, 3, 22.

in-odorō, ātus sum, 1, formerly regarded as v. dep., to smell out, trace out: mirabiliter inodoratus est, Cic. Att. 2, 25, 1, where Orell., B. and K., al. now read moratus.)

in-odorus, a, um, adj. I. Without smell, inodorous: ossa, unperfumed, Pers. 6, 35: flos, App. M. 4, p. 143, 16.—II. Without the sense of smell: animalia, Gell. 7, 6 (also ap. Non. 129, 11).

inoffensē, adv., v. inoffensus fin.

in-offensus, a, um, adj., not struck; without stumbling, without hinderance, unobstructed, uninjured (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). I. Lit.: cogit inoffensae cursus accedere metae, untouched, not grazed, Luc. 8, 201: voluptatis regionisque abundantiam inoffensa transmittere, Plin. Ep. 6, 4, 2: inoffensum pedem referre, not stumbling, Tib. 1, 7, 62.—II. Transf., that goes on without hinderance, without obstacle, unhindered, uninterrupted: lumen oculorum, Pall. 1, 3: inoffensae metam tangere vitae, placid, undisturbed, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 1: sed mare inoffensum crescenti adlabitur aestu, Verg. A. 10, 292: oratio, Sen. Ep. 52: cursus honorum, Tac. H. 1, 48: litterarum inter se conjunctio, Quint. 1, 1, 31: copulatio vocum, id. 10, 23: tantā temperantiā (vir) ut omnia fere vitae suae tempora valetudine inoffensa vixerit, Gell. 2, 1, 4.—Adv.: **inoffensē**, without stumbling, without hinderance, Ambros. Apol. David, 3, § 9; id. in Ps. 118, Sermon. 10, 43; Cassiod. Var. 11, 35.—Comp.: inoffensius, Gell. 6, 2, 8.

inofficiōsitas, ātis, f. [inofficiosus], disobligingness, Salv. Ep. 3: Ruricius, Ep. 2, 15.

in-officiōsus, a, um, adj., undutiful, inofficious. I. In gen. A. Not observant of his duty, undutiful: humana gens inofficiosa dei, Tert. Apol. 40: libertus inofficiosus patrono, Dig. 37, 14, 1.—B. Contrary to one's duty: testamentum, i. e. one in which nothing is left to one's nearest relatives, children, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 42, 107; cf. Dig. 5, 2.—II. In partic., not obliging, disobliging: in aliquem, Cic. Att. 13, 27, 1.

* **in-olens**, entis, adj., without smell, inodorous: olivum, Lucr. 2, 850.

in-olesco, lēvi, ōlitum, 3, v. n. and a. (inolesti, Aus. Grat. Act. § 36). I. Neutr., to grow in, on, or to anything. A. Lit.: udo libro, Verg. G. 2, 77: necesse est multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris, id. A. 6, 738; Sil. 8, 583: tradux a materno sustinetur ubere dum inolescat, Col. 4, 29, 14.—B. Trop.: assidua veterum scriptorum tractatione inoleverat linguae illius vox, i. e. had remained fixed in his mind, Gell. 5, 21, 3: quae nosti, meditando velis inolescere menti, Aus. Ep. 141.—II. Act., to implant: natura induit nobis inolevitque amorem nostri et caritatem, Gell. 12, 5, 7: alicui semina amoris inolesti (= inolevisi), Aus. Grat. Act. ad Grat. 36: inolitum nomen urbi, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 33 Mai.: in moribus inolescendis, Gell. 12, 1, 20.

in-ominalis, e, adj., unlucky, ill-omened, inauspicious: dies, Gell. 5, 17, 3; Macr. S. 1, 16, § 26.

* **in-ominātus**, a, um, adj., ill-omened, inauspicious: cubilia, Hor. Epod. 16, 38.

in-ōpāco, 1, v. a., to overshadow, Col. 8, 15, 4.

in-ōpācus, a, um, adj., not shady: inopacūs, ἀσκιος, Gloss. Philox.

in-ōperātus, a, um, adj., unoccupied, inactive: boitias, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 11.—II. Not wrought, Ambros. de Fid. 3, 14, 113.

in-ōpēro, āre, v. a., to effect, produce (eccl. Lat.): hoc inoperatur per Deum Patrem, Rufin. Orig. de Principp. 1, 3, 7.

in-ōpēror, āri, v. dep., to effect, operate, produce (eccl. Lat.): ille inoperatus est in Christum valentiam suam, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17 (ex adv. Ephes. 1).

in-opertus, a, um, adj., uncovered, bare. I. Lit.: corpora, Prud. Cath. 3, 117: capite inoperto, Sen. Vit. Beat. 13.—II. Trop., naked: ac confessa veritas, Sen. Ot. Sap. 30.

inopia, ae, f. [inops], want, lack, scarcity. I. In gen.: argenti, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 55: summa rerum omnium, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: frumenti comestusque, id. ib. 3, 6: frumenti, Sall. J. 91, 1; cf.: frumentaria, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: et amore pereō et inopia argentaria, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 66: loci, Liv. 1, 33, 6: advocatorum, Tac. A. 11, 7: consilii, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 2: criminum, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 48: occasionis, Suet. Cal. 56: remedii, Tac. A. 13, 57: veri, id. H. 1, 35 al.—II. In partic., a want, esp. of necessities, want, need, indigence, scarcity, fewness. A. Lit.: opem ferre inopiae, i. e. to one in want,

Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 3: Quor (me) conducebas? Bal. Inopia; alius non erat, id. Ps. 3, 2, 9: ne inopiam cives obsecrare possint tibi, id. Trin. 3, 2, 27: si propter inopiam in egestate estis, Cic. Inv. 1, 47, 88: utrum propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, id. Lael. 8, 26; cf.: amicitiam ex inopia atque egestate natam volunt, id. ib. 9, 29; so also with egestas, id. Cat. 2, 11, 24: in Rhodiorum inopia et fame summaque annonae caritate, id. Off. 3, 12, 50: inopiae subsidium, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: inopiam vitare, id. ib. 3, 17: ad pudendam inopiam delabi, Tac. A. 2, 38: inopiam alicui facere, to bring one to want, id. H. 3, 48: manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall. C. 38, 7: multorum dierum inopia contrahere pestem, Just. 2, 13, 12: dispensatio inopiae, of scanty supplies, Liv. 4, 12, 10.—B. Transf. 1. Want, helplessness: praesidio esse contra vim et gratiam solitudini atque inopiae, to those who have no protectors, Cic. Quint. 1, 5: in hac causa improbitatem et gratiam cum inopia et veritate contendere, id. ib. 27, 84; id. Rosc. Am. 7, 20; id. Clu. 20, 57: iudicium, worthlessness, id. Att. 1, 16, 2: ingenti cum difficultate iterum locorumque inopia, and the want of necessities in these regions, Vell. 2, 54, 3; Sen. ad Helv. 12.—2. Of a speaker: inopia et jejunitas, poverty of ideas, Cic. Brut. 55, 202.—3. Of the want of fruition: incendere animum cupidum alicuius inopia, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 126.

in-ōpinābilis, e, adj., not to be supposed or expected, inconceivable: latebra, Gell. 17, 9, 18: id (dictum), id. 11, 18, 11: res, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39.—II. Esp., rhet. t. t., surprising, paradoxical: infames materias, sive quis mavult dicere inopinabiles, quas Graeci ἀδόξους ἰμβόεους appellant, veteres adorti sunt, Gell. 17, 12, 1.—Adv.: **inōpinābiliter**, unexpectedly, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 3; 8, 1.

in-ōpinans, antis, adj., not expecting, unaware (freq. in the historians; not in Cic.): inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: impeditos et inopinantes aggressus, id. ib. 1, 12: imprudente atque inopinante Curione, id. B. C. 2, 3: rex in potestatem inopinanti (ei) venerat, Nep. Dat. 3, 4: suis inopinantibus, Liv. 27, 48, 14.—Hence, adv.: **inōpinanter**, unexpectedly, Suet. Tib. 60.

inōpinātē and **inōpinātō**, adv., v. inopinatus fin.

in-ōpinātus, a, um, not expected, unexpected (class.). I. Adj.: cum hoc illi improvisum atque inopinatum accidisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 69: nova tibi haec sunt et inopinata? id. ib. 2, 2, 8, § 24: neque novum neque inopinatum mihi sit, Liv. 6, 40, 3: nec hoc tam re est, quam dictu inopinatum atque mirabile, Cic. Par. 5, 1, § 35: malum, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: finis vitae, Suet. Caes. 87: fraus, Sil. 7, 133: id quoque scriptum est, quod volgo inopinatum est, contrary to the common belief, Gell. 11, 18, 13.—Sup.: inopinatissimus sensus, Aug. Trin. 7, 1.—II. Subst.: **inōpinatum**, i. n., something unexpected: nihil inopinati accidit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 76.—Hence, ex inopinato, adverbially, unexpectedly: aliae ut ex inopinato observant, id. N. D. 2, 48, 123: repente ex inopinato prope cuncta turbata sunt, Suet. Galb. 10.—Adv. in two forms. 1. **inōpinātē**, unexpectedly: aliquem inopinato occupare, Sen. ad Helv. 5.—2. **inōpinātō**, unexpectedly: in castra irrumpere, Liv. 26, 6, 9.

in-ōpinor, ātus sum, 1, v. dep., to suppose, think, opine: Alexander facilius inopinatus, Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 52 Mai. (but a false read. for opinor, Gell. 18, 7, 5).

in-ōpinus, a, um, adj., unexpected (poet. and in post-Aug. prose = in-opinatus, insperatus): qules, Verg. A. 5, 857: nova inopinave facies laborum, id. ib. 6, 104: fors, id. ib. 8, 476: visus, Ov. M. 4, 232: siccitas, Plin. Pan. 30, 2; Tac. A. 1, 68.

* **inōpiōsus**, a, um, adj. [inops], in want of something: res inopiosae consilii, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 2.

in-oppidātus, a, um, adj., that has no town, not dwelling in a town (late Lat.): Gabalitani sparsi, inoppidati, Sid. Ep. 5, 13; cf.: inoppidatus ἀοικητος, Gloss. Philox.

in-opportūnus, unfitting (late Lat.),

Oros. c. Pelag. p. 618 (also a false reading in two places for importunus, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20; 3, 5, 18).—Hence, **inopportune**, *adv.*, *unsuitably, untimely*, Aug. c. Faust. 22, 72.

inopis, *ōpis*, *adj.* [2. in-opis], *without resources, helpless, weak* (class.). I. In gen.: ab ope inopis, qui ejus indiget, Varr. L. L. 5, § 92 Müll.: inopes relicti a duce, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34: nihil cum potentiore juris humani relinquitur inopi, Liv. 9, 1, 8: solare inopem et succurre relictæ, Verg. A. 9, 290.—(β) With *ab*: sic inopes et ab amicis, et ab existimatione sunt, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2.—(γ) With *inf.*: inopes laudis conscendere carmen, *unable*, Prop. 2, 10, 23 (3, 1, 23 Müll.).—II. In partic., *helpless through poverty, destitute, needy, indigent*. A. Lit.: res pauperes inopesque, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 24: aerarium inops et exhaustum, empty, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70, § 161: te semper inops vexet cupido, *unsated*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 98: domus cujusvis inopis, Nep. Ages. 7, 4.—Esp., of the dead who could not pay Charon's fee: haec omnis inops inhumataeque turba est, Verg. A. 6, 325; cf.: infetæque jacent inopes super arva catervæ, Aus. Mos. 4: mortuis in ore nummum immittite, ut apud inferos non tamquam inopes errent, Schol. Juv. 3, 267.—(β) With *gen.*, *destitute of, without*: humanitatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 40: amicorum, id. Lael. 15: animi, Verg. A. 4, 300: mentis, Ov. F. 4, 457: consilii, Liv. 26, 18, 6: rationis, Stat. Th. 1, 373: senatus auxilii humani, Liv. 3, 7, 7: terra pacis, Ov. P. 2, 2, 96: somni cibi, id. M. 14, 424: provinciae virorum, Tac. H. 2, 67: miles Martis, *that never fights*, Sil. 9, 334.—(γ) *Plur.* as *subst.*: **inopes**, *um*, opp. potentes, Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 61, 17, Dietsch.—*Sing.*: si nihil cum potentiore juris humani relinquitur inopi, Liv. 9, 1, 8.—B. Trop. 1. Of inanimate things, *mean, wretched, contemptible*: inopis et pusilli animi esse, Hor. S. 1, 4, 17: nostras inopes noluisset esse vias, Ov. Ib. 24: adversus atque inopes amor, Lucr. 4, 1142: odia aegra sine armis errabant, iræque inopes, impotent, Val. Fl. 5, 147: vita, Vell. 2, 19, 4.—2. Of speech, *poor in words or ideas, meagre*: non erat abundans, non inops tamen, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: non inops verbis, id. ib. 70, 247: ad orandum, id. ib. 76, 263: Latinam linguam non modo non inopem, sed locupletiore etiam esse quam Graecam, id. Fin. 1, 3, 10: vir inopi lingua et infacundus, Gell. 13, 8, 6.

inopitabilis, *e*, *adj.*, *undesirable, unpleasant*: officinae disciplina, App. M. 9, p. 222, 24.

inoptatus, *a, um, adj.*, *undesired, unpleasant*: res, Sen. Exc. Contr. 8, 6, § 5.

inopus, *i, m.* [Ἰνός], *a fountain and river in the island of Delos, where Latona brought forth Apollo and Diana. It is said to have risen and fallen at the same time with the Nile, and hence was supposed to be connected with it by a subterranean channel*, Plin. 2, 103, 166, § 229; Val. Fl. 5, 105.

(**inorabilis**, *e*, false reading for evocabili, Att. ap. Non. 487, 15; v. Att. Trag. Fragm. v. 158 Rib.)

inoratus, *a, um, adj.*, *not pleaded*: incerta re atque inorata, i. e. *without obtaining a hearing*, Enn. ap. Non. 166, 23 (Trag. v. 12 Vahl.): legati Ameriam re inorata reverterunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26.

inordinatiter, *adv.* [2. in-ordinalis], *irregularly*: sacrificandum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 36.

inordinate and **inordinatim**, *adv.*, *v. inordinatus fin.*

inordinatio, *ōnis, f.*, *disorder*, App. Trism. p. 92, 1; Cod. Just. 3, 43, 3.

inordinatus, *a, um, adj.*, *not arranged, disordered, irregular*: inordinati et incompoti milites, Liv. 22, 50, 8: hostes, id. 35, 29, 5: inordinati in proelio ruunt, id. 23, 27, 5: ordo, App. M. p. 292 Oud.—*Sup.*: inordinatissimi pili, Plin. 22, 45, § 91.—*In neutr. absol.*: idque ex inordinato in ordinem adduxit, *disorder*, Cic. Univ. 3, 7; Quint. 1, 10, 46; 8, 2, 23; 10, 4, 1.—*Adv.* in two forms. 1. **inordinate**, *irregularly*: febres redire, Cels. 3, 3; so 1, 4.—2. **inordinatim**, *irregularly*:

acies non inordinatim incedebant, Amm. 19, 7, 3.

in-ordino, *1, v. a.*, *to arrange, bring into order*: inordinandi soli duo sunt tempora, Col. 11, 3, 9 dub. (al. ordinandi).

(**in-ōrior**, false reading for oreretur, Tac. A. 11, 23.)

† **in-ōris**, *e, adj.* [ōs], *without a mouth*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 114 Müll. IV. cr.

inormis, *e, adj.* [2. in-norma], *immoderate, enormous*, Spart. Anton. Get. 6, 2; Ael. Ver. 1, 3 acc. to Salmas (al. enormis).

inornate, *adv.*, *v. inornatus*.

in-ornatus, *a, um, adj.*, *unadorned* (syn. incompitus): mulieres, Cic. Or. 23, 78; cf. capilli, Ov. M. 1, 497; 5, 472; and, crines, id. ib. 9, 3: Lysias tenuis atque inornatus, Cic. Or. 9, 29; so Quint. 4, 2, 46; 8, 3, 50; 59 al.: nomina et verba, *plain, common*, Hor. A. P. 234: non ego te meis Charitis inornatum silebo, *uncelebrated*, id. C. 4, 9, 31.—*Adv.*: **inornate**, *without ornament, inelegantly*: dicere, Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42.—*Comp.*: inornatius scribere, Fronto ad Verum Imp. ep. 1 med. Mal.

in-orno, *1, v. a.*, *to adorn* (late Lat.): flosculi inornantur, Tert. Anim. 19; id. adv. Val. 12.

* **in-ōro**, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.*, *to crown the brim of a drinking-vessel*: calix de coronis quoque potatoris inorabitur (al. inornabitur), Tert. Res. Carn. 16.

inorus, *a, um, adj.* [2. in-os], *without a mouth*: ostreae, Turp. ap. Non. 216, 8 (Com. Rel. v. 23 Rib.; cf. Müll. ad Fest. p. 114).

in-ōtiosus, *a, um, adj.*, *not idle, busy* (ἀσχολος): actio, Quint. 11, 3, 183.

inōus, *a, um, adj.*, *v. Ino fin.*

inip, *v. imp.*

inpraesentiarum, *v. impr.*

in-primis, *v. primus, II. B.*

in-quaesitus, *a, um, adj.*, *i. q. inquisitus, sought for*, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3.

inquam (the foll. forms are found: *inquam* and *inquit* very freq.; *v. infra*; *first pers.*, **inquo**, found in late writers: si igitur, inquo, Jul. ap. Aug. c. Saec. Resp. Jul. 4, 9, is not in good use, but mentioned by Vel. Long. ap. Cassiod. Orthogr. p. 2287; Prisc. 8, 11, 62; cf. inquo, Eutyph. 2, 12, p. 2182: inquis, Cic. Caecin. 13, 37; id. Fam. 2, 12, 3; 9, 26, 1; id. Att. 2, 5, 8; Hor. S. 2, 1, 5; Mart. 2, 93, 1 saep.: inquam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: inquit, Arn. 2, 44; Tert. Apol. 9 al.: inquit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32; id. Or. 50, 169; id. Tusc. 3, 29, 71: inquebat, id. Ac. 2, 47, 125; id. Top. 12, 51: inquit, Cat. 10, 27: inquit, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 259: inques, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 31; Cic. Or. 29, 101; Cat. 24, 7: inquit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 45; id. Fin. 4, 25, 71; id. Off. 3, 12, 53: inque, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 42; Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 1: inquito, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 58; id. Rud. 5, 2, 55; and in eccl. Lat. inquiens, Vulg. 1 Par. 22, 18; Marc. 12, 26; Greg. Ep. 8, 12; 12, 8; Tert. Jejun. 2, v. Neue, Forment. 2, p. 612 sqq.), 3, v. defect. [kindred to Sanscr. khyā, dicere, praedicare, celebrare, appellare; cf. Bopp Gloss. p. 98, 6 sq.], *I say*, placed after one or more words of a quotation, our *say* (*said*) *I say* (*said*) *he*, etc. I. In citing the words of a person: cum respondissem me ex provincia decedere, etiam mehercules, inquit, ut opinor, ex Africa, Cic. Planc. 26: est vero, inquam, signum quidem notum, id. Cat. 3, 5: quasi ipsos induxi loquentes, ne inquam et inquit saepius interponeretur, id. Lael. 1, 3: qui ubi me viderunt, ubi sunt, inquit, scyphi? id. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32; Cat. 10, 14: Romulus, Juppiter, inquit, tuis jussus avibus, etc. Liv. 1, 12, 4.—(β) With *dat.*: tum quinctius en, inquit mihi, haec ego patior quotidie, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 3.—B. Inquam is frequently placed after a word which the speaker strongly emphasizes, esp. in repetitions: libera per terras unde haec animantibus exstat, unde est haec, inquam, fatis avulsa potestas, Lucr. 2, 257: rex maximo conventu Syracusis, in foro, ne quis, etc., in foro, inquam, Syracusis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 29, § 67: hunc unum diem, hunc unum inquam, hodiernum diem defende si potes, id. Phil. 2, 44, 112: per mihi, per, inquam, mihi gratum feceris, si, id. Att. 1, 20, 7: delector enim: quamquam te non possum, ut ais, corrumpere, delec-

tor, inquam, et familia vestra et nomine, id. Fin. 2, 22, 72: tuas, tuas, inquam, suspensiones, id. Mil. 25, 67; id. Sest. 69, 146: haec inquam, de Oppianico constabat, id. Clu. 44, 125.—II. With an *indef. subj.* 1. *Plur.*: inquit, they say, it is said: noluit, inquit, hodie agere Roscius, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 124; id. Or. 50, 168 *fin.*: contra dicuntur haec... natura adfert dolorem, cui quidem Crantor, inquit, vester cedendum putat, id. Tusc. 3, 29, 71; id. N. D. 1, 41, 144; Sen. Ep. 102, 3; Quint. 1, 10, 3; 9, 2, 85.—2. *Sing.*, esp. in stating objections to one's own arguments, it is said, one says, reply is made: cetera funebria, quibus luctus augetur, duodecim sustulerunt. Homini, inquit (sc. lex), mortuo ne ossa legito, quo post funus faciat, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60; id. Ac. 2, 18, 60; id. Clu. 34, 92: inquit (sc. scriptor litterarum), id. Verr. 2, 5, 57, § 248; id. Brut. 83, 287; id. Att. 14, 12, 2: nec magis quisquam eodem tempore et iratus potest esse, et vir bonus, quam aeger et sanus. Non potest, inquit, omnis ex animo ira tolli, nec hominis natura patitur, Sen. de Ira, 2, 12.—III. In partic. 1. Inquit is sometimes omitted by ellipsis: Turpemque aperto pignore errorem probans, En, hic declarat quales sitis iudices, Phaedr. 5, 5, 38; 1, 30, 7; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 73; Val. Fl. 1, 692.—2. It is sometimes inserted pleonastically: excepit Demochares: Te, inquit, suspendere, Sen. Ira, 23: hoc adjunxit: Pater, inquit, meus, Nep. Hann. 2, 2.—3. It is freq. repeated: Crassus, numquidnam, inquit, novi? Nihil sane, inquit Catulus; etenim vides esse ludos: sed vel tu nos ineptos, licet [inquit], vel molestos putes, cum ad me in Tusculanum, inquit, heri vespere venisset Caesar de Tusculano suo, dixit, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13; id. N. D. 1, 7, 17: dicam equidem, Caesar inquit, quid intellegam; sed tu et vos omnes hoc, inquit, memento, id. ib. 2, 74, 298.

† **in-quassatus**, *a, um, adj.*, *unbroken*: inquassatus, ἀθραυστος, Gloss. Philox.

1. **in-quiēs**, *ētis, f.*, *restlessness, inquietness*: nocturna, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 142: vigiliarum, Gell. 19, 9, 5: infantis (in utero), Tert. Anim. 25.

2. **in-quiēs**, *ētis, adj.* (*abl.* inquieti, App. M. 9, 42), *restless, inquiet*: homo, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 704 P.: vir, Vell. 2, 68: animus, Plin. prooem. § 16 (al. in quiete): inques atque indomitum ingenium, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 7 Dietsch: Germanus spe, cupidine, Tac. A. 1, 68: animo, id. ib. 16, 14: animus, Vell. 2, 77, 2: ad libidinem, App. M. 2, p. 122 *fin.*

(**inquiescens**, false reading for incre-scente, App. M. 9, p. 218.)

inquiētatio, *ōnis, f.* [inquieto], *disturbance, agitation*, Sen. Suas. 2; Marc. Emp. 8, 1 (but false reading for irrita quassatio, Liv. 22, 17, 3).

inquiētator, *ōris, m.* [id.], *a disturber*: animarum, Tert. Spect. 23; Cod. Th. 6, 10, 1.

inquiētē, *adv.*, *v. inquietus fin.*

in-quiēto, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.*, *to disturb, disturb* (syn. sollicitare): nares digito, Quint. 11, 3, 80: mentem, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12: nullis rumoribus inquietari, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 5: tam multis libellis et tam querulis inquietor, id. ib. 9, 15, 1: num alio genere furiarum declamatores inquietantur, Petr. init.: victoriam, Tac. H. 3, 84: aliquem litibus, Suet. Ner. 34: matrimonium quiescens, *by an accusation of adultery*, Dig. 48, 5, 26: inquietatus fremitu, Suet. Calig. 26.

inquiētudo, *inis, f.* [inquieto], *restlessness, disquietude*. I. In gen.: de aliqua re sustinere, Cod. 7, 14, 5.—II. In partic., *feverishness*, Marc. Emp. 20 med.: capitis inquietudo, Sol. 1.

in-quiētus, *a, um, adj.*, *restless, inquiet* (not in Cic. or Cæs.; freq. in Liv.): animus, Liv. 1, 46, 2: ingenia, id. 22, 21, 2: lux deinde noctem inquieta insecuta est, id. 5, 52, 6: praecordia, Hor. Epod. 5, 95: inquieta urbs auctionibus, Tac. H. 1, 20: vita oratorum, id. Or. 13 *init.*: tempora, id. ib. 37: Marius, Vell. 2, 11, 2: noctes, Val. Max. 8, 14, ext. 1: littora saeviente fluctu inquieta, Sen. Suas. 1, 2: infantes, Plin. 28, 19, 78, § 259: Adria, Hor. C. 3, 3, 5: inertia,

busy idleness, Sen. Tranq. 12, 2; Just. 41, 3, 3.—*Comp.*: inquietiores, Amm. 22, 5.—*Sup.*: inter affectus inquietissimos rem quietissimam fidem quaeris, Sen. Ben. 7, 26, 5.—*Adv.*: **inquiētē**, *restlessly, unquietly, without intermission*: jugis flagrantibus, Sol. 30.—*Comp.*: inquietus agens, Amm. 15, 5, 4 al.

inquilina, ae, f., v. 1. inquilinus.
inquilinus, is, m. [inquilinus], *an inhabiting of a place which is not one's own, sojourning*: inquilinatus tempus, Tert. Anim. 38 fin.; Sid. Ep. 5, 19.

† **inquilino**, 1, v. g. [id.], *to be an inhabitant or sojourner*: inquilino, ἐνοικέω, Gloss. Philox.

1. inquilinus, a, m. and f. [incolinus, colo], *an inhabitant of a place which is not his own, a sojourner, tenant, lodger* (cf. incola). **I.** Lit. **A.** Padi. Plin. 21, 12, 43, § 73: Massilienses, qui nunc inquilini videantur, quandoque dominos regionum futuros, Just. 43, 4: fabrum inquilinum et ferrarium vicinum, Sen. Ep. 56, 4: te inquilino (non enim domino) personabat omnia, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105: inquilini privatarum aedium atque insularum, Suet. Ner. 44.—**B.** *An innmate or lodger*: inquilinus, qui eundem colit focum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107 Müll.: vicinus alicui vel inquilinus, Mart. 1, 86, 12: quidam erant perpetui carcerum inquilini, Amm. 30, 5, 6.—**II.** Trop.: in quorum locum subierunt inquilinae, impietas, perfidia, impudicitia, Varr. ap. Non. 403, 28: quos ego non discipulos philosophorum, sed inquilinos voco, Sen. Ep. 108: anima inquilina carnis, Tert. Res. Carn. 46 fin.

2. inquilinus, a, um, adj., *of foreign birth*: civis urbis Romae, Sall. C. 31, 7.

inquinabulum, i, n. [inquino], *filth*: inquinabulum, μόλυσμα, Gloss. Philox.

inquinamentum, i, n. [id.], *filth*, Vitr. 8, 5; Gell. 2, 8, 25.

inquinatē, adv., v. inquino fin.

inquinatio, ōnis, f. [inquino], *a defiling*: animarum, Vulg. Sap. 14, 26.

inquinatus, a, um, P. a., *from inquino*.

inquino, āvi, ātum, 1, v. g. [conire, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 50 Müll.], *to be foul, stain, pollute, defile* (syn.: polluo, contaminare, conspurco). **I.** Lit.: vestem, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17: mentior et si quid, merdis caput inquiner albis Corvorum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 37: ruris opes niteant: inquinet arma situs, Ov. F. 4, 928: (gurgitem) venenis, id. M. 14, 56: segetem injecto lolio, Dig. 9, 2, 27.—**II.** Trop.: *to pollute, defile, corrupt, contaminate*: saepe unus puer petulantia atque impurus inquinat gregem puerorum, Varr. ap. Non. 168, 7: amicitiam nomine criminosa, Cic. Planc. 19, 46: agros turpissimis possessoribus, id. Phil. 2, 17, 43: omnem splendorem honestatis, id. Fin. 5, 8, 22: urbis jura et exempla corrumpere domesticaque immanitate inquinare, id. Deiot. 12, 23: senatus, Liv. 9, 46, 10: famam alterius, id. 29, 37 med.: argumenta puerorum foedis amoribus, Quint. 10, 1, 100; cf. id. 2, 5, 24; 4, 2, 102: se parricidio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 6: se vititiis atque flagitiis, id. ib. 1, 30, 72: nuptias et genus et domos, Hor. C. 3, 6, 18: Juppiter inquinavit aere tempus aureum, id. Epod. 16, 64.—Hence, **inquinatus**, a, um, P. a., *befouled, polluted*. **A.** Lit.: aqua turbida et cadaveribus inquinata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97.—**B.** Transf.: *stained, dyed*: bis murice vellus inquinatum, Mart. 4, 4, 6.—**B.** Trop.: *defiled, impure, filthy, base*. **1.** In gen.: omnibus flagitiis vita inquinata, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: nihil hoc homine inquinatus, id. Fl. 22, 53: sordidissima ratio et inquinatissima, id. Off. 2, 6, 21: quis in voluptate inquinatur, id. Cael. 6, 13: comitia largitione inquinata, id. Q. Petit. Cons. fin.: dextra inquinatur, Cat. 33, 3: sermo inquinatissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 26, § 65.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Of speech, low, base: est vitiosum in verbis, si inquinatum, si abiectionem, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 3, 7: versus inquinatus, insuavissima littera, id. Or. 49, 163.—**b.** *Tinctured, slightly imbued* with any thing (cf. A. 2.): litteris satis inquinatus est, Petr. Fragm. Trag. 46 Burm.: non inquinati sumus (istis vititiis), sed infecti, Sen. Ep. 59 med.—*Adv.*: **inquinate**, *filthily, impurely*: loqui, Cic. Brut. 37, 140; 74, 258.

inquio, v. inquam init.

inquiro, sivi, situm, 3, v. a. [in-quaero], *to seek after, search for, inquire into* any thing (cf. acquirere). **I.** Lit.: vera illa honestas, quam natura maxime inquit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: omnia ordine, Liv. 22, 7, 11: sedes, Just. 3, 4: inquire in ea quae memoriae sunt prodita, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 4: de opere, Quint. 3, 11, 21: verborum originem, id. 1, 6, 28: aliquibus inquirenda quaedam mandare, id. 10, 1, 128: vitia (alicujus), Hor. S. 1, 3, 28: quid sit furere, id. ib. 2, 3, 41.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Jurid.: *to search for grounds of accusation against one*: cum ego diem inquirendi in Siciliam perexiguam postulavisse, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 6: in competitoribus, id. Mur. 21: de rebus capitalibus, Curt. 6, 8, 17: inquisitum missi de iis, quorum, etc., Liv. 40, 20, 3.—**B.** *To search, pry, examine, or inquire into* any thing: si quis habet causam celebratam, in eum quid agat inquiritur, etc., Cic. de Off. 2, 13, 44: nimium inquirens in se, atque ipse sese observans, Cic. Brut. 82, 283: filius ante diem patrios inquit in annos, *to inquire how long his father will live*, Ov. M. 1, 148: totum in orbem, id. ib. 12, 63: obstitit oceanus in se simul et in Herculem inquiri, Tac. G. 34.—Hence, **inquisitus**, a, um, P. a., *searched into or for*: res, Liv. 10, 40, 10: corpus magna cura inquisitum, *searched for*, id. 22, 7, 5: istanc rem inquisitam certumst non amittere, *not to neglect inquiry*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 217.—Hence, *adv.*: **inquisite**, *with investigation, thoroughly*, Gell. 1, 3, 9; comp., id. 1, 3, 21.

inquisitio, ōnis, f. [inquiro], *a seeking or searching for*. **I.** Lit.: tu cave inquisitioni mihi sis, *be at hand, don't let me have to look for you*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1 fin.: novorum militum, Curt. 4, 6: corporum, Plin. 8, 30, 44, § 106.—**II.** Transf., *a searching or inquiring into, an examination*. **A.** In gen.: veri inquisitio atque investigatio, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 13: opinionum, Quint. 3, 1, 2: nova inquisitio addidit, Plin. 2, 46, 45, § 117.—**B.** In partic., *a seeking for proofs or grounds in support of an accusation, a legal inquisition*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 14: candidati, id. Mur. 21, 44: annua, *for which a year is allowed*, Tac. A. 13, 48; cf. Gai. Inst. 2, 44: postulare inquisitionem in aliquem, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: dare inquisitionem alicui, id. ib. 5, 20: agere inquisitionem, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 18.

inquisitor, ōris, m. [id.], *a searcher*. **I.** Lit., *one who searches for a suspected person, an inquisitor, tracker, detective, spy*: scrutatur vestigia (canis) atque persequitur, comitantem ad feram inquisitorem loro trahens, the hunter, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 147: se ab inquisitoribus pecunia redimere, Suet. Caes. 1: inquisitores algae, *they who search the very sea-weed*, Juv. 4, 49.—**II.** Transf., *an examiner, investigator*. **A.** In gen.: rerum inquisitorem decet esse sapientem, Cic. Fragm. Ac. ap. Aug. cont. Ac. 2, 11: rerum naturae, Sen. Q. N. 6, 13, 2.—**B.** In partic., *one who searches for proofs to support an accusation*, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 6: Norbanus legatus et inquisitor reum postulavit, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 29; Sen. Ben. 5, 25, 2; Tac. A. 15, 66.

1. inquisitus, a, um, v. inquiro fin.

2. inquisitus, a, um, adj. [2. in-quaero], *not searched or inquired into* (Plautin.): res, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 217: quaestio, id. ib. 4, 1, 9.

in- For words beginning thus, v. irr.—**inrādo**, v. irrado.

in-rectus, a, um, adj., *not straight, crooked*: vulpinari dictum ab inrecto, seu intorto vulpium cursu, Non. 46, 24.

in-saepio, ire, saeptus, 4, v. a., *to hedge in, enclose*: ingenti muro, Sen. Ben. 4, 19, 1.

insaeptio, ōnis, f. [insaepio], *a defined surface, facet*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7, 3.

1. insaeptus, Part. of insaepio.

2. in-saeptus, a, um, adj., *not hedged in, not enclosed*, Paul. ex Fest. 95, 111 Müll.

in-saevio, ire, 4, v. n., *to fall into a passion*, Ambros. de Jos. Patr. 3, 11; Casiod. Var. 1, 37.

in-salubris, e, adj., *unwholesome*. **I.** Unhealthy, insalubrious: fundus, Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 27: in medicina alia salubria, alia in-

salubria, Quint. 3, 2, 3.—*Comp.*: insalubrius, Gell. 19, 5, 7.—*Sup.*: vinum insaluberrimum, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 40.—**II.** Unserviceable, unprofitable, useless: meridiem vineas spectare colono insalubre est, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 20.—*Adv.*: **insalubriter**, *unwholesomely, unserviceably, unprofitably*, Salv. ap. Avar. 3, p. 90: indulgere naturae, id. ib. p. 92.

in-salutaris, e, adj., *not healthful*; plur.: cogitationes, Hilar. in Psa. 118, 13, 14 (also a false read. for salutare, App. M. 2, p. 117, 25).

in-salutatus, a, um, adj., *ungreeted, unsaluted*: annis jam multis insalutatus, Sid. Ep. 4, 10; 9, 9; Hier. Ep. 3, 1; in tmesis: inque salutatum inlino, Verg. A. 9, 288.

in-sanabilis, e, adj., *that cannot be cured or healed, incurable* (class.). **I.** Lit.: morbus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: vulnus, Col. 7, 5, 13: venenum, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64.—**II.** Trop., *irretrievable, without remedy, hopeless*: contumeliae, Cic. Or. 26, 89: ingenium, Liv. 1, 28, 9: nihil insanabilis, id. 28, 25, 7: insanabili leto perire, Plin. 24, 17, 100, § 157: dolor, Quint. 6 proem. § 6: caput insanabile tribus Anticyris, Hor. A. P. 300: scribendi cacoethes, Juv. 7, 51.—*Adv.*: **insanabiliter**, *incurably*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2, 45: aeger, Marcell. et Faust. ap. Libr. Prec. ad Imp. p. 19 Simond.

† **in-sanctus**, a, um, adj., *unholy*: in-sanctus, οὐ μὴ ἅγιος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

insāne, adv., v. insanus fin.

insānia, ae, f. [insanus], *unsoundness of mind*. **A.** As a disease, *madness, insanity*, Cels. 3, 18, 2 sqq.—**B.** As a personal quality, *madness, frenzy, folly, senselessness*: nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: sanitatem animorum positam in tranquillitate quadam constantiaque censebant: his rebus mentem vacuum appellarunt insaniam, id. ib. 3, 4, 9: furor, esse rati sunt, mentis ad omnia caecitatem: quod cum majus esse videatur, quam insaniam, tamen ejusmodi est, ut furor in sapientem cadere possit, non possit insaniam, id. ib. 3, 4, 11: concupiscere aliquid ad insaniam, *to madness*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87: favere alicui ad insaniam, Suet. Cal. 55: adigere ad insaniam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 31: seelerata belli, Verg. A. 7, 461: quae tanta insaniam, cives? id. ib. 2, 42: nudus agas, minus est insaniam turpis, Juv. 2, 71 al.—(β) Plur.: hunc intemperiae insaniaeque agitant senem, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 15: incidere in hominum pagandi cupidum insaniam, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Madness, i. e. excess, extravagance* in any thing: villarum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5: libidinum, id. Sull. 25, 70: ut appareret, quam ab sano initio res in hanc insaniam venerit, Liv. 7, 2, 13: mensarum, Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 91.—**B.** Of speech: orationis, Cic. Brut. 82, 284.—**C.** *Poetic enthusiasm, rapture, inspiration*: auditis? an me ludit amabilis Insania? Hor. C. 3, 4, 6.

insānibilis, e, adj. [insanio], *insane, raging*: furor, Lact. 4, 19 dub.

insānio, ivi and itū, itum (imperf.: insanibatur, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 37), 4, v. n. [insanus], *to be of unsound mind* (syn.: furo, deliro, desipio). **I.** Lit. **A.** As a medic. t. t., *to be mad, insane*, of men, Cels. 3, 18, 66; 2, 7, 69 al.; of animals, Plin. 27, 11, 76, § 101.—**B.** *To be senseless, without reason, mad, insane*: insanire ex amore, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 53: homo insanibatur (for insaniebat), Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 37: usque eo est commotus, ut insanire omnibus ac furere videretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39: insanire tibi videris, quod, etc., id. Fam. 9, 21, 1: nisi ego insanio, id. Att. 7, 10: ex injuria, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 43; Liv. 7, 39: cum ratione, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 18: certa ratione modoque, Hor. S. 2, 3, 271.—**II.** Transf., *to act like a madman, to rage, rave*: quid opus fuit hoc, hospes, sumptu tanto, nostra gratia? insanivisti herce, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 160: amavi equidem olim in adulescentia: Verum ad hoc exemplum nunquam ut nunc insanio, id. Merc. 2, 1, 40: insanire libet quoniam tibi, Verg. E. 3, 36: manu, i. e. in battle, Stat. Th. 3, 668.—Of speech: dicendi genus, quod... specie libertatis insanit, Quint. 12, 10, 73.—Of a rage for building, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63.—(β) With acc.: errorem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 63: sollemniam, id. Ep. 1,

1, 101; amores alicujus, *to be madly in love with one*, Prop. 2, 34, 25 (3, 32, 25 M.): hilarum insaniam insanire, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12.—(γ) With *in* and *acc.*: in libertinas, Hor. S. 1, 2, 49.—(δ) With *abl.*: quia me stultitia insanire putas? Hor. S. 2, 3, 302.—(ε) *Pass. impers.*: insanitur a patre, Sen. Contr. 2, 9.

insanitas, ātis, *f.* [insanus], *unsoundness, unhealthiness, disease*: nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, id est insanitatem et aegrotum animum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: sapientia sanitas sit animi, insipientia autem quasi insanitas quaedam, id. ib. 3, 5, 10; cf. Varr. ap. Non. 122, 28.

insaniter, adv., *v.* insanus *fin.*

1. in-sanus, a, um, *adj.*, *unsound in mind*. **I.** Lit., *mad, insane* (syn.: furiosus, fanaticus): quod idem contigit maritus, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52: si fecisset Juno maritum insanum, Juv. 6, 620.—**II.** Transf., *that acts like a madman, raging, raving, foolish, frantic*. **A.** Ex stultis insanos facere, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 23: acrior et insanior cupiditas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39: insanissima concio, id. Mil. 17, 45: homo insanissimus, id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33: uter est insanior horum? Hor. S. 2, 3, 102.—**2.** Transf., *of inanim. and abstr. things*: caedis insana cupido, Verg. A. 9, 760: amor duri Martis, id. E. 10, 44: insano verba tonare foro, i. e. *where there is a great bustle*, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 134: omnis et insana semita nocte sonat, i. e. *of women raving about*, id. 4 (5), 8, 60: insani enses, Calp. Ecl. 1, 59: fluctus, Verg. E. 9, 43: venti, Tib. 2, 4, 9: vires Austri, Ov. M. 12, 610: insana Caprae sidera, Hor. C. 3, 7, 6.—**B.** *That causes madness* (cf. "The insane root, that takes the reason prisoner," Shaks. Macb. 1, 3): laurum insanam vocant, quoniam si quid ex ea decerpit inferatur navibus, jurgia fiunt, donec abiciatur, Plin. 16, 44, 89, § 239: herba, *that produces madness*, Ser. Samm. 20: fames, *that drives one to madness*, Luc. 7, 413.—**C.** *Outrageous, monstrous, violent, extravagant, excessive*: substructionem insanas moles, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: substructiones Capitolii insanas, Plin. 36, 14, 2, § 104: labor, Verg. A. 6, 135: trepidatio, Liv. 32, 17, 16: cum stupet insanis acies fulgoribus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 5: vites, *that bear excessively, three times*, Plin. 16, 27, 60, § 115; cf. adv., 3. insanum.—**D.** *Enthusiastic, enraptured, inspired*: vates, Verg. A. 3, 443.—**Adv.**, in three forms. **1. insanē**, a, *Madly, insanely*: amare, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 20.—**Comp.**: in silvam non ligna feras insanus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 34.—**Sup.**: insanissime desperare, Aug. Ep. 238.—**2. insaniter**, *madly, violently, excessively*: ludit nimium insaniter, Pomp. ap. Non. 509, 31; Prisc. p. 1010 P.—**3. insanum**, *outrageously, vehemently, excessively*: insanum malum = pessimum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 47: porticus, insanum bona, id. Most. 3, 3, 5: magnum molior negotium, id. Bacch. 4, 5, 1: valde, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 127, 26.

2. Insani montes, *the insane mountains* (= τὰ μαινόμενα ὄρη), i. e. absurdly high, Weissenb. (acc. to others, *the raging or stormy mountains*), a range in the western part of Sardinia, Liv. 30, 39, 2; cf.: Sardiniam Gracchus arripuit. Nihil illi gentium feritas, Insanorumque, nam sic vocantur, immanitas montium profuere, Flor. 2, 6, 35; Claud. B. Gild. 513.

in-sarcio, īre, a, *v. a.*, *to stuff in* (late Lat.): nummos in calceos sibi, Porphy. ad Hor. S. 1, 8, 39.

in-satiabilis, e, *adj.* **I.** *That cannot be satisfied, insatiable*: cupiditas, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: gaudium, id. ib. 5, 25, 70: crudelitas, id. Phil. 1, 3, 8: humanus animus, Liv. 4, 13, 4: acquirendi votum, Juv. 14, 125.—(β) With *gen.*: sanguinis, Just. 1, 8, 13: laudis, Val. Max. 8, 14, 3: spectaculi, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9, 1.—**II.** *That cannot cloy or sate, that never produces satiety*: varietas, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 38: nulla est insatiabilior species, id. ib. 2, 62, 155.—**Adv.** **insatiabiliter**, *insatiably*: deffere, Lucr. 3, 907: in re inani desiderare, Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 3: parare memoriam sui, Tac. A. 4, 38: opes congerere, Lact. Ep. 4.

insatiabilis, ātis, *f.* [insatiabilis], *insatiableness*, Amm. 31, 4, 11.

insatiabiliter, *v.* insatiabilis *fin.*
in-satiatus, a, um, *adj.*, *unsatisfied, insatiate*: ardor eundi, Stat. Th. 6, 305; Prud. Psych. 478.

*** in-satiētas**, ātis, *f.*, *insatiateness, greedy disposition*: quorum animis avidis atque insatiatibus neque lex est, etc., Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 13.

(in-sativus, false reading for in sativis, Plin. 19, 12, 60, § 183.)

in-saturabilis, e, *adj.*, *insatiable*: abdomen, Cic. Sest. 51, 110; with *gen.*: sanguinis humani, Oros. 3, 18 *fin.*—**Adv.** **insaturabiliter**, *insatiably*: annis praeteritis expleri, Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 64.

in-saturatus, a, um, *adj.*, *unsatisfied, insatiated*: noverca insaturata odiis, Avien. Phaen. Arat. 183.

in-saturus, a, um, *adj.*, *insatiable*, Coripp. Joann. 3, 368.

in-sauciatus, a, um, *adj.*, *not wounded*, Ambros. Dign. Sacerd. 5.

inscalp-, *v.* insculp-

inscalptio, *v.* insculptio.

inscendio, scendi, scensum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [in-scando], *to step into or upon, to climb up, mount, ascend*. **I.** Lit.: cum inscenderet in rogam ardentem, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 47: supra pilam inscendat, Cato, R. R. 127, 2: quadrigas Jovis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 294: in arborem, id. Aul. 4, 6, 12: in currum, id. Men. 6, 2, 10: equum, Suet. Ner. 48: haud se inscendi ab alio (Bucephalus) nisi a rege passus est, Gell. 5, 2, 3: grabatulo inscensio, App. M. 2, p. 122, 16.—**Absol.**: ubi amicam avectam scio, Inscendo, *I go on board ship, embark*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 37.—**II.** Transf., in mal. part.: matronam, App. M. 7, p. 197, 21; 10, p. 249, 7.

inscensio, ōnis, *f.* [inscendo], *a mounting, ascending*: in navem inscensio, un embarking, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 19.

1. inscensus, a, um, *Part.*, *v.* inscens-

2. inscensus, ūs, *m.* [inscendo], *a mounting, i. e. covering*: equarum, App. M. 7, p. 194, 17.

insciē, adv., *v.* inscius *fin.*

in-sciens, entis, *adj.*, *unknowing*. **I.** *Without knowledge, unaware*: si peccavi, insciens feci, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 19: nihil me insciente esse factum, *without my knowing it*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 3: saepe jam Plus insciens quis fecit quam prudens boni, Plaut. Capt. prol. 45; cf. sq.: me apente atque insciente, id. Trin. 1, 2, 130: utrum inscientem vultis contra foedera fecisse, an scientem? Cic. Balb. 5, 13.—**With de** and *abl.*: de eorum verbis, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 178 *al.*—**II.** *Ignorant, stupid, silly*: abi, sis, insciens, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 9.—**Hence, adv.** **inscienter**, *unknowingly, ignorantly, stupidly*: facere, Cic. Top. 8, 32: tuba inflata, Liv. 25, 10, 4.—**Sup.**: interpretari, Hyg. Astr. 2, 12.

in-scientia, ae, *f.* **I.** *Want of knowledge, ignorance, inexperience* (cf. *inscitia int.*): in tantis tenebris erroris et inscientiae, Cic. Sull. 14, 40: mea, id. de Or. 1, 46, 203: alicujus, id. ib. 3, 35, 142; id. Ac. 2, 47, 146.—**With gen. (a) *Subj.*: vulgi, Caes. B. G. 7, 43, 3: hostium, id. ib. 3, 19, 3: temeritas et inscientia ducum, Liv. 22, 25, 12.—(β) *Obj.*: locorum, Caes. B. G. 3, 9, 3: belli, Nep. Epam. 7: dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 233.—**II.** *Ignorance, philosophically speaking*; opp. fundamental knowledge: de qua (natura Deorum) tam variae sunt doctissimorum hominum tamque discrepantes sententiae, ut magno argumento esse debeat, causam, i. e. principium philosophiae esse inscientiam, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 1; id. Ac. 1, 11, 41.—**III.** *Blameworthy ignorance, neglect* (only in Tac.; cf. *inscitia*): praecipitium, Tac. Or. 28: desidia ac inscientia, id. ib. 33.**

inscitē, adv., *v.* inscitus *fin.*

inscitia, ae, *f.* [inscitus], *ignorance, inexperience, unskilfulness, awkwardness, stupidity, stolidity in anything* (usu. with suggestion of blame; while *inscientia* is simply the absence of knowledge; but the distinction is neglected by Tacitus; *v. infra*).—**With gen.**, rarely with *erga* (class.): rerum, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 49: temporis, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: belli, Nep. Epam. 7, 4: rei

publicae ut alienae, Tac. H. 1, 1: rerum verborumque, Quint. 5, 13, 38: veri, Hor. S. 2, 3, 43: artis, Suet. Ner. 41: temporum, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 155: aedificandi, Tac. G. 16: inscitiam potius legionum quam audaciam increpans, Tac. H. 1, 90.—**Absol.**, *ignorance, stupidly* (ante-class.): male mereri de immerente inscitia est, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 29: sex talenta magna dotis demam pro ista inscitia, id. Truc. 4, 3, 71: temeritate atque inscitia exercitum in locum praecipitem perducere, Liv. 26, 2, 7; 8, 33, 17.—**In plur.**: Pannoniorum inscitiae, Front. Princip. Hist. 319.—**II.** *Ignorance, absence of knowledge*, = *inscientia* (only in Tac.): fore ut acerrimi militum per tenebras et inscitiam ceterorum occiderentur, Tac. H. 1, 54: quo fidem inscitiae pararet, *to induce confidence in his ignorance* of the crime, id. A. 15, 58: isque illi finis inscitiae erga domum suam fuit, id. ib. 11, 25: inscitia litterarum, id. Or. 19.

*** inscitulus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [inscitus], *ignorant, awkward, unmannerly*: ancillula, Afran. ap. Non. 12, 21 (Com. Fragm. v. 386 Rib.).

in-scitus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Ignorant, inexperienced, unskilful, silly, simple, stupid*; freq. coupled with stultus (rare in Cic.; a favorite word of Plaut.), Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 51: inscita atque stulta mulier, id. ib. 2, 3, 85; id. Mil. 3, 1, 141.—**Of inanim. and abstr. things**: mirum atque inscitum somniavi somnium, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 5.—**Comp.**: quid est inscitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 36; id. Div. 2, 62.—**Sup.**: inscitissimus, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 14.—*** II.** *Pass.*, *unknown*: nescio quid aliud indictum inscitumque dicit, Gell. 1, 22, 11.—**Adv.** **inscitē**, *unskilfully, clumsily, awkwardly* (class.): comparari, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 25: non inscitē nugatur, id. Div. 2, 13, 30: facta navis, Liv. 36, 43, 6.—**Sup.**: inscitissime petit, Hyg. ap. Gell. 10, 16, 5.

in-scius, a, um, *adj.*, *not knowing, ignorant of a thing* (not used by Plaut. or Ter.; *v. Ritschl, Proleg. p. 64*; sq.; and cf. *insciens*): constr., *absol.*: with *gen.*, rarely with *de*, an *acc.*, an *inf.*, or a *rel. clause* (class.). (a) *Absol.*: distinguere artificem ab inscio, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 22: is, quem vos ad mortem inscii misistis, *ignorantly*, id. Planc. 16, 40: inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: omnibus inscios, neque suspicantibus, Hirt. B. Afr. 37.—(β) *With gen.*: omnium rerum, Cic. Brut. 85, 292: haedulus inscius herbae, Juv. 11, 66.—(γ) *With de aliqua re*: de malitia, Dig. 16, 3, 31.—*** (δ) With acc.**: at enim scies ea, quae fuisti inscius, Turp. ap. Non. 501, 18.—*** (ε) With inf.**: imperii decetere molem haud inscius, Stat. Th. 3, 387 sq.: sutrinus facere inscius, Varr. ap. Non. 168, 17.—(ζ) *With rel. clause*: inscii quid in Aeduis gereretur, *not knowing*, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: unde vitam sumeret inscius, Hor. C. 3, 5, 37.—(η) *With subj.*, Verg. A. 1, 718.—**B.** *Special phrase*: non sum inscius, *I am by no means unaware, I know very well*: nec vero sum inscius, esse utilitatem in historia, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 51.—*** II.** *Pass.*, *unknown*: trames, App. M. 5, p. 170, 12; cf. *nescius*.—**Adv.** **insciē**, *ignorantly*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 43, 7.

in-scribo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to write in or upon any thing, to inscribe* (class.).

I. Lit.: aliquid in basi tropaeorum, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: in statua inscripsit, Parenti optime merito, id. Fam. 12, 3, 1: nomen suum monumentis, id. Har. Resp. 27: ea inscribam brevi quae, etc., id. Att. 4, 1, 4: sit inscriptum in fronte unius cuiusque civis, quid de re publica sentiat, id. Cat. 1, 13, 32: orationes in animo, id. de Or. 2, 87, 355: ut, si quae essent incisae aut inscriptae litterae, tollerentur, id. Dom. 53, 137: senarioli in ejus monumento inscripti, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: in illis libellis, id. Arch. 11, 26 B. and K. (Klotz omits in): Pan. . . vix ulla inscribens terrae vestigia cornu, Sil. 13, 328.—**Pass.** with *erga*: inscripti nomina regum flores, Verg. Ec. 3, 106.—**B.** Transf., *to furnish with an inscription*: statuae, quas tu inscribi jussisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 167: aedes, *to write on a house that it is for sale*: aedes venales hasce inscribit literis, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 131; cf.: aedes mercede, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 92: librum, *to inscribe, give a title to a book*: eos (libellos) rhetoricos inscribant, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122:

in eo libro, qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, is entitled, id. Off. 2, 24, 87: inscripta lintea, i. e. curtains used as signs, Juv. 8, 168. — Hence, subst.: **inscriptum**, *n.*, an inscription, title: alia inscripta nimis lepida, Gell. praef. 3. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: vitis suis sapientiam inscribit, gives to his vines the name of wisdom, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12. — **B.** In partic. **1.** To ascribe, assign, attribute: Epicurus, quia tantummodo induit personam philosophi, et sibi ipse hoc nomen inscripsit, has assigned, appropriated to himself, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 73: deos sceleris, to ascribe crimes to the gods, Ov. M. 16, 128: mea dextera leto inscribenda tuo est, thy death is to be ascribed to my hand, id. ib. 10, 199. — **2.** To make known, mark, as if by an inscription: sua quemque deorum inscribit facies, Ov. M. 6, 74: versa pulvis inscribitur hasta, Verg. A. 1, 478; cf.: sua quemque deorum inscribit facies, makes known, characterizes, Ov. M. 6, 74. — **3.** To brand, place a brand upon: vultus, Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 21: naufrago stigmata, Sen. Ben. 4, 37, 3: inscripta ergastula, Juv. 14, 24. — **4.** To subscribe an accusation (post-class.), Cod. 9, 35, 11. — **5.** To write something over an old writing, so that the latter is no longer legible (post-class.): de his, quae in testamentis delentur, inducuntur, inscribuntur, Dig. 28, 4.

* **in-scriptilis**, *e*, adj., that cannot be written, Dion. p. 413 P.

inscriptio, *ōnis*, *f*. [inscribo], a writing upon, inscribing; an inscription, title (class.): nominis inscriptio, Cic. Dom. 20, 51: quod de inscriptione quaeris, non dubito, quin καθήκον officium sit; sed inscriptio plenior, de officiis, id. Att. 16, 11, 4. — An inscription on monuments: hinc illa infelici monumenti inscriptio, turba se medicorum periisse, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 11: frontis, a branding on the forehead, Petr. 106; 103; so plur., Sen. de Ira, 3, 3, 6: servi, quibus stigmata inscripta sunt, Gal. Inst. 1, 13. — An accusation (post-class.): libellos inscriptionis deponere, Dig. 48, 5, 2.

inscriptum, *v.* inscribo, *i.* B. fin.

* **inscriptura**, *ae*, *f*. [inscribo], an inscription (al. in scriptura), Tert. adv. Val. 30.

1. inscriptus, *a*, *um*, *Part.*, from inscribo.

2. in-scriptus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* **I.** Unwritten: unde et illa divisio est, alia esse scripta, alia inscripta, Quint. 3, 6, 36; 7, 4, 36. — **II.** Not marked or entered at the custom-house, contraband: inscriptum pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16. — **III.** Concerning which nothing is written (in the statutes): maleficio, Sen. praef. 3 Excerpt. Controv.

in-scrutabilis, *e*, *adj.* [2. in-scrutor], inscrutabile (eccl. Lat.): Dei judicia, Aug. Ep. 106, 4; Hilar. Trin. 8, 38.

* **in-scrutor**, *ari*, *v. dep.*, to search or examine into: si Homeri latentem prudentiam inscruteris altius (al. scruteris), Macr. S. 7, 1.

in-sculpo (**inscalp-**), *psi*, *ptam*, 3, *v. a.*, to cut or carve in or upon, to engrave. **I.** Lit. (a) With *dat.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): summam patrimonii saxo (shortly before, incidere), Hor. S. 2, 3, 90: litteras tabellae, Quint. 1, 1, 27: elogium tumulo, Suet. Claud. 1: incisa et insculpta sunt publicis aeternisque monumentis praetoria ornamenta Pallantis, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 14: usus luxuriantis aetatis signaturas pretiosis gemmis: coepit insculpere, Macr. S. 7, 13, 11. — (b) With *abl.* (very rare): columna aenea insculptum, Liv. 2, 33, 9. — (c) *Absol.* (with *abl.* of manner): ara cum ingenti titulo Punicis Graecisque litteris insculpto, Liv. 28, 46, 16. — **II.** Trop., to engrave, imprint: natura insculpsit in mentibus, ut deos aeternos et beatos haberemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: omnibus enim innatum est et in animo quasi insculptum, esse deos, id. ib. 1, 4, 12: in animo, id. Ac. 2, 1, 2.

insculptio, *ōnis*, *f*. [insculpo], a cutting, carving (late Lat.), Jul. Val. 2, 28.

insculptus, *a*, *um*, *Part.*, from insculpo.

in-sēcabilis, *e*, *adj.*, that cannot be cut up or divided, inseparable, indivisible (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 118: corpora, i. e. atoms, Quint. 2, 17, 38; 3, 3, 13.

1. in-sēco, *cūi*, *ctum*, 1, *v. a.*, to cut into, cut up (class.): aliquid dentibus, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62: olivam acuta harundine, Col. 12, 47: corpora mortuorum ad scrutandos morbos, to dissect, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 86: insectandi sunt favi, Col. 9, 15, 9: quod (subtemen) insecti pectine dentes, cut in, notched, Ov. M. 6, 58. — Hence, **insectum**, *i*, *n.* (sc. animale), an insect; plur., Plin. 11, 1, 1, § 1; 11, 28, 33, § 96 al.

2. insecō or **insequo**, *insexi*, old form for **insequor**, to pursue the narration, to proceed, relate, declare; so imper.: insecce, Musa, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 9, 3 (Ann. v. 332 Vahl.): virum mihi, Camena, insecce versutum, Liv. Andr. ap. Gell. 18, 9, 5; perf. subj.: insexit, dixerit, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 111 Müll.; gerund.: insecenda, Cato ap. Gell. 1, 1.

insecta, *v.* 1. insecō fin.

* **insectanter**, *adv.* [insector], harshly, bitterly (with gravior): vituperari, Gell. 19, 3, 1.

in-sectatio, *ōnis*, *f*. [id.], a pursuing, pursuit (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: hostis, Liv. 21, 47, 2. — **II.** Trop., a pursuing with words, a censuring, railing at, deriding, insulting: tanta est hominum insolentia et nostri insectatio, Brut. ap. Ep. Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 2: principum, Liv. 22, 34, 2: studiorum et morum alicuius, Suet. Gramm. 19: insectationibus petere aliquem, Tac. A. 2, 55: fortunae, Quint. 6, 3, 28; 11, 1, 86: quod insectationis genus, id. 5, 7, 6.

in-sectator, *ōris*, *m.* [id.], a persecutor (very rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: plebis, Liv. 3, 33, 7. — **II.** Trop., a censurer: vitiatorum, Quint. 10, 1, 129.

* **insectio**, *ōnis*, *f*. [2. insecō], a narration, i. q. narratio, acc. to a remark of Gell. 18, 9, 4; 11.

insecto, *avi*, *atum*, 1, *v. a.*, a rare form for **insecor**, to pursue (ante- and post-class.): nos insectabit lapidibus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 61. — Hence, *pass.*: insectatus, pursued, Auct. B. Afr. 71, 4.

insector, *atus*, 1, *v. dep. a. freq.* [insequor], to pursue (class.). **I.** Lit.: impios agitant insectanturque furiae, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40: cf. id. Div. 2, 17, 144: aliquem hastis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 17: aliquem verberibus, to pursue with blows, Tac. A. 1, 20. — **B.** Transf.: assiduis herbam insectabere rastris, pursue the weeds with diligent hoes, i. e. diligently extirpate them, Verg. G. 1, 155. — **II.** Trop., to pursue with words, to censure, blame, rail at, inveigh against, speak ill of (with exagitation): indices, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8: insector ultro, atque insto accusatori: insector, inquam, et flagito testes, id. Font. 1; cf. id. Plane. 19, 48: aliquem maledictis, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80: acerbis in aliquem invehi insectarique vehementius, id. Lael. 16, 57: aliquem inimice, id. N. D. 1, 3, 5: audaciam improborum, id. Att. 10, 1, 4: injuriam alicuius, id. ib. 5, 17: librorum inscientiam, Quint. 9, 4, 39: vitia, id. 10, 1, 65: praetextam demissam ad talos, id. 5, 13, 39 al.: damnum amissi corporis, to reproach, upbraid with, Phaedr. 3, 11, 3: de legitima insectandi alicuius causa composita oratione, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 15: obsceno nomine, id. ib. 5, 4, 21.

insectum, *i*, *n.*, *v.* 1. insecō fin.

* **in-sectura**, *ae*, *f*. [1. insecō], an incision, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7.

1. insectus, *a*, *um*, *Part.*, from 1. insecō.

2. in-sectus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [2. in-seco], for non sectus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 111 Müll.

in-sēcundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, not following, unyielding, uncompromising: secundus, insecundus, Not. Tir. 95.

* **insecutio**, *ōnis*, *f*. [insequor], a pursuing; incerta, App. M. 8, p. 208, 23.

insecutor, *ōris*, *m.* [id.], a pursuer, persecutor (post-class.), Tert. Mag. 5: frustratis insecutoribus, App. M. 7 init.

in-sēdabilis, *e*, *adj.* [2. in-sedo], that cannot be stayed or stilled, incessant: in-sēdabilis, ἀκατάπαυστος, Gloss. Philox. — *Adv.*: in-sēdabiliter, unquenchably, incessantly: sitis arida, Lucr. 6, 1175.

in-sēducibilis, *e*, *adj.* [2. in-seduco], not to be drawn away (eccl. Lat.), Anon. (Hilar.) in Job, 2, p. 188.

* **in-sēdulus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, not zealous: in-sēdulus, ἀσπουδαστος, Gloss. Philox.

* **in-segnis**, *e*, *adj.*, inactive, indolent: in-segnis, ἀδρανής, Gloss. Philox.

in-sēmēl, *adv.*, at once, Flor. prooem. § 3; id. 2, 20, 1; Dig. 18, 1, 35, § 7.

in-sēmīno, 1, *v. a.*, to sow or plant in, to implant (post-Aug.): tabem et morbos visceribus, Gell. 19, 5, 3: terra ex caelestium imbrum conceptionibus inseminata, impregnated, fertilized, Vit. 8 praef. init.: ex conventu Jovis inseminati et nati sunt, Arn. 2, 93; Macr. S. 1, 17, 35; 68.

* **in-sēmītatio**, *ōnis*, *f*. [2. in-sēmita], pathlessness, impassableness: in-sēmītatio, ἀνοδία, Gloss. Philox.

* **in-sēscibilis**, *e*, *adj.* [2. in-sēscō], not growing old, undecaying: in-sēscibilis, ἀγήραος, ἀγήρατος, Gloss. Philox.

in-sēscō, *nui*, 3, *v. incho. n.*, to grow old in or at a thing; constr. with *dat.* (poet. and post-Aug. prose): in-sēscit Libris et curis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 82: malis, Ov. P. 1, 4, 48: singulis actionum partibus, Quint. 10, 3, 11: iisdem negotiis, Tac. A. 4, 6.

in-sensāus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, irrational (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43 al. — *Adv.*: **in-sensātē**, foolishly, Vulg. Sap. Sir. 12, 23.

in-sensibilis, *e*, *adj.*, that cannot be felt, insensible, imperceptible (post-class.). **I.** Pass.: morbus, Ser. Sam. 3, 2. — As subst.: **in-sensibilia**, *ium*, *n.*, things of no account, Lact. 2, 2, 17; 2, 5, 1. — (b) Things imperceptible, Apul. Asclep. 19, p. 87. — **B.** Trop., incomprehensible: in-enarrabile esse ait, et propemodum in-sensibile, Gell. 17, 10, 17. — **II.** Act., that cannot feel, insensible, senseless: simulacra, Lact. 6, 13 fin.: deus, id. 7, 3, 7; 4, 1, 2 al. — *Adv.*: **in-sensibiliter**, insensibly, Cassiod.

in-sensibilitas, *ātis*, *f*. [in-sensibilis], insensibility, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 3; Ambros. de Bono Mort. 7, 26.

in-sensilis, *e*, *adj.*, insensible, imperceptible, = in-sensibilis: principia, Lucr. 2, 866; 888.

* **in-sensūalis**, *e*, *adj.*, insensible: res, Cassiod. Var. 2, 40.

in-sensūalitas, *ātis*, *f*. [in-sensūalis], insensibility (eccl. Lat.), Aug. contr. Faust. 15, 4.

in-sēparābilis, *e*, *adj.*, that cannot be separated, inseparable (post-Aug.): quaedam inter se, Sen. Ep. 118, 85: societas, Gell. 1, 9, 12. — *Comp.*: trinitas inseparabilior, Aug. Trin. 15, 23. — *Adv.*: **in-sēparābiliter**, inseparably (post-class.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 22: conexa, Lact. 3, 11.

in-sēparābilitas, *ātis*, *f*. [in-sēparabilis], inseparableness, inseparability (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Trin. 15, 23: virtutum, id. Ep. 29, 2.

in-sēparātus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, not separate (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Prax. 9.

in-septus, *v.* in-septus.

in-sēpultus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [2. in-sēpultus], unburied (class.): acervi civium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: membra, Hor. Epod. 5, 99: insepultos project, Liv. 29, 9, 10. — **II.** Transf., without burial: mors, Sen. Tranq. 14: sepultura, a burial without the customary funeral rites, and therefore undeserving the name of a burial (imitation of the Gr. τάφος ἀραφος), Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5 (but sepulchra is the true reading, id. ib. 14, 12, 33 B. and K.).

in-sēque, *v.* 2. insecō.

in-sēquens, *entis*, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from insequor.

* **1. in-sēquenter**, *adv.*, *v.* insequor, *P. a. fin.*

* **2. in-sēquenter**, *adv.* [2. in-insequor], not in the proper order of succession, without connection, unconnectedly: particula posita, Gell. 10, 29, 4.

in-sēquor, *cūtus* (quītus), 3, *v. dep. n.* and *a.*, to follow, to follow after or upon a person or thing (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo insequitur Salius, Verg. A. 5, 321: fugientem lumine pinum, with her eyes follows the flying ship, Ov. M. 11, 468. — **B.** In partic., to pursue, follow up, press upon:

gens eadem quae te bello Insequitur, Verg. A. 8, 146: hostem, Curt. 4, 9, 13; 7, 9, 13; Suet. Claud. 1: ad hostem insequendum, Liv. 26, 6, 7: reliquias Troiae cineres atque ossa peremptae, Verg. A. 5, 786: aliquem gladio stricto, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21; so Caes. B. G. 1, 15; 1, 23 fin. al.—**C.** Of time, to follow, succeed (in verb. fin. rare; cf. *P. a. infra*): hunc proximo saeculo Themistocles insecutus est, Cic. Brut. 10, 41; Quint. 3, 1, 8.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: improborum facta suscipie insequitur, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To strive after, endeavor: nec vero te rhetoricis quibusdam libris insequor, ut erudiam, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 10.—**2.** To proceed: pergam atque insequor longius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 20, § 51.—Poet. with *inf.*: rursus et alterius lentum convellere vimen Insequor, Verg. A. 3, 32.—**3.** To overtake: at mors insecuta est Gracchum, Cic. Div. 2, 29, 62.—**4.** To pursue in a hostile manner with words, to censure, reproach, etc.: homines benevolos contumelia, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 5: irridendo, id. Sect. 11, 25: clamore ac minis, id. Clu. 8, 24: turpitudinem vitae, Cic. Sull. 29, 81: dissimiles, Plin. Pan. 53, 2.—**5.** Of order or succession, to follow, come next: postrema litteram detrahebant, nisi vocalis insequeretur, Cic. Or. 48, 161: praesagium insequentis casus, Suet. Galb. 6.—Hence, **insequens**, entis, *P. a.*, of time, following: annus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48, 10; Liv. 2, 18, 1: diei insequentis pars, id. 26, 14, 5: nocte insequenti, Hirt. B. G. 8, 23, 1: anno, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 259: tempore, Vell. 1, 6: insequentium aetatum principes, Suet. Aug. 81.—**2.** Of logical order: ex prioribus geometria probat insequentia, Quint. 1, 10, 37; cf. id. 8, 4, 17 al.—***Adv.** **insequenter**, *i. q.* profinus, deinceps, thereupon, immediately, Non. 376, 19.

***in-sérabiliter**, adv. [2. in-séra], so as not to be unlocked: obstruere, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 100 Mai.

***in-sérénus**, a, um, adj., not clear or serene, overcast: Hyas, Stat. S. 1, 6, 21.

1. in-séro, sévi, sítum, 3, v. a. [in-, 1. sero], to sow or plant in; to ingraft (class.). **I.** Lit.: frumentum, Col. 5, 7, 3: pirum bonum in pirum silvaticum, to ingraft, graft, Varr. R. 1, 40, 5: vitem, Col. Arb. 8, 2: fissa modo cortice virgam Inserit, Ov. M. 14, 631; Hor. Epod. 2, 12: inseritur et nucis arbutus horrida fetu, Verg. G. 2, 69 Forbig. ad loc.; so, cum Vergilius instam nucibus arbutum dicat, Plin. 15, 17, § 57.—**II.** Trop., to implant: num qua tibi vitorum inseverit olim Natura, Hor. S. 1, 3, 35: remedia herbis invisit, Plin. 22, 6, 7; § 15: animos corporibus, to unite, Cic. Univ. 12, 38.—Hence, **insitus**, a, um, *P. a.*, ingrafted, grafted. **A.** Lit.: arbor, Col. Arb. 20, 2: mala, Verg. G. 2, 33.—**2.** Transf., of animals: discordantem utero suo generis alieni stirpem insitam recipere, a hybrid, Col. 6, 36, 2.—**Subst.** **insitum**, i, n., a graft, scion, Col. 5, 11, 8.—**III.** Trop., implanted by nature, inborn, innate, natural: O generosam stirpem et tamquam in unam arborem plura genera, sic in istam domum multorum insitam atque illigatam sapientiam, Cic. Brut. 58, 213: reliqua est ea causa, quae non jam recepta, sed innata; neque delata ad me, sed in animo sensuque meo penitus affixa atque insita est, id. Verr. 2, 5, 53, § 139: Deorum cognitiones, id. N. D. 1, 17, 44: tam penitus insita opinio, id. Clu. 1, 4: notio quasi naturalis atque insita in animis nostris, id. Fin. 1, 9, 81: menti cognitionis amor, id. ib. 4, 7, 18: hoc natura est insitum, ut, id. Sull. 30, 83: feritas, Liv. 34, 20, 2.—In gen., taken in, incorporated, admitted, adopted: ex deserto Gavii herreo in Calatinos Attilius insitus, Cic. Sect. 33, 72: insitus et adoptivus, Tac. A. 13, 14.

2. in-séro, séri, sertum, 3, v. a. [in-, 2. sero], to put, bring, or introduce into, to insert (class.); constr. with *in* and *acc.*, or with *dat.* **I.** Lit.: **A.** In gen.: collum in laqueum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37; id. de Or. 2, 39, 162: oculos in pectora, Ov. M. 2, 94: caput in tentoria, Liv. 8, 36, 6: gemmas aureis soleis, Curt. 9, 1, 29: falces longuiriis, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: subtegmen radiis, Ov. M. 6, 56: in avium nidis aliquid, Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 174.—**B.** In partic., to in-

graft: quidquid inserueris, vimine diligenter ligato, Col. Arb. 8, 2: surculus insertus, id. ib. 3.—**II.** Trop., to bring into, introduce, to mix or mingle with: amputanda plura sunt illi aetati, quam inserenda; Cic. Cael. 31, 76: jus est, quod non opinio genuit, sed quaedam innata vis inseruit, id. Inv. 2, 33, 161: historiae jocos, Ov. Tr. 2, 444: querelas, Tac. H. 1, 23: adeo minimis etiam rebus prava religio inserit Deos, Liv. 27, 23, 2: contiones directas operi suo, Just. 38, 3: tantae rerum magnitudini hoc inserere, Vell. 2, 107, 1: haec libello, Suet. Dom. 18: manus, to set one's hands to, Luc. 8, 552: liberos sceleris, to draw into, involve in crime, Sen. Thyest. 322: nomina alienae gentis Aeacidis, Ov. M. 13, 33; cf.: ignobilitem suam magnis nominibus, Tac. A. 6, 2: se, to mingle with, join, engage in: inserentibus se centurionibus, id. H. 2, 19: se turbae, Ov. A. A. 1, 605: se bellis civilibus, id. M. 3, 117: civium numero, to reckon or enroll among, Suet. Aug. 42: Liviorum familiae, id. Tib. 3: stellis et concilio Jovis, Hor. C. 3, 25, 6: aliquem vitae, i. e. to preserve alive, Stat. S. 5, 5, 72: nomen famae, to attach to fame, i. e. to render celebrated, Tac. Or. 10.

in-serpo, psi, ptum, 3, v. n., to creep on or over any thing; only trop.; constr. with *dat.* (poet. and post-class.): jam somnus avaris Inserpit curis, Stat. Th. 1, 340: ei lanugo malis inserpebat, covered over his cheeks, App. M. 7, p. 189 fin.

inserta, ae, f. [2. inserto], an ornament (very rare): frugalitas inserta est rumoribus boni, Macr. S. 2, 7.

***insertatio**, ónis, f. [inserto], an inserting, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 43.

***inserticius**, a, um, adj. [2. inserto], that can be inserted: inserticius, ἐγκερτῆσιμος, ἐντάξιμος, Gloss. Philox.

(**insertim**, false read. for inserti, Lucr. 2, 115.)

insertio, ónis, f. [2. inserto], a putting in, ingrafting, grafting (post-class.), Isid. Orig. 17, 6, 2: oleastri, Aug. Ep. 120, 20: surculorum, Macr. S. 1, 7, 25.

insertivus, a, um, adj. [id.], inserted, ingrafted; only trop. (very rare): stirps, i. e. an illegitimate posterity, Calp. Decl. 24: liberi, Phaedr. 3, 3, 10.

inserto, i, v. a. freq. [id.], to put into, insert; with *dat.* (poet. and post-Aug.): clipeoque sinistram Insertabam aptans, Verg. A. 2, 672: dextras catenis, Stat. Th. 12, 460: insertans commissuris secures, Petr. 97.

insertus, a, um, Part., from 2. inserto.

in-servio, i, v. a. [id.], to serve (archaic forms, inservibus, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 59: inservibat, Sil. 7, 341), v. n. and (rarely) a., to be serviceable, to be devoted or attached to, to be submissive to, to serve (syn.: deservio, ministro); with *dat.*, rarely with *acc.* (class.). (a) With *dat.*: filium meum amico suo video inservire, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 9: a quo plurimum sperant, ei potissimum inserviunt, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49: plebi, cui ad eam diem summa ope inservitum erat, who had been treated with the utmost deference, Liv. 2, 21, 6: legibus definitionis, Gell. 1, 25, 10.—Of inanim. and abstr. things, to be devoted to, to attend to, take care of: suis commodis, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117: temporibus, Nep. Alcib. 1: honoribus, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 4: artibus, id. de Or. 1, 4, 13: vocibus, id. Or. 20, 68: famae, Tac. A. 13, 8.—(b) With *acc.*: si illum inservibus solum, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 59; id. Poen. 4, 2, 105; cf.: nihil est a me inservitum temporis causa, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 2.—(c) Absol.: inservientium regum ditissimus, Vassal, Tac. H. 2, 81.

in-servo, i, v. a. **I.** To attend to, observe (a favorite word of Statius): gemit, inservante noverca, Liber, Stat. Th. 10, 886: volucres, id. ib. 8, 194: fata, id. ib. 6, 935.—**II.** To keep: sagittae volitantes vires integras inservabant, Amm. 31, 15, 11.

inseccio, ónis, f. [insideo], a sitting down (late Lat.): hostium inseccio, id. est hostilis circumdatio, Cassiod. in Psa. 21, 12.

inseccor, óris, m. [id.], a besetter, occupant (very rare): of a ship, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 1, 1: viarium, a waylayer, Symm. Ep. 2, 48; cf.: inseccores, latrones, Paul. ex Fest. p. 111 Müll.: quod circa vias insidiatur sedentes.

1. insessus, a, um, Part., from insideo.

***2. in-sessus**, a, um, adj. [2. in-sedeo], unsettled, without a permanent dwelling: gentes, Sic. Fl. de Cond. Agr. p. 3.

insexit, v. 2. insecro.

insibilator, m. [insibilo], one that breathes in by hissing (late Lat.): venenorum insibilator serpens, Aug. in Joh. 8, 6.

in-sibilo, i, v. n. and a., to hiss, whistle, or rustle in (poet.): Eurys, Ov. M. 15, 603: ignis membris, Sil. 12, 616: Erinys atros insibilat ore tumores, hisses in, breathes in, with a hissing noise, id. 2, 626.

***in-siccabilis**, e, adj., that cannot be dried, Sid. Ep. 9, 16.

in-siccatus, a, um, adj., undried, not dried up (only in Statius): vulnera cruore, Stat. Th. 3, 364: cruor, id. ib. 8, 246.

insicia, ae, f., and **insicium** (isic-), ii, n. [inseco], stuffing, force-meat, a dish of minced meat (very rare). (a) Form insicia, Varr. L. L. 5, § 110 Müll.—(b) Form insicium, Macr. S. 7, 8; Arn. 2, 92.

insiciarius, ii, m. [insicia], a force-meat-maker, Hier. in Ruf. 1, 4.

***insiciatus** or **isiciatus**, a, um, adj. [id.], stuffed with force-meat: pullus, Apic. 8, 7.

insiciolum or **isiciolum**, i, n. dim. [insicium], a little force-meat (post-class.): porcina, Apic. 2, 2; 5, 3.

insicium, v. insicia.

insideo, sédi, sessum, 2, v. n. and a. [in-sedeo], to sit in or upon any thing; mostly with *dat.* (class.). **I.** Neutr. **A.** Lit.: equo, Liv. 7, 6, 5: curru insidens, Sen. Med. 29: solo, Suet. Aug. 82.—**2.** To settle: ubi Lydia quondam jugis insedit Etruscis, Verg. A. 8, 479.—**B.** Trop., to be seated, fixed, or stamped in, to adhere to: cum in locis semen insedit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: longus morbus, cum penitus insedit, when it has become deeply seated, Cels. 3, 1: insidens capulo manus, i. e. keeping firm hold of the handle, Tac. A. 2, 21: nihil quisquam unquam, me audiente, egit orator, quod non in memoria mea penitus insederit, remained thoroughly fixed in my mind, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 122: insidebat in ejus mente species eloquentiae, was firmly stamped on his mind, id. Or. 5, 18: voluptas, quae penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet, id. Leg. 1, 17, 47: cum hic fervor concitatioque animi inveteraverit, et tamquam in venis medullisque insederit, has firmly seated itself, id. Tusc. 4, 10, 24.—**II.** Act., to sit or be situated upon, stand upon, take place upon, occupy. **A.** Lit.: currum, Varr. L. L. 5, 22: Joppe insident collem, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 69.—**B.** Transf., to take possession of a place, to hold, occupy: locum, Liv. 21, 54, 3: juga, Tac. A. 2, 16: militibus arcem, Liv. 26, 44, 2: insidere vias examina infantium solebant, Plin. Pan. 26, 1: Aventinum, Liv. 9, 34, 3; 3, 50, 13; Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 9 Dietsch: medium mare, Flor. 4, 8, 2: arcem Capitolii, id. 3, 21, 7: ea loca, inhabit, Tac. A. 12, 62.—**Pass.**: viaeque omnes hostium praesidiis insidentur, Liv. 25, 13, 2: saltus circa insessus ab hoste, id. 7, 34, 1: per montes praesidiis nostris insessos, Tac. A. 13, 9: insessus iterum Alpibus, id. H. 3, 1: insessum diris avibus Capitolium, occupied as a perch, id. A. 12, 43.

insidia, árum, f. plur. (in sing. insidia prima, Sall. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 75 P.) [insideo], an ambush, ambuscade (class.).

I. Lit. **A.** Of persons: qui sustinerant primos impetus insidiarum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: equites procedere longius jussi, donec insidiae coorirentur, Tac. H. 2, 24.—**B.** Of place: si forte in insidiis devenero, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 92: signa aenea in insidiis ponere, Cic. Deiot. 7, 21: milites in insidiis collocare, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: intrare insidias, id. B. C. 3, 38.—Particular phrases. (a) To lay an ambush for any one: insidias dare alicui, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 32: facere vitae alicujus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 4: ponere vitae alicujus, id. Sect. 18, 41: insidias penitus abstrusas ponere contra aliquem, id. Agr. 2, 18, 49: parare alicui, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: tendere, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: collocare, id. Mil. 10, 27: comparare, id. Clu. 16, 47: struere, id. ib. 66, 190: componere, Tac. H. 5, 22: componere in aliquem, Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 19: com-

ponere alicui, Tib. 1, 6, 4: disponere, Quint. 4, 2, 48: afferre ovilibus, Calp. Ecl. 1, 40: avibus moliri, Verg. G. 1, 271.—(β) In abl. alone, abl. with ex, or acc. with per, by artifice, or stratagem, craftily, insidiously: Marcellus insidiis interfectus est, Cic. Att. 13, 10, 3: per insidias quempiam interficere, id. Dom. 23: per insidias circumvenire, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: non ex insidiis, sed aperte ac palam elaborare, Cic. Or. 12, 38: ex insidiis invadere aliquem, Sall. J. 113, 6.—II. Trop., artifice, crafty device, plot, snare: nimis insidiarum ad capiendas aures adhiberi videtur, Cic. Or. 51, 170: compositae orationis insidiis fidem alicuius attentare, id. ib. 61, 208: noctis, Verg. G. 1, 426: maris, Val. Fl. 1, 416: post obitum parentis periculo insidiarum subjectus pupillus, Gai. Inst. 2, 181.

***insidiāter**, adv. [insidiar], craftily, artfully, insidiously: insidiāter speculati (al. insidiantes), Just. 6, 6.

insidiātor, ōris, m. [id.], a soldier lying in ambush, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18.—II. Transf., one who lies in wait, a lurker, waylayer (rare but class.): viae, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: in foro collocatur, id. Mil. 7, 19: imperii, Nep. Reg. 2.

***insidiatrix**, icis, f. adj. [insidiar], that lies in wait: manus, Amm. 24, 4.

***insidio**, āvi, 1, v. the foll. art.

insidiar, ātus, 1, v. dep. (act. form insidiaverint for insidiati erunt, Dig. 48, 19, 28, § 11) [insidiar], to lie in ambush, lie in wait for; constr. with dat. I. Lit.: quam diu mihi, Catilina, insidiatus es, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: apri, Mart. 12, 14, 10: in legatis insidiandis, Cic. Cael. 21, 51.—II. Trop.: somno maritorum, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: tempori, to watch for, seize upon the favorable moment, Liv. 23, 35, 15: temporibus, to watch the changes of the times, to turn them to one's own advantage, Vell. 2, 21.

insidiosus, adv., v. insidiosus fin.

insidiosus, a, um, adj. [insidiar], cunning, artful, deceitful, dangerous, insidious (class.). I. Of persons: quis insidiosior unquam fuit? Cic. Verr. 2, 78, § 192.—II. Of inanim. and abstr. things: Caprarina insidiosa naufragilis, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 78: pocula Circes, Ov. M. 14, 294: verba, id. H. 20, 212: clementia, Cic. Att. 8, 16, 2.—Sup., Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 28.—Adv.: **insidiosus**, cunningly, deceitfully, insidiously: in gratiam rediit cum illo, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 33: me insidiosissime tractavit, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8.

in-sido, sēdi (perf. insidi, Amm. 28, 6, 4), sessum, 3, v. n. and a., to sit down in or on, to settle on; constr. with dat. (poet. and post-Aug.). I. Lit. A. In gen.: apes floribus insidunt, Verg. A. 6, 708: insedia Dido, Insidat quantus miserae deus, id. ib. 1, 719: volucres metuunt insidere ramis, Luc. 3, 407.—With acc.: locum, Stat. Th. 2, 151: apex insidit astris, id. ib. 2, 36: littera "i" sibi insidit, conicit enim est ab illo jact, coalesces, Quint. 1, 4, 11: digitos membris, sink into, Ov. M. 10, 257.—B. In partic., to occupy, keep possession of a place. (a) With dat.: iniquis silvis, Verg. A. 11, 531.—(β) With acc.: tumulos, Liv. 8, 24: Aventinum, id. 9, 34: viam, id. 21, 34: arcem, id. 26, 44: collem, Flor. 3, 23: ad itinera insidenda, Liv. 24, 31: fauces, id. 35, 11: saltus ab hoste inessus, id. 7, 34: montes inessi, Tac. A. 13, 39: quo jugum melius aptum cervicibus insadat, may sit more closely on, Col. 2, 22, 2.—II. Trop., to be fixed, remain, be rooted in, adhere to: in memoria, Cic. de Or. 2, 28: insedit in animo oratio, id. Tusc. 2, 4: tibi insedisset suspicio, id. Mil. 25: macula insedit in nomine, id. de Imp. Pomp. 3: dum illa verba memoriae insadant, settle, i. e. remain fixed or rooted in the memory, Quint. 10, 7, 2.

insigne, is, n. [insignis], a mark, sign, signal; a distinctive mark, a badge of office (class.). A. Lit.: quod erat insigne, eum facere, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 133: Minerva singulare est insigne ejus gymnasiai, id. Att. 1, 4, 3: bos in Aegypto etiam numinis vice colitur: Apim vocant. Insigne ei in dextro latere candicans macula, Plin. 8, 46, 71, § 184.—Plur.: sibi habere honores... sibi triumphos, sibi alia praeclarae laudis insignia, Cic. Pis. 9, 26.—B. A sign or badge of office or honor, a decoration: bulla erat indicium et insigne

fortuna, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 152; id. Div. 1, 17, 36; Liv. 25, 4; Suet. Aug. 35.—Esp. in plur., insignia, attire, uniform, costume, regalia, etc.: sedebat cum purpura, et sceptro, et insignibus illis regis, Cic. Sen. 26, 57: imperatoris, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: sacerdotum, Liv. 3, 39: pontificalia, id. 10, 7: militaria, ornaments, probably on the helmets of the officers, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: triumphorum, Suet. Aug. 29: majestatis, Just. 10, 1, 3; cf.: horum (mundi et caeli) insignia, sol, luna, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 100: vocis, the costume of a public singer, Juv. 8, 227.

—C. A standard: navem Bruti, quae ex insigni facile agnosci poterat, i. e. the flag of the admiral's ship, Caes. B. C. 2, 6.—D. A signal: in praetoria nave insigne nocturnum trium luminum fore, Liv. 29, 25, 11.—II. Trop., an honor: insignia virtutis multi sine virtute adsecuti sunt, Cic. Fam. 3, 13, 1: laudis, id. Sull. 9, 26: orationis lumina et quodam modo insignia, brilliant passages, gems, id. Or. 39, 135 (v. the context): verborum et sententiarum insignia, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36; 3, 25, 96 al.

† **insigniarus**, ii, m. [insigne], a keeper of insignia: insigniarus, ὀπλοπάροχος, Gloss. Philox.

in-significativus, i, m. (sc. modus) [2. in-significo], the insignificant, a name given by some grammarians to the infinitive, Diom. p. 331 P.

insignio, i, vi or ii, itum, 4 (imperf. insignibatur, Verg. A. 7, 790; Stat. Th. 7, 56), v. a. [insignis]; to put a mark upon, to mark; to distinguish (mostly post-Aug.): pueri insigniti, marked with some bodily defect, Plaut. Fragn. ap. Fest. p. 375, 19 (id. Mil. 3, 1, 127 Weise): clipeum auro, Verg. A. 7, 790: muli insignitiur barba gemina inferiori labro, Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 64: oratorem fucatis et meretricis vestibus, Tac. Or. 26: nec insigniri, nec miseri omnibus, to distinguish one's self, Sen. Ep. 18: cum omnis annus funeribus et cladibus insigniretur, was distinguished by, remarkable for, Tac. Agr. 41: aliquem, to make known, to name, Plin. Ep. 8, 22, 4.—Hence, **insignitus**, a, um, P. a. A. Marked, clear, plain: englyphus, id. est bene insignitus, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Sermon. 16, § 42: utendum imaginibus agentibus, acribus, insignitis, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: conformatio, id. Top. 5, 27: notae veritatis, id. Div. 1, 30, 64.—B. Distinguished, striking, remarkable, notable: injuria, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: ignominia (al. insignior), Liv. 7, 15, 10: lacus nomen ab hac recentiore insignitus fabula est, id. 7, 6, 6: flagitium, Tac. A. 4, 51: infamia, id. ib. 3, 70.—C. Arrayed with banners, with standards: insigneita fere tum milia militum octo duxit, Enn. ap. Prisc. 1, p. 556 P. (Ann. v. 336 Vahl.).—D. Subst.: **insignita**, ōrum, n., bruises, black and blue marks, Plin. 27, 4, 5, § 18; 27, 12, 105, § 128.—Adv.: **insignite**, remarkably, extraordinarily, notably: mihi insignite facta est magna injuria, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 31; id. Mil. 2, 6, 77: insignite improbus, Cic. Quint. 23, 13: laudare ac vituperari, id. de Or. 2, 85, 349.—Comp., Liv. 8, 13, 1.

insignis, e, adj. [in-signum], distinguished by a mark; remarkable, noted, eminent, distinguished, prominent, extraordinary (class.): insignes appellantur boves, qui in femine et in pede album habent, quasi insigniti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 114 Müll.: maculis insignis et albo, i. e. maculis albis, Verg. G. 3, 56: insigni eum veste adornavit, Liv. 1, 20, 2: officinae, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 161: virtus, Cic. Lael. 27, 102: vis, id. N. D. 2, 31, 80; id. de Or. 2, 22, 90: ad deformitatem puer, id. Leg. 3, 8, 19: homo omnibus insignis notis turpitudinis, id. Rab. Perd. 9, 24: vir, illustrious, Tac. A. 11, 19: tota cantabitur urbe, i. e. notorious, Hor. S. 2, 1, 46: debilitate aliqua corporis, remarkable, Suet. Calig. 26: indignus genere et praeclaro nomine tantum Insignis, Juv. 8, 32: ejus studium insigne fuit erga me, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 72: odium in aliquem, id. Att. 14, 13, B, 3: improbitas, id. de Or. 2, 58, 237: temeritas, id. Ac. 1, 12, 45: impudentia, id. Verr. 2, 4, 29, § 66: honorum pagina, glorious, Juv. 10, 67: magnificentia, Tac. A. 11, 1: jamdiu causam quaerebat senex, quamobrem insigne aliquid faceret

his, i. e. of punishing them severely, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 31.—With gen.: libidinum, Tert. Pall. 4.—With inf.: insignis ventos anteire lacerto, Sil. 16, 561.—Sup.: spectaculum, Tert. Spect. 12: religio, id. Apol. 21.—Adv.: **insigniter**, remarkably, extraordinarily, notably: amicos diligere, Cic. Part. 23, 80: pullus insigniter cristatus, Suet. Tib. 14: dimicare, Just. 33, 2: facere unum aliquid, Plin. Ep. 9, 29, 1: verba nove et insigniter dicta, Gell. 19, 7, 2.—Comp.: ornari, Nep. Ages. 3, 2.

insignite, adv., v. insignio, P. a. fin.

insigniter, adv., v. insignio fin.

insignitor, ōris, m. [insignio], an engraver (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 4.

insignitus, P. a. and P. a., from insignio.

† **in-signo**, 1, v. a., to engrave: insigno, ἐνχαράσσω, Gloss. Philox.

insilia, ium, n. plur. [insilio], the treadle of a weaver's loom, Lucr. 5, 1353.

insilio, ii (insilivi, Liv. 8, 9, 9: insilii, Claud. ap. Ruf. 1, 349; imperf. insilibat, Gell. 9, 11, 7), 4, v. n. [in-salio], to leap into or upon, to spring at; constr. with in and acc., with the simple acc., with dat., or absol. (class., but not in Cic.). I. Lit. (a) With in and acc.: e navi in scapham, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 36: in equum, Liv. 6, 7, 3: milites qui in phalangas insilirent, Caes. B. G. 1, 52, 5.—(β) With the simple acc.: equum, Sall. H. Fragn. 5, 3 Dietsch: puppim, Luc. 3, 626: undas, Ov. M. 8, 142: Aetnam, Hor. A. P. 466: tauros, Suet. Claud. 21: aliquem, to spring upon one, to attack him, App. M. 8, p. 209: equos, id. ib. 8, p. 203, 3.—(γ) With dat.: prorae, puppique, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 8: ramis, id. M. 8, 367: tergo centauri, id. ib. 12, 345: puppi, Luc. 9, 152.—(δ) Absol.: leo insilit saltu, leaps, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 50: insilit huc, Ov. M. 11, 731.—II. Trop.: palmes in jugum insilit, mounts, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 175: metuo, ne hodie in malum cruciatum insiliamus, I fear we shall dance on the cross to-day, i. e. we shall be crucified, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 8.

insimulo, v. insimulo.

in-simul, adv., at the same time (post-Aug.; first in Statius), Stat. S. 1, 6, 36 (in Flor. 2, 20, 1, read insemel).

insimulatio (insimul-), ōnis, f. [insimulo], a charge against one, an accusation (class.): in falsam atque iniquam probationem insimulationem vocabatur, Cic. Font. 13, 29: criminis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 23: falsa, App. M. 10, p. 253, 19.

insimulatur (insimul-), ōris, m. [id.], an accuser (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 293, 37: Pacat. Pan. Theod. 43.

insimulatus, a, um, adj. [2. in-simulo], undisguised, unfeigned (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Sap. 18, 16.

in-simulo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to make a plausible charge (true or false) against a person before a tribunal; to make suspected, charge, accuse, blame, esp. falsely; to invent a charge or bear false witness against (syn.: accuso, incuso, arguo). 1. With acc. of person: si non facit tu male facis, quae insontem insimulas, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 55: hic tu me etiam insimulas, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 1: non possum quemquam insimulare falso, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 107: hic tu me etiam insimulas, id. Fam. 7, 13, 1: (hunc) velut insidiis ejus petitus scelestus insimulare coepit, Vell. 2, 60, 3: criminibus falsis insimulasse virum, Ov. H. 6, 21.—2. With acc. of person and gen. of the charge: Amphitruo uxorem insimulat proberi, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 15: se peccati, quod, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 64: Verrem avaritiae, id. Verr. 2, 1, 49, § 128: Vercingetorix proditoris insimulari, Liv. 44, 16: erum insimulabis avaritiae, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 12: repetundarum insimulari, Quint. 4, 2, 15 Halm.—3. With acc. and inf.: queruntur, quod eos insimulemus omnia incerta dicere, Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 32: insimulant hominem fraudandi causa discessisse, id. Verr. 2, 2, 24, § 59: et quod illum durum insimulat, id. non est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 30; cf. in pass., with nom. and inf.: rumore tenuis insimulatus fuisse partes hostiles, Amm. 14, 5, 3: Alcibiades absens insimulatur Athenis mysteria Cereris enuntiavisse, Just. 5, 1, 1.—4. With two acc.: mirum est

sic (eum) me insimulare falso facinus tam malum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 229: quod illum insimulat eūrum, id non est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 30.—**5.** With *acc. of the charge* alone: non istuc quod tu insimulas, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 9 (Bothe and Wagner, quo): istuc facinus, quod tu insimulas, id. Am. 2, 2, 188 Fleck: id quod ego injuratus insimulo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 107; 2, 5, 59, § 153: aperta, id. Clu. 64, 180; cf.: neque aliud quam patientia aut pudor, quod legato perperisset, insimulari posset, Liv. 29, 20, 4.—**6.** With *abl. of manner*: fateri facinus insimulatū falso crimine senatus, Liv. 6, 16, 1; Ov. H. 6, 21 (supra).

in-sincērus, a, um, *adj.*, not genuine, not pure, adulterated, spoiled; not honest or candid, insincere (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: cruror, Verg. G. 4, 285: acies, imperfect, Prud. Ham. 4.—**II.** Trop.: philosophus, Gell. 5, 3, 7: oblatio, Ambros. de Cain et Abel, 2, 6, § 18; id. in Psal. 118, Serm. 11, § 20.

insinuatio, ōnis, *f.* [insinuo], an entrance through a narrow or crooked way. **I.** Lit.: Ponti, Avien. Perieg. 397.—**II.** Trop. **A.** An insinuating or ingratiating one's self into the favor of others: exordium in duas partes dividitur, in principium et insinuationem... Insinuatio est oratio, quadam dissimulatione et circuitione obscure subiens auditoris animum, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20.—**B.** A notification, publication, Cod. Just. 8, 54, 32.

insinuator, ōris, *m.* [id.], an introducer (eccl. Lat.): deorum, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 1.

insinuatrix, icis, *f.* [insinuator], she that introduces or makes known (eccl. Lat.): rei novae, Aug. Ep. 110, 1.

in-sinuo, avi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. **I.** Act. **A.** Lit., to put, place, or thrust into the bosom (post-class.): sicine vacuus et otiosus insinuatis manibus ambulabis, with folded arms, App. M. 9, p. 219, 23: manum in sinum, Tert. Res. Carn. 28.—**B.** To bring in by windings or turnings, to insinuate into; to cause a person or thing to get to a place by windings or turnings; and, in gen., to cause to arrive at or get to a place.

1. In gen.: ratem terris, to land, Avien. Arat. 312: suum aemum per saepa domorum, Lucr. 6, 860: Romani quacunque data intervalla essent, insinuabant ordines suos, pushed forward their files into the open spaces of the enemy, Liv. 44, 41.—Poet.: et (tibi) omni tempore tam faciles insinuent opes, come to you, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 28.—**2.** Esp., with *se*, to wind one's way into, to steal into; to insinuate or ingratiate one's self: se inter equitum turmas, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: quā te insinuaveris, retro via repetenda, Liv. 9, 2, 8: cum (Romanus) insinuasset se inter corpus armaeque, id. 7, 10, 10: quā se inter valles flumen insinuat, winds along, id. 32, 31, 1: Tigris Persico mari se insinuat, Curt. 5, 3.—**C.** Trop., to make favorably known to, to introduce, recommend. **1.** In gen.: Augusto insinuatus est, Suet. Gram. 21; id. Calig. 10; id. Oth. 2: hoc est quod penitus illos animo Caesaris insinuavit, Plin. Pan. 62; cf.: vitam moresque feris mentibus, Aur. Vict. de Orig. Gent. 3, 3.—**2.** Esp., reflex. with *se*, etc. (a) With *ad* or *in* and *acc.*: his non rebus insinuabimus ad causam, will make our way to, get to, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 10: se in antiquam philosophiam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34: se ad aliquam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 27: se in familiaritatem alicujus, Cic. Caecin. 5, 13: se in amicitiam cum aliquo, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 94; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68, § 157: se in forum, id. Phil. 5, 3, 8: se in familiarem usum, Liv. 40, 21, 11: se in eorum sermonem, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 12.—(β) *Absol.*: callidus ille ne se insinuet, studiose cavendum est, Cic. Lael. 26, 99: eadem qua te insinuaveris via retro repetenda est, Liv. 9, 2, 8: celeriter dato loco cum se insinuasset, Auct. B. Alex. 52, 2: praefecto regis se, Just. 5, 2, 5: plebi se, Liv. 3, 15, 2.—**3.** To introduce to, initiate into: adest tibi dies, quo per istas meas manus piissimis sacrorum arcanis insinueris, App. M. 11, p. 268.—**4.** To make known, publish (post-class.): voluntatem suam hereditibus, Dig. 32, 1, 11, § 2; Rutil. Nam. 1, 590.—**II.** Neutr., to wind or steal into, to make one's way or get into, to penetrate, enter, reach, arrive at; constr. with *in* and *acc.* or *dat.*: inde in amicitiam

tiam insinuavit cum matre et mecum simul, Blanditiis, etc., Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 93: penitus insinuare in causam, to penetrate thoroughly into, to acquire a complete knowledge of, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 149; cf.: ad causam, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 10: in ipsius consuetudinem insinuo, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 6: novus per pectora cunctis insinuat pavor, Verg. A. 2, 229: Italiaeque urbes dextram insinuantis in undam, winding, reaching to, Manil. 4, 602: et blandiri suppliciter et subtiliter insinuare eis, a quibus, etc., i. e. to steal into favor with, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 90.

in-sipidus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-sapidus], tasteless, insipid (late Lat.): sapor, Firm. Math. 2, 12; Paul. Nol. Ep. 39, 4.

in-sipiens (insāp-), Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Sest. 53; p. 304, 16 Bait.), entis, *adj.* [2. in-sapiens], unwise, senseless, foolish (class.): sed ego insipiens nova nunc facio, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 4: insipiens fortunatus, Cic. Lael. 15, 54: sermo insipientium (opp. sapiens), id. Fin. 2, 15, 50.—*Comp.*: quis homost me insipientior, qui, etc., Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 84: ego insipientior quam illi ipsi, id. Div. 2, 23, 51.—*Sup.*: insipientissimus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59.—*Adv.*: **insipienter**, unwisely, foolishly: a me factum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 78: factum, id. Truc. 4, 3, 53: sperat, Cic. de Sen. 19, 68.

insipientia, ae, *f.* [insipiens], want of wisdom, senselessness, folly (class.): ita fit, ut sapientia sanitas sit animi, insipientia autem quasi insanitas quaedam, quae est insaniam eademque dementia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10; 3, 28, 68; Plaut. Am. prol. 36; id. Mil. 3, 3, 5; id. Poen. 5, 2, 130.

insipo, ūi (pres. pass. insipitur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 105 Müll.), 3, v. a., to throw in (ante-class.), Cat. R. 85: ligna, Pompon. ap. Non. 10, n. 3 (Com. Fragm. v. 50, 86 Rib.).

in-sisto, stiti, 3, v. n., to set foot upon, to stand, tread, or press upon; constr. mostly with *dat.*, also with *in* and *abl.* or *acc.*, or the simple *acc.* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (a) With *dat.*: nec desunt villae quae secutae fluminis amoenitatem margini insistent, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 6: ut proximi jacentibus insisterent, stepped upon them, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: alternis pedibus, Quint. 11, 3, 128: volucres metuunt insistere ramis, Luc. 3, 407: vestigiis, Liv. 25, 33 fin.: huic (saxo) institerat frustra, Ov. F. 5, 150: plantis, Juv. 6, 96: clamoso circo, occupy a place in, id. 9, 144.—(β) With *in* and *abl.*: insisteat in manu Cereris dextra simulacrum Victoriae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 110: cingulus australis, in quo qui insistant, id. Rep. 6, 20: in jugo, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: ipse non insistere in terra poterat, Curt. 7, 7, 6.—(γ) With *in* and *acc.*: in sinistram pedem, Quint. 11, 3, 125; cf.: corvus repente super galeam insistit, lights, Gell. 9, 11, 7.—(δ) With the simple *acc.*: plantam, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 21: limen, to step upon, to tread the threshold, Verg. A. 6, 563: vestigia nuda sinistri pedis, id. ib. 7, 690: primis infans vestigia plantis, id. ib. 11, 574: cineres, Hor. Epod. 16, 11.—**B.** Esp. **1.** To enter on or pursue a way, path, or journey: cum semel institerunt vestigia certa viai, Lucr. 1, 407: huc an illuc iter, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 11: omnes itinera insistant sua, id. Capt. 4, 2, 14: quam insistant viam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 3; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 14; Liv. 37, 7, 8.—**2.** In hostile sense, to follow, pursue, press on; with *dat.*: effusus hostibus, Liv. 26, 44, 4: fugientibus, id. 27, 13, 4: contenti non institere cedentibus, Curt. 8, 11, 18; Nep. Eun. 4.—*Pass. impers.*: ut fracto jam Maroboduus, usque in exitum insisteretur, Tac. A. 2, 62.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to follow, pursue. (a) With *acc.*: viam domandi, Verg. G. 3, 164: rationem pugnae, plan, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 3.—(β) With *dat.*: vestigiis laudum suarum, Liv. 5, 30, 2: honoribus, Plin. Ep. 4, 8, 4.—**B.** Esp. **1.** To follow up, pursue an object or enterprise; to press vigorously, apply one's self to: in dolos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 4: totus est mente et animo in bellum, Caes. B. G. 6, 5.—With *acc.*: hoc negotium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 54: munus, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 176.—With *dat.*: rebus magnis, Tib. 4, 1, 135: perdomandae Campaniae, Tac. H. 3, 77.—**2.** To set about, devote one's self to, to begin with zeal; with *inf.*: tribui orare dictatorem

insistent, ut, etc., Liv. 8, 35, 2: Applum institit sequi, id. 25, 19, 8; 24, 26, 11; 24, 46, 1; cf.: postero die ad spolia legenda foedamque spectandam stragem insistent, id. 22, 51, 5: flagitare senatus institit Coruntum, ut, Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 1.—*Absol.*: sic institit ore, i. e. began to speak, Verg. A. 12, 47; cf.: sic insistit secumque corde volutat, i. e. to reflect, think, id. ib. 4, 533.—**3.** To persevere, continue, persist in; with *inf.*: credere, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 53: tueri, Nep. Att. 11.—With *dat.*: sin crudelitati insisteret, Tac. A. 16, 25: spei, id. H. 2, 46: caedibus, id. A. 2, 21: studiis, to pursue diligently, Quint. 1, 12, 10: obsidioni, Curt. 7, 6, 23: curae rerum, Plin. 28, 1, 1, § 2: funeri, to set forward, id. 7, 52, 53, § 177.—*Absol.*: importune, to persist, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 80; Tac. A. 4, 60.—**4.** To press upon, urge; with *dat.*: atriensibus ut suppellectilem exponant, Col. 12, 3, 9: id bellum ipsis institit moenibus, was at, Liv. 2, 51, 2.—*Absol.*: dilataque tempora tædae institerant, were at hand, Ov. M. 9, 769: institit quantum potuit ut illum ex eorum manibus liberaret, urged, insisted, Aug. in Psal. 63, 4.—**III.** To press upon, repress; and hence, to halt, pause, stop, stand still: stellarum motus insistent, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: ut non referat pedem, insistet certe, id. Phil. 12, 3, 8; Tac. A. 4, 60: quae cum dixisset paulumque institisset, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 75; id. Or. 56, 187: saepe accidit, ut aut citius insistentum sit, aut longius procedendum, id. ib. 66, 221; so, to pause in thought, hesitate, doubt: ille in reliquis rebus non poterit eodem modo insistere? Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 107; 2, 29, 94.—**B.** To dwell upon, delay at, treat or consider at length: ut si singulis insistere velim, progredi iste non possit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 74, § 172: insistentum ei (arbori) paulum, Plin. 13, 16, 30, § 100: profuit assidue vitis insistere amicae, Ov. R. Am. 315.

insiticius, a, um, *adj.* [insitio], that is inserted, ingrafted (ante-class. and post-Aug.); hence, trop.: somnus, that is inserted between the occupations of the day, a noon-day nap, siesta, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5: muli, produced from two species of animals, qs. ingrafted, id. ib. 2, 8, 1; App. M. 6, p. 186: (with inductus) sermo, i. e. foreign, Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 5.

insitio, ōnis, *f.* [I. insero]. **I.** An ingrafting, grafting: nec consitiones modo delectant, sed etiam insitiones, Cic. de Sen. 15, 54; Col. 3, 9, 6.—**II.** That which is ingrafted: insitionem nutrire, Pall. 5, 2; Col. Arb. 8, 3.—**III.** The time of grafting, Ov. R. Am. 195.

† **insitium**, ii, n. [id.], a putting in, insertion: insitium, *ἐμβέτης*, Gloss. Philox.

insitivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], ingrafted, grafted (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: pira, Hor. Epod. 2, 19.—**II.** Trop., substituted, spurious: liberi, Phaedr. 3, 3, 10: heres, adopted, Sen. Contr. 2, 8: alimentum lactis, of another person than the mother, Gell. 12, 1, 17.—*Plur.* n. as subst.: insitiva virtutum, Ambros. Ep. 2, 8.

1. insitor, ōris, *m.* [id.], an ingrafter, grafter, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 17; Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 329.

2. Insitor, ōris, *m.*, the god that presides over grafting, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 21.

insitum, i, n., v. 1. insero fin.

1. insitus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. 1. insero fin.

2. insitus, is (only in the *abl. sing.*), *m.* [I. insero], an ingrafting, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 52.

Insochi, ōrum, *m.*, a people of Armenia, Tac. A. 13, 37 (dub.; al. Moschi).

in-sociabilis, e, *adj.*, that cannot be joined together, unsociable, incompatible (mostly post-Aug.): gens, Liv. 37, 1: diversae, insociabilesque naturae arborum, Plin. 17, 19, 30, § 137: anum insociabilem nurui efficiebat, Tac. A. 4, 12 fin.: regnum (with discordiae), id. ib. 13, 17; 15, 68.

in-sociālis, e, *adj.*, for insociabilis, unsociable (late Lat.): inconcinna, insociālis, Porphy. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 6.

* **in-solābiliter**, *adv.* [2. in-solor], inconsolably: dolere, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 8.

* **insolatio**, ōnis, *f.* [insolo], a setting or placing in the sun: ceræ, Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 84.

insolatus, *Part.* and *P. a.* of insolo.

in-sölens, ntis, *adj.* [2. in-soleo]. **I.** In gen. i. q. insuetus, *contrary to custom, unaccustomed to a thing; unusual, not in use* (class.); *constr. absol.*, or with *gen.*: quid tu Athenas insolens? Ter. And. 5, 4, 4: mutator deos flebit et aspera aequora emirabitur insolens (= ante insuetus tam celestis immutationis), Hor. C. 1, 5, 8: verbum, i. q. insuetum, insolitum, Cic. Or. 8, 25; Quint. 4, 1, 58; Gell. 11, 7, 1; cf. in *sup.*: insolentissimum nomen, Quint. prooem. § 14.—With *gen.*: infamiae, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 3; id. de Or. 1, 48, 207: belli, Caes. B. C. 2, 36: bellorum, Tac. H. 1, 87: audiendi, id. A. 15, 67: vera accipiendi, Sall. H. 4, 48 Dietsch: ruris colendi, Gell. 19, 12, 7: malarum artium, Sall. C. 3, 4 al.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Excessive, immoderate; haughty, arrogant, insolent*: insolenti alacritate gestire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42: ostentatio, id. Par. 6, 1, 42: victoria, id. Marc. 3, 9: laetitia, Hor. C. 2, 3, 3: exercitus, id. ib. 1, 6, 21: nec erat ei verendum, ne vera de se praedicans, nimis videretur aut insolens, aut loquax, Cic. de Sen. 10, 31: ne in re nota multus et insolens sim, id. de Or. 2, 87, 358: non tam insolens sum, quam inereditus, id. Dom. 34, 92: nihil unquam neque insolens, neque gloriosum ex ore ejus exiit, Nep. Tim. 4: Fortuna ludum insolentem ludere pertina, Hor. C. 3, 29, 50.—*Comp.*: secundis rebus insolentiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13.—*Sup.*: insolentissimi homines, Cael. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3.—**B.** *Extravagant, prodigal*: in aliena re, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: in pecunia, id. de Or. 2, 84, 342.—**C.** *Unfrequented, lonely*: locus, Pall. 12, 4, 2.—Hence, *adv.*: **insolenter**. **1.** *Unusually, contrary to custom* (class.): evenire insolenter et raro, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43: verbum fingere, Gell. 1, 21, 5.—*Comp.*: insolentius hac figura uti, Gell. 10, 13, 4.—**2.** *Immoderately; haughtily, insolently*: Gorgias his festivitatis insolentius abutitur, Cic. Or. 52, 176: auctorem extinctum laete atque insolenter ferre, with *insolent exultation*, id. Phil. 9, 3, 7: victoria sua insolenter gloriari, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: se efferre, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: a sorore irrisa, Flor. 1, 26: dictum, Quint. 1, 5, 9: hostis insequens, Caes. B. C. 1, 45.—*Comp.*: se insolentius jactare, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20; Caes. B. C. 3, 46.—*Sup.*: insolentissime obequitare, Val. Max. 3, 2, 21.

in-solentia, ae, *f.* [insolens]. **I.** *A being unaccustomed to a thing, unusualness, novelty; with gen.* (class.). **A.** In gen.: fori, judiciorumque, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 88: itineris, Sall. J. 94, 2: loci, Cic. Deiot. 2, 5: voluptatum, id. Cael. 31, 75: disputationis, id. de Or. 1, 22.—**B.** *Rhet., unusualness, novelty, strangeness, affectedness* in the choice of words: orationis, Cic. Brut. 82, 284: verborum, id. de Or. 3, 13: peregrina, id. ib. 12.—In *plur.*: insolentias verborum a veteribus dictorum respuere, Gell. 13, 21, 22.—**II.** *Want of moderation, pride, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence*: illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia, id. Verr. 2, 4, 41, § 89; id. ib. 2, 3, 44, § 106; *lavish indulgence*; opp. continentiam, id. Phil. 9, 6, 13; id. Fam. 9, 20, 1: hominis, id. de Or. 2, 52, 209: modeste insolentiam suam continere, id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: ex secundis rebus, Sall. J. 40, 5: insolentiam alicui obicere, Nep. Epam. 5: gloriae, id. Ag. 5.—*Plur.*: spiritus a noxiorem insolentis premittitur, Phaedr. 3, epil. 31.

* **in-soleo**, 2, v. n., to be wont, i. q. soleo, Caecil. ap. Gell. 3, 16, 4 dub. (perh. sollet).

insolesco, ere, v. *inchn.* n. [insolens], to become unusual or strange. **I.** Lit., of the voice, to begin to change, to become manly: coepit Caelo vox insolescere, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 12; of the womb: uterus insolescens, i. e. swelling up, Hier. in Helv. 18.—**II.** Trop., to grow haughty or insolent, to become elated (mostly post-Aug.): ad superbiam, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 15: per licentiam animus humanus insolescit, Sall. C. 6, 7: rebus secundis, Tac. H. 2, 7; Just. 31, 8, 7.

* **in-solidus**, a, um, *adj.*, not solid, soft, tender: herba, Ov. M. 15, 203.

insolite, *adv.*, v. insolitus, a, um, *fin.* **insolitus**, a, um, *adj.*, unaccustomed, unusual (class.). **I.** Act., unaccustomed to a thing; *constr. absol.*, with *ad* or with *gen.* (a) *Absol.*: cur pudentissimas feminas in tantum virorum conventum insolitas, invi-

tasque prodire cogis? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37: phocae, not accustomed to rivers, Verg. G. 3, 543.—(β) With *ad*: insolitus ad laborem, Caes. B. C. 3, 85.—(γ) With *gen.*: civitas insolita rerum bellicarum, Sall. J. 39, 1: genus serviti insolitum, id. H. 2, 81 Dietsch.

II. Pass., unusual, uncommon: insolita mihi loquacitas, Cic. de Or. 2, 88, 361: adulescentibus gloria, id. Brut. 81, 282: verbum, id. Balb. 16, 36: tumultus, Sall. J. 38, 5: novum et moribus veterum insolitum, Tac. A. 12, 37: laus, Quint. 8, 3, 4: labor, id. 11, 3, 26; Sall. C. 7, 5; Ov. M. 10, 554 al.—With *ut*: in principio rerum ac prope insolitum est, ut se putet obligatum, Plin. Pan. 60, 6.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: id insolitum esse fieri, Dig. 48, 19, 27.—*Adv.*: **insolite**, *contrary to custom, unusually* (late Lat.): accidere, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 23 *fin.*

† **in-sollicitus**, a, um, *adj.*, unconcerned, careless: insollicitus dies, ἀνήμερος ἡμέρα (dub.); perh. ἀμέριμος, Gloss. Philox.

in-solo, avi, atum, 1, v. a. [in-sol], to place in the sun, i. e. expose to the sun, in order to warm, dry, etc. (a favorite word with Columella): uvae, Col. 12, 39, 2: insolati dies, sunny, sunshiny days, id. 11, 3, 51: humus insolatur, becomes warmed, id. 4, 17, 8.

in-solubilis, e, *adj.*, that cannot be loosed, indissoluble (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: vinculum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, § 24: colligatio, id. ib. § 28.—**II.** Trop. **A.** That cannot be paid: beneficium, creditum insolubile est, Sen. Ben. 4, 12, 1.—**B.** That cannot be refuted, incontestable: signum, Quint. 5, 9, 3.—**C.** That cannot be destroyed: aeternitas, App. Asclep. p. 100, 37.—*Adv.*: **insolubiliter**, indissolubly: vinciri, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 10.

* **in-solubilitas**, atis, *f.* [insolubilis], insolubility: quaestio, Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

in-solūtus, a, um, *adj.*, not solved: quaestio, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 23, 1.

insomnia, ae, *f.* (plur. insomnia, n., Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 82; Prop. 2, 25, 47; Val. Fl. 1, 329; 7, 6; 2, 140) [insomnis], sleeplessness, want of sleep (class.): consequitur comes insomnia, Caecil. ap. Non. 209, 15: aut mox noctu te adiget horsum insomnia, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 13 Fleck. (Umpfenbach, adigent, v. insomniis): incitabatur insomnia, Suet. Cal. 50.—In *plur.*: neque insomniis, neque labore fatigari, Sall. C. 27, 2: insomniis carere, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44.

insomnietas, atis, *f.* [id.], for insomnia, sleeplessness (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. 2, 1; Plin. Val. 1, 35.

* **insomniōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [insomnia], sleepless, troubled with want of sleep, Cato, R. R. 157, 8.

in-somnis, e, *adj.* [2. in-somnus], sleepless (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Of living beings, Hor. C. 3, 7, 8: juvenus, Pers. 3, 54: insomnes magis, quam pervigiles, Tac. A. 1, 65: draco, Ov. M. 9, 190.—**II.** Of things: oculi, Stat. Th. 3, 328: dens, i. e. of the dragon, from which armed men sprung, Luc. 4, 552: nox, Verg. A. 9, 167: cura, Luc. 2, 239.

1. insomniūm, ii, n. [in-somnus], a dream (mostly in *plur.*). (a) In *sing.*: illud haud ambigitur, qualicumque insomnio ipsi fratrique perniciem allatam, Tac. A. 11, 4: per insomniūm dicere, in a dream, Arn. 7, 244: ipsa insomniū verba, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3.—(β) In *plur.*, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 13 Umpfenbach; Tib. 3, 4, 1; Verg. A. 4, 9; 6, 896; Sil. 10, 353; 11, 102; Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 118.

2. insomniūm, ii, v. insomnia *init.* **in-sono**, ūi, 1, v. n., to make a noise in or on, to sound, sound loudly, resound (mostly poet.): Boreae cum spiritus alto Insonat Aegaeo, roars on the Aegean Sea, Verg. A. 12, 366: insonuere cavernae, id. ib. 2, 53: caeli delapsa per auras Insonuit, resounded flying through the air, id. ib. 11, 596; cf. pennis, Ov. M. 13, 608: calamis, to play upon, id. ib. 11, 161: insonuitque flagello, cracked his whip, Verg. A. 5, 579; cf. poet. with *acc.*: verbera insonuit, id. ib. 7, 451: quasi faucibus aliquid obsterit, insonare, to clear one's throat, to hawk, Quint. 11, 3, 121.

in-sons, ntis, *adj.* **I.** Guiltless, innocent;

constr. with gen. or absol. (class., but not in Cic. or Caes.): insonem probrī accusare, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 9: aliquem falso atque insonem arguere, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 10: publici consilii, Liv. 34, 32, 8: culpa, id. 22, 49.—With *abl.* (rare): si regni crimine insons fuerit, Liv. 4, 15, 1.—*Absol.*: purus et insons... si vivo, Hor. S. 1, 6, 69; Sen. Hipp. 486: amicus, Verg. A. 2, 93; 5, 350.—Esp., as *subst.*: **insontes**, um, m., the innocent (opp. sotes): circumvenire, jugulare, Sall. C. 16, 3.—**II.** Harmless (only poet.): Cerberus, Hor. C. 2, 19, 29: oliva, Stat. Th. 12, 682: casa, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 66.

in-sonus, a, um, *adj.*, without sound, noiseless, silent (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: passus, Amm. 27, 12; cf. gressus, id. 29, 5: vestigium, App. M. 3, p. 138, 22.—**II.** Transf.: litterae, i. e. mutae, App. de Mundo, p. 66, 29.

in-sōpibilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-sopio], that cannot be lulled to sleep (post-class.): flamma, i. e. inextinguishable, Mart. Cap. 1, § 7: ignis, id. 9, § 910.

in-sōpitis, a, um, *adj.*, not lulled to sleep, sleepless, wakeful (poet.): draco, Ov. M. 7, 36; Luc. 9, 357: ignis, inextinguishable, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 401.

in-sordesco, dūi, 3, v. *inchn.* n., to become dirty or foul (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 5, 13.—**II.** Esp., to become gloomy, to darken, Sid. Ep. 2, 2; Rutil. Itin. 1, 617.

* **in-sortitus**, a, um, *adj.*, not allotted: spicula insortita (al. specula in sortitu), Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 27.

inspargo, insparsus, v. inspergo.

* **in-spātor**, āri, v. *dep.* n., to walk about in a place: inspatiantem (al. exspatiantem), Prud. Apoth. 130.

in-spēciātus, a, um, *adj.*, unshapen: substantia informis et inspeciata (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Val. 10 *fin.*

* **in-spēciōsus**, a, um, *adj.*, unshapely, ugly: puer, Petr. Fragm. Trag. 74, 8 Burm.

inspectabilis, e, *adj.* [inspecto], worth looking at, glorious: victoria, Gell. 4, 18, 2.

inspectatio, ōnis, *f.* [inspecto], a looking into, considering (post-Aug.).—Lit.: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 17; 4, 35 (in Sen. Q. N. 1, 7, 3, read insectiones).

inspectator, ōris, m. [id.], for inspector, an overseer (late Lat.), Symm. Ep. 6, 9.

inspectio, ōnis, *f.* [inspicio], a looking into, inspection (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ager prima inspectione neque vitia, neque virtutes abditas ostendit, Col. 1, 4, 1: speculi non tam possessio culpatur quam inspectio, App. Mag. 13, p. 282, 4.—**B.** In partic., a looking through, examination: tabularum, Quint. 6, 5, 2; Dig. 29, 3, 2, § 5: rationum, Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 57, 1.—**II.** Trop., consideration, investigation, contemplation; hence theory, in opposition to practice, Quint. 2, 18, 3; 2, 17, 42; Dig. 41, 1, 63, § 3; 45, 1, 91, § 4.

inspectivus, a, um, *adj.* [inspectio], considering, reflecting, contemplative (post-class.): pars rationis philosophiae (opp. actualis), Isid. Orig. 2, 24.

inspecto, avi, atum, 1, v. *freq.* a. [inspicio], to look at, observe, view (class. only in *part. pres.*): aliquid, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 69: nescio quis inspectavit per impluvium, id. Mil. 2, 2, 18: me inspectante, before my eyes, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19; cf.: inspectante exercitu, id. ib. 6, 18, 2: inspectantibus nobis, Caes. B. G. 7, 25; and: astante et inspectante ipso, in his presence and before his eyes, id. B. C. 2, 20.

inspector, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** A viewer, observer (post-Aug.), Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 3.—**II.** An inspector, examiner (late Lat.), Dig. 13, 6, 10; Cod. Th. 11, 1, 31; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 1, 2 al.

inspectrix, icis, *f.* [inspector], she that inspects or examines (late Lat.), Ambros. Ep. 5.

1. inspectus, a, um, *Part.*, from inspicio.

2. inspectus, ūis, m. [inspicio]. **I.** A looking at, inspection, an examination (post-Aug.): jecoris, Amm. 22, 1, 25.—**II.** Contemplation: animus liber ad inspectum, oculis inspectu minacibus, App. M. 10, p. 254, 26: universi, Sen. Ep. 92, 6.

in-sperabilis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be hoped for* (post-class.): pax, Gell. 4, 18, 3: nuntius, Amm. 15, 5, 17.

in-sperans, nūis, *adj.* (usually in the oblique cases), *not hoping, not expecting, contrary to one's hopes or expectations* (class.): insperanti mihi, sed valde optanti cecidit, ut, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 96: quibus tu salutem insperantibus reddidisti, id. Marc. 7, 21: insperante hoc atque invito Pamphilo, Ter. And. 3, 4, 24; Cat. 107, 5.—In nom.: aetas, Inscr. ap. Grut. 1133, 15.

insperatē and **insperatō**, *adv.*, v. insperatus, a, um, *fin.*

in-speratus, a, um, *adj.*, *unhoped for, unexpected* (class.).—Of inanim. and abstr. things: insperata accidit magis saepe, quam quae spes, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 40: insperatum et repentinum praesidium, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 24: repentinaeque pecuniae, id. Cat. 2, 9, 20.—Of persons, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 72; cf. in sup.: insperatissime mihi, id. Poen. 5, 3, 8.—Of unpleasant things: *unlooked for, unforeseen*: insperatum et neopinatū malum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 28: nihil tam neopinatū, nec tam insperatum accidere potuit, Liv. 3, 26, 5.—*Neutr. adv.*: ex insperato, *unexpectedly*, Liv. 1, 25, 9; 2, 35, 1; 30, 10 *fin.*; Plin. 25, 2, 6, § 17 al.—*Adv.* in two forms. **1. insperatē**, *unexpectedly*, Cassiod. Var. 7, 6.—*Comp.*: insperatius, Val. Max. 3, 8, ext. 2; Vulg. Sap. 11, 8.—**2. insperatō**, *unexpectedly* (ante- and post-class.): illam augeam, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 32 Fleck.: abiit, Lucil. ap. Non. 35, 10: aulam invenit, Plaut. Aul. Argum. 1, 14: insperato et contra opinionem, App. M. 9, p. 235, 16.

inspergo, spersi, spersum (also **inspargo**, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115; and inspersus, id. 26, 14, 87, § 140), 3, v. a. [in-spar-go], *to sprinkle or scatter into or upon*; *to sprinkle* (class.). **I. Lit.**: molam ac vinum, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37.—*With dat.*: farinam potionem, Plin. 26, 8, 46, § 73; Col. 11, 2, 13: papaver panis rustici crustae inspergitur, Plin. 19, 8, 53, § 168.—*With abl. means*: oleam sale, Cato, R. R. 65: aqua, Plin. 28, 3, 6, § 32.—**II. Transf.**, with *abl.*: egregio inspersos reprehendas corpore naevos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 67.

inspersio, ōnis, *f.* [inspergo], *a sprinkling or scattering upon, insperion* (late Lat.): cineris, Pall. 4, 9, 13.

1. inspersus, a, um, *Part.*, from inspergo.

2. inspersus, ūs, *m.* [inspergo], *a sprinkling upon, insperion* (post-class.; only in *abl. sing.*), App. M. 7, p. 197, 35; id. ib. 9, p. 231, 5.

inspicio, spexi, spectrum, 3, v. a. [in-specio], *to look into; to look at, inspect; to consider, contemplate, examine* (class.). **I. Lit.** **A. In gen.**: intro inspicie, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 72: inspicere tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61: cum Romam inspexerit Eos, Ov. F. 4, 389: inspicie quid portem, id. Tr. 3, 1, 9: faciem, Juv. 1, 97: ranarum viscera, id. 3, 45: ea est procul insipientibus natura loci, ut, Just. 4, 1: libros, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 1: leges, Cic. Balb. 14, 32: aurum inspicere, ne subrup-tum siet, *to examine whether*, Plaut. Aul. prol. 39.—**B. In partic.** **1. To look at, inspect** a thing with reference to its value, etc.: te hoc orare jussit, ut sibi liceret inspicere has aedes. Si non sunt venales, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 65: candelabrum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 64; cf. praedium suum, id. Fam. 9, 7, 2: venalem domum, Suet. Oth. 6: ludorum sumptus, Ov. Tr. 2, 509.—**2. To inspect, examine**: morbum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 15: arma, viros, equos, cum cura, Liv. 44, 1, 6: arma militis, Cic. Caecin. 21, 61.—**3. To examine, spy out**: domos, Verg. A. 2, 47.—**II. Trop.**, *to consider, examine, become acquainted with, comprehend, perceive*: res sociorum, *to inspect their affairs, examine into their conduct*, Liv. 21, 6, 3: aliquem a puero, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44: quem diliges ut ego, si ut ego propius inspexeris, Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 3: est aliquis, qui se inspicit, aestimari fastidiat, Liv. 6, 41, 2: sententiam mulieris, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 51: querelam, Petr. 15: rationes, Plin. Ep. 10, 57, 1: aes alienum, Liv. 6, 27, 8: fidem, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 26: an possit fieri, Mart. 1, 55, 6: quid expediat, quid deceat, Quint. 11, 1, 8 al.

inspicium, ii, *n.* [inspicio], *a looking into, inspection* (late Lat.): extorum, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 1, 12.

*** in-spico**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to cleave, split* (i. q. incidere): faces (i. e. ligna in usum facium ita incidere, ut multis incisuris dividantur), Verg. G. 1, 292 (cf. novae incidere faces, id. E. 8, 29).

*** inspiramentum**, i, *n.* [inspiro], *for inspiratio, an inspiration*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 150.

inspiratē, *adv.*, v. inspiro *fin.*
inspiratio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *inspiration* (late Lat.): litteraria, Sol. 7, 23: divina, Tert. de Patient. 1.

*** inspirator**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an inspirer*: furoris, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 144; and **inspiratrix**, *f.* [id.], Jul. ap. Aug. contr. Sec. Resp. Jul. 98.

*** in-spiritālis**, e, *adj.*, *unspiritual*, Paul. Nol. ep. 22.

in-spiro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n., *to blow into or upon a thing; to breathe into, inspire* (poet. and post-Aug.). **I. Lit.**, *to blow into*; with the simple acc.: foramen, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 84.—*To blow upon*; with *abl.*: fistulā sensim graviusculum sonum inspirare, *to blow upon the flute, produce by blowing on the flute*, Gell. 1, 11, 13: Atticos ἰσθύν, ἰσθύν inspirantis primae litterae dixisse, *to pronounce with a breathing, to aspirate* a letter, id. 2, 3, 2.—*With dat.*: alicui animam, *to breathe into*, Vulg. Sap. 15, 11; cf. in faciem ejus spiraculum vitae, ib. Gen. 2, 7.—**Impers.**: si gravitati aurium per fistulas inspiraret, Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 127.—**II. Trop.**, *to breathe into, inspire, excite, inflame*: occultum ignem, Verg. A. 1, 688: magnam mentem animūque, id. ib. 6, 12: amorem, Stat. S. 1, 2, 194: fortitudinem, Curt. 4, 13, 12: iram, misericordiam, Quint. 12, 10, 62: quibus viribus inspiret (orator), *animate, inflame*, Quint. 2, 5, 8; 5, 14, 32.—**B. Of religious feeling or influence, to inspire**: unde adhuc, qui inspirari solent, fatuari dicuntur, Just. 43, 1, 8: vates, id. 18, 5, 7: Spiritu Sancto, Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 21 et saep.—*Hence, adv.*: **inspiratē**, *inspiredly, benignantly, abundantly*; only *comp.*: inspiratius, Val. Max. 3, 8, 2 (dub. al. insperatius).

*** in-spissatus**, a, um, *adj.*, *thickened*: caro, Veg. Vet. 2, 30.
in-splendescō, 3, v. *inchn.*, *to shine into, illuminate*: insplendescō, ἐνδύπω, Gloss. Philox.
in-spoliatus, a, um, *adj.*, *not plundered* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): occisus est non praedae gratiā, quia inspoliatus est, Quint. 7, 1, 33; Sen. Contr. 5, 30: arma, Verg. A. 11, 594.

in-spūmo, 1, v. n., *to foam, rage* (late Lat.): O impiae voces! infrendite, inspumate, etc., Tert. Apol. 12.
in-spuo, spūi, 3, v. n. and a., *to spit into or upon* (post-Aug.). **I. Neutr.**: alicui in frontem mediam, Sen. Ira, 3, 38: in faciem alicujus, id. Cons. ad Helv. 13.—**II. Act.**: aliquid oculis jumentorum, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 105; cf. id. 22, 21, 25, § 52.

in-spurco, āvi, 1, v. a., *to defile*: utrum illum pecunia purum efficit, an ipse pecuniam inspurcavit, Sen. Ep. 87, 16.
in-spūto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. *freq.* [in-spuo], *to spit upon*: ain' eum mihi esse morbum, ut qui med opus sit insputarier? ... quibus insputari saluti fuit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 21; 43.

in-stābilio, ire, 4, v. a., *to fortify*, Hyg. de Munit. Castr. § 54.
in-stābilis, e, *adj.*, *that does not stand fast, unsteady, unstable, tottering, not firm* (mostly poet.; syn. varius, mutabilis, vagus; not in Cic.). **I. Lit.**: sic erat instabilis tellus, Ov. M. 1, 16: locus ad gradum instabilis, Tac. A. 1, 64: (with lubricus) gradus, Curt. 8, 11, 13: ingressus, Liv. 24, 34, 15: vestigium, Plin. Pan. 22, 4: volutatio, Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 63: cymbae, Verg. G. 4, 195: naves, Curt. 4, 2, 9.—**Transf.**, *unsteady, i. e. that does not keep its ground*: (with fluctuant) acies, Liv. 9, 35, 6: hostis, id. 27, 18, 14.—**II. Trop.**, *unstable, inconstant, changeable, fickle*: insanam aiunt (Fortunam), quia atrox, incerta instabilisque sit, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36: res

maritimae celerem atque instabilem motum habent, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: nihil tam instabile ac fluxum est, quam fama, Tac. A. 13, 19: fortuna, id. H. 4, 47: conjugium, Juv. 9, 79: animus, Verg. G. 4, 105 (but read insatiabiles, Curt. 7, 8, 19).—**Adv.**: **instābiliter**, *unsteadily*, Aug. Conf. 13, 20.

instabilitas, ātis, *f.* [instabilis], *unsteadiness, instability* (post-Aug.; syn. inconstantia): mentis, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 162.
instabiliter, *adv.* v. instabilis *fin.*

in-stagno, 1, v. n., *to overflow*, Not. Tir. p. 183.

instans, P. a., v. insto *fin.*

instanter, *adv.*, v. insto *fin.*

instantia, ae, *f.* [insto]. **I. Lit.**, *a being near or close upon, hence presence*: futura quorum consequenti tempore vera erit instantia, ea vera dicimus, Cic. Fat. 12, 27 B. and K.: infestus dicitur ab instantia atque imminetia fraudis, the immediate and threatening character of the injury, Nigid. ap. Gell. 9, 12, 6.—**II. Trop.**, *steadiness, constancy, perseverance; force, vehemence in speaking; earnestness in supplication, importunity, urgency* (post-Aug.): quid est enim, quod haec instantia non possit efficere? Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 18: oratio maxime vi, amaritudine, instantiā placet, id. ib. 5, 8, 10; opp. tarditas, Sol. 2, 46: repetendi debiti instantia, Dig. 32, 1, 32: sed instantia Byrrhaenae perfecit, ut vellet, App. M. 2, p. 123, 38: pertinaci negare instantia, Amm. 28, 1, 19.

instar, n. indecl. [perh. in and root sta-; cf. Gr. ἵστημι, στήλη, etc.]. **I. A sketch, image, resemblance, likeness, kind, manner**: parvum instar eorum, quae, etc., Liv. 28, 17, 2.—**B. Ad instar**, or simply *instar*. **1. According to the likeness of, after the fashion of, like**. (a) *Ad instar*, with *gen.* (post-class.): vallis continuis montibus ad instar castrorum clauditur, Just. 36, 3: ad instar proprietatis, non ad instar possessionis, Dig. 6, 2, 7.—(β) *Instar*, with *gen.* (class.): Erana, quae fuit non vici instar, sed urbis, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8: instar muri, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: instar montis equus, Verg. A. 2, 15: nomina ea partium urbis et instar urbium sunt, Liv. 25, 25, 5 Weissenb.—**2. Instar, with *gen.*, about: cohortes quaedam, quod instar legionis videretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 66; cf. videretis vix duarum male plenarum legionum instar in castris regis, Liv. 35, 49, 10: milites dati duarum instar legionum, id. 26, 28, 11: habet Tiro instar septuaginta (mearum epistularum), Cic. Att. 16, 5, 5: librorum octo, Varr. R. 1, 1, 10.—**II. A form, figure, appearance**: quantum instar in ipso! Verg. A. 6, 865: terra ad universi caeli complexum quasi puncti instar obtinet, has almost the appearance of, looks almost like a point, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40.—**III. Worth, value**: omnia vix minimi momenti instar habent, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 11: unus ille dies mihi immortalitatis instar fuit, was worth immortality to me, id. Pis. 22, 52: unus is innumeri militis instar habet, is as good as, equivalent to, Ov. H. 16, 368: Plato mihi unus instar est omnium, is to me worth them all, Cic. Brut. 51, 191: clientes appellari, mortis instar putant, is as bad as death to them, id. Off. 2, 20, 69.**

instaurāticus (-titius), a, um, *adj.* [instaurō], *renewed, repeated* (post-class.): dies, the day when the games are repeated, Macr. S. 1, 11, 5.

instauratio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a renewing, renewal, repetition*: ludorum, Auct. Har. Resp. 11; Liv. 2, 36: templorum, restoration, Eum. Pan. ad Const. 20: pugnae, Gell. 15, 18, 2: causae, Paul. Sent. 5, 5, a. 10.

instauratīvus, v. instauraticus.

instaurativus, a, um, *adj.* [instaurō], *renewed, repeated*: ludi, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55.

instaurator, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a renewer, restorer* (post-class.): moenium, Inscr. ap. Reines. 2, 31; Amm. 27, 3, 5.

in-stauro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [staurus, obs. = Gr. σταυρός, a paling, stake; cf. Sanscr. sthavaras, firm; root stare, ἵστημι], *to renew, repeat, celebrate anew; to repair, restore; to erect, make* (syn. renovo, integro; class.): Latinas, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 4: caedem, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 3: (with renovare) scelus pristinum, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 11: novum de integro bellum, Liv. 37, 19, 5: infestis pugnam sagittis, Juv. 15, 74: societatem,

Suet. Ner. 57: omne genus operis, auspicandi causa; Col. 11, 2, 98: cinere aut gypso instaurare vina; Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 126: sibi monumenta; id. 31, 2, 3, § 6: opus; id. 34, 7, 18, § 46: sibi tunicas; id. 11, 23, 27, § 77: instaurati animi, *refreshed*, Verg. A. 2, 451: sacrum diis loci, *to offer, perform*, Tac. H. 2, 70: di, talia Graiis, instaurate, i. e. *to repay, requite*, Verg. A. 6, 530: pervigiles popinas, *to frequent anew*, Juv. 8, 158.

in-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3, v. a. **I.** *To cover, cover over*: instrata cubilia fronde, Lucr. 5, 987; so, instratos ostro, Verg. A. 7, 277; cf.: si palo adacto caverna palea insternatur, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 84: pontes altos, Verg. A. 12, 675. — **B.** *Transf., to lay upon as a cover, to spread over*: modicis instravit pulpita tignis (dat.), *laid the stage over an insignificant scaffolding*, Hor. A. P. 279. — **II.** *To cast or throw into*: sese Ignibus, Stat. Th. 12, 800.

instigatio, ōnis, f. [instigo], *an urging, stimulating, instigating, an incitement, instigation*: auditorum, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 47: novercalibus instigationibus corrupti, Dig. 5, 2, 4: praedonum, Lact. 5, 19, 2.

instigator, ōris, m. [id.], *a stimulator, instigator* (post-Aug.): sibi quisque dux et instigator, Tac. H. 1, 38: superfluous, Aus. Ep. 17 fin.: accusationis, Dig. 3, 2, 20.

instigatrix, icis, f. [instigator], *she that instigates* (post-Aug.): acerrima adversum Galbianos, Tac. H. 1, 51.

instigatus, ūs, m. [instigo], *an instigation, setting on*: si instigatu alterius fera damnum dederit, Dig. 9, 1, 1, § 6.

instigo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [from in and stigo (unused), cf. Gr. στίγω; Sanscr. tig, tij, to be sharp; cf. stimulus for stig-mulus, stilus for stig-lus], *to urge, stimulate, stir up, set on, incite, instigate* (class.): si hic non insanit satis sua sponte, instiga, Ter. And. 4, 2, 9: instigante te, *at your instigation*, Cic. Pis. 11: cuncti sequentem instigant studiis, *stimulate him in the pursuit*, Verg. A. 5, 228; 11, 730: Romanos in Hannibalem, Liv. 33, 47: comites agmen instigant, Ov. M. 3, 243: in arma, *to rouse to arms*, Vell. 1, 12: canem in aliquem, *to set on one*, Petr. 95: iracundiam, Sen. Ep. 10. — With inf.: laedere, Lucr. 4, 1082.

instillatio, ōnis, f. [instillo], *a dropping in, instillation*: lactis, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 133; Pall. Nov. 10.

instillo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to pour in by drops, to drop in, to instill* (class.). **I.** *Lit.*: haec quoque, nisi tamquam lumini, oleum instilles, extinguuntur senectute, Cic. de Sen. 11: (oleum) caulibus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 62: auribus sucum brassicae, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 83. — **B.** *To drop into or upon*: guttae, quae saxa assidue instillant Caucasi, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 10 fin. — **II.** *Trop.*, *to instill, to inspire with*: uberrimae tuae litterae mihi quiddam quasi animulae instillant (al. restillarunt), Cic. Att. 9, 7, 1: praeceptum auriculis, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 16.

instimulātor, ōris, m. [instimulo], *a stimulator, instigator*: seditiois (al. stimulator), Cic. Dom. 5, 11.

in-stimulo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to prick or urge on, to stimulate* (poet.): aliquid, Ov. F. 6, 508: verbis, id. M. 14, 495; Stat. Th. 1, 715: voce, Sil. 2, 543: falso instimulari, Dig. 5, 2, 3.

instinctor, ōris, m. [instinguo], *an instigator* (post-Aug.): sceleris, Tac. H. 1, 22: belli, id. ib. 4, 68; Amm. 21, 12; 30, 1.

1. instinctus, a, um, *Part.*, from instinguo.

2. instinctus, ūs, m. [instinguo], *instigation, impulse* (class.): mostly in abl. sing.): oracula, quae instinctu divino afflatusque funduntur, *inspiration*, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34; id. ib. 1, 6 fin.; 1, 31, 66: sine caelesti aliquo mentis instinctu, id. Tusc. 1, 26: instinctu decurionum, Tac. H. 1, 70: instinctibus daemonum, Lact. 4, 30: ex instinctu deorum dicere, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 2, 5.

in-stinguo, stinxī, stinctum, 3, v. a., *to instigate, incite, impel* (class. only in the part. pass.): Christus intus instinxerat, Tert. Anim. 26 (Gell. 17, 20, 7, read instrinxit). — *Part. pass.*: **instinctus**, a, um, *instigated, incited*: furore et audacia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 188: his vocibus, *fired, ani-*

mated, Liv. 9, 40, 7: furiis, id. 1, 47: injuriā, Suet. Caes. 19: divino spiritu, Quint. 12, 10, 24: classico, id. 2, 11, 4: in bellum, Vell. 1, 12: litterarum jucunditatibus instinctae mentes, Vitr. 9 praef.

in-stipo, āre, v. a., *to stuff into* (ante- and post-class.): vinum in culleum, Cato, R. R. 113; Marc. Emp. 10.

in-stipulor, 1, v. dep., *to bargain, stipulate for* (Plautinian): dolo malo, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 25 (but id. Ps. 4, 6, 7, est stipulatus, Ritschl).

instita, ae, f. [insisto], **I.** *The border or flounce* (laid in several plaits) of a Roman lady's tunic (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quarum substat talos tegit instita veste, Hor. S. 1, 2, 29: longa, Ov. Am. 1, 32: nulla, i. e. *no lady*, id. ib. 2, 600. — **II.** *A bandage, girth*, Petr. 20; id. 97, 4; Scrib. Larg. 133; Stat. Th. 7, 654.

*** institio**, ōnis, f. [id.], *a standing still*: errantium stellarum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62.

*** institium**, ii, n. [id.], = institio, *a standing still*, Kalend. Apr. Grut. 138.

(instito, āre, a false read for instare, Caes. B. G. 1, 25.)

institor, ōris, m. [insisto], *a person who sells goods for another, a factor, broker, agent; a huckster, hawkker, peddler* (cf.: circulator, negotiator): amata nautis multum et institoribus, Hor. Epod. 17, 20: mercis, Liv. 22, 25: hibernae tegetis, Juv. 7, 221. — **II.** *Trop.*: eloquentiae, *who hawks about his eloquence, makes an exhibition of it*, Quint. 11, 1, 50; id. 8, 3, 12.

institorius, a, um, *adj.* [institor], *of or relating to institores* (post-Aug.). **I.** *Adj.*: operae, Suet. Ner. 21: artes, Hier. ap. Helv. 21: actio, Dig. 14, 3; Gai. Inst. 4, 71; 74. — **II.** *Subst.*: **institoria**, ae, f., *a female broker or huckster*, Dig. 14, 3, 5.

instituō, ūi, ātum (institui, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 2), 3, v. a. [in-statuo]. **I.** *To put or place into, to plant, fix, set* (cf.: instruo, informo; class.): vestigia nuda sinistri Instituerē pedis, Verg. A. 7, 690. — *Trop.*: argumenta in pectus multa institui, *I have put, i. e. formed in my heart*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 2: quemquam hominem in animum instituere, aut parare, i. e. *to set his heart on* (al. in animo), Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 13. — **2.** *To set up, erect, plant, establish, arrange*: vestigia, Lucr. 4, 474: arborem, Suet. Galb. 1: pratum, Col. 2, 13, 3: jugera tercenta, ubi institui vineae possunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 67: portorium vini, *to lay on, impose*, id. Font. 5: instituit officinam Syracusis in regia maximam, *founded, erected*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54: mercatum, id. Phil. 3, 12: codicem et conscribere, id. Rosc. Com. 2: bibliothecam, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 10. — **B.** *In gen., to make, fabricate, construct*: magnus muralium pilorum numerus instituitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 39: naves, *to build*, id. ib. 5, 11: pontem, *to construct*, id. ib. 4, 18: turre, id. ib. 5, 52: amphora coepit institui, Hor. A. P. 22: convivia, Suet. Tit. 7: longiorē sermonem, *to hold*, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: delectum, id. B. C. 1, 16: remiges ex provincia, *to obtain, procure*, id. B. G. 3, 9. — **2.** *To prepare, furnish, provide* (viands, food, a feast, etc.): dapes, Verg. A. 7, 109: convivium, Just. 12, 13, 6: convivia jucunda, Suet. Tit. 7. — **II.** *Trop.* **A.** *To institute, found, establish, organize, set up* (of institutions, governments, etc.): cf.: ibi regnum magnum institutum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 30: quo in magistratu non institutum est a me regnum, sed repressum, Cic. Sull. 7, 21: so, magistratum, id. Att. 6, 1, 8: de civitatibus instituendis littera, id. de Or. 1, 19, 86: civitatis formam, Tac. H. 4, 8: is id regnum cum fratribus suis instituit, Lact. 1, 13, 14: ab instituta gente, Amm. 17, 13, 27: collegium figulorum, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 159: aerarium militare, Suet. Aug. 49: stipendia, id. Claud. 5. — *So of holidays, games, etc.*: ferias diesque festos, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 284: Saturnalia institutus festus dies, Liv. 2, 21, 2: sacros ludos, Ov. M. 1, 446. — **B.** *To institute, appoint one, esp. as heir or to an office*: qui me cum tutorem, tum etiam secundum heredem instituerit, Cic. Fam. 13, 61: Populum Romanum tutorem, id. de Or. 1, 53, 228: magistratum, id. Att. 6, 1; Suet. Caes. 83; id. Vitell. 6; id. Claud. 1; Just. 7, 2, 5; Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 9. — **C.** *With ut, to ordain that*: Arcesilas instituit, ut ii, qui, etc., Cic.

Fin. 2, 1, 2: ut merent iquaestores), Liv. 4, 4; Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58. — *With the simple subj.*: instituit, quotannis subscritto a praetore fieret, Suet. Caes. 41. — **D.** *To take upon one's self, to undertake*: ubi cenas hodie, si hanc rationem instituit? Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 26: cum Zenone Arcesilas sibi omne certamen instituit, Cic. Ac. 1, 12. — **E.** *To undertake, begin, commence*: id negotium institutum est, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 103: si diligentiam, quam instituit, adhibueris, id. ib. 16, 20: perge tenere istam viam, quam instituit, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 14: ad hunc ipsum quaedam institui, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 2: historia nec institui potest sine, etc., id. Leg. 1, 3, 9: iter, Hor. C. 3, 27, 5. — *With inf.*: ut primum Velia navigare coepi, institui Topica conscribere, Cic. Fam. 7, 19 init.: flagitare, id. ib. 10, 16, 1: si quae non nuptia mulier virorum alienissimorum convitiis uti instituerit, *begin, made it a practice*, id. Cael. 20, 49: recitare omnia, Suet. Aug. 84. — **F.** *Of troops, to draw up, arrange*: tu actionem instituis, ille aciem instruit, Cic. Mur. 9: quartae aciei quam instituerat, signum dedit, Caes. B. C. 3, 93, 5. — **G.** *To provide, procure*: quaestum, Cic. Quint. 3: aliquos sibi amicos, id. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 21: animum ad cogitandum, *apply*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 10. — **H.** *To purpose, determine, resolve upon*: in praesentia (Caesar) similem rationem operis instituit, Caes. B. C. 1, 42, 1. — *With inf.*: senex scribere historias instituit, Nep. Cat. 3: quaerere tempus ejus interficiendi, id. Alcib. 5: montanos oppugnare, Liv. 28, 46: habere secum, Caes. B. G. 7, 13, 1: coronas ad ipsum mittere, Suet. Ner. 22. — *With object-clause*: frumentum plebi dari, Vell. 2, 6, 3. — **I.** *To order, govern, administer, regulate*: sapienter vitam instituit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 40: libri de civitatibus instituendis, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 86: mores, Quint. 1, 2, 2: familiam, id. 10, 3, 9. — **K.** *To teach, instruct, train up, educate*: sic tu instituis adulescentes? Cic. Cael. 17, 39: oratorem, Quint. 1, 1, 21. — *With inf.*: Latine loqui, Col. 1, 1, 12: Pan primus calamos cerā conjungere plures instituit, Verg. E. 2, 32; 5, 30; id. G. 1, 148: amphora fumum bibere instituta Consule Tullo, Hor. C. 3, 8, 11: cum tibiis canere voce instituit, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204. — *With abl.*: aliquem disciplinis Graecis, Quint. 1, 1, 12: Iyrā, id. 1, 10, 13: disciplina Romana, Suet. Caes. 24. — *With ad.*: aliquem ad dicendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: aliquem artibus et moribus, Juv. 14, 74: filios instituere atque erudire ad majorem instituta, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69, § 161: ad lectionem, Quint. 1, 7, 17. — *With ut or ne and subj.*: quem tu a puero sic instituisses, ut nobili ne gladiatori quidem faveret, Cic. Quint. 21, 69: pueros, ut, etc., Suet. Tib. 44; id. Aug. 64: nos, ne quem coleremus, etc., Sall. J. 14, 18. — *Of animals*: boves, Col. 6, 2, 8 al.

institūto, ōnis, f. [instituto], *disposition, arrangement* (class.): rerum, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35. — **B.** *Custom, manner*: institutionem suam conservare, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 10. — **C.** *Instruction, education*: doctoris, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 35: puerilis, id. ib. 2, 1, 1: de aliqua re, id. Off. 1, 2, 7. — **D.** *Principles, elements of instruction*: complures Graecis institutionibus eruditi, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 8: ex institutione Stoica se agere, Sen. Ben. 2, 20, 2. — **E.** *Induction, appointment*: heredis, Just. Inst. 1, 14, 3; Gai. Inst. 2, 116 sqq.

institutor, ōris, m. [id.], *a founder, creator, erector, contractor* (post-class.): veteres urbium, Amm. 14, 8, 6: sordidissimorum artificiorum, Sen. Ben. 6, 17, 1: materiae, Lact. 2, 8 med. — **II.** *A teacher, instructor*: morum, Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 3, 1. — *Plur.*, Pac. Pan. 8, 5; Lampr. Commod. 1.

institūtum, i, n. [id.], *a purpose, intention, design; an arrangement, plan; mode of life, habits, practices, manners; a regulation, ordinance, institution; instruction; agreement, stipulation* (class.): ejus omne institutum voluntatemque omnem successio prospera consecuta est, Cic. Hortens. Fragm.: ad hujus libri institutum illa nihil pertinent, id. Top. 6: me nunc oblitum consuetudinis et instituti mei, id. Att. 4, 18: meretricium, id. Cael. 20, 50: majorem, id. Agr. 2, 1: vitae capere, *to form a plan of life*, id. Fin. 4, 15, 40: juris publici leges et instituta, id. Brut. 77: instituta

Parthorum, Tac. A. 6, 32: institutis patriae parere, Nep. Ages. 4: praecepta institutaque philosophiae, Cic. Off. 1, 1: optimis institutis mentem infantium informare, Quint. 1, 1, 16.—*Adv.*: ex instituto, according to law or tradition: militem ex instituto dare, Liv. 6, 10, 6; 45, 13, 8.

institutus, a, um, *Part.*, from instituo.

in-sto, stiti, stātum (e.g. instaturum, Liv. 10, 36, 3: instaturos, Front. Strat. 2, 6, 10 al.), 1, v. n., to stand in or upon a thing (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., constr. with *dat.*, in and *abl.*, or *acc.*

(a) With *dat.*: jugis, Verg. A. 11, 529.—(β) With *in* and *abl.*: saxo in globoso, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36 (Trag. Fragm. v. 367 Rib.): instans in medio triclinio, Suet. Tib. 72.—(γ) *Absol.*, to draw nigh, approach; to impend, threaten: quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod, et poenas jam diu debitas aut instare jam plane, aut certe jam appropinquare, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: instant apparatusissimi magnificentissimique ludi, id. Pis. 27: cum illi iter instaret, id. Att. 13, 23: quiddid subiti et magni discriminis instat, Juv. 6, 520: ante factis omissis, illud quod instet, agi oportere, the subject in hand, Cic. Inv. 2, 11, 37.—Of persons: cum legionibus instare Varum, Caes. B. C. 2, 43.—(δ) With *acc.* (ante-class.): tantum eum instat exitii, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 96.—**B.** In partic., to press upon, harass, molest, menace, threaten.—With *dat.*, *acc.*, or *absol.*

(a) With *dat.*: cedenti, Liv. 10, 36: vestigiis, id. 27, 12, 9: instantem regi cometen videre, Juv. 6, 407.—(β) With *acc.*: si me instabant (al. mi), Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To urge or press upon one, to insist; to pursue a thing (syn. urgeo): quamobrem urge, insta, perforce, Cic. Att. 13, 32, 1: accusator, id. Font. 1: ille instat factum (esse); he insists upon the fact, Ter. And. 1, 1, 120.—To follow up eagerly, pursue; with *dat.* or *acc.* (a) With *dat.*: instant operi regnique futuris, Verg. A. 1, 504: talibus instans monitis (parens), Juv. 14, 210: non ignarus instandum famae, Tac. Agr. 18.—(β) With *acc.*, to urge forward, ply, transact with zeal or diligence: instant mercaturam, Nov. ap. Non. 212, 30 (Com. Rel. p. 223 Rib.): parte alia Marti currumque, rotasque volucres instabant, were hastening forward, working hard at, busily constructing, Verg. A. 8, 434: rectam viam, to go right, i. e. to be right, to hit the mark, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 40: unum instare de indutiis vehementissime contendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 17, 5; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 385.—(γ) *Absol.*: vox domini instantis, Juv. 14, 63.—**B.** To demand earnestly, solicit, insist upon: satis est, quod instat de Milone, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2: quod profecto cum sua sponte, tum, te instante, faciet, at your instance, your solicitation, id. Att. 3, 15.—With *inf.*: instat Scandilius poscere recuperatores, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 136.—With *ut* or *ne*: tibi instat Hortensius, ut eas in consilium, Cic. Quint. 10: uxor acriter tua instat, ne mihi detur, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 33; cf. nunc nosmet ipsi nobis instemus, *ut*, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 56, 69.—*Impers.*: profecto, si instetur, quo milite vinci Romam posse, Liv. 2, 44.—Hence, **instans**, *antis*, *P. a.* **A.** (Standing by, being near; i. e.) *Present*. **I.** In gen.: quae venientia metuunt, eadem efficiunt aegritudinem instantia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 11: ex controversia futuri, raro etiam ex instantis aut facti, id. de Or. 2, 25, 105: tempus, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24.—**II.** In partic., gram. t. t.: tempus, i. q. praesens tempus, the present tense, the present, Quint. 5, 10, 42; Charis. p. 147 P. et saep.—**B.** Pressing, urgent, importunate (post-Aug.): periculum, Nep. Paus. 3, 5: species terribilior jam et instantior, Tac. H. 4, 83: gestus acer atque instans, Quint. 11, 3, 92 sq.; cf.: argumentatio acrior et instantior, id. ib. § 164: admonitio instantior, Gell. 13, 24, 19.—*Adv.*: **instanter**, vehemently, earnestly, pressing: intente instanterque pronuntiare, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6: petere, id. ib. 5, 7, 22: plura acriter et instanter incipere, Quint. 9, 3, 30: dicere, id. 9, 4, 126.—*Comp.*: instantius concurrere, to fight more vehemently, Tac. A. 6, 35.—*Sup.*: instantissime desiderare, Gell. 4, 18.

instrāgulum, i, n. [insterno], a covering (ante- and post-class.), Cato, R. R. 10, 11, Dig. 50, 16, 45.

instratus, a, um, *Part.*, from insterno.

* **2. in-stratus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. insterno], not covered or spread over: cubile, an unspread couch, Verg. G. 3, 230 (so interpp. plur. ad loc.; but it is better to construe instrato as *part.* of insterno, with frondibus hirsutis; cf.: instrata cubilia fronde, Lucr. 5, 987 Wakef. ad loc.).

instrēnue, adv., v. instrenuus, a, um, *fin.*

in-strēnūus, a, um, *adj.*, not brisk, inactive, sluggish, spiritless (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): homo, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 23: animus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 68: dux, Suet. Vesp. 4.—*Adv.*: **instrēnue**, without spirit: non instrēnue moriens, Just. 17, 2, 1.

instrēpito, āre, v. n. freq. [instrepe], to make a noise anywhere (late Lat.): floribus instrepitans (apis), humming over the flowers, Ven. Carn. 3, 9, 26.

in-strepe, ūi, itum, 3, v. n., to make a noise anywhere; to sound, resound, rattle, clatter, creak (mostly poet. and post-class.): sub pondere faginus axis Instrepat, Verg. G. 3, 172: dentibus, to gnash, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 222.—With a Gr. *acc.*, to make resound, to utter: lamentabiles questus, App. M. 2, p. 126, 36 (but in Liv. 4, 43 *fin.*, the correct read. is increparet).

instructus, a, um, *Part.*, from instrin-go.

in-strido, āre, v. n., to hiss in a place (poet.): fax instridens pelago, Sil. 14, 435.

in-stringo, nxi, ictum, 3, v. a. **I.** To bind, girdle, fasten, chain (rare; not ante-Aug.): aliquem vinculis, Quint. Decl. 5, 16: adhuc feralibus amiculis instructus, App. M. 10, p. 244, 14.—*Absol.*, Isid. 19, 10, 1.—**II.** Of a weapon, to draw, brandish, employ in attack: nam si gladium instrinxit, quid dubium est quin occidendi animo percussit? Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 1, 6, 3.—**III.** Trop., to stimulate, incite: divino spiritu instructus, Liv. 5, 15, 10 Drak. N. cr.; so, uxor dolore, App. M. 8, p. 211; 9, p. 225, 9 (Hild., instructus): haec admonitio Tauri non modo non repressit, sed instrinxit etiam nos ad elegantiam Graecae orationis affectandam, Gell. 17, 20, 7 Hertz.

instructe, adv., v. instruo *fin.*

in-structilis, e, *adj.*, not compound (late Lat.): anima, Tert. Anim. 14.

in-structio, ōnis, f., a constructing, erecting, building. **I.** Lit.: novi balinei, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 35: tubulorum in cloacas, i. e. a sinking into, insertion, Vitr. 5, 9.—**B.** Transf., an arranging, planting, setting in array: signorum, Cic. Caec. 15, 43; cf. Front. Strat. 2, 3, 4: militum, Auct. Her. 3, 10, 18.—In *plur.*, Amm. 28, 1.—**II.** Trop., instruction (syn.: doctrina, institutio, disciplina): futuri temporis pro instructione (al. per structionem), Arn. 5, 167.

instructor, ōris, m. [instruo], a preparer: convivii, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 6, 15.

instructūra, ae, f. [id.]. **I.** Lit., a building in, enclosure, barrier, Gromat. Vet. p. 347, 8.—*Plur.*, Gromat. Vet. p. 255, 25; p. 349, 14.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Array, order of battle: Macedonum, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 17.—**B.** Arrangement, construction of discourse, Fronto ad M. Caes. 2, ep. 1.

1. instructus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. instruo *fin.*

* **2. instructus**, ūs, m. [instruo], arrangement, preparation (syn. apparatus): oratio eodem est instructu ornataque comitata, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 23.

instrumentum, i, n. [id.], an implement of any kind, a utensil, tool, instrument (class.). **I.** Lit.: militari, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: culinarum argentea, Just. 38, 10, 4: crudelia jussae instrumenta necis, Ov. M. 3, 698.—**2.** Esp., sing. collect., instruments, apparatus, material, stock, furniture (freq. and class.): instrumentum ac ornamenta villae, Cic. Dom. 24, 62: orationes magna impensā magnoque instrumento tueri, id. Verr. 2, 3, 21, § 53: belli instrumentum et apparatus, id. Ac. 2, 1, 3: rusti-

cum, Phaedr. 4, 4, 24; Val. Max. 4, 4, 6: hostium spolia, monumenta imperatorum, decora atque ornamenta fanorum, in instrumento atque in suppellectile Verris nominabuntur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 97; cf. Pall. 1, 43, 1: hibernorum, Caes. B. C. 5, 31: bellicum, Liv. 42, 53, 4: nauticum, id. 30, 10, 3: venatorium, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 3: piscationis, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 41.—Esp., in law, the personality, chattels, or stock of a farm, business, trade, etc.: fundo legato, neque instrumentum fundi... ad legatarium pertinet, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 34: instrumento cauponio legato, ea debentur, quae in cauponis usum parata sunt, velut vasa, id. ib. 3, 6, 61: pistoris, id. ib. § 64: medici, Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 10; cf.: in fanis alia vasorum sunt et sacrae suppellectilis, alia ornamentorum, quae vasorum sunt instrumenti instar habent, quibus sacrificia conficiuntur, apparatus, Macr. S. 3, 11, 5.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of writings, an instrument, document, record: opus est intueri omne litis instrumentum, Quint. 12, 8, 12: aerearum tabularum tria milia... instrumentum imperii pulcherrimum ac vetustissimum, Suet. Vesp. 8: publici instrumenti auctoritas, id. Calig. 8: emtionis, Dig. 24, 1, 58: si scriptum fuerit instrumento, promississe aliquem, Paul. Sent. 5, 7, 2: instrumentorum obligatio desideratur, id. ib. 2, 17, 13.—**B.** Store, provision, supply, means, assistance, furtherance, etc.: oratoris, provision, supply, Cic. de Or. 1, 36, 165: causarum, id. ib. 2, 34, 146.—*Absol.*: quid viatici, quid instrumenti satis sit, i. e. for a journey, Cic. Att. 12, 32, 2: instrumenta ad obtinendam sapientiam, means, id. Leg. 1, 22, 59: virtutis, id. Cat. 2, 5, 9: naturae, id. Brut. 77, 268: graviorum artium, id. ib. 97: dicendi, Quint. 12, 11, 24: ciborum, i. e. organs of digestion, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 168.—**C.** Ornament, embellishment: felices ornent haec instrumenta libellos, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 9: anilia, apparel, dress, id. M. 14, 766; Suet. Aug. 73.

in-struo, xi (perf. *sync.* instruxi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 34), ctum, 3, v. a., to build in or into; to build, erect, construct (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: contabulationem in parietes, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: tubulos in earum (cloacarum) parietibus, Vitr. 5, 9, 7: muros, Nep. Them. 6: aggerem, Tac. H. 2, 22.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To set in order, draw up in battle array: legiones, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 66: aciem, Cic. Mur. 9, 22; id. Phil. 4, 5, 11: contra copias praesidia vestrosque exercitus, id. Cat. 2, 11 *int.*—*Absol.*: ad instruendum spatium, Liv. 9, 37, 3; 10, 19, 15; 24, 48, 11: insidias in loco aliquo, to lay an ambush, id. Clu. 66, 190; cf.: quem insidiis instruendis locum? Liv. 6, 23, 6: acies circa vallum, id. 3, 22, 5: ad hunc modum aciem, Caes. B. C. 3, 88: postremo in plures ordines, Liv. 8, 8, 4: naves, Just. 5, 4, 1.—**2.** To prepare, make ready, furnish, provide, to equip, fit out (with necessities): domum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 9: instruere et parare convivium omnibus rebus, id. ib. 2, 4, 27, § 62: mensas, Verg. A. 3, 231; Ov. M. 8, 571: agrum, to stock, furnish, Liv. 6, 5, 5: hortos, Col. 11, 2, 25; Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 11: frumento et stipendio victorem, Just. 6, 6: et dotare filiam, Suet. Vesp. 14: mulieri aurum atque ornamenta, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 35: instruit focum provincia, Juv. 5, 97: socios simul instruit armis, Verg. A. 8, 80: concubinas securibus peltisque, Suet. Ner. 44: Xerxes bellum per quinquennium instruit, Just. 2, 10, 12; 8, 5, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., to procure, provide for, prepare for, furnish: accusationem, Cic. Clu. 6: causam, Plin. Ep. 10, 85: in instruendo (orationem) dissipatus, in arranging, Cic. Brut. 59, 216: se, to furnish, prepare one's self: ad iudicium nondum se satis instruxerat, id. Verr. 2, 4, 19: neque spatium erat instruendi bellum, Just. 8, 5, 2.—**B.** In partic., to provide with information, to teach, instruct: (oratores) parum his artibus instructos vidimus, Cic. Brut. 59, 214: iudicem notitia rerum, Quint. 4, 2, 24: juvenes salubribus praeceptis, Petr. 140: aliquem scientia alicujus rei, Quint. proem. § 23; cf. id. 1, 10, 5; 2, 4, 20; 2, 5, 1 al.—*Absol.*, Just. praef. 4 (but in Cic. Cael. 30, 72, the true reading is instituitur).—**2.** To plan, devise: magnas res hic agito in mentem instruere, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 31: instruendae fraudi intentior, Liv. 23, 35, 14: insidias

mihi, Cat. 18 (21), 7. —Hence, **instructus**, a, um, *P. a.*, ordered, drawn up; furnished, provided with any thing. **A.** Lit.: exercitus ita stetit instructus, ut, etc., Liv. 4, 18; acies, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; domicilia rebus iis omnibus, quibus, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95; instructa et exornata domus, provided with necessaries, id. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 84: instructae ornataeque naves, id. ib. 2, 5, 51, § 133: instructae atque ornatae omnibus rebus copiae, id. de Imp. Pomp. 8: omnibus rebus instructum et paratum convivium, id. Verr. 2, 4, 27. —**B.** Trop. **1.** Arranged, prepared; instructed: jam instructa sunt mihi in corde consilia omnia, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 7: res satis scite instructae et composita, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 39: ad permovendos animos instructi et parati, id. Or. 5: ad mortem contemnendam, id. Fin. 2, 17: ad dicendum instructissimus, id. de Or. 3, 8. —**2.** Instructed, versed in: in iure civili, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249: omnibus ingenuis artibus, id. ib. 1, 16, 73: a iure civili, ab historia instructior (v. ab), id. Brut. 43. —In a bad sense: accusatores instructi et subornati, prepared, instructed, Cic. Vatin. 1, 3: vitilis instructor, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 25. —**Adv.** **instructe**, with great preparation; only comp.: ludos opulentius instructius facere, Liv. 1, 35, 7: instructius accusare, App. Mag. 34, p. 296.

in-studiosus, a, um, *adj.*, not studious, regardless of a thing; with gen. (post-class.): medicinae, App. Mag. p. 299, 28.

in-stupēo, ēre, v. n., to be torpid, numb; only in *part. pres.*: membro instupente, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 38.

insuāsābilitas, ātis, *f.* [2. in-suadeo], the incapacity to be persuaded, Hier. Eph. 5, 6.

***insuāsūm**, i, n., a kind of dark color: quia tibi insuasio infecisti pallulam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 16; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 111 Müll.

in-suāvis, e, *adj.*, unpleasant, disagreeable (class.): herba cibo non insuavis, Plin. 24, 16, 97, § 154: vita, Cic. Att. 10, 4: voces, Gell. 18, 11. —**Comp.**: quid insuavis quam clamor? Auct. Her. 3, 12. —**Sup.**: insuavissima littera, Cic. Or. 49, 163.

insuāvitas, ātis, *f.* [insuavis], unpleasantness, disagreeableness (post-class.): per insuavitatem medentur, Tert. ad Martyr. 3; Poen. 10: dictionis, Gell. 1, 21, 4; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19, 115.

in-subditivus, a, um, *adj.*, not counterfeited, not supposititious (late Lat.): matris semen, Tert. adv. Val. 27 fin.

Insuber, bris, *adj.* [Insubris for Insuber, Spart. Julian. 1; gen. plur. Insubrium, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 77: Insubrium, id. 3, 17, 21, § 125], of or belonging to Insubria, a country in the neighborhood of Milan. Insubrian: eques, Liv. 22, 6, 3. —**Subst.**: **Insüber**, an Insubrian: Insüber quidam fuit, Cic. Pis. 15, 34. —**Plur.**: **Insubres**, ium, m., the Insubrians, Cic. Balb. 14, 32; Liv. 30, 18, 1; 5, 34, 9; Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124 sq.

insubide, adv., v. insubidus fin.

in-subidus, a, um, *adj.*, stupid, foolish (post-class.), Gell. 19, 9: vultus, Lampr. Commod. 17, 3: scitamenta, Gell. 18, 8, 1. —**Comp.**: Gell. 6, 1, 2; 13, 20, 4. —**Adv.**: **in-subide**, stupidly, foolishly (post-class.): aliquid non insubide introspicere, Macr. S. 7, 14, § 3: disserere, Gell. 1, 2, 4.

in-subjectus, a, um, *adj.*, unsubjected, unsubdued, Prud. Ham. 699.

Insubres, v. Insuber.

in-subsidiatus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-subsidiar], unsupported, Vulg. Esdr. 3, 9, 11.

in-substantivus, a, um, *adj.*, unsubstantial, Ambros. Hexaem. 1, 2, 7; Interpr. Iren. 1, 10.

in-subtilis, e, *adj.*, not fine, not subtle (post-class.): ratio, Dig. 30, 1, 11. —**Adv.**: **in-subtiliter**, without subtlety: dicere, Dig. 2, 14, 7, § 6; 28, 5, 1.

insubulam, i, n., for insilia, the treadle of a weaver's loom, acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 29, 1.

insubvertibilis, e, not to be overturned (eccl. Lat.), Anon. (Hilar.) in Job, 11, p. 186.

insūco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a [1. in-sucus], to soak in, to steep (a favorite word of Columella): lanam vino, Col. 7, 4, 5; 7, 5, 18; 9,

13, 5: panem ex mulso, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 77.

in-sūdo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to sweat in, on, or at any thing (poet. and post-Aug.).

I. Lit.: quis (libellis) manus insudet vulgi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 72: labori, Calp. Ecl. 5, 10. —**II.** In gen., to sweat: si corpus dormientis insudat, Cels. 1, 4, 6; 2, 2.

†**in-sūdus**, a, um, *adj.*, dry: insudus ἀνδρος, ἀποχρος, Gloss. Philox.

***insuefactus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. in-suefacio], accustomed, habituated (= assuetus): equi, Caes. B. G. 4, 24, 3.

in-suesco, suēvi, suētum, 3, v. n. and a.

(insuerat, Tac. A. 4, 57), to accustom, habituate (not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Neutr., to accustom or habituate one's self, to become accustomed to a thing; constr. with dat., with ad, or inf. (a) With dat.: corpori, Tac. A. 11, 29. —(b) With ad: ad disciplinam militiae insuere militem nostrum, Liv. 5, 6. —(c) With inf.: mentiri, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 30: largiri, Sall. J. 8, 2: amare, potare, id. C. 11, 6.

—**II.** Act., to accustom or habituate one to a thing; constr. aliquem aliquid or aliqua re. (a) Aliquem aliquid: insuevit pater optimus hoc me ut fugerem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 105. —(b) Aliquem aliqua re: aqua pecus, Col. 6, 4. —**Pass.**: sic insuesci debent, ut, id. 11, 3: ita se a pueris insuetos, Liv. 24, 48, 6.

insuētē, adv., v. 2. insuetus fin.

insuetudo, inis, *f.* [2. insuetus], a being unaccustomed to (post-class.): cibi, Spart. Sev. 16, 2.

1. insuetus, a, um, *Part.*, from insuesco.

2. in-suetus, a, um, *adj.*, unaccustomed (class.). **I.** Act. **A.** Not accustomed to, unused to a thing; constr. with gen., dat., ad, or inf. (a) With gen.: insuetus contumeliae, Cic. Att. 2, 21: laboris, Caes. B. G. 7, 30, 4: huius generis pugnae, id. B. C. 1, 44, 3: navigandi, id. ib. 5, 6, 3: operum, id. B. C. 3, 49: male audiendi, Nep. Dion. 7: moris ejus insueti, Liv. 6, 34, 6; 3: libertatis, Sall. H. 1, 115 Dietsch. —**B.** Inexperienced in, unacquainted with a thing: rerum majorum, Auct. Her. 4, 4. —(b) With dat.: insuetus moribus Romanis, Liv. 28, 18, 6: insuetae operi manus, Tib. 1, 4, 48.

—(c) With ad: eques ad stabilem pugnam, Liv. 31, 35, 6: ad tale spectaculum, not used to, id. 41, 20, 11: corpora ad onera portanda, Caes. B. C. 1, 78, 2. —(d) With inf.: vera audire, Liv. 31, 18, 3: vinci, id. 4, 31, 4. —**II.** Pass., to which one is not accustomed, unusual: insueta liberae civitati species, Liv. 30, 37, 8: haec, quibus insolita atque insueta sunt, Graeci timeant, id. 38, 17, 5: limen Olympi, Verg. E. 5, 56: iter, id. A. 6, 16: solitudo, Liv. 3, 52: insuetos foetus animalia edere, monsters, id. 28, 21, 16. —**Insueti**, n. plur., as adv.: insueta rudentem (i. e. insolito more), Verg. A. 8, 248. —**Adv.**: **insuētē**, contrary to custom (post-class.): immorari, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3, 54. —**Comp.**: insuetus perscrutari, Aug. Ep. 3.

insufficiēns, entis, *adj.* [2. in-sufficio], insufficient (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Hermog. 15.

insufficiētia, ae, *f.* [insufficiēns], insufficiency (late Lat.), Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 4; Boeth. Cons. Phil. 3, pros. 3.

insufflāto, ōnis, *f.* [insufflo], a blowing into (post-class.): aceti naribus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 136.

in-sufflo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to blow or breathe into or upon (post-class.): insufflavim faciem ejus flatum vitae, Tert. Res. Carn. 5; Prud. μετρί στεφ. 10, 9, 19: per fistulam os plenum vino, Verg. 2, 21: ei spiritum, Vulg. Sap. 15, 11. —**Absol.**, Vulg. Johan. 20, 22.

1. insula, ae, *f.* [in-sul; cf. con-sul, prop. in-land]. **I.** An island, isle, whether formed by the sea, a lake, or a river: insulam Britanniam, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 2; id. de Imp. Pomp. 11 fin.; id. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 144; Verg. A. 1, 159; 3, 211: in lacu, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: Rheni amnis, Tac. G. 29; Ov. F. 1, 292: in medio flumine nata, Gai. Inst. 2, 72 al. —**B.** Transf.: apud fustitudinas ferreopinas insulas, i. e. the mills in which, as a punishment, slaves were forced to grind, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 18. —**II.** A house for poor people, which was let out in portions to sev-

eral families; opp. domus, which was the mansion of a rich family, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66: intellego Clodii insulam esse venalem, id. Cael. 7, 17; Tac. A. 6, 45; 15, 43; Suet. Tib. 48; id. Caes. 41; Mart. 4, 37, 4 al.; sometimes also of a single lodging in such a house, Suet. Ner. 38; cf. Preller, Regionen der Stadt Rom, p. 86 sq.; Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 146 sq. 2d edit. —**III.** A temple (eccl.); cf. Is. Voss. ad Just. 32, 2, 2.

2. Insula, ae, *f.*, nom. prop., a part of Syracuse cut off from the rest by a narrow arm of the sea, which was bridged, Liv. 24, 21, 6; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 117.

insulānus, a, um, *adj.* [insula], of or belonging to an island: preces, offered by islanders, Sid. Ep. 9, 3; Pacat. Pan. Theod. 23, 3. —Hence, *subst.*: **insulānus**, i, m., an islander, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45.

insulāris, e, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Of or belonging to an island, insular (post-class.): insulari poena multavit, i. e. punished him with banishment to an island, Amm. 15, 7, 2: solitudo, id. 14, 5, 3; 24, 2, 9 al. —**II.** insulāres, m. plur., keepers of a temple, Just. 32, 2, 2.

insulārius, ii, m. [id.]. **I.** A tenant of an insula (post-Aug.), Petr. 95; Dig. 1, 15, 4; cf. CERDO INSVLAR., Inscr. Orell. 2926. —**II.** A slave who had charge of an insula, and collected the rents, Dig. 50, 16, 203; 7, 8, 16; 14, 3, 5 al.

insulātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], made into an island, insulated (post-class.): terrae, App. de Mundo, p. 73; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 2.

insulcāto, ōnis, *f.* [in-sulco], a furrowing, making furrows in the ground, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. Mai. 1, 20.

in-sulco, 1, v. a., to furrow, make furrows: sulcat, insulcat, Not. Tir. p. 155.

insulēnsis, e, *adj.* [insula], of or belonging to an island, insular (late Lat.): at insulense ad continentem, Sol. 54 dub.

insulōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], full of islands (late Lat.): mare Persicum, Amm. 23, 6, 10 al.

insulsē, adv., v. insulsus fin.

insulsi, ātis, *f.* [insulsus], tasteless, insipidity, silliness, absurdity (class.): insipiente insulsiatque, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 11: villae, Cic. Att. 13, 29: harum rerum, id. ib. 5, 11 unit.: Graecorum, id. Rab. Post. 13: orationis, id. Brut. 82, 284; Quint. 5, 13, 38.

insulsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-salsus], unsalted, insipid. **I.** Lit.: amurca insulsa perfundunt sulcos, Col. 2, 9: gula, that longs for tasteless things, Cic. Att. 13, 31, 4. —**Comp.**: cibus insulsior, Hier. Ep. 22, 40. —**II.** Trop. **A.** Bungling, awkward: Tyndaris illa bipennem insulsam et fatuam dextra laevaue tenebat, Juv. 6, 658. —**B.** Tasteless, insipid, silly, absurd: non insulsum huic ingeniumst, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 79: est etiam in verbo positum non insulsum genus (ridiculi), Cic. de Or. 2, 64: multa (in sermone) nec illitterata, nec insulsa esse videntur, id. Fam. 9, 16: adulescens, id. Cael. 29: acuti, nec insulsi hominis sententia, id. Tusc. 1, 8. —**Sup.**: insulsius homo, Cat. 17, 12. —As *subst.*: **insulsa**, ārum, *f.* (sa mulieres), silly creatures, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 2. —**Adv.**: **insulsē**, tastelessly, insipidly, foolishly, absurdly: aliquid facere, Cic. Att. 15, 4: insulse, arroganter dicere, id. ib. 5, 10: non insulse interpretari, not amiss, not badly, id. de Or. 2, 54. —**Comp.**: nihil potest dici insulsius, Gell. 16, 12. —**Sup.**: haec etiam addit insulsius, Gell. 12, 2, 6.

insultābundus, a, um, *adj.* [insulto], insulting, full of scorn (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 86 ad Casul.

insultāto, ōnis, *f.* **I.** Lit., a springing or leaping over or on, Sol. 52, 20. —**II.** Trop., insolent behavior towards any one, a scoffing, reviling, insulting, Quint. 8, 5, 11: nihil insultatione barbarorum intolerantius, Flor. 4, 12, 36.

insultātorie, adv., v. insultatorius fin.

insultātorius, a, um, *adj.* [insulto], scornful, mocking, insulting (late Lat.): verbum, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10. —**Adv.**: **insultātorie**, scornfully, insultingly, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

insultātrix, icis, *f.* [insultator], she that scoffs at, reviles, insults (late Lat.), Hier. in Isa. 5, 23, 1.

insulto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [insilio], to spring or leap at or upon a thing, to leap, bound, jump, spring. **I.** Lit.: fores calcibus, Ter. Eun. 2, 64: floribus, Verg. G. 4, 11: sub armis insultare solo, id. ib. 3, 116: busto, Hor. C. 3, 3, 40: fluctibus insultare carinae, Ov. M. 1, 133: Batavi dum insultant aquis, Tac. A. 2, 8: rogis, Prop. 2, 8, 20 (2, 8, b. 4. M.).—(β) With acc.: nemora avia matres insultant thiasis, Verg. A. 7, 580.—(γ) Absol.: fremit aequore toto Insultans sonipes, Verg. A. 11, 599.—**II.** Trop., to behave insolently towards any one, to scoff at, revile, abuse, taunt, insult: alicui in calamitate, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50: dominis, Liv. 1, 48, 2: alicui per contumelias, id. 3, 62, 1: adversis rebus eorum, id. 36, 29, 9: jacenti, Ov. Tr. 2, 571: casibus alicujus, id. ib. 5, 8, 4.—(β) With acc.: multos bonos, Sall. Fragm. ap. Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 54: Serv. Verg. A. 9, 643: patientiam et segnitiam cujuspiam, Tac. A. 4, 59.—(γ) With in and acc.: in rem publicam, Cic. Mil. 32: in omnes, id. N. D. 2, 29.—(δ) With abl.: morte mea, at my death, Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 24.—(ε) Absol.: quippe impune se insultaturos, Liv. 2, 45: cernis ut insultent Rutuli, exult, Verg. A. 10, 20.

***insultura**, ae, f. [id.], a springing or leaping at or upon a thing (opp. desultura), Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 8.

insultus, ūs, m. [id.], a scoffing, reviling, insult (eccl. Lat.): insultus et saevae jurgia turbae, Poët. ap. Lact. Carm. de Pass. Chr. 30.

(**insulula**, ae, f., false reading for insula, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 85 Lamb.)

in-sum, fui, esse, v. n., to be in or upon. **I.** Lit.: meo patri torulus inerat aureus sub petaso, Plaut. Am. prol. 144: nummi octingenti aurei in marsupio infuerunt, id. Rud. 5, 2, 26: nec digitis annulus ullus inest, Ov. F. 4, 658: comae insunt capiti, id. Am. 1, 14, 32: inerat lunaria fronti cornua, id. M. 9, 687.—**II.** Trop., of abstract things, to be contained in, to be in, to belong or appertain to. (a) With in: supersticio, in qua inest inanis timor deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 42: imagines divinitate praeditae inesse in universitate rerum, id. ib. 1, 43: in vita nihil inest, nisi, etc., id. Fam. 5, 16: vitium aliquod inesse in moribus, id. Off. 1, 37, 13.—(β) With dat.: quibus artibus prudentia major inest, Cic. Off. 1, 2: cui virile ingenium inest, Sall. C. 20, 11: huic homini non minor veritas inerat, id. ib. 23, 2: tarda solet magnis rebus inesse fides, Ov. H. 17, 130.—(γ) Absol.: inest tamen aliquid, quod, etc., Cic. Phil. 11, 1: praecipue pedum pernicitas inerat, Liv. 9, 16: inerat contemptor animus, Sall. J. 64, 1: inerat conscientia, derisui fuisse nuper falsum e Germania triumphum, Tac. Agr. 39.

in-sumo, mpsi, mptum, 3, v. a., to take for any thing; hence to apply to, expend upon. **I.** Lit.: (a) In aliquid: ut nullus terentius insumatur in quemquam, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 2: sumptum in aliquam rem, id. Inv. 2, 38, 113: sestertios tricenos in cenam, Gell. 2, 24, 11.—(β) With dat.: paucos dies reficiendae classi, Tac. A. 2, 53.—(γ) With abl.: non est melius quo insumere possis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 102.—**II.** Trop. A. To apply, employ, bestow: operam frustra, Liv. 10, 18: operam libellis accusatorum, Tac. A. 3, 44: vitam versibus, id. Or. 9.—(β) With in and abl.: nec in evolvenda antiquitate satis operae insumitur, Tac. Or. 29.—(γ) With ad: omnis cura ad speculandum hoc malum insumitur, Plin. 9, 46, 70, § 153.—B. To take to one's self; to take, assume: interficiendi domini animum, Tac. A. 14, 44: medium latus, Stat. Th. 2, 39: dignas insumite mentes Coepitibus, id. ib. 12, 643.—C. To use up, exhaust, weaken: corpus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 60: corporis virtutem, id. Acut. 2, 37, 213.

insumptio, ōnis, f. [insumo], expense (late Lat.): sportularum, Cod. Th. 6, 24, 3.—**II.** Exhaustion: corporis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 38, 172.

insumptum, i, n. [id.], expense: sumptus, insumptum, Not. Tir. 68.

in-suo, ūi, ātum, 3, v. a., to sew in or into, to sew up in. (a) With acc.: aliquem in culleum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25, 70; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 5: asinum jugulare, totisque vacuefactum praecordis, per medium alvum

virginem insuere, App. M. 6, p. 187.—Pass.: terga boum plumbo insuto, i. e. the cestus, Verg. A. 5, 405.—(β) With dat.: aliquem culleo, Sen. Clem. 1, 23, 1; Suet. Aug. 33: pilos vulnere, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 99 (al. inseuere): patrio tener (infans) insuitur femori, Ov. M. 3, 312: insutum vestibus aurum, embroidered, id. A. 3, 131.—(γ) Absol.: si Phryges insuerent, Tert. Hab. Mulier. 1 (but in Liv. 40, 51, 2, the correct reading is imposuerat).

in-super, adv. and prep. **I.** Adv., above, on the top, overhead. **A.** Lit.: cumulata videbis insuper esse alii alia, Lucr. 6, 192: insuper bipedalibus trabibus immissis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17; id. B. C. 2, 9: montes insuper altos Imposuit, Verg. A. 1, 61: cumulat in aquas sarcinis, insuper incumbebant, Liv. 22, 2, 8: eum muniunt undique parietes atque insuper camera, Sall. C. 55, 4.—**2.** From above: sed eam (manum) gravis insuper ictus Amputat, Luc. 3, 610: jugum insuper imminens, Liv. 21, 34, 6; Tac. G. 16.—**B.** Transf., over and above, moreover, besides: aut satisfaciat mihi, atque adjuret Insuper, etc., Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 8: parumne est quod amat, Ni sumptuosus insuper etiam siet, id. Merc. 4, 2, 1: etiam insuper defraudat, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 38: si id parum est, insuper poenas expetite, Liv. 3, 67, 4; cf.: stipendio etiam insuper imposito, id. 21, 1, 5: insuper quam, besides that, id. 23, 7: non negando minuendove, sed insuper amplificando ementiendoque, Suet. Caes. 66: haec insuper addidit, Verg. A. 2, 593: insuper habere, i. q. contemnere, to make light of, to slight, Gell. 1, 19; 4, 1: App. M. 1, p. 107, 33; 4, 154, 7; Dig. 11, 7, 43; 34, 9, 17.—**II.** Prep. with acc. and abl., over, above. **A.** With acc. (rare): insuper arbores trabem planam imponit, Cato, R. R. 18, 5: insuper eam exaequationem pila struat, Vitruv. 5, 12, 4.—**B.** With abl. (poet. and late Lat.): insuper his, campi quod rex habet Ipse Latinus, Verg. A. 9, 274: quibus (trabibus) insuper transtra sustinent culmen, Vitruv. 5, 1: quo (tigno) insuper collocata erat materies, id. 10, 21; cf. Hand, Turs. III. 383-387.

in-superabilis, e, adj., that cannot be passed over. **I.** Lit., insurmountable: transitus Alpium, Liv. 21, 23: via, id. ib. 36.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Unconquerable: genus bello, Verg. A. 4, 40; cf.: caput bello, Ov. M. 12, 613.—Of a disease, incurable: valetudo, Plin. Ep. 2, 2.—**B.** Unavoidable, inevitable: fatum, Ov. M. 15, 807: necessitas fati, Gell. 13, 1.—Adv.: **insuperabiliter**, unconquerably, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 8.

insuperatus, a, um, adj. [2. in-superio], unconquered, unconquerable, Max. Gall. 1, 34.

in-supero, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to pass over, surpass; hence, to conquer: semper dux in proeliis insuperavi, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 3, Mai.

insupportabilis, e, adj., unsupportable (eccl. Lat.), (Hilar.) Anon. in Job, 1, 93.

in-surgo, surrexi, rectum, 3, v. n. **I.** To rise upon, to rise up or to: insurgite remis, rise on your oars, i. e. ply your oars vigorously, Verg. A. 3, 560; 3, 207; 5, 189; so, remis insurgitur, Val. Fl. 2, 14: insurgit transtris, id. ib. 1, 450: nigro glomerari pulvere nubem Prospiciunt Teuceri, ac te nebras insurgere campis, Verg. A. 9, 33: sibilat insurgens capiti, raising its head, Sil. 10, 546.—(β) With acc.: jugum (i. q. in jugum), App. M. 1, p. 103.—**II.** To raise one's self, to rise, mount: insurgat Aquilo, Hor. Epod. 10, 7: si forte prolapsus est, attolli et insurgere haud licitum, Tac. G. 39, 8: altior insurgens et cursu concitus heros, Verg. A. 12, 902: et (serpens) sibilat ore, Arduus insurgens, id. ib. 11, 755: acuta silex Speluncae dorso insurgens, id. ib. 8, 233: inde colles insurgunt, Liv. 22, 4, 2: pone tergum insurgat silva, Tac. A. 2, 16: so in fight, to rise for a blow: ostendit dextram insurgens Entellus, Verg. A. 5, 443; altior, Sil. 5, 294.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To rise, grow in power: insurgere regnis alicuius, to rise against, i. e. to aim at seizing one's kingdom, Ov. M. 9, 444: Caesar insurgere paulatim, Tac. A. 1, 2: Romanas opes insurgere, id. ib. 11, 16.—**2.** Of waters, floods: vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetibus undae, Ov. M. 11, 530: Atax usque

eo solitus insurgere, ut se ipse non capiat, Mel. 2, 6, 6.—**3.** To arise: insurgunt fremitus, Val. Fl. 2, 82.—**4.** To rise up, to rouse or bestir one's self: invigilare publicis utilitatibus et insurgere, Plin. Pan. 66, 2.—**5.** Of speech, to rise above the level of ordinary language, to become sublime: Horatius insurgit aliquid, Quint. 10, 1, 96: angere debent sententiae, et insurgere, id. 9, 4, 23: haec sunt, quibus mens pariter et oratio insurgant, id. 12, 2, 28; id. 11, 3, 13.

† **insurrectio**, ōnis, f. [insurgo], a rising up, insurrection: insurrectio, ἐναστάσις, Gloss. Philox.

in-susceptus, a, um, adj., not taken upon one's self: vota, Albin. 1, 197.

in-suspicabilis, e, adj., not thought of, unexpected (eccl. Lat.); only subst. **1.** **insuspicabilis**, is, m., one unexpected, not thought of: portavit diadema, Vulg. Sir. 11, 5.—**2.** Plur.: **insuspicabilia**, ium, n., fancies, imaginations: insuspicabilia cordis, Vulg. Sir. 25, 9.

in-sustentabilis, e, adj., unbearable, intolerable (late Lat.): dominatio, Tac. 7, 16, 4: dolor, id. Mort. Pers. 49; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 16, 100.

insusurratio, ōnis, f. [insusurro], a whispering to, a suggesting (late Lat.), Capit. Marc. Aur. 19, 11.

in-susurro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a., to whisper in, into, or to; to insinuate, suggest. **I.** Lit. (a) Neutr.: alicui, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103: in aures, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: ad aurem familiariter, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 107: modo insusurrans, Suet. Cal. 22.—Impers.: in aurem ejus insusurratum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 120.—(β) Act.: alicui cantilenam, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 8: vota diis, Sen. Ep. 10: insusurratum nomen, id. Brev. Vit. 14.—**II.** Transf.: non solum nauta significat, sed etiam Favonius ipse insusurrat, navigandi nobis tempus esse, suggests to us, reminds us, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 147.

(**insuticius**, false reading for insiticius, App. M. 6, p. 186.)

insutus, a, um, Part., from insuo.

in-tabesco, bui, 3, v. incho. n., to waste away by degrees, to pine away. **I.** Lit.: diuturno morbo, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 84 (B. and K. tabescentem): cum semel fixae cibo intabuiscent pupulae, Hor. Epod. 5, 39: vitis intabescit, Col. 4, 3: virtutem videant intabescantque relicta, Pers. 3, 38: dolori, with grief, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 24.—**II.** Transf., to melt away, dissolve: ut intabescere flavae Igne levi ceræ solent, Ov. M. 3, 487: lata plumbea funda Missa solet medio glans intabescere caelo, id. ib. 14, 826.

* **in-tactilis**, e, adj., that cannot be touched, intangible, Lucr. 1, 437.

1. in-tactus, a, um, adj., untouched, uninjured, intact. **I.** Lit.: cervix juvencae, not broken to the yoke, Verg. G. 4, 540: grex, id. A. 6, 38: boves, Hor. Epod. 9, 22: nix, Liv. 21, 36: exercitus integer intactusque, id. 10, 14: intactum aliquem inviolatumque dimittere, id. 2, 12: integri intactique fugerunt, id. 5, 38; 21, 25: ferro corpus, id. 1, 25: bello fines, id. 3, 26: vulnere miles, Sil. 7, 399: arx bellis, id. 2, 661: corpus ab vexatione, Liv. 7, 10: intactus profugit, Sall. J. 54 fin.: Britannus, unsubdued, Hor. Epod. 7, 7: Scythae perpetuo ab alieno imperio intacti, aut invicti, Just. 2, 3: fides, unstained, Stat. S. 5, 1, 77: vires, unimpaired, Curt. 9, 7: intactus superstitione, free from superstition, id. 4, 6: vir haud intacti religione animi, Liv. 5, 15: intactus infamia, of spotless integrity, id. 38, 51: intacta invidia media, id. 45, 35, 5: (triarii) per alios manipulos prope intacti evasere, id. 8, 10, 6: caput intactum buxo, Juv. 14, 194.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Untried, unattempted: prorsus nihil intactum, neque quietum pati, Sall. J. 66; cf. bellum, without combat, id. ib. 83 fin.: nova intactaque ratione, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 65: Dryadam silvas saltusque sequamur Intactos, Verg. G. 3, 40: carmen, Hor. S. 1, 10, 66: thesauros Proserpinae intactos ad eam diem spoliavit, Liv. 29, 18, 4; cf.: sacrilegas admove manus intactis illis thesauris, id. 29, 18, 8: intactis opulentior thesauris Arabum, Hor. C. 3, 24, 1.—Of a play not yet acted: esurit (Statius) intactam Paridi nisi vendat Agaven, Juv. 7, 87; cf.: intactum dice-re carmen, Stat. S. 1, 2, 238: intacta carmi-

na discens, id. ib. 3, 1, 67.—**B.** *Untouched, undefiled, chaste*, of virgins: Pallas, Hor. C. 1, 7, 5: cui pater intactam dederat, Verg. A. 1, 345: virgo, Cat. 62, 45: intactior omni Sabina, Juv. 6, 162; cf.: utinam publica saltem his intacta malis agerentur sacra, *not disgraced by these scandals*, Juv. 6, 336.

2. in-tactus, ūs, m., *intangibleness*, only in an interpolation in Lucr. 1, 454; cf. Lachm. and Munro ad loc.

intaminabilis, e, adj., *undefilable* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. contr. adv. Leg. and Bleph. 1, 50.

intaminatus, a, um, adj. [2. in-tamino; whence contaminō], *unsullied, undefiled*: virtus intaminatis fulget honoribus, Hor. C. 3, 2, 18; Tert. Cor. Milit. 15 init.

in-tardo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a., *to stay, abide* (late Lat.): intardans atque perseverans, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 4, 43; *part. pass. subst.*: intardata corporibus emovere, *chronic disorders*, id. ib. 2, 3, 70.

† intactamentum, i, n. [intego], *the covering of a roof, roofing*: intactamentum, ἀκένσασμα ἀτέλης, Gloss. Philox.

1. intactus, a, um, *Part.*, from intego.

2. in-tectus, a, um, adj., *uncovered, unclad*. **I.** Lit.: nuda, intacta corpora, Sall. H. 1, 59: semiruta moenia, domus intacta, *unroofed*, id. ib. 2, 21: cetera intacti, *with no other covering*, Tac. G. 17: dux prope intactus, Tac. H. 5, 22: pedes, *uncovered*, i. e. *with only sandals on them*, id. A. 2, 59: corpus, id. H. 4, 77; cf.: nudum et intactum corpus, App. M. 10, p. 254: caput, Amm. 27, 10.—**II.** Trop., *unconcealed, open, frank* (opp. obscurus), Tac. A. 4, 1.

intēgellus, a, um, adj. *dim.* [integer], *pretty safe, tolerably uninvolved*: οὐμβιωτός, Cic. Fam. 9, 10, 2; with castus, Cat. 15, 4.

intēger, tēgra, tēgrum (long e in intēgri, intēgros, etc., Lucr. 1, 927; Verg. E. 4, 5; Hor. S. 2, 2, 113 al.), adj. [2. in and root tag-, tango], *untouched, unhurt, unchanged*.

I. Lit. **A.** *Undiminished, whole, entire, complete, perfect*: integer et plenus thesaurus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 12, 13: exercitus, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 148: annus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8: quarum (sublicarum) pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: integris bonis exulare, Suet. Caes. 42: nec superstes Integer, Hor. C. 2, 17, 7: puer malasque comamque Integer, *with beard, and hair on his head*, Stat. Th. 8, 487: signa (litterarum), *unbroken*, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 6.—**Adv.**: ad integrum, *wholly, entirely*: corpore carens, Maer. Som. Scip. 1, 5.—**B.** *Unimpaired, uninvolved, unhurt, unwounded, unimpaired, unexhausted, sound, fresh, vigorous*. **1.** *Absol.*: adulescens cum sis, tum, cum est sanguis integer, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 7: aetas, Ter. And. 1, 1, 45: cum recentes atque integri defessis successissent, Caes. B. C. 3, 94; so opp. defessi, id. B. G. 7, 41; opp. defatigati, id. ib. 7, 48; 5, 16; id. B. C. 3, 40: integris viribus repugnare, id. B. G. 3, 4: si ad quietem integri iremus, opp. onustus cibo et vino, Cic. Div. 1, 29: integra valetudo, id. Fin. 2, 20, 64: integrum se salvumque velle, id. ib. 2, 11, 33: omnibus rebus integros incolumesque esse, id. Fam. 13, 4: florentes atque integri, id. Planc. 35: integros pro sauciis arcessere, Sall. C. 60, 4; so opp. saucius, Cic. Mur. 25, 50: Horatius, Liv. 1, 25: nasus, Juv. 15, 56; 10, 238; so opp. truncus, Plin. 7, 11, 10, § 50: cecidit Cetheus integer, et jacuit Catilina cadavere toto, *not mutilated*, Juv. 10, 288: opes, opp. accisae, Hor. S. 2, 2, 113: mulier aetate integra, *in the flower of her age*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 45: corpora sana et integri sanguinis, Quint. 8 praef. § 19; tantum capite integro (opp. transfigurato), *unchanged*, Suet. Ner. 46: quam integerrimis corporibus cibum offerre, *free from fever*, Cels. 3, 4: antequam ex toto integer fiat, id. ib.: integra aetate ac valetudine, Suet. Tib. 10.

2. With gen.: integer aevi sanguis (= integer aevi sanguis, i. e. juvenilis vigor), Verg. A. 2, 638; 9, 255; Ov. M. 9, 441: integer annorum, Stat. Th. 1, 415 (cf. II. A. infra): deos aevi integros, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 255 (Trag. v. 440 Vahl.).—**3.** With abl.: fama et fortunis integer, Sall. H. 2, 41, 5: copiis integra (regio), id. ib. 1, 95: neque aetate neque corpore integer, Suet. Aug. 19: pectore maturo fuerat puer

integer aevo, Ped. Albin. 3, 5: dum vernet sanguis, dum rugis integer annus, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 59.—**4.** With a (ab) and abl. (rare): a populi suffragiis integer, i. e. *who has not been rejected*, Sall. H. 1, 52 D.: cohortes integrae ab labore, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: gens integra a cladibus belli, Liv. 9, 41, 8.—**5.** Esp. in phrase ad or in integrum (sc. statum), *to a former condition or state*: potius quam redeat ad integrum haec eadem oratio, i. e. *to have the same story over again*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 8: quod te absente hic filius egit restitui in integrum aequum est, id. Phorm. 2, 4, 11: quos ego non idcirco esse arbitror in integrum restitutos, Cic. Clu. 36, 98; id. Fl. 32, 79: (judicia) in integrum restituit, Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 4.—**C.** *Not worn, fresh, new, unused*: ad integrum bellum cuncta parare, Sall. J. 73, 1: consilia, id. ib. 108, 2: pugnam edere, Liv. 8, 9, 13.—Hence, esp. adv.: de integro, ab integro, ex integro, *anew, afresh*: ut mihi de integro scribendi causa non sit, Cic. Att. 13, 27; id. Clu. 60, 167: acrius de integro obortum est bellum, Liv. 21, 8, 2: relata de integro res ad senatum, id. 21, 6, 5: columnam efficere ab integro novam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147: magnus ab integro saeculorum nascitur ordo, Verg. E. 4, 5: recipere ex integro vires, Quint. 10, 3, 20: navibus ex integro fabricatis, Suet. Aug. 16.—**D.** *Untainted, fresh, sweet*: ut anteponanatur integra contaminatis, Cic. Top. 18, 69: fontes, Hor. C. 1, 26, 6: sapor, id. S. 2, 4, 54: aper, opp. vitiatum, id. ib. 2, 2, 91.—**E.** *Not before attempted, fresh*: ex integra Graeca integram comoediam Hodie sum acturus, Ter. Heaut. prol. 4: alias ut uti possim causa hac integra, *this pretext as a fresh one*, id. Hec. 1, 2, 5: eum Plautus locum reliquit integrum, *not treated, not imitated*, id. Ad. prol. 9.

II. Trop. **A.** *Blameless, irreproachable, spotless, pure, honest, virtuous*: cum illo nemo neque integer esset in civitate, neque sanctior, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: (homines) integri, innocentes, religiosi, id. Verr. 2, 4, 4, § 7: integerrima vita, id. Planc. 1: incorrupti atque integri testes, id. Fin. 1, 21: vitae, Hor. C. 1, 22, 1: integer urbis, *not spoiled by the city, untainted with city vices*, Val. Fl. 2, 374: vir a multis vitis integer, Sen. de Ira, 1, 18, 3.—**Of female chastity**: loquere filiam meam quis integram stupraverit, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 47: narratque, ut virgo ab se integra etiam tum siet, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 70: quibus liberos conjugesque suas integras ab istius petulantia conservare non licitum est, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 14: virgines, Cat. 61, 36.—**B.** *Of the mind or disposition*. **1.** *Free from passion or prejudice, unbiassed, impartial*: integrum se servare, *to keep one's self neutral*, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 2: arbiter, Juv. 8, 80: scopulis sordior Icarum Voces audit, adhuc integer, *untouched with love, heart-whole*, Hor. C. 3, 7, 21: brachia et vultum teretesque suras Integer laudo, id. ib. 2, 4, 21.—**2.** *Healthy, sound, sane, unimpaired*: animi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 220: mentis, id. ib. 2, 3, 65; cf. mens, id. C. 1, 31, 18: a conjuratione, *without complicity in*, Tac. A. 15, 52: integritus iudicium a favore et odio, Liv. 45, 37, 8.—**C.** *New to a thing, ignorant of it*: rudem me discipulum, et integrum accipe, Cic. N. D. 3, 3: suffragiis integer, Sall. H. 1, 52 Dietsch.—**D.** *In which nothing has yet been done, undecided, undetermined*: integrum rem et causam relinquere, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 13: rem integrum ad reditum suum jussit esse, id. Off. 2, 23, 82: integrum omnem causam reservare alicui, id. Fam. 13, 4, 2: ea dicam, quae ipsi, re integra saepe dixi, id. Mur. 21: ut quam integerrima ad pacem essent omnia, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: offensiones, *not yet cancelled*, Tac. A. 3, 24: integrum est mihi, *it is still in my power*, I am at liberty, Cic. Att. 15, 23: loquor de legibus promulgatis, de quibus est integrum vobis, id. Phil. 1, 10: non est integrum, Cn. Pompeio consilio jam uti tuo, id. Pis. 24: ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 21, 62.—**So**, integrum dare, *to grant full power, to leave at liberty*, Cic. Part. 38.—**Adv.**: **intēgrē**. **1.** Lit., *wholly, entirely*: mutare, Tac. H. 1, 52.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *Irreproachably, honestly, justly*: incorrupte atque integre iudicare, Cic. Fin. 1, 9: in amicorum periculis caste integre versatus, id. Imp. Pomp. 1.—**Comp.**:

quid dici potest integrius, quid incorruptius, Cic. Mil. 22.—**Sup.**: Asiam integerrime administravit, Suet. Vesp. 4: procuratore integerrime functus, Plin. Ep. 7, 25.—**b.** *Purely, correctly*: integre et ample et orate dicere, Cic. Opt. Gen. 4, 12: proprie atque integre loqui, Gell. 7, 11, 2.

in-tēgo, xi, ctum, 3, v. a., *to cover*: villam, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 13: turre coris, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: reliqua pars scrobis viminibus ac virgultis integebatur, id. ib. 7, 73: cum prima luce densa nebula saltum camposque intexit, Liv. 26, 17, 12; 27, 3, 3: casside crines, Stat. Th. 4, 303: Clitumnus flumina luco Integit, Prop. 2, 15 (3, 12), 25: statuas auro, Plin. 34, 4, 9, § 15: viam, *to arch over*, Inscr. ap. Grut. 150, 1.—**II.** *To protect*: vidit cum loci altitudine tum vallo etiam integri Romanos, Liv. 7, 23, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.

* **intēgrasco**, 3, v. *incho.* n. [integro], *to renew itself, begin anew, break out afresh*: hoc malum intēgrascit, Ter. And. 4, 2, 5.

intēgratio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a renewing, restoring*: amantium irae amoris integratio, Ter. And. 3, 3, 23: rei familiaris, Symm. Ep. 3, 73.

intēgrator, ōris, m. [id.], *a renewer, restorer*: veritatis, Tert. Ap. 46 fin.

intēgrē, adv., v. integer fin.

intēgritas, ātis, f. [integer], *the undiminished or unimpaired condition of a thing*. **I.** Lit. **A.** *Completeness, soundness*: corporis, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34; 5, 14 fin.; cf.: valetudinis, id. Tusc. 5, 34: integritatis testes mihi desunt, i. e. testiculi, Phaedr. 3, 11: integritas, *freedom from fever*, Cels. 3, 5: saporis, Vitr. 8, 7.—**B.** *Transf.*, *the whole* (opp. pars): cum pars movetur, quiescente integritate, Maer. Somn. Scip. 2, 14, 8; id. S. 7, 16, 12: universa philosophiae, id. Somn. Scip. 2, 17, 17.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Of the intellectual powers*: non eandem esse vim neque integritatem dormientium et vigilantium nec mente nec sensu, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52: integritas mentis, *soundness of mind*, Dig. 28, 1, 2.—**B.** *Blamelessness, innocence, integrity*: integritas atque innocentia, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 9: sic provinciae praefuit in pace, ut et civibus et sociis gratissima esset ejus integritas, id. Lig. 1: ut omnes aequitatem tuam, temperantiam, severitatem, integritatem laudent, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16: omnes ita de tua virtute, integritate, humanitate commemorant, ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 1, 13: vitae, Nep. Phoc. 1.—**C.** *Chastity of females*: mulierem summa integritate pudicitiaeque existimari, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 25; cf. virgininitas, Flor. 2, 6.—**D.** *Purity, correctness of language*: Latini sermonis, Cic. Brut. 35.

intēgritudo, īnis, f. [id.], *soundness, integrity*: animi, Dig. 29, 1, 1.

intēgro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], *to make whole, renew*. **I.** Lit. **A.** *To restore, heal, repair*: amnes Integrat mare, supply, keep full, Lucr. 1, 1032: omnia debet enim cibis integrare novando, *to make or keep entire by renewing*, id. 2, 1146: ut mea ope opes Trojae integrem, Att. ap. Non. 127, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 124 Rib.): elapsos in pravam artus, Tac. H. 4, 81.—**B.** *To renew, begin again*: integrare caedem, Sisenn. ap. Non. 127, 5: inimicitiam, Pac. ib. (Trag. Rel. v. 111 Rib.): pugnam, Liv. 1, 29: lacrimas, id. 1, 29: seditionem, id. 5, 25: bellum, Stat. Th. 8, 657: carmen, Verg. G. 4, 514: immania vulnera, i. e. *by relating*, Stat. Th. 5, 29.—**II.** Trop., *to recreate, refresh*: animus defessus audiendo aut admiratione integratur, aut risu novatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 17 fin.: modicis honestisque inter bibendum remissionibus refici integrarique animos ad, etc., Gell. 15, 2, 5.

intēgulatus, a, um [2. in-tegula], adj., *not tiled* (late Lat.), Aug. in Ps. 128, 11.

intēgumentum, i, n. [intego], *a covering*. **I.** Lit.: lanx cum integumentis, quae Jovi adposita fuit, *the plate-covers, lids*, Liv. 40, 59, 7 Weissenb. (al. lana cum integumentis, i. e. the pillows on which rested the heads of the statues of the gods): ea legio lineata ab integumento consaepti... appellata est, id. 10, 38, 12: vestis aut pellis, Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. Rom. 13, 2: integumenta carnalia, Ambros. de Isaac et An. 4, 16.—**II.** Trausf.

A. That which conceals, a covering: frontis, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 7, 15: flagitiorum, id. Cael. 20, 47: dissimulationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: ornamenta ejus ingenii per quaedam involucria atque integumenta perspexit, id. ib. 1, 35: nequitia frontis involuta integumentis, id. Pis. 6. — **B.** That which protects, a defence, shelter: corporis alicujus, one's constant attendant, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 19: aetati meae, id. Trin. 2, 2, 32.

intellectio, ōnis, f. [intellego], *synecdoche*, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44.

intellectivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], = θεωρητικός, dependent on discernment, theoretical, Aug. de Gen. ad Lit. 12, 7.

intellector, ōris, m. [id.], one who understands, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 13.

intellectualis, e, *adj.* [2. intellectus], of or relating to the understanding, intellectual, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 3, 1; Aug. de Gen. ad Lit. 12, 7. — **Adv.**: **intellectualiter**, intellectually, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 5.

intellectualitas, atis, f. [intellectualis], understanding, Tert. Anim. 38 fin.

1. intellectus, a, um, *Part.*, from intellego.

2. intellectus, ūs, m. [intellego], a perceiving, discerning. **I.** Lit., perception, discernment by the senses: saporum, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 174: acrimoniarum, id. 19, 8, 54, § 171: nec est intellectus ullus in odore vel sapore, i. e. the poison cannot be perceived either by the taste or smell, id. 11, 53, 116, § 280: intellectus in cortice protinus peritis, good judges know a tree by its bark, id. 16, 39, 76, § 196. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Understanding, comprehension: quis neque boni intellectus neque mali cura, Tac. A. 6, 36: alicujus rei intellectum amittere, Sen. Ben. 3, 17: capere intellectum disciplinarum, Quint. 1, 1, 15: intellectum consequi aliquid, id. 2, 5, 22: elephantis intellectus sermonis patrii, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 1: nullum animal minus docile existimatur minorisve intellectus, id. 29, 6, 34, § 106: dissimulare intellectum insidiarum, Tac. A. 13, 38: intellectu carere, to be unintelligible, Quint. 1, 1, 28: rudis Corinthiorum, Vell. 1, 13, 5: intellectum habere, to be understood: hiems et ver et aestas intellectum ac vocabula habent, autumnus perinde nomen ac bona ignorant, Tac. G. 26. — **B.** Meaning, sense, signification of a word: verba quaedam diversos intellectus habent, ut cerno, Quint. 7, 9, 2: in obscenum intellectum sermo detortus, id. 8, 3, 44; id. 1, 7, 13. — **C.** Knowledge of a language, understanding: Latini sermonis intellectum habere, Gai. Inst. 3, 93. — **D.** Understanding, i. e. the faculty of understanding, intellect: per analogiam nostro intellectu et honestum et bonum judicante, Sen. Ep. 120: in errorem intellectum inducere, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 7, 3: intellectu carere, to be without understanding, Dig. 29, 2, 92: aliquem intellectum habere, nullum intellectum habere, Gai. Inst. 3, 109.

intellegens, P. a., v. intellego fin.

intellegenter, adv., v. intellego fin.

intellegentia (intellegē-), ae, f. [intellego], the power of discerning or understanding, discernment, understanding, intelligence. **I.** Lit.: Deus intellegentiam in animo inclusit, Cic. Univ. 3: intellegentia est, per quam animus ea perspicit, quae sunt, id. Inv. 2, 53: pars animi, rationis atque intellegentiae particeps, id. de Div. 1, 32, 70: inflexam nostram intellegentiam capere, etc., id. N. D. 1, 49, 49 fin. — **II.** Trop. intellegentia vestra dissero brevius, id. ib. 1, 19, 49: quod in nostram intellegentiam cadit, id. Off. 3, 4, 2, 9 fin.: ratione et intellegentia tenere aliquid, id. ib. 3, 17 al. — **Transf.** **A.** Understanding, knowledge: quia difficilis erat animi, quid, aut qualis esset, intellegentia, nullum omnino animus esse dixerunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22: quae nos magis ad cognitionem intellegentiamque convertant, id. ib. 5, 24: juris, id. Phil. 9, 5: somniorum, the knowledge of dreams, i. e. the art of interpreting dreams, Just. 38, 2: eam calamitatem vestra intellegentia sedabit, discrimination, Ter. Hec. prol. 23. — **(B) Plur.**: rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intellegentias animo ac mente concipere, Cic. Leg. 1, 22. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Art, skill, taste, connoisseurship: intel-

legentia in rusticis rebus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17: in homine intellegentiam esse, non avaritiam, id. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 46: pecuniae quaerendae, id. Inv. 1, 29. — **2.** Perception, discernment by the senses: in gustu et odoratu intellegentia, Cic. Ac. 4, 7.

intellegibilis, e, *adj.* [intellego]. **I.** That can be understood, intelligible, intellectual: bonum (opp. intellegibile), Sen. Ep. 124, 2: causa, Amm. 20, 3: deus, Aug. Soliloq. 1, 1. — **II.** Perceptible to the senses, sensible: in corporis intellegibilis lineam (dyas) prima defluxit, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 19. — **Adv.**: **intellegibiliter**, intelligibly, Aug. Ep. 218.

intellego (less correctly **intelligo**), exi, ectum [intellexi for intellexisti, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 30; Cic. Att. 13, 32, 3: intellexes for intellexisses, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 81; subj. perf.: intellexerint, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 41, 23 Dietsch], 3, v. a. [inter-lego], to see into, perceive, understand. **I.** Lit. **A.** To perceive, understand, comprehend: qualem autem deum intellegere nos possumus nulla virtute praeditum, Cic. N. D. 3, 15, 38 Schoemann ad loc.: haec dumtaxat in Graecis intellego, quae ipsi, qui scripserunt, voluerunt a vulgo intellegi, Cic. de Or. 2, 14: pueret me dicere non intellegere, si vos ipsi intellegeretis, qui ista defenditis, id. N. D. 1, 39: corpus quid sit intellego, id. ib. 1, 26: quare autem in his vis deorum insit, tum intellegam cum cognovero, id. ib. 3, 24: quam sis audax hinc omnes intellegere poterunt, quod, id. Rosc. Am. 31: magna ex parvis, id. Off. 1, 41: intellexi ex tuis litteris, te audisse, id. Att. 6, 9: de gestu intellego, quid respondeas, id. Vatin. 15: intellegere et sapere plus quam ceteros, id. Off. 2, 14: cernere aliquid animo atque intellegere, id. Top. 6: facile intellectus est, Nep. Dion. 9: intellegi necesse est: esse deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 17; id. Tusc. 3, 5: quocirca intellegi necesse est, in ipsis rebus invitamenta inesse, id. Fin. 5, 11. — In answers, intellego corresponds to our *I understand*, *go on, very well*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 63; Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 93. — **Abstr.**: intellego; with *rel. clause*: quidam bonorum caesi, postquam, intellego in quos saeviretur, pessimi quoque arma rapuerant, Tac. A. 1, 49: intellego quantum bellum suscicaret, Just. 38, 3, 6. — **B.** In partic., to have an accurate knowledge of or skill in a thing, to be a connoisseur: faciunt intellegendo ut nihil intellegant, Ter. And. prol. 17: tametsi non multum in istis rebus intellego, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: hoc nugatorium sciebam esse, ista intellegere, id. ib. 2, 4, 14, § 33: quoniam non intellexerunt in operibus domini, Lact. 4, 13, 18: illi qui linguam ejus intellegebant, Petr. S. 73, 3; Sen. Apoc. 5, 2. — **C.** To distinguish: oraculorum praestigias profani a veritate intellegere non possunt, Lact. 2, 16. — **D.** To see, perceive, observe by the understanding: vehementer nunc mihi est irata: sentio atque intellego, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 64: ubi neque cohortationes suas neque preces audiri intellegit, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: illi, ante inito, ut intellectum est, consilio, id. B. G. 2, 33: intellego, quid loquar, Cic. Lig. 5. — **E.** Of persons, to understand, comprehend, judge rightly (post-Aug.): quod Catonem aetas sua parum intellexisset, Sen. de Const. Sap. 1: quando Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intellegebatur, Quint. 11, 1, 10; Vell. 2, 114, 5; Tac. A. 3, 3: quem legatum tribunus ita et intellexit et cepit, ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 5. — **F.** To understand a language: isti qui linguam avium intellegunt, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131 (Trag. v. 83 Rib.). In his linguis quas non intellegimus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: quantum ego Graece scripta intellegere possum, id. de Or. 2, 13, 55: linguam ejus, Sen. de M. Claud. 5, 2; Petr. 73. — **G.** To understand by any thing, to take a thing to mean. **1.** With *in* or *sub* aliqua re, or *per* aliquid: illa est *stratagem*, in qua intellegitur ordinis conservatio, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 142: sub hoc themate intellegere non hoc, sed, etc., Sen. Contr. 9, 28, 10: intellego sub hoc verbo multa, id. ib. 1, 2, 15: per nemo homo, Donat. ad Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 1: solem sub appellatione Jovis, Macr. S. 1, 23, 5: per sagittas vim radiorum, id. ib. 1, 17, 12. — **2.** With *two acc.*: non habeo quod intellegam bonum illud, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 41. — **3.** With *acc.* and *abl.*: consuetudo omni-

bus his nominibus Argenteum intellegi, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 121. — **II.** Transf., to perceive, discern by the senses; to see, feel, notice: Alcumenam ante aedis stare saturam intellego, Plaut. Am. 2, 35: St. Statum vide hominis, Calliph. . . . Ca. Bene confideretque astutissime intellego, id. Ps. 1, 5, 41: illa quidem primo nullos intellegit ignes, Ov. M. 9, 456: frigus, Col. Arbor. 13: vestigia hominum intellegi a feris, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 58; 28, 4, 14, § 55. — Hence, **intellegens**, entis, P. a., that has understanding or that understands a thing; intelligent, acquainted with. **A.** In gen.: semperne vulgi judicium cum intellegentium judicio congruit? Cic. Brut. 49: intellegens dicendi existimator, id. ib. 54: judicium, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 4: vir, id. Fin. 3, 5. — With *gen.*: cujusvis generis ejus intellegens, id. ib. 2, 20. — **Comp.**: aliquid intellegentiori mente discutere, Aug. Retract. 1, 19. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Intellegens alicujus, that understands a person, rightly estimates his character: intellegens principis nostri, cujus videbam hanc esse laudem, Plin. Ep. 6, 27, 2 Döring ad loc. — **2.** Well skilled in matters of taste, a connoisseur: signa pulcherrima quae non modo istum hominem, ingeniosum atque intellegentem, verum etiam quemvis nostrum, quos iste idiotas appellat, delectare possent, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4: ut putetur in istis rebus intellegens esse, id. ib. 2, 4, 15, § 33. — **Adv.**: **intellegenter**, intelligently: ut amice, ut intellegenter, ut attente audiamur, Cic. Part. 8, 28: lectitare, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 3.

intelligo, v. intellego.

Intemelii (Intim-), ōrum, m., a people on the coast of Liguria, at the foot of the Maritime Alps, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15; Liv. 40, 41, 6; Tac. Agr. 7. — Their capital, Albium Intemelium, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48; Tac. H. 2, 13; Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 17.

intemerabilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-temerō], inviolable: divinitas, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 3: laus, Epith. in Anth. Lat. T. II. p. 640, v. 71.

in-temerandus, a, um, *adj.*, that may not be profaned or violated: Martia templa, Val. Fl. 5, 642.

intemerate, adv., v. in-temeratus fin.

in-temeratus, a, um, *adj.*, undefiled, unviolated, inviolate, chaste, virgin, pure: (Camilla) virginitalis amorem Intemerata colit, Verg. A. 11, 584: fides, id. ib. 2, 143: munera, pure gifts, id. ib. 3, 177: Penelope, inter tot juvenes procos, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 23: quid enim per hos dies inausum intemeratumve vobis, Tac. A. 1, 42: castra incorrupta et intemerata servare, id. H. 4, 53; id. A. 1, 49: ratis, Val. Fl. 4, 270: integrum et intemeratum beneficium, App. Flor. 16: corpora, unviolated, Tac. A. 12, 34: intemeratior cunctis virginibus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 6: equae, Stat. Th. 2, 724. — **Adv.**: **intemerate**, incorruptly: popularibus plausibus servare (al. intemperanter), Cod. Th. 15, 5, 3.

***in-temperabilis**, e, *adj.*, not to be moderated, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 124 dub. (al. intemporalis).

in-temperans, antis, *adj.*, intemperate, immoderate. **I.** Lit.: intemperans atque immoderata permixtio, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 11. — **Comp.**, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6, 3. — **II.** Trop. **A.** That cannot govern himself, without moderation, extravagant, immoderate, intemperate: intemperantis esse arbitror scribere, quod occultari velit, Cic. Ac. 1, 1: fui paulo intemperantior fortasse, quam debui, i. e. I ought to have exhibited more moderation, id. Vatin. 1: intemperans sum in ejus rei cupiditate, id. Att. 13, 26: intemperans militaris in forti viro gloria, id. Tusc. 2, 17: in augendo eo non alius intemperantior est, Liv. 36, 38: avidi atque intemperantes animi, id. 24, 25: in voluptates, Sen. Ira. 1, 3: ad vescendum, Aur. Vict. Epit. 6. — **B.** Incontinent, profligate, debauched: inter impudicas mulieres, et intemperantes viros versari, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68, § 160: libidiosa et intemperans adulescentia, id. de Sen. 9, 29: impurissima atque intemperantissima pecus, id. Pis. 29. — **Adv.**: **intemperanter**, immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately: nimis iracunde hoc quidem, et valde intemperanter, Cic. Phil. 1, 5: intemperanter abuti et otio et litteris,

id. Tusc. 1, 3: lacerare aliquem, Plin. Ep. 1, 5.—**Comp.**: ne intemperantius opibus suis utatur, Cic. Phil. 5, 18: insequi, Liv. 31, 37: amare, Plin. Pan. 68: adesse adversus aliquem, Suet. Claud. 38.—**Sup.**: intemperantissime gloriari, App. Mag. p. 321, 33.

intemperantia, ae, f. [intemperans], want of mildness, intemperateness, inclemency. **I.** Lit.: caeli, Sen. Const. Sap. 9; Col. proem. 1, § 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Want of moderation, excess, extravagance, intemperance: omnium perturbationum fontem esse dicunt intemperantiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 22: menti inimica intemperantia, id. ib. 4, 9, 22; id. Agr. 2, 36: libidinum, id. Off. 1, 34: vini, the immoderate use of wine, Liv. 44, 30: morbo et intemperantiā perire, Suet. Tib. 62: risus, Plin. 11, 37, 80; § 205: litterarum, Sen. Ep. 106: linguae, Tac. A. 4, 18: civitatis, donec unus eligatur, multos destinandi, id. H. 2, 1: legitima, said of a second marriage, Val. Max. 2, 1, 3.—**B.** In partic., want of moderation in one's conduct towards others; haughtiness, arrogance; insolence, impudence, insubordination: Pausanias, Nep. Arist. 2, 3: suā intemperantiā, nimique licentiā, id. Eum. 8, 2.

intemperatē, adv., v. intemperatus fin.

in-temperatus, a, um, adj., untempered, inclement. **I.** Lit.: quid ad caeli naturam intemperatus, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6; hence: intemperatum vinum, unmixed wine, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, § 158.—**II.** Trop., immoderate, intemperate: benevolentia, Cic. Lael. 20.—**Adv.**: **intemperatē**, intemperately: immoderate et intemperate vivere, Cic. Univ. 12.

intemperiae, ārum, f. plur. [2. intemperies], intemperateness, inclemency. **I.** Lit., of the weather: calamitates intemperiasque prohibeas, Cato, R. R. 141.—**II.** Trop., folly, madness, insanity: Quae te intemperiae tenent? what storm has got hold of you? i. e. what are you raving about? Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 24: larvæ hunc atque intemperiae insaniasque agitant senem, id. Aul. 1, 1, 32; 4, 4, 15; id. Ep. 3, 4, 39: intemperiarum pleni, disquietude, Gell. praef. § 19.

in-temperies, ēi, f., intemperateness, inclemency. **I.** Lit.: caeli, Liv. 8, 18: aquarum, immoderate rains, id. 3, 31.—**Hence**, transf., a tempest, storm, i. e. calamity: intemperies modo in nostram advent domum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Intemperate behavior, outrageous conduct, fury, madness, insanity, folly: amici, Cic. Att. 4, 6: cohortium, Tac. H. 1, 64: mulierum, Gell. 1, 23, 11: intemperies ista quae μελαγχολία dicitur, id. 18, 7, 4.—**Plur.**: has ejus (Xanthippes) intemperies in maritum demirari, Gell. 1, 17, 2.—**B.** In gen., intemperance: ebrietatis, Just. 12, 13, 10.

intempestivē, adv., v. intempestivus fin.

intempestivitas, ātis, f. [intempestivus], unseasonableness: mensis octavi, i. e. a premature birth, Gell. 3, 16, 21.

intempestiviter, adv., v. intempestivus fin.

in-tempestivus, a, um, adj., untimely, unseasonable, inopportune, inconvenient. **I.** Lit.: postes intempestivos excisos credo, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 141: imbres, Lucr. 2, 873; 929; 6, 1101: amicitia numquam intempestiva est, Cic. Lael. 6: epistula, id. Att. 4, 14: cupido, Ov. M. 10, 689: intempestiva turbantes festa Minervā, i. e. by their unseasonable spinning, id. ib. 4, 33: immodica et intempestiva libido, Vell. 2, 68, 4: quid hoc joco intempestivus, Val. Max. 7, 8, 9: gula, gratified at unseasonable times, Suet. Vit. 13: intempestivo partu extracto, premature, Amm. 23, 2, 17.—**II.** Transf., that acts or does a thing unseasonably: anseres continuo clamore intempestivi, Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 363.—**Adv.** in two forms. **1.** Form **intempestive**, out of season, unseasonably: accedere, Cic. Off. 1, 25: adire ad aliquem, id. Fam. 11, 16; Liv. 45, 21: fovere vulnera mentis, Ov. P. 4, 11, 19; Phaedr. 3, 19, 12: juvare, Tac. A. 2, 23.—**2.** Form **intempestiviter**, unseasonably: dicere, Gell. 4, 20 in lemm.

intempestus, a, um, adj. [2. in-tem-

pūs], unseasonable. **I.** Lit.: intempesta nox, the dead of night, Cic. Phil. 1, 3; id. Pis. 38; id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; Verg. A. 3, 587; id. G. 1, 247 al.; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 7; 7, § 72: nox intempesta, quae non habet idoneum tempus rebus gerendis, Macr. S. 1, 3, p. 209 Bip.—**Hence**, personified: intempesta silet Nox, dismal Night, the mother of the Furies, Verg. A. 12, 846.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Unwholesome, unhealthy: Graviscae, Verg. A. 10, 184.—**B.** Stormy, tempestuous: Tonans, Stat. Th. 2, 153.

in-temporalis, e, adj. **I.** Without time, eternal, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 23, 1; Prud. step. 10, 316.—**II.** Untimely, unseasonable: cibus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.—**Adv.**: **intemporaliter**, unseasonably: uti cataplasmatibus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 9, 50.

intemporalitas, ātis, f. [intemporalis], unseasonableness: somni, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 9, 64; id. ib. 1, 15, 120.

intenditū, v. intendo init.

in-tendo, di, tum and sum, 3, v. a. (part. intenditus, Fronto, Fer. Als. 3, 11 Mai.), to stretch out or forth, extend. **I.** Lit. **A.** In hunc intende digitum, hic lenost, point in scorn, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 45: dextram ad statuum, Cic. Att. 16, 15: alicui manus, Sen. Clem. 1, 25: brachia, Ov. M. 10, 58: manus, id. ib. 8, 107: jubet intendi brachia velis, Verg. A. 5, 829: intenta brachia remis, id. ib. 5, 136: ventis vela, id. ib. 3, 683: nervos aut remittere, Plin. 26, 10, 62, § 96: cutem, id. 8, 35, 53, § 125: jamque manus Colchis crimemque intenderat astris, Val. Fl. 8, 68.—**B.** To bend a bow, etc.: ballistam in aliquem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 58: arcum, Verg. A. 8, 704: intentus est arcus in me unum, Cic. Sest. 7, 15.—**C.** To aim or direct at a thing: tela in patriam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9: tela intenta jugulis civitatis, id. Pis. 2: sagittam, Verg. A. 9, 590: telum in jugulum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9.—**D.** To stretch or spread out; to stretch, lay or put upon a thing: tabernacula carbasels intenta velis, pitched, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30; 2, 5, 31, § 80: sella intentā loris, Quint. 6, 3, 25: stuppea vincula collo, Intendunt, Verg. A. 2, 237: duro intendere brachia tergo, i. e. to bind with the cestus, id. ib. 5, 403: locum sertis, encircled, surrounded, id. ib. 4, 506: vela secundi Intendunt Zephyri, swell, fill, id. ib. 5, 33: intenditibus tenebris, spreading, Liv. 1, 57, 8.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To strain or stretch towards, to extend: aciem aciem in omnes partes intendit, turns keen looks on every side, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 38: aciem longius, id. Ac. 2, 25, 80: quo intendisset oculos, whither-soever he turns his eyes, Tac. A. 4, 70: aures ad verba, Ov. P. 4, 4, 36: cum putaret licere senatui, et mitigare leges et intendere, to stretch, i. e. increase the rigor of, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 17: numeros intendere nervis, Verg. A. 9, 776 (per nervos intentos, Forbig.); cf. strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, Pers. 6, 4.—**B.** Esp. **1.** To direct towards any thing, to turn or bend in any direction: digna est res ubi tu nervos intendas tuos, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20: intendenda in senem est fallacia, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 2: ut eo quo intendit, cum exercitu mature perveniat, Cic. Mur. 9: iter, to direct one's course: ad explorandum quoniam hostes iter intendissent, Liv. 31, 33, 6: a porta ad praetorem iter intendit, id. 36, 21: coeptum iter in Italiam, id. 21, 29, 6; 27, 46, 9.—**Absol.**: quo nunc primum intendam, whither shall I turn? Ter. And. 2, 2, 6.—**2.** Intendere animum, to direct one's thoughts or attention to any thing: quaero enim non quibus intendam rebus animum, sed, etc., Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 329, 6: parum defugit animos et intendunt in ea, quae, etc., id. Ac. 2, 15, 46: quo animum intendat, facile perspicio, id. Verr. 1, 3; Liv. praef. 9: intentus animus tuus est ad fortissimum virum liberandum, Cic. Phil. 11, 9: oculi mentesque ad pugnam intentae, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: in ea re omnium nostrorum intentis animis, id. ib. 3, 22: intendere animum in regnum Adherbalis, Sall. J. 20, 1: ad bellum animum intendit, id. ib. 43, 2: animum studiis et rebus honestis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 36: considerationem in aliquam rem, Cic. Inv. 2, 33: omnes cogitationes ad aliquid, Liv. 40, 5: omnium eo curae sunt intentae, Liv. 9, 31; id. 25, 9: ad scribendum animum, oculos, manum, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 7: ubi ingenium intenderis,

valet, Sall. J. 51, 3: eruditionem tuam, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 14.—**3.** Hence, intendere alone, to urge on, incite: intenderant eum ad cavendi omnia curam tot audita prodictiones, Liv. 24, 37: aliquem ad custodiam curam, id. 21, 49: vis omnis intendenda rebus, Quint. 10, 7, 21.—**4.** To enlarge, spread, extend, magnify: intendetur socordia, si nullus ex se metus aut spes, Tac. A. 2, 38: amici accendendis offensibus callidi, intendere vera, adgerere falsa, exaggerated, id. ib. 2, 57; 4, 11: gloriam, id. ib. 4, 26; 12, 35: tormentum, Cels. 4, 15 init.—**C.** Absol., to turn one's attention to, exert one's self for, to purpose, endeavor, intend: pergin, scelesti, intendere hanc arguere? Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 27 Brix: quod est tibi ante explicandum, quam illuc proficiscare, quo te dicis intendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 42: quod ubi secus procedit, neque quod intenderat, efficere potest, Sall. J. 25, 10: quocumque intenderat, id. ib. 74, 2; cf. id. ib. 64, 1; 102, 1: genera lectionum, quae praecipue convenire intenditibus, ut oratores flant, Quint. 10, 1, 45: ad nuptias, Just. 13, 6.—**(β)** With inf.: quo ire intenderant, Sall. J. 107, 7: alium petere intendit, Liv. 36, 44.—**D.** Intendere se, to exert one's self, prepare for any thing: se ad firmitatem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: se in rem, Quint. 4, 1, 39: qui se intenderunt adversarios in ejus tribunalum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 2.—**E.** Intendere animo, to purpose in one's mind, to intend: si C. Antonius, quod animo intenderat, perficere potuisset, Cic. Phil. 10, 4, 9.—**F.** To maintain, assert: eam sese intendit esse, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 19.—**Esp.**, as leg. t. t., to aver, maintain, assert as a plaintiff in court: quo modo nunc intendit, Cic. Quint. 29, 88: si quod intendit adversarius tuus, probationibus implere non possit, Vet. cujusd. Jurec. Consult. 6, 16 Huschke; Dig. 10, 4, 9, § 6.—**G.** To threaten with any thing, to seek to bring upon, to afflict with: alicui actionem perduellionis, Cic. Mil. 14: alicui litem, id. de Or. 1, 10: periculum in omnes, id. Rosc. Am. 3: crimen in aliquem, Liv. 9, 26: injuriam formulam, Suet. Vit. 7: probra et minas alicui, Tac. A. 3, 36: metum intendere, id. ib. 1, 28.—**H.** Intendere in se, to contemplate one's self: quid sit Deus: totus in se intendat, an ad nos aliquando respiciat, Sen. Q. N. praef. 1.—**I.** Intendere alicui, to be intended for a person, Stat. S. 3 praef.—**K.** In rhet., to premise, to state as the proposition of a syllogism, Quint. 5, 14, 10.—**L.** In gram., to make long, to use (a syllable) as long: primam syllabam intendit, tertiam corripuit, Gell. 13, 22, 18.—**Hence**, P. a. in two forms. **1.** **intentus**, a, um. **A.** On the stretch, strained, bent: arcus, Cic. Sen. 10, 37; Plin. 8, 8, 8, § 26.—**B.** Attentive to, intent upon, waiting for something. (a) With dat.: quem pueri intenti ludo exercent, Verg. A. 7, 380: intentus recipiendo exercitui esse, Liv. 10, 42, 1.—**(β)** With abl.: aliquo negotio intentus, Sall. C. 2; id. ib. 4, 54.—**C.** Absol., eager, intent: at Romani domi militiaeque intenti festinare, Sall. C. 6, 5: senatus nihil sane intentus, id. ib. 16, 5: intenti expectant signum, Verg. A. 5, 137: intenti ora tenebant, id. ib. 2, 1: totam causam quam maxime intentis, quod aiunt, oculis contemplari, Cic. Fl. 11: intentaque tuis precibus se praebuit avar, Tib. 4, 1, 132.—**Comp.**: intentiore custodia aliquem aservare, Liv. 39, 19.—**Sup.**: cum intentissima conquisitione ad triginta milia peditum confecisset, Liv. 29, 35: intentissima cura aliquid consequi, Quint. 10, 1, 111: haec omnia intentissima cura acta, Liv. 25, 22, 4.—**D.** Strict: intentum et magnis delictis inexorabilem scias, Tac. A. 12, 42: intentus delectum habere, Liv. 8, 17: intentiorem fore disciplinam, Tac. A. 12, 42.—**E.** Raised: intento alimentorum pretio, Tac. H. 1, 89.—**F.** Of speech and style, vigorous, nervous: sermo, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255: pars orationis, id. ib. 2, 52, 211.—**Adv.**: **intente**, with earnestness, attentively, intently: pronuntiare, Plin. Ep. 5, 19: audire, Quint. 2, 2, 13.—**Comp.** (cf. intense): cum delectus intentus haberetur, Liv. 8, 17: et quo intentius custodiae serventur, id. 25, 30, 5: apparare proelium, id. 8, 1: se excusare, Tac. A. 3, 35: premere obsessos, id. ib. 15, 13: adesse alicui rei, id. ib. 11, 11.—**Sup.**: expectans intentissime, Lampr. Elag. 14.—**2.** **intensus**, a, um. **A.** Stretched,

tightened, tight: per intensos funes ire, Sen. de Ira, 2, 13.—**B.** Violent: intensior impetus, Sen. Ira, 2, 35: virtus in mediocribus modice intensior, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 23, 2.—**C.** Attentive; sup., Aug. Ep. 56 al.—**Adv.** *intense, violently; comp.*: intensius, Fronto de Fer. Als. 3 Mai.; Schol. Juv. 11, 15; sup.: intensissime, Aug. Mor. Eccl. 19.

intēnibilis, e, adj. [2. inteneo], not to be grasped, intangible (eccl. Lat.), Aug. c. Fortun. 1, 3.

intensio, ōnis, f. [intendo]. **I.** A stretching out, straining, effort: oculorum, Scrib. Comp. 255.—**B.** An intensifying, increase: calorem suum (sol) intensioibus ac remissionibus temperando fovet, Sen. Q. N. 7, 1, 3.—**II.** The tune: gravis, media, acuta, Censor. 12.

intēntabilis, e, adj. [2. in-tento], that cannot be tried: intēntabilis, ἀπειραστός, Gloss. Philox.

intēntālis, e, adj. [id.], that cannot be tried: intēntālis, ἀπειραστός, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

intēntatiō, ōnis, f. [intento], a stretching out or extending towards a thing. **I.** Lit.: oculi ad intēntationem subitum digitorum comprimentur, Sen. Ira, 2, 4, 2.—**II.** Trop., a reproaching with a thing: criminum, Tert. Apol. 46 dub. (al. intēntio).

in-tēntatōr, ōris, m., he who does not tempt: deus malorum, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 13; Aug. de Pecc. Mer. 2, 4.

1. intēntatus, a, um, Part., from intēnto.

2. in-tēntatus, a, um, adj., untouched.

I. Lit.: vacca intēntata iugo, Sen. Med. 62.—**II.** Trop., untried, unattempted: miser, quibus Intēntata nites, Hor. C. 1, 5, 12: nil intēntatum nostri liquere poetae, id. A. P. 285: sors rerum, Verg. A. 10, 39: iter, Tac. A. 1, 50.

intēntē, adv., v. intendo fin.

intēntio, ōnis, f. [intendo], a stretching out, straining, tension. **I.** Lit.: corporis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: nervorum, Col. 6, 6: vocis, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 53: aëris, Gell. 5, 16, 2: intēntionem aëris ostendit tibi inflata, ... quid enim est vox nisi intēntio aëris? Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 3: et remissio motus, Gell. 18, 10: vultus, Tac. A. 16, 34.—**B.** Increase, augmentation: doloris, Sen. Ep. 73, 7: ve particula tum intēntionem significat, tum minutionem, Gell. 16, 5, 5.—**II.** Trop., a directing of the mind towards any thing. **A.** Exertion, effort: animus intēntione sua depellit pressum omnem ponderum, opp. remissio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: animi, id. ib. 2, 27, 65: cogitationum, id. ib. 4, 2; id. Inv. 2, 14, 46: tantum curae intēntionisque, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 5: ut libertatem revoces, id. Pan. 78 med.: ad intēntiones capiendas habiliores, Gell. 15, 2, 5.—**B.** Attention, application to any thing: lusis, to play, Liv. 4, 17: intēntionem alicui accommodare, Sen. Ep. 113, 3: advocare ab intēntione operis destinati, Quint. 10, 3, 23: rerum, id. 6, 3, 1: rei familiaris, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 2.—**C.** A design, purpose, intention: haec intēntio tua ut libertatem revoces, Plin. Pan. 78: defuncti, Dig. 34, 1, 10; Ambros. de Jos. Patriarch. 11, 52; Aug. c. Mendac. 18.—**D.** A charge, accusation: intēntio adversariorum, Cic. Inv. 2, 43, 125: iudiciale genus officiis constat duobus, intēntionis ac depulsionis, Quint. 3, 9, 11; 7, 1, 9.—Hence, **2.** Esp., law t. t., that part of the formula or instruction given by the praetor to the court, setting forth the judgment or relief prayed for by a plaintiff in his complaint (cf. Sanders, Inst. of Just. introd. p. 65 sqq.): intēntio est ea pars formulae qua actor desiderium suum concludit, Gai. Inst. 4, 41; 44 sq.; 53 sq.: cum petitur intēntionem suam perdidit, Dig. 10, 4, 9, § 6: quod intēntionis vestrae proprias afferre debeatis probationes, Vet. Consult. 6, 14 Huschke.—**E.** The first or major premise in a syllogism: ita erit prima intēntio, secunda assumptio, tertia conexio, Quint. 5, 14, 6.

intēntiosē, adv., eagerly: emunt, Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 11, 15.

intēntivus, a, um, adj. [intendo], intensive: adverbialia, Prisc. p. 1022 P.

intēnto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.], to stretch out or extend towards any thing.

I. Lit.: haec sica intēntata nobis est, Cic. Mil. 14: manus, Tac. A. 1, 27: alicui manus, Auct. B. Hisp. 22: cum voces cum manus intēntarent, raise, Tac. A. 3, 36: strictos gladios, Suet. Caes. 14: manus ad sidera, Petr. 112.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To direct or turn towards: oculos in proeliantes, Petr. 70.—**B.** To stretch out threateningly towards, to threaten or attack with any thing: dolor ardentis facies intēntat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 76: arma Latinis Hernicis, Liv. 6, 27: Romanum imperium intēntantes, id. 42, 12: praesentemque viris intēntant omnia mortem, Verg. A. 1, 91: Verginius intēntans in Appium manus, Liv. 3, 47, 7: ictus, Tac. H. 3, 31: probra ac verbera, id. A. 12, 47: terror omnibus intēntabatur, all were struck with terror, id. ib. 3, 28: invicem crimen, Quint. 3, 10, 4: mortem, Amm. 15, 5, 37: pugnam, id. 16, 2, 12.—**C.** To attack, accuse one: quasi intēntantis loco, Cic. Inv. 2, 43, 125.

1. intēntus, a, um, Part. and P. a., from intendo.

2. intēntus, ūs, m. [intendo], a stretching out, extending: palmarum, Cic. Sest. 55, 117.

in-tēpēo, ūi, 2, v. n., to be lukewarm: et lacus aestivis intēpet Umber aquis, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 124: Lerna palus, Stat. Th. 2, 377.

in-tēpescō, pūi, 3, v. incho. n., to become lukewarm. **I.** Lit.: ne quis intēpescat cibum, Sen. Ep. 78: strata membris tuis, Ov. H. 10, 54: intēpescit annus, Col. 11, 2, 2: mitigato et intēpescente calore, id. 1, 1, 5.—**II.** Trop., to become weaker, milder; to cool down, lose force, slacken: iramque meam prudenti absentia extinxit: paululum ergo intēpescite saevitia, Petr. 94: vitium, Amm. 14, 5, 5; 30, 4, 9: alacritas pugnatorem, id. 17, 13, 7; of persons, id. 20, 10, 1.

inter, adv., and prep. with acc. [kindred to in, intra; Sanscr. antar; Goth. undar; Germ. unter; Engl. under]. **I.** Adv., in the midst, in between (poet. and rare): dumque pii petit ora patris stetit, arduus inter pontus, Val. Fl. 5, 337: tot montibus inter diviso, id. 6, 220; 8, 382.—**II.** Prep., with acc., between, betwixt, among, amid, surrounded by. **A.** Lit., in space. **1.** Of position only. **a.** Referring to two places or objects, between: qui (mons Jura) est inter Sequanos et Helvetios, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: cum inter me et Brundisium Caesar esset, Cic. Att. 9, 2: inter Padum atque Alpes, Liv. 5, 35: ager Tarquiniorum, qui inter urbem ac Tiberim fuit, id. 2, 6: locus inter duos lucos, id. 1, 8, 5: apud Artemisium inter Euboeam continentemque terram, id. 2, 5, 2; so, inter haec maria Asia, Curt. 3, 1, 13.—**b.** Referring to more than two places or objects, among, in the midst of: inter hostium tela versari, Cic. de Or. 1, 46: inter multos saucios spe incertae vitae relictus, Liv. 2, 17, 4: rex inter primos constitit, Curt. 5, 3, 9: inter multitudinem, Liv. 22, 13, 2: inter lignarios, id. 35, 41, 10: reperit inter spolia catenae, Tac. A. 2, 18: vicos aut inter vias manere, Suet. Caes. 39: inter ingentes solitudines, Sall. J. 89, 4: inter deserta ferarum Lustra domosque, Verg. A. 3, 646.—So, even with a noun in the sing., in the midst of, surrounded by: erat inter ceteram plantiæ mons, Sall. J. 92, 5: tibicines inter exercitum positi, Gell. 1, 11, 3: inter caedem aquila, Tac. A. 1, 60: ef. inter ceteram praedam, Liv. 22, 16, 7; 8, 10, 10: inter purpuram atque aurum, id. 9, 17, 16.—**2.** With verbs of motion. **a.** Between, through, among: inter medias stationes hostium erupere, Liv. 35, 11: acies inter bina castra procedunt, id. 4, 18, 3; Tac. A. 14, 33: inter oppositas classes transmisit, Suet. Caes. 58: spatiabatur in nemore Parmenionem inter duces, Curt. 7, 2, 23: medios inter hostes Londinium perrexit, Tac. A. 14, 33.—**b.** Pregn., including motion to and position between or among things mentioned, among, into the midst of: inter densas, umbrosa cacumina, fagos Adsidae veniebat, Verg. E. 2, 3: te mea dextera magna inter praemia ducet, id. A. 12, 437: dico priore nocte venisse inter falcarios in Laecae domum, among the scythe-makers, into the street of the scythe-makers, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 8.—**B.** Transf., of relations conceived as local. **1.** In discrimination (doubt,

choice, etc.), between two or more objects: iudicium inter deas tres, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114; cf.: inter Marcellos et Claudios patricios iudicare, id. de Or. 1, 39, 176: inter has sententias dijudicare, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 21: inter diversas opiniones electio, Quint. prooem. 2: discrimen inter gratiosos cives atque fortes, id. Balb. 21, 49: inter optime valere et gravissime aegrotare nihil prorsus interesse, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: qui bellum et pacem inter dubitabant, Tac. A. 12, 32: trepidare inter scelus metumque, id. H. 3, 39: inter pugnae fugaeque consilium, Liv. 1, 27.—So, with inter repeated: ut nihil inter te atque inter quadrupedem aliquam putes interesse, Cic. Par. 1; id. Fin. 1, 9, 30: quid intersit inter popularem civem et inter constantem, severum et gravem, id. Lael. 25, 95.—**2.** In expressing any relation which connects two or more persons, conceived as between or among them (strife, rivalry, friendship, intercourse, etc.). (a) In gen.: quos inter magna fuit contentio, Nep. Mil. 4, 4: Nestor componere lites inter Peliden festinat et inter Atriden, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 12: certamen inter primores civitates, Liv. 10, 6.—Esp., with pronouns, to express all reciprocal relations, among, with, or between one another; mutually, together: quasi nunc non norimus nos inter nos, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 7; Cic. Div. 1, 28, 68; id. Att. 10, 4, 10; id. N. D. 1, 26, 51: quod colloquimur inter nos, with one another, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32; cf.: inter nos naturā ad civilem communitatem conjuncti sumus, id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: vobis inter vos voluntatem fuisse conjunctam, id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 34: Cicero pueri amat inter se, love one another (like the Fr. s'entraimer), id. Att. 6, 1, 12: inter se consultare, id. de Or. 2, 3, 13: inter se amare, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1: neque solum se colent inter se ac diligunt, id. Lael. 22, 82: Di inter se diligunt, id. N. D. 1, 44, 122: furim inter se aspiciabant, id. Cat. 3, 5, 13: completi inter se lacrimantes milites coepisse, Liv. 7, 42: haec inter se cum repugnent, plerique non vident, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 72: inter se nondum satis noti, Liv. 21, 39: ratio et oratio conciliat homines inter se, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 50: ne nostra nobiscum aut inter nos cessatio vituperetur, id. Fam. 9, 3, 4: quae res eos in magno diuturnoque bello inter se habuit, Sall. J. 79, 3.—Sometimes pleon.: the reciprocal relation being sufficiently expressed by the context: manus consensit inter se Romanos exercitus, Sall. H. 1, 41, 19: Dietsch: Ulixes cum Ajax summa vi contendere inter se, Dict. Cret. 5, 14: conferti inter se, id. 2, 46.—(β) So of things: ita effici complexiones atomorum inter se, mutual, reciprocal, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19: colles duos inter se propinquos occupat, near one another, Sall. J. 98, 3: haud procul inter se erant, id. ib. 41, 2: multum inter se distant istae facultates, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 215: res inter se similes, Quint. 9, 2, 51: inter se dissimilis, id. 9, 4, 17.—(γ) Of a common privacy, secrecy, etc.: inter nos, between or among ourselves, confidentially, like the Fr. entre nous: nec consulto dicis occulte, sed quod inter nos liceat, ne tu quidem intellegis, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 74: quod inter nos liceat dicere, id. Att. 2, 4: quod inter nos sit, but let that be between ourselves, Sen. Ep. 12, 2.—(δ) With nouns denoting a multitude of persons, like apud (not ante-Aug.): haudquaquam inter id genus contemptor habebatur, Liv. 6, 34, 5: inter hostes variae fuere sententiae, id. 4, 18, 1: credula fama inter gaudentes, Tac. H. 1, 34: more inter veteres recepto, id. ib. 2, 85.—**3.** Of a class of persons or things to which the subject is referred. **a.** In gen., among: homines inter suos nobiles, Cic. Fl. 22, 52: inter suos et honestos, et nobiles, id. Clu. 5, 11: in oratoribus vero admirabile est, quantum inter omnes unus excellat, id. Or. 2, 6: inter philosophos (Xenophon) reddendus est, Quint. 10, 1, 37: ille Croesus, inter reges opulentissimus, Sen. Contr. 2, 9: Borysthenes inter Scythiae amnes amoenissimus, Mel. 2, 1, 6.—So freq. with sup., inter and acc. take the place of a gen.: honestissimus inter suos numerabatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: plurimum inter eos valere, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 4: maximum imperium inter finitimos, Liv. 5, 3, 10: inter Atheniensis longe clarissimi, Curt. 4, 13, 15; Plin. 34, 8, 21, § 81; Petr. 78; Sen. Suas. 2, 7, 2, 12; Just. 19, 7, 2; 36, 2, 6.—**b.** Esp.: inter paucos, etc.,

among few, i. e. among the few select ones, *eminently, especially*: pingunt et vestes in Aegypto inter pauca mirabili genere, Plin. 35, 11, 42, § 150; cf.: sternutamento utilis inter pauca, id. 24, 11, 58, § 97: pugna inter paucas memorata populi Romani clades, Liv. 22, 7; cf.: inter paucos desertus, Quint. 10, 3, 13: inter paucos familiarium Neroni assumptus est, Tac. A. 16, 18: claritudine paucos inter senum regum, id. ib. 11, 10; so, inter alios: iudicatur inter alios omnes beatus, qui in proelio profuderit animam, *among all others to be noticed*, i. e. *especially, in the highest degree*, Amm. 2, 3, 6; so, inter cuncta, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 96: inter omnia, Curt. 3, 3, 18: inter cetera, Liv. 37, 12.—**C.** In judic. laug., t. t.: inter scarios, on the charge of assassination: cum praetor quaestionem inter scarios exercuisset, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 54; id. Clu. 53, 147; cf.: in recuperatorio iudicio ejus maleficii, de quo inter scarios quaeritur, id. Inv. 2, 20, 60: longo intervallo iudicium inter scarios hoc primum committitur, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 11: sexcenti sunt, qui inter scarios et de veneficiis accusabant, id. ib. 32, 90: si ostenderis, quomodo sis eos inter scarios defensurus, id. Phil. 2, 4, 8.—**4.** In some idiomatic phrases. **a.** Inter manus, *within reach*, i. e. *close at hand*: ante oculos interque manus sunt omnia vestras, Verg. A. 11, 311; also, *upon or in the hands*: inter manus domum ablatas, Liv. 3, 13: inter quas (manus) collapsus extinguitur, Curt. 8, 2, 39: inter manus auferri, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28: inter manus meas crevit, *under my hands*, Sen. Ep. 12: manus inter maestorumque ora parentum, *before their faces and within their reach*, Verg. A. 2, 681.—**b.** Inter viam, vias, *on the way*: dum rus eo, coepi egomet mecum inter vias, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 1; Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 43: si se inter viam obtulerit, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 5.—**C.** Of time. **a.** Between two dates or periods specified: dies XLV. inter binos ludos, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 3.—**b.** During, in the course of, within; for which, in English, we sometimes use *by* or *at*: quot prandia inter continuum perdidit triennium, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 61: omnia agentur, quae inter decem annos nefarie flagitioseque facta sunt, Cic. Verr. 1, 13; cf.: qui inter annos tot unus inventus sit, quem, etc., id. de Imp. Pomp. 23, 68: inter ipsum pugnae tempus, Liv. 36, 30: inter noctem lux orta, id. 32, 29: qui plus cernat oculis per noctem quam inter diem, Gell. 9, 4.—**c.** Freq., with *subst.*, to denote an act performed at a certain time, in the course of, while: haec inter cenam Tironi dictavi, *at table*, Cic. Quint. Fragn. 3, 1, 6; cf.: illuseras heri inter scyphos, id. Fam. 7, 22: inter fulmina et tonitrua, id. Phil. 5, 6, 15: promptiter inter tenebras affirmatio, Tac. A. 2, 82: inter initia, *at the beginning*, Cels. 3, 25.—**d.** During, and hence under the circumstances described, i. e. *in spite of, notwithstanding*: nobis inter has turbas senatus tamen frequens flagitavit triumphum, *amid, in spite of these commotions*, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: utrumque consilium aspernatus, quod inter ancipitia deterrimum est, dum media sequitur, Tac. H. 3, 40: senum coloniae inter male parentes et injuste imperantes aegra municipia et discordantia, id. Agr. 32; cf.: ita neutris cura posteritatis inter infensos vel obnoxios, id. H. 1, 1.—**e.** Inter haec, inter quae, *meanwhile, during this time*: interea, inter haec major alius terror, *in the mean time*, Liv. 2, 24; cf.: inter haec jam praemissi Albam erant equites, id. 1, 29; 3, 57, 7; 44, 10, 5; Curt. 3, 1, 1; Suet. Tib. 8; 63: inter quae tribuni plebei petivere, etc., Tac. A. 1, 15; 2, 34; 58; 3, 33; id. H. 1, 78; Curt. 4, 2, 10: inter quae unctione uti licet, Cels. 4, 2, 3.—So with gerunds and gerundives: inter agendum, *at, while*, Verg. E. 9, 24; Quint. 12, 3, 10: inter discipendum, id. 12, 7, 6: inter res agendas, Suet. Caes. 45.—**D.** In composition its final *r* is assimilated in intellego and its derivatives. **a.** Between; as, intercedere, interponere.—**b.** At intervals, from time to time; as, interstare, intermittere, intervisere.—**c.** Under, down, to the bottom; as, interire, interficere.

* **inter-aestimatio**, ōnis, *f.*, *valuation*, Dig. 21, 1, 64 dub. (al. in aestimationem).

inter-aestūo, āre, *v. n.*, to bubble up

at intervals, to be restless: stomachus frequenter interaestuans erat, *producing frequent eructations*, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 19; Ambros. Hexaem. 5, 11, 35.

interamenta, ōrum, *n.* [inter], *timber for the lower part and hold of a ship-of-war*, including the statumina and costae: Volaterrani interamenta navium polliciti sunt, Liv. 28, 45, 15 Weissenb. (less correctly, acc. to others, **inceramenta**, ōrum, *n.*, *rosin and pitch for calking a ship*).

Intērāmna, ae, and **Intērāmna-**nus, a, um, *v.* interamnus, II.

Interamnās, atis, *v.* interamnus, II. B. 1.

inter-annus, a, um, *adj.* [annis], *that is between two rivers (as an adj., late Lat.)*: terras interamnās (al. interamnās) recepimus (viz. Mesopotamia), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 56: Nilus ad insulae faciem spatia amplectitur interamna, Sol. 32, 1.—Hence, **II. Interāmna**, ae, *f.* (sc. urbs).

A. The name of several Italian cities, Varr. L. L. 5, § 28.—**Esp. 1.** A city of Umbria, surrounded by the river Nar, the birthplace of the historian Tacitus and of the emperor of the same name, now Terni, Cic. Mil. 17, 46; id. Att. 2, 1, 5; Tac. H. 3, 63, 2.—**2.** A city in Latium, on the Liris, now Teramo, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105; Liv. 26, 9, 3.—Also called **Interamnium**, II. n., Flor. 3, 21, 27.—**B.** Deriv. **1.** **Interamnās**, atis, *adj.*, of or belonging to Interāmna: ager, Liv. 10, 39, 1.—**Subst.**: **Interamnātes**, ium, *m.*, *inhabitants of Interāmna*, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5: Interamnates cognomine Nartes, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113.—**Sing.**: C. Causinius Schola, Interamnās, Cic. Mil. 17, 46.

2. **Interamnānus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to Interāmna, Inscr. ap. Don. 161, 3.—**3.** **Interamnātus**, a, um, the same: CIVITAS, Inscr. Orell. 3773.

interāneum, i, *v.* interaneus, II.

interāneus, a, um, *adj.* [inter], *inward, interior, internal*. **I.** *Adj.*: yonica, Scrib. Comp. 96.—**II.** *Subst.*: **interāneum**, i, *n.*, a gut, intestine: procedentis interanei morbus, Plin. 32, 9, 33, § 105.—In plur., Col. 9, 14; Plin. 30, 7, 20, § 64.

* **inter-aperio**, ōis, *v.* aperire, Gloss. Phil.

* **inter-aptus**, a, um, i. q. interjunctus, *joined together*; in tmesi: quae memorare queam inter singulariter apta, Lucr. 6, 1067; v. Lachm. ad h. l.

inter-aresco, ēre, *v. incho. n.*, to become dry, to dry up. **I.** Lit., Vitruv. 7, 8, 2: animalia sine humoris potestate interarescent, *will die off*, id. 8 praef. § 3.—**II.** Trop., to dry up, decay; with exstingui et cadere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 40.

inter-bībo, ēre, *v. n.*, to drink in, drink up, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 22: mare, Naev. ap. Isid. Orig. 5, 26 (Fragm. Trag. v. 55 Rib.).

* **inter-bito**, ēre, *v. n.* [beto], i. q. interereo, to perish, come to naught: ne interbitat quaestio, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 47.

* **inter-blandiens**, entis, *Part.* [blandior], *flattering*: obsequiis meis, Aug. Conf. 9, 12.

inter-caelestis, e, *adj.*, between heaven and earth, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 12.

intercalaris, e, *adj.* [intercalo], of or for insertion, that is to be or is inserted, intercalary: dies, an intercalary day, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 35; Censor. de Die Nat. 20; Macr. S. 1, 13; Sol. 1: mensis, an intercalary month, Macr. S. 1, 13; Censor. i. l.: Kalendae, the first day of an intercalary month, Cic. Quint. 25, 79; Liv. 43, 11, 13; 45, 44, 3: Kalendae priores, the first day of the first intercalary month (of the two months that Caesar intercalated), Cic. Fam. 6, 14, 2; cf. the foll. art.—**II.** Transf.: versus, with a refrain or burden (as in Verg. E. 8: incipe Maenaios, etc.); and: ducite ab urbe domum, Serv. ib. 21.

intercalārius, a, um, *adj.* [intercalaris], of or for insertion, intercalary: mensis, an intercalary month, Liv. 1, 19, 6; 37, 59, 2; Suet. Caes. 40; the same *absol.*: intercalarius, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 130: annus, leap-year, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 130; 18, 25, 57, § 207.

intercalatio, ōnis, *f.* [intercalo], an insertion, intercalation of a day or month, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122; Macr. S. 1, 13.

* **intercalator**, ōris, *m.* [id.], an inter-

tercalator; as *adj.*, that intercalates: dies intercalatores, intercalary days, Macr. S. 1, 14 (al. intercalantes).

intercalco, v. interculco.

inter-calo, āvi, ātum, i, *v. a.*, lit., to proclaim that something has been intercalated, to insert, intercalate a day or month (syn.: interpono, intericio); usu. in pass.: si intercalatam erit Calendis Maiis, Cato, R. R. 159: ut duodecim annis continuis non intercalaretur, Suet. Caes. 40: fasti intercalandi licentia turbati, id. ib.: dies intercalatus, Macr. S. 1, 14 *fin.*—**Impers.**: quando primo intercalatum sit, Macr. S. 1, 13, 19.—**Act. absol.**: Junius Servium Tullium regem primum intercalasse commemorat, Macr. S. 1, 13, 20. The pontifices, to whom it was left to determine the number of intercalary days, were often induced, by party considerations, to insert more or fewer than the proper number of days, or even to neglect the intercalation altogether.—Hence, *pass. impers.*: illud memento curare: . . . ut annus noster maneant suo statu, ne quid novi decernatur; hoc tibi ita mando: . . . ut pugnes, ne intercaletur, Cic. Att. 5, 9, 2.—**II.** Transf.: intercalata poena, i. e. put off, deferred, Liv. 9, 9, 2.

intercapēdinās, antis [intercapēdo], interrupting, intermitting, Fulg. Myth. 1, p. 9.

intercapēdinātus, a, um [id.], separated, interrupted, Mart. Cap. 9, § 921: exacerbationes (opp. continuāe), Cacl. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

inter-cāpēdo, inīs, *f.* [capio], an interruption, intermission, interval, pause, respite: intercapēdo, tempus interceptum, cum scilicet mora est ad capiendum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 111 Müll.: intercapēdinem scribendi facere, Cic. Fam. 16, 21: molestiae, id. Fin. 1, 18: jurisdictionis, Suet. Vesp. 10; with remissio, opp. continuatio, Plin. Ep. 4, 9.—Of space (rare): inter circulos universos quid interstitii vel spatii intercapēdo naturalis inmisit, Mart. Cap. 8, § 837.—In nom. *sing.* the word is said to have had an obscene signif., Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4; Quint. 8, 3, 46.

inter-cāpio, 3, *v. a.*, to take away, Prisc. p. 624 P.

inter-cardinātus, a, um, *adj.*, joined together by mortise and tenon, mortised: trabes (acc. to others, interordinatae), Vitruv. 10, 20, 2.

Intercatia, ae, *f.*, a city of Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. Epit. 48 med.; Val. Max. 3, 2, 6.—Hence, **II. Interentiensis**, e, *adj.*, of or from Intercatia, Plin. 37, 1, 4, § 9.—**Plur. absol.**: **Interentienses**, ium, *m.*, the inhabitants of Intercatia, Plin. 3, 4, § 26.

inter-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v. n.*, to go or come between, to intervene, to be between (syn. intervenio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: si quis intercedat tertius, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 56: intercedente luna, Plin. 2, 11, 8, § 49: palus intercedebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: sylvae paludisque intercedebant, id. ib. 5, 52: inter singulas legiones impeditumorum magnum numerum intercedere, id. ib. 2, 17, 2.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To occur, happen, come to pass: saepe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercedunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: inter bellorum curas res parva intercessit, Liv. 34, 1: nullum dictum intercessit, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of time, to intervene, pass: vix annus intercesserat, cum, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 21: intercessere pauci dies, Liv. 2, 64: nox nulla intercessit, Cic. Cat. 1, 2: una nox intercesserat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 36; id. Clu. 20.—**B.** To be, exist, or come between persons. **1.** In order or rank: etsi nemo intercedebat, etc., Cic. Brut. 47, 173.—**2.** In feelings or conduct: ira inter eas intercessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 25: tacebit dum intercedat familiaritas, as long as our friendship lasts, id. Phorm. 4, 1, 17: inter nosmetipsos vetus usus intercedit, Cic. Fam. 13, 23, 1: ut ei cum genere humano quasi civile jus intercederet, id. Fin. 3, 20: nisi intercederet mihi inimicitiae cum istius mulieris viro, id. Cacl. 13: inter nos officia paria intercedunt, id. Fam. 13, 65, 1; Nep. Att. 20: huic cum reliquis . . . bella intercesserant, Caes. B. G. 5, 11.—**C.** To interpose one's credit, become surety for a person: promisit, intercessit, dedit, Cic. Att. 1, 16: pro aliquo, id. Phil. 2,

18, 45: pro aliquo magnam pecuniam, *to procure for a person by becoming surety for him*, id. Att. 6, 1, 5: in omni genere negotiorum et obligationum... intercedere mulieres prohibentur, Paul. Sent. 2, 11, 1. — **D.** *To oppose, withstand, protest against*; of the tribunes of the people, who interposed their veto against a decree of the senate: cum intercedere vellent rogationi, Cic. Or. 2, 47: nisi mihi levissimum tribuni plebis intercessisset, id. Leg. 3, 8: ea lege, qua intercedi de provinciis non licebit, id. Prov. Cons. 8: ea quae de reductione regis scripta est auctoritas, cui scis intercessum esse, id. Fam. 1, 7: praetori, Liv. 38, 60: tribuni plebis intercedentes pro se (Caesare), Suet. Caes. 30; cf. At. Cap. ap. Gell. 4, 14, 6. This right of protest was also possessed by other magistrates; v. Varr. ap. Gell. 14, 7; Ascon. ap. Pis. 26; Liv. 5, 9.—So fig.: si status conductus cum hoste intercedit dies, tamen est eundem, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 7.—**2.** In gen., *to interpose, interfere*. (a) For or in behalf of a person, *to intercede, interpose*: cum enim vestra auctoritas intercessisset, ut ego regem tuerer, Cic. Fam. 15, 2, 4; Suet. Dom. 11.—(b) *To obstruct, hinder, interrupt*: si nulla aegritudo huic gaudio intercesserit, Ter. And. 5, 5: intercescit et, quominus in acta sua iuraretur, ut ne mensis September Tiberius vocaretur, Suet. Tib. 26: de cognomine intercessit Augustus, id. ib. 17: non quia intercedendum putem imaginibus, Tac. Agr. 46: consilio, id. H. 1, 19: parens noster privatas gratiarum actiones cohibet, intercessurus etiam in publicis, Plin. Pan. 4: intercedere casibus, occurrere fortunae, id. ib. 25 fin.: iniquitatibus magistratum, id. ib. 80, 4; Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 4.

interceptio, ōnis, f. [intercipio], *a taking away (very rare)*: poculi, Cic. Clu. 60, 167; Hilar. in Ps. 51, 18; id. in Gal. 68.

interceptor, ōris, m. [id.], *an interceptor, usurper, embazler*: praedae, Liv. 4, 50, 1: litis alienae, id. 3, 72, 4: donativi, Tac. H. 3, 10: divini beneficii, *one who renders void*, Val. Max. 9, 11, 4.

1. interceptus, a, um, Part., v. intercipio.

2. interceptus, ūs, m. [intercipio], *a taking away*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.

intercessio, ōnis, f. [intercedo], *a coming between, intervention*. **I.** Lit.: testium, Gell. 14, 2, 7.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *An interposition, a becoming surety for one*: mea intercessio parata est et fuit, Cic. Att. 1, 4: intercessionem pecuniarum in coitionibus candidatorum, id. Par. 6, 2.—**B.** *A fulfilment, performance*, Cod. Just. 12, 22, 1; Cod. Th. 6, 28, 4.—**C.** *An intervention, interposition, protest on the part of a tribune of the people, who annulled a decree of the Senate by his veto*: cum intercessio stultitiam intercessoris significatura sit, non rem impeditura, Cic. Agr. 2, 12: intercessionem liberam relinquere, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: remittere, Liv. 38, 54: intercessionem facere pro aliquo, Gell. 7, 19: intercessionem suam interponere, Val. Max. 6, 1, 10.

intercessor, ōris, m. [id.], *one who intervenes*. **I.** *A mediator in money matters, a surety*: utinam semper esses tribunus: intercessorem non quaereres, Cic. Fam. 7, 27, 1; id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: rem aliquam agere intercessore ac deprecatore aliquo, App. Mag. 60, p. 313, 18: intercessorem quaerere, Quint. Decl. 300: nolo per intercessorem mutueris, Sen. Ep. 119 init.—**B.** *A fulfiller, performer*, Cod. Just. 1, 42, 8; 8, 17, 7.—**II.** *One who interposes, enters a protest*. **A.** *A protester*; of a tribune of the people who makes use of his veto, Cic. Agr. 2, 12: agrariae legi intercessorem fore professus est, id. Sull. 23: legis, Liv. 4, 53: (Caesar) restitit, partim per intercessores tribunos, etc., Suet. Caes. 29.—**B.** In gen., *a hinderer, preventer*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: rei malae, id. Leg. 3, 4 and 19.

intercessus, ūs, m. [id.], *an intervention; only in abl. sing.* **I.** Lit.: aliquem intercessu suo servare, Val. Max. 5, 4, 2: alicuius, Salv. Gub. D. 1, p. 27.—**II.** Trop.: intercessu auctoritatis suae prohibere ne, etc., Imp. Diocl. et Const. inter Fragm. Jur. Antei. p. 75 Mai.: temporis, Oros. 5, 15.

1. inter-cido, idi, isum, 3, v. a. [cae-

do], *to cut asunder, cut up, cut to pieces, divide, pierce, cut through*. **I.** Lit.: harundinetum, *to thin out by cutting*, Col. 4, 32, 4: venas, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 174: radices, id. 18, 19, 49, 2, § 177: olivas acuto calamo, Pall. Nov. 22, 3: lacus, interciso monte, in Nar defuit, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5; cf.: an Isthmos interdicti possit, Quint. 8, 3, 46: aedis, Dig. 9, 2, 49: flammam ignis, Vulg. Ps. 28, 7: pontem, *to cut down*, Liv. 36, 6.—**B.** Esp., of accounts, *to mutilate, falsify*: commentarios, Plin. Ep. 6, 22, 4: rationes dominicas, Dig. 11, 3, 1, § 5.—**II.** Transf., *to part, divide, cut up, mangle, mutilate, destroy*: sententias, *to pervert in reading*, Gell. 13, 30, 9: lux intercisit, Stat. Th. 2, 184: jugum mediocri valle a castris intercisum, separated, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: dies intercisit, half-holidays: intercisit dies sunt, per quos mane et vespere est nefas; medio tempore, inter hostiam caesam et exta porrecta, fas: a quo quod fas tum intercedit: aut eo est intercisum nefas, intercisum, Varr. L. 6, § 31 Müll.; cf. Macr. S. 1, 16; Ov. F. 1, 49.—Hence, **intercisē**, adv., *piecemeal, interruptedly, confusedly*, Cic. Part. Or. 7, 24; Gell. 11, 2, 5: dictum, syncopated, id. 15, 3, 4.

2. inter-cido, idi, 3, v. n. [cado], *to fall between*. **I.** Lit.: ita in arto stipatae erant naves ut vix ullum telum in mari vanum intercideret, Liv. 26, 39; 21, 8; 3, 10, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To occur meanwhile, to happen*: si quae interciderunt, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 3.—**B.** *To fall to the ground, go to ruin, be lost, perish*: pereant amici, dum una inimici interciderant, Poët. ap. Cic. Deiot. 9, 25: intercidunt ova, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 163: credo, quia nulla gesta res insignem fecerit consulatum, memoriā intercidisse, Liv. 2, 8, 5: utrum pejorem vocas, apud quem gratia beneficii intercidit, an apud quem etiam memoria? Sen. Ben. 3, 1: augur erat: nomen longis intercidit annis, Ov. F. 2, 433: sive (opera) exstant, sive intercidere, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 53: haec sequenti tempore interciderunt, Quint. 1, 5, 52: cum verba intercidant invalescantque temporibus, falli into disuse, become obsolete, id. 10, 2, 13: quod si interciderit tibi nunc aliquid (= excidit e memoria), something escapes you, you have forgotten something, Hor. S. 2, 4, 6.

Intercidōna, ae, f. [I. inter-cido], *one of the three deities (Intercidona, Pilumnus, and Deverra) who protected the house of a lying in woman against Silvanus*, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 9; cf. Voss. Verg. E. 10, 24. † **inter-cilium**, ii, n., *the space between the eyebrows*: intercilium, μεσώφρυον, Gloss. Philox.; Isid. Orig. 11, 1.

* **inter-cino**, 3, v. a. [cano], *to sing between*: neu quid medios intercinat actus, Hor. A. P. 194.

inter-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, v. a. [capio], lit., *to take away between, i. e. to seize on the passage before arrival at the destined place, to intercept*. **I.** Lit.: tun redimes me, si me hostes interceperint? Plaut. As. 1, 1, 93: venenum, *to take the poison intended for another*, Cic. Clu. 60: litteras, id. Att. 1, 13, 2; cf.: litterae interceptae, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 3; id. Att. 10, 8; Cassiod. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12, 1; Curt. 4, 10, 6: epistulam, id. 6, 9, 13: magnum numerum jumentorum atque hominum, Caes. B. C. 1, 55: commeatus, Liv. 36, 3: aliquis ab suis interceptus, cut off, id. 29, 9: hostes discretos, Tac. H. 4, 75: in sublime jactari sagoque intercepti (be held fast) ne tellurem attingat, Plin. 29, 3, 12, § 52: interceptae ē publico pecuniae, Tac. A. 4, 45: terga caput tangunt, colla intercepta videntur, *to be wanting*, Ov. M. 6, 379: quam (hastam) medius Rhoetens intercepti, comes in the way of, i. e. is struck or killed by, Verg. A. 10, 402.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To interrupt, hinder, cut off, preoccupy, preclude*: medium iter, Liv. 25, 39, 2 (al. intersaepto): opportuna loca, id. 9, 43, 3: hostiles ingressus, Tac. A. 15, 3: medios sermones, Quint. 6, 4, 11: pedestre iter, Curt. 4, 2, 9: usum aurium interceptiente fremitu, id. 4, 13, 38.—**B.** *To take away, rob, steal*: aliquid ab aliquo, Liv. 3, 71: aliquid alicui, Ov. P. 4, 7, 25; Plin. Pan. 75: veram laudem, Phaedr. 4, 12, 2: commentaria, quorum tamen pars maxima intercepta dicitur, copied from other sources, Suet. Gram. 3.—**C.** Of death,

to snatch away, carry off: si me fata interceperis, Quint. proem. 1, 6: apes saepe morbis interceptiuntur, Col. 9, 3: rex mortalitate interceptus, Plin. Ep. 10, 50; 6, 25, 4: interceptus veneno, Tac. Agr. 43; id. A. 3, 12; Suet. Caes. 20 fin.: scelere Pisonis, id. ib. 2, 71: a manu gladiatorum, id. Aug. 14 fin.: ceterum interceptus quoque magnum sibi vindicat locum, Quint. 10, 1, 121: neque ob aliud interceptus, quam, etc., Tac. A. 2, 82: Theophilum atrox interceperat casus, Amm. 14, 7, 8.

intercise, adv., v. 1. inter-cido fin.

† **intercismen**, inis, n. [I. inter-cido], *a cutting through, intersection*: intercismen, διακομή, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

intercisio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a cutting through*, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 9.

inter-clāmo, i, v. n., *to cry out between or among*: multis interclamantibus, Amm. 31, 13, 1.

inter-clūdo, ūsi, ūsum, 3, v. a. [claudo], *to shut out, shut off*. **I.** Lit. **A.** *To cut off, hinder, stop, block up, shut off*. **1.** Of one's way, passage, entrance, retreat, etc.; constr. (syn. intersaepto). (a) With acc. of thing and dat. of person: hisce omnis aditus ad Sullam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: sibi reditum, Just. 2, 5, 10; cf. also: intercludit aditum veritatis, Aug. de Mendac. 11.—Esp. freq. in milit. lang.: iter inimicis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 68: exitum Romano, Liv. 22, 13, 5: aditum Romanis, id. 22, 22, 10.—(b) With gen. of person (very rare): multitudinis fugam, Caes. B. G. 7, 11, 8.—(c) Pass., with abl. of thing: his superatis aut reditu interclusis, Caes. B. G. 4, 30, 2: omni exitu interclusi, id. ib. 7, 44, 4: interclusus itinere Caesar, id. ib. 7, 59, 1; id. B. C. 2, 20, 1, 7: ne reditu intercluderentur, Auct. B. Alex. 20, 5; but with abl. of manner, etc.: via inculta atque interclusa frondibus et virgultis, Cic. Cael. 18: cum Byzantii totum Pontum aegre repulsum, et cervicibus interclusum suis, sustinerent, id. Prov. Cons. 4.—(d) With acc. alone: bene laudata virtus voluptatis aditus intercludat necesse est, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118; cf.: omnis vias seditionum, id. Rab. Perd. 1, 3: ut fugam intercludat, id. Att. 7, 20, 1: iter, id. ib. 8, 11, D. 4: fugam, Caes. B. G. 7, 11: illos aspera ponti interclusit hiemps, Verg. A. 2, 111: cervis objectis, ut viam intercluderet, Liv. 44, 11, 4: exitum ad opem ferendam, id. 22, 13, 5.—**2.** In gen., *to shut off, cut off, stop, hinder, prevent*: commeatus hostibus, Liv. 26, 39, 10; 44, 6, 12: ob interclusos commeatus, Suet. Aug. 16: spiritum, Curt. 7, 5, 15; 3, 6, 14: vocem, Just. 11, 8, 4; cf.: consuli admiratio intercluserat vocem, Liv. 2, 2, 8.—**B.** *To cut off, separate one from any thing*. **1.** From a place. (a) With acc., ab, and abl. (so most usu.): adversarios ab oppido, Caes. B. C. 1, 43, 2: Pompeium ab eo (Dyrachio), id. ib. 3, 41, 3: ipsum ab reliquo exercitu, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4: so, ab exercitu, Caes. B. G. 7, 1, 6: praesidio, id. ib. 1, 59, 5: intercludi ab oppido, Liv. 1, 27, 10: interclusi ab suis, id. 3, 70, 5: a patria, id. 5, 42, 5: ab acie, id. 4, 41, 4: tribunos a plebe, id. 25, 4, 4 et saep.; Auct. B. Alex. 27, 4; Flor. 4, 2, 26.—(b) With acc. and abl. alone (rare): hostem Hiberno intercludere, et frumento prohibere (cf. 2. infra), Caes. B. C. 1, 67, 3.—**2.** From aid, supplies, relief, etc.; with abl.: ne frumentaria intercludi, Caes. B. G. 1, 23, 3: frumento commeatuque Caesarem, id. ib. 1, 48, 2: commeatibus nostros, id. ib. 3, 23, 6; id. B. C. 1, 61, 2; 1, 72, 1: ille commeatu et reliquis copiis intercludendus, Cic. Att. 7, 9; 2: hostem commeatibus, Flor. 3, 19, 11: hostes commeatibus in urbe inclusos intercludunt, Just. 4, 4, 5.—Absol.: ne tot fortissimi viros interclusos opprimeret hostis, Liv. 4, 39, 3; cf.: interclusi equites, id. ib. § 2.—**C.** *To shut in, blockade*: metuo, ne jam intercludemur, ut cum velitis exire, non liceat, Cic. Fam. 14, 14, 1: libertatem suis praesidiis interclusam tenere, id. Leg. 2, 28, 75: veriti, ne angustiis intercluderentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: aliquem in insidiis, Cic. Caecin. 29, 84: animam, *to stop the breath, to stifle*, Liv. 23, 7: Amazonia latius pelta, *to cover*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 131.—**II.** Trop., *to hinder, prevent*; with quominus: intercludor dolore, quominus ad te plura scribam, Cic. Att. 8, 8, 2.

interclusio, ōnis, *f.* [intercludo], *a* stopping or shutting up. **I.** Animae, *a* want of breath, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 179.—**II.** *A parenthesis*, Quint. 9, 3, 23.

interclusus, *Part.* of intercludo.

inter-columnium, *i. n.* [columna], the space between two columns, *intercolumniation*: ambulationis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5: signa omnibus intercolumniis disposita, id. Verr. 2, 1, 19; Vitruv. 3, 1, 4, 3; Vulg. 1 Reg. 7, 31.

inter-concilio, *i. v. a.*, to gain the favor of, conciliate a person, Quint. 12, 10, 59 dub. (al. conciliandi).

inter-creatus, *a, um, adj.*, inwardly created or produced: humor, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

inter-culco, *i. v. a.* [calco], to tread between: ita distantes ut interculcari possint vineae (al. intercalari), Col. 12, 43, 10.

inter-cultus, *a, um, adj.*, cultivated, tilled between: fines, Sic. Fl. Cond. Agr. p. 7.

inter-curro, curri, rsum, *3, v. n.* and *a.* (tmesis in Lucr. 5, 1374: inter plaga currere). **I.** *Neutr.*, to run between. **A.** *Lit.*

1. In gen.: latitudine intercurrentis freti, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 100.—**2.** In partic., to hasten in the meantime anywhere: indicto delectu in diem certum, ipse interim Veios intercurrit, Liv. 5, 19, 4.—**B.** *Trop.* **1.** To run along with, mingle with, be among: intercurrit quaedam distantia formis, Lucr. 2, 373: his laboriosis exercitationibus dolor intercurrit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: alterum genus intercurrit nonnumquam, etc., Auct. Her. 1, 8, 12: gemma candida intercurrentibus sanguineis venis, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 162: quibusdam intercurrit umbra, *a dark vein*, id. 37, 5, 18, § 67.—**2.** To step between, to intercede: pugnatur acerrime: qui intercurrerent, misimus tres principes civitatis, Cic. Phil. 8, 6, 17.—**II.** *Act.*, to run through, traverse (late Lat.; for percurrere is the true reading, Liv. 44, 2, 12): intercurso spatio maris, Amm. 15, 10, 26.

inter-curso, āvi, ātum, *1, v. n. freq.* [intercurro] (tmesis: inter enim cursant, Lucr. 3, 262), to run between. **I.** *Lit.*: intercursum barbaris, Liv. 21, 35, 1.—**II.** *Transf.*, to be or lie between; to grow, move, or be in motion between: acinos foliis intercursum, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42; 15, 22, 24, § 88; in tmesis: inter enim cursant primordia principiorum motibus inter se, Lucr. 3, 262.

1. intercursum, *Part.*, from intercurro; *v. intercurro*, **II.**

2. intercursum, ūs, *m.* [intercurro], only *abl. sing.*, *a running between, intervention, interposition* (rare, except in Liv.): periculum intercursum tum primum pubescentis filii propulsatum, Liv. 21, 46, 7: impeditus intercursum suorum, id. 37, 42, 4: consulum intercursum rixa sedata est, id. 2, 29, 4.—Of flashes of lightning: nox terribilis intercursum luminis diri, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 10.

inter-cus, cūtis, *adj.* [cutis], under the skin, *intercutaneous*. **I.** *Esp.*, as med. t. t.: aqua intercus, the dropsy, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 3: medicamentum alicui dare ad aquam intercutem, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 42: morbus aquae intercutis, Suet. Ner. 5 al.—**B.** *As subst.*: **intercus**, cūtis, *f.*, the dropsy: tumens morbi intercutis (al. aquae intercutis), Hier. Vita Hilar. 37: leucophlegmatiam, quam Latino nomine intercutem dicimus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 102.—**C.** *Trop.*: aquam te habere in animo intercutem, dropsy in the mind, *a weak and watery mind*, Lucil. ap. Non. 37, 2.—**II.** In gen., within the skin, *internal, inward*: intercutibus vitis madentes, Gell. 13, 8 fin.; cf. supra, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 719 P.

intercussus, ūs, *m.* [interquatio], *a striking between*: luminis, *a flashing between*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27.

† **intercūtus**, *a, um, adj.* [intercus], greatly abused, dishonored, Paul. ex Fest. p. 113 Müll.; *v. fallo*.

interdianus, *a, um, adj.* [interdiu], throughout the day, daily (late Lat.): cibus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 7, 95 (dub.).

† **interdiarius**, *ii, m.* [id.], *a thief who*

steals by day: interdiarius, ἡμεροκλέτης, Gloss. Philox.

inter-dico, dixi, ctum (interdixem for interdixissem, Cat. ap. Gell. 19, 9 fin.), *3, v. a.*, to speak between, *i. e. to interpose by speaking*. **I.** *Lit.* **A.** To say among other things, to remark meanwhile, interpose: in praesentiarum hoc interdicare non alienum fuit, Auct. Her. 2, 11 fin.—**B.** To forbid, prohibit, interdict. (a) With ne: interdico, ne, etc., Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 48: interdicat atque imperat Cassivellauno ne Mandubratio noceat, Caes. B. G. 5, 22: praecipit atque interdicat omnes unum peterent Indutiomarus, neu quis, etc., id. ib. 5, 58; so with ut ne: neque enim est interdictum... ut singulis hominibus ne amplius quam singulas artes nosse liceat, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 215; id. Balb. 13, 30.—(β) Alicui aliquid: feminis dumtaxat purpurae usum (al. usu), Liv. 34, 7: histrionibus scaenam, Suet. Dom. 7: ei convictum hominum, Val. Max. 2, 7, 9: feminis convivia et conspectum virorum, Just. 41, 3, 2: alicui admirationem, Sen. Ep. 87: interdictum est mare Autiati populo, Liv. 8, 14: religio civibus interdicta, Suet. Claud. 25: interdicatur vini potus, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 87; cf. *abl. absol.*: urbe interdicta, Suet. Aug. 27; id. Vesp. 14; Cic. Balb. 10, 26.—(γ) Alicui with inf.: alicui arte sua uti, Dig. 48, 19, 43: cum sibi interdixerit habere, interdixit et poscere, Sen. Vit. Beat. 18, 3; cf. with *ellips. of dat.*: interdixit hariosus... aliquid novi negotii incipere, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 27: pari severitate interdixit commeatu peti, Suet. Galb. 6.—(δ) Alicui aliquid re: vos interdictis patribus commercio plebis, Liv. 5, 3, 8: quā arrogantia usus Ariovistus omni Gallia Romanis interdixisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 46, 4: meretricis amoribus juvenuti, Cic. Cael. 20, 48: male rem gerentibus patribus bonis interdicti solet, id. de Sen. 7, 22: ei domo sua, Quint. 6, 3, 79; Suet. Aug. 66 (cf. 1. B. 2. infra).—(e) Aliquem aliquid re: aliquem sacrificiis, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 6; mostly in *pass.*: quod moribus eorum interdicti non poterat socero gener, Nep. Ham. 3, 2: philosophi urbe et Italia interdicti sunt, Gell. 15, 11, 4: illi omni iure interdicti, Q. Metell. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 7.—(f) With *dat.* and *de* and *abl.*: interdixi tibi de medicis, *forbid to have to do with, warn against*, Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1, 7, § 14.—(n) *Pass. impers.*: with *abl. manner*: priusquam senatus consulto interdicere, Suet. Aug. 43.—**2.** In partic.: interdicare alicui aqua et igni, *to forbid one the use of fire and water, i. e. to banish*: tanquam si illi aqua et igni interdictum sit, Cic. Phil. 6, 4: futurum puto, ut aqua et igni nobis interdicatur, id. Fam. 11, 1: quibus cum aqua et igni interdixisset, Caes. B. G. 6, 44; Paul. Sent. 5, 26, 3; 5, 29, 1.—(β) Interdicere alicui (sc. aqua et igni), Ampel. 42.—(γ) Interdicere alicui aquam et ignem, Isid. 5, 27, 38.—**II.** *Transf.* **A.** To enjoin, command (of an injunction implying also a prohibition): te familiae valde interdicare ut uni dicto audiens esset, Cic. Rep. 1, 39, 61.—**B.** Of the praetor, to forbid, interdict; esp., to make a provisional or interlocutory decree: praetor interdixit de vi, etc., Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: praetor qui de fossis, de cloacis, etc., interdicat, id. ib. 13 init.: praetor interdixit, ut unde dejectus esset, eo restitueretur, id. ib. 28, 80.—**C.** To make use of a praetor's interdict, Quint. 3, 6, 71: si adversus eum velis interdicare, Dig. 43, 18, 1: alicui rem capitalem, Cato ap. Charis. p. 178 P.

interdictio, ōnis, *f.* [interdico], *a prohibiting, interdicting*: tecti et aquae et ignis interdictio, banishment, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 30: finium, Liv. 41, 24: habes igitur theatri interdictioem de interdictioe impudicitiae, Tert. Spect. 17; cf. id. ib. 3.

interdictor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a forbidding, interdictor*: delicti, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9.

interdictorius, *a, um, adj.* [interdictor], *prohibitory, interdictory*, Salv. contr. Avar. 3 med. p. 130 Rittersh.

interdictum, *i. n.* [interdico]. **I.** In gen., *a prohibition*: nequeone ego ted interdicitis facere mansuetem meis? Plaut. As. 3, 1, 1: deorum, Cic. Pis. 21, 48.—**II.** In partic., as a legal t. t.: *a provisional decree* of the praetor, esp. in disputes of private persons respecting possession, pro-

hibiting some act, *a praetorian interdict*: certis ex causis praetor aut proconsul auctoritatem suam finiendis controversiis interponit... formulae verborum quibus in ea re utitur interdicta decretave vocantur: interdicta cum prohibet aliquid fieri, Gai. Inst. 4, 139 sq. (v. the context): ergo hac lege jus civile, causae possessionum, praetorum interdicta tollentur, Cic. Agr. 3, 3: possessionem per interdictum repetere, id. Caecin. 3: interdicto contendere cum aliquo, id. de Or. 1, 10: venire ad interdictum, Petr. 13 and 83 (for the different classes of interdicts and their effects, v. Gai. Inst. 4, 142 sqq.; Just. Inst. 4, 15 Sandars ad loc.).

1. interdictus, *a, um, Part.*, from interdico.

2. interdictus, ūs, *m.*, = interdictum, Jul. ap. Aug. contr. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 20.

Interdidium, *i. n.*, *a place in Alexandria*, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 30 Mai.

inter-digitalia, *ium, n. plur.* [digitus], excrescences (warts, etc.) between the fingers, Plin. Val. 2, 52.

interdigitia, ōrum, *n. plur.* [id.], excrescences (warts, etc.) between the fingers and toes, Marc. Emp. 34: interdigita (leg. interdigita) μεσοδάκτυλα, Gloss. Philox.

interdiu (ante-class. form interdius, Cato, R. R. 83; Varr. R. R. 2, 10 Schneid.; Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 33; Most. 2, 2, 14; Merc. 5, 2, 21), *adv.* [dies], during the day, in the daytime, by day (not in Cic.): canes interdiu clausos esse oportet, ut noctu aciores sint, Cato, R. R. 124; so opp. noctu, Caes. B. G. 7, 69, 7; id. B. C. 1, 67, 5: nec nocte nec interdiu, Liv. 47: interdiu, nocte, id. 8, 34 fin.; 21, 32.

interdius, *adv.*, see the preced. art.

inter-do, dāre. **I.** To give an interval, to give at intervals: nec mora nec requies interduar ulla fluendi, Lucr. 4, 227.—**B.** To distribute: cibus interduar (through the body), Lucr. 4, 868 (by Lachm. written as two words, inter datus).

II. (In the archaic form interduo, duim.) To give for a thing (in Plaut.): nihil interduo, I care nothing about it, it is of no consequence to me, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 36; cf.: floccum non interduim, id. Trin. 4, 2, 152.

† **interduatim**, *adv.*, an old form for interduum, sometimes, now and then, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 111 Müll. (but the true reading is interduum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 29).

Inter-dūca, ae, *f.* [inter-duco], an epithet of Juno, Mart. Cap. 2, § 149 Grotius (Kopp. Iterduca); cf. domiduca.

* **inter-ductus**, ūs, *m.*, *interpunctuation*, Cic. Or. 68, 228.

inter-dum, *adv.*, sometimes, occasionally, now and then, = nonnumquam: interduum fio Juppiter, quando lubet, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 4: interduum cursus est in oratione incitator, interduum moderata ingressio, Cic. Or. 59: modo-interduum, Suet. Calig. 43: modo-modo-interduum, id. Ner. 49.—**II.** *I. q.* per aliquod tempus, for some time (post-Aug.): acribus custodiis domum et vias saepserat Livia; laetique interduum nuntii vulgabantur, donec, Tac. A. 1, 5: oculare interduum et terrae mandare parabat, Sil. 6, 30; id. 4, 490.—**III.** *I. q.* interea, interim, meanwhile, in the meantime (post-class.): interduum cognito strepitu procurrit cubiculo, App. M. 9, p. 226, 17; 4, p. 149, 14; Dig. 4, 8, 16, § 1; Cod. Th. 4, 3, 1.

interduo, duim, *v. interduo*, **II.**

inter-eā, *adv.* **I.** Meanwhile, in the meantime, in the interim (class.): saepe interea mihi senex narrabat, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 18: interea dies advenit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 15, § 37: cum interea, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 7; Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 15: haec dum Romae geruntur, Quintus interea de agro detruditur, id. Quint. 6.—With loci: plus triginta natus annis sum, cum interea loci Numquam quicquam facinus feci pejus quam hodie, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 1; id. Ps. 1, 3, 32; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 24; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 16; Pac. ap. Non. 488, 14 (Tag. Rel. p. 71 Rib.).—* **B.** (For interduum.) Sometimes, Sil. 7, 395.—

II. *Transf.*, like Engl. *meanwhile* (approaching the sense of), nevertheless, however (but in class. prose always retaining a reference to time; cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 611 sq.), Cic. Fam. 5, 12 fin.; Verg. G. 1, 83: cum interea, Cic. Clu. 80, 82; cf.: tamen interea, Cat. 101, 7.

interemptibilis, e, *adj.* [interimo], *that can be destroyed or killed* (eccl. Lat.): Christus, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6.

interemptio (-emt-), *ōnis*, f. [id.], *destruction, slaughter*, Tert. adv. Prax. 27; Porc. Lat. Decl. in Cat. 10 (but a false reading for interecone, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 11, 30).

interemptor (-emt-), *ōris*, m. [id.], *one who destroys or kills, a slayer, murderer* (post-Aug.): fratris, Vell. 2, 129, 1: eri, Sen. Ep. 70, 12: puellae, Val. Max. 6, 1, 2.

interemptrix (-emt-), *icis*, f. [interemptor], *she that destroys or kills, a murderess* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: fratris, Lact. 1, 10, 4.—**II.** Trop.: pudoris, Tert. Spect. 17.

interemptus (-emt-), a, um, *Part.*, from interimo.

inter-ēo, *īi*, *itum* (perf. -īvi, App. M. 7, 7; *sync.* -issent, Cic. Div. 2, 8, 20 al.), 4, v. n.—Prop., to go among several things, so as no longer to be perceived (class.). **I.** Lit.: ut interit magnitudine maris stilla muriae, *becomes lost in it*, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45: saxa venis, *become lost among them, mingle with them*, Verg. Aetn. 450.—**II.** Trop.: to perish, to go to ruin or decay, to die: non intellego, quomodo, calore exstincto, corpora intereant, Cic. N. D. 3, 14: omnia fato Interitura gravi, Ov. M. 2, 305: segetes, Verg. G. 1, 152: salus urbis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55: litterae, id. Att. 1, 13: pecunia, Nep. Them. 2: interit ira morā, *ceases*, Ov. A. A. 1, 374: possessio, Dig. 41, 2, 44.—**B.** To be ruined, mostly in first pers. perf.: interii, *I am ruined, undone*: hei mihi disperii! ... interii, perii, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 36: omnibus exitis interii, id. Bacch. 5, 17: interii! cur mihi id non dixit? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 42: qui per virtutem peritat, non interit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 32.—Hence, **interitus**, a, um, *Part.*, *perished, destroyed* (ante- and post-class.): multis utrinque interitis, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Prisc. p. 869 P.; Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

inter-ēquito, 1, v. n. and a., *to ride between* (a favorite word with Livy). (a) Absol., Liv. 34, 15, 4; 35, 5, 10; Curt. 4, 13, 22.—(β) With acc.: ordines, Liv. 6, 7, 3: agmina, Curt. 4, 13, 1.

inter-erro, 1, v. n., *to wander between or among, to come, go, or be between* (post-class.): Deus locis omnibus intererrat, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 10: splendor, Prud. Cath. 6, 43.

interest, etc., v. intersum.

(interfācio), false reading for in periciendo, Liv. 25, 11, 8.)

inter-fāris, v. interfior.

interfatio, *ōnis*, f. [interfor], *a speaking between, an interrupting in speaking* (syn. interpellatio): contra verba atque interfectionem, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: expositiones brevi interfectione distinguere, Quint. 4, 2, 50 Spald. N. cr.

interfectibilis, e, *adj.* [interficio], *deadly*: ruta viperarum, App. Herb. 89.

interfectio, *ōnis*, f. [id.], *a killing, murdering* (rare): Trebonii, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 2, 3 init.: Clodii, Ascon. ap. Argum. Milon. p. 34, 16.

interfectivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *deadly* (post-class.): morbus, Cael. Aur. praef. § 12.

interfactor, *ōris*, m. [id.], *a slayer, murderer*. **I.** Lit.: alicujus, Cic. Mil. 27, 72; id. Phil. 1, 14, 35; Nep. Att. 8, 3; Tac. A. 1, 9; 12, 48; 14, 44; Liv. 24, 7, 7; 44, 40, 9.—**II.** Trop.: a destroyer: veritatis, Tert. Carn. Christ. 5.

interfectōrius, a, um, *adj.* [interfactor], *deadly, murderous* (late Lat.), Aug. de Lib. Arb. 3, 25; Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 7.—*Subst.*: **interfectōrium**, i, n., *a means of destruction*, Ambros. de Elia et Jejun. 10, 37 fin.—Hence, adv.: **interfectōrie**, destructively, murderously, Aug. contr. Parm. 3, 2, 14.

interfectrix, *icis*, f. [interfactor], *a murderess* (post-Aug.): nepotis, Tac. A. 3, 17; Hyg. Fab. 122.—**II.** Trop.: abstinentia, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 95.

interfectus, a, um, *Part.*, from interficio.

interfēmīnium, ii, n. [inter-femen], 980

i. q. cunnus (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 296, 15 and 22.

inter-fēmūs, *ōris*, n., *the space between the thighs*: interfemus, μεσομήριον, Gloss. Philox.

interficio, *fēci*, *fectum* (archaic pass.: interficiat, Lucr. 3, 872: interfieri, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 131), 3, v. a. [inter-facio], *to put between*. **I.** In gen. (rare): terrae natura medicatas aquas interficiat, Plin. 2, 100, 104, § 222 (al. inficiat).—**II.** In partic. **A.** To consume, devour: piscium magnam atque altitium vim, Lucil. ap. Non. 330, 31 al.—**B.** To destroy, bring to naught: messes, Verg. G. 4, 330: herbas, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 450, 2: usum, fructum, victum, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 4: virginitatem, App. M. 5, p. 160, 25.—**C.** To kill, slay, murder (class.; syn. neco, occido, trucidō): aliquem, Cic. Att. 13, 10; Caes. B. G. 1, 12 fin.; 2, 23; Sall. Cat. 18, 5; Liv. 31, 18, 7 al.: feras, Lucr. 5, 1249.—With abl. of separation, to cut off from: aliquem et vitam, et lumine, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 37.—With abl. of means: anum siti fameque atque algui, id. Most. 1, 3, 36.—**2.** Esp. with se, to commit suicide: se ipsum, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2: omnes desperatā salutē se ipsi interficiunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 10; Caes. B. G. 5, 37, 6; Liv. 31, 18, 7; Tac. A. 6, 18; Quint. 11, 1, 36; Curt. 6, 11, 20; Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 17 fin. al.—**D.** To interrupt: sermonem, App. M. 11, p. 269.

interfio, *fieri*, v. interficio init.

inter-flūo, *fluxi*, 3, v. n. and a. (in tmesi, Lucr. 4, 227), *to flow between* (rare but class.): quantum interfuit fretum, Liv. 41, 23, 16: angusto freto interfutiente, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 76.—With acc.: fretum, quod Naupactum et Ratras interfuit, Liv. 27, 29; cf.: flumen Visurgis Romanos interfuebat, Tac. A. 2, 9.—With dat.: interfuit urbi Tiberinus, Flor. 1, 4, 2; Sen. Ben. 6, 7, 3; Liv. 23, 23, 4.—*Pass.*: insulae interfuiuntur (supply mari), App. de Mundo, p. 69 (but interfussus is the true reading, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16).

inter-flūus, a, um, *adj.* [interfluo], *flowing between* (rare and post-Aug.): interfluo Euphrate, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 121: amnis, Sol. 66: umor, Pall. Sept. 10 fin.

inter-fōdio, *fōdi*, *fossus*, 3, v. a., *to dig out, dig between, pierce*: pupillas, Lucr. 4, 716: radices, Pall. Oct. 12, 2.

inter-for, *fatus sum*, 1, v. dep. n. and a. (interfari, interfatari, interfatus are the forms in common use), *to speak between, to interrupt in speaking* (syn. interpellō): priusquam ille postulatum perageret, interfatur Appius, Liv. 3, 47: orsum eum dicere, Phaeaeas interfatus, interrupted, id. 32, 34: Venus sic interfata est, Verg. A. 1, 386: quem interfari nefas est, Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 2.

interfossus, a, um, *Part.*, from interfodio.

inter-frigesco, 3, v. incho. n., *to grow old, die away, or be dropped in the meanwhile* (post-class.): res, Fragm. Jur. Civ. Antejustin. p. 45.

inter-fringo, *frēgi*, *fractum*, 3, v. a. [frango], *to break to pieces* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): si quid ventus interfregit, Cato, R. R. 44; Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 127.

inter-fugio, *fūgēre*, v. n., *to flee between or into*; in tmesi: inter enim fugit, Lucr. 6, 332.

inter-fulgēo, *ēre*, v. n., *to shine or glitter between*: aurum cumulo aliarum rerum interfulgens, Liv. 28, 23, 4.

inter-fundo, *fūdi*, *fūsum*, 3, v. a. [2. fundo], *to pour between; pass., to flow between* (mostly poet.): pelagus interfunditur oras, Avien. Perieg. 250.—Hence, **interfusus**, a, um, *Part.*: interfusum mare, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 86: Dido maculis tremētis interfusa genas, *stained with spots* (of blood), Verg. A. 4, 644: Styx coërcet (animas), *interposed*, id. ib. 6, 439: interfusa nitentes Vites aequora Cycladas, Hor. C. 1, 14, 19: oceanus, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 173: nox, *intervening*, Stat. Th. 3, 677: opacitas, *intervening*, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 93.

inter-fūro, *ēre*, v. n., *to rage between or through* (poet.): orbem, Stat. Ach. 1, 395.

interfūso, *ōnis*, f. [interfundo], *a flowing between* (eccl. Lat.): maris, Lact. 7, 3, 25.

interfusus, a, um, *Part.*, v. interfundo fin.

interfūturus, v. intersum.

intergannitus, a, um, see the foll. art.

intergarritus, a, um, *Part.*, from the obsolete intergarrio [inter-garrio], *prated or chattered between* (post-class.): dein pauculis verbis intergarritis (al. intergannitis), App. Mag. p. 284, 38.

inter-geries, *ēi*, f. [I. gero], *a partition, party-wall*: intergeries, paries, τοῦχος ὁ δύο κτήσεων διαφύων, i. e. murus duas possessiones separans, Gloss. Philox.

intergerinus, a, um, v. intergerivus. (**intergerium**, false read. for intergerivi, Plin. 13, 12, 26, § 82.)

intergerivus, a, um, *adj.* [intergeries], *that is placed between; subst.: intergerivus*, i, m. (sc. paries), *a partition, party-wall*, Plin. 13, 12, 26, § 82; 35, 14, 49, § 173.—*Of the walls of wax in a beehive*, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 23.

inter-gero, *ēre*, v. a., *to place between, interpose, insert walls*: intergerivi parietes dicuntur, qui inter confines struuntur, et quasi intergeruntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 110, 21 Müll.

intergressus, *us* (only in abl. sing.), m. [from the obs. intergredior], *a coming between, intervention* (post-class.): disputationis, Min. Fel. Octav. 15.

inter-hio, 1, v. n., *to be open between* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 48.

inter-ibi (interibi, Sen. con. de Bac. C. 1 R. 196), *adv.*, in the meantime, for interea, interim (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. As. 5, 2, 41; id. Capt. 5, 1, 31; 33; id. Mil. 2, 1, 26; id. Poen. 3, 3, 3; id. Rud. 4, 6, 20; id. Pers. 1, 3, 85; App. Mag. p. 320, 29 (but in Gell. 3, 7, 17, the correct read. is interim).

interibilis, e, *adj.* [intereo], *perishable, mortal* (eccl. Lat.): nihil, Tert. adv. Herm. 34: animae, Arn. 2, 65.

interim, *adv.* [inter and old acc. of is]. **I.** I. q. interea, *meanwhile, in the meantime*: ibo intro: tu hic ante aedes interim specularē, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 28: interim dum ante ostium sto, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 3: hoc interim spatio conclave illud concidis, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: quo fugit interim dolor ille? Quint. 11, 1, 54; 1, 12, 6.—**B.** For a time, for a while (post-Aug.): ut uno interim contenti simus exemplo C. Gracchi, for the moment, Quint. 1, 10, 27: interim admonere illud satis est, id. 2, 4, 3; 3, 8, 5.—**C.** (Cf. interea.) *However, nevertheless*: interim velim mihi ignescas, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3: quod alias vitiosum, interim alias rectum est, Quint. 1, 5, 29; 2, 12, 2 al.—**II.** I. q. nonnumquam, *sometimes* (post-Aug.): Latinis quidem semper, sed etiam Graecis interim, Quint. 2, 1, 1; so, opp. semper, Sen. de Ira, 2, 21, 8: latenti sententiam indocti saepius atque interim rustici, Quint. 12, 10, 53; 11, 3, 51; with nonnumquam, id. 4, 5, 20: interim... interim, *sometimes... sometimes, at one time... at another*, Quint. 5, 10, 34; 6, 3, 59; 9, 2, 100; Plin. Ep. 10, 27: interim... mox, Tac. A. 14, 41 Dräger.

inter-imo (better than interēmo, Bramb. s. v., but v. Munro, Lucr. Introduct. p. 33), *ēmi*, *emptum*, or *emtum*, 3, v. a. [emo], *to take out of the midst, to take away, do away with, abolish; to destroy, slay, kill* (syn.: interficio, perimo; class.). **I.** Lit.: Abantem, Verg. A. 10, 428: vitam, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 29: interimendorum sacerorum causā, Cic. Mur. 12, 27: qui Argum dicitur interemisse, id. N. D. 3, 22, 56: sensum, Lucr. 3, 288: se, Plaut. Cist. 3, 13; si quae interimant, innumerabilia sint, etiam ea quae conservent, infinita esse debere, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50: Hasdrubale interempto, Hor. C. 1, 4, 72: qui ferro sunt interempti, Quint. 3, 8, 5.—*So with se, to kill one's self, commit suicide*: Lucretia se ipsa interēmit, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 66.—**II.** Transf., *to kill, i. e. to distress intolerably*: illaec interēmit me modo hic oratio, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 22: me quidem, iudices, exanimant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, *distress me*, Cic. Mil. 34.

interior, *ius*, gen. *ōris* [comp. from inter, whence also sup. intimus], *inner, interior; nearer* (class.). **I.** A. In gen.: in interiore aedium parte, Cic. Sest. 10: spa-

tium, Ov. M. 7, 670: secessit in partem interioriorem, Liv. 40, 8: in interiori parte ut maneam solus cum sola, i. e. *within, in the women's apartment*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 31: interior domus, the *inner part of the house*, Verg. A. 1, 637; cf. epistola, the *body of the letter*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5: erit aliquid interiorius (mente), Cic. N. D. 1, 11: motu ciatur interiori et suo (opp. quod pulsu agitur externo), id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: nationes, i. e. *living farther in the interior, farther inland*, id. de Imp. Pomp. 22: homo, i. e. *the life and soul*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 66.—Hence, subst.

1. interiores, um, m., they who live farther inland: Angrivarii multos redemptos ab interioribus reddidere, Tac. A. 2, 24.—

2. interiora, the inner parts or places: aedium, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3: regni, Liv. 42, 39, 1: navis, Vulg. Jon. 1, 5: deserti, id. Exod. 3, 1.—(β) Esp. of the body, intestines, bowels: interiorum morbi, Cels. 1 praef. § 68; Veg. 1, 39, 2.—(γ) Trop., the feelings, character: interiora ejus plena sunt dolo, Vulg. Sir. 19, 23.—**B.** Esp., in the race-course, nearer the goal, on the left; for they drove from right to left: nunc stringam metas interiori rotā, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 12: meta, id. A. A. 2, 426: gyros, Hor. S. 2, 6, 26; cf. Verg. A. 11, 695: et medius . . ibat, et interior, si comes unus erat, Ov. F. 5, 68.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Nearer: toto corpore interior periculo vulneris factus, i. e. *as he was too near him to be in danger of a wound from him*, Liv. 7, 10: ictibus, *within the line of fire*, id. 24, 34: timor, Cic. de Or. 2, 51: torus, the side nearest the wall, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 32: nota Falerni, from the inmost part of the cellar, i. e. the oldest, Hor. C. 2, 3, 8: sponda regiae lecticae, Suet. Caes. 49.—**B.** More hidden, secret, or unknown: sed haec quoque in promptu fuerit: nunc interiora videamus, Cic. Div. 2, 60: interiores et reconditae litterae, id. N. D. 3, 16, 42: consilia, Nep. Hann. 2: haec interiora, the personal worth, opp. illa externa, public deeds, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 4.—**C.** Deeper, more intimate, nearer: vicini, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7: societas, id. Off. 3, 17: amicitia interior, Liv. 42, 17: potentia, greater, Tac. H. 1, 2: cura, Sil. 16, 339; cf. litterae, more profound, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 9; 7, 33, 2.—**Neutr. plur.**, with gen.: in interiora regni se recepit, Liv. 42, 39.—Hence, **interius**, adv., in the inner part, on the inside, within; = intra (freq. only since the Aug. per.): ne ultra oratio, ne vagetur, ne insistat interius, ne excurrat longius, i. e. *be too short or brief*, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190; cf. Sen. Tranq. 9: in eo sinu duo maria: Ionium in prima parte, interius Hadriaticum, Plin. 3, 26, 29, § 150; cf. Mela, 1, 6, 2; 1, 19, 1; 2, 1, 12: rapiat sitiens Venerem interiusque recondat, Verg. G. 3, 137; so Ov. M. 6, 306.—**B.** Esp. farther inland, farther from the sea: penetrare, Vell. 2, 120, 2: habitare, Mel. 2, 1, 12: esse, id. 1, 19, 1; Plin. 3, 26, 29, § 150.—**C.** Trop. of mental operations, more inwardly or deeply: ne insistat interius (oratio), Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: attendere, Juv. 11, 15.

interitio, ōnis, f. [interio], for interitus, destruction, ruin (rare but class.): aratorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 125; Arn. 2, p. 87; Vitr. 8, 1.

1. interitus, a, um, Part., from intereo.

2. interitus, ūs, m. [interio], destruction, ruin, annihilation (class.): interitus est quasi discessus et secretio, ac diremptio earum rerum, quae junctione aliqua tenebantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29: omnium rerum interitus atque obitus, id. Div. 2, 16, 37: legum, id. Cat. 3, 8: exercitus, id. Div. 1, 32: pravitatis, id. Fin. 2, 9: immaturus, i. e. death, id. Brut. 33: tuum ingemuisse interitum, Verg. E. 5, 28: vitae, Gell. 15, 1.

interius, I. Adj. comp., from interior. —II. Adv., v. interior fin.

inter-jaccio, 2, v. n. and a., to lie between; constr. with dat., acc., or inter (not in Cic. or Caes.): interjacebat campus, Liv. 37, 41.—With dat.: campus interjacentis Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis, Liv. 21, 30: via interjacent, Plin. et Trag. Ep. 33, 1.—Transf.: sed his ipsis media interjacent multa, Quint. II, 3, 18.—With acc.: regio, quae duas Syrtis interjacet, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 27.—With inter: interjacet haec inteream et Rhodum, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 60:

inter-jacio and **inter-jicio**, jēci, jectum (in tmesi: inter enim jecta est, Lucr. 3, 859), 3, v. a. [jacio], to throw or cast between; to set, place, or put between; to join or add to, to intermix (class., most freq. in the part. pass.): legionarias cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: plerique sermone Latino, Tac. A. 2, 10: id interjici inter individuum, atque id, quod, etc., Cic. Univ. 7: preces et minas, Tac. A. 1, 23: moram, id. H. 3, 81.—Hence, **interjectus**, a, um, Part., thrown or placed between; interposed, interspersed, intervening, intermingled, intermediate; constr. with dat. or inter. (a) With dat.: nasus oculis interjectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.—(β) With inter: interjici inter philosophos, et eos qui, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: aer inter mare et caelum, id. N. D. 2, 26: inter has personas me interjectum amici moleste ferunt, id. Phil. 12, 7, 18.—(γ) Absol.: quasi longo intervallo interjecto, as it were a great way off, id. Off. 1, 9: anno interjecto, after a year, id. Prov. Cons. 8: paucis interjactis diebus, after a few days, Liv. 1, 58.—(δ) With Gr. acc.: erat interjecta comas, with loose, dishevelled hair, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Celer. 28 dub.—Subst.: **interjecta**, ōrum, n. plur., places lying between, interjacent places: interjecta inter Romam et Arpos, Liv. 9, 13.

interjectio, ōnis, f. [interjacio], a throwing or placing between, insertion. **I.** In gen.: verborum, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 9.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In gram., an interjection, Quint. 1, 4, 19.—**B.** In rhet., a parenthesis, an interruption of the principal idea by the insertion of another: interjectio qua et oratores et historici frequentes utuntur, ut medio sermone aliquem inserant sensum, Quint. 8, 2, 15.

interjektivē, adv., v. interjektivus fin.

interjektivus, a, um, adj. [interjacio], placed between (post-class.): rigor, Simplic. de Re Agrar. p. 78.—Hence, **interjektivē**, adv., in the manner of an interjection, Prisc. 15 fin.

interjectura, ae, f. [id.], an insertion; Front. de Colpn. p. 135.

1. interjectus, a, um, Part., v. interjacio fin.

2. interjectus, ūs, m. [interjacio], a throwing or placing between, interposition; a coming between, intervention (class.). **I.** Lit.: lapides temerario interjectu ponere, App. de Deo, Soc. Prol. p. 365, 15: luna interpositu interjactuque terrae repente deficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103.—**II.** Trop., an interval: petito paucorum dierum interjectu, Tac. A. 3, 67.—Esp. abl. sing.: interjectu, after an interval, with an interval: temporis, Tac. A. 3, 51 fin.: noctis, after a night, id. ib. 6, 39: paucorum dierum, id. ib. 3, 67: parvi temporis, Auct. Vict. Epit. 48, 15.—In plur.: interjunctibus capere fructum, at various times, Col. 3, 21, 61.

interjicio, v. interjacio.

interjunctus, a, um, Part., from interjuncto.

inter-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3, v. a. and n. **I.** To join together, join, unite: dextrae interjunctae, Liv. 22, 30, 6 (cf. interapatus): interjunctus (equus) equis, harnessed among, Stat. Th. 6, 308.—**II.** To unyoke. **A.** Lit.: lassos equos, Mart. 3, 67, 7: et quasi interjuncto, Sen. Ep. 83, 6; cf. B. infra.—**B.** Trop., to rest: medio die, Sen. Tranq. 17, 7; Mart. 2, 6, 16.

inter-labo, lapsus sum, 3, v. dep. n. and a., to fall, slip, slide, glide, or flow between (poet.): per has stellis interlabentibus umbras, Stat. Th. 2, 649: (in tmesi), inter enim labentur aquae, Verg. G. 2, 349; Sil. 6, 18.—With acc.: fluvius lucos, Amm. 22, 8, 17.

inter-lāteo, 2, v. n., to lurk or lie hid between (very rare), Sen. Q. N. 6, 16, 4 dub.

***inter-lātrans**, antis, Part. [interlatro], barking between (eccl. Lat.), trop.: peccata inter nos et Deum, Paul. Nol. Ep. 4 med.

inter-lectio, ōnis, f. [2. lego], a reading between, a reading together (eccl. Lat.): scripturarum, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 6.

inter-lēgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, v. a., to cull or pluck off here and there (poet. and post-

class.): (in tmesi) uncis Carpendae manibus frondes, interque legendae, Verg. G. 2, 366: poma, Pall. Febr. 25, 16; id. Jun. 5, 1.

inter-lido, lisi, lisum, 3, v. a. [laedo]. **I.** To thrust out of the midst, to strike out (post-class.): litteris interlisis, Macr. S. 2, 14.—**II.** To strike against: dentem, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 261.

inter-ligo, 1, v. a. [1. ligo], to bind together: alterno maculas ostro, Stat. Th. 7, 571: (alga) insanas interligat undas, restrains, hinders, Rutil. 1, 539.

inter-lino, lēvi, litum, 3, v. a., to smear between, smear, spread between, lay at intervals. **I.** Lit.: caementa luto, Liv. 21, 11, 8; cf.: murus bitumine interlitus, Curt. 5, 1, 9: caseum oleo, Plin. 28, 9, 34, § 132.—**II.** Transf., to falsify by striking out or erasing (syn. interpolo): testamentum, Cic. Clu. 44, 125: tabulae quae se corruptas atque interlitas esse clamant, id. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 104: litterae lacrimis interlitae, blotted, Hier. Ep. 41 init.

interlisus, a, um, Part., from interlido.

interlitus, a, um, Part., from interlino.

***inter-lōco**, 1, v. a., to place between, Mela, 2, 1.

interlōcutio, ōnis, f. [interloquor], a speaking between, interlocation. **I.** In gen.: brevi interlocatione patroni refutandus est, Quint. 5, 7, 26; so Gell. 14, 2, 17.—**II.** In partic., an interlocutory sentence: severa interlocatione comminatus, Dig. 1, 15, 3; 44, 1, 11; Cod. Th. 11, 36, 1.

inter-lōquor, lōcutus or lōquutus, 3, v. dep., to speak between, interrupt in speaking. **I.** In gen.: siccine mihi interloquere? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 13.—**Absol.**, Gell. 14, 2, 19: ipse raro et breviter interlocutus, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 6.—**II.** In law, to pronounce an interlocutory sentence: si iudex ita interlocutus sit, Vim fecisti, Dig. 48, 19, 32 al.

interlucatio, ōnis, f. [interlucio], a lopping off of useless branches, a thinning, pruning (Plinian), Plin. 17, 27, 45, § 257.

inter-lūceo, luxi, 2, v. n., to shine or glitter forth at intervals (class.). **I.** Lit.: duos soles visos, et noctu interluxisse, Liv. 29, 14, 3: quia terrena quaedam animalia plerumque interlucunt (in amber), Tac. G. 45, 4; Sol. 20, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To be manifest, plainly visible: loci interlucunt, Auct. Her. 3, 19, 31: quibus inter gradus dignitatis et fortunae aliquid interlucet, by which the degrees of dignity and fortune are distinguished, Liv. 1, 42, 4.—**B.** To be capable of being seen through (thin of substance or few in number), to be transparent: interlucet corona (millitum), Verg. A. 9, 508: acies, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 16; Veg. Mil. 3, 14.

***inter-lūcesco**, 3, v. inch. n., to shine through: interlucesco, διαφαίνωμαι, Gloss. Philox.

inter-lūco, āre, v. a. [lux], to let the light through a tree by clearing it of its useless branches; to lop or thin a tree (Plinian): interlucata densitate ramorum, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 214: arbores, id. 17, 12, 19, § 94.

inter-lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, 3, v. a., to play between or together (post-class.), Aus. Idyll. 10, 76: interludamus epistolis, Ambros. Ep. 47, 4.

inter-lūnis, e, adj. [luna], at new moon, interluniar (post-class.): nox, Amm. 19, 6, 7.

interlūnium, il, n. [interlunis], the new moon, time of new moon, interlunary interval, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 324; 7, 5, 4, § 38.—In plur., Hor. C. 1, 25, 11.

inter-luo, 3, v. a. **I.** To wash while doing any thing: manus (between the acts of a sacrifice), Catō, R. R. 132.—**II.** Of rivers, to wash under, to flow between: pontus . . arva et urbes Litore diductas angusto interluit aestu; Verg. A. 3, 419: quosque secans infaustum interluit Allia nomen, id. ib. 7, 717: saxaque interluens unda, Curt. 4, 3, 6: quantum interluit fretum? (al. interluit), Liv. 41, 23: quod Capreas et Surrentum interluit fretum, Tac. A. 6, 1: (Neurus) abscessos interluit aequore montes, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 143; Amm. 23, 6, 70.—**Pass.**: urbs interluitur Euphrate, Sol. 56, 2.

interlūvies, e, f. [interluo], water that flows between two places, a strait

[post-class.]: angusta, Sol. 22, 14: angusta fluminis, Amm. 24, 2, 4.

inter-māneo, 2, v. n., to remain between (poet.): mediis agris, Luc. 6, 47.

inter-mediūs, a, um, adj., that is between, intermediate (ante-class. and late Lat.), Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11; Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 637.

intermenstrūm, i, see the foll. art. **inter-menstruus**, a, um, adj., between two months: lunā intermenstruā, i. e. at the time of new moon, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 322.—Subst.: **intermenstruum**, i, n. (sc. tempus), the new moon, time of new moon, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 1; Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: tempore intermenstrui, Amm. 20, 3, 11.

inter-mēo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to go between, flow or pass through the midst of; with acc. (Plin. and late Lat.): Pergamum intermeat Selinus, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126: paludem, Amm. 15, 11, 16: saepe, to visit often, id. 26, 6, 5.

inter-mestris, e, adj. [mensis], between two months: a mensibus intermestris dictus, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, § 10 Müll.: luna, the new moon, Cat. R. R. 37; Plin. 16, 39, 75, § 194.

† **inter-mētium**, ii, n. [meta], the space between the goals: intermetium, τὸ μεταξὺ τῶν καμπτήρων, Gloss. Philox.

inter-mico, ūi, 1, v. n. and a., to glitter among, to gleam forth (poet.): squamis intermicat aurum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 183.—With acc.: tenebras nimboque intermicat ignis, Val. Fl. 4, 662.—Absol.: ignis, Stat. Th. 12, 252.

interminābilis, e, adj. [2. in-terminalis], endless, interminable (post-class.): aetas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3: iurgium, Sid. Ep. 2, 7.

interminātio, ōnis, f. [interminor], a threatening, menacing (post-class.): iudicii, Cod. Th. 10, 20, 18; 16, 5, 18 al.

1. in-terminātus, a, um, adj., unbounded, endless (class.): immensa et interminata magnitudo regionum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: saeculorum cursus, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 1, 31, 22.—**II.** Transf.: cupiditas imperii, Vell. 2, 33, 2: petendi licentia, Amm. 30, 4, 18.

2. interminātus, a, um, Part., from interminor.

interminis, e, adj. [2. in-terminus], boundless, endless (post-class.): mundus, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 30.

(inter-mino, a false read. for in-terast, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 42; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

inter-minor, ātus, 1, v. dep., to threaten, menace; to forbid with threats (poet.): mihi tibi que interminatus est, nos futuros, etc., Plaut. As. 2, 2, 95; id. Ps. 3, 1, 10: allicui vitam, id. Cas. 3, 5, 28: istucine tibi, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 14: minor, interminorque, ne quis, etc., id. Capt. 4, 2, 11; Ter. And. 3, 2, 16.

† **interminātus**, a, um, in pass. sense: cibus (= interdictus, vetitus), Hor. Epod. 5, 39: poena, threatened, Cod. Th. 16, 5, 60.

in-terminus, a, um, adj., boundless, endless (post-class.): oceanus, Avien. Perieg. 74: felicitas, Aus. Ep. 16, 38: lapsus stellarum, App. Mund. p. 57, 18.

inter-miscēo, scūi, xti, or stum, 2, v. a., to mix among, intermix.—With dat. (not in Cic. or Caes.): tibi undam, Verg. E. 10, 5: so, aliquid, alieui, Col. 11, 3, 57: turbam indignorum dignis, Liv. 4, 66.—With abl.: intermixti hostibus cognoscunt, etc., Liv. 10, 20: classe captiva intermixtis mulieribus, Just. 2, 8, 3.—Absol.: turbabant equos pedites intermixti, Liv. 21, 46; Scrib. Comp. 207.

intermissio ōnis, f. [intermitto], a breaking off, intermission, interruption; a neglecting, ceasing, discontinuance (class.): forensis operae, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 142: sine ulla intermissione, without any intermission, id. N. D. 1, 41, 114: a qua (actione) saepe fit intermissio, id. Off. 1, 6: per intermissiones has intervallaque, Liv. 5, 5: febris, Cels. 2, 10: epistularum, interruption of a correspondence, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 1: consuetudinis, id. ib. 5, 17: intermissionem officii facere, id. Lael. 2, 8: si furiosus habet intermissio-

nem, a lucid interval, Dig. 28, 1, 20: verborum, formed in short clauses, Cic. Part. 6.

1. intermissus, a, um, Part., from intermitto; q. v. fin.

* **2. intermissus**, ūs, m. [intermitto], for intermissio, an intermission, interruption: garrulus sine intermissu cantus, incessant, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 61.

inter-mitto, misi, missum, 3, v. a. and n. **I.** Act. **A.** To leave off, intermit, omit, neglect; constr. with acc., aliquid ad, ad, or inf. (a) With acc.: studia, Cic. Or. 10: iter, Caes. B. C. 3, 3: proelium, id. B. G. 3, 5: opus, id. ib. 3, 29: admirationem rerum, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 57: officia militaria, Just. 25, 1, 9: curam rerum, Tac. A. 4, 13: laborem, Ov. M. 3, 154: quod (otium) quidem paulisper intermisit, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 4; cf.: qua erat nostrum opus intermissum, Caes. B. G. 7, 71.—(β) Aliquid ab: ut reliquum tempus a labore intermitteretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 32, 1: tempus ab opere, id. B. G. 7, 24, 2; cf. id. ib. 7, 17, 1.—(γ) With ad: nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40, 5; 5, 11, 6.—(ε) With inf.: quod tu mihi litteras mittere intermississes, Cic. Fam. 7, 12, 1; so, non intermittit suo tempore caelum mitescere, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: consulere rei publicae, id. Div. 2, 1, 1; id. Fam. 7, 12, 1: obsequia dare, Caes. B. G. 4, 31.—**B.** To let pass, suffer to elapse: tempus, quin, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 31: unum diem, quin veniat, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 6: diem, Cic. Att. 9, 16, 1.—**II.** Neutr. **A.** To leave off, cease, pause: gallos gallinaceos sic assidue canere coepisse, ut nihil intermitterent, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74: aves intermittentes bibunt, drink by separate draughts, Plin. 10, 46, 63, § 129.—**B.** To leave an interval, to pause: spatium, qua flumen intermittit, does not flow, Caes. B. G. 1, 38; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 171: febris intermittit, is intermittent, Cels. 3, 14: febris intermittens, an intermittent fever, id. 3, 13.—Hence, **intermissus**, a, um, Part. **A.** Of a place, not occupied by, free from: custodiis loca, Liv. 7, 36, 1; 24, 35, 8: planities intermissa colibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 70.—**2.** Of time or space, permitted to elapse, intervening, left between. (a) Of time: brevi tempore intermisso, Caes. B. G. 4, 34.—(β) Of space: intermissis circiter passibus quadringentis, Caes. B. G. 1, 41, 7; 73 al.—**B.** Intermittent, neglected, or omitted for a time, respuet, interrupted: ludi, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: ventus, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: libertas, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24: impetus reinorum, id. de Or. 1, 33, 153: bella, Hor. C. 4, 1, 1: bellum, Suet. Aug. 16: censura diu, id. Claud. 16: nono die, intermisso rure, ad mercatum venire, Rutil. ap. Macr. S. 1, 16, 34.—**C.** Not surrounded, unenclosed: pars oppidi, quae intermissa a flumine et a paludibus: aditum angustum habebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: trabes intermissae spatiis, separated, id. ib. 7, 23: verba prisca et ab usu quotidiani sermonis jamdiu intermissa, i. e. given up, abandoned, Cic. de Or. 3, 38: ordo, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 50: mos, Plin. Ep. 9, 13: per intermissa moenia urbem intrant, i. e. where the wall was discontinued, Liv. 34, 37 fin.: facies, non multarum imaginum et intermissarum, sed unius longae et continuae, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 8.—**D.** Left out, omitted (late Lat.): nonnulla, quae mihi intermissa videbantur, adjeci, Hier. praef. ad Chron. Euseb.

intermixtus, or **intermixtus**, a, um, Part., from intermisceo.

inter-morior, mortuus sum, 3, v. dep. **I.** To die in secret, perish unobserved, to die off, fall to decay (not in Cic. or Caes.), Cato, R. R. 161, 3: radices intermoriuntur, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 114: ignis, Curt. 6, 6, 31: civitas, Liv. 34, 49.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To faint away, to swoon: ex profluvio sanguinis intermorientes vino reficiendi sunt, Cels. 5, 26, 25.—**B.** Of roads, to come to an end, stop: pars (viarum) sine ullo exitu intermoriuntur, Dig. 43, 7, 3, § 2.—**C.** To be neglected: nullum officium tam apud me intermoriuntur existimas, Bith. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 16.—Hence, **intermortuus**, a, um, P. a., dead, faint, lifeless, powerless. **A.** Lit.: in ipsa contione intermortuus haud multo post expiravit, Liv. 37, 63, 10: diu prope intermortuus jacuit, Suet. Ner. 42.—**B.** Trop.: gemmae jactatae in ignem, velut intermortuae, exstinguuntur,

lose their lustre, Plin. 37, 7, 27, § 99: conationes, Cic. Mil. 5, 12: mores boni plerique omnes jam sunt intermortui, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 7: Catilinae reliquiae, Cic. Pis. 7 fin.: memoria generis sui, id. Mur. 7, 16 fin.

intermortuus, a, um, P. a., v. inter-morior, fin.

inter-mōvēo, 2, v. a., to move or pass between (post-class.): alios sulcos stilo, Symm. Ep. 8, 69.

inter-mundia, ōrum, n. plur. [mundus], spaces between the worlds, in which, acc. to Epicurus, the gods reside, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 75; cf. id. Div. 2, 17, 40: id. N. D. 1, 8, 18.

inter-mūnus, nēris, n., a gift for a time, i. e. a loan, Ennod. Dict. 21.

inter-mūralis, e, adj., between two walls: amnis, Liv. 44, 46, 1.

intermūtātus, a, um [inter-muto], interchanged (eccl. Lat.): intermutatis manibus, Tert. Baptism. 8.

internas, ātis [inter, cf. supernas], inward, inner, Fronto ad Amic. 1, 17.

inter-nascor, nātus, 3, v. dep., to grow between or among: internascens herbae, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 146: virgulta internata, Liv. 28, 2: internatum corpus, Plin. 17, 27, 42, § 251.

inter-nātus, a, um, adj. [internates], situated between the nates, Fronto ad Amic. 1, 16.

internātus, a, um, Part., from internascor.

internē, adv., v. internus, fin. (**internecialis**, a false read. for perniciosis, Liv. 27, 23.)

† **internecia**, ae, m. [internecio], one who by false testimony deprives another of his life, acc. to Isid. Orig. 10.

† **internecies**, ei, f. [id.], for internecio, slaughter, death, destruction: internecies, mors, jactura, Gloss. Isid.

internecinē, adv., see the foll. art.

internecinus, or **internecivus**, a, um, adj. [internecio], deadly, murderous, destructive (class.): bellum, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7; Liv. 9, 25 fin.; 22, 53, 3: odia, Just. 6, 6: internecini actio, for poisoning, Cod. Th. 9, 1, 14: internecini iudicium, of one who has committed perjury, acc. to Isid. Orig. 5, 26.—Adv.: **internecinē**, with utter destruction: cuncta disperdere, Amm. 27, 9, 6.

internecio (-necio), ōnis, f. [interneco], a massacre, general slaughter, carnage, utter destruction, extermination (class.): neque resisti sine internecione posse arbitramur, Cic. Att. 2, 20: civium, id. Cat. 3, 10: bella, quae ad internecionem gesta sunt, Nep. Eum. 3: Lucerni ad internecionem caesi, all put to the sword, Liv. 9, 26: ad internecionem deleri, to be utterly destroyed, id. 9, 45: ad internecionem redigi, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: armis inter se ad internecionem concurrerunt, till they despatched one another, Suet. Oth. 12: persequi aliquem ad internecionem, Curt. 4, 11.—**B.** Of inanim. things: vineta ad internecionem perducere, Col. 4, 22, 8: memoriae, i. e. an utter loss of memory, Plin. 14 proem. § 3.

internecium, ii, n. [id.], for internecio, slaughter, death, destruction, Isid. 5, 26, 17; Not. Tir. p. 123.

internecivē and **internecivus**, v. internecinus.

inter-neco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to kill, destroy (ante- and post-class.; cf. internecio, trucidare, etc.). **I.** Lit.: internecitis hostibus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 34, 6.—**II.** Transf.: sementes, Amm. 23, 6, 50: culmum, Prud. proem. Apoth. 61.

inter-necto, ēre, v. a., to bind together, bind up (poet.): ut fibula crinem Auro internectat, Verg. A. 7, 816: plagas, to bind up, Stat. Th. 8, 168.

inter-nidifico, 1, v. n., to build a nest among, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 95.

internigrans, antis, Part. [inter-nigro], being black here and there (poet.): maculae, Stat. Th. 6, 336.

inter-niteo, 2, v. n., to shine among, shine forth (post-Aug.): etiam si qua sidera internitebant, Curt. 5, 4, 25: quicquid lucis internitebat, id. 4, 3, 16: internitentes gem-

mae, id. 3, 3, 16; cf. Plin. 37, 5, 17, § 65; Curt. 4, 12, 14; 7, 11, 21.

† **internoctatio**, ōnis, f. [inter-nox], night-watching: pernoctatio, excubiae, = παννυχίδες, Gloss. Philox.

inter-nodium, ii, n. [nodus], the space between two knots or joints, an internode or joint. **I.** Of plants: harundinum, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 21.—**II.** Of the leg: mollia nervosus facit internodia poples, Ov. M. 6, 256.—**B.** Transf., the leg itself: longa internodia, Calp. Ecl. 1, 26.

inter-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3, v. a., to distinguish between, to tell apart, to discern, distinguish (class.): fortuna dignum atque indignum nequit internoscere, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36 (Trag. Rel. v. 371 Rib.): gemini duo, ita forma simili, uti mater sua non internosce posset, Plaut. Men. prol. 20: mater geminos internoscit, Cic. Ac. 2, 18: secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci potest, id. Lael. 25: internosci a falsis non possunt, id. Ac. 2, 7 fin.: ut internoscat, visa vera illa sint, anne falsa, id. ib. 2, 15 fin.

* **internuculus**, i, m., one who gives himself up to prostitution, Petr. 7.

internuncio, v. internuntio.

internunciū, a, um, v. internuntius.

internundinium and **internundinum**, ii, n. [inter-nundinae], the space of time between two nundinae, Mar. Victorin. p. 2469 P.: quoties rusticus internundino barbam radiebat, Varr. ap. Non. 214, 28; Macr. S. 1, 16, 34.

* **internuntio (-nunc-)**, āre, v. n., to send messengers from both sides: paulisper internuntiando cunctatio fit, Liv. 42, 39, 4.

internuntius (internunc-), a, um, that serves as a messenger or mediator between two parties or persons; only subst., a mediator, messenger, go-between.

I. internuntius, i, m. (class.): egone ut ad te ab libertina esse auderem internuntius? Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 16: internuntius ultro citroque missis, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: totius internuntius et minister rei, Liv. 33, 28: pacis, Curt. 8, 2, 14; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6: inter absentes negotia contrahuntur, veluti per epistulam aut per internuntium, Gai. Inst. 3, 136.—The augurs are called Jovis interpretes internuntique, Cic. Phil. 13, 5.—**II. internuntia**, ae, f.: aves internuntiae Jovis, Cic. Div. 2, 34; Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 39: columbae internuntiae fuere, Plin. 10, 37, 53, § 110: Judaea, summi fida internuntia caeli, Juv. 6, 545.—**III. internuntium**, i, n., a medium, means: ea, quae sunt internuntia sentiendi, the organs of sense, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10, 34.

internus, a, um, adj. [in; cf. interior, intestinus, intus], inward, internal (post-Aug.). **I. Adj.** **A.** Lit.: ignis, Sen. Q. N. 6, 27, 2: arae, Ov. H. 7, 113: maria, inland, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 173.—**B.** Trop., domestic, civil, internal: discordiae, Tac. A. 2, 26: certamina, id. ib. 54: internum simul externumque bellum, id. H. 2, 69: mala, Sall. H. Fragn. 4, 61, 13.—**II. Subst.** **A. interna**, ōrum, n. plur. **A.** Interior parts: mundi, Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 4.—**B.** Internal or domestic affairs: si quando ad interna praeverterent, Tac. A. 4, 32.—**C.** Entrails, intestines: boum, Veg. Vet. 3, 2.—**D.** Trop.: veritatis, the very depths of truth, Amm. 15, 5, 23.—**Adv.** **interne**, inwardly, internally (post-class.), Aus. Ep. 5, 21; id. Clar. Urb. 14.

in-tēro, trivi, tritum (second pers. perf. intristi; see below), 3, v. a., to rub into, to rub, bruise, or crumble in (post. and post-Aug.). **I. Lit.**: infundito in catinum: eo interito, Cato, R. R. 156, 6: aliquid potioni, Plin. 28, 19, 80, § 261.—**II. Trop.** Prov.: tute hoc intristi: tibi omne est exedendum, you have made this dish, and must eat it up, i. e. you have begun the affair, and must carry it through, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 4: tibi quod intristi exedendum est, sic vetus verbum jubet, Aus. Edyll. 6, p. 167.—Hence, **intritus**, a, um, P. a. **A. Adj.** **1.** Bruised to pieces, pounded up: glans intrita, Plin. 24, 3, 3, § 7.—**2.** Crumbled into, broken into: panis: triticeus intritus in aquam, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 21: panis in lacte, id. ib. 2, 9, 10.—**B. Subst.** **1. intrita**, ae, f., paste, mash of lime, clay, etc., Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 176; Col. 12, 55.—**2. intritum**, i, n., paste (post-class.), App. M. 11, p. 265.

inter-ordinatus, a, um, adj., fitted together: trabes, fitted into each other, Vitruv. 10, 14, 2.

inter-ordinium, i, n. [ordo], the space between two rows, Col. 3, 13, 3; 4, 14, 2; 5, 5, 3.

inter-pāteo, 2, v. n., to be open between or among, to lie between, intervene (post-class.): tectum, Macr. S. 1, 18: pulmo, id. ib. 7, 15: Syria, Amm. 14, 8, 8: senos pedes inter singulas acies, Veg. Mil. 3, 15; Lact. Opif. D. 11, 9.

interpēdio, 4, v. a., i. q. impedio, to hinder, impede (post-class.): gustatum linguae, Macr. S. 7, 12, 38.

interpellatio, ōnis, f. [interpello], a speaking between, an interruption in speaking; an interruption, hindrance. **I.** In gen.: quid tibi interpellatio aut in consilium huc accessio? What business have you to interrupt? Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 83: cursum orationis interpellatione impedit, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 39; id. Part. Or. 8: sine ulla interpellatione, id. Fam. 6, 18 fin.; Suet. Aug. 72: si quid nobis agentibus novi accidit, interpellatio, interventio alicujus, etc., Quint. 4, 3, 16; 9, 1, 31; 9, 2, 2.—**II.** In law, a suit, appeal to the court, Dig. 5, 1, 23; 50, 16, 188.

interpellator, ōris, m. [id.], one who interrupts another in speaking, an interrupter, disturber (class.), Auct. Her. 2, 11, 16: ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus posset, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: matrimoniorum, a seducer, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 5 Huschke (Dig. 74, 11, 1): cum interpellatores alii atque aliis causis in iure dicendo (Tiberium) detinerent, Suet. Aug. 97: de pantomimis duobus, . . . alterum saltorem dixit, alterum interpellatorem; Quint. 6, 3, 65.

interpellatrix, icis, f. [interpellator], she that disturbs (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 60, 11.

1. interpellatus, a, um, Part., from interpello.

2. interpellatus, ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) [interpello], i. q. interpellatio, a disturbance (post-class.), Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 31.

inter-pello, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to interrupt by speaking, to disturb, molest, etc. (syn. obloquor; class.). **I.** To interrupt by speaking, to disturb a person speaking: si interpellas, ego tacebo, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 62: nihil te interpellabo, continentem orationem audire malo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 16: tu vero, ut me et appelles, et interpelles, et obloquere, et colloquere, velim, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: quasi interpellamur ab iis, Quint. 4, 5, 20: a person engaged in business: si quis te arti tuae intentum sic interpellat, Curt. 9, 4, 28.—**Abso.** ministri, interpellando, . . . atrocitatem facti leniebant, Sall. J. 27, 1; Suet. Tib. 27.—**B. Esp.** **1.** To annoy, importune: cum a Ceballino interpellatus sum, Curt. 6, 10, 19: urbe egrediens, ne quis se interpellaret, Suet. Tib. 40: molest, disturb one, id. ib. 34.—**2.** To solicit, try to seduce a female: qui mulierem puellamve interpellaverit, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 14 Huschke (Dig. 47, 11, 1, § 2).—**3.** To address, accost, speak to, i. q. alloqui: verum tu quid agis? interpellam me, ut sciam, Lucil. ap. Non. 331, 1; = interjicere, interpellantem admonere, to object, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 28, § 71.—**4.** To demand, demand payment of, Dig. 26, 7, 44; cf. Amm. 17, 3, 6.—**II.** In gen., to disturb, hinder, obstruct, molest; constr. with acc., quin, quominus, ne, or inf. (a) With acc.; of persons: aliquem in jure suo, Caes. B. G. 1, 44; of things: partem jam victoriam, id. B. C. 3, 73: poenam, Liv. 4, 50: incrementa urbis, Just. 18, 5, 7: otium bello, Curt. 6, 6, 12: satietatem epularum ludis, id. 6, 2, 5: lex Julia non interpellat eam possessionem, does not disturb, does not abrogate it, Dig. 23, 5, 16.—**Pass.** reperiebat T. Ampium conatum esse tollere pecunias . . . sed interpellatum adventum Caesaris profugisse, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: haec tota res interpellata bello refraxerat, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 4: stupro interpellato motus, Liv. 3, 57.—(β) With quin: Caesar nunquam interpellavit, quin, quibus vellem, uterem, Matus ad Cic. Fam. 11, 28.—(γ) With quominus: interpellent me, quo minus honoratus sim, dum ne interpellent, quo minus, etc., Brut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 1.—(δ) With ne: tribu-

nis interregem interpellantibus, ne senatusconsultum fieret, to interpose their veto, Liv. 4, 43.—(e) With inf.: pransus non avide, quantum interpellat inani Ventre diem durare, Hor. S. 1, 6, 127.—(ζ) **Abso.**: fameque et siti interpellante, disturbing him, Suet. Ner. 48.

interpendium, v. interpondium.

inter-pensivus, a, um, adj. [pendeo], hanging or suspended between.—Hence, subst.: **interpensiva**, ōrum, n. plur., (sc. tigilla), cross-beams, Vitruv. 6, 3, 1.

inter-plico, 1, v. a., to fold or plait between, to interweave, to surround: ducem, Stat. Th. 2, 282: cristas, id. ib. 4, 218.

interpōlāmentum, i, n. [interpolo], an intermixture, admixture (post-class.), Claud. Mam. de Stat. Anim. praef.

interpōlatio, ōnis, f. [id.], an alteration made here and there (post-Aug.): tenuatam (chartam) curiosa interpolatio, principalem fecit e plebeia, by a curious dressing made the best paper from common, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 75; Tert. adv. Haer. 39.

interpōlator, ōris, m. [id.], one who gives another appearance to things, a polisher, furbisher; a corrupter, spoiler (eccl. Lat.): multum est inter institutorem et interpolatorem, Tert. Spect. 2: veritatis, id. Apol. 46: Satanias totius saeculi interpolator, id. Testim. Anim. 3.

interpōlatrix, icis, f. [interpolator], she that alters the appearance of a thing, a falsifier, corrupter (eccl. Lat.): veri, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 15: veritatis, Tert. adv. Haer. 7.

interpōlis, e, and **interpōlus**, a, um, adj. [inter-polio], that has received a new appearance, altered by furbishing, polished up, vamped up, repaired; esp., falsified, painted, not genuine (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I. Lit.**, Plin. 19, 2, 3, § 29: si vestimenta interpola quis pro novis emerit, Dig. 18, 1, 45.—**II. Transf.**: istae veteres (mulieres), quae se unguentis unctitant, interpoles, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 117: mutatur ars quotidie, toties interpolis, new vamped, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 11.

interpōlo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [interpolio; cf. Non. p. 34, 2 sq.], to give a new form, shape, or appearance to any thing; to polish, furbish, or dress up; to spoil, corrupt, falsify; to vary, change (class.); cf. interlino, vitio, transscribo. **I. Lit.**: togam praetextam, to dye anew, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12.—**II. Transf.** **A.** In gen.: illic homo me interpolabit, meumque os finget denuo, will work me up anew, i. e. will bang me into another shape, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 161: nova pictura interpolare vis opus lepidissimum, i. e. to paint the lily, id. Most. 1, 3, 105: tura, to prepare, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 39.—**B.** Esp. of the falsification of writings, to insert, interpolate, alter, falsify: semper aliquid demendo, mutando, interpolando, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 61, § 158 Zumpt. N. cr.: scripturas divinas, Ambros. de Fide, 5, 16, 193: priorem textum, Amm. 15, 5, 12.

† **inter-pondium (interpendi-um)**, i, n. [pondus], equipoise, equilibrium: interpondium, παράλληλον, Gloss. Philox.

inter-pōno, pōsi, pōsitum, 3, v. a., to put, place, lay, or set between or among, to interpose, insert between. **I. Lit.** **A.** Of place, constr. with acc. and dat., or inter with acc.: equitatus praesidia levis armaturae, Hirt. B. G. 8, 17; 13; 19: vestibus interponi eam (herbam) gratissimum, Plin. 21, 6, 20, § 43: ubi spatium inter muros . . . pilae interponitur, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: inter eos levis armaturae Numidas, Hirt. B. Afr. 13: uti levis armatura interjecta inter equites suos interponeretur, id. ib. 20: sulcos, Cato, R. R. 33, 3: ne interpositi quidem elephantum militem deterrebant, Liv. 37, 42: lateri vinculum lapides sunt, quos interposuere, ut, etc., Curt. 8, 10, 25.—**B. Esp.** **1.** To insert, interpose, introduce.—Of time: intercalaris mensibus interpositis, Liv. 1, 19, 6; cf.: inedia unius diei per singulos menses, Suet. Vesp. 20.—Of musical notes: iis sonis quos interposuerant, inserunt alios, Quint. 12, 10, 68.—Of words or language: ne inquam et inquit saepius interponeretur, Cic. Lael. 1: hoc loco libet interponere . . . quantae, etc., Nep. Pelop. 3, 1: subinde interponenti precibus, quid respondebo, 983

etc., Quint. 6, 3, 64: paucis interpositis versibus, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: aliquid, Quint. 2, 4, 12: verbum ullum, Cic. Quint. 4, 15; so, querelas, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 1: meam sententiam, Quint. 5 proem. 3. — Of a letter in a word: quibusdam (verbis litterarum), Quint. 1, 5, 17. — Of a foot in verse: quibusdam (iambus), interpositus, id. 10, 1, 96. — **2.** Of time, to let pass, permit to elapse, leave an interval: spatium ad recreandos animos, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: ejus rei causa moram interponi arbitrabatur, id. B. G. 4, 9, fin.: tridui mora interposita, after a delay of, id. ib. 4, 11; id. B. C. 1, 64; 3, 12; 75: nullam moram, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2: nullam moram, quin, etc., id. Ac. 1, 1: spatium interpositum, some time after, id. Clu. 2, 6; Liv. 5, 10: diebus aliquot interpositis, Varr. R. R. 3, 9: tempore interposito, Suet. Tib. 9; cf. id. Claud. 26; Plin. 25, 8, 49, § 88: hac interposita nocte, Liv. 44, 39. — **3.** To mingle: frigidam (cibis), to drink cold water while eating, Plin. 23, 4, 14, § 55; cf.: condimentis cuminum, to mix with, id. 20, 15, 58, § 153. — **C.** With personal objects, to introduce among, admit among, bring into, to bring into a feast, a society, among associates, etc.: quam sancta sit societas civium, dis immortalibus interpositis, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16: aliquem convivio, Suet. Claud. 39: legatos familiaribus, id. Ner. 22. — **II.** Trop., to interpose, introduce, put in the way, put forward. **A.** In gen., as a hindrance, interference, reason, or pretext: Lentulus provinciam, quam sorte habebat, interposita religione, deposuit, Cic. Pis. 21, 59: neque ulla belli suspicione interposita, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: nulla interposita dubitatione, id. ib. 7, 40; Hirt. B. G. 8, 48; 52: interposita pactione, Just. 7, 6, 5: offensione aliqua, interposita, Cic. Phil. 2, 4: nec colloquium interposita causa tolli volebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 42; Hirt. B. Alex. 70: causam interponens collegas expectare, Nep. Them. 7, 2: postulata haec ab eo interposita esse, quominus, etc., Cic. Att. 7, 15, 3: operam, studium, laborem pro sociis, id. Div. in Caecina. 19. — **B.** Esp. **1.** Of a judgment, decree, edict, oath, etc.: iurejurando interposito, Liv. 34, 25, 7; Suet. Caes. 85: jus eo die se non dicturum, neque decretum interpositurum, Liv. 3, 46, 3: ad decreta interponenda, pecuniam occipere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 48, § 119; Suet. Tib. 33: iudicium suum, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: poenas compromissaeque, id. Verr. 2, 2, 27, § 66: exceptionem actioni, Dig. 44, 1, 2: intercessionem suam (of a tribune of the people), Val. Max. 6, 1, 10: tutor interponit auctoritatem suam, gives his authorization, Gai. Inst. 1, 190. — **2.** Fidem interponere, to pledge one's word or credit: fidem suam in eam rem, Caes. B. G. 5, 36, 2: fidem reliquias interponere, iusjurandum poscere, ut, etc., id. ib. 5, 6, 6: fidem suam in re omni, Hirt. B. Alex. 63: omni interposita fide, Caes. B. C. 3, 86: ut in eam rem fidem suam, si quid opus esse putaret, interponeret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: cf.: sponsio interponitur, Liv. 3, 9. — **3.** Se interponere (in aliquid, or alicui rei; also with quominus or absol.), to interfere, intermeddle, engage in, set one's self in the way: si te in istam pacificationem non interponis, Cic. Fam. 10, 27, 2: bello se, Liv. 35, 48: num ego me non interpono Romanis, Just. 3, 10, 11: num quem putas posse reperiri, qui se interponat, quominus, etc.? Cic. Vatini. 15: quid enim me interponerem audaciae tuae? expose myself, id. Phil. 2, 4, 19: ni tribuni plebis interposuissent se, Liv. 27, 6: tu vero, quod voles, facies: me nihil interpono, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 5. — Rarely, to interfere, interpose in behalf of any one: semper se interposuit, Nep. Att. 2, 4, 9, 5: Qui me mediis interposuerim Caesaris scriptis, i. e. by writing a continuation, Hirt. B. G. 8 praef.

interpositio, ōnis, f. [interpono], a putting between, insertion. **I.** In gen.: tetrastylis, propter columnarum interpositiones, spatiosiores, constituantur, Vitruv. 5, 3, 8. — **II.** Esp. **A.** An inserting or introduction of persons in discourse, personarum, Cic. Inv. 1, 6, 8; of words: una interpositio difficilior est, id. Fam. 16, 22, 1. — **B.** A rhet. figure, parenthesis, Quint. 9, 3, 23. — **1.** interpositus, a, um, P. a., v. interpono fin.

2. interpositus, ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.), a putting between, interposition (rare but class.): luna interpositu interjectuque terrae repente deficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: solis radios luna interpositu suo auferens terrae, Plin. 2, 10, 7, § 47.

inter-præmo, v. interprimo.

inter-præs, ætis, com. [inter, and Sanscr. root prath-, to spread abroad; cf. πλάττω, latus]. **I.** An agent between two parties, a broker, factor, negotiator (class.): quod to praesente isti egi, teque interprete, through your agency, Plant. Curc. 3, 64: quasi ego ei rei sim interpres, id. Mil. 3, 1, 203: quasi ea res per me interpretem curetur, id. ib. 3, 36; 4, 1, 6: interpretes corumpendi iudicii, Cic. Verr. 1, 12: pacis, Liv. 21, 12: divum, the messenger of the gods, i. e. Mercury, Verg. A. 4, 356; 3, 359: harum curarum, i. e. Juno, the goddess of marriage, id. ib. 608. — **II.** An explainer, expounder, translator, interpreter (syn. internuntius): juris, Cic. Top. 1: legum, Juv. 4, 79; 6, 544: grammatici interpretes poetarum, Cic. Div. 1, 18: caeli, an astronomer, id. ib. 2, 44: mentis est oratio, id. Leg. 1, 10; cf. lingua, Hor. A. P. 111: metus interpres semper in deteriora inclinat, Liv. 27, 44: comitiorum, i. e. the Haruspices, who can tell whether or not the comitia are properly held, Cic. N. D. 2, 4: portentorum, a soothsayer, id. Div. 2, 28: nec converti, ut interpres, sed ut orator, a translator, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 5, 14: indiserti, id. Fin. 3, 4: interpres veridica, Liv. 1, 7. — **B.** Esp., an interpreter, dragoman: quotidianis interpretibus remotis, per C. Valerium cum eo (Divitiaco) colloquitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: appellare aliquem per interpretem, Plin. 25, 2, 3, § 6: audire aliquem cum interprete, Cic. Fin. 5, 29: litteraeque lectae per interpretem sunt, Liv. 27, 43 ab.

interpretābilis, e, adj. [interpretor], that can be explained or translated. (late Lat.): nomen, Tert. adv. Val. 14.

interpretamentum, i, n. [id.], an explanation, exposition, translation, interpretation (post-class.): obscurius, Gell. 6, 2, 2: Graeci (verbi), id. 13, 9, 4: alicujus rei Latinum, id. 5, 13, 7: somniorum, Petr. 10.

interpretatio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** An explanation, exposition, interpretation (class.): juris, Cic. Off. 1, 10: facilis, Liv. 2, 8: fulgurum, Plin. 2, 53, 54, § 141: ostentorum et somniorum, id. 7, 56, 57, § 203; Suet. Caes. 14: exemplo adjuvare interpretationem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 273. — **B.** Transf. **1.** A translation, version: rhetorice in Latinum transferentes oratorum nominaverunt... et haec interpretatio dura est, Quint. 2, 14, 1. — **2.** Signification, meaning: foederis, Cic. Balb. 6, 14: nominis, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124: in Graecum sermonem per interpretationem proprie transferri, Gai. Inst. 3, 92 fin. — **II.** Rhet. t. t., an explanation of one expression by another, Auct. Her. 4, 28; 38; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 98.

interpretatiuncula, ae, f. dim. [interpretatio], a brief explanation (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 112, 19.

interpretator, ōris, m. [interpretor], an explainer, interpreter (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Prax. 19: utriusque testamenti, id. Monog. 6.

interpretatorius, a, um, adj. [interpretor], pertaining to an interpreter (late Lat.), Tert. ad Nat. 2, 4.

interpretatus, a, um, P. a., v. interpretor fin.

inter-pretium, i, n., the difference between the buying and selling price, profit (post-class.), Amm. 28, 1, 18; cf.: interpretium παράλληλον, Gloss. Philox.

interpretor, ātus (in timest: inter quaecumque pretantur, Lucr. 4, 832), i, v. dep. [interpres], to explain, expound, interpret, give expression to, translate, to understand, conclude, infer, appreciate, recognize, comprehend. **I.** In gen. (class.): tuae memoriae interpretari velis, aequum censet, Plant. Ep. 4, 1, 29: nec quidquam aliud est philosophia, si interpretari velis, quam studium sapientiae, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5: jus, id. Leg. 1, 4, 14: monstra aut figura, id. Div. 1, 6, 12: somnia, id. ib. 1, 23; 46: sapienter, id. Dom. 1, 1: cetera de genere hoc, Lucr. 4, 832: aliquid mitiorem in partem, id. Mur. 31, 64: felicitatem alicujus grato ani-

mo, id. Brut. 1: male bene dicta, id. N. D. 3, 31, 77: grate beneficia, Plin. Ep. 2, 13: male beneficium fortunae, Sen. Ep. 63: voluntatem alicujus, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 139: sententiam alicujus, id. Tusc. 3, 17, 37: epistolam alicujus, id. Att. 15, 28: qui scriptum resicit et scriptoris voluntatem non interpretetur, Auct. Her. 2, 10, 14: medio responso spem ad voluntatem interpretantibus fecerat, Liv. 39, 39: obscure dicta, Quint. 3, 4, 3: aenigmata, id. 8, 6, 63: leges, id. 3, 6, 87: versus, id. 1, 9, 2: ἀλλήγορία, quam inversionem interpretamur, translate, id. 8, 6, 44; 2, 15, 25; Suet. Gramm. 1: ut plerique... viso aspectoque Agricola quae- rerent famam, pauci interpretarentur, few understood him, Tac. Agr. 40: jussa ducum interpretari quam exsequi malle, id. H. 2, 39. — With inf.: reditu enim in castra, liberatum se esse iurejurando, interpretabatur, Cic. Off. 3, 32, 113: pomœrium verbi vim solam intuentes postmoerium interpretantur esse, Liv. 1, 44, 4: victoriam ut suam, claimed as his own, Vell. 2, 80, 2: nolite consilium ex necessitate, nec voluntatem ex vi interpretari, Cic. Rab. Post. 11, 29: virtutem ex consuetudine vitae, id. Lael. 6, 21: Chaldaeos interpretatos imperium Persarum ad eos transmutur, interpret signs, etc., i. e. predict, foretell, Curt. 3, 3, 6; Suet. Aug. 44; id. Galb. 8. — **II.** Esp. **A.** To decide, determine: neque recte, an perperam, interpretor, Liv. 1, 23, 8. — **B.** Memoriae alicujus, to assist one's memory, Plant. Ep. 4, 1, 25. — **C.** To translate: recte sententiam (v. the context), Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 20. — **D.** Diabolo, to ascribe to the devil, Tert. Verg. Vel. 15.

Inter- In pass. sense: scripturae, quae male de Hebraicis interpretata sunt, Lact. 4, 7, 7: ex quo ita illud somnium esse, interpretatum, ut, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53: flumen Naarmalcha, quod annis regum interpretatur, Amm. 24, 6. — **interpretatus**, a, um, P. a., explained, translated (class.): nomen, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: haec ex Graeco carmine interpretata recitavit, Liv. 23, 11, 4; 45, 29; 3.

inter-primo, pressi, pressum, 3, v. a. [premo], to press or squeeze to pieces, to crush (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: qui sacerdoti scelestus faucis interpresserit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 41. — **II.** Trop., to suppress, conceal, Min. Fel. Oct. 10.

Interprominens, i, m., a place in the territory of the Marrucini, on the Adriatic Sea, the modern S. Valentino, Inscr. ap. Romanelli, Topogr. Napol. 3, 117.

interpunctio, ōnis, f. [interpungo], a placing of points between words, interpunctuation: interpunctiones verborum, Cic. Mur. 11, 25.

interpunctum, i, n. [id.], i. q. interpunctio, a separating of words by points, interpunctuation: interpuncta verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 181.

interpunctus, a, um, P. a., v. interpungo fin.

inter-pungo, punxi, punctum, 3, v. a., to place points between words, to point, punctuate: cum scribimus, interpungere consuevimus, Sen. Ep. 40. — Hence, **interpunctus**, a, um, P. a., well divided: narratio distincta personis et interpuncta sermonibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 328: clausula, id. ib. 3, 44, 173: intervalla, id. Or. 16, 53. — As subst.: interpuncta verborum, divisions by punctuation, id. de Or. 3, 46, 181.

inter-purgo, avi, atum, 1, v. a., to cleanse here and there: ficus, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 243.

inter-pūto, 1, v. a., to prune here and there: ficos, Cato, R. R. 50: oleam, Varr. R. R. 1, 30: rosas, Col. Arb. 30.

inter-queror, questus sum, 3, v. dep.: interquesti sunt, false reading for leniter questi sunt, Liv. 33, 35, 10.

inter-quiesco, quievi, quiescitur, 3, v. m., to rest between whiles, rest a while, pause. **I.** Lit., of persons: bibe, interquiesce, Cato, R. R. 159: cum haec dixissem et paululum interquiescissem, Cic. Brut. 23, 91. — **II.** Trop., of things: dolor, Sen. Ep. 78: lites, Plin. Ep. 8, 21.

inter-rado, rasi, rasum, 3, v. a. (almost exclusively in Pliny and Columella). **I.** Lit., to scrape here and there: interrasa cortice, Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 254. — **B.**

Esp., to emboss or work in low-relief: latera vasorum, Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 140.—**II.** To prime here and there: oleae interradi gaudent, Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 4: olivetum, id. 17, 18, 30, § 130: arbores, Col. Arb. 19.

interrāsilis, e, adj. [interrado], scraped here and there, worked in low-relief, embossed (post-Aug.): aurum, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 94: decus, Ven. Carm. 1, 13, 15: corona, Vulg. Exod. 25, 25 al.

† **interrāsor**, ōris, m. [id.], a filigree-worker: interrāsor, διακριντής, Gloss. Philox.

interrāsus, a, um, Part., from interrado.

inter-regnum, i, n., the time between the death of one king and the election of another, an interregnum: populus flagitare regem non destitit; cum . . . illi principes novam interregni ineundi rationem exogitaverunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 12, 23: id ab re, quod nunc quoque tenet nomen, interregnum appellatum, Liv. 1, 17.—**II.** Transf., under the republic, the time between the death or departure of the consuls and the choice of new ones: res ad interregnum venit, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 3: rem adduci ad interregnum, id. ib. 7, 9, 2: per interregnum renovare auspicia, Liv. 5, 31, 7: interregnum inire, to become interrex, id. 3, 8.

inter-rex, rēgis, m., one who held the regal office between the death of one king and the election of another: a regent, interrex, Liv. 1, 17; 1, 32.—**II.** During the times of the republic, one who held the supreme power from the death or absence of the chief magistrates till the election of new ones: L. Flaccus interrex legem de Sulla tulit, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 5; id. Leg. 1, 15, 42; id. Dom. 14, 38: prodere, to nominate, appoint, id. Agr. 3, 2, 5: creare, Liv. 5, 31, 8: infestam patribus plebem interreges cum accepissent, id. 7, 21.

interritē, adv., v. interrītus fin.

in-territus, a, um, adj., undaunted, undismayed, unterrified (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. impavidus): brachia interritus extulit ad auras, Verg. A. 5, 427: spectatque interrita pugnās, id. ib. 11, 837: vultu, Quint. 1, 3, 4: classis interrita fertur, fearless, Verg. A. 5, 863; Ov. M. 13, 198; 15, 514; Tac. A. 1, 64; Quint. 5, 7, 11 al.; Curt. 6, 5, 29; 3, 6, 9 al.—With gen.: mens interrita leti, unterrified at death, not afraid of death, Ov. M. 10, 616.—Adv.: **interritē**, undauntedly, Mart. Cap. 1, § 16 init.

inter-rivatio, ōnis, f. [rivo], a drawing off of water between two places (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 6, § 661.

inter-rivatus, a, um, adj. [id.], of water, drawn off between two places (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 6, § 664; 627.

† **interrogamentum**, i, n. [interrogatio], i. q. interrogatio, a question, interrogation: interrogamentum, πείσις, Gloss. Philox.

interroganter, v. interrogo fin.

interrogatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a questioning, inquiry, examination, interrogation (class.). **I.** In gen.: sententia per interrogationem, Quint. 8, 5, 5: instare interrogatio, id. 6, 3, 38: testium, Tac. A. 6, 47: insidiosa, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 7: litteris inclusae, Dig. 48, 3, 6; § 1.—**Absol.** Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 7; Quint. 5, 7, 3: verbis obligatio fit ex interrogatione et responsione, Gai. Inst. 2, 92.—**II.** In partic. **A.** As rhet. fig., Quint. 9, 2, 15; 9, 3, 98.—**B.** A syllogism: recte genus hoc interrogatio, ignavum ac iners nominatum est, Cic. Fat. 13; Sen. Ep. 87 med.

interrogātiuncula, ae, f. dim. [interrogatio], a short argument or syllogism: minutae, Cic. prooem. Par.: nectere, Sen. Ep. 82.

interrogatīvē, adv., v. interrogatīvus fin.

interrogatīvus, a, um, adj. [interrogatio], of or belonging to a question, interrogative: adverbia, Prisc. p. 1059 P.—Adv.: **interrogatīvē**, interrogatively, Ps. Ascon. ap. Verr. 2, 1, 56; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 41; Schol. Vet. Juv. 9, 48.

interrogator, ōris, m. [id.], an interrogator (post-class.), Dig. 11, 1, 11, § 7: mortuorum, a wizard, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 1, 2.

interrogatorius, a, um, adj. [interrogator], consisting of questions, interrogatory (post-class.): actiones, Dig. 11, 1, 1: sonus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25.

inter-rōgo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to ask, question, inquire, interrogare (syn.: percontor, sciscitor; class.). **I.** In gen.: hoc quod te interrogo, responde, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 70: pusionem quandam interrogat Socrates quaedam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 57: aliquem de aliqua re, id. Part. 1, 2; id. Vatin. 5, 13: interrogas me, num, id. Cat. 1, 5, 13.—**Pass.**: tunc sententiae interrogari coepit, judgments or votes to be taken; esp., in the Senate: interrogare sententias, Suet. Caes. 21 fin.; Liv. 45, 25: ad haec, quae interrogatus es, responde, id. 8, 32: testimonium interrogatus miles, Suet. Tib. 71: illa interrogavit illum: Qui scis? etc., Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 65: Clodius interrogabat suos, quis esset, qui, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2; Suet. Vesp. 23; id. Aug. 54: illud interrogo, I put this question, Liv. 8, 32: nil plus interrogo, I have no more to ask, Juv. 10, 72.—**II.** In partic. **A.** To interrogate judicially, to examine; to go to law with, bring an action against, sue: testes in reos, Plin. Ep. 1, 5: bene testem, to cross-question a witness in such a manner as to make him contradict himself, Cic. Fl. 10, 22: legibus interrogari, Liv. 38, 50; 45, 47, 3: quis me umquam ulla lege interrogavit? Cic. Dom. 23, 77: consules legibus ambitus interrogati, Sall. C. 18, 2; 31, 4: pepigerat Pallas, ne cuius facti in praeteritum interrogaretur, Tac. A. 13, 14: damnatus Priscus repetundarum, Bithynis interrogantibus, id. ib. 14, 46; 16, 21; Vell. 2, 13, 2.—**B.** To argue, reason, syllogistically: Posidonius sic interrogandum ait: Quae neque magnitudinem animae dant, nec securitatem, non sunt bona: divitiae nihil horum faciunt: ergo non sunt bona, Sen. Ep. 87, 31.—**C.** In gram.: interrogandi casus, the genitive, Gell. 20, 6, 8; Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25, 3.—**III.** Trop.: si versum pangis, etc., aurem tuam interroga, quo quid loco conveniat dicere, consult, Prob. Val. ap. Gell. 13, 21, 1 sq.—Hence, **interroganter**, adv., interrogatively (eccl. Lat.), Aug. in Job, 34.

inter-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 (in tmesi: inter quasi rumpere, Lucr. 5, 287: inter quasi rupta, id. 5, 299), v. a., to break apart or asunder, break to pieces, break up (class., esp. in part. pass.). **I.** Lit.: contingere idem terrae necesse est, ut nihil interrumpat, quo labefacti possit, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: interrupta et impervia itinera, Tac. A. 3, 31: acies, Liv. 40, 40: ignes, scattered about here and there, Verg. A. 9, 239.—Of bridges, etc.: pontem fluminis, to destroy, Caes. B. C. 1, 16; 1, 48; id. B. G. 7, 34; Plaut. Cas. prol. 66; cf. Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 3; Liv. 2, 10; Just. 2, 13, 5.—Of the ranks of an army, esp. the enemy's line: interrupta acies, Liv. 40, 40: extremum agmen, Caes. B. C. 1, 64: aciem hostium, Liv. 44, 41.—**II.** Trop., to break off, interrupt: orationem, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: iter amoris et officii, Cic. Att. 4, 2: ordinem, Col. 11, 2, 25: sermonem, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 25: contextum, Quint. 11, 3, 39: querelas, Ov. M. 11, 420: possessionem, Dig. 41, 3, 5: somnos, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 55: ni medici adventus nos interrupisset, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 1: somnum, Suet. Aug. 78.—Hence, **interruptus**, a, um, P. a., interrupted: officium, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: consuetudo, id. ib. 15, 14: voces, id. Cael. 24: dietio silentio, Quint. 9, 2, 71: sermo, Tac. H. 2, 41.—Adv.: **interruptē**, interruptedly: narrare, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 329.

interruptio, ōnis, f. [interrumpo], an interrupting, interruption, interval (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: muri, Hier. in Isa. 9, 3, § 12 sqq.: Oceani, Mart. Cap. 6, § 622: Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 5, 32.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Rhet. t. sc., = ἀποσπασμός, a sudden break in the thought or expression: quam idem Cicero reticentiam, Celsus obticentiam, nonnulli interruptionem appellant, Quint. 9, 2, 54.—**B.** An interruption: usurpatio est usurpationis interruptio, Dig. 41, 3, 2.—**C.** A breaking up, division, distinction: generum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 5.

† **interruptor**, ōris, m. [id.], an interrupter, spoiler: interruptor, διαφθορέας, Gloss. Philox.

interruptus, a, um, P. a., v. interrumpo fin.

inter-saeptio, saepsi, saeptum, 4, v. a. **I.** To fence about, hedge in, stop up, enclose, secure: foramina intersaepta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47: quaedam operibus, Liv. 34, 40: muro intersaepta urbs, id. 31, 46: legionem densis arbustis, Tac. A. 3, 21.—**II.** To shut off, deprive of, take away, cut off: iter, Cic. Balb. 18, 43; so, itinera, Liv. 6, 9; Amm. 14, 2, 4: vallo urbem ab arce, Liv. 25, 11: alicui conspectum abeuntis exercitus, id. 1, 27: incendio intersaepti ab hoste, id. 42, 63.

intersaeptum, i, n. [intersaeptio], the midriff, diaphragm: intersaeptum, διάφραγμα, Gloss. Philox.—**II.** In gen., a boundary: regnorum, Aus. Grat. Act. § 82.

intersaeptus, a, um, Part., from intersaeptio.

inter-scalmum, i, n. [scalmus], the space between two oars, Vitr. 1, 2, 4.

inter-scalptus, a, um, adj., engraved in the middle, ornamented with carved work in the middle (late Lat.): columnae, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 58.

inter-scapilum, i, n. [scapula], the space between the shoulders (post-class.), App. Flor. 14, p. 350, 11; Hyg. Astr. 3, 3; Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 93.—**Plur.**, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 77.

inter-scindo, scidi, scissum, 3, v. a., to tear asunder, break down; to separate, interrupt (class.). **I.** Lit.: pontem, Caes. B. G. 2, 9; Cic. Leg. 2, 4: aggerem, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: venas, i. e. to open, Tac. A. 15, 35.—**II.** Transf., to break or cut off, to separate, part, divide, hinder, interrupt, disturb: Chalcis arto interseinditur freto, Liv. 28, 7: ruina interseindit aquas, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11: vinculum animi atque amoris, Gell. 12, 1, 21: laetitiam, Sen. Ep. 72, 5.

inter-scribo, scripsi, scriptum, 3, v. a., to write between (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: alia interscribere alicui rescribere, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 5.—**II.** Transf., of the phoenix: in cauda (phoenicis) caeruleus interscribitur nitor, i. e. is intermingled, Sol. 33.—Of the agate: interscribentes eum venae, i. e. running between, Sol. 5.

intersēcivus, a, um, adj. [interseco], separated, cut off, Front. de Colon. 112.

inter-sēco, sēcui, sectum, 1, v. a., to cut asunder, separate, divide, intersect (post-class.): Tiberis media intersecans moenia, Amm. 29, 6, 17: mediam paludem, id. 15, 4, 4: aquarum ductibus intersectis, id. 21, 12, 17: terras, id. 23, 6, 13: telluris complexum intersecat (Nilus) multitudine fluviorum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 626.—**II.** Trop., to fix in channels, impress deeply: ipsa pronuntiatione eas res . . . inserere atque insecare in animis auditorum, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24.

intersectio, ōnis, f. [interseco], an intersection; in archit., the part cut out between two teeth in indented work: intersectio, quae Graece μετοχή dicitur, Vitr. 3, 3.

intersēminatus, a, um, Part. [interseminor], sown between or at intervals: remedia, App. Mag. p. 299, 30.

inter-sēpio, etc., v. intersaeptio, etc.

1. inter-sēro, sēvi, sētum, 3, v. a. [1. sero], to sow, plant, or set between: malleolum vitibus, Col. 3, 16, 1; 3, 9, 7: pomis intersita, Lucr. 5, 1377.—**II.** With se or pass., to come between, lie between: si se vallis interserat, Pall. Aug. 11, 2: nullis ossibus spinis intersitis, Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 45.—Hence, P. a., **intersitus**, a, um, put between, interposed: quatuor venti, Gell. 2, 22: area vacanti intersita, Gall. ap. Gell. 16, 5, 3; App. Mag. p. 301.

2. inter-sēro, sērii, sērtum, 3, v. a. [2. sero], to put or place between, to interpose, add: causam interserens, Nep. Milt. 4, 1: oscula mediis verbis, Ov. M. 10, 559.

inter-silēo, āi, v. n., to be silent in the meanwhile (late Lat.), Aug. Ord. 1, 19.

inter-sisto, stiti, 3, v. n., to stand still in the middle: trop., to stop in the midst, to make a pause in speaking (perhaps only in Quint.); of a speaker: indecētiissime, Quint. 8, 3, 45: ut intersistat fatigatus, id. 12, 11, 2; 10, 7, 10; of discourse: oratio, id. 9, 4, 33.—**Pass. imperi:** quasi intersistatur, Quint. 9, 4, 36; so, ubi clausulis non intersistitur, id. 9, 4, 106.

inter-situs, a, um, *P. a.*, v. 1. intersero fin.

inter-sōno, i, v. n., to sound among: remigiis, Stat. Th. 5, 344.

inter-spātium, ii, n., the interval: diei, Tert. de Orat. 20 init.

inter-spersus, a, um [spargo], strewn, sprinkled upon or between, interspersed (post-class.): interspersus rara canitie, App. M. 5, p. 165, 36: sunt multa naturae munere interspersa, id. Mag. p. 299, 30.

interspiratio, ōnis, f. [interspiro], a fetching of breath between (class.), Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 173; Plin. 23, 1, 18, § 29.—In plur.: aequalibus interspirationibus uti, Cic. de Or. 3, 51 fin.

inter-spiro, āvi, ātum, i, v. n., to fetch breath between; hence, to admit air: qua interspirat (operculum), Cato, R. R. 112, 1.

inter-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3, v. a., to strew or lay between or among (perh. only in part. pass.): bitumine interstrato, Just. 1, 2, 7: assulis interstratis, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 34.

interstēs, stītis, adj. [intersto], that stands or is between or among (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 33.

interstinctio, ōnis, f. [interstinguo], a distribution of gems, set here and there (post-class.), Arn. 6, 191 (al. interstitio).

interstinctus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. interstinguo.

inter-stinguo (stinxi), stinctum, 3, v. a. **I.** In gen., to separate, mark off, divide; to variegate or checker with any thing (only in perf. pass.): spatia interstincta columnis, Stat. S. 3, 5, 90: facies medicaminibus interstincta, Tac. A. 4, 57: candor interstinctus variis coloribus, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 143: aureum capitis figmentum interstinctum lapillis, Amm. 19, 1, 3.—**II.** In part. **A.** To extinguish: quae faciunt ignes interstingui atque perire, Lucr. 5, 761: ardor interstinctus aquis, Mart. Cap. 9, § 915 poet.—**B.** To kill: aliquem, App. M. 4, p. 147, 34.

interstitio, ōnis, f. [intersisto]. **I.** A pause, respite, interval, Gell. praef. init.; id. 20, 1, 43.—**II.** A difference, distinction: interstitio fieri quae poterit singulorum, cum, qui Juppiter fuerat, idem possit existimari Mars esse? Arn. 6, 198.

interstitium, i, n. [id.], a space between, interstice, interval (post-Aug.). **I.** Of place, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; Mart. Cap. 8, § 837; Amm. 20, 3, 10.—**II.** Of time, an interval: quantum interstitii dies habet, Mart. Cap. 6, § 601.—Plur., Mart. Cap. 6, § 600.

inter-sto, stēti, i, v. n. and a., to stand or be between or in the midst of (post-class.): tempus interstat, Amm. 22, 11, 3; 16, 9, 4.—With acc., Avien. Perieg. 849.

interstratus, a, um, Part. pass. of intersterno.

inter-strepo, 3, v. n., to make a noise among, to sound in the midst of (poet.): Nereus undis, Claud. in. Rufin. 2, 303 (but in Verg. E. 9, 36, the correct read. is inter strepere).

inter-stringo, strinxī, strictum, 3, v. a., to squeeze tight (poet.): alicui gulam, to throttle, strangle, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 32.

inter-struo, struxi, structum, 3, v. a., to join together; to add (poet. and eccl. Lat.): qua spina interstruit artus, Sil. 10, 147: nullam distinctionem, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39 med.

inter-sum, fui, esse (interfuturus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11, 35; in tmesi: interque esse desiderat pugnīs, Arn. 7, 255), v. n., to be between, lie between (class.; syn. interjaceo). **I.** In gen. **A.** Of space: quas (segetes) inter et castra unus omnino collis intererat, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, Cic. Cat. 3, 2: via interest perangusta, Liv. 22, 4: morari victoriam rati, quod interesset amnis, id. 21, 5: quod interest spatii, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 28.—**B.** Of time: cuius inter primum et sextum consulatum sex et quadraginta anni interfuerunt, elapsed, Cic. de Sen. 17, 60: inter Laviniam et Albam Longam coloniā deductam triginta ferme interfuerunt anni, Liv. 1, 3; Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To be apart; with abl. of distance (syn.

disto): clathros interesse oportet pede, Cato, R. R. 4.—**B.** To be different, to differ: ut inter eos, ne minimum quidem intersit, there is not the slightest difference, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52: inter hominem et beluam hoc maxime interest, quod, men differ chiefly from brutes in this, that, etc., id. Off. 1, 4, 11: vide, quantum interfuturum sit inter meam atque tuam accusationem, how great a difference there will be, id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 35: in his rebus nihil omnino interest, there is no difference whatever, id. Ac. 2, 15, 47: hoc pater ac dominus interest, there is this difference, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 51: tantum id interest, veneritne eo itinere ad urbem, an ab urbe in Campaniam redierit, Liv. 26, 11.—With ab (like differo, rare): negant quidquam a falsis interesse, Cic. Ac. 2, 9, 27; cf.: quod intersit aut differat, aliud ab alio, id. Fin. 3, 7, 25: quod ab eo nihil intersit, etc., id. Ac. 2, 26, 83.—With dat.: ut matrona Intererit Satyris paulum pudibunda protervis, Hor. A. P. 232: quid dimidium dimidiato intersit, Gell. 3, 14, 4.—With gen. (in analogy with the Gr. διαφέρειν τινός): quoniam τὸ νεμεσῶν interest (= διαφέρει) τοῦ φθονεῖν, i. e. anger differs from envy, Cic. Att. 5, 19 fin.—**C.** To be present at, take part in, attend; constr. absol., with dat. or in and abl. (a) Absol.: ac si ipse interfuerit, ac praesens viderit, Cic. Inv. 1, 54, 104: interfuisse me memini, Suet. Dom. 12.—(β) With dat. rei: consiliis, Cic. Att. 14, 22, 2; 2, 23, 3: crudelitati, id. ib. 9, 6, 7: negotiis, id. Fam. 1, 6: lacrimis patris, Verg. A. 11, 62: ludis, Suet. Tib. 72: caedi, id. Dom. 47: rebus gerendis, Gell. 5, 18, 1: sermoni, id. 11, 7, 1: senatui, Cic. Dom. 11; Suet. Claud. 46: populo Quirini, to be among, live with, Hor. C. 1, 2, 46: rebus divinis, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 4: proelio, id. ib. 7, 87: bello, Liv. 36, 4: spectaculo, id. 2, 38.—Also, with dat. loci: curiae, Suet. Aug. 38: contubernio patris, Aur. Vict. Caes. 27, 1.—Also, with dat. pers.: sacrificanti interfuit, attended him, Suet. Oth. 6.—(γ) With in and abl.: in convivio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: in testamento faciendo, id. Clu. 59, 162: voluerunt eos in suis rebus ipsos interesse, id. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 14: quibus in rebus, Auct. Her. 1, 9.—Also used of time, to live in: quisquis illis temporibus interfuit, Vell. 2, 114, 2: cui temporis Saturninus interfuit, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 3; cf.: ea (ratiocinatio) dicitur interfuisse tum, cum aliquid vitasse aut secutus esse animus videbitur, to have taken place, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18.—**D.** To interest, be of interest to one (very rare as pers. verb): non quo mea interesset natura loci, Cic. Att. 3, 19, 1 (cf. interest, impers. infra).—**III.** Esp.: **interest**, impers., it makes a difference, interests, concerns, imports; is of interest, importance; constr. with gen. pers. or mea, tua, sua, and with a subj. or rel. clause, ut or ne, or with ad: ea vos rata habeatis, ne magis reipublicae interest, quam mea, Liv. 26, 31, 10: quanto opere reipublicae communisque salutis intersit, manus hostium distineri, Caes. B. G. 2, 5, 2: semper ille, quantum interesset P. Clodii, se perire, cogitabat, Cic. Mil. 21, 56: quid illius interest, ubi sis? id. Att. 10, 4, 10: quis enim est hodie, cuius intersit istam legem manere? id. Phil. 1, 9: hoc vehementer interest rei publicae, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 1: quod ego et mea et rei publicae interesse arbitror, id. Fam. 2, 19 fin.: multum interest rei familiaris tuae, te quam primum venire, id. Fam. 4, 10, 2: tua et mea maxime interest, te valere, id. ib. 16, 4: id ignorare eos velis, quorum intersit id scire, id. Off. 3, 13, 57.—With ut or ne: illud mea magni interest, te ut videam, Cic. Att. 11, 22, 2: quod ut facias, tua interesse arbitror, id. Fam. 12, 18, 2: vestra interest, ne impetratorem pessimi faciant, Tac. H. 1, 30: non tam sua quam reipublicae interesse ut salvus esset, Suet. Caes. 86; so, utriusque nostrum magni interest ut te videam, Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 4 B. and K. (dub.).—With gen. pretii: quod meus familiaris tanti sua interesse arbitrareretur, Cic. Fam. 13, 10.—With rel. or interrog. clause: in omnibus novis conjunctionibus interest, qualis primus aditus sit, Cic. Fam. 13, 10, 4: non tam interest, quo animo scribatur, quam quo accipiat, Caecil. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 1: neque multum interest, quod nondum per numeros distributi sunt, Plin. Ep. 10, 30, 2; cf. with utrum... an: quid interfuit; homo

audacissime, utrum hoc decerneres, an, etc., what mattered it? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 61, § 141: nihil interest nunc, an violaverim, etc., Liv. 26, 31.—With ad: ad honorem interesse, Cic. Fam. 16, 1, 1: ad decus et ad laudem civitatis, id. N. D. 1, 4, 7: ad laudem nostram, id. ib. 5, 12, 2: ad beate vivendum, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90.

inter-taleo, i, v. a. [talea], to cut out between, to cut by lopping off both ends, Non. p. 414, 27.

inter-texo, texi, textum, 3, v. a. **I.** Lit., to intertwine, interweave, intersperse: flores hederis intertexti, Ov. M. 6, 128: vestis intertextis notis, Quint. 8, 5, 28: chlamys auro intertextis, Verg. A. 8, 167.—**II.** Transf., to interweave, combine, construct (post-class.): fabricator mundanae animae Deus partes ejus ex pari et impari intertextuit, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 2.

intertextus, a, um, Part., from inter-texo.

inter-tignum, i, n. [tignum], the interval or space between two beams, Vitruv. 4, 2, 4.

inter-tortus, a, um, adj., wound between, intertwined: intertorto pectore, Petr. 124 dub.

inter-traho, traxi, tractum, 3, v. a., to take away, withdraw from: illi animam omnem intertraxero, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 41.

intertriginosus, a, um, adj. [intertrigo], chafed, galled, Not. Tir. 180.

inter-trigo, inis, f. [tero], a chafing, fretting, or galling of the skin in riding, walking, etc., Varr. L. L. 5, § 176 Müll.: intertrigines, Plin. 20, 14, 53, § 151.

inter-trimentum, i, n. [inter-tero; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 176 Müll.], loss by attrition, i. e. waste of gold or silver in melting or working it. **I.** Lit.: in auro, Liv. 34, 7, 4: argenti, id. 32, 2.—**II.** Trop., loss, damage (syn.: detrimentum, jactura): sine ullo intertrimento, *Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 132 Zumpt: sine magno intertrimento, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 39: nullum intertrimenti aut deminutionis vestigium, Cic. Font. 2, 3.

inter-tritura, ae, f., loss by attrition, wear and tear, i. q. intertrimentum: culleorum, Dig. 13, 7, 43, § 1.

inter-trudo, ere, v. a., to thrust between (late Lat.), Aug. Ord. 1, 7.

interturbatio, ōnis, f. [interturbo], disquietude, confusion: patre animi quoque ejus haud mirabilem interturbationem causante, Liv. 23, 8, 7.

inter-turbo, i, v. a., to produce disquietude or confusion, to cause a disturbance (ante- and post-class.): ne interturbat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 81; Amm. 18, 2, 5; 26, 4; 31, 12 (but not Ter. And. 4, 1, 39; v. Bentl. ad h. l.): qui interturbare gestit affectum, Ambros. in Psa. 38, § 6.

interturrium, i, n. [inter-turris], a wall between two towers, Inscr. ap. Don. 220, 3.

interulus, a, um, adj. dim. [inter], inward, inner (post-class.): nexus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 888: tunica, under-garment, Mart. App. Flor. 9.—Also, subst.: **interula**, ae, f., App. M. 8, p. 205, 16: interulae diliores duae, Vop. Bonos. 15, 8.

inter-undatus, a, um, adj., done in waves, waved, watered, Sol. 17, 5.

inter-usurium, ii, n. [usura], interest accruing in the meantime (post-class.), Dig. 15, 1, 9, § 8; 35, 2, § 66.

inter-vacans, antis, Part. [vaco], being empty between: intervacantibus spatiis, Col. 4, 32, 2.

intervallatio, ōnis [intervallo], an interval (late Lat.): frequenti intervallatione, Caes. Aur. Signif. Diaet. Pass. 42; cf. id. ib. 45.

inter-vallo, are, v. a. [vallum], to take or assume at intervals (post-class.): intervallando potestates assidue, Amm. 27, 11.—Hence, **intervallatus**, a, um, *P. a.*, separated, having intervals: febris, intermittit fever, Gell. 1, 12: intervallato brevi tempore, after a short time, Amm. 26, 1, 3.

inter-vallum, i, n., prop., the open space within the mound or breastwork of a camp, the space between two palisades. **I.** Lit.: opus, pedum sexaginta, quod est inter vallum et legiones... a quibusdam in-

tervallum cognominatum, Hyg. de Munit. Cast. 6: intervalla sunt spatia inter capita vallorum, Isid. 15, 9, 2.—**B.** In gen., *space between, interval, distance*: trabes directae, paribus intervallis in solo collocantur. Ea autem intervalla grandibus saxis effarciuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: pari intervallo, *at an equal distance*, id. ib. 1, 43: respiciens videt magnis intervallis sequentes, Liv. 1, 25: unius signi, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: digitorum, Suet. Dom. 19: sonorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18: locorum et temporum, id. Fam. 1, 7: ex intervallo, *from a distance*, Liv. 48, 44, 8: proximus longo intervallo insequi, Verg. A. 5, 320: juvenes modicis intervallis disponere, Suet. Aug. 49: quingue milium intervallo, Liv. 23, 29: mille passuum intervallo distantes, id. 33, 1 saep.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Interval of time, intermission, respite*: annum regni, an interregnum, Liv. 1, 17: sine intervallo loquacitas, i. e. *incessant*, Cic. de Or. 3, 48: 185: dolor si longus, levis, dat enim intervalla, *relaxes sometimes*, id. Fin. 2, 29, 94: litterarum, id. Fam. 7, 18: intervallum jam hos dies multos fuit, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 28: distinctio et aequalium et saepe variorum intervallorum numerum conficit, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186; cf. the context.—**B.** *A pause*: flumen aliis verborum volubilitasque cordi est: distincta alios et interpuncta intervalla, morae, respiracionesque delectant, Cic. Or. 16: trochaeus temporibus et intervallis est par iambo, id. ib. 57: ut te tanto intervallo viderem, *after so long a time*, id. Fam. 15, 14: vocem paululum attenuata crebris intervallis et divisionibus oportet uti, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24: tanto ex intervallo, Quint. 11, 2, 5; Liv. 3, 38: intervallo dicere, *after a pause*, Cic. Or. 66: ex intervallo, *farther on, lower down* (in the discourse), Gell. 15, 12, 4: sine intervallo cibum dare, *without loss of time*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: dare quippiam alicui per intervalla, *at intervals, i. e. from time to time*, Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 164 (al. intervalla dantur): per intervallum adventantes, Tac. A. 4, 73: *seculum, time for the perpetration of crimes*, id. ib. 3.—**C.** *Difference, dissimilitude*: videte, quantum intervallum sit interjectum inter majorum consilia, et istorum dementia, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 89; id. Rab. Perd. 5, 15.—**D.** *An interval in music*, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146.

inter-vectus, a, um, adj. [vehō], *carried up, raised up* (post-class.): arbores, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 38.

inter-vello, vulsi (rarely velli, v. infra), vulsum, 3, v. a., *to pluck, pull, or pick out here and there, to lop, prune* (post-Aug.). **I.** In partic., *to pluck out here and there, to thin*.—Of wings: ne ego homo infelix fui qui non alas intervelli (sc. vocis), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 170.—Of the beard: isti, qui aut vellunt barbam, aut intervellunt, Sen. Ep. 114, 20.—Of fruit and trees, *to pluck here and there, to prune*: poma intervelli melius est, ut quae relicta sint, grandescant, Plin. 17, 27, 47, § 260: arbores, Col. 5, 10: semina, id. 4, 33, 3.—**II.** In gen., *to tear out, take away*: num aliquid ex illis intervelli, atque ex tempore dicendis inseri possit, Quint. 12, 9, 17: quae ita sunt natura copulata, ut mutari aut intervelli sine confusione non possint, id. 10, 7, 5.

inter-venio, vëni, ventum, 4, v. n., rarely a., *to come between, come upon, to come in, during, to intervene, interrupt* (class.; syn. intercedo). **I.** Lit., constr. with dat., rarely with acc. **A.** Of persons: sponsae pater intervenit, Ter. And. 4, 3, 17: quin malo abscedas: ne intervenieris, quae so, dum respicist, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 23: verens ne molesti vobis interveniremus, Cic. de Or. 2, 3: casu Germani equites interveniunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: orationi, Liv. 1, 48: Statius intervenit nonnullorum querelis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1.—With pro: pro sociis, Flor. 1, 13, 6.—With ne: ne quid perperam fieret, Suet. Tib. 33.—**B.** Of things. **1.** *To come, be, or lie between*: medius paries intervenit, Dig. 33, 3, 4: interveniente Ascanio lacu, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148: interveniente flumine, id. 5, 1, 1, § 13; 4, 21, 35, § 115.—**2.** *To interfere with, interrupt, put a stop to*. (a) With dat.: nox proelio intervenit, Liv. 23, 18: continuationi sermonis, Quint. 9, 3, 23: verboque intervenit omni plangor, Ov. M. 11, 708; so, of an oath in conversation: quoties lascivum intervenit il-

lud, etc., Juv. 6, 194.—(β) With acc. (only in Tacitus): ludorum diebus, qui cognitionem intervenerant, Tac. A. 3, 23.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To take place meanwhile or among other things, to happen, occur*: nulla mihi res posthac potest jam intervenire tanta, quae, etc., Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 1: quae inter vos intervenerint, etc., id. Hec. 3, 2, 16: Epicurus exiguum dicit fortunam intervenire sapienti, Cic. Fin. 1, 19: casus mirificus quidam intervenit, has taken place, id. Fam. 7, 5, 2: interveniunt motu stellarum grandines, imbres, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 208: intervenit his cogitationibus avitum malum, regni cupido, Liv. 1, 6.—**B.** *To stand in the way of, to oppose, hinder, prevent, disturb*: Sabinum bellum coeptis intervenit, Liv. 1, 36: deliberationi metum pro republica intervenisse, id. 2, 24: villicum intervenientem flagellasset, Suet. Claud. 38: quis vestro Deus intervenit amori? Calp. Ecl. 3, 23.—**C.** Leg. t. t. **1.** *To interpose, become surety*, Dig. 15, 1, 3, § 5; 50, 1, 17, § 18 al.—**2.** *To conduct a suit in another's name*, Gai. Inst. 4, 87; cf. 4, 86 init.: pro debitor, id. ib. 4, 182.—**D.** *To interfere, intermeddle, exercise one's authority*: neque senatu interveniente, Suet. Caes. 30: praetor intervenit, Dig. 4, 3, 23.—*Pass. impers.*: si interventum est casu, Cic. Top. 20: ubi de improviso est interventum mulieri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 40.

inter-venium, ii, n. [vena], *the space between the veins, in the earth, in stones*, etc., Vitr. 2, 6, § 1.

interventio, ōnis, f. [intervenio], *an interposition, a giving security* (post-class.), Dig. 4, 4, 7, § 3.

interventor, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** *One who comes in, a visitor*: vacuus ab interventoribus dies, Cic. Fat. 1, 2.—**II.** *A surety, bondsman*: si filius fidejussor, vel quasi interventor acceptus sit, Dig. 15, 1, 3.—**III.** *An intercessor, mediator*, Lampr. Comm. 4.

interventus, ūs, m. [id.], *a coming up, appearance, coming between, intervention*. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of persons: interventus alicujus, Cic. Part. 8, 30: Caleni et Calvenae, id. Att. 16, 11, 1: Pomptini, id. Cat. 3, 3, 6: hominum, Liv. 26, 19: Alexandri, Just. 11, 1, 7.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things, *a coming between, intervention, occurrence*: id proelium diremit nox interventu suo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 99: amnis alicujus interventu arceri, Plin. 29, 3, 12, § 52: solem interventu lunae occultari, id. 2, 10, 7, § 47: noctis, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: malorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 40: interventu feriarum impediri, Dig. 4, 6, 26, § 7.—**II.** Transf., *interposition, mediation, assistance*: principis, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 68: iudicis, Dig. 33, 1, 7: sponsum, i. e. *bail*, Suet. Caes. 18.—Esp., in a suit at law, *the substitution of a new plaintiff or defendant*, Gai. Inst. 3, 176.

interversio, ōnis, f. [interverto]. **I.** *An overthrowing, frustrating, thwarting* (post-class.): praedicationis (Christi), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20.—**II.** *A purloining, pilfering, embezzling*: de intervensione convictus, Cod. 10, 70, 12.

1. intersorsor, āri, v. freq. [id.], *to turn hither and thither* (post-Aug.): intersorsando, Plin. 9, 50, 74, § 157.

2. intersorsor, ōris, m. [id.], *a purloiner, pilferer, embezzler* (post-class.), Cod. 10, 1, 8.

intersorsura, ae, f. [id.], *a bending, turning* (post-class.), Hyg. de Limit. 178 al.

intersorsus, a, um, Part., from intervertō.

inter-vertō (-vortō), ti, sum, 3, v. a., *to turn aside, turn or draw in another direction, divert*. **I.** Lit.: in extremis partibus triglyphi semicanaliculi intervertantur, Vitr. 4, 3, 5: ductum aquae, Dig. 43, 20, 8.—**II.** Trop., *to alter, change for the worse, pervert*: recta ingenia, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 22, 1: rationes, *to falsify accounts*, Front. Strat. 3, 16, 3.—**B.** *To purloin, pilfer, embezzle*: argentum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 92: ille induxit, ut peteret: et receptum intervertit, ad seque transtulit, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 79: intersorso regali hoc dono, id. Verr. 2, 4, 30, § 68: vectigalia, Suet. Vit. 7.—**2.** Esp., *to cheat out of, defraud of a thing*: alicquem aliqua-re, *to cheat, defraud* (ante- and post-class.): ut me muliere interverteret, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 110: possessione do-

minum, Gell. 11, 18, 13.—With acc. alone: quem intervertam? Plaut. As. 2, 1, 10; Dig. 41, 2, 20.—**C.** *To spend, squander, waste*, Tac. H. 2, 95: intersorsis patrum rebus, id. A. 16, 10.

inter-vibrans, antis, Part. [vibro], *glittering among* (post-class.): aethra intervibrans, Mart. Cap. 6, § 586.

inter-vigilo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., *to watch between whiles, to awake now and then during sleep* (post-Aug.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 61.

inter-virēo, 2, v. n. [i. vireo], *to be green here and there, to be green between or among* (poet.), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 100.—Of a snake: laetisque minax interviret herbis, Stat. Th. 4, 98.

inter-viso, visi, vīsum, 3, v. a. **I.** *To look after, inspect secretly* (class.): nunc intervisto jamne a portu advenit, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 3: domum, id. ib. 1, 2, 90; id. Aul. 2, 2, 25: intervissam, quid faciant coci, id. ib. 2, 9, 1; id. Rud. 2, 7, 34: ipse crebro intervisto, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.—**II.** *To visit from time to time*: alicquem, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 5; Suet. Aug. 24.

inter-vocaliter, adv., *loudly* (post-class.): clamare, App. M. 9, p. 231, 13.

***intervolito**, 1, v. n. freq. [intervolo], *to fly about between or among*: quem imbrem ingens numerus avium intervolutando rapuisse fertur, Liv. 3, 10, 6.

inter-volo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a., *to fly between or among* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., of birds, Col. 8, 10, 1.—**II.** In gen.: ille recens oculis intervolutat Idmon, Jits before, Val. Fl. 5, 27: medias intervolutat urbes, id. 2, 614: hasta auras, Stat. Th. 2, 534.

inter-vomo, ūi, itum, 3, v. n., *to pour forth among* (poet.): aequor undas, Lucr. 6, 894.—**II.** Transf.: tenebras hinc blasphemiae intervomunt, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 20.

intervorto, v. interverto.

intervulsus, a, um, Part., from intervello.

1. in-testābilis, e, adj., *that is incapable, by reason of misconduct, of being a witness or of making a will*. **I.** Lit.: si quis ob carmen famosum damnetur, senatusconsulto. expressum est, ut inestabilis sit, ergo nec testamentum facere poterit, nec ad testamentum adhiberi testis, Dig. 28, 1, 18.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Infamous, execrable, detestable, abominable*: homo, Sall. J. 67 fin.; Hor. S. 2, 3, 181; Tac. A. 6, 40: inestabilis et sacer esto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 81.—*Comp.*, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 41, 1; Tac. H. 4, 42 fin.—**B.** Of things: ars magica, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 7: saevitia, Tac. A. 6, 61.

2. inestabilis, e, adj. [in-, 2. testis], = 2. intestatus; in double sense with 1. inestabilis, **II.** A., Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 30; id. Mil. 5, 1, 24 (cf. Lorenz ad loc.).

intestātō, adv., v. 1. intestātus fin.

1. in-testātus, a, um, adj. **I.** *That has made no will, intestate*: si intestata esset mortua, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 53: cives, Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 88: ad cenam si intestatus eas, Juv. 3, 274: senectus, id. 1, 144: mori, Dig. 25, 4, 4; cf. ib. 50, 16, 64.—**II.** *Not convicted by witnesses: indemnatus atque intestatus*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 17; so id. ib. 5, 2, 24.—**III.** *Not trustworthy*: servus, Pompon. ap. Non. 323, 28.—Hence, **A.** Subst. **intestātus**, i, m.; **intestātā**, ae, f., *one who has not made a will*: virgo vestalis neque heres est cuiquam intestato neque intestatae quisquam, Lab. ap. Gell. 1, 12, 18.—*Phr.*, Gai. 3, 1 sqq.; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 16, 3; 1 sq.—**B.** As adv.: **intestātō** or **ab intestātō**, *without a will, intestate*: paterfamilias cum mortuus esset intestato, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183; id. Inv. 2, 50, 148: ab intestato heres, Dig. 37, 7, 1, § 8; 5, 2, 6, § 1; 29, 2, 93 al.

2. in-testātus, a, um, [2. testis], *emasculated*: si intestatus non abeo hinc, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 23.

intestina, ōrum, v. intestinus.

intestinarius, a, um, adj. [intestinus], *that does unlaud work or fine joiner's work* (post-class.): FABER, Inscr. Orell. 4182.—**II.** **intestinarius**, i, m., *a joiner*, Cod. Th. 13, 4, 2.

intestinus, a, um, adj. [intus], *internal, intestine* (class.). **I.** Adj.: neque

ut quidquam interesset inter intestinum et oblatum, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 48: occultum, intestinum ac domesticum malum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 15; id. Fam. 7, 25, 2: bellum, id. Cat. 2, 13, 28; Nep. Ham. 2, 1; Just. 3, 4, 2; Suet. Calig. 5: discordia, Just. 20, 5: opus, *intestina* work, *fine joiner's work*: villa opere tectorio et intestino spectanda, Varr. R. R. 3, 1: opera, Plin. 16, 42, 82, § 225. — **II. Subst.**: **intestinum**, *i. n.*, and **intestina**, *orum, a. gut, the guts, intestines, entrails* in the abdomen (whereas *exta* denotes the entrails or large viscera contained in the thorax). **A.** In gen. (a) *Sing.*, Lucr. 4, 118: loto terram ferit intestino; Juv. 6, 429; Cels. 2, 1, 7, 16 al. — *Also, m.*: **intestinus**, *i. (sc. canalis)*, Plin. 11, 37, 78, § 199. — (b) *Plur.*, Plant. Cas. 4, 3, 6: reliquiae cibi depelluntur, tum adstringuntur se intestinis, tum relaxantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: laborare ex intestinis, to be disordered in the bowels, id. Fam. 7, 26: capiunt plus intestina poetas, Juv. 7, 78. — **B.** In partic.: **intestinum medium**, *i. e. mesenterion, the mesentery*, id. N. D. 2, 55: **intestinum tenuius**, crassius, jejunum, caecum, rectum, the straight gut, rectum, Cels. 4, 1: imum, **rectum**, Nep. Att. 21, 3. — **C.** Sine ornamentis, cum intestinis omnibus (amicam vendere), *i. e. naked*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 109. — *Plur. heterocl.*: **intestini**, *orum, m.*, Varr. Sat. Men. 54: **intestinae**, *arum, f.*, Petr. S. 76, 11. — **in-testis**, *e, adj.* [2. in, 2. testis], *without testicles, emasculated*, Arn. 5, 160 (cf. Salmas ad Tert. Pall. 3).

in-texo, *texti, textum, 3, v. a.*, to weave into, to weave, interweave; to plait, join together, interlace, surround, cover. **I.** Lit.: purpureasque notas filis intexit albis, Ov. M. 6, 577: diversos colores picturas, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196: hastas foliis, Verg. E. 5, 31: vitibus ulmos, id. G. 2, 221: vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro, Ov. M. 6, 166; cf. Curt. 9, 7, 12: cum chlamyde purpurea variis coloribus intexta, *embroidered*, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: intextus puer regius, Verg. A. 5, 252; id. G. 3, 25: hederæ intexere truncos, Ov. M. 4, 365. — **B.** Esp., to weave, make by weaving or interlacing: tribus intextum tauris opus, of hides, Verg. A. 10, 785: sterili junco cannaeque intexta palustri, Luc. 5, 517: ex lino, Plin. 10, 33, 50, § 96; cf.: latera intextus stellatis axibus agger, Sil. 13, 109. — **II.** Trop.: facta chartis, to interweave on paper, *i. e. to describe*; Tib. 4, 1, 5: parva magnis, laeta tristibus, Cic. Part. 4, 12: aliquid in causa prudenter, id. de Or. 2, 16, 68: Varroem, id. Att. 13, 12, 3: tali te vellem rita inter soles... naturæ rerum magnis intexere chartis, to interweave in a poem on nature your fame, etc., Verg. Cir. 39.

intextio, *ōnis, f.* [intexo], a weaving together, Ambros. in Luc. 10, 23, § 118.

1. intextus, *a, um, Part.*, from intexo.

2. intextus, *ūs, m.* [intexo], an interweaving, joining together, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 30 (but in Quint. 8, 4, 8, contextus is the true reading).

in-thronizo, *1, v. a.* [thronos], to enthronize, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 12, 10.

intibaceus, *a, um, adj.* [intibus], of or belonging to endive, endive: folia, Plin. 27, 12, 83, § 106.

Intibili, a city in Hispania Tarracensis, on the farther side of the Ebro, at its mouth, now Torre del Sol, Liv. 23, 49, 12; the same, **Indibile**, Front. Strat. 2, 3 init.

intibus (intibus or intubus), *m. or f.*, or **intibum** (intibum), *i. n.* [intibus], endive, succory (Cichorium, Linn.), Ov. M. 8, 666; Plin. 19, 8, 29, § 139: intiba, Verg. G. 1, 120; 4, 120: edere acres intibos, Pomp. ap. Non. 209, 4 (Com. Fragm. v. 128 Rib.): torpenti grata palato intiba, Col. 10, 110.

intimatio, *ōnis, f.* [intimo], an announcement, declaration, intimation, Mart. Cap. 9, § 897.

intimator, *ōris, m.* [id.], one who announces or publishes (post-class.), Capitol. Pert. 10, 9.

intimē, *adv.*, v. intimus fin.

in-timide, *adv.*, fearlessly; in comp.: intimidans, Amm. 26, 6, 17.

intimo, *avi, ātum, 1, v. a.* [intimus], to

put or bring into (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: partem gurgiti, Sol. 5: Nilus mari intimatur, flows into, id. 32: Amm. 22, 8, 40: argentum tabulis, Tert. Bab. Mul. 6. — **II.** Transf.: **A.** To drive or press into: imaginem aliquam inbibere et sibi intimare, Tert. adv. Valent. 17; Symm. Ep. 10, 33. — **B.** To announce, publish, make known, intimate: nuntius intimatur, Amm. 21, 11, 1; 28, 3, 8: vitam litteris, Treb. Gall. 16: notoriā tuā intimasti, Claudium graviter irasci, Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17: cunctis pisto-ribus intimari oportet, quod si quis, etc., Cod. 14, 3, 1: longitudines syllabarum, Mart. Cap. 3, § 274; 5, § 519.

***intimorare**, *adv.* [2. in-timor], fearlessly, Vet. Interp. Iren. 1, 1.

intimus, *a, um, adj. sup.* [in-ter; cf. interior], inmost, innermost, most secret, most profound, most intimate (class.). **I.** Lit.: traxit ex intimo ventre suspirium, from the deepest part, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 41: in eo sacrario intimo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 99: in urbis intimam partem venisse, id. ib. 2, 5, 37, § 96: addidit se in intimam Macedoniam, id. Fam. 13, 29, 4: Tartara, Verg. G. 4, 481: praecordia, Ov. M. 4, 506: pectus, Cat. 61, 177. — **II.** Trop.: **A.** Adj. **1.** Profound, inward, deepest, inmost: ex intima philosophia, Cic. Leg. 1, 5: consilia, id. Verr. 1, 6, 17: cogitationes, id. Sull. 23, 64: sermo, *i. e. soliloquy*, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 49: animus, id. ib. 4, 9, 21: artificium, id. Clu. 21, 58: ars, id. Or. 53, 179: amicitia, Nep. Alcib. 5, 3: familiaritas, id. Att. 12, 1. — **2.** Of persons, intimate, near: ex meis intimis familiaribus, Cic. Att. 3, 1, 3: intimi ipsius amici, Tac. A. 4, 29; 16, 17; 16, 34: inter intimos amicos habere, id. H. 1, 71: scis quam intimum habeam te, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 47; Suet. Dom. 14. — With dat.: me fuisse huic fateor intimum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 61: Catilinae, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9: Clodio, id. Phil. 2, 19, 43. — With apud: facere se intimum apud aliquem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 30. — **B.** Subst.: **intimus**, *i. m.*, a most intimate friend: unus ex meis familiarissimis atque intimis, Cic. Fam. 13, 27, 2; cf. 3, 1, 3; id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116; id. Att. 4, 16, 1: ex intimis regis, Nep. Con. 2, 2: intimi amicorum Vitellii, Tac. H. 3, 56 fin. — **2.** Intimus, *orum, m.*, the inmost parts: finium, Liv. 34, 47, 8: scalpuntur intima versu, Pers. 1, 21. — *Sing.* (rare): se in intimum conicere, Cic. Caes. 26, 62. — **Adv.**: **intime**, in the inmost part, inwardly, internally; most intimately, most cordially, most strongly (class. only in the trop. signif.). **1.** Lit.: uti intime, App. M. 2, p. 118, 5; id. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 24, 41. — **2.** Trop.: utebatur intime Q. Hortensio, was on terms of close intimacy with, Nep. Att. 5: intime commendari, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

intinctio, *ōnis, f.* [intingo], a dipping in; a baptizing (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Poenit. 2, 6; 12: Hier. Ep. 125.

1. intinctus, *a, um, P. a.* of intingo.

2. intinctus, *ūs, m.* [intingo], a dipping in; coner, a sauce or pickle in which meat, etc., is dipped, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 65; 20, 9, 33, § 81; in plur., id. 15, 29, 35, § 118.

in-tingo or **in-tinguo**, *nxī, netum, 3, v. a.* [tinguo], to dip in. **I.** In gen.: brassicam in acetum, Cato, R. R. 156: buccas rubricā cerā omne corpus intinxit tibi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 39: facies in fossa sanguinis atra, Ov. M. 7, 260: aliquid in aqua, Vitruv. 1, 5: quoad intinguntur calami, morantur manum (in writing on parchment), Quint. 10, 3, 31. — **II.** In partic.: **A.** To dip in sauce or pickle, to pickle, preserve: omnibus, quae, conduuntur, quaeque intinguntur, Plin. 20, 17, 72, § 185. — **B.** To baptize, Tert. Poenit. 6 fin.

intitubabilis, *e, adj.* [2. in-titubo], firm, unwavering (eccl. Lat.), Cassiod. in Ps. 134, 2.

in-titulo, *avi, 1, v. a.*, to entitle, give a name to, Rufin. Invec. in Hier. 1, 8.

in-tolerabilis, *e, adj.* **I.** Act., that cannot bear a thing, impatient (ante-class.): didicisset id ferre, et non esset intolerabilis, Afrani ap. Non. 125, 25 (Com. Fragm. v. 255 Rib.). — **II.** Pass., that cannot be borne, insupportable, intolerable (class.): sumptus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 59: odor, Cic. N. D. 2, 50: frigus, id. Rosc. Am. 45: dolor,

id. Ac. 2, 8: potentia, id. Verr. 1, 12, 35: vitium, id. Or. 65 fin.: verba, id. ib. 8, 26: insolentia, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14: saevitia, Gai. Inst. 1, 53; Liv. 1, 53, 5: regium nomen Romae, id. 27, 19: Cornelius arrogantia, Suet. Galb. 14: vitium, Juv. 6, 413: injuria, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 3, 3, 2. — **Comp.**: multo intolerabilior, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1: factum, Suet. Caes. 78: intolerabilius nihil est quam femina dives, Juv. 6, 460. — **B.** Irresistible: vis Romanorum, Liv. 6, 32, 8. — **Adv.**: **intolerabiliter**, insupportably, intolerably, Col. 1, 4, 9.

***intolerabilitas**, *ātis, f.* [intolerabilis], insupportableness: intolerabilitas, ἀνποστότης, Gloss. Philox.

intolerabiliter, *adv.*, v. intolerabilis fin.

in-tolerandus, *a, um, adj.*, insupportable, intolerable (class.): tyrannus, Cic. Vatin. 9, 23: anxietudo, Pac. ap. Non. 72, 33 (Trag. Fragm. v. 164 Rib.): res, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 78: frigora, Liv. 22, 1: licentia rerum, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 15: hiems, Liv. 5, 14: superbia, id. 9, 1: factum, Sall. C. 10, 6: tam longi itineris labor, Tac. H. 3, 26: dominatio nobilitati plebique, id. A. 12, 10: auribus, Gell. 10, 12, 1. — **Neutr.**: **intolerandum**, adverbially, insupportably, intolerably: intolerandum fervit, Gell. 17, 8, 8.

in-tolerans, *antis, adj.* **I.** Act., that cannot bear or endure a thing (syn. impatiens), impatient, intolerant (not ante-Aug.); constr. with gen.: secundarium rerum nemo intolerantior fuit, Liv. 9, 18: corpora intolerantissima laboris atque aestus, id. 10, 28: omnium, Tac. A. 2, 75: aequalium, id. H. 4, 80. — **II.** Pass., — intolerandus, that cannot be borne, insufferable, intolerable (ante-class. and post-Aug.): curae, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 10. — **Comp.**: servitus, Tac. A. 3, 45; cf.: vir ingens gloria, atque eo ferocior, et subjectis intolerantior, id. ib. 11, 10: nihil insultatione barbarorum intolerantius fuit, Flor. 4, 12, 36. — **Adv.**: **intoleranter**, intolerably, immoderately, excessively (class.): dolere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9. — **Comp.**: intolerantius insequi, Caes. B. G. 7, 51: se jactare, Cic. de Or. 2, 52. — **Sup.**: intolerantissime gloriari, id. Vatin. 12, 29.

intolerantia, *ae, f.* [intolerans]. **I.** Act., impatience: intolerantia, cum injuriis, quae sunt ferendae, non toleramus, neque ferimus, Gell. 17, 19, 5. — **II.** Pass. **A.** Unendurableness: sitis, Oros. 5, 15. — **B.** Esp., of conduct, insufferableness, insolence: superbia atque intolerantia, Cic. Clu. 40 fin.: regis, id. Agr. 2, 13, 33: morum, Suet. Tib. 51: fletoris, Vulg. 2, Macc. 9, 10.

in-tolerātus, *a, um, adj.*, not nourished; not refreshed, by food: aeger, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19, 124.

in-toléro, *1, v. a.*, not to bear, not to suffer; to take ill: tolerat, intolerat, Not. Tir. p. 140.

in-tollo, *3, v. a.*, to raise (post-class.): clamores absonos, App. M. 8, p. 213, 27.

in-tondeo, *tondi, tonsum, 2, v. a.*, to clip off: fibrarum summas partes, Col. 11, 3, 31.

in-tono, *ui (avi), 1, v. n.*, to thunder (class.). **I.** Lit.: partibus intonuit caeli Pater ipse sinistris, Cic. poet. Div. 1, 47, 106: cum deus intonuit, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 27: intonuerē poli, Verg. A. 1, 90: pater omnipotens ter intonuit, id. ib. 7, 142; 9, 361: deus majestatis intonuit, Vulg. Psa. 28, 3 et saep. — **Impers.**: intonuit laevum, Verg. A. 2, 693; Ov. M. 14, 542. — **B.** Transf., to make a noise, resound: et clipeum super intonat ingens, Verg. A. 9, 709: concussa arma intonaverē, Sil. 2, 213: unus praecipue servus tam valde intonuit, ut, Petr. 78: ingenti latratu canis, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 142: Eurasi intonat Aegaeo, Val. Fl. 2, 365. — **2.** Pregn., to bring down with a thundering sound: clavam superne intonat, Val. Fl. 3, 169; cf. Eois intonata fluctibus hiems, Hor. Epod. 2, 51. — **II.** Trop., to cry out vehemently: to thunder forth: hesternā contione intonuit vox perniciose tribuni, Cic. Mur. 38, 81: exsurgit atque intonat ore, Verg. A. 6, 607: intonet horrendum, Juv. 6, 485: cum haec intonuisse plenas irae, Liv. 3, 48: minas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 46; Prop. 2, 1, 40: silvae intonuerē, Verg. A. 7, 515; Ov. F. 4, 267. — **Poet.**: (Fortuna) simul intonuit, proxi-

ma quaeque fugat, *has threatened*, Ov. P. 2, 3, 24: armis urbi, Sil. 14, 298.

1. intonsus, a, um, *Part.*, from intondeo.

2. intonsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-tondeo], *unshorn*. **I.** Lit.: scindens dolore identidem intonsam comam, Acc. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26: capilli, Hor. Epod. 15, 9: crinis, Tib. 1, 4, 38: Cynthus, Hor. C. 1, 21, 2: deus, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 60; Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 52: comae, Curt. 9, 10, 9; 4, 13, 5: mentum, id. 8, 9, 22: caput, Ov. F. 4, 655: ora, i. e. *not yet shaved*, Verg. A. 9, 181: oves, Col. 7, 3, 7.—With *Gr. acc.*: Rhodanique comas intonsa juventus, Sil. 15, 674.—**B.** Transf.: montes, i. e. *leafy* (covered with grass, herbs, or bushes), Verg. E. 5, 63: quercus intonsaque caelo Atollunt capita, *leafy*, id. A. 9, 681: myrtus, Stat. S. 4, 7, 10.—Of the old Romans, who neither cut their hair nor shaved their beards: tonsos in Italiam venire post Romam conditam anno CCCCLIV., antea intonsi fuere, Plin. 7, 59, 59, § 211: Cato, Hor. C. 2, 15, 11: *avi, bearded*, Ov. F. 2, 30.—**II.** Trop., *unpolished, rude*: homines intonsi et inculti, Liv. 21, 32: Getae, Ov. P. 4, 2, 2.

in-torpēo, 2, v. n., *to be very stiff or numb*: torpet, intorpet, Not. Tir. p. 94.

in-torqueo, torſi, tortum, 2, v. a., *to twist, turn round, turn to; to wrench, strain (class.)*. **I.** Lit.: mentum in dicendo, *to distort*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: oculos, Verg. G. 4, 451: caulem, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 114: talum, *to sprain*, Auct. B. Hisp. 38: vereor, ne Pompeio quid oneris imponam, μή μοι φορσέην κεφαλὴν δεινὸν πελάρον intorqueat, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 3.—Pass. or with *se*, *to twist or wring itself*: involvulus, quae in pampini folio intorta implicat se, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 64: cum subito... procella nubibus intorsit sese, Lucr. 6, 124: ipsi palmites intorquentur, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 183.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To brandish, hurl, or throw towards*: hastam tergo, *to launch at its back*, Verg. A. 2, 231: jaculum alicui, *to hurl against one*, id. ib. 10, 322; Ov. M. 5, 90; Sil. 1, 304: telum, Verg. A. 10, 381: saxum, Sil. 7, 623: telum in hostem, Verg. A. 10, 882; Sen. Ep. 45.—**B.** *To throw into confusion*: orationem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 65; cf. mores, *to corrupt, pervert*, Pers. 5, 38.—**III.** Trop., *to cast upon, throw out against*: alternis versibus intorquentur inter fratres gravissimae contumeliae, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 77: vocem diram, Sil. 11, 342.—Hence, **intortus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *twisted, wound; crisped, curled; trailed, prolonged; perplexed, involved; distorted, corrupted*: spirae modo, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 91: intorto circa brachium pallio, *wound about my arm*, Petr. 80: paludamentum, *wrapped round*, Liv. 25, 16: angues intorti capillis Eumenidum, *entwined*, Hor. C. 2, 13, 35: capilli, *curled*, Mart. 8, 33; Sil. 3, 284: sonus concisus, intortus, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 82: noctuae intorto carmine occinunt, App. Flor. 13: rudentes, *twisted, made by twisting*, Cat. 64, 235: funes, Ov. M. 3, 679 al.—**Adv.** **intorte**, *windingly, crookedly*: intortius, Plin. 16, 16, 27, § 68.—Transf.: hoc dicere, August. de Nat. et Grat. 49.

intortio, ōnis, *f.* [intorqueo], *a curling, crisping* (post-class.): capillorum, Arn. 3, 108.

intortus, a, um, *P. a.*, from intorqueo, q. v. fin.

intrā, *adv.* and *prep.* [contr. from intrā; sc. parte], *on the inside, within* (class. only as a *prep.*). **I.** *Adv.* (post-Aug.). **A.** In gen.: quadraginta per oram, intra centum erunt, Quint. 1, 10, 43: pars, quae intra, longior esse debet, quam quae extra, Cels. 7, 15: si inciditur, viridis intra caro apparet, id. 5, 28, 13: vasa extrinsecus, et intra diligenter picata, Col. 12, 43, 7.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of the interior of countries: intra vix jam homines magisque semiferi, Mela, 1, 4, 4.—**2.** Of the interior of a building: pro rostris aurata aedes... intraque lectus eburneus, Suet. Caes. 84: intra foris-que, Petr. 22.—**3.** Of the Mediterranean Sea, Mela, prooem. 2: abunde orbe terrae extra intra indicato (opp. extra, of the ocean), Plin. 6, 32, 38, § 205 fin.—**C.** *Inwardly, towards the inside* (rare): binos interim digitos distinguimus... paulum tamen inferioribus intra spectantibus, Quint.

11, 3, 98.—**II.** *Prep.* with *acc.* (placed after its noun: praetura intra, Tac. A. 3, 75, and: lucem intra, id. ib. 4, 48), *within*. **A.** Lit., of place: intra navim, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 75: intra parietes meos, Cic. Att. 3, 10: carceres stare, Auct. Her. 4, 3: jactum teli, within a javelin's throw, Verg. A. 11, 608: montem Taurum, Cic. Sest. 27: locus intra oceanum jam, nullus est, quo non, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 89: Apenninum, Liv. 5, 35: ea intra se consumunt Arabes, *consume among themselves, in their own country*, Plin. 12, 21, 45, § 99: Sy. Devoravi nomen imprudens modo. **Ch.** Non placet qui amicos intra dentis conclusos habet, behind, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 64; cf. inter dentis, id. ib. 4, 2, 80 Brix.—**B.** Transf. **1.** I. q. in with *acc.*, *in, into*: ea intra pectus se penetravit potio, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 23: nosse regiones, intra quas venire, Cic. de Or. 2, 34: qui intra fines suos Ariovistum recepissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: intra moenia compulsus, Liv. 34, 33.—**2.** Of time, *within, during, in the course of, in less than*: intra viginti dies, Plaut. Curc. 3, 77: qui intra annos quatuordecim tectum non subissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: quae intra decem annos facta sunt, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 37 (dub.; B. and K. inter): intra paucos dies, Liv. 23, 41; Suet. Caes. 8: intra breve tempus, id. Tib. 51; id. Claud. 38: juvenam, in youth, Tac. A. 2, 71.—With *quam* (= postquam): intra decimum diem quam Pheras venerat, i. e. *before the lapse of ten days after his arrival*, Liv. 36, 10, 1; 43, 9, 2; Quint. 1, 12, 9; Suet. Caes. 35 al.—**C.** Trop. **1.** Under, below, i. e. *less than, fewer than, within the limits of*: intra centum, Liv. 1, 43: epulari intra legem, i. e. *less expensively than the law allows*, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 9: intra modum, id. ib. 4, 4, 14: intra verba desipere, *to betray insanity in words only*, Cels. 3, 18: intra verba peccare, *to transgress in words only*, Curt. 7, 1, 25: intra gloriam fuit facinus, i. e. *was not inglorious*, Flor. 1, 3: intra silentium se tenere, *to keep silence*, Plin. Ep. 4, 16: intra famam sunt scripta, *beneath his reputation*, Quint. 11, 3, 8: intra fortunam, Prop. 4, 8, 2.—**2.** With *acc.* of *pron.*, *within or among*. (a) Intra se, *inwardly, to one's self*: meditantibus intra semet, Plin. 10, 42, 59, § 118: intra se dicere, Quint. 10, 7, 25: intra se componere, id. 11, 3, 2.—(β) *Secretly*: intra vos futura, *shall remain among yourselves, be kept secret*, Plin. Ep. 3, 10, 4.

intrābilis, e, *adj.* [intro], *that can be entered*: ōs amnis, Liv. 22, 19, 12.

intrā-clūsus (also separately **intraclusus**), a, um, *adj.* [claudo], *shut in, enclosed* (post-class.), Aggen. Urb. de Limit. 49.

in-tractābilis, e, *adj.*, *not to be handled or meddled with, unmanageable, intractable; rough, rude, wild, fierce* (since the Aug. per.): genus intractabile bello, Verg. A. 1, 339; cf. in comp.: homo naturā intractabilior et morosior, Gell. 18, 7, 1.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: pastinacae virus intractabile est, Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 89: loca frigore, *uninhabitable*, Just. 24, 4: intractabilis et dura aetas, Sen. Ep. 25, 1: bruma, Verg. G. 1, 211: ira, Grat. Cyn. 159.

in-tractātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-tracto], *not handled or managed, untamed, wild; untried, unattempted* (class.): equus, unbroken, Cic. Lael. 19, 68: decor, *wild, natural, simple*, Grat. Cyn. 134: lanae, *not carded*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5, 57: ne quid intractatum sceleris dolive fuisset, Verg. A. 8, 206.

intractio, ōnis, *f.* [intraho], *a dragging, drawing*: linguae (al. contractio), Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 55.

in-traho, traxi, tractum, 3, v. a. **I.** *To draw or drag along, to trail* (post-Aug.): gressus, App. M. 5, p. 167, 23.—**II.** *To draw on*: vesperam, App. M. 11, p. 268, 28.—**III.** *To throw abuse upon, assail*: intrahere est contumeliam intorquere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 111 Müll.

† **intrā-mēatus** (intrōm-), ūs, m., *a going between or within*: meatus, intrameatus, intromeatus, Not. Tir. p. 85.

intrā-mūrānus, a, um, *adj.* [murus], *that is within the walls* (post-class.): magistratus, i. e. *within the city of Rome*, Ps.-Ascon. ap. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: spatia, Amm. 31, 7, 5.

intrāneus, a, um, *adj.* [intra], *inner* (opp. extraneus), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 12.

in-transgressibilis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be crossed, surpassed, transferred*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 14.

intransibilis, e, *adj.* [2. in-transeō], *impassable* (post-class.): Nilus, Hier. in Isa. 4, 11, 15.

intransitivē, *adv.*, v. intransitivus fin.

intransitivus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-transeō], gram. t. t., *intransitive*, i. e. that does not pass over to another person, Prisc. p. 982 P.—**Adv.** **intransitive**, *intransitively*, Prisc. p. 1134 P.

in-transmeābilis, e, *adj.*, *impassable* (late Lat.): chaos, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 8; 9, 1: oceanus, Jorn. Reb. Get. 1 al.

intrēmisco, 3, v. n. *inch.* [intremo], *to begin to tremble or quake* (post-Aug.): insidiarum metu, Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 9: terrae, id. 2, 79, 81, § 192: manu intremiscente, Cels. 7 praef. med.

in-trēmo, ūi, 3, v. n. and a. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to tremble, shake, quake*: totum corpus intremuit, Cels. 3, 3: omnem Murnum Trinacriam, Verg. A. 3, 581: intremuit malus, id. ib. 5, 505; so, tellus, Ov. M. 1, 284: quercus, id. ib. 7, 629: genua intremuere, id. ib. 10, 458; 2, 180: quo (clamore) intremuere undae, Verg. A. 3, 672.—**II.** *Act.*, *to tremble at or before*: regum eventus, Sil. 8, 60: Hannibalem, id. 16, 664.

1. intrēmulus, a, um, *adj.* [intremo], *shaking, tremulous* (post-class.): manus, Aus. Epit. 34, 4.

2. in-tremulus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in], *not tremulous*, Cassiod. Var. 12, 39.

† **intrepidans**, antis, *adj.* [2. in-tre-pido], *not shaking, firm, strong, powerful* (post-class.), Inscr. ap. Paulovich. Marm. Macarens. p. 61.—**Adv.** **intrepidanter**, *without trembling, intrepidly*: ascendere, Non. 530, 5.

intrepide, *adv.*, v. intrepidus.

in-trepido, āvi, ātura, 1, v. a., *to perform tremblingly, i. e. hastily, rapidly* (post-class.): multos orbes, Symm. ap. Jornand. de Reb. Get. 15.

in-trepidus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in], *unshaken, undaunted, intrepid* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Of living beings: intrepidus minantibus, Tac. H. 1, 85: paucae bestiarum in hostem aetiae, Liv. 30, 33, 14: dux, id. 44, 6, 6: tranquillius, intrepidus, immobilis, Gell. 19, 12: genitor discrimine nati, Val. Fl. 1, 503: nova nupta, App. Mag. 76, p. 323, 7: fortis et intrepidus, id. Met. 4, p. 171, 7: ac paratus, Lact. 3, 9, 14; Just. 24, 4, 8; Val. Max. 3, 2, ext. 3; Plin. praef. § 5; Curt. 8, 11, 18: quaecumque altaria tangere, Juv. 13, 89 al.—With *Gr. acc.*: votum, Luc. 5, 317.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: vultus, Ov. M. 13, 478: modulatio, *that drives away fear*, Gell. 1, 11, 18: verba, Sen. Hippol. 593: hiems, i. e. *spent in quiet winter-quarters, without disturbance from enemies*, Tac. Agr. 22.—**Adv.** **intrepidē**, *without trembling, undauntedly, intrepidly*, Liv. 26, 4; 23, 33, 6; Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 136; Sen. Ep. 18, 3; Gell. 9, 11, 6.

intribulātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in-tribulo], *pressed, pressed out* (ante-class.), Cato, R. R. 127.

in-trībūo, 3, v. a., *to contribute, to pay tribute or taxes* (post-Aug.): modo ne quid intribuant, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 35.

intributio, ōnis, *f.* [intribuo], *a contribution* (post-class.): ab intributionibus excusari, Dig. 49, 18, 4: patrimonii intributionibus fungi, ib. 50, 1, 22 fin. al.

intricātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from intrico.

in-trico, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [1. in-trico], *to entangle, perplex, embarrass* (mostly ante- and post-class.). **I.** Of persons: Chrysippus intricatur hoc modo, Cic. Fragm. ap. Gell. 6, 2: lenonem intricatum dabo, *will entangle, embarrass him*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 9.—**II.** Of things: ita intricavit hanc rem temeritas, Afran. ap. Non. 8, 27: peculium, Dig. 15, 1, 21.

* **intrimentum**, i, n. [intro], *that which is rubbed in, a seasoning made of ingredients rubbed in*, App. M. 10, p. 244, 31.

1. intrinsecus, *adv.* [intra-secus], *on the inside, inwardly* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.): eam intrinsecus eadem re perinungunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 7: sudabant fauces, intrinsecus atrae, sanguine, Lucr. 6, 1147: intrinsecus cavum, extrinsecus gibberum est, Cels. 4, 1; cf. opp. *exterius*, Col. 12, 44, 5; 8, 3, 6: latebant, Amm. 20, 11, 9.—**II.** *Towards the inside, inwards*: replicata jocinera, Plin. 11, 37, 73, § 190; Suet. Aug. 95.

2. intrinsecus, *a, um, adj.*, *inward* (late Lat.): lumina cordis intrinseca, Cassiod. in Psa. 118, 82.

intrita, *ae, f., v. intero, P. a.*

1. intritus, *a, um, P. a., v. intero fin.*

2. in-tritus, *a, um, adj.* [2 in], *not rubbed or worn away, whole, entire, sound.*

I. Lit.: oliva, Col. 12, 49, 2.—**II.** *Transf., not worn out, not exhausted*: cohortes intritae ab labore, Caes. B. G. 3, 26, 2.

1. intro, *adv.* [contr. from *interō*; sc. loco]. **I.** *Inwardly, internally; on the inside*: omnia sana faciet, intro quae dolita bunt, Cato, R. R. 157, 7: stare, Pall. 1, 40, 2; Cato, R. R. 157, 6; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 50.—**II.** *To the inside, within, in* (class.): seque intro me, amabo, *into the house*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 19: intro ad nos venit, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 2: intro ire, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 59: intro advenire, id. Truc. 1, 2, 7: abire, id. Ps. 1, 2, 35: intro est itum, Caes. B. C. 3, 26, 5: cur ad nos filiam tuam non intro vocari jubes? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66; cf.: prius quam intro vocarentur ad suffragium tribus, Liv. 10, 24 *fin.*; so, intro vocata centuria, id. 10, 13, 11: accipere, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 36.

2. intro, *āvi, ātum* (intrassis for intraveris, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 63), *1, v. a. and n.* [*intro*], *to go or walk into, to enter* (syn.: *ingredior, introeo*). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.; constr. with *acc.*, with *in* and *acc.*; poet. with *dat.* (a) With *acc.*: tu ingredi illam domum ausus es? tu illud sanctissimum limen intrare? Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 68: pomoeurium, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11; id. Caecin. 8, 22: regnum, id. Rab. Post. 8, 22: postes, Ov. M. 8, 639: domum, Nep. Ages. 7, 4; id. Dat. 2, 1: limen, Val. Max. 2, 2, 1; 4, 5, 5; Vell. 2, 59 *fin.*; Just. 18, 7, 10; Suet. Tib. 30: portas, Liv. 1, 29, 1: flumen, Sall. J. 110, 6: januam, Petr. 139: fumum et flammam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: maria, Verg. A. 6, 59: amnis intrans aequora, *emptying into the sea*, Val. Fl. 2, 11: notus medullas intravit calor, Verg. A. 8, 390: fluminis ripas, *to come between*, id. ib. 7, 201.—(β) With *in* and *acc.*: ante quam (animus) in corpus intravisset, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: in tabernaculum, Curt. 3, 12, 10: in flumen, Plin. 32, 1, 4, § 10; 9, 15, 20, § 50: in eum mundum, Sen. Ep. 91, 15: intravit in hortos, Ov. M. 14, 656: in portus, id. ib. 7, 492: in Capitolium, Cic. Dom. 3, 5.—(γ) With *dat.*: montibus undae, Val. Fl. 1, 590: ponto, Sil. 11, 473: vulneribus mare, id. 14, 550: discordia caelo, id. 9, 289.—(δ) With *intra* (rare): intra praesidia, Caes. B. G. 7, 8, 1.—(e) With *ad*: protinus ad Alexandrum, Curt. 6, 7, 19.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To penetrate, pierce, enter, force a way into*: quo qui intraverant, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: intravere eo arma Romana, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 181: intra praesidia, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: ne quo loco nostri intrare possent, id. B. C. 3, 44: ne hostes intrare ad se possent, Hirt. B. Afr. 79: ad munimenta, Liv. 6, 2.—**Absol.** **in-trantes**, *ium, m., as subst.* (opp. *abeuntes*), Petr. S. 28, 8; Col. 1, 6: cujus vultum intrantes tristem, abeuntes hilarum putant, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 13.—**Pass.**: si mare intretur, Tac. A. 2, 5.—**Impers.**: quo non modo intrari, sed ne perspicui quidem possit, Caes. B. G. 2, 17.—**2.** *To appear before court*: alio senatu Vicetini sine advocato intraverunt, Plin. Ep. 5, 4, 2; 6, 31, 10.—**3.** *To attack*, Stat. Th. 6, 774.—**4.** *To pierce, transire* (poet.): aprum, Mart. 7, 27, 3: intravit torvum Gortynia lumen harundo, Sil. 5, 447; Sid. Carm. 2, 147.—**II.** *Trop.*, *to penetrate or pierce into* (class.); constr. usu. with *in* and *acc.*: nulla acies humani ingenii tanta est, quae penetrare in caelum, terram intrare possit, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 122: in rerum naturam, id. Fin. 5, 16: in sensum et in mentem iudicis, id. Or. 2, 25, 109; 1, 47, 204:

penitus in alicujus familiaritatem, *to become one's intimate friend*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15: in pectus, Sen. ad Helv. 13, 2; Quint. 9, 4, 10.—With *acc.*: domus quam nec honor nec gratia intrare posset, Liv. 6, 34, 9; cf. terram, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 122: vatem Deus, *inspires*, Sil. 3, 697; cf. id. 12, 323: animum militaris gloriae cupidus, Tac. Agr. 5: pavidos intrat metus, id. A. 1, 39, 1; 43: intravit animos pavor, Curt. 4, 16, 17; cf. Sil. 1, 124.—**Absol.**: propius accedo... intrabo etiam magis, Cic. Fl. 10, 23.

intro-cedo, *cessi, cessum, 3, v. n.*, *to go or come in, to enter*: post opimas dapes quidam introcessit, App. M. 5, p. 160, 13; 10, p. 254, 3.

intro-clūdo, *3, v. a.*, *for intraccludo, to shut up in*: introcludo, ἐγκατακλείω, Gloss. Philox.

*** intro-curro**, *3, v. n.*, *to run in*: per fretum, Nov. ap. Non. 205, 27 (Trag. Fragm. v. 59 Rib.).

intro-dūco, *duxi, ductum, 3, v. a.*, *to lead or bring into a place, to conduct into or within* (syn.: *induco, immitto*). **I.** Lit. (a) With *acc.*: gregem venalium, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 4: noctu milites, Sall. J. 12, 4: Volturcium cum legatis, id. C. 46, 6: praesidium, Caes. B. C. 1, 13, 2; cf. se, Curt. 3, 12, 10: aliquem tecum, id. 8, 19: quod oppidum cohortibus introductis tenebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 12, 3.—(β) With *in* and *acc.*: si suas copias Aedui in fines Bellovacorum introduxerint, Caes. B. G. 2, 5, 3: legationes in senatum, Liv. 10, 45, 4: in senatum aliquem ad agendas gratias, Suet. Oth. 2: praesidium in urbem Chium, Curt. 4, 1, 17.—(γ) With *ad* and *acc.*: ad regem, Curt. 6, 7, 17.—(δ) With *eo*: nacti portum, eo naves introduxerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 26, 4.—**II.** *Trop.* **A.** *To bring in, introduce*: philosophiam in domos, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4: aliquem in possessionem, Dig. 25, 5, 2: ambitionem in senatum, *to introduce*, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 19; Dig. 9, 4, 26: senatusconsulta, ib. 29, 5, 1.—**2.** *Esp.*, in speaking or writing, *to introduce a person or subject*: Catonem senem disputantem, Cic. Lael. 1, 3: sermones, Quint. 9, 2, 30: fictam narrationem, id. 4, 2, 19; cf.: pictores animas sensibus auctas, *represented*, Lucr. 3, 630.—**B.** *To bring forward, maintain*: non modo natum mundum introduxit, sed etiam paene manu factum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20: introducebat, summum bonum esse, frui, id. Ac. 2, 42, 131: deliberationem, id. Off. 3, 3, 10: narrationem, Quint. 4, 2, 19 *al.*—**C.** *To institute, originate*: ex huius modi principio consuetudo aestimationis introducta est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82, § 189: hac introducta consuetudine, id. Fam. 16, 21, 3: ejusmodi deliberationem, id. Off. 3, 3, 12: consuetudinem, Val. Max. 2, 6, 5: novum in republica exemplum, *to set an example*, Caes. B. C. 1, 7, 2: exemplum a patricio homine introductum, Liv. 4, 16, 4: leges perniciosissimas reipublicae, Val. Max. 9, 5, 1: ritus novos, Lact. 1, 22, 19: novas superstitiones, Quint. 4, 4, 5.

introductio, *ōnis, f.* [*introduco*], *a leading in, introduction*: adulescentulorum nobilium, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5: saeculi, *a beginning*, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 6.

introductor, *ōris, m.* [*id.*], *an introducer*, Ruf. ap. Hier. 2, 7.

introductōrius, *a, um, adj.* [*introductor*], *introductory*: libri, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 24.

introductus, *a, um, Part.*, *from introducto*.

intro-ēo (ante-class. **introdeo**: *introiet for introibit*, Hier. in Lucifer. 5), *ivi, or ii, itum, 4, v. n.*, *to go in or into, to enter* (syn.: *intro, ingredior*); constr. with *in* or *ad* and *acc.*, with *acc.*, with *in* and *abl.*, with *inf.* **I.** Lit. (a) With *in* and *acc.*: vereri introire in alienam domum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 32: in urbem, Cic. Att. 7, 7; Liv. 30, 43, 5: in domum, Cic. Att. 16, 11: in Thraciam, Nep. Alcib. 7: in tabernaculum, Sall. J. 71, 4.—(β) With *ad*: ad amicam, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 36: sicuti salutatum introire ad Ciceronem, Sall. C. 28, 1.—(γ) With *acc.*: domum, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 68: curiam, Suet. Caes. 81: urbem, id. ib. 18: theatrum, id. ib. 80: castra, Sall. H. 4, 45: Syracusas, Nep. Dion. 5, 3: Bithyniam, Amm. 14, 11, 6.—(δ) With *in* and *abl.* (ante-class.): in naso,

Cato, R. R. 157.—(e) With *inf.*: filius introit videre, quid agat, *went in to see*, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 10.—(f) With *huc*, Suet. Aug. 6.—**Impers.**: cum periculo introituro recenti apertione, Varr. R. R. 1, 63: castra sine vulnere introitum, *entered*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 628.—**II.** *Trop.*: quem fuerat aequius, ut prius introieram, sic prius exire de vita, Cic. Lael. 4, 15.

intro-fēro, *tūli, lātum, ferre, v. anom.* *a.*, *to carry or bring in*: lecticā in urbem introferri solitus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 34: lecticā est introlatas, Liv. 43, 7, 5; Suet. Tib. 30.

intro-grēdiōr, *essus sum, 3, v. dep.* [*gradiōr*], *to step or go in, to enter* (poet.): introgressi, Verg. A. 1, 520; 11, 248.

introitōrius, *a, um, adj.* [2 *introitus*], *of or belonging to entry*: introitorius, εἰσδοτός, Gloss. Philox.

1. introitus, *a, um, Part.*, *from introeo*.

2. introitus, *ūs, m.* [*introeo*], *a going in or into, an entering, entrance* (class.). **I.** Lit.: nocturnus introitus Zmyrnam quasi in hostium urbem, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: militum, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: in urbem, id. Dom. 28: sol in Geminis introitum facit, *enters*, Col. 11, 2, 43: primo statim introitu, *at his very first entrance*, Tac. H. 1, 31: aliquem introitu prohibere, Cic. Caecin. 13: cujus in Graeciam, Just. 2, 11, 1: introitum alicujus rei pellere, *to keep a thing from entering*, Plin. 20, 9, 39, § 101.—With *in* and *abl.* (rare): sol introitum in Cancro facit, Col. 11, 2, 49.—**2.** *Esp.*, *the mouth of a river, its entrance into another*: Avernus, Sil. 13, 398; also *as the entrance to it from the sea* (cf. B. infra): Indi, Plin. 12, 12, 25, § 41 *al.*—**B.** *Transf.*, *a place of entrance, passage*: ad omnes introitus, qua adiri poterat, Cic. Caecin. 8: omnes introitus erant praecclusi, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: clandestinus, Suet. Ner. 48: aures duos et quasi corneolos habere introitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: portus, Caes. B. C. 3, 39, 2; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 80: aedis, Nep. Paus. 5, 3: ad ipsum introitum expectare macelli, Juv. 11, 10.—In the *abl.*: introito, Inscr. Orell. 2103.—**II.** *Trop.* **A.** *An entering, entrance upon an office or into a society*: certum aliquod pro introitu dare, Plin. Ep. 10, 113: sacerdotii, Suet. Claud. 9: militiam illam cum introitu comparari volo, i. e. *entrance-money*, Dig. 32, 1, 102.—**B.** *A beginning, introduction, prelude* (syn.: *principium, exordium, prooemium*): fabulae Clodianae, Cic. Att. 1, 18: defensionis, id. Caec. 2, 3: in introitu huius operis, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 141.

intro-jūgus, *a, um, adj.*, *that is under the yoke*: tres equi, Inscr. ap. Grut. 337.

introlātus, *a, um, Part.*, *from introfero*.

intromissus, *a, um, Part.*, *from intromitto*.

intro-mitto, *mīsi, missum, 3, v. a.* (*inf. pass.* *intromittier*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 53), *to send in, to let in or into* (syn. *induco, immitto*; class.). **I.** Lit., with *in* and *acc.*: lepores in leporarium, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 4; cf.: legiones (sc. in oppidum), Caes. B. G. 7, 11: Caninium legatum, Hirt. B. Hisp. 35: in aedes, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 20: qui cum bestiis in harenam intromissi sunt, Dig. 48, 2, 4.—With *two acc.*: sex milia peditum Nola intromisit, Liv. 24, 13, 10.—With *ad*: quemquam ad vos, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 7: ad Senecam aliquem, Tac. A. 15, 61.—With *sup.*: Phaedriam commissatum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 52.—**II.** *Trop.*, *to introduce* (post-class.): verba in usum linguae Latinae, Gell. 19, 13, 3: exemplum, id. 1, 13, 4: controversiam (εἰσαγέσθαι δίκην), Amm. 30, 4, 19.

intro-pōno, *3, v. a.*, *to put in*, Not. Tir. p. 38.

intro-porto, *1, v. a.*, *to bring in*, Not. Tir. p. 11.

intro-rēpo, *3, v. n.*, *to creep in*: introrepens mustela, App. M. 2, p. 125, 32; id. ib. 9, p. 125, 19.

introsurum and **introsurus** (access. form *INTROSURS*, Inscr. Orell. 4034; v. also *introversus*, *adv.* [contr. from *intro ver-sum*]). **I.** Form *introsurum*. **A.** *Towards the inside, inwards, into*: hostem introsurum in media castra accipimus, Liv. 10, 33.—**B.** *Inwardly, within, on the inside*: sed

videt hunc omnis domus Introrsum turpem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 45; id. S. 2, 1, 64.—**II.** Form introrsus. **A.** Inwards, in, into: ut non facile Introrsus perspicere posset, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: reducere aliquid, id. ib. 7, 22: pergit, Tac. A. 2, 25.—**B.** Inwardly, within: foris nitent, introrsus misera sunt, Sen. Vit. Beat. 2, 4; Liv. 25, 21: lacrimae obortae, Ov. M. 13, 539.

intrō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, v. n., to break or burst into, to break in, enter by force: in aedis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 50: quod ea non posse introrumpere videbantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 51, 4: cerva in cubiculum Sertorii, Gell. 15, 22, 9.

intrō-specto, 1, v. a. freq. [introspecto], to look into (ante-class.): quid introspectant? Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 27.

***intrō-spector**, gr̄is, m. [id.], one who looks into, an inspector, August.

intrō-spicio, spexi, spectrum, 3, v. a. [specio], to look into, look at (syn. inspecio).

I. Lit. **A.** To look into any thing: domum, Cic. Har. Resp. 15, 1, 33: casas omnium, id. Div. 2, 51, 105.—**B.** To look at: aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis, Tac. H. 2, 20.

II. Trop. **A.** To inspect, examine, observe attentively: constr. with in and acc., or simple acc. (a) With in and acc.: introspicite penitus in omnes rei publicae partes, Cic. Font. 15, 43: in mentem tuam, id. Fin. 2, 35, 118.—(g) With simple acc.: penitus introspicite Catilinae, Cethegi, ceterorumque mentes, id. Sull. 27, 76: fortunam suam, Tac. A. 11, 38: numinum religiones, id. ib. 3, 60: non introspectis penitus virtutibus, Quint. 10, 2, 16: vitam, Plin. Pan. 75: verba, Gell. 17, 2.

intrō-trūdo, 3, v. a., to thrust in (ante-class.): turundam introtrudito (al. intro trūdito), Cato, R. R. 157, 14.

***intrō-venio**, ire, v. n., to come in, trop., Jul. Obseq. de Prodig. 127.

intrō-versus (also separately **intrō-versus**), adv. for introrsus, towards the inside, inwards (ante-class.): introversus, et ad te spectant, Lucil. ap. Non. 402, 7: spectantia genua, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5: se proicere, Petr. 63.

intrōvocātus, ūs, m. [introvoco], a calling in (post-class.): primo introvocatū, Amm. 29, 1, 25.

intrō-voco, 1, v. a., to call in: aliquem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66 (more correctly intro vocari, as in Liv. 10, 13, 11; 10, 24, 18).

in-trūdo, trūsi, 3, v. a., to thrust in, force in: se ipse inferebat et intrudebat, Cic. Caecin. 5, 13 B. and K. (dub.; Klotz, intro dabat; cf. Krebs, Antibarbar. p. 620).

intūbus, intūbum, v. intūbus, etc.

in-tūeor, itus, 2, v. dep. (in tmesi: inque tueri, Lucr. 4, 713; archaic form indo tuetur, Enn. ap. Non. 378, 18=Ann. 73 Vahl.; and intuo, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 150; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 23; Turp. ap. Non. 470, 30; Sen. Hippol. 898, and in the act. form **intūo**, ēre, Commod. 31, 1; 39, 5), to look at, upon, or towards (syn.: adspicio, contemplan, spectro). **I.** Lit., constr. with simple acc., or in and acc. (a) With simple acc.: terram intuens modesto, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32: solem, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 19; id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: aliquid oculis, id. Fam. 5, 17, 4: ornamenta rei publicae, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 22: cum intueor et contemplan unumquemque vestrum, id. Planc. 1: huc atque illuc, id. de Or. 1, 40, 24: terram, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 13: me omnes intueri, id. Ac. 2, 19, 63: ora omnium atque oculos, id. Mil. 16, 42: quid, ut noverca, me intueris? Hor. Epod. 5, 9: faciem alicuius, Nep. Ages. 8, 1: caelum, Suet. Aug. 17: nutum illius diligenter, to watch, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61.—Of situation: cubiculum montes intuentur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 28.—(β) With in and acc.: in speciem rerum intuens, Cic. Univ. 10: in te intuens, id. Brut. 97, 331.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the mind, to regard, observe, contemplate, consider, give attention to. (a) With acc. (so most freq.): ut tota mente Crassum atque omni animo intueatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 89; cf.: intēntis oculis omnes rei publicae partes, id. Agr. 2, 28: voluntatem eorum qui audiunt, id. Or. 8, 24: mentis acies seipsam intuens, id. Tusc. 1, 30: oratores, id. de Or. 1, 34, 156: potius, quid se facere par esset, intuebatur, quam

quid alii laudaturi forent, he regarded more, had more respect for, Nep. Att. 9, 5; cf. id. Them. 7, 6: rationem, Quint. 3, 6, 83; 3, 8, 35 al.: tempestatem impendentem, Cic. Sest. 9: id ille intuens, Nep. Alcib. 4, 1.—In pass. part.: intueundum quid affectet quisque, Quint. 5, 10, 28: non tam veteranos intueundos nobis, Cic. Phil. 11, 15, 39.—(g) With adv.: quo intuens, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 145.—(γ) With in and acc.: in summos homines, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 6: tu in tuā intuens te continebis, id. Tusc. 2, 13, 31: in aliquod majus malum, id. ib. 3, 13, 28; id. Univ. 10 init.; Plin. Pan. 58, 8.—(δ) With ad (rare): ad finiendum bellum, Liv. 36, 45.—**B.** Esp., to regard with admiration, admire, wonder at: Graeci sic te intuebantur, ut quendam ex annalium memoria esse delapsum putent, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2, § 7: si cut aliquem de caelo delapsum, id. de Imp. Pomp. 14, 41.

intueri, in pass. sense, Amm. 23, 5, 13.

intūitus, ūs, m. [intueor], a look, view, Salv. Gub. Dei. 2, 1: quaquā intūitus erat oculi, Varr. L. L. 7, § 7 Müll. (ex connect.).—**II.** Transf. (only in abl. sing.), respect, consideration, Treb. Poll. Claud. 1, § 1; Dig. 23, 2, 67; 48, 20, 5; cf. 46, 1, 47.

in-tumescō, mūi, 3, v. n. incho., to swell up; to rise (poet. and in post-Aug. prose).

I. Lit.: fluctus flatu intumescens, Plin. 2, 81, 83, § 196; id. 37, 5, 18, § 69: vidi virgineas intumuisse genas, Ov. F. 6, 700.—Of dropsical persons: intumuit suffusa venter ab undā, Ov. F. 1, 215: si partes corporis in vesicas intumuerint, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 51.—**B.** Transf., to rise, be elevated, of the surface of the ground: loco tamen ipso paululum intumescēte, Col. 1, 4, 10; cf.: nec intumescit alta viperis humus, Hor. Epod. 16, 52.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To swell up: vox intumescit, Tac. G. 3: motus, grovus, increases, id. A. 1, 38: intumuerē statim superbia ferociaque, Tac. H. 4, 19: jure quodam potestatis intumescere, to be puffed up, elated, Quint. 1, 1, 8: rebus secundis, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 3: supra humanum modum, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 36.—**B.** To become angry: intumuit vati, Ov. P. 4, 14, 34: Juno, quod, etc., id. F. 6, 487; id. M. 8, 582 al.

***in-tūmūlatus**, a, um, adj., unburied, Ov. H. 2, 136.

intūmus, v. intūmus.

in-tundo, 3, v. a., to bruise, pound (post-class.), Scrib. Comp. 71.

intuor, tūi, v. intueor init.

in-turbatus, a, um, adj., undisturbed, calm (post-Aug.): sedit inturbatus, interitus, Plin. Pan. 64, 2.

in-turbidus, a, um, adj. **I.** Pass., undisturbed, quiet (Tacitean): inturbidus externis rebus annus, Tac. A. 3, 52: juvenia, id. ib. 14, 22.—**II.** Act., not turbulent: vir sanctus, inturbidus, Tac. H. 3, 39.

in-turgescō, 3, v. n. incho., to swell up (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 1, 56, 19.

intus, adv. [in and the abl. termination -tus; Sanscr. -tas; cf. ἐντός]. **I.** On the inside, within: ibi intro atque intus subducam ratiunculam, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 89: vide sitne istaec nostra intus, id. Mil. 2, 6, 55: intus insidiae sunt: intus inclusum periculum est: intus est hostis, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: estne frater intus? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 30: intus domique, Cic. de Sen. 4: ea, quae sunt intus in corpore, id. Fin. 3, 5, 18; cf.: intus in mundo, id. Univ. 10: intus in animis, id. Fin. 1, 13, 44; so, intus in cella Fortis Fortunae, Liv. 27, 11, 3: te intus et in cute novi, Pers. 3, 30: extra et intus hostem habere, Caes. B. C. 3, 69.—Poet., with abl.: membris intus, Lucr. 4, 1091: tali intus templo, Verg. A. 7, 192.—With gen.: aedium, i. e. in the house, App. M. 8, p. 215, 24: adductos intus agere equos, closer to the goal, Ov. F. 6, 586; cf.: intus agere lacrimas, to moderate, Albin. Eleg. 114.—**Pro v.**: intus canere, v. Aspendus.—**II.** To the inside, into, within, in (for the usual intro, cf. Quint. 1, 5, 50): intus novam nuptam deduxi viā rectā, into the house, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 7 dub. (al. intro): die, me orare ut aliquis intus prodeat, id. Cist. 3, 8: quo simul atque intus est itum, Caes. B. C. 3, 26 (al. intro): intus in artus, Lucr. 2, 711; Ov. M. 10, 457; Tac. H. 1, 35: pollice intus inclinato, inwards (= introrsus), Quint. 11, 3, 99; so Cels. 8, 4.—**III.** From within = ἐνδοθεν, ex interiore parte (mostly: ante-

class.; cf. Brix ad Plaut. Capt. 196): tu intus pateram proferto foras, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 138: evocato aliquem intus ad te, id. Most. 3, 1, 145; id. Men. 1, 3, 35; id. Mil. 4, 4, 33; 49; cf.: intus evocato aliquem foras, id. Ps. 2, 2, 10; and: argentum intus efferre foras, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 62: obsessa otium intus, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 25: quicquid spinosum est et intus eminet, Cels. 8, 4.

intūsium, v. indusium.

in-tūtus, a, um, adj., unguarded, defenceless; unsafe, dangerous: rem publicam intutam patiemini, Sall. Hist. Fragm. 1, 48, 17 Dietsch: castra Gallorum intuta neglectaque, Liv. 5, 45, 2: amicitia, Tac. A. 2, 42: proinde intuta quae indecora, id. H. 1, 33: latebrae, id. A. 1, 38: stilo scribere intutum esse, Plin. 34, 14, 39; § 139.—In neutr. plur.: **intūtā**, with gen.: momentum, insecure parts, Tac. H. 3, 76; Amm. 16, 4; 31, 15, 6.—Comp.: intuitior, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 26.

intybus, intybum, v. intibus.

***in-über**, ūberis, adj., not full, ill-fed, ill-conditioned, poor: ostreae, Gell. 20, 8, 3.

***in-ūdo**, ūre, v. a., to wet, moisten: manus labris, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 418.

inūla, ae, f. [ἐλέλιον], elecampene, a plant (inula helenium, Linn.), Plin. 19, 5, 29, § 91; Col. 11, 3, 35; Hor. S. 2, 2, 44; 2, 8, 51.

***in-ulcēro**, 1, v. a., to ulcerate, Veg. Vet. 2, 59.

(**inultē**, adv., false read. for inulti, Curt. 4, 4, 9; v. Mütz. ad h. l.)

in-ultus, a, um, adj. **I.** For whom no revenge is taken, unavenged, unrevenged, not vindicated.

A. Of persons: Marius ne inultus esset, Cic. Sest. 22, 50: ne inultus imperatores suos jacere sinerent, Liv. 25, 37, 10: moriemur inultae? Verg. A. 4, 659: non me inulto Victor laetabere, id. ib. 10, 739; Hor. S. 1, 8, 44; 2, 3, 297: quam inulti perierint, Sall. J. 31, 2; id. Hist. Fragm. 3, 74 Dietsch; Ov. F. 2, 233.—**B.** Of things: mortem suam ne inultam pateretur, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: injuriae, id. Div. in Caecil. 16, 53: cruor, Val. Max. 9, 2, 3 fin.: nil poterit Juno, nisi inultos flere dolores? Ov. M. 4, 426: nec Ptolemaeo inulta scelera fuerunt, Just. 24, 3, 10: Alexandro caedes, id. 29, 5, 1.—**II.** Upon whom no revenge is taken, unpunished.

A. Of persons: numquam me inultus istic ludificabit, Plaut. Am. 4, 3, 13: cur Asellum esse inultum tam diu sinis, Cic. Clu. 62, 172: hostis inultus abire sinere, Sall. J. 58, 5; 70, 4: hostis Medae nullus inultus, Ov. H. 12, 182.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of things, for which no punishment is inflicted, unpunished: neque scelus inultum relinquendum, Sall. J. 106, 6; Val. Max. 9, 7, 2: quicquid multis peccatur, inultum est, Luc. 5, 260.—**2.** Unharmed, unhurt, safe, with impunity: inult: Dicere quod sentit permitto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 189: neu sinas Medos equitare inultos, id. C. 1, 2, 51; cf.: at ne illud haud inultum, si vivo, ferent (= inulti), Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 45: sed inultum numquam id auferet, id. And. 3, 5, 4: et catulos ferae Celent inultae, Hor. C. 3, 42.—**3.** Trop., unsated, unappeased, insatiable: odium, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 61; cf. preces, unavailing, id. C. 1, 28, 33.

inūbratio, ōnis, f. [inumbro], an overshadowing, darkness, Mart. Cap. 1, § 79.

in-umbro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to cast a shadow upon, to shade (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. opaco).

I. Lit.: terraque inūbratur, Lucr. 5, 289: toros obtentu frondis, Verg. A. 11, 66: forum velis, Plin. 19, 1, 6, § 24; Curt. 3, 4, 9; Quint. 12, 10, 60.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To cause darkness: inūbrante vespera, Tac. H. 3, 19.—**2.** To cover: ora coronis, Lucr. 3, 913: pubem pallio, App. M. 10, p. 254: ante genas quam flos juvenilis inūmbret, Claud. Prob. et Olyb. 69.—**3.** To mark the shadows upon, to mark out, lay out (ante-class.): solarium, Varr. L. L. 6, § 4 Müll.

II. Trop., to obscure: imperatoris adventu legatorum dignitas inūbratur, Plin. Pan. 19, 1: inūbrata quies, apparent, Dig. 41, 2, 18, § 1.

in-uncō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [2. uncus], to hook, catch with hooks; to clutch, seize, grasp (ante- and post-class.).

I. Lit.: aquila unguibus agnum, leporem, App. Flor. 2, 991

p. 349, 9; Cel. 7, 3, 10.—**II.** Transf.: nummos, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 124, 16.

inunctio, ōnis, f. [inunguo], an anointing, besmearing with unguents; a spreading on, applying (post-Aug.): tridui, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 117: matutina, id. 28, 4, 7, § 37: medicamentorum, Cels. 7, 14: suci plantaginis, Col. 6, 33, 2.

inunctus, a, um, Part., from inunguo.

inundatio, ōnis, f. [inundo], an overflowing, inundating, inundation (post-Aug.): fluminum, Col. 3, 11, 8: coercere, Suet. Aug. 30: inundationes Tiberis, id. Oth. 8: Nili, Plin. Pan. 30 fin.: Cassiod. Var. 3, 42: terrarum, *the deluge*, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 69; Sol. 34, 1.—**II.** Transf., of a crowd of people, Schol. Juv. 3, 249.—Of horses: inundatione equorum ejus operiet te pulvis, Vulg. Ezech. 26, 10.—Of troubles, sorrow, Vulg. Job, 21, 17.

in-undo, avi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. **I.** Act., to overflow, inundate (class.). **1.** Lit.: terram inundet aqua, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: imbes campis inundantes, Liv. 8, 24: Tiberis agros inundavit, id. 24, 9; 28, 28; 24, 38: Ciliciam cruore Persarum, Curt. 9, 2, 23: cruore campos, Lact. 1, 18, 10.—**2.** Transf., to spread over, run over, flood: inundant Troes, Verg. A. 12, 280: Cimbros inundasse Italiam, Just. 38, 4, 15: multitudo inundaverat campos, Curt. 4, 12, 20: Europam, id. 5, 7, 8: totam urbem civilis sanguinis fluminibus, Val. Max. 9, 2, 1: armis campos, Sil. 15, 551.—**B.** Trop.: lacrimae pectus, Petr. 113: meus ingenti flumine litterarum inundata, overflowing, id. 118; 101.—**II.** Neutr. **A.** To overflow, to be inundated or deluged; of a river: Arvus inundaverat, Liv. 22, 2, 2: Tiberis, Aur. Vict. Caes. 32, 3: aquae super terram, Vulg. Gen. 7, 6; Val. Max. 1, 7, 5.—**B.** To be full, abound: inundant sanguine fossae, Verg. A. 10, 24; 11, 382.

inungito, 1, v. a. freq. [inunguo], to besmear (ante-class.): capillum cinere, Cato ap. Charis. p. 78 P.

in-unguo (not -go), unxi, unctum, 3, v. a., to anoint (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: oculos, Varr. L. L. 5, 8: non tamen idcirco contemnas lippus inungui, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 29; id. S. 1, 3, 25; Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 141: inunguendum primo lenibus, Cels. 7, 7, 3.—**II.** In gen., to besmear: lentem siccata oleo, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 308; id. 13, 3, 4, § 23 al.: concinis inuncta, dressed with oil, Mart. 7, 78, 2.

in-ūnio, 4, v. a., to unite, Tert. adv. Val. 29.

inurbānē, adv., v. inurbanus fin.

in-urbānus, a, um, adj., rustic, boorish, rude, unpolished, unmannerly (class.): habitus orationis non inurbanus, Cic. Brut. 63, 227: non essem tam inurbanus ac pae inhumanus, id. de Or. 2, 90, 365: gestus, Quint. 6, 3, 26: inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor. A. P. 273.—**Adv.** **inurbānē**, rudely, inelegantly, without wit or humor: non inurbane, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 50; Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 5; and, **inurbāniter** (late Lat.), Aug. c. Faust. Manich. 12, 1.

in-urgēo, ursi, 2, v. a., to push, thrust; to obtrude (poet. and post-class.): vitulus cornibus, Lucr. 5, 1035: susurros, to be always whispering, App. M. 8, p. 205, 6.

in-ūriño, 1, v. n., to plunge or dive under the water (post-Aug.): piscinis, Col. 8, 14, 2.

in-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, v. a., to burn in, to burn. **I.** Lit.: foramen, i.e. to make an uneven hole, such as is made by burning, Col. 4, 29, 16.—Of encaustic painting: Nicias scripsit se inussisse, Plin. 35, 4, 10, § 27: ceras tinguntur isdem his coloribus ad eas picturas quae inurruntur, id. 35, 7, 31, § 49.—To burn in a mark: notas et nomina gentis, Verg. G. 3, 153; Just. 44, 4, 9: inustus barbarum litterarum notis, Curt. 5, 6, 6.—**B.** To burn off or away, remove by burning: inustus infanum dexterioribus mammis... unde Amazones dictae sunt, Just. 2, 4, 11: ferro candente calcaribus inustus, Col. 8, 2, 3; cf. Plin. 23, 8, 77, § 148.—**II.** Trop., to brand, to imprint or attach indelibly: ne qua generi ac nomini suo nota nefariae turpitudinis inuratur, Cic. Sull. 31, 88: quas ille leges fuit impositurus nobis atque inustus? id. Mil. 12, 33: aliquid

calamistris, id. Brut. 75, 262: censoriae severitatis nota inuri, id. Clu. 46, 129: signa probitatis... domesticis inusta notis veritatis, id. Planc. 12, 29: acerbissimum alicui dolorem, id. Phil. 11, 15, 38: alicui famam superbiae et crudelitatis, id. Mur. 4, 8: plurima mala rei publicae, id. Phil. 2, 46, 117: alicui ignominiam, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16: vivet semper in pectoribus illorum, quidquid istuc praesens necessitas inusserit, Liv. 9, 3 fin.: nota turpitudinis inusta vitae alicujus, Cic. Cat. 1, 6 init.; Liv. 3, 58: mihi dolorem, Cic. Mil. 36, 99: ei dolorem, id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19; cf. hunc dolorem cineri ejus atque ossibus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 113.—Hence, **inustus**, a, um, P. a., burned; subst.: **inusta**, ōrum, n., burned parts, burns, Plin. 22, 14, 16, § 37.

inūstatē and **inūstatō**, adv., v. inusitatus fin.

in-ūstatūs, a, um, adj., unusual, uncommon, extraordinary, very rare (class.): pro di immortales! speciem humanam inusitatum, Att. ap. Non. 226, 2: nova et inusitata belli ratio, Caes. B. C. 3, 47: magnitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: lepor, id. de Or. 2, 23, 98.—With dat.: nostris oratoribus lepos, Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 91; Flor. 4, 2, 81: inusitatum est, with subj.-clause, Cic. Deiot. 1, 1.—Comp.: species navium inusitatio, Caes. B. G. 4, 25.—**Sup.**: miracula, Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 12.—**Adv.** in two forms. **1. inūstatē**, in an unmounted manner, unusually, strangely: absurde et inusitate scriptae epistolae, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: loqui, id. Brut. 75.—**Comp.**: poeta inusitatus contraxerat, Cic. Or. 46.—**Sup.**: inusitatissime nox pro noctu dixerunt (al. inusitate), Macr. S. 1, 4, 19.—**2. inūstatō**, in an unusual manner: enituit, Plin. Pan. 5, 2 (al. inusitato indicio enituit).

in-usquē (separately, **in usquē**), adv. for usque in, even unto, all the way to, as far as, into (poet.), Stat. Th. 1, 440; Avien. Per. 525; 641.

1. inustus, a, um, Part. and P. a., v. inuro.

2. in-ustus, a, um, adj. [uro], not burned, unconsumed: ossa inustis plena medullis, Lucr. 8, 787.

(**in-ūsus**, ūs, false reading for in usu, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 65.)

in-ūtilis, e, adj., useless, unserviceable, unprofitable; constr. absol., with ad, or with dat. (class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Of persons. (a) Absol.: homo iners atque inutilis, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 31; Verg. A. 2, 647; 10, 794: dum meliorem ex ducibus inutilem vulnus faceret, Liv. 21, 53: turba, id. 30, 30; Just. 2, 11, 3.—**Sup.**, Col. 3, 10, 6.—(b) With ad: per aetatem ad pugnam inutiles, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: ad rem gerendam, id. B. C. 3, 43; Val. Max. 3, 2, 11.—(c) With dat.: aetate inutiles bello, Caes. B. G. 7, 78: sibi, Cic. Inv. 1, 1, 1: reipublicae, Liv. 29, 1.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: rami, Hor. Epod. 2, 13: naves ad navigandum inutiles, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: tempestas non inutilis ad capiendum consilium, id. ib. 7, 27: impedimenta, Liv. 38, 15 fin.: ferrum, Verg. A. 2, 510: lingua, Ov. H. 4, 7: alga, Hor. C. 3, 7, 10: et genus et nomen jactare, id. ib. 1, 14, 3: inutiles oratori universales quaestiones, Quint. 3, 5, 12; 5, 10, 82: ad audiendum, id. 4, 1, 34.—With subj.-clause: quod non inutile sit imitari, Quint. 2, 3, 11; 1, 1, 27; 11, 2, 48 et saep.: stipulatio, invalid, Gai. Inst. 3, 97: fidei commissa, id. ib. 2, 261.—**Sup.**: inutilissimus quisque, Col. 3, 10, 1.—**II.** Esp., hurtful, injurious. **A.** Of persons: seditiosus et inutilis civis, Cic. Off. 2, 14; so id. ib. 3, 13: sed sibi inutilior, Ov. M. 13, 37: mihi rei publicae, Hirt. B. Afr. 54.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: fungus, Cels. 5, 27, n. 17: inutile est, Cic. Off. 3, 13; Plin. 17, 27, 45, § 257: aquae inutiles pestilentesque, Sen. Q. N. 6, 27: oratio, Liv. 42, 14: arbitrium, Ov. M. 11, 100.—**Adv.** **inūtiliter**. **1.** Uselessly, unprofitably: non inutiliter, Quint. 2, 4, 18.—**2.** Hurtfully, injuriously: late diffusa aqua bibitur inutilius, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 2: administrare, Hirt. B. Alex. 65, 1.

inūtilitas, ātis, f. [inutilis]. **I.** Uselessness, unprofitableness, Lucr. 5, 1274.—**II.** Hurtfulness, injuriosity, Cic. Inv. 2, 52, 158: facti, id. ib. 2, 26, 77.

inūtiliter, adv., v. inutilis fin.

Invūs, 1, m. [ineo; the fructifying god], the god Pan, who gave fruitfulness to the herds, Liv. 1, 5; Arn. 3, p. 143; Macr. S. 1, 22.—**II. Castrum Inui**, a sea-coast town in Latium, near Antium, Verg. A. 6, 775; cf. Serv. ad loc.

in-uxōrus, a, um, adj. [2. in-uxor], unmarried (late Lat.): virginitas, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 9.

in-vādo, vāsi, vāsum (invasse, Lucil. Sat. 2, 4), 3, v. n. and a., to go, come, or get into, to enter upon. **I.** Lit.: ignis quocumque invasit, cuncta disturbat ac dissipat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: consul exercitusque Romanus sine certamine urbem invasere, Liv. 10, 10, 4; 24, 33 al.: forum, Tac. H. 1, 33: oppidum, Front. Strat. 3, 10, 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To get into, fall into: ut profugiens hostem, inimici invadam manibus, Att. ap. Non. 234, 1.—**2.** In gen., to go, make, accomplish a distance: bino tria milia stadiorum invasit, Tac. A. 11, 8.—**3.** To enter upon, set foot upon: tuque invade viam, Verg. A. 6, 260: lutum minis frigidum, App. M. 9, p. 232, 11.—**4.** To enter violently, move against, rush upon, fall upon, assail, assault, attack, invade (syn. oppugno); constr. with in and acc., or simple acc. (a) With in and acc. (so nearly always in Cic.; cf. II. B. γ infra): in oppidum antiquum et vetus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 60: in transversa latera invaserant cohortes, Liv. 27, 42: globus juvenum in ipsum consulem invadit, id. 2, 47: in collum (mulieris) invasit, fell upon her neck, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: alicujus pectus amplexibus, to embrace, Petr. 91: aliquem basilidis, id. 85: with osculari, id. 74: in Galliam, Cic. Phil. 11, 2: si in eas (urbes) vi cum exercitu invasisses, id. Verr. 2, 1, 20: cum ferro in aliquem, id. Caecin. 9, 25.—**Impers.**: in oculos invadi nunc est optimum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 58.—(b) With simple acc.: aciem hastati invadunt, Liv. 9, 35: stationem hostium, id. 37, 20: validissimas Pompeii copias, Nep. Dat. 6, 7: vicinos portus, Verg. A. 3, 382: urbem, id. ib. 2, 265: jam tandem invasit medios, id. ib. 12, 497: eam (Europam), Nep. Them. 2: regem, Val. Max. 3, 2, 3: in lecto cubantem, Nep. Dion. 9, 4: greges, Ov. F. 2, 210: madida cum veste gravatum, Verg. A. 6, 361: ventus invasit nubem, Lucr. 6, 174: canes appropinquantem invadunt, Col. 7, 12, 7: castra, Liv. 10, 35; cf.: quem semel invasit senectus, Col. 2, 1, 4.—**Pass.**: sperans, mox effusus hostes invadi posse, Sall. J. 87 fin.—**Pass. impers.**: signo dato, undique simul ex insidiis invaditur, Sall. J. 113.—**5.** To rush into, enter hurriedly into a struggle, fight, etc. (poet.): Martem, Verg. A. 12, 712: proelia, Mart. 9, 57, 6: certamina, Sil. 17, 473: bella, id. 9, 12: pugnam, id. 12, 199 al.; cf.: in pugnas, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 323, 32; and: aut pugnam aut aliquid jam dudum invadere magnum mens agitat mihi, to attempt, enter hurriedly upon, Verg. A. 9, 136.—**6.** To make an attack on, seize, grasp: Jubae barbam, Suet. Caes. 71: cibum avidius, Aur. Vict. Epit. 20, 9: pallium, Petr. 5, 15: capillos, Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 5: virgineos artus, Ov. M. 11, 200; cf. Suet. Ner. 29.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To fall upon, seize, take possession of, usurp; constr. with in and acc., or simple acc. (a) With in and acc.: in multas pecunias, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: in quod ipsa invaderet, id. N. D. 2, 49, 124: in fortunas alicujus, id. Phil. 2, 26, 65; id. Rosc. Am. 5: in praedia alicujus, id. ib. 8: in nomen Marii, id. Phil. 1, 1: in arcem illius causae, id. Fam. 1, 9, 8.—(b) With simple acc.: dictaturam, Suet. Caes. 9: consulatum, id. Aug. 26: rempublicam, Just. 5, 8, 12: imperium, Sall. J. 38.—**B.** To make an attack on, seize, lay hold of, attack, befall a person or thing; with simple acc., or in and acc., or dat. (a) With simple acc.: cum gravis morbus invasit, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 40: ne reliquos populares metus invaderet, Sall. J. 35 fin.: cupido Marium, id. Phil. 1, 2, 5: vis avaritiae in animos eorum invasit, Sall. J. 32, 4: vis morbi in corpus meum, Liv. 28, 29; cf.: lassitudine invaserunt misero (mihi) in genua flemina, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 5.

—(γ) Rarely with *dat.*: furor invaserat improbis, Cic. Fam. 16, 12, 2; Gell. 19, 4. —(δ) *Absol.*: ubi pro continentia et aequitate libido atque superbia invasere, Sall. C. 2, 5: ubi contagio quasi pestilentia invasit, id. ib. 10, 6: cum potentia avaritia sine modo... invasere, id. J. 41, 9. —**C.** To *assail with words, accost* (poet.): continuo invadit, Verg. A. 4, 265: Agrippa consules anni prioris invasit, cur silerent, Tac. A. 6, 4: Vinnium Laco minaciter invasit, id. H. 1, 33. —Hence, **invāsus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *ingrafted*: comae, i. e. rami, Pall. Insit. 120.

in-vālentia, ae, f., *weakness, inability, indisposition* (post-class.); with imbecillitas, Gell. 20, 1, 27; App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 11, 36.

in-vāleo, ēre, to be strong against, to prevail (late Lat.); vique valebunt is the true reading, Lucr. 2, 301; v. Lachm. ad h. l.; and the perf. invaluit belongs to invalesco; v. the foll. art.): egredi conatus, invalente morbi gravitate detentus est, Amm. 21, 15, 2.

in-vālesco, valūi, 3, v. n. *inch.* [valeo], to become strong; only trop. **I.** To grow strong or powerful: tantum opibus invaluit, Cic. Mur. 15; Tac. H. 2, 98. —**II.** To increase, prevail, predominate: libido atque luxuria invaluerat, Suet. Vesp. 11: appellatio grammaticorum invaluit, id. Gramm. 4: amor, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 2: consuetudo, id. ib. 6, 2, 5: vitilis invalescentibus, Suet. Ner. 27: consuetudo cotidie magis invalescit, Quint. 2, 1, 1: hic effectus (opp. nihil efficit), id. 6, 1, 44. —**III.** To come into use: verba intercidunt, invalescuntque temporibus, Quint. 10, 2, 13.

invāletūdīnārius, a, um, false read. for in valetudinario, Sen. Q. N. praef. 5.)

in-vāletūdo, inis, f. [2.in], *infirmity, indisposition, sickness* (very rare; not in Cic.; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 621), Plin. Val. 1, 18.

invalide, adv., v. invalidus *fin.*

in-valīdus, a, um, *adj.*, not strong, infirm, impotent, weak, feeble (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: Camillus, jam ad munera corporis senectā invalidus, Liv. 6, 8: milites, id. 23, 16: paucos graves aetate aut invalidos inveniunt, id. 10, 34 *fin.*: ad ingrediendum, Gell. 20, 1, 11: corpus laborum impatiens invalidumque, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 4: manus, Luc. 5, 275: quidquid tecum invalidum metuensque periculi est, Verg. A. 5, 716: pueri, Val. Fl. 5, 24: (with inermis), Tac. A. 1, 46: corpus, Ov. H. 21, 297: artus, id. ib. 21, 245. —**Comp.**: invalidiores Parthi, Just. 41, 6, 3. —**Sup.**: invalidissimum urso caput, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 130. —**II.** Transf., weak, inefficient, inadequate, unsuitable: stationes pro castris, Liv. 41, 2: invalida moenia adversum irrumpentes, Tac. A. 12, 16: invalidae ad hoc monstrum sугillandum litterae, Val. Max. 5, 3, 4: defensionis praesidia, id. 8, 1, 3: venenum, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 170: causa, Luc. 7, 67: argumentum, Dig. 48, 18, 1: ignes, low, Tac. A. 1, 65: fama, inadequate, depreciating, Amm. 16, 10, 17. —**Adv.**: **invalīde**, weakly, feebly, Arn. 7, 250.

(invānum, false read. for in vanum, Tert. adv. Herm. 37.)

invāsio, ōnis, f. [invado], an attack, invasion (post-class. for incursio, aggressio), Symm. Ep. 10, 41 (48).

invāsor, ōris, m. [id.], an invader, intruder, usurper (post-class.), Aur. Vict. Epit. 35: Cod. 7, 4, 5; Ambros. in Ps. 118, Sermon. 6, § 20.

1. invāsus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. invado *fin.*
2. invāsus, ūs, m. [invado], only in *abl. sing.*, an attack (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 82.

invecticius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [inveho], imported, not indigenous, not native (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: columbae, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 79: frumentum, Ambros. Off. 3, 7. —**II.** Trop.: gaudium, i. e. not hearty, not sincere, Sen. Ep. 23, 4.

invectio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** A bringing in, importing of goods, importation (opp. exportatio), Cic. Off. 2, 3, 13: eodem flumine invectio, the entrance, id. Fin. 5, 24, 70. —**II.** An attacking or assailing with words, an inveighing against, invective: Tullianae severae invectiones, Fulg. Myth. 1, p. 15 Munck.

***invectivāliter**, adv. [invectio], with invectives: carpere vitia, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

invectivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], scolding, abusive, reproachful, full of invectives (post-class.): oratio acer, et invectiva, Amm. 21, 10, 7: volumen, id. 22, 14, 2. —**Subst.**: **invectiva**, ōrum, n., *invectives, abuse*: quaedam in principum, Amm. 28, 1, 20.

invektor, ōris, m. [inveho], one who brings in, an importer (post-class.): lanati pecoris, Symm. Ep. 10, 27.

invectrix, icis, f. [invektor], she that brings in or introduces (post-class.): mali, Ambros. Ep. 63, 3.

1. invectus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, v. inveho.

2. invectus, ūs, m. [inveho], a bringing in (post-Aug.), only in *abl. sing.*: terrae invectus, Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5; with *gen. subj.*: terrae nascuntur fluminum invectus, id. 2, 85, 87, § 201. —**II.** Esp., an importation, Varr. R. 1, 16, 2.

in-vēho, vexti, vectum, 3, v. a., to carry, bear, or bring to or into a place, in one's hands, on a horse, by water, etc. **I.** Lit.

A. Act. (a) With *in* and *acc.*: tantum in aerarium pecuniae invexit, ut, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 76: Euphrates in Mesopotamiam quasi novos agros invehit, id. N. D. 2, 52, 130. —(β) With *acc.* of place (poet., except with names of towns, etc.): marmor Romam, Plin. 36, 6, 8, § 49; 18, 7, 12, § 66: Iamque mare (lyra et lingua) invectae flumen relinquunt, Ov. M. 11, 54. —(γ) With *dat.*: Caesar legiones per flumen Oceano invexit, Tac. A. 2, 23: gazam urbi, Suet. Aug. 41: quas (opes) mare litioribus invehit, Curt. 9, 2, 27. —(δ) *Absol.* (sc. frumenta), into the barns, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 303: peregrinas mercis, id. 29, 1, 8, § 24. —**B. Pass.**

1. To ride, drive, sail, fly to or into a place: dictator triumphans urbem invehitur, i. e. enters, Liv. 2, 31; 35, 8; 36, 39: invecta corpori patris nefando vehiculo filia, id. 1, 59, 10: at Caesar triplici invectus Romano triumpho moenia, Verg. A. 8, 714: invehitur celeri barbarus hostis equo, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 54; cf.: equitum acies invecta in dissipatos, Liv. 8, 39; so id. 25, 34, 4; 38, 18, 6 al.: equo, Verg. A. 5, 571; Liv. 8, 9; Sil. 15, 436: curru, Verg. A. 6, 785: invectus mare, carried into the sea, Ov. M. 11, 54: in portum ex alto invehi, Cic. Mur. 2, 4; Vell. 2, 42, 2: portum invectus, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 84; cf.: ab invectis portum audit, Liv. 44, 7. —With *dat.*: classes invectas Tibridis alveo, Verg. A. 7, 436; Just. 32, 3, 14: ostio fluminis, id. 12, 10, 5. —**2.** To enter, penetrate: cum utrimque invehi hostem nunciaretur, Liv. 5, 8: Alexander ordines... multa caede hostium invehitur, Curt. 4, 15, 20. —**C.** Invehere se, or invehi, to attack, assail, fall upon, assault; to force one's way in, penetrate. —With *se*: invehebant se hostes, Liv. 40, 39 *fin.*; 6, 32: cum eo ipso acius victores se undique inveherent, Curt. 8, 14, 18. —**Pass.**: Valerius temere invectus in aciem, Liv. 2, 20: equites in laevum cornu invecti sunt, Curt. 3, 11, 1; 4, 15, 2; 8, 14, 15: belua invehebatur ordinibus, id. 8, 14, 33: levi agmine, id. 8, 14, 5: currus in phalangem invecti erant, id. 4, 15, 14 et saep. —**II.** Trop. **A. Act.**, to introduce, bring in, bring upon: quae (mala) tibi casus invexerit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: partem incommodorum, id. Inv. 1, 1, 1: ut quemcumque casum fortuna invexerit, brings with it, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 38: divitiae avaritiam invexere, Liv. praef. § 12. —**B. Pass.**, to attack with words, inveigh against: in homines caros, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 304: quod consul in eum ordinem esset invectus, id. ib. 3, 1, 2: acerbis in aliquem, id. Lael. 16, 57: in adversarios, Quint. 12, 9, 11; 2, 15, 29: in Philotam, Curt. 6, 9, 30: aliquid inclementius in te, Liv. 3, 48: vehementius in causam principum, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 24: in eam artem, Quint. 2, 16, 1. —**Act.**: *de quo Caesar in senatu aperte in te invehens questus est, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74. —With *Gr. acc.*: cum nonnulla inveheretur in Timoleonta, Nep. Timol. 5: multa in Thebanos, id. Ep. 6. —Hence, **invectus**, a, um, *P. a.*, brought in: invecta et illata (or without et): invecta illata, things brought into a house by the tenant, i. e. his movables, household stuff, furniture: placet, in urbanis habitationibus locandis, invecta il-

lata, pignori esse locatori, Dig. 2, 14, 4: invecta et illata pignori erunt obligata, ib. 20, 2, 2.

in-vēlātus, a, um, *adj.*, unveiled, uncovered (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 1, § 5; Ambros. in Ps. 43, § 22.

† in-vēnālis, ἀπάρτος, not for sale, Gloss. Philox.

*** in-vendibilis**, e, *adj.*, unsalable (ante-class.): merx, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 128.

in-venditus, a, um, *adj.*, unsold: praedia, Dig. 18, 5, 10, § 1.

in-vēniābilis, e, *adj.*, not pardonable, Ambros. in Ps. 35, § 12.

in-vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, v. a. (*fut.* invenibit for inveniet, Pompon. ap. Non. p. 479, 28), lit., to come or light upon a thing; to find, meet with (cf.: reperio, offendo). **I.** Lit.: neque domi, neque in urbe invenio quemquam, qui illum viderit, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 2; id. Aul. 4, 2, 13; cf. id. Stich. 1, 2, 53: in agro populabundum hostem, Liv. 3, 4, 7: Scipio mortuus in cubiculo inventus est, id. Epit. 59 *fin.*: naves reliquas paratas ad navigandum invenit, Caes. B. G. 5, 5: tolerabiles oratores, Cic. de Or. 1, 2: scis, Pamphilam meam inventam civem? is found to be a citizen's daughter, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 6. —**Sup.**: pleraque inventa rara ac difficilia, Plin. 28, 1, 1, § 1; so Gell. 17, 12, 2. —**II.** Trop. **A.** To find out, to invent, effect: quandam fallaciam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 35: perniciem aliis, ac postremo sibi, Tac. A. 1, 74. —Of an orator's faculty of invention: tanta in eo invenienti copia et eloquendi facultas, Quint. 10, 1, 69: multa divinitus a maioribus nostris inventa atque instituta sunt, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 1. —**B.** To find out, discover, ascertain, learn: inveniebat ex captivis, Sabim flumen ab suis castris non amplius millia passuum decem abesse, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: conjurationem, Cic. Cat. 3, 7: apud auctores invenio eodem anno descisse Antiates, Liv. 3, 23; 9, 45. —**C.** To find out, invent, devise, contrive how to do a thing: ille quomodo crimen commenticium confirmaret, non inveniebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: Venus inveniet puero succumbere furtim, i. e. will find out a way, Tib. 1 (8), 9, 35. —**D.** To acquire, get, earn: ut facillime sine invidia laudem invenias, Ter. And. 1, 1, 39: qui primus hoc cognomen invenit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23: ex quo illi gloria opesque inventae, Sall. J. 70, 2: laudem, Just. 3, 7, 10; cf.: gratiam apud aliquem, Vulg. Luc. 1, 30. —**E.** With *se*. **1.** To show itself, appear: postquam se dolor invenit, Ov. H. 15, 113. —**2.** To be at home in anything: minus se invenient, i. e. are perplexed, Sen. Ben. 5, 12, 6: nec medici se inveniant, Petr. 47.

inventarium, ii, n. [invenio], a list, inventory (post-class.), Dig. 26, 7, 57; 27, 3, 1; 42, 5, 15 al.

inventio, ōnis, f. [id.], an inventing, invention (class.). **I.** In gen.: illa vis quae investigat occulta, quae inventio atque excogitatio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61; 1, 26, 65; Plin. Pan. 72. —**II.** Rhet., the faculty of invention: inventio est excogitatio rerum verarum aut verisimilium, quae causam probabilem reddant, Auct. Her. 1, 2; cf.: partes eae (rhetoricae artis)... inventio, dispositio, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9: rerum, Quint. 12, 10, 36.

inventiuncula, ae, f. *dim.* [invenio], a trifling invention (post-Aug.): minimis inventiunculis gaudere, Quint. 8, 5, 22.

inventor, ōris, m. [invenio], one that finds out, a contriver, author, discoverer, inventor (class.): o mearum voluptatum omnium inventor, inceptor, perfectior, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 5: Aristaeus, qui olivae dicitur inventor, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45: veritatis, id. Fin. 1, 10, 32: disputationum, id. de Or. 1, 11, 47: omnium artium, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: scelerum, Verg. A. 2, 164 al.: inventor legis Volero, proposer, Liv. 2, 56: Stoicorum, founder, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 131. —**Absol.**: artes inventoribus afferunt laudem, Quint. 3, 7, 18; 8, 6, 23 Zumpt *N. cr.*

inveñtrix, icis, f. [inventor], she that finds out or invents, an inventress (class.): omnium doctrinarum inventricis Athenae, Cic. de Or. 1, 4, 13: belli, id. N. D. 3, 21, 53: carminis huius, Ov. F. 6, 709.

inventum, i, n. [invenio], a device, contrivance, invention (class.): ut te omnes di-

cum istoc invento atque incepto perduint, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 7: inventa Zenonis, Cic. Mur. 29, 61: inventum medicina meum est, Ov. M. 1, 521: artium, litterarum, etc., Quint. 3, 7, 8: optima inventa, id. 5, 12, 19.

1. inventus, a, um, *Part.*, from invenio.

2. inventus, ūs, m., only in *abl. sing.* [invenio], *an invention* (for inventio), Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 162.

invenustē, adv., v. invenustus *fin.*

in-venustus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Not elegant or graceful, ungraceful, not beautiful, unattractive: scortillum, Cat. 10, 4: non invenustus actor, Cic. Brut. 67, 237: res, Cat. 12, 5: arbutum, Col. 5, 6, 37. — **II.** (Without Venus, i. e.) *Unfortunate in love*: invenustae sine munditia et sumptu, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 37: homo invenustus aut infelix, Ter. And. 1, 5, 10 Don. ad loc. — *Adv.*: **in-venustē**, not elegantly, ungracefully (post-Aug.): non invenuste dici videtur, Quint. 1, 6, 27: ludere, Gell. 17, 12, 3; App. de Mudo, p. 70.

inverecundē, adv., v. inverecundus *fin.*

inverecundia, ae, f. [inverecundus], shamelessness, immodesty (post-class.), Arn. 4, 150; Tert. Apol. 7; Schol. Juv. 6, 456.

in-verecundus, a, um (inverecundus, Ven. de Vit. S. Mart. 1, 393), *adj.*, without shame, shameless, immodest. **I.** Of persons: impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 43: deus, i. e. Bacchus, Hor. Epod. 11, 13. — **II.** Of things: frons, Quint. 2, 4, 16: animi ingenium, Poët. ap. Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 83: animus, Suet. Gram. 15. — *In neutr. sing.*: inverecundum est, it is shameful, Dig. 32, 1, 23. — *Comp.*: quid inverecundius, Val. Max. 7, 7, 1. — *Adv.*: **inverecundē**, without shame, shamelessly (post-Aug.): aliqua aetas fuerit, quae translationis jure uteretur inverecunde, Sen. Ep. 114, 1: dicere, Quint. 7, 4, 10: privatorum parietes, aedibus sacris inverecunde conexi, irreverenter, Amm. 27, 9, 10. — *Comp.*, Hier. Ep. 128, 2: dicere, Aug. Ep. 155, 3, § 11.

in-vergo, 3, v. a., to incline or turn to, to pour upon (poet.; syn. infundo): liquores in me, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 12: carchesia lactis, mellis, Ov. M. 7, 246 and 247: fronti vina, Verg. A. 6, 244: pelago vina, Val. Fl. 2, 611.

in-verisimilis, e [2. in], *adj.*, improbable, not plausible: ratio, Prisc. 715 P.

inversio, ōnis, f. [inverto], *an inversion*. **I.** Verborum, i. e. an ironical inversion of meaning, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261. — **II.** An allegory, transl. of Gr. ἀλληγορία, Quint. 8, 6, 44. — **III.** A transposition, i. q. ἀναστροφή (as quoque ego for ego quoque), Quint. 1, 5, 40.

***in-versor**, 1, v. dep., to be among, to be occupied about (ante-class.): quis inversamur, Lucil. ap. Lact. 6, 5, 2 (perh. quis in versamur).

inversum, adv., v. inverto *fin.*

inversura, ae, f. [inverto], a turn, curve: aditus sine inversuris, Vitr. 5, 3, 5.

inversus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. inverto *fin.*

invertibilitas, ātis, f. [2. in-verto], unchangeableness (eccl. Lat.): incommutabilitas, atque, ut ita dicam, invertibilitas, Aug. de Mor. Eccl. 13, 28.

in-verto, verti, versum, 3, v. a., to turn upside down, turn about, to upset, invert (class.). **I.** Lit.: pingue solum Fortes invertant tauri, to turn up, plough up, Verg. G. 1, 64: campum, id. ib. 3, 161: Boreas invertit ornos, upturns, overthrows, Luc. 6, 390: vinaria, to upset, empty, Hor. S. 2, 8, 39: mare, i. e. disturbed, rough, id. Epod. 10, 5: alveos navium inversos pro tuguriis habere, Sall. J. 18, 5: adeo vehementer talum inverti, ut minimum affuerim quin articulum defregerim, dislocated, App. Flor. 3, p. 134, 3: si polypus invertatur, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 91: invertere se, to turn over, id. 32, 2, 5, § 13: cum in locum anulum invertatur, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38. — **2.** Esp., to dip, dye: albentes lanas, Sil. 16, 563. — **II.** Trop., to invert, transpose; to change, alter; to pervert; to exchange: ut cum semel dictum sit directe, invertatur ordo, et idem quasi sursum versus retroque dicatur, Cic. Part. 7, 24: quae in vulgus edita

ejus verbis, invertere supersedeo, to alter, give in another form, Tac. A. 15, 63: virtutes, to alter, misrepresent, Hor. S. 1, 3, 55: lanas, to dye, color, Sil. 16, 569: Vertumnus Deus invertendorum rerum est, i. e. of barter, trade, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154.

-B. Esp. of words, to pervert, misapply, use ironically (cf. inversio, I.): invertuntur verba, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 262. — Hence, **inversus**, a, um, *P. a.*, turned upside down, inverted. **A.** Lit.: vomer inversus, Hor. Epod. 2, 63: carinae, Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 15: manus (opp. supina), id. 12, 25, 54, § 121: charta, Mart. 4, 87, 11: submovere Euros Pellibus inversis, turned inside out, Juv. 14, 187. — **B.** Trop., inverted, perverted: annus, inverted, brought back to its beginning, i. e. completed, ended, Hor. S. 1, 1, 36: pro curia, inversique mores! perverted, corrupt, id. C. 3, 5, 7: consuetudo, Quint. 3, 9, 9: verba, perverted from their proper meanings, ambiguous, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 131: so, too, verba, dark, obscure, Lucr. 1, 642. — *Neutr. sing. as adv.*: **inversum**, upside down: surculis inversum superpositis, Sol. 8.

in-vesperascit, 3, v. impers., it becomes evening, evening is approaching: jam invesperascebat, Liv. 39, 50, 1.

1. investigabilis, e, *adj.* [investigo], that may be searched into, investigable (eccl. Lat.), Tert. ap. Herm. 43; Lact. 3, 26, 13 (dub. al. vestigabilis).

2. in-vestigabilis, *adj.*, not to be traced, unsearchable: gressus, Vulg. Prov. 5, 6: divitiae Christi, id. Eph. 3, 8: viae, id. Rom. 11, 33.

investigatio, ōnis, f. [investigo], a searching or inquiring into, investigation (class.): rerum occultissimarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 10: veri (with inquisitio), id. Off. 1, 4, 13: sapientiae ejus, Vulg. Isa. 40, 28.

investigātor, ōris, m. [id.], he that searches or inquires into, an investigator (class.): acer et diligens rerum, Cic. Univ. 1, 1: antiquitatis, id. Brut. 15, 60: conjurationis, id. Sull. 30, 85. — **II.** A contriver: malorum, Vulg. Prov. 11, 27.

investigatrix, icis, f. [investigator], she that investigates (post-class.): comprehensio, Mart. Cap. 5, § 442.

in-vestigo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (investigandum for investigandorum, Pac. ap. Non. 495, 26); to track or trace out, as a dog; to search after (class.). **I.** Lit.: canum tam incredibilis ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: illam, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 79: latentes conscios, Suet. Dom. 10: David et Viros ejus, Vulg. 1 Reg. 24, 3. — **II.** Trop., to trace out, find out, discover, investigate, search into: nihil investigo quicquam de illa, Plaut. Merc. 4, 6, 13: quid dare velis, qui istaec tibi investiget indicetque, id. Rud. 5, 2, 35: nil tam difficile est, quin quaerendo investigari possiet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 8: qui sim, nequeo certum investigare, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 4: Cibyritici canes investigabant et perscrutabantur omnia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 47: conjunctionem, id. Sull. 1, 3; 30, 85: veri investigandi cupidus, id. Fin. 4, 8, 20: de Lentulo, id. Att. 9, 7, 6: diligenter inimici investigatum est, quod latebat, id. Lig. 1, 1: ubi Lentulus sit, investigare non possum, id. Att. 9, 1, 2: conatus, id. Verr. 1, 16, 48: perquirere et investigare homines, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 8: quae per notas scripta, to decipher, Suet. Caes. 56.

in-vestio, ivi, itum, 4, v. a., to clothe, cover (very rare). **I.** Lit.: scrupio investita saxo, Enn. ap. Non. 162, 22 (Trag. Fragm. v. 139). — **II.** In gen., to surround: focum, Sen. Ep. 114, 6.

in-vestis, e, *adj.* [2. in], unclothed (post-class.). **I.** In gen.: homo nudus et investis, Tert. Pall. 3. — **II.** In partic. **A.** Without a beard, beardless: puer, App. M. 5, p. 171; id. Mag. p. 336: pueri et puellae, Macr. S. 3, 8; Fest. s. v. vesticeps, p. 368 Müll. — **B.** Unmarried: vir, Tert. de Vel. Virg. 8; id. ib. 11. — **C.** Deprived of: investis dotibus, Tert. Ux. 2, 9.

in-veterasco, rāvi, 3, v. n. *inch.* (in the form inveteresco, Inscr. ap. Att. dell' Acad. Rom. Archeol. 2, p. 46, n. 17), to grow old, to become fixed or established, to continue long (class.). **I.** Lit.: quibus quisque in locis miles inveteravit, Caes. B. C.

1, 44: equites, qui inveteraverant Alexandriae bellis, id. ib. 3, 10: populi R. exercitum hiemare atque inveterascere in Gallia moleste ferebant, to settle, establish themselves, id. B. G. 2, 1: aes alienum inveterascit, Nep. Att. 2: res nostrae litterarum monumentis inveterascent et corroborabuntur, Cic. Cat. 3, 11, 26. — *In perf.*, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 44. — *Of wine, to ripen, age*, Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 44. — **II.** Transf., to become fixed, inveterate: ut hanc inveterascentem consuetudinem nolint, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: quae (macula) penitus insedit atque inveteravit in populi Romani nomine, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: inveteravit opinio pernicioiosa rei publicae, id. Verr. 41, 1: verbi significatio falsa, became fixed in use, Gell. 1, 22, 1: ulcus alendo, Lucr. 4, 1068: si malum inveteravit, Cels. 3, 13: intellego, in nostra civitate inveterasse, ut, etc., it has grown into use, become a custom, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57; cf.: si inveterarit, actum est, id. Fam. 14, 3, 3. — **B.** To grow old, decay, grow weak or feeble, become obsolete (post-Aug.): inveterascent hoc quoque, Tac. A. 11, 24: inter amicos, Vulg. Psa. 6, 18: ossa mea, id. ib. 31, 3: vestimenta, id. 2 Esdr. 9, 21.

***inveteratio**, ōnis, f. [invetero], inveterateness; hence, an inveterate disease, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 81.

in-vetēro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to render old, to give age or duration to a thing. **I.** Lit.: aquam, Col. 12, 12: allium, cepamque, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 115. — *Pass.*, to become old, to acquire age or durability; to abide, endure (class. but rare): non tam stabilis opinio permaneret, nec una cum saeculis aetatibusque hominum veterari posset, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5 B. and K. (al. inveterascent): ad ea, quae inveterari volunt, nitro utuntur, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 111: vina, id. 19, 4, 19, § 53. — *Part. pass.*: **inveteratus**, a, um. (a) Kept for a long time: acetum, Plin. 23, 2, 28, § 59: vinum, id. 16, 2, 3, § 7: Jecur felis, inveteratum sale, preserved in, id. 28, 16, 66, § 229; so, fel vino, id. 32, 7, 25, § 77 et saep. — (b) Inveterate, old, of long standing, rooted: amicitia, Cic. Fam. 3, 9, 3: dolor, id. Tusc. 3, 16, 35: malum, id. Phil. 5, 11, 31: conglutinato, id. de Sen. 20: licentia, Nep. Eum. 8; Suet. Ner. 16: litterae atque doctrinae, Aug. C. D. 22, 6 init.: co-dex, hardened by age, Col. 4, 8, 4. — (c) Of diseases, sores, etc., deep-seated, chronic, inveterate: scabritiae oculorum, Plin. 24, 12, 31, § 121: ulcus, id. 29, 4, 18, § 65. — Hence, subst.: **inveterata**, ōrum, n., chronic diseases: vehementius contra inveterata pugnandum, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 1, 8. — **II.** Trop. **1.** Mid.: inveterari, to keep, last, endure, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5; Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 53. — *Esp.*, in law, *part. pass.*: inveteratus, established by prescription, customary: mores sunt tacitus consensus populi, longa consuetudine inveteratus, Ulp. Fragm. 1, 4. — **2.** To cause to fail, bring to an end, abolish (eccl. Lat.): notitiam veri Dei, Lact. 2, 16 fin.

in-vetitus, a, um, *adj.*, unforbidden, unrestrained (poet.), Sil. 2, 441.

invicem, in MSS. and edd. often separately, **in vicem** (poet. in tmesi: inque vicem, Verg. G. 4, 166; id. A. 12, 502; Ov. M. 6, 631; 9, 525; id. Her. 17, 180; Stat. Th. 2, 149; 7, 817 al.), *adv.* [in-vicis]. **I.** Prop., by turns, in turn, one after another, alternately (class., but not in Cic.; syn. vicis-sim): hi rursus in vicem anno post in armis sunt: illi domi remanent, Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 5; 7, 85, 5; Hirt. B. G. 8, 6, 4: defatigatis invicem integri succedunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: cum timor atque ira invicem sententias variassent, Liv. 2, 57: Vitruiscos, multis invicem casibus victos victoresque, id. 2, 44: regio invicem a suis atque hoste vexata, Curt. 3, 8, 8: periculum invicem metuens, Suet. Aug. 10: invicem eum odoro, id. Tib. 28: praebens invicem aurem, id. Calig. 22: invicem alternis diebus modo aqua, modo vinum, Cels. 3, 2: invicem modo sedere, modo ingredi, id. 4, 24. — **II.** Transf., one another, each other, mutually, reciprocally (mostly post-Aug.; syn. inter se): ibi se cognoscunt fratres invicem, Plaut. Men. Arg. 10: Aricini atque Ardeates multis invicem cladiibus fessi, Liv. 3, 71, 2: adhortatio invicem totam invasit aciem, id. 6, 24; 7, 9, 3; 41, 3, 3: multum sanguinem invicem hausimus, Curt. 4, 14, 17: invicem

amare, Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 2; 7, 20, 7: vixerunt mira concordia, per mutuam caritatem et invicem se anteposendo, Tac. Agr. 6 *init.*: invicem se occidere, Eutr. 1, 10; Just. 11, 9, 13; cf.: invicem inter se gratantes, Liv. 9, 43, 17: haec invicem obstant, Quint. 4, 5, 13: homines, manibus invicem apprehensis, gradum firmant, id. 9, 4, 129: invicem ardentius diligere, Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 7: invicem se ad amorem exacuere, id. ib. 3, 7 *fin.*: invicem permutatae O atque U, Quint. 1, 4, 16: cuncta invicem hostilia, i. e. on both sides, Tac. H. 3, 46.—**B.** Esp. 1. Ad invicem (post-class.), *instead of*, Veg. Vet. 2, 7 *fin.*—2. Ad invicem, *mutually*: caritatem illorum ad invicem, Vulg. 2 Macc. 25, 32; ib. Luc. 2, 15; ib. Gen. 42, 21; so, in invicem, ib. Joan. 6, 43; ib. Rom. 1, 27: ab invicem, ib. Matt. 25, 32; ib. Dan. 13, 14: pro invicem, ib. 1 Cor. 12, 25.

invictē, adv., v. *invictus fin.*

† **invictrix**, *icis*, f., adj. [invictus], *unconquerable* (post-class.): invicticis Fortunae filius, Inscr. ap. Grut. 1065, 6.

in-victus, a, um, adj. [2. in], *unconquered, unsubdued, not vanquished*; hence *unconquerable, invincible*; constr. with *ab*, *in* and *abl.* or *acc.*, *ad*, *contra*, *adversum*, the simple *abl.*, with *gen.* and *inf.* (class.). (a) With *ab*: invictum se a labore praestare, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: invictus a civibus hostibusque animus, Liv. 22, 26: Fabius prius ab illis invictum animum praestat, id. 22, 15, 1: vos, hoc est populus Romanus, invicti ab hostibus, Sall. J. 31, 20: a cupiditatibus animus, Liv. 39, 40; 22, 26 *fin.*—(β) With *in* and *abl.*: spartum in aqua, marique invictum, Plin. 19, 2, 8, § 29.—(γ) With *in* and *acc.*: in hostem et in mortem invictus animus, Just. 12, 15.—(δ) With *ad*: invictum ad vulnera corpus, Ov. M. 12, 167.—(ε) With *contra*: crocodilus contra omnes ictus cute invicta, Plin. 8, 25, 37, § 89.—(ζ) With *adversus* or *adversum*: adversum divitias invictum animum gerebat, Sall. J. 43, 5; so Sen. Helv. 5, 5; Tac. A. 15, 21.—(η) With simple *abl.*: armis invictus, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95: invicti viribus, Verg. A. 6, 394: certamine, Ov. M. 7, 792: cursu, id. ib. 8, 311: caestibus, id. ib. 5, 107: robore, Luc. 4, 608: invictaque bello dextera, Verg. A. 6, 878: dentes ignibus, Plin. 7, 6, 15, § 70.—(θ) With the *gen.* and *inf.* (poet.): Cantaber hienisque aestusque famisque Invictus, palmamque ex omni ferre labore, Sil. 3, 326.—(ι) With *dat.* cunctis, Luc. 4, 608; cf. Tac. Agr. 18.—(κ) *Absol.*: Germani, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: ambae invictae gentes, Verg. A. 12, 191: satis vixi, invictus enim morior, Epam. ap. Nep. Epam. 9, 4: Hannibal, Nep. Hann. 6, 1: nomen invicti imperatoris, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 38, § 82: dux, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 44; Luc. 5, 324; 10, 346: res publica, Cic. Par. 4, 29: imperium, Liv. Epit. 3: Palladis manus, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 28: virtus, id. P. 3, 4, 111: invictae opinionis exercitus, *reputed invincible*, Just. 33, 1, 3: adamas, *impenetrable*, Ov. P. 4, 12, 32.—*Comp.*: invictior ratio, *irrefutable*, Aug. de Immort. Anim. 8.—*Sup.*: omnes sciunt te unum in terra vivere virtute et forma et factis invictissimum, *not to be surpassed*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 57; Symm. Ep. 10, 78.—Hence, **invictē**, adv., *invincibly, irrefutably* (eccl. Lat.): invictissime, Aug. Ep. 28.

1. **invidens**, *P. a.*, v. *invideo fin.* D. 1.

2. **in-videns**, *entis*, adj., *not seeing, without vision*: animalia, App. Mag. 51, p. 307, 4.

invidentia, ae, f. [invideo], *an envying, envy*: invidentiam esse dicunt aegritudinem susceptam propter alterius res secundas, quae nihil noceant invidenti, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17; cf. id. ib. 3, 10, 21; Scrib. Ep. 9; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 9, 132.

in-videō, vidi, visum, 2, v. a. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., i. q. *παρκαίνειν* (fascinare), *to look askance at, to look maliciously or spitefully at, to cast an evil eye upon* (only ante-class.).—With *acc.*: ut est in Menalippo: quisnam florem liberum invidit meum? Male Latine videtur; sed praeclare Attius; ut enim videre, sic invidere florem rectius, quam flori. Nos consuetudine prohibemur; poeta jus suum tenuit et dixit audacius, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 20.—*Absol.*: ne quis malus invidere possit, *produce misfortune by his evil eye*, Cat. 5, 12 sq.—**B.** Trop., *to be*

prejudiced against one, to be influenced by prejudice: semper dignitatis iniquus iudex est, qui aut invidet aut favet, Cic. Planc. 3, 7; cf.: cui nisi invidisset is, etc., id. Fam. 5, 21, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** (I. q. *φθονεῖν τιμὴν τινος*) *To envy or grudge one any thing.* (a) With *dat.* of the person or thing exciting the feeling: malim mihi inimicos invidere quam inimicos me meis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 30: invident homines maxime paribus aut inferioribus, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 209; id. Ac. 2, 2, 7: probus invidet nemini, id. Univ. 3: bonis, Sall. C. 51, 38: invidet ipsa sibi, Ov. F. 2, 591: Troasin, id. H. 13, 137.—*Pass. impers.*: sibi ne invideatur, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 32: invidia dicitur etiam in eo cui invidetur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 16: si is cui invidetur, et invidet, Sen. Ep. 84, 11.—*Of the thing*: eorum commodis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 149: honori, Verg. A. 5, 541; Cic. Agr. 2 *fin.*: virtuti, id. Balb. 6, 15; id. de Or. 2, 51, 208: virtuti vestrae, Sall. C. 58, 21: omnia tunc quibus invidetas si lividulus sis, Juv. 11, 110.—(β) *Ali cui in aliqua re*: in qua (purpura) tibi invidet, quod, etc., Cic. Fl. 29, 70: in hoc Crasso, id. de Or. 2, 56, 228.—(γ) *Ali cui with gen. of the thing* (poet.): neque ille Sepositi ciceris nec longae invidit avenae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 84.—(δ) *Ali cui aliqua re*: non invidetur laude sua mulieribus viri Romani, Liv. 2, 40, 11: nobis voluptate, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 2; so with *abl.* alone: ne hostes quidem sepultura invidet, Tac. A. 1, 22; id. Germ. 33: nec invidebo vobis hac arte, Sen. Q. N. 4 praef. § 7: qua (ratione) nulli mortalium invideo, id. de Vit. Beat. 24, 6; cf.: si anticum sermonem nostro comparemus, paene jam quiddid loquimur figura est, ut hac re invidere, non ut omnes veteres et Cicero praecipue, hanc rem, Quint. 9, 3, 11.—(ε) With *ob*: ob secundas res malorum hominum, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16, 5.—(ζ) *Absol.*: qui invidet, eorum, etc., *of envious men*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 149; Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17: qui invidet minor est, Plin. Ep. 6, 17, 4; Cic. Brut. 50, 188: non equidem invideo, Verg. E. 1, 11; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 1; id. P. 1, 8, 8: invidit Clytie, id. M. 4, 234.—(η) *Ali cui aliquid* (mostly post-class.; not in Cic.; cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 624 sq.): fama fuit Mouni Dardanorum principis filiam pacto fratri eum invidisse, Liv. 44, 30, 4 Weissenb.: sibi laudem, Curt. 9, 4, 21: nobis caeli te regia, Caesar, invidet, Verg. G. 1, 504: mihi senectus invidet imperium, id. A. 8, 609; cf.: Liber pampineas invidit colibus umbras, i. e. *deprives of*, id. E. 7, 58 Forbig. ad loc.; cf. D. infra; Ov. F. 4, 86: homini misero medicinam, Petr. 129: sibi voluptatem, Spart. Hadr. 20 *init.*; Val. Max. 4, 3, ext. 1.—(θ) *Ali cui with object-clause*: invidere alii bene esse, tibi male esse, miseriast, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 31: nullus est cui non invident rem secundam optingere, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 14.—(ι) *Aliquid alone, to envy the possession of, envy one on account of*: oro vos id mihi dare quod multi invident, plures concupiscant, Nep. Thras. 4, 2: nam quis invidet mala, Sen. Herc. Oct. 36; cf.: haec qui gaudent, gaudeant perpetuo suo bono; qui invident, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 49.—*Pass.*: ego cur, acquirere pauca Si possum, invidet? (for cur mihi invidetur) am I envied? Hor. A. P. 56.—*Impers.*: invidetur enim commodis hominum ipsorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 61: non dixi invidiam, quae tum est, cum invidetur, id. Tusc. 3, 9, 20.—Hence, **P. a.**, **invidendus**, a, um, *envious*: aula, Hor. C. 2, 10, 7: postis, id. ib. 3, 1, 45; Sen. Const. Sap. 13, 3.—**B.** *To be loath, be unwilling*; with a foll. *inf.* (poet.): invidens deduci triumpho, Hor. C. 1, 37, 30.—With *abl.*: invidere igne rogi miseris, *to grudge, i. e. not grant a burning and burial*, Luc. 7, 798.—With *inf.*: his te quoque jungere, Caesar, invideo, *am not willing*, Luc. 2, 550.—**C.** *To emulate, aspire to rival*: Caesar et se illius gloriae invidere, et illum suae invidisse dixit, Val. Max. 5, 1, 10.—**D.** *To hinder, prevent; to refuse, deny*: plurima, quae invident pure apparere tibi rem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 100: invidisse deos, ut Conjugium optatum viderem, Verg. A. 11, 269; cf.: tene invidit fortuna mihi, ne, etc., id. ib. 11, 43: Cereri totum natura concessit, oleum ac vinum non invidit tautum, Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 8: nobis invidit inutile ferrum, Ov. P. 2, 8, 59: nec famam invidit Apollo,

Sil. 4, 400.—With *dat.* and *abl.*: tibi laude, nobis voluptate, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 2.—With *abl.* alone: ne hostes quidem sepultura invidet, Tac. A. 1, 22: exemplum, id. ib. 15, 63: spectaculo proelii, id. G. 33: bona morte, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 8.—Hence, **1. invidens**, *entis*, *P. a.*, *envious*: nocere invidenti, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17; Hor. C. 1, 37, 30; Vell. 2, 73, 1: sive apud cupidos sive apud invidentes dicendum habuerit orator, Tac. Dial. 31 *med.*—**2. invisus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *Hated, hateful, detested* (class.). (a) Of persons, animals, etc.: persona luttulenta, impura, invisus, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: Cato, id. Dom. 25, 65: suspectos alios invisosque efficere, Liv. 41, 24, 18: me invisum meo patri esse intellego, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 79: invisos nos esse illos, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 48: deo, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167: caelestibus, Verg. A. 1, 387: divis, id. ib. 2, 647: Minervae, id. G. 4, 246; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 34: dominae deae, id. ib. 3, 13, 18: infamem invisumque plebei Claudium facere, Liv. 27, 20, 11: ne invisus apud incolae forent, caverunt, Just. 36, 2, 15; Quint. 3, 7, 19; 5, 13, 38: (Helena) abdidit sese atque aris invisus sedebat, Verg. A. 2, 574 Forbig. ed. 4 ad loc.; cf.: Tyndaridis facies invisus, id. ib. 2, 601.—*Comp.*: quo quis versutior et callidior est, hoc invidet et suspectior, Cic. Off. 2, 9.—*Sup.*: ipsi invisissimus fuerat, Plin. Ep. 2, 20.—(β) Of inanim. and abstr. things: cupressus, Hor. C. 2, 14, 23: negotia, id. Ep. 1, 14, 17: dis immortalibus oratio nostra, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 16, 47: regna dis invisus, Verg. A. 8, 245: Troja jacet Danaus invisus puellis, Ov. H. 1, 3: improbitas iudici, Quint. 6, 4, 15: potestatem invisam facere, Liv. 3, 9, 10: nomen Romanum ad aliquid, id. 24, 32, 2: omnia invisus efficere, id. 42, 42, 5: lux, Verg. A. 4, 631: facies, id. ib. 9, 734: vita, id. ib. 11, 177: lumina, id. ib. 12, 62: aurum, Prop. 3, 5, 3: locus, Ov. P. 2, 8, 64: liberalitas, Curt. 8, 8, 9: Macedonum nomen, id. 10, 1, 4.—**b.** In *act.* sense = *inimicus, hostile, malicious* (rare and poet.): invisum quem tu tibi fingis, Verg. A. 11, 364; cf.: quae tanta licentia ferri, Gentibus invisus Latium praebere cruorem, Luc. 1, 9: invisus belli consulibus fugiens mandat decreta senatus, id. 1, 488.

(**in-videō**, false reading for non vidit, App. Mag. p. 391 Oud.)

invidia, ae, f. [invidus], *envy, grudge, jealousy, act. and pass.*; cf.: ut effugiamus ambiguum nomen invidiae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 20: quoniam invidia non in eo qui invidet solum dicitur, sed etiam in eo qui invidetur, id. ib. 4, 7, 16; Quint. 6, 2, 21 (whereas invidentia is only *act.*; class.). **I.** *Act.*, *envy jealousy, ill-will*.—With *gen.* of person envying: invidiā ducum perfidiāque militum Antigono est deditus, Nep. Eum. 10: nobilium, Liv. 9, 46.—With *gen. of obj.*: invidia atque obtractio laudis suae, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: divitiarum, Liv. 10, 3. More freq. *absol.*: invidia adducti, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: invidiam sequi, Sall. J. 55, 3: virtus digna imitatione, non invidia, Cic. Phil. 14, 6: invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni majus tormentum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 58; Verg. G. 3, 38; Liv. 9, 46.—**B.** Esp., in phrases: sine invidia, *without ill-will, ungrudgingly*: laudem invenire, Ter. And. 1, 1, 39: dare oscula, *willingly, with pleasure*, Mart. 3, 65, 10.—**C.** Transf., *an object of envy or ill-will*: invidiae fucinus, Prop. 1, 12, 9.—**II.** *Pass.*, *envy, ill-will, odium, unpopularity*: ne quae me illius temporis invidia attingeret, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 10: in invidia esse, id. Div. in Caecil. 14; Sall. J. 25, 5: in invidiam invidia magna esse, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 41: habere, *to be hated*, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 283: reformidare, id. Rab. Post. 17, 48: in summam invidiam adducere, id. Fam. 1, 1, 4: extinguere, id. Balb. 6, 16: in eum... invidia quaesita est, id. Rab. Post. 17, 46: invidiam placare paras, virtute relictā, Hor. S. 2, 3, 13: non erit invidiae victoria nostra ferenda, *not sufficient to endure, i. e. not so great as to justify so odious a result*, Ov. M. 10, 628; cf. id. Am. 3, 6, 21: venire in invidiam, Nep. Epam. 7, 3: invidiā onerare quemquam, Suet. Tib. 8: cumulare alicui invidiam, id. Ner. 34: conflare, Liv. 3, 12: invidiae alicui esse, Cic. Cat. 1, 9: invidiam a se removere, Ov. M. 12, 626: sedare, Cic. Clu. 33: lenire, Sall. C. 22: pati, Ov. H. 20, 67: intacta invidiā media sunt: ad summa

ferme tendit, Liv. 45, 35, 5: Ciceronis, *the unpopularity of*, Sall. C. 22, 3: Caesaris, Hirt. B. G. 8, 53; Suet. Rhet. 6: fraterna, Sall. J. 39, 5: Decemviralis, Liv. 3, 43.—Esp., in phrase: absit invidia verbo, *to be said without boasting*, Liv. 9, 19, 15; 36, 7, 7.—*Plur.*: vita remota a procellis invidiarum, Cic. Clu. 56, 153; Amm. 17, 5.

invidiosē, adv., v. invidiosus *fin.*

invidiosus, a, um, adj. [invidia]. **I.** Full of envy, envious, invidious, hostile (i. q. invidus; class.): illa praeque Prae se formosis invidiosa dea est, Prop. 2, 28, 10 (3, 24, 10): vetustas, Ov. M. 15, 234.—**II.** Envious: possessiones, Cic. Agr. 2, 26 *init.*; cf. id. Font. 5, 9: pecunia, id. Balb. 25, 66; so, nec curis erat (Pactolus) invidiosus harrenis, *by reason of*, Ov. M. 11, 88; cf.: invidiosior mors, id. ib. 7, 603; and in a good sense, Prop. 2, 1, 73: spes procorum, *desired, longed for*, Ov. M. 4, 794; 9, 10: praemia, id. ib. 13, 414: solacia, Juv. 13, 179.—**III.** Exciting envy or hatred, envied, hated, hateful, odious (i. q. invidus): etiam si is invidiosus ac multis offensus esse videatur, Cic. Clu. 58: damnatio, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42: triumphum accipere, invidiosum ad bonos, id. Att. 8, 3, 6: in eos, id. Cael. 9: invidiosis nominibus utebatur consul, Liv. 34, 7: invidiosa oratione multitudo credula accenditur, Just. 2, 8, 9: laudatrix Venus mihi, Ov. H. 17, 126.—*Sup.*: invidiosissimi (class.): dicere, Cic. Ac. 2, 47; id. Mil. 5; Sen. Ep. 87; Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28.—*Comp.*: expulsus, Vell. 2, 45.

invidus, a, um, adj. [invideo], *envious* (class.): neque ambitiosus imperator neque invidus, Cic. Mur. 9, 20: invida me spatio natura coarctavit, Ov. Tr. 2, 531: Lycus, Hor. C. 3, 9, 23.—*Subst.*: **invidus**, i, m., *an envious person, a hater*: invidus alterius macrescit rebus optimis, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 27; Verg. C. 5.—*Mostly plur.*: mei, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 3: istos invidos di perdant, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 19; Tac. Dial. 34: invidi, malevoli et lividi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28: tui invidi, id. Fam. 1, 4, 2.—*With dat.*: o Fortuna viris invida fortibus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 524: aegris, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 7.—*With gen.*, *envious of a thing*: laudis invidus, Cic. Fl. 1, 2: ille Martini non invidus gloriarum, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 17, 5.—*Absol.*: populus invidus etiam potentiae in crimen vocabantur—domum revocat, Nep. Timoth. 3, 5.—*Also*, of inanim. and abstr. things: noxque fuit praiceps, et coeptis invida nostris, *hostile, inimical, unfavorable*, Ov. M. 9, 485: invida fata piis, Stat. Th. 10, 384: fatum, Phaedr. 5, 6, 5: fatum series, Luc. 1, 70: cura, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 18: et jam dente minus mordeor invido, id. C. 4, 3, 10: taciturnitas, id. ib. 4, 8, 24: aetas, id. ib. 1, 11, 7.

in-vigilo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., *to watch or be awake in, at, over, or on account of any thing; to be watchful over or on account of; to be intent on, pay attention to, bestow pains upon*.—*With dat.* (mostly poet.): rei publicae, Cic. Phil. 14, 7, 20: publicis utilitatibus, Plin. Pan. 66, 2: custodiendis domibus, Lact. 4, 17, 19: nec capiat somnos invigiletque malis, Ov. F. 4, 530: mens invigilat curis, Sil. 10, 331: rati, Val. Fl. 2, 374: namque aliae victu (for victui) invigilant, Verg. G. 4, 158: venatu (for venatui), id. A. 9, 605: hereditati, Dig. 29, 2, 25, § 8.—*Absol.*, *to be watchful*: invigilate viri, tacito nam tempora gressu diffugiunt, Col. 10, 151.—*With pro*: invigiles igitur nostris pro casibus oro, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 43.—*With inf.*: prohibere minas, Val. Fl. 5, 257.—*Hence*, **in-vigilatus**, a, um, P. a., *elaborated in night vigils, diligently composed*: invigilata lucernis Carmina, Cinna ap. Isid. Orig. 6, 12, 1.—**in-vilesco**, lūi, 3, v. n. *inch.*, *not to become bad*, Not. Tir. p. 66.

in-vilito, 1, v. a., *to account very bad, to despise*: invilitat = εὐτελίζει, Gloss. Philox.

in-vincibilis, e, adj. **I.** *Invincible, unconquerable* (post-class.): invincibile et insuperabile malum, Tert. adv. Herm. 11.—**II.** *Irrefutable*: gravia et invincibilia dicere, App. Mag. p. 297.—*Adv.*: **in-vincibiliter**, *irrefutably*, App. Flor. p. 360, 31.

invinctus, a, um, adj. [1. in-vincio], *fettered* (post-class.): aliquem invinctum habere (al. in vinculis), Dig. 48, 15, 6, § 2.

invinus, a, um, adj. [2. in-vinum], *that abstains from wine* (post-class.), App. M. 11, p. 268, 26.

*** in-vio**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to tread upon, set foot upon*: depavita, Sol. 2, 4.

in-violabilis, e, adj., *invulnerable, imperishable* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): inviolabile telis servabant sacrumque caput, Sil. 16, 16: inviolabilia haec ne credas forte vigere, Lucr. 5, 305: elementum, App. Mund. 1, p. 57: quia non laniabatur (Mariccus), stolidum vulgus inviolabilem credebatur, *invulnerable*, Tac. H. 2, 61.—**II.** *Inviolable, hallowed*: uti Dianae Leucophrynae perflugium inviolabile foret, Tac. A. 3, 62: lex, Cod. Th. 6, 4, 18: comitum concilium, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 242 al.—*Adv.*: **inviolabiliter**, *inviolably*, Cod. 2, 17, 1; Boeth. Consol. 3 Pros. 10.

in-violabilitas, ātis, f., *invulnerability* (eccl. Lat.), Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1249.

inviolatē, adv., v. inviolatus *fin.*

in-violatus, a, um, adj. **I.** *Unhurt, inviolate* (class.): invulnerati inviolatique, Cic. Sest. 67, 140: corpus omnium civium, id. Rab. Perd. 4, 11: amicitia, id. Sull. 17: vita, i. e. *happy, pleasant*, Sil. 13, 875: terra, i. e. *unploughed*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 4: aliquid integrum atque inviolatum praestare, Cic. Cael. 5, 11.—**II.** *Inviolable*: tribuni plebis, Liv. 3, 55: tribunicia potestas, id. 8, 54: templum, id. 2, 1: pudicitia, Ov. Liv. Aug. 43: fides publica, Sall. J. 33, 3: ius vel fas, Just. 8, 3, 13: fama, *unavailable*, Sall. J. 43, 1.—*Adv.*: **inviolatē**, *inviolably*: servare memoriam alicujus, Cic. de Sen. 22, 81 *fin.*: servare iusjurandum, Gell. 7, 18, 1.

in-violentus, a, um, adj., *not violent*, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Lit. 20; Not. Tir. p. 88.

in-violo, 1, v. a., *not to violate*, Not. Tir. p. 88.

in-viscero, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to put into the entrails* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: aliquid canibus, Nemes. Cyn. 214.—**II.** Trop.: caritas inviscerata in cordibus nostris, *deeply rooted*, Aug. Serm. 24.

1. in-visco, 1, v. a. [viscum], *to ensnare, capture with birdlime* (late Lat.), Fulg. Serm. 69.

2. in-visco, 1, v. a. [id.], *to besmear with birdlime*, Not. Tir. p. 160.

invisē, adv., v. 2. invisus *fin.*

in-visibilis, e, adj., *invisible, unseen* (post-Aug.): foramina, Cels. praef. terra, Tert. adv. Herm. 29 *init.*: deus, Lact. 7, 9; Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 208; Tert. Carn. Chr. 12: ea in nobis sunt meliora, quae sunt invisibilia, Aug. Ep. 159, 3: opera ad illos dies invisibiles pertinentia, quibus creavit omnia, i. e. *when there was no human eye to see*, Aug. de Gen. 6, 6 *init.* al.—*Adv.*: **invisibiliter**, *invisibly*, Tert. adv. Val. 14; Aug. de Gen. 6, 6, 10.

invisibilitas, ātis, f. [invisibilis], *invisibility* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Prax. 14.

invisibiliter, adv., v. invisibilis.

in-visitatus, a, um, adj., *not seen*.

I. *Unseen, invisible*: sidera, Vitr. 9, 1, 4: (potestatum) forma invisitata, vis cognita, App. Flor. p. 348, 16.—**II.** *Not visited*: nulla civitas, Quint. Decl. 12, 18.—**III.** *Unseen, unknown*: quae est enim forma tam invisitata, tum nulla, quam non sibi ipse fingere animus possit? Cic. Div. 2, 67, 138 B. and K.: acies inaudita ante id tempus invisitataque, Liv. 4, 33, 1; Gell. 5, 14, 7.—**B.** *Transf., uncommon, new, strange*: pro di immortales! speciem humanam invisitatum, egregiam, indignam clade, Att. ap. Non. 225, 32 (Trag. Fragm. v. 340 Rib.): formas hominum invisitatas cernere, Liv. 5, 35, 4: simulacra, Curt. 5, 5, 7: avis invisitata specie, Tac. H. 2, 50.

in-viso, si, sum, 3, v. a. **I.** *To look after, to go to see, to visit a person or place*: ad meam majorem filiam inviso domum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 9: ad fratrem modo ad captivos alios inviso meos, id. Capt. 2, 3, 85 Brix: huc intro ad me invisam domum, id. Merc. 3, 2, 12; id. Ps. 1, 2, 92: res rusticas, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249: quod Lentulum

invisis, valde gratum, id. Att. 12, 30, 1: eum locum, id. Fin. 5, 2, 5; id. Att. 4, 6, 4; 4, 10, 2: ut jam invisus nos, id. Att. 1, 20: Delum maternam invisit Apollo, Verg. A. 4, 144: domos castas, Cat. 64, 385.—**II.** *To look into*: speculum, App. Mag. p. 283, 22 al.

invisor, ōris, m. [invideo], *one that envies, an envier* (post-class.), App. Flor. 1, p. 375, 1; Ambros. Ep. 46, 1.

1. invisus, a, um, v. 1. invideo, P. a.

2. in-visus, a, um, adj. **I.** *Unseen*: sacra maribus non invisita solum, sed etiam inaudita, Cic. Har. Resp. 27, 57: morbus, unknown, Cato, R. R. 141, 2: invisus atque inaccessus in id tempus saltus, Flor. 4, 12, 27.—**II.** *Adv.*: **invisē**, *without being seen* (post-class.): invise advenerat, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

invitabilis, e, adj. [invito], *inviting, attractive, alluring* (post-class.): sermones, Gell. 13, 11, 4.

invitamentum, i, n. [id.], *an invitation*. **I.** Lit. (post-class.): filia invitamento matris suae circumdata, App. Mag. p. 322, 39; id. M. 1, p. 103, 40.—**II.** Trop., *an allurements, incitement, inducement*: invitamenta naturae, Cic. Fin. 5, 6, 17 *fin.*: is (honor), autem, non invitamentum ad tempus, sed perpetuae virtutis praemium, id. Fam. 10, 10, 2: temeritatis, Liv. 2, 42, 6: scelus, Vell. 2, 67, 3: pulchritudinem ejus non libidinis habuerat invitamentum, sed gloriae, Curt. 4, 10, 24 (al. incitamentum): ad res necessariae, id. ap. Non. 321, 16: invitamenta urbis et fori, *attractions*, Cic. Sull. 26, 74.

invitatio, ōnis, f. [id.], *an invitation, incitement, challenge* (class.): aderat et hospitum invitatio liberalis, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 6: in Epirum invitatio quam suavis! id. Att. 9, 12, 1: quaedam ad dolendum, id. Tusc. 3, 34, 82: fit invitatio, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66.—*With gen.*: largior vini, Gell. 15, 2, 4; cf. benigna, feast, revel, banquet, Liv. 40, 7.

invitātiuncula, ae, f. dim. [invitatio], *a little invitation* (post-class.): vini, little drinking-matches, Gell. 15, 2 in lemm.

invitator, ōris, m. [invito], *one who invites, an inviter* (poet. and post-class.), Mart. 3, 23 lemm.; Sid. Ep. 9, 13; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25: aeternae vitae invitator, Christus, id. ib.—**II.** Esp., *the officer charged with invitations at the court*, Cod. 12, 60, 10; Inscr. Orell. 4436; Caesaris, Jovis, Mart. 9, 91, 2.

invitatorius, a, um, adj. [invitator], *of or belonging to invitation, inviting* (post-class.): operatio, Tert. Anim. 57: scripta, Hier. Ep. 1, 15.

invitatrix, icis, f. [id.], *she that invites* (post-class.), Symm. Ep. 1, 59.

invitatus, ūs, m. (only in abl. sing.) [invito], *an inviting, invitation* (rare), Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 2.

invite, adv., v. invitatus *fin.*

in-vitiabilis, e, adj., *invulnerable, incorruptible, imperishable* (post-class.): aevum, Prud. Psych. 626.

invito, āvi, ātum, 1 (invitassitis for invitaveritis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 31), v. a. [perh. for invitico; root vec-; Sanscr. vak-, speak; vak'as, word; cf.: vox, convicium; Gr. *Fei* in εἶπον, ὄψι], *to invite, treat, feast, entertain* (cf. illicio; class.). **I.** Lit., constr. with ad or in and acc., with simple acc. or abl., or with ut. (a) With ad: aliquem ad prandium, Cic. Mur. 35, 73: ad cenam, Val. Max. 2, 1, 2; Cic. Fam. 7, 9, 2; Suet. Aug. 34: ad consulem, Liv. 45, 8 *fin.*—(β) With in and acc.: aliquem in hospitium, Liv. 28, 18; cf. Val. Max. 2, 10, ext. 1: ad cenam in hortos in posterum diem, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58.—(γ) With simple acc.: aliquem domum suam ut animum ejus in Sthenium inflammarent (cf. e infra), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 36, § 89; Liv. 3, 14: alius alium domos suas invitavit, Sall. J. 66, 3; Nep. Att. 13, 6.—(δ) With abl.: aliquem tecto ac domo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 25; cf.: hospitio invitavit, id. Phil. 12, 9, 23.—(e) With ut: invito eum, ut apud me diversetur, Cic. Att. 13, 2; ut cenem invitator? Mart. 4, 63, 2.—*Absol.*, *to entertain*: alii suos in castra, invitandi causa adducunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: aliquem poculis, *to challenge to drink*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 31.—*With se*: *to treat one's self; drink one's*

own health: sese in cena plusculum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 127: se cibo vinoque largius, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 321, 25 (Hist. 4, 4 Dietsch). —Comit.: gladio, *to treat to the sword*, i. e. *to want to kill*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 21; cf.: aliquem clavā, id. Rud. 3, 5, 31. —**II.** Transf. **A.** *To invite, summon, challenge*: a Caesare liberaliter invitator in legationem illam, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 3: Cosconio mortuo, in ejus locum invitator, id. ib. 1, 19, 4: hostes ad dedicationem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: aliquem ad audiendum, Suet. Calig. 53: ad spectaculum, id. Ner. 12: praemiis ad quippiam agendum, Cic. Lig. 4: in libidinem, Suet. Calig. 41. —**B.** *To incite, allure, attract*: ni id me invitet ut faciam fides, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 5: invitat hiemps curasque resolvit, Verg. G. 1, 302: invitent croceis halantes floribus horti, id. ib. 4, 109: ad agrum fruentum invitat atque allectat senectus, Cic. de Sen. 16; so, assentationem, *to encourage flattery*, id. Lael. 26: invitare et allicere appetitum animi, id. Fin. 5, 6: somnos, *to attract*, Ov. M. 11, 604: culpam, *to allure to transgression*, id. H. 17, 183: invitatur vino appetentia ciborum, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 38: fossis invitavit mare, i. e. *conducted*, Sol. 2. —**Trop.**, of things: invitat somnos perantibus unda lapillis, Ov. M. 11, 604; cf. Hor. Epod. 2, 28. —With *inf.*: vicina invitet decedere ripa calori, Verg. G. 4, 23. —**C.** *To ask, request, urge*: Germanos, uti ab Rheno discederent, Caes. B. G. 4, 6: benignis verbis, ut, etc., Val. Max. 4, 3, 5 al.

in-vituperabilis, e, adj., *unblamable*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10; 4, 1 al.

invitus, a, um, adj. [perh. for in-victus; cf. Sanscr. *vag-*, to will; *avaças*, unwilling; Gr. *ἐκόν, ἀ-έκον*], *against one's will, unwilling, reluctant* (syn. *coactus*; class.). **I.** Of persons: invitus me vides, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 23: ut viatores invitos consistere cogant, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: soli hoc contingit sapienti, ut nihil faciat invitus, nihil dolens, nihil coactus, Cic. Par. 5, 1: ego eum a me invitissimus dimisi, *very unwillingly*, *very much against my will*, id. Fam. 13, 63: Berenich ab urbe dimisit (Titus) invitus invitam, Suet. Tit. 7: trahit invitam nova vis, Ov. M. 7, 19. —*Abstr. absol.*: me (te, se, etc.) invito, *against my (your, his, etc.) will, in spite of me, without my consent*: vobis invitis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 7: si se invito transire conarentur, *against his will*, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: Sequanis invitis, id. ib. 1, 9: diis hominibusque invitis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2: invito numine, Verg. A. 10, 31: invita Diana, Ov. M. 8, 395: invitā Minervā, *against one's natural bent*, Hor. A. P. 385: invita Minerva, id est adversante et repugnante natura, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 110: quod et illo et me invitissimo fiet, *altogether contrary both to his inclination and my own*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 9. —With *ut*: invitus feci, ut L. Flaminium e senatu eicerem, Cic. de Sen. 12, 42. —With *gen.*: credidit, dominum non invitum fore hujus solutionis, *would not be ill pleased with this payment*, Dig. 16, 3, 11. —**II.** Of things: invita in hoc loco versatur oratio, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 85: invitae properes anni spem credere terrae, Verg. G. 1, 224: verbaque provisam rem non invita sequentur, Hor. A. P. 311: dantur in invitos impia tura focos, Ov. H. 14, 26: lyra, id. Am. 3, 9, 24: ignes, id. M. 8, 514: oculis legere, id. H. 18, 4; cf.: vultu prospicere, Val. Fl. 7, 575: ope, i. e. *furnished involuntarily*, Ov. P. 2, 1, 16: invito sanguine, Val. Fl. 3, 391. —*Adv.*: **invitē**, *against one's will, unwillingly*: invite cepi Capnam, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 4 (dub.). —*Comp.*: invitius, Cic. de Or. 2, 89, 364.

invius, a, um, adj. [2. in-via], *without a road, impassable* (syn.: inaccessus, devius; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: lustra, Verg. A. 4, 151: longa via, id. ib. 3, 383: saltus, Liv. 9, 14: per invias atque ignotas rupes iter, id. 38, 2 fin.: saxa, Verg. A. 1, 537: maria Teucris, Verg. A. 9, 130: rupibus regio, Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 52: virtuti nulla est via, Ov. M. 14, 113. —*Neutr.*: nil virtuti invium, Tac. Agr. 27. —With *inf.*: Acheron invius renavigari, Sen. Herc. Fur. 715. —*Subst.*: **invia**, ōrum, n. plur., *impassable places*: per invia pleraque et errores, Liv. 21, 35: per vias inviaque, id. 23, 17: per vias, per invia, id. 38, 23: dumosa, Sil. 4, 305. —**II.** Transf., *inaccessible, impenetrable*: regna, *impenetrable*, Verg. A. 6, 514: templa,

Ov. M. 11, 414: tot bellis invia tecta, Sil. 14, 639: Sarmaticis lorica sagittis, Mart. 7, 2.

invocatio, ōnis, f. [invoco], *an invocation, invocation* (post-Aug.): deorum, Quint. 6, 1, 33: deorum, id. 6, 1, 48. —*Abstr.*, Quint. 9, 2, 104; 11, 3, 115; Macr. S. 1, 16.

1. invocatus, a, um, *Part.*, from invoco.

2. invocatus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-voco]. **I.** *Uncalled* (class.): imagines rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 108: ego ad subellia rei occuro, id. Fam. 8, 8, 1. —**II.** *Uninvited*: invocatus soleo esse in convivio, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 2: ut mihi... invocato sit locus semper, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 29: cotidie sic ei cena coquebatur, ut quos invocatos vidisset in foro, omnes devocaret, Nep. Cim. 4, 3; Vitr. 6, 8.

3. in-vocatus, ūs, m. (only in *abl. sing.*), *a non-summoning*: si injussu atque invocatu meo (verba) venerint, *without my summons*, Fronto ad Verum, ep. 1.

in-voco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to call upon, invoke* (cf. *imploro*), esp. as a witness or for aid. **I.** Lit. **A.** With living beings as objects: alium invocatur, cum alio cantat, Naev. ap. Isid. Orig. 1, 26: invoco vos, Lares viales, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 23: sibi deos, id. Am. 5, 1, 9; cf.: in pariendo Junonem Lucinam, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68: deos in auxilium, Quint. 4 proem. § 5: deos precibus, Tac. A. 16, 31: Deos testes, Liv. 45, 31; Curt. 4, 10, 33; 5, 12, 3. —With a *fol. subj.*: justae preces invocantur, ad ultionem accingere-rentur, Tac. H. 4, 79. —**B.** With things as objects, *to invoke, appeal to, implore*: leges, Tac. A. 2, 71: auxilia libertati, id. ib. 15, 56: arma allicujus adversus alium, id. ib. 2, 46: fidem suorum militum, id. H. 2, 9; Suet. Caes. 33: nomen Domini, Vulg. Deut. 32, 3 saep. —**II.** Transf., in gen., *to call by name, to name*: aspice hoc sublimen candens, quem invocant omnes Jovem, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4 (Trag. v. 402 Vahl): alique dominum, regem, Curt. 10, 5, 9: reginas dominasque veris quondam, tunc alienis nominibus invocantes, id. 3, 11, 25.

† involator, ōris, m. [involo], *a robber*: κλέπτης, fur, involo, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

*** involatus**, ūs, m. (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.], *a flying, flight*: ex alitis involatu, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 7.

*** in-volentia**, ae, f., for involuntas, *unwillingness*, Salv. de Gub. Dei, 7.

involve, v. involvo.

invölto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. *freq.* [involo], *to fly over a place*. **I.** Lit., with *dat.*: nec minus involtat terris, Prud. 13, 100. —**II.** Transf., of inanim. things, *to flow or float over or upon*: umeris involtant comae, Hor. C. 4, 10, 3.

in-volo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a., *to fly into or to a place; to fly at, rush upon*. **I.** Lit. (class.). (a) With *in* and *acc.*: in villam columbae, Varr. R. 3, 7, 1: vix me contineam, quin involeam in capillum, *from flying at his hair*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20: unguibus illi in oculis venefico, id. ib. 4, 3, 6: in possessionem, *to take forcible possession of*, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122. —(β) With *ad*: involare ad aliquem, eumque sauciare, Auct. B. Alex. 52. —**II.** Transf., with *acc.*, *to attack, seize, take possession of, carry off* (syn. *occupare*): equites... citi ab dextera maximo cum clamore involant, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 89: piscator singulos involat, Plin. 9, 59, 85, § 181: castra, Tac. H. 4, 33. —Of things: animos involat cupido eundi in hostem, Tac. A. 1, 49: pallium, Cat. 25, 6: plus ex hereditate, quam, etc., Petr. 43: ancorae involantur de mari, Dig. 47, 9, 6.

in-völucer, cris, cre, *adj.*, *unable to fly, unfledged* (post-class.): pulli, Gell. 2, 29, 5. (*in-völucere*, false reading for involucris, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17; v. involucrum).

invölucrum, i, n. [involve], *that in which something is wrapped, a wrapper, covering, case, envelope* (class.). **I.** Lit.: candelabri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 65: clipei causa involucrum, vaginam autem gladii... esse generata, id. N. D. 2, 14, 37: chartarum, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 76: solvere, Dig. 47, 2, 21. —**B.** Esp., *a napkin or cloth to protect the clothing while shaving*: ne id quidem involuci inciere voluit, vestem ut ne inquinat, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17. —**II.** Trop.: (ingenii), Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: simulationum, *cover, mask*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15.

† invölumen, inis, n. [involve], *a wrapper, cover*: involumen, ἐνείλημα, Gloss. Philox.

invölumentum, i, n. [id.], *a wrapper, covering, envelope*, for involucrum (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8; Vulg. Sap. 7, 4.

invöluntarie, adv., v. the foll. art.

in-völuntarius, a, um, *adj.*, *involuntary* (post-class.): emissio urinae, Cacl. Aur. Acut. 2, 3, 18; 2, 5, 24 sq. —*Adv.*: **invöluntarie**, *involuntarily*, Boëth. Arist. Top. 4, 2.

in-völuntas, ātis, f., *unwillingness* (eccl. Lat.): ex involuntate delinquere, Tert. Apol. 45.

invölute, adv., v. involvo, P. a. fin.

invölutio, ōnis, f. [involve], *a rolling up, gathering of itself together*: corporis spirae similis sive canina involutio, Cacl. Aur. Acut. 3, 11, 103; *concr.*, *that which is unwrapped or unfolded*, Vitr. 10, 11.

invöluto, 1, v. a. *freq.* [id.], *to inwrap, infold* (post-class.), Apic. 2, 1.

invölutus, a, um, P. a., v. involvo.

in-volve, vi, ūtum, 3, v. a., *to roll to or upon any thing*. **I.** Lit.: Ossae frondosum involvere Olympum, Verg. G. 1, 282: montes, Ov. M. 12, 507: silvas, armenta secum, *to sweep away with it*, Verg. A. 12, 689: miser involvitur In caput, id. ib. 292. —**B.** Transf., *to roll about, wrap up, envelop, involve*: se foliis ac frondibus, Lucr. 5, 970: aliquid corpori, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77: sinistras sagis, Caes. B. C. 1, 75: caput flammeolo, Petr. 26: se farinā, Phaedr. 4, 1, 23: involvi fumo, Ov. M. 2, 232: vestimentis, Cels. 2, 17: manum amiculo, Just. 15, 3, 8: totum involvit flammis nemus, Verg. G. 2, 308: fit quoque ut involvat venti se nubibus ipse vortex, Lucr. 6, 442: nec densae trepidis apium se involvere nubes cessarunt aquilis, Sil. 8, 635. —**C.** *To cover, overwhelm*: Auster aqua involvens navemque virosque, Verg. A. 6, 336: stagnante vado patulos involvere campos, Sil. 6, 143; 12, 622: eos in mediis fluctibus, Vulg. Deut. 14, 27: non vox et mutui hortatus juvabant adversante unda... cuncta pari violentia involuebantur, Tac. A. 1, 70. —**II.** Trop., *to inwrap, wrap, infold, envelop, surround*: se litteris, i. e. *to devote one's self to*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 3: pacis nomine bellum involutum, id. Phil. 7, 6, 19: obscuris vera, Verg. A. 6, 100: se sua virtute, Hor. C. 3, 29, 54: se otio, Plin. Ep. 7, 3: se laqueis insidiosae interrogationis, *to involve or entangle themselves*, id. ib. 1, 5: ut si qua iniquitas involveretur, Tac. A. 3, 63: fraudibus involuti, id. ib. 16, 32. —Hence, **invölutus**, a, um, P. a., *involved, intricate, obscure*: res involutas definiendo explicare, Cic. Or. 29, 102: philosophiam a rebus occultis et ab ipsa natura involutis avocare, id. Ac. 1, 4, 15: res omnium involutissima, Sen. Q. N. 6, 5, 3. —*Adv.*: **invölute**, *obscurely* (post-class.): queri, Spart. Car. 2.

invölulus (invölölus), i, m. [involve], *a worm or caterpillar that wraps itself up in leaves*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 63.

in-vulgo (volg-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to bring before the public, to publish, make known*: disciplinas acroaticas libris foras editis, Gell. 20, 5, 7; cf. id. 4, 9, 9. —*Abstr.*: quo die Allobroges involgarunt, *to give evidence, make a deposition*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 3. —Hence, **invulgatus**, a, um, P. a., *known, common*: verba (opp. nova), Gell. 11, 7, 1.

invulnerabilis, e, *adj.*, *invulnerable*: hostis, Sen. Ben. 5, 5, 1. —Transf.: cum animum virtus induravit, undique invulnerabilem praestat, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 13, 2; id. Ep. 9, 2.

*** in-vulneratus**, a, um, *adj.*, *unwounded*: invulnerati inviolatique, Cic. Sest. 67, 140.

1. iō, interj. [iō], expressing joy, *ho! huzza! hurra!* iō hymen hymenae, iō hymen, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 3; id. Ps. 2, 4, 11: miles, iō, magna voce, triumphat, canet, Tib. 2, 5, 121 (118): iō triumphat! Hor. C. 4, 2, 49: iō, iō, liber ad te venio, Plin. Ep. 3, 9. —**II.** Expressing pain, *oh! ah!* iō! enicas me miserum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 21: uror, iō, remove saeva puella faces! Tib. 2, 4, 6. —**III.** Used in a sudden or vehement call, *holla! look!*

quick! io! matres, audite, Verg. A. 7, 400: io! comites, his retia tendite silvis, Ov. M. 4, 513; id. A. A. 3, 742.

2. Iō, Iūs, and **Ion,** Iōnis, f., = *ἰώ, a daughter of Inachus, king of Argos, beloved by Jupiter, and changed, through fear of Juno, into a cow; afterwards worshipped as an Egyptian deity, under the name of Isis.*—Form Io, Ov. H. 14, 85; Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24), 17; Ov. M. 1, 588 sq.; Val. Fl. 4, 351 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 145.—*Gen.* Iūs, Nemes. Cyn. 31.—*Acc.* Io, Ov. M. 1, 588; Amm. 2, 19, 29.—*Abl.* Io, Prop. 2, 13, 19.—*Form* Ion; *dat.* Ioni, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 20.—*Acc.* Ionem, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 153.

Ioannes, v. Joannes.

Iob, is, and **Iobus,** i, m., *Job*, Prud. Psych. 103; Vulg. Job, 1, 1 et saep.

Iocasta (quadrissyl.), ae, and **Iocaste,** es, f., = *Ἰοκάστη, the wife of Laïus, and mother of Œdipus, whom she married unknowingly, and had by him Etæocles and Polyneices.*—Form Iocasta, Stat. Th. 1, 681; Hyg. Fab. 66.—*Form* Iocaste, Hyg. Fab. 67; 242.

(Iōhīa, false read. for ohe, Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 31; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

Iol, is, f., the former name of the city of *Cæsarea in Numidia*, now *Ser-Sel*, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 20; Mel. 1, 6.

Iolaus, i, m., = *Ἰόλαος, a son of Iphiclus, and constant companion of his uncle Hercules*, Ov. M. 8, 310; 9, 399; 430.

Iolcos or **Iolcus,** i, m., = *Ἰωλκός, a town and harbor of Thessaly, in Magnesia, on the Pelasgic Gulf, whence Jason is said to have sailed with the Argonauts*, Liv. 44, 13, 4; Hor. Epod. 5, 21; Col. 10, 368; Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32.—**II.** Deriv. **A.** **Iolciacus,** a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Iolcus, Iolchian*: portus, Ov. M. 7, 158: foci, Prop. 2, 1, 56 (54): vota, Verg. Cir. 377.—**B.** **Iolci,** ōrum, m., = *Ἰωλκοί, the Iolchians*, Serv. Verg. E. 4, 34.

Iōlē, es, f., = *Ἰόλη. I.* A daughter of *Eurytus, king of Œchalia, whom Hercules, after killing Eurytus, married to his son Hyllus*, Ov. M. 9, 140; 278; 394; Hyg. Fab. 35.—**II.** The name of a female slave, Prop. 4 (5), 35.

Iollas, ae, m. **I.** A Trojan, Verg. A. 11, 640.—**II.** A shepherd, Verg. E. 2, 57; 3, 76.—**III.** A Greek writer on medicine, Plin. 34, 10, 22, § 104 al.

1. ion, ī, n. [ἰόν]. **I.** A kind of violet, Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 64; plur.: ia, id. 21, 6, 14, § 27.—**II.** A precious stone of a violet color, Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 170.

2. Ion, ōnis, m., = *Ἴων, an Athenian, son of Xuthus, who led a colony into Asia; from him is derived the name Ionia*, Vitr. 4, 1; Stat. Th. 8, 454.—**II.** A sculptor of the one hundred and thirteenth Olympiad, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 51.

Iōnas (or **Jōnas**, Vulg. Jon. 1, 1 al.), ae, m., = *Ἰωνᾶς, the Hebrew prophet Jonah*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 169; Sid. Carm. 16, 25.

II. Deriv. **Iōnaeus,** a, um, adj., of or belonging to *Jonah*, Juven. 2, 711.

Iōnes, um, m. plur., = *Ἴωνες, the inhabitants of Ionia, the Ionians*, Mel. 1, 17, 1; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113; Cic. Fl. 27; Nep. Milt. 4, 1; also applied to the Athenians, Isid. Orig. 9, 2, 77.

Iōnia, v. Ionius.

Iōniacus, a, um, adj., = *Ἰωνιακός, Ionian*: puellae, Ov. H. 9, 13; id. A. 2, 219.

Iōnice, adv., v. Ionicus fin.

Iōnicus, a, um, adj., = *Ἰωνικός, of or belonging to Ionia, Ionic*. **I.** In gen.: gens, Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 7: attagen, Hor. Epod. 2, 54; Mart. 13, 61, 2: motus, i. e. the Ionic dance, Hor. C. 3, 6, 21.—**Subst.** **A.** **Iōnicus,** i, m., an Ionic dancer: qui Iōnicus, aut cinaedicus, qui hoc tale facere possiet? Plaut. Stich. 5, 7, 1.—**B.** **Iōnica,** ōrum, n., the Ionic dance: ego qui Iōnica probe perdidici, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 29.—**II.** Esp., metrical t. t., *Ionic*. **A.** Metrum Ionicum, an Ionic foot, which consists of a pyrrhic and a spondee; when the pyrrhic precedes, it is called Ionic a minore; when the spondee precedes, Ionic a maiore, Serv. p. 1823 P.; Mar. Vict. 2538 P.—**B.** **Subst.** **Iōnicus,** i, m., an Ionic foot: a maiore, Mar.

Vict. p. 2536 P.: minor, id. p. 2539 P.—(Adv.: **Iōnice**, Gloss. ap. Gell. 6, 15 fin.).

Iōnis, idis, adj. f., = *Ἰωνίς, Ionian*: Iōnides insulae, Avien. Perieg. 722.—**II.** **Subst.**, an Ionian woman, Sen. Troad. 362.

Iōnius, a, um, adj., = *Ἰώνιος or Ἰόννιος, of or belonging to Ionia, Ionian*: attagen, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133: Iōnium mare (or poet. aequor), or Iōnii fluctus, Iōnius sinus; or **subst.**: **Iōnium,** i, n., the Ionic Sea, in the west of Greece: mare, Mel. 1, 3, 3; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 88; Liv. 23, 33, 22; Verg. A. 5, 193: aequor, Ov. M. 15, 700: fluctus, Verg. G. 2, 108: sinus, Hor. Epod. 10, 19; and simply Iōnium: insulae Iōnio in magno, Verg. A. 3, 211: per Iōnium vectus, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 19 (but Ionia is a false reading for Jovis, Plin. 37, 7, 29, § 103).—**II.** **Subst.** **Iōnia,** ae, f., = *Ἰωνία, Ionia, a country of Asia Minor on the Aegean Sea, between Caria and Æolis*, Mel. 1, 17; 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112; Nep. Alc. 5, 6; Prop. 1, 6, 31; Ov. F. 6, 175 al.

Ios, i, f., = *Ἴος, a small island of the Sporades, in the Aegean Sea, now Nio*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69.—**Ietac,** ārum, m., = *Ἰῆται, the inhabitants of Ios*, Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 11, 6.

Ioseph, v. Joseph.

Iōsephus, v. Josephus.

Iōta, n. indec., = *ἰῶτα, the name of the Greek ι, iota* (in Gr. trisyl., in Lat. dissyl.): ut iota litteram tollas, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 43: unum de titulo tollere iota, Mart. 2, 93, 4.—Sometimes (on account of littera) **Iōta,** ae, f., Aus. Idyll. in Monosyllab. de Litteris, (12), 23: littera iotae similis, id. ib. 7.

Iōtācismus, i, m., = *ἰωτακισμός, iotacism, a too frequent repetition of the letter ι, Mart. Cap. 5, § 514; or a doubling of its sound in pronunciation*, Isid. Orig. 1, 31, 7.

Iphianassa, ae, f., for Iphigenia, Lucr. 1, 85.

Iphias, ādis, f., = *Ἰφιάς, the daughter of Iphis, i. e. Evadne*, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 38 al.

Iphiclus, i, m., = *Ἰφίκλος, one of the Argonauts, a swift runner*, Ov. H. 13, 25; cf. also Hyg. Fab. 14; 103; Val. Fl. 1, 370.

Iphicrātensis, e, adj., v. the foll. art.

Iphicrātēs, is, m., a famous Athenian general, Nep. Iph. 1, 1 sqq.; Just. 6, 5, 2.—Hence, **Iphicrātensis,** is, adj.: Iphicrātenses milites, soldiers of Iphicrates, Nep. Iph. 2, 4.

Iphigēnia, ae (Gr. acc. Iphigenian, Ov. P. 3, 2, 62), f., = *Ἰφίγεια, Iphigenia, a daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who, because her father had killed, in Aulis, a hart belonging to Diana, was to be offered up by way of expiation; but the goddess put a hart in her place and conveyed her to the Tauric Chersonese, where she became a priestess of Diana, and with her brother Orestes carried off Diana's image*, Ov. M. 12, 27 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 98 and 120; Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 146; Prop. 3, 7 (4), 24; Juv. 12, 119.

Iphimēdia, ae, or **Iphimēde,** es, f., = *Ἰφιμέδεια, the wife of Alcæus* (trisyl.), who had two sons by Neptunus, Otus and Ephialtes, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 582; Hyg. Fab. 28.

Iphinoë, es, f., = *Ἰφινόη, a Lemnian woman*, Val. Fl. 2, 162 and 327.

Iphinoūs, i, m., a centaur, Ov. M. 12, 379.

1. Iphis, is, m., = *Ἴφίς. I.* A youth of Cyprus, who hung himself because his love for Anaxarete was not returned, Ov. M. 14, 699.—**II.** One of the Argonauts, Val. Fl. 1, 441.

2. Iphis, idis, f., a Cretan girl who was changed into a man, Ov. M. 9, 667.

Iphitus, i, m., = *Ἰφίτος. I.* The son of Eurytus and Antiope, one of the Argonauts, Hyg. Fab. 14.—**II.** A Trojan, Verg. A. 2, 435.—**B.** Hence, **Iphitides,** ae, m., son of Iphitus: Coeranos, Ov. M. 13, 257.—**III.** A king in Elis, who reinstated the Olympic games, Val. Fl. 1, 363.

Ipra, v. the foll. art.

Iprasturgi, a town of Bætica, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 10 (Jahn reads Ipra, Isturgi).

ipse (ipsus), Cato, R. R. 70; 71; Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 43; id. Trin. 2, 2, 40; 3, 1, 10 et

saep.; Ter. And. 3, 2, 15; id. Eun. 3, 4, 8; id. Hec. 3, 5, 5; Jusjur. Milit. ap. Gell. 16, 4, 4 al.), a, um (ipsud, Gloss. Philox.); *gen.* ipsius (poet. also ipsius, Cat. 64, 43; Verg. A. 1, 114; 2, 772 al.; and dissyl. Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 15; id. Phorm. 4, 5, 13: ipsi, Afran. ap. Prisc. 694); *dat.* ipsi (ipso, App. M. 10, p. 243, 24); *pron. demonstr.* [is - pse for pte; cf. sua-pte and -pote in ut-pote; root in potis; Sanscr. patis, lord, master; hence, = he, the master, himself, etc.; cf. Pott. Etym. Forsch. 2, 866 sq.; Fick, Vergl. Wörterb. p. 116. Hence, in the original form, the pronoun is declined, while the suffix was unchanged; thus eopte = eo ipso, Paul. ex Fest. p. 110: eapse = ea ipsa, id. p. 77; *nom. sing.* eapse, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 4; id. Cist. 1, 2, 17; id. Rud. 2, 3, 80; 2, 5, 21 al.; *acc.* eumpse, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 32: eampse, Plaut. Aul. 5, 7; id. Cist. 1, 3, 22; id. Men. 5, 2, 22 al.; *abl.* eopse, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 6: eapse, id. Trin. 4, 2, 132; id. Curc. 4, 3, 2; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 197 sq.], = *avτός, self, in person, he (emphatic), himself, herself, itself*, used both substantively and adjectively, to denote that person (thing) of which something is eminently or exclusively predicated. **1.** In gen. **A.** With *subst.* or *pron.* **1.** Expressing eminence or distinction: ipse ille Gorgias... in illo ipso Platonis libro, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 129: ille ipse Marcellus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 2, § 4: natura ipsa, id. Brut. 29, 112: dico pro me ipsa virtus, id. Fin. 2, 20, 65: ipsa res publica, id. Fam. 3, 11, 3: neque enim ipse Caesar est alienus a nobis, id. ib. 6, 10, 2: ipse Moeris, Verg. E. 8, 96: rex ipse Aeneas, id. A. 1, 575: ipse aries, id. E. 3, 95: ductores ipsi, id. A. 1, 189: si in ipsa arce habitarem, Liv. 2, 7, 10; esp. freq. with names of gods, etc.: naturas quas Juppiter ipse Addidit, Verg. G. 4, 149; id. A. 3, 222; Hor. C. 1, 16, 12: Pater ipse, Verg. G. 1, 121; Tib. 1, 4, 23: Venus ipsa, Hor. C. 2, 8, 13; Ov. H. 19, 169: ipse pater Pluton, Verg. A. 7, 327 et saep.—**P**ro v.: audentes deus ipse juvat, Ov. M. 10, 586.—**2.** For emphasis or in contrast, very, just, precisely, self, in person: adest optime ipse frater, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 66: in orationibus hisce ipsi, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 73: ea ipsa hora, id. Fam. 7, 23, 4: nec carmina nobis Ipsa placent: ipsae rursus concede silvae, Verg. E. 10, 63: tute ipse his rebus finem praescripti, Ter. And. 1, 1, 124: lepidi ipsi hi sunt capti, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 91: ego enim ipse cum eodem isto non invitus erraverim, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: ipse ille divinationis auctor, id. Div. 2, 28, 61: cariorum esse patriam quam nosmet ipsos, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64: eaque ipsa causa belli fuit, the very, the true cause, Liv. 1, 57, 1; esp. with is, in all persons and numbers: estne hic Philto? Is hercle est ipso, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 31: cui tutor is fuerat ipse, Liv. 5, 33, 3: jam id ipsum absurdum, maximum malum neglegi, even, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 93 (Madv.); id. de Or. 2, 30, 132: tempus ad id ipsum congruere, Liv. 1, 5, 5: duumvir ad id ipsum creatus, id. 2, 42, 5: Tullius et eos ipsos et per eos multitudinem aliam deduxit, id. 2, 38, 1: eorum ipsorum facia (opp. loca in quibus, etc.), Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 2: nec vero clarorum virorum post mortem honores permanerent, si nihil eorum ipsorum animi efficerent, id. de Sen. 2, 80: ad eum ipsum honorem deferre, Liv. 3, 51, 3; so sometimes with an *inf.* or *subst.-clause*: ipsum dicere ineptum, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 112: quid juvat quod ante initum tribunatum veni, si ipsum, quod veni, nihil juvat? the mere fact, the fact alone, id. Att. 11, 9, 1: ipsum, quod habuisti, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 12, 2: et ipsum, quod sum victus, amo, Luc. 8, 78.—**E**sp. in legal phrase: ipso jure, by the letter of the law, in legal strictness or precision, Gai. Inst. 2, 198; 3, 181; 4, 106 sqq. et saep.—**B.** Alone, emphatically taking the place of an omitted person, or demonstr. *pron.*: Ar. Ubi is nunc est? He. Ubi ego minime atque ipso se volt maxime, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 103; 4, 1, 10: Su. Is ipsusne's? Ch. Aio: Su. Ipsus est, id. Trin. 4, 2, 146: atque ipsi, ad quorum commodum pertinebat, durior inventus est Coelius, Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 4: quaeram ex ipsa, Cic. Cael. 14: tempus, quo ipse eos sustulisset, ad id ipsum congruere, Liv. 1, 5, 5: agrum dare immunem ipsi, qui acceperisset, liberisque, id. 21, 45, 5; 9, 34, 18; 10,

6, 10: laeta et ipsis qui rem gessere expugnatione fuit, id. 28, 4, 1: a nobis exposita, ut ab ipsis, qui eam disciplinam probant, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 13.—So freq. in Cic. before a *rel.*: ut de ipso, qui iudicavit, iudicium fieri videretur, Cic. Inv. 1, 44, 82: ipsi omnia, quorum negotium est, ad nos deferunt, id. de Or. 1, 58, 250; 2, 14, 60; id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 13; v. *Madv.* ad Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 93: nullis definitionibus utuntur, ipsique dicunt ea se modo probare, quibus natura tacita assentiatur, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40 *Madv.*—**C.** To make prominent one of two or more subjects of any predicate, *he (she, it), for his part, he too, also, as well.* **1.** Ipse alone: litterae Metello Capuam adlatæ sunt a Clodia, quæ ipsa transit, i. e. *also, in person*, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 3: Italiam ornare quam domum suam maluit: quamquam Italia ornata domus ipsa mihi videtur ornatio, id. Off. 2, 22, 76: tris ipse excitavit recitatores, *he too*, id. Clu. 51, 141: neque tanti timoris sum ut ipse deficiam, Caes. B. C. 2, 31, 8: Jugurtha, tametsi regem ficta locutum intellegebat, et ipse longe aliter animo agitabat, Sall. J. 11, 1: hoc Rhipheus, hoc ipse Dymas omnisque juvenis Laeta facit, Verg. A. 2, 394.—**2.** With conjunctions. (*a*) With *etiam* (class.): ipse etiam Fufidius in numero fuit, Cic. Brut. 29, 112: scribebat orationes quas alii dicerent: quamquam is etiam ipse scripsit eas, quibus pro se est usus, sed non sine Aelio: his enim scriptis etiam ipse interfui, id. ib. 56, 206 sq.—(*β*) With *quoque*: quippe quia plebs senatus consultum solvit, ipsi quoque solum vultis, Liv. 3, 21, 4: consuli, quia collegæ decretum triumphum audivit, ipse quoque triumphum flagitator Romam rediit, id. 8, 12, 9: cum subito Sulpicius et Albinovanus objecissent catervas, ipse quoque (Sulla) jaculatus est, Flor. 3, 21, 7.—(*γ*) With *et* (ip. = καὶ αὐτός, ipse etiam): rare in Cic.; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 698: tamen et ipsi tuæ familiae genere et nomine continebuntur, Cic. Caecin. 20, 58: deseret eos quos una scis esse, cum habeat praesertim et ipse cohortis triginta? id. Att. 8, 7, 1; id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: Cornelius dictatorem Aemilium dixit, et ipse ab eo magister equitum est dictus, Liv. 4, 31, 5: credo ego vos, socii, et ipsos cernere, id. 21, 21, 3: Cornelio minus copiarum datum, quia L. Manlius praetor et ipse cum praesidio in Galliam mittebatur, id. 21, 17, 7: qui et ipse crus fregerat, Suet. Aug. 43: Antoninus Commodus nihil paternum habuit, nisi quod contra Germanos feliciter et ipse pugnavit, Eutr. 8, 7: virtutes et ipsae tædium pariunt, Quint. 9, 4, 43.—(*δ*) With *nec* (= ne ipse quidem): primis repulsis Maharbal cum majore robore virorum missus nec ipse eruptionem cohortium sustinuit, Liv. 23, 18, 4: nihil moveri viderunt, nec ipsi quicquam mutarunt, id. 37, 20, 8: neque ipsi, id. 30, 42, 7: crimina non quidem nec ipsa mediocria: sed quid ista sunt prae iis, etc., id. 34, 32, 9.

II. Esp. **A.** By way of eminence, ipse is used to indicate the chief person, host, master, teacher, etc.: ipsa, the mistress, etc.: ipso tristic, Ter. And. 2, 2, 23: ipsum praesto video, id. ib. 2, 5, 3: ego eo quo me ipsa misit, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 10: suam norat ipsam tam bene, quam puella matrem, Cat. 3, 7 (Müll., ipsa); cf. Pythagorei respondere solebant, ipse dixit, i. e. *Pythagoras*, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 10; cf.: nec hoc oratori contingere inter adversarios quod Pythagorae inter discipulos potest ipse dixit, Quint. 11, 1, 27: cum veniat lectica Mathonis plena ipso, *the great man*, Juv. 1, 33: anseris ante ipsum secur, *before the host*, id. 5, 114.—**B.** Of or by one's self, of one's own accord = sua sponte, ultro: videar non ipse promissis (opp. to fortuito), Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 111: de manibus delapsa arma ipsa ceciderunt, id. Off. 1, 22, 77: valvae clausae se ipsae aperuerunt, id. Div. 1, 37, 74: ipsae lacte domum referent distenta capellae Ubera, Verg. E. 4, 21: ipsi potum venient juveni, id. ib. 7, 11; cf.: aliae ipsae Sponte sua veniunt, id. G. 2, 10: fruges sponte sua (telus) primum ipsa creavit, Lucr. 2, 11, 58; and αὐτὰρ for αὐτόματος, Theocr. Idyll. 11, 12.—**C.** Himself exclusively. **1.** By or in one's self, alone: haec ipse suo tristici cum corde volutat, Verg. A. 6, 186: his actis, aliud genitor secum ipse volutat, id. ib. 12, 843: tempus secum ipsa Exigit, id.

ib. 4, 475: quam facile exercitu socios conservaturus sit, qui ipso nomine ac rumore defenderit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 15, 45: multa secum ipse volvens, Sall. C. 32, 1: aestimando ipse secum, Liv. 25, 23, 11.—**2.** In one's self, for one's own sake: ipsam aequitatem et jus ipsum amare, Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 48.—**3.** Of one's self, of one's own nature, etc.: erat ipse immani acerbâque naturâ Oppianicus, Cic. Clu. 15, 44: duo imperatores, ipsi pares, ceterum opibus disparibus, Sall. J. 52, 1: natura serpentium, ipsa pernicio, siti accenditur, id. ib. 89, 5.—**D.** With adv. of time. **1.** Nunc ipsum, just now, at this very time: nunc ipsum exurit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 16: nunc ipsum non dubitabo rem tantam adicere, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 2; 8, 9, 2: nunc tamen ipsum sine te esse non possum, id. ib. 12, 16.—**2.** Tum ipsum, just then, at that very time: id, quod aliquando posset accidere, ne tum ipsum accideret, timere, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 124: ratio largitionum vitiosa est, temporibus necessaria, et tum ipsum ad facultates accommodanda est, id. Off. 2, 17, 60: et tum ipsum, cum immolare velis, extorum fieri mutatio potest, id. Div. 1, 52, 118; cf. id. Fin. 2, 20, 65 *Madv.*—**E.** With numerals, just, exactly, precisely (opp. fere): triginta dies erant ipsi, cum, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 21 *init.*: ipsas undecim esse legiones, id. Fam. 6, 18, 2: nam cum dixisset minus 1000 (sc. milia), populus cum risu acclamavit, ipsa esse, id. Caecin. 10, 28; cf. id. Brut. 15, 61; 43, 162: ipso vigesimo anno, id. Verr. 2, 2, 9, § 25.—**F.** In reflexive uses, **1.** Ipse strengthens the subject when opposed in thought to other agents; the object, when opposed to other objects; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 696; Kennedy, Gram. § 67, 3; *Madv.* Gram. § 487, 6.—Hence, **a.** With subject. (*a*) In gen.: non ego medicina (i. e. ut alii me consoleretur), me ipse consolor; Cic. Lael. 3, 10: Junius necem sibi ipse conscivit, id. N. D. 2, 3, 7: neque potest exercitum is continere imperator, qui se ipse non continet, id. de Imp. Pomp. 13, 38: Artaxerxes se ipse reprehendit, Nep. Dat. 5: ipsa se virtus satis ostendit, Sall. J. 85; cf.: deponendo tutelam ipse in se unum omnium vires convertit, Liv. 24, 4, 9: deforme etiam est de se ipsum praedicare, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137.—(*β*) With special emphasis, ipse is joined to the subject to indicate its relation to itself as both subject and object, though the antithesis would suggest another case (Cic.): cum iste sic erat humilis atque demissus, ut non modo populo Romano, sed etiam sibi ipse condemnatus videretur, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17: si quis ipse sibi inimicus est, id. Fin. 5, 10, 28: qui ipsi sibi bellum indixissent, id. ib. 5, 10, 29: quoniam se ipsi omnes natura diligant, id. ib. 3, 18, 59: nam si ex scriptis cognosci ipsi suis potuissent, id. de Or. 2, 2, 8.—**b.** With object: neque vero ipsam amicitiam tueri (possumus), nisi aequae amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67: omne animal se ipsum diligit, id. ib. 5, 9, 24: fac ut diligentissime te ipsum custodias, id. Fam. 9, 14, 8: Pompeianus miles fratrem suum, dein se ipsum interfecit, Tac. H. 3, 51: Lentulum, quem mihi ipsi antepono, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5.—**2.** Ipse defines the subject of a reflexive pronoun: natura movet infantem, sed tantum ut se ipse diligit (where ipse shows that se refers to infantem), Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 33: proinde consulant sibi ipsi; jubeant abire se, Just. 16, 4, 15: neque prius vim adhibendam putaverunt, quam se ipse indicasset, Nep. Paus. 4: in portis murisque sibimet ipsos tecta coegerat aedificare, Liv. 27, 3, 2 (cf. 1. a. supra).—**3.** Ipse stands for the reflexive pronoun, **a.** Where the person or thing referred to is to be emphatically distinguished from others (class.): cum omnes se expetendos putent, nec id ob aliam rem, sed propter ipsos, necesse est ejus etiam partes propter se expeti, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 46: quis umquam consul senatum ipsius decretis parere prohibuit? id. Sest. 14, 32: quos, quidquid ipsis expedit, facturos arbitramur, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117: qui negant se recusare, quo minus, ipsis mortuis, terrarum deflagratio consequatur, id. ib. 3, 19, 64: nec quid ipsius natura sit intellegit, id. ib. 5, 9, 24.—**b.** In a subordinate clause, to point out either the subject of the principal clause, or the chief agent

or speaker; esp. where se or sibi is already applied to the subject of the subordinate clause: ne ob eam rem aut suae magnopere virtuti tribueret aut ipsos despiceret, Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 5: legatos ad consulum mittit, qui tantum modo ipsi liberisque vitam peterent, Sall. J. 16, 2; cf.: ipsis mortuis, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 64: supra nihil, quantum in ipso est, praetermittere quo minus, etc., id. Leg. 1, 21, 56: ipsius, id. ib. 2, 22, 55: nihil umquam audivi... nihil de re publica gravius, nihil de ipso modestius, i. e. de ipso dicente, id. Balb. 1, 2: id quod ipsum adjuvat (i. e. dicentem; opp. id quod adversario prodest), id. Inv. 1, 21, 30.—**c.** In gen., for an emphatic se or sibi (mostly post-Aug.; v. *Madv.* ad Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40): nam ipsis certum esse, etc., Liv. 35, 46, 13: pravitas consulum discordiae inter ipsos, id. 4, 26, 6: inexpectata remedia haud injuria ipsis esse suspecta, Curt. 3, 5, 15: Graecis nuntiare jubet, ipsum quidem gratias agere, etc., id. 3, 8, 7: dixit, ab illo deo ipsos genus ducere, id. 4, 2, 3: a quibus nec acceperunt injuriam nec accepisse ipsos existimant, Sen. de Ira, 2, 5, 1: intemperantiam in morbo suam experti parere ipsis vetant, id. ib. 3, 13, 5: sciunt ipsos omnia habere communia, id. Ep. 6, 3; 22, 10 et saep.; cf.: verum est etiam iis, qui aliquando futuri sint, esse propter ipsos consulendum, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 64.—**4.** Ipse stands in free constr. with *abl. absol.* as with *finite verb* (cf. also quisque; only freq. in Liv. and post-Aug. writers): cum dies venit, causa ipse pro se dicta, quindecim milibus aeris damnatur, Liv. 4, 44, 10 Weissenb. ad loc.: Romani imperatores, junctis et ipsi exercitibus... ad sedem hostium pervenere, id. 29, 2, 2: C. Popilius, dimissis et ipse Atticis navibus... pergit, id. 45, 10, 2; cf.: Catilina et Autronius parabant consules interficere, ipsi fascibus conreptis Pisonem cum exercitu mittere, Sall. C. 18, 5: amisso et ipse Pacoro, Tac. G. 37; cf. also the emphatic use of ipse (like quisque) with *abl. of gerund* (freq. in Liv.): adsentando indignandoque et ipse, Liv. 40, 23, 1: cogendo ipse, id. 39, 49, 3: agendo ipse, id. 41, 24, 2: aestimando ipse secum, id. 25, 23, 11 et saep.

5. Ipse is very rarely strengthened by the suffix -met: ipsemet abili, Plaut. Am. prol. 102: ipsemet nobis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 3: ipsemet profugiam, Sen. Ep. 117, 21; also Front. Aq. 74 ex conj.—*Sup. Com.* Ergo ipsusne es? *Charm.* Ipsissimus, his own very self, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 146; cf. Gr. αὐτότατος, Aristoph. Plut. 33; so, ipsimus and ipsima, for dominus and domina (cf. II. A. supra), Petr. 75, 11; and: ipsimi nostri, id. 63, 3 Büch. ex conj.

†ipsiplices, αὐτόπικτα φύλλα, Gloss. Philox.

†ipsippe, ipsi neque alii, Paul. ex Fest. p. 105 Müll.

†ipsullices, bracteae in virilem muliebremque speciem expressae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 105 Müll.

ir, v. hir.

ira, ae (gen. irai for irae, Lucr. 3, 303), f. [kindred to Sanscr. ir, tremere, commoveri; cf.: ir-ya, vigorous; iras-yati, to be angry; Gr. ἐπὶς, ἐπείθω]. **1.** Prop., anger, wrath, rage, ire: ira est libido poeniendi ejus, qui videatur laesisse injuriâ, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: ira, quae quamdiu perturbationem habet, dubitationem non habet, id. ib. 4, 36, 77: ira furor brevis est, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62: ira est cupiditas ulciscendae injuriae, Sen. de Ira, 1, 2, 4: facit ira nocentem Hunc sexum, Juv. 6, 647: facere aliquid per iram, in anger, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 79: plus irae suae quam utilitati communi paruisse, to his anger, Nep. Alc. 4, 6: ira et dolore incensus, id. Pelop. 5, 4: ira commotus, Sall. C. 31, 6: acueri iram, id. ib. 12, 590: attollere, id. ib. 2, 381: concipere, Just. 5, 10: concitare, Ov. P. 4, 14, 41: evomere in aliquem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 14: vertere in aliquem, Hor. Epod. 5, 64: non sufficit irae occidisse aliquem, Juv. 15, 169: indulgere irae, Liv. 23, 3: iram exstinguere, Petr. 94: contundere, Col. 6, 2: frangere, Quint. 6, 3, 9: lenire, id. 3, 8, 12: ponere, Hor. A. P. 160: moderari irae, id. Ep. 1, 2, 59: pone irae frena modumque, Juv. 8, 88: quantalacumque est occasio, sufficit irae, id. 13, 183: dum defervescat ira, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78: deflagrat, Liv.

40; 8: decēdit. Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 55: iras sunt inter aliquos, id. And. 3, 3, 20: ira inter eas intercessit, id. Hec. 3, 1, 25: in Romanos, propter obsides nuper interfectos, Liv. 25, 15, 7: adversus Romanos, id. 36, 6, 1: ira deorum, Ov. M. 1, 378; Juv. 13, 100: numinis, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 23: deum, Verg. A. 3, 215: Junonis, id. ib. 1, 4: in quorum mente pares sunt Et similes ira atque fames, Juv. 15, 131.—*Plur.*: veteres in Populum Romanum iras, Liv. 21, 25, 2: excitare iras, Verg. A. 2, 594: horribiles exercere iras, id. G. 3, 152: mollire iras, Liv. 1, 9: induere, Stat. Th. 1, 38: quicquid ex foedere rupto irarum in nos caelestium fuit, Liv. 9, 1: iras plumbeas gerere, heavy, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 18: inde iras et lacrimae, Juv. 1, 168.—*With obj. gen., on account of*: ob iram fugae, Liv. 27, 7: amissae praedae, id. 1, 5: diremptae pacis, id. 9, 8; 21, 2; 37, 51: ereptae virginis, Verg. A. 2, 413.—*So, plur.*: iras imperatorum, against the commanders, Liv. 8, 30: cladum, because of indignation at, Sil. 12, 271.—*II. Transf.* **A.** A cause of anger, provocation: aut age, dic aliquam, quae te mutaverit, iram, Ov. P. 4, 3, 21.—**B.** An object of anger or hatred: justae quibus est Mezentius iras, Verg. A. 10, 714 Jan. ad loc.: Hannibal est iras tibi, Sil. 11, 604.—**C.** A passion inspired by anger (poet.): subit ira cadentem Ulcisci patriam, Verg. A. 2, 575.—**D.** Of inanim. and abstr. things, violence, impetuosity, fury (mostly poet.): belli, Sall. Hist. Fragm. 4, 61, 3 Dietsch: ira belli desenuit, id. ib. 1, 93: flagelli, Val. Fl. 7, 149: maris, id. 1, 37: dant mucronibus iras, Sil. 7, 344: nimborum, id. 17, 253: grandinis, id. 12, 610.—*III.* Personified: comunt Furor Iraque cristas, Stat. Th. 3, 424.—*Plur.*: Iraeque Insidiaque, dei (Mavortis) comitatus, Verg. A. 12, 336: atraeque genis pallentibus Irae, Val. Fl. 2, 205; Sil. 4, 437.

iracundē, adv., v. iracundus *fin.*
iracundia, ae, f. [iracundus], a *prone-ness to anger, hastiness of temper, irascibility; violence of anger, wrath, rage, passion* (class.): ex quo in aliis anxietas, unde anxii, in aliis iracundia dicitur, quae ab ira differt: estque aliud iracundum esse, aliud iratum, ut differt anxietas ab angore, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27: quo distet (ira) ab iracundia apparet, Sen. de Ira, 1, 4, 1: prae iracundiā vix sum apud me, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 47: iracundiam reprimere, id. Ad. 5, 8, 3; cf. omittre, id. ib. 4, 7, 37: remittere, Cic. Phil. 8, 6, 19: suam rei publicae dimittere, to sacrifice to the good of the state, Caes. B. C. 1, 8: esse summā iracundiā, id. ib. 3, 16: iracundiā ardere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12: iracundiā efferrē, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 305: iracundiā exardescere ac stomacho, id. Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 48: inflammari, id. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: iracundiam irritare, aut mitigare, Curt. 10, 5, 34: satiare, Petr. 97: opportunus ad iracundiam, Sen. de Ira, 2, 19, 1.—*Plur.*: iracundias domitas habere, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 14, 40: resistere implacabilibus iracundiis, Amm. 29, 2, 18.

iracunditer, adv., v. iracundus *fin.*
iracundus, a, um, adj. [ira], *irascible, irritable, passionate, choleric, angry, irreful, easily provoked* (class.): iratus potest non esse iracundus: iracundus non potest aliquando iratus non esse, Sen. de Ira, 1, 4, 1 (al. om. non before potest): ut non tantum iratus sit sapiens, sed iracundus, id. ib. 2, 6, 3: sunt morosi et anxii et iracundi senes, Cic. de Sen. 18, 65: iracundum esse in aliquem, id. Planc. 26, 63: adversus hostes, Just. 7, 6, 15: quemadmodum posset leniri, Sen. de Ira, 1, 1, 1: tale non est ira, sed quasi ira, id. ib. 1, 2, 6: leones, Ov. M. 15, 86: mens, Lucr. 3, 296.—*Comp.*: iracundior est paulo, Hor. S. 1, 3, 29.—*Sup.*: iracundissimus, Sen. de Ira, 2, 6, 4; 2, 15, 1.—*Transf.* (poet.): neque patimur iracunda Jovē pōnere fulmina, easily provoked, held in readiness to fall, Hor. C. 1, 3, 40.—*Adv.* in two forms. **1.** iracundē, angrily, passionately: agere cum aliquo, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 16; Just. 12, 6, 6; Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 143.—*Comp.*: iracundius docere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31.—**2.** iracunditer, angrily, passionately: rem agere, Caecil. ap. Non. 11, 45; Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P.

irascētia, ae, f. [irascor], anger, choler (post-class.): for iracundia, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9, 7; 11, 37.

irascibilis, e, adj. [irascor], choleric, irascible (post-class.): irascibilem effici, Firm. Math. 5, 9.

irascitivus, a, um, adj. [id.], angry, choleric (late Lat.). Hier. in Ezech. 1, 1, 7.

irascor, iratus (act. collat. form **irasco**, ēre, Pompon. and Nigid. ap. Non. 127, 8 sq.: irascere, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 60), 3, v. dep. [ira], to be angry, to be in a rage (syn.: succenseo, indignor); constr. absol.; with dat., with in and acc., or acc. of pronouns (class.). (a) With dat. (so most freq.): vehementer mihi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 64: tibi jure, Ter. And. 2, 3, 20: di immortales hominibus irasci et succensere consueverunt, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: ego non tibi irascor, quod etc., id. Sull. 18, 50: miror, cur tu huic irascere, id. Planc. 7, 17; id. Vat. 9, 21: improbitati candidatorum, id. Mil. 16, 42: his irascebamur, id. Lig. 11, 13; id. Sull. 17, 49: ego tibi irascere: tibi ego possem irasci? id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: irasci amicis, id. Phil. 8, 5: inimicis, Caes. B. C. 1, 8: votis meis, Ov. H. 1, 68: patriae, Nep. Epam. 7, 1: admonitioni, Quint. 2, 6, 3: erroribus, Sen. de Ira, 2, 10, 1.—(b) Absol.: noli irascere, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 60: de nihilo, id. Truc. 4, 2, 56: numquam sapiens irascitur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: numquam irasci desinet sapiens, si semel cooperit, Sen. de Ira, 2, 9, 1: nec culquam irasci propiusque accedere virtus, Verg. A. 10, 712: irasci, quod ausi hoc essent superi, Ov. M. 6, 269: qui nesciat irasci, Juv. 10, 360.—(c) With in and acc.: an et in hunc fratrem irascitur, Sen. Contr. 5, 32, 14: iratus est Dominus in populum suum, Vulg. Ps. 105, 40: taurus irasci in cornua discit, to gather his rage into his horns, Verg. G. 3, 232; id. A. 12, 104.—(d) With acc.: idne irascimini, si quis, etc., Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3: nihil, Gell. 19, 12, 10: ne nostram vicem irascaris, with us, Liv. 34, 32, 6.—(e) Rarely with pro: viri pro suorum injuriis, Sen. de Ira, 1, 12, 4.—*II. Transf.* of inanim. subjects: cum pelago ventus irascitur, Petr. 104: iratus est furor meus in te, Vulg. Job. 42, 7: irascetur furor eorum in nos, ib. Ps. 123, 3.—Hence,

iratus, a, um, P. a., *angered, enraged, angry, violent, furious* (class.): numquid iratus es mihi propter has res? Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 30: iratum adversario iudicem facere, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 220: quam iratus de iudicio, et de villico! id. Fl. 4, 11: quamvis irata est, non hoc irata negabit, Ov. M. 2, 568 al.: cum sint tibi (convivi) irati, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 1: non existimo Marcellum ideo fortem fuisse, quia fuerit iratus, id. Tusc. 4, 22, 49: non quasi fortuitus nec ventorum rabie, sed iratus cadat in terras ignis, Juv. 13, 226.—*Comp.*: Archytas cum vilico factus esset iratior, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78.—*Sup.*: Caesar illis fuerat iratissimus, Cic. Phil. 8, 6, 19.—*B. Transf.* of things, *raging, violent, furious*: mare, Hor. Epod. 2, 6: venter, ravēning, id. S. 2, 8, 5: sitis, violent, Prop. 4 (6), 9, 62: venti, id. 4 (5), 6, 28: sistrum, Juv. 13, 93.—*Adv.*: iratē, angrily, Phaedr. 4, 24, 14.—*Comp.*: iratius, Col. 7, 12, 5.

irātē, adv., v. irascor, P. a. *fin.*

iratus, a, um, Part. and P. a., v. irascor *fin.*

ircei, genus farciminis in sacrificiis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 114 Müll.

ircus, i, v. hircus.

irēnāceus, i, m., a hedgehog (al. erinaceus, herinaceus), Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 133; 10, 63, 83, § 174; 30, 8, 21, § 65; 8, 35, 53, § 125.

irēnarcha or **irēnarches**, ae, m., = εἰρηναρχος, a justice of the peace in the provinces (late Lat.), Dig. 50, 4, 18; 48, 3, 6; August. Ep. 140.

Iresiae, ārum, f., a city of Thessaly, Liv. 32, 13, 9.

iri and **irier**, v. 1. eo.

Iriates, ium, m., the inhabitants of Julia Iria, in Liguria, near Dertona (now Voghera), Liv. 31, 10 (cf. Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 49).

iricōlor, ōris, adj. [iris-color], rainbow-colored (post-class.): pluma columbae, Aus. Ep. 3, 15.

Irinē, ēs, f., a small island in the Argolic Gulf, the modern Ypsili, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 56.

† irinus, a, um, adj., = ἱρινος, of or belonging to the plant iris, iris: sucus, Plin. 30, 14, 43, § 142: unguentum, Cels. 5, 18, 8.—Hence, subst.: **irinum**, i, n., ointment made from the iris, iris-ointment, Cels. 3, 18; Plin. 20, 17, 71, § 182.

irio, ōnis, f., a siliqueous plant, called by the Greeks sisymbrium, winter-cresses, Plin. 22, 25, 75, § 158 al.

Iris, is or idis (acc. Irim, Verg. A. 4, 694: Irim, Ov. and App.), f., = Ἥρα, the goddess of the rainbow, daughter of Thaumas and Electra, the sister of the Harpies, and the swift-footed messenger of the gods: Irim de caelo misit Saturnia Iuno, Verg. A. 5, 606; 4, 700; 9, 803; Ov. M. 1, 271; 11, 631; 14, 830 al.—Voc. Iri, Ov. M. 11, 585.—*II. Transf.*

A. The rainbow: Irim vulgo arcus esse aiunt, quando imago solis vel imago lunae umidam et cavam nubem densamque ad instar speculi colorat, etc., App. de Mundo, 16, p. 64, 10; cf. Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 1 sqq.: iris erat in circuitu sedis, Vulg. Apoc. 4, 3; Amm. 20, 11, 26.—**B.** A sweet-smelling plant, perh. the sword-lily, Plin. 21, 7, 19, § 40; Col. 12, 27; 12, 53, 2; Pall. 1, 37, 2.—**C.** (Iris stone.) A precious stone, prob. a very pure six-sided prismatic crystal, Plin. 37, 9, 52, § 136.—**D.** A river that flows into the Euxine Sea, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8; Val. Fl. 4, 600.

iritis, idis, f., = ἱρις, = Iris, II. B., Plin. 37, 9, 52, § 138.

irneā and **irneā**, v. hirn-.

† irōnia, ae, f., = εἰρωνεία, irony, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 270; id. Brut. 85, 293; Quint. 8, 6, 54 al.: sine ulla ironia loquor, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 4; cf. ea dissimulatio, quam Graeci εἰρωνείαν vocant, id. Ac. 2, 5, 15: quid ironia? Nonne etiam, quae severissime fit, joci prope genus est? Quint. 6, 3, 68 (al. quae sit verissima); 8, 6, 54; 9, 1, 3 et saep.

irōnice, adv., = εἰρωνικῶς, ironically (late Lat.); Ps.-Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 38.

irpex (hirpex), icis, m., = ἱρπας, a large rake with iron teeth, used for the same purpose as our harrow (still called erpice by the Italians), Cato, R. R. 10, 2; Varr. L. 5, § 136 Müll.; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 95.

Irpini, v. Hirpini.

irpus, i, m. [Sabine], a wolf: (lupus) quem irpum dicunt Samnites, Paul. ex Fest. p. 106 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 785.

irquitallus, v. hirkuitallus.

irrādio (inr-), āre, v. a. and n. [I. in-radiō], to illumine, irradiate; to beam forth, cast forth rays (poet. and post-class.).

I. Act. **A.** Lit.: hoc undique gemmae irradiant, Stat. Th. 6, 64.—**B.** Trop.: artes Romanis floribus, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 84.—**II. Neutr.**: cooperat felix irradiare dies, to dawn, break, Sedul. 5, 315; Ambros. Apol. Dav. 8, § 45.

irrādo (inr-), 3, v. a. [I. in-rado]. **I.** To scrape into: eodem silphium irrādito, Cato, R. R. 157, 7; cf. § 8.—**II.** To scrape, shave, make smooth: caput irrasum, shaved, bald, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 16.

1. irrāsus (inr-), a, um, Part., from irrado.

2. irrāsus (inr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-rado], unshaved, unpolished, not smooth (poet.): aptabat dextris irrasae robora clavae, Sil. 8, 584.

irrationābilis (inr-), e, adj., without reason, irrational (post-class.; not in Quint., v. Spald. ad Quint. 2, 16, 16): error, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 21: motus, Amm. 31, 12, 15.—Of musical intervals, = logica, proportional, harmonic: irrationabilia (sunt) quibus non subest ratio, Mart. Cap. 9, § 949.—Subst.: **irrationabilia**, ium, n., unreasoning creatures, Lact. 2, 2, 17.—*Adv.*: **irrationabiliter**, irrationally, Amm. 19, 10, 1; Tert. Poen. 2; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 199.

* **irrationabilitas** (inr-), ātis, f. [irrationabilis], irrationality, App. Trism. p. 92, 1.

irrationabiliter, adv., v. irrationabilis *fin.*

irrationālis (inr-), e, adj. [2. in-rationalis], without reason, irrational (post-Aug.): animal, Quint. 7, 3, 3, 24; Sen. Ep.

113, 17; 118, 14; 124, 23: usus, *mechanical exercises*, Quint. 10, 7, 11: anima, Tert. Poen. 12.—*Subst.*: **irrationalia**, ium, n. plur., *things or creatures without reason*: de irrationalibus, Quint. 8, 6, 13.—*Adv.*: **irrationaliter**, *irrationally*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 6 al.

***irraucesco** (inr-), rausi, ēre, v. inch. n. [1. in-raucus], *to become hoarse*: si paulum irrauserit, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 259.

irraucus, a, um, adj. [id.], *hoarse*: vox, Plin. Val. 1, 2.

irrecitabiliter, adv. [2. in-recito], *unutterably, unspeakably*, Venant. Carm. 3, 9, 49.

irrecogitatio (inr-), ōnis, f. [2. in-recogitatio], *inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Exhortat. ad Cast. 4.

irrecordabilis (inr-), e, adj. [2. in-recordabilis], *not to be remembered* (post-class.): obliuatio, Arn. 2, 62.

irrecuperabilis (inr-), e, adj. [2. in-recupero], *irrecoverable, irreparable, unalterable* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pud. 14.

irrecusabilis (inr-), e, adj. [2. in-recusabilis], *not to be refused* (post-class.): occasio, Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13; Hier. Ep. 60, 14.—Hence, adv.: **irrecusabiliter**, *without possibility of refusal*, Rustic. c. Acep. p. 1218.

***irredivivus** (inr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-redivivus], *irreparable, that cannot be restored*, Cat. 17, 3.

***irredux** (inr-), ūcis, adj. [2. in-redux], *that does not bring back*: via, Luc. 9, 408.

irreformabilis (inr-), e, adj. [2. in-reformo], *unalterable* (late Lat.), Tert. Verg. Vell. 1; adv. Valent. 29.

irrefragabilis (inr-), e, adj. [2. in-refragor], *irrefragable* (eccl. Lat.), Pseudo-Aug. ad Fr. Erem. Serm. 35.—Hence, adv.: **irrefragabiliter**, *inviolably*: Catholici dogmatis fundamenta observare, Ven. Fort. Vit. Hilar. 1 praef. 1.

irrefutabilis (inr-), e, adj. [2. in-refuto], *irrefutable* (post-class.), Arn. 4, 139.—Hence, adv.: **irrefutabiliter**, Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 1, 48.

irrefutatus (inr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-refutatus], *unrefuted* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 5, 16 fin.

irregibilis (inr-), e, adj. [2. in-regibilis], *ungovernable, unmanageable* (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 2, 3: laxitas corporis (l. e. very large, = immoderata), Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14, 107.

irregressibilis (inr-), e, adj. [2. in-regressio], *from which there is no return* (eccl. Lat.): transgressio, Aug. Civ. Dei, 8, 22.

irreligatus (inr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-religatus], *unbound*: croceas irreligata comas, Ov. A. 1, 530: ratis, not moored, Pedo Albin. 2, 5.

irreligio (inr-), ōnis, f. [2. in-religio], *impiety, irreligion* (post-class.), App. Trismeg. p. 91 (but not in Auct. Her. 2, 21).

irreligiosē (inr-), adv., v. irreligiosus fin.

irreligiositas (inr-), ātis, f. [irreligiosus], *irreligion, impiety* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 24; Salv. Gub. Dei, 6, 15: inexpressibilis, Hilar. in Matt. 5, 13; id. Trin. 1, 36 al.

irreligiosus (inr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-religiosus], *irreligious, impious* (not ante-Aug.): irreligiosum ratis, sacerdotes pedibus ire, etc., Liv. 5, 40 fin. *cujus* (templic) dedicationem differre longius irreligiosum est, Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 5; 9, 35, 1: in Caesares, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 17.—Comp.: potest irreligiosius quidpiam existimari? Arn. 5, 185.—Sup.: factum irreligiosissimum, Tert. Or. 12.—Adv.: **irreligiose**, *impiously*: si qua irreligiose dixisset, Tac. A. 2, 50.—Comp.: Arn. 1, 13; Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10.

irremeabilis (inr-), e, adj. [2. in-remeabilis], *from which one cannot return, irremovable* (poet.): error, Verg. A. 5, 591: via, Sen. Herc. Fur. 548: unda, i. e. the Styx, Verg. A. 6, 425: litus, Sil. 5, 41.

irremediabilis (inr-), e, adj. [2. in-remediabilis], *incurable, irremediable, beyond cure* (post-Aug.). I. Lit.: in vino cicuta, Plin. 25, 13, 95, § 152.—II. Trop.

A. In gen.: scelus, Plin. 11, 53, 115, § 279: summa malorum, Salv. Gub. Dei, 4, p. 121: lacrimae, not to be checked, Vulg. Job, 10, 4.—B. Implacable: factio, Maecenas ap. Sen. Ep. 114, 5.

irremissē (inr-), adv. [2. in-remisse], *unpardonably, inexorably* (post-class.), Amm. 29, 2, 10.

irremissibilis (inr-), e, adj. [2. in-remissibilis], *unpardonable, irremissible* (eccl. Lat.): peccata, Tert. Pudic. 2: blasphemia, Hier. Ep. 42, 1.

irremotus (inr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-remotus], *unremoved* (post-class.), Prud. στερ. 5, 407.

irremunerabilis (inr-), e, adj. [2. in-remuneror], *that cannot be compensated, not to be remunerated* (post-class.): beneficium, App. M. 3, p. 139; 11, p. 269.

irremuneratus (inr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-remuneratus], *unrewarded, unremunerated* (late Lat.): suboles, Cassiod. Var. 2, 11: militia, id. ib. 2, 28.

irreparabilis (inr-), adj. [2. in-reparabilis], *irreparable, irrecoverable, ir retrievable* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tempus, Verg. G. 3, 284; id. A. 10, 467: vita, Sen. Ep. 123, 10: fuga temporis, Col. 11, 1, 29.

irrepercussus (inr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-repercuto], *not retorted, not refuted*, Tert. Apol. 16.

irrepertus (inr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-reperio], *not found, undiscovered*: aurum, Hor. C. 3, 3, 49: puer, Sen. Med. 648.

irrepletus (inr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-repleo], *not filled*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 60.

irrepto (inr-), repsi, reptum, 3, v. n. [1. in-repo], *to creep in, into, upon, or to a place*. I. Lit., with *acc.*: draconem repente irrepsisse ad eam, Suet. Aug. 94.—With *dat.*: (salamandra) si arbori irrepsit, Plin. 29, 4, 23, § 74.—*Absol.*: irrepsit tamen, Petr. 87.—With *acc. of place*: cubiculum, App. M. 3, p. 139; 8, p. 206: caveam, id. ib. 4, p. 149: hospitium, id. ib. 9, p. 219: Mogontiacum, Amm. 27, 10, 1.—II. Transf., of things: haec lues... irrepsit in Italiam, Plin. 26, 1, 3, § 3; cf. id. 26, 1, 3, § 9: irrepsisse medicinam, *to be gradually introduced*, id. 30, 1, 1, § 2: irreperit radulae, Col. 4, 1, 2: irreperitibus aquis, id. 3, 18, 5 Schneid.—III. Trop., *to come or get into in an imperceptible manner, to steal in, insinuate one's self*: laetitia in sinum, Pompon. ap. Non. 500, 26 (Com. Rel. v. 141 Rib.): eloquentia irrepsit in sensus, Cic. Or. 28, 97: in mentes hominum, id. de Or. 3, 53, 203: in tabulas municipiorum, id. Arch. 5, 10: in testamenta locupletium, id. Off. 3, 19, 75.—(β) With *acc.*: inreperere paulatim militares animos, Tac. A. 4, 2.—(γ) With *dat.*: dolor animo irrepet, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 26: irrepsit subito canities seni, Prud. proem. 23.—(δ) *Absol.*: lentoque irreput agmine poenae, Stat. Th. 5, 60: penitus irreperere per luxum, Tac. A. 13, 12; cf. id. H. 2, 63.

irrepositibilis (inr-), e, adj. [2. in-repositibilis], *that cannot be demanded back* (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 332, 18; Sid. Ep. 8, 15.

irreprehensibilis (inr-), e, adj. [2. in-reprehendo], *unblamable, irreprehensible* (post-class.), Arn. 2, 53 (with inculpabiles): mandatum, Tert. Res. Carn. 23; Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 14.—Adv.: **irreprehensibiliter**, *unblamably*, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 3, 7.

irreprehensus (inr-), a, um, adj. [id.], *blameless, without blame* (poet.): probitas, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 22: responsa, true, id. M. 3, 340.

irreptio (inr-), ōnis, f. [irrepto], *a creeping in* (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 107.

irrepto (inr-), āre, v. n. and a. [id.], *to creep into or to a place, to creep or crawl upon* (poet.). (α) With *dat.*: nemus Lycurgo, cover, Stat. Th. 4, 386: umbris avi, id. S. 3, 177.—(β) With *acc.*: Mycenae, Stat. Th. 11, 731.

irreptor (inr-), ōris, m. [id.], *one who creeps in or upon, an encroacher*: agrorum, Cod. Th. 2, 26, 2.

irrequiesibilis (inr-), e, adj. [2. in-requiesco], *that cannot be stilled, restless*: sitis, that cannot be allayed, Scrib. Comp. 105; Marc. Emp. 20.

irrequies (inr-), ētis, adj. [2. in-re-

quies], *restless, unquiet, always in action or motion* (late Lat.): cor, Aus. Idyll. 12, 5: gens, id. ib. 12, 42.

irrequietus (inr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-requiesco], *unquiet, restless* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Enipeus, Ov. M. 1, 579: illa, id. ib. 5, 443: Charybdis, id. ib. 13, 730: agitatio, Sen. Brev. Vit. 10, 6: circuitus mundi, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 11; cf. ambitus (mundi), id. 2, 3, 3, § 6.—II. Transf., *disquieting, causing unrest*: sors mea, Ov. M. 2, 386: bella, id. Tr. 2, 236.

irrequisitus (inr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-requiro], *unsought for* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 9, 3.

***irresectus** (inr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-reseco], *uncut, unpared*: pollex, Hor. Epod. 5, 47.

irresolubilis (inr-), e, adj. [2. in-resolubilis], *indissoluble*: nexūs, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 19, 22; Amm. 30, 4.

irresolutus (inr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-resolvo], *unloosed, not loosened*: vincula, Ov. P. 1, 2, 21: nexus, Boeth. Cons. 3; Metr. 2, 4.

irrespirabilis (inr-), e, adj. [2. in-respiro], *in which one cannot breathe*: hypobrychium, Tert. Idol. 24.

irrestinctus (inr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-restinguo], *unextinguished*: altaria, Sil. 3, 29.—Trop., of the feelings: ardor, Mart. Cap. 9, § 915.

irretio (inr-), īvi or īi, itum, 4, v. a. [1. in-rete], *to catch in a net, to ensnare, entangle* (syn.: illaqueo, implico; class.). I. Lit.: quid ad illum, qui te captare vult, utrum tacentem irretiat te, an loquentem? Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 94: solum pluribus radicibus impeditum, et quasi irretitum, Col. 3, 11, 2.—II. Transf., *to embarrass, hinder* (late Lat.): festinandi studio aliis irretientibus alios, Amm. 19, 8, 3.—III. Trop., *to catch, entangle, ensnare*: si laqueis, manicis, pedicis mens irretita est, Lucil. ap. Non. 350, 25: se erratis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: aliquem corruptelarum illecebris, id. Cat. 1, 6, 13: homines iudiciis iniquissimis, id. Vat. 5, 12: cantuiculis irretitus, id. Fin. 5, 18, 49: Stoici disputationum suarum atque interrogationum laqueis te irretitum tenerent, id. de Or. 1, 10: loquacitas interrogationibus irretita, id. Vat. 1, 2: aliquem sermonibus, Vulg. Isa. 8, 15: calumniis, Amm. 15, 5, 32.

irretitus, Part., from irretio.

irretortus (inr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-retorqueo], *not turned back*: oculo irretorto spectat acervos, without looking back, Hor. C. 2, 2, 23.

irretractabilis (inr-), e, adj. [2. in-retracto], *irrevocable*: sententia, Aug. Conf. 10, 33.—Hence, adv.: **irretractabiliter**, *irrevocably*: custodire decreta, Fa-cund. Def. 12, 3.

irrevērens (inr-), entis, adj. [2. in-revereor], *that does not show due respect or veneration, disrespectful, irreverent* (post-Aug.). (α) With *gen.*: operis, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 3.—(β) With *dat.*: matri, Spart. Carac. 2.—(γ) With *in* and *acc.*: in prophetam, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14.—(δ) *Absol.*: anima, Vulg. Sirach, 23, 6: non eris tam irreverens ut, etc., Symm. 8, 28.—*Sup. absol.*: quam sint nequissimi et irreverentissimi, Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 2.—With *erga*: irreverentissimi erga deos vestros, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10.—Adv.: **irreverenter**, *disrespectfully, irreverently*: irreverenter et temere, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 2: agere, id. ib. 6, 13, 2.

irreverentia (inr-), ae, f. [irreverens], *want of due respect or reverence, irreverence, disrespect* (post-Aug.): coalitiam libertate irreverentiam prorupisse, Tac. A. 13, 26: juvenutis, id. ib. 3, 31: adversus, fas nefasque, id. H. 3, 51: studiorum, inattention to, neglect, Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 5: irreverentia ipsius obtutatio aurium, profanity, Vulg. Sir. 27, 15.

irrevocabilis (inr-), e, adj. [2. in-revocabilis], *that cannot be recalled, irrevocable*. I. Lit.: vulgus, uncontrollable, Luc. 1, 509: praeterita aetas, Lucr. 1, 468: in casum irrevocabilem se dare, unalterably, Liv. 42, 62, 3: semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71: constantia, unchangeable, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 2.—II. Transf.: ancorae pondere irrevoca-

bili lactae, which, on account of their great weight, cannot be drawn back. Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 2: hamus, id. 16, 35, 65, § 159: Domitiani natura praeceps in iram et, quo obscurior, eo irrevocabilius, the more implacable, Tac. Agr. 42: gladius, not to be sheathed, Vulg. Ezech. 21, 5: donatio, irreversible, Dig. 39, 5, 34.—Adv.: **irrevocabiliter**, irrevocably, unchangeably, incessantly, Sen. Q. N. 2, 35, 1: progredi, Aug. Ep. 120, 24; id. Civ. Dei, 22, 20, 1.

irrevocandus (inr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-revoco], not to be recalled, irrevocable: error, Claud. B. G. 122.

irrevocatus (inr-), a, um, adj. [id.], not called back. ***I.** Not asked to repeat a thing; without an encore: cum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223.—**II.** That cannot be called or kept back: ab acri caede lupus, Ov. M. 11, 401 (dub.; al. revocatus).

irriter (inr-), adv., v. irrideo fin.

irrideo (inr-), risi, risu, 2, v. n. and a. [I. in-rideo] (collat. form **irrido**, ēre, M. Brutus ap. Diom. p. 378 P.). **I.** Neutr., to laugh at a person or thing, to joke, jeer: irrides in re tanta, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 29; id. And. 1, 2, 33: tam aperte, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 63: Caesar mihi irridere visus est, Cic. Att. 12, 6, 3: Lemnii irridentes responderunt, Nep. Milt. 1, 5; cf.: multum irridentibus, Tac. A. 1, 8; qui irridet, quod, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128: et ille irridens... inquit, Suet. Galb. 4: irridens respondit, id. Tib. 52.—**II.**

Act., to mock, ridicule, laugh to scorn: bonis tuis rebus meas res irrides malas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 45: venis ultro irrisum dominum, id. Am. 2, 1, 40: nos, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 17: per jocum deos irridens, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7: Romam atque contemnere, id. Agr. 2, 35, 96: vos ab illo irridemini, id. Ac. 2, 39, 123: semel irrisus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 58: perpessus es non irridendam moram, Plin. Pan. 63, 2: quae irrideri ab imperitis solent, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 75: irrisam sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat, Verg. A. 5, 272: vox praecognis irrisa est, Suet. Claud. 21: tantum irridendi sui facultatem dare, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 39.—Aliquem irrisum habere, to make a laughing-stock: me impune irrisum esse habitum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 83.—Hence, **irridenter**, adv., jeeringly, scoffingly (ante- and post-class.): petit, Laber. ap. Charis. p. 181 P. (Com. Fragm. v. 93 Rib.): admovere, Aug. Ep. 5 med.

***irridicule** (inr-), adv. [2. in-ridicule], unwittily: non irridicule quidam ex militibus dixit, i.e. wittily, Caes. B. G. 1, 42, 6.

irridicūlum (inr-), i, n. [irrideo], a laughing-stock: irridicūlo habere, to make a laughing-stock of, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 10: irridicūlum esse, to be a laughing-stock, id. Cas. 5, 2, 3.

irrigatio (inr-), ōnis, f. [irrigō], a watering, irrigating: quos (pulvinos) irrigationes abluunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1: agrorum, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14: agri, id. de Sen. 15, 53.—With gen. subj.: irrigatione fluminis diluere aliquid, Plin. 36, 12, 17, § 81.—Also transf., refreshment: irrigatio ossium tuorum, Vulg. Prov. 3, 8.

irrigator (inr-), ōris, m. [id.], a waterer (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 95, 7.

irrigō (inr-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [I. irrigo], to lead or conduct water or other liquids to a place. **I.** Lit.: amurcam ad arbores, Cato, R. R. 36: aquam in areas, id. ib. 151: imbres (plantis), Verg. G. 4, 115.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To water, irrigate: Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 130; cf. fig.: Democritus, cujus fontibus Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit, id. ib. 1, 43, 120: jugera L. prati, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3: hortos, Just. 11, 10, 9.—**B.** To overflow, inundate: Circus Tiberi superfluo irrigatus, Liv. 7, 3: Factolus irrigat culta auro, Verg. A. 10, 142.—**C.** To wet, moisten, bedew: terram sanguine, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 159: irrigat terram cruor, Sen. Thyest. 44: fletu genas, id. Phoen. 441.—**D.** To supply with fluid: venas quae sub cute sunt, Cels. 7, 15; cf. Flor. 1, 23, 2.—**III.** Trop. **A.** To cheer, refresh, nourish, strengthen, flood, diffuse: vino aetatem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 86: per aures pectus, Lucil. ap. Non. 497, 31: sol irrigat assidue caelum candore recenti, Lucr. 5, 282: per membra quietem,

to diffuse, id. 4, 908; cf.: alicui placidam per membra quietem, Verg. A. 1, 692: fessos sopor irrigat artus, id. ib. 3, 511: ut studiosi juvenes lectione severa irrigarentur, Petr. 4.—**B.** To flood, overwhelm (com.): irrigatus plagis, i.e. beaten soundly, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 18.

irriguus (inr-), a, um, adj. [I. in-riguus], supplied with water. **I.** Lit. **A.** Pass., watered, well-watered, irriguous; full of water, wet, swampy: herba, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 9: hortus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 16: pratum, Prop. 1, 20, 37: campus, Luc. 4, 296: loca, Cels. 1, 3: regio irrigua fontibus, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70 (al. rigua).—**B.** Act., poet., watering, irriguous: fons, Verg. G. 4, 32: aqua, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 2: aquae, Tib. 2, 1, 44.—**II.** Transf., poet. **A.** Permeating, pervading: somnus, Pers. 5, 56: sopor, Claud. Cons. Hon. 6 praef. 10.—**B.** Corpus mero, soaked, Hor. S. 2, 1, 9; cf.: inrigatus multo venas nectare, Phaedr. 4, 14, 9.—**C.** Carmen, music produced by the water-organ, Auct. Aetnae, 295.—As subst.: **irrigua**, ōrum, n. plur. **1.** Overflowings: aquarum, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 23.—**2.** Swamps, marshes, overflowed land: (Euphrates) distrahitur ad inrigua, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 124.

***irrimor** (inr-), āri, v. dep. [I. in-rimor], to explore: incultos sinus, Pac. ap. Non. 382, 9.

irrio, v. hirrio.

***irrisibilis** (inr-), e, adj. [irrideo], laughable, ridiculous, Aug. Sermon. 87, 7 (9).

irrisio (inr-), ōnis, f. [id.], a deriding, mocking, mockery: liber a tali irrisione Socrates, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123: stultitiae, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 10: irrisio omnium, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 50: cum irrisione audientium, id. de Off. 1, 38, 137.

irrisivē, adv. [id.], mockingly, ironically, Amm. 16, 12, 67; Schol. Juv. 4, 13; 13, 33.

irrisor (inr-), ōris, m. [id.], a derider, mocker, scoffer: hujus orationis et sententiae, Cic. Par. 1, 3, 13; Prop. 1, 9, 1.

irrisōrius (inr-), a, um, adj. [irrisor], scornful: versutia, Mart. Cap. 8, § 809.—Adv.: **irrisoriē**, ironically, Serv. Verg. E. 7, 27.

1. irrisus, a, um, Part., from irrideo.

2. irrisus (inr-), ūs, m. [irrideo], a scoffing, mocking, mockery, derision: irrisu coarguere aliquid, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 114: irrisum pueri sperans, Tac. A. 13, 15: irrisui esse, to be a laughing-stock, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: hostibus irrisui fuit, Tac. A. 14, 39; id. H. 1, 7: scripsisse eos non sine irrisu generis humani arbitror, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 124: irrisui haberi, to be made a laughing-stock of, be made game of, App. M. 5, p. 172: ab irrisu, out of mockery, Liv. 7, 10.

irritabilis (inr-), e, adj. [I. irritō], easily excited or enraged, irritable: irritabiles esse animos optimorum saepe hominum, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 4: genus vatium, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 102; Amm. 18, 6, 18.—***II.** Act., easily exciting: formae, Lact. 6, 23, 5.

irritabilitas (inr-), ātis, f. [irritabilis], irritability, App. Doctr. Plat. 1, p. 11, 28.

irritāmen (inr-), īnis, n. [I. irritō], an incitement, incentive, provocative (poet.): opes, animi irritamen avari, Ov. M. 13, 434: amoris, id. ib. 9, 133.—In plur.: cum (taurus) sua terribili petit irritamina cornu Poeniceas vestis, Ov. M. 12, 103: corporis, Prud. Ham. 523.

irritamentum (inr-), i, n. [id.], an incitement, incentive, provocative (not before the Aug. period, and most freq. in plur.; syn.: incitamentum, invitamentum, illecebra): irritamentis iras militum acuire, Liv. 40, 27: certaminum equestrium, id. 30, 11: gulae, Sall. J. 89, 7: invidiae, Tac. A. 3, 9: pacis, id. Agr. 20; cf.: belli, non pacis, Just. 31, 7, 9: opes, irritamenta malorum, Ov. M. 1, 140: Veneris languentis, Juv. 11, 16.—Of things, a provocation, obstruction acting as a dam: (fluvius) insulis impactus, totidem incitatus irritamentis, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54.

irritate, adv., v. I. irritō, P. a. fin.

irritatio (inr-), ōnis, f. [I. irritō], an incitement, incentive, provocative, irritation, stimulant (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Physical: tenesmos est irritatio ultimae partis directi

intestini, Scrib. 142 init.: tamquam edendi irritationes quasdam repertas esse, Gell. 7, 16, 6.—**II.** Of the feelings or passions. **A.** In gen.: ad amicitiam naturalis irritatio, Sen. Ep. 9, 17: vinum multum... irritatio-nem et iram facit, Vulg. Sir. 31, 38.—With gen. subj.: (feminae) nullis conviviorum irritationibus corruptae, Tac. G. 19.—With gen. obj.: inesse irritationem animis commutandi sedes, a restless desire, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6, 5.—**B.** Esp., wrath, anger, irritation: animorum, Liv. 31, 14, 6.

irritator (inr-), ōris, m. [I. irritō], an inciter, instigator: cum irritator accesserit, Sen. Ep. 108, 8; Vulg. Ezech. 2, 7.

irritatrix (inr-), īcis, f. [irritator], she who incites, Vulg. Interpr. Ezech. 24, 3.

1. irritatus, a, um, P. a., v. I. irritō fin.

2. irritatus (inr-), ūs, m. [I. irritō], an inciting, instigating: irritatu suo, Paul. Sent. 1, 15, 3.

irrite (inr-), adv., v. I. irritus fin.

1. irritō (inr-), āvi, ātum, 1 (perf. subj. irritassus for irritaveris, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 298), v. a. [cf. ἐπίς, ἐπέθω, ἐπέθιζω, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 342, ed. 4], to incite, excite, stimulate, instigate, provoke, exasperate, irritate. **I.** Lit.: irritare dictum est proprie provocare, Non. 31, 21: si me irritas, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 298; id. Stich. 2, 2, 22: ne si magis irritatus siet, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 18: ita sum irritatus, ut, etc., id. Phorm. 2, 1, 10: ut vi irritare ferroque lacessere fortissimum virum auderet, Cic. Mil. 31, 84: virum telis, Verg. A. 10, 644: Terra, ira irritata deorum, id. ib. 4, 178: bello gentes, Just. 12, 6, 16: sibi simulates, Liv. 33, 46: aliquem ad necem aliquid, Vell. 2, 66.—**P. oet.**: cum fera diluvies quietos Irritat amnes, enragés, Hor. C. 3, 29, 41: flammās, to kindle, Ov. F. 2, 649.—**II.** In gen., to incite, move, stir up, provoke, vex, inflame: crabrones, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 76: tribunos plebis fama ea ipsa irritaverat magis ad certamen, Liv. 6, 27: animos ad bellum, id. 31, 5: iracundiam, Sen. de Ira, 3, 8: infantiam ad descendum, Quint. 1, 1, 26: forma meos irritat amores, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 9: vitia, id. ib. 3, 4, 11: cupiditatem, Sen. Ep. 7: suspiciones, Tac. H. 3, 4: animos, Hor. A. P. 180: ingenium, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 75: naturam per se pronam ad humanitatem, Sen. Ben. 6, 29: princeps, qui delatores non castigat, irritat, encourages, Suet. Dom. 9: exitium, to hasten, Tac. A. 13, 1: tussim, to excite, make worse, Cels. 2, 1; 5, 28, 2.—Hence, **irritatus**, a, um, P. a., excited, enraged, provoked, irritated: canem irritatum imitari, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 25; ad aliquid, Suet. Galb. 21: in aliquid, Sen. Ep. 97.—**Comp.**: ego his ejus verbis irritator, Gell. 15, 9, 7; 10, 9, 2; id. praef. § 20.—Adv.: **irritatē**, in an irritated manner; only in comp., Amm. 22, 15, 19.

2. irritō (inr-), āre, v. a. [I. irritus], to make void, invalidate (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 3, 12, 2.

1. irritus (inr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-ratus], invalid. **I.** Lit. **A.** Undecided, unfixed, void, of no effect: quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter. Phorm. 4, 7, 58: testamentum irritum facere, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 109: testamentum pro irritō habere, Suet. Tib. 51; Gai. Inst. 2, 146 sq.; Paul. Sent. 3, 5, 14: injurias rescindere et irritas facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26, § 63: quaeque augur injusta, nefasta, vitiosa, dira, defixerit, irrita infectaque sunt, id. Leg. 2, 8, 21: omnia ab iis acta, Vell. 2, 43, 1: pacta, Sil. 6, 696: Tiberii voluntas, Suet. Calig. 14: somnia, of no significance, id. Aug. 91: Remus aves irritas habuit, Gell. 13, 14.—**B.** Vain, useless, without effect, ineffectual: ingrata atque irrita esse omnia intellego, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 10: inceptum, Liv. 29, 35; 24, 19: dona, Verg. G. 4, 519: tela, id. A. 2, 459: moenia, Ov. M. 12, 587: labor anni, id. ib. 1, 273; Quint. 12, 1, 13: verba, Ov. R. Am. 286: tua dicta factaque, Cat. 30, 10: spes, Liv. 22, 20; Stat. Th. 10, 45: obliivio, Liv. 28, 29: lingua (Cassandreae), Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 66: remedium, Tac. H. 4, 81: preces, Plin. Pan. 26: ova, fruitless, infertile, Plin. 10, 68, 79, § 160.—**II.** Transf., of persons, that does or undertakes a thing in vain, to no purpose, without effect. (a) With gen.: irritus legationis, Tac. H. 4, 32: consilii, Vell. 2, 63, 2: propositi, Val. Max. 4, 3, 3

ext.: spel, vainly hoping, Curt. 6, 5, 31: incepti, Sil. 7, 131.—(β) *Absol.*: variis assultibus irritus urget, Verg. A. 5, 442: venit et e templis irrita turba domum, without a response, Tib. 2, 3, 22: irriti legati remittuntur, Tac. A. 15, 25: domum irritus rediit, Sen. Ben. 6, 11: discedere irritum putabat, Curt. 4, 4, 2: irritus qui habebatur, laudabatur, good for nothing, Cat. ap. Gell. 11, 2, 2.—*Subst.*: **irritum**, i, n., nothingness, vanity, worthlessness: spes ad irritum redacta, Liv. 28, 31: spes ad irritum cadens, id. 2, 6: victoria ad irritum revolvebatur, Tac. H. 3, 26: cecidisse in irritum labores, id. ib. 3, 53 *fin.*: irrita dicere, useless words, Ov. M. 11, 40.—*Adv.*: **irrite**, in vain, Cassiod. Var. 1, 4, 12, 2.

2. irritus, ūs, m., v. hirritus.

irrobōrasco (inr-), āvi, 3, v. *inch. n.* [in-robōrasco], to acquire strength, take root, become confirmed: verbi significatio irrobavit, Gell. 1, 22, 1.

irrogatio (inr-), ōnis, f. [in-rogatio], an imposing, adjudicating: multae, Cic. Rab. Perd. 3, 8: dupli vel quadrupli, Plin. Pan. 40, 5.

irrogō (inr-), āvi, ātum (irrogassit for irrogaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3), 1, v. a. [in-rogō]. **I.** To propose any thing against one: leges privatis hominibus irrogare, Cic. Dom. 17, 43: privilegia tyrannica, id. ib. 42, 110; so, privilegium, id. Sest. 30, 65: privilegia, id. Leg. 3, 4, 11.—**II.** In gen., to impose, appoint, ordain, inflict: multam alicui, Cic. Mil. 14, 36: centum milium multam, Liv. 37, 58: alicui tributum, Plin. Pan. 37: poenam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 118; Liv. 5, 11; Tac. A. 13, 28; Gai. Inst. 3, 190: supplicia, id. ib. 16, 5: sibi mortem, id. ib. 4, 10: id supplicii genus, Val. Max. 1, 1, 13: labori non plus irrogandum est, quam quod somno supererit, no more is to be bestowed, Quint. 10, 3, 26: imperia dira in ipsos, to exercise, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 21.

irrorō (inr-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. and a. [in-rorō], to wet or moisten with dew, to bedew. **I.** Lit.: noctibus vase legendum erit, ne irroretur, Col. 12, 24, 2: uvas, id. 12, 39, 1: interdum Auster irrorat, brings dew, id. 11, 2, 93: flores, id. 9, 14, 10.—**II.** Transf., in gen., to moisten, besprinkle, wet: crinem aquis, Ov. M. 7, 139: liquores Vestibus et capiti, to besprinkle, id. ib. 1, 371: liquorem mensis, Sil. 11, 302: assiduus irroras flatibus annuum (of the Zephyr), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 75: irrorat pestifer (aër) undis, falls upon in dew, Col. 10, 331: lacrimae misero de corpore jactis irrorant foliis, Ov. M. 9, 369.—*Absol.*: extremo irrorat Aquarius anno, Verg. G. 3, 304: oleo viridi, Col. 12, 47, 5: aceto, Cels. 7, 19: oculos lacrimis, Sil. 2, 123.—**B.** Of things not fluid: patinae piper, Pers. 6, 21: oculis quietem, of sleep, Sil. 10, 355.

irrotō (inr-), āre, v. a. [in-rotō], to play "ducks and drakes": testam super undas (a boy's game, in which a shell or thin stone is thrown against the water in such a manner as to skip along the surface), Min. Fel. Oct. 3, 6.

irrubescō (inr-), būi, 3, v. *inch. n.* [in-rubescō], to grow red, be reddened: nec sanguine ferrum irrubuit, Stat. Th. 6, 231; 9, 647: haemachates sanguineis maculis irrubescit, Sol. 5, 27.—**II.** To throw a red light upon a thing: tuis ut mihi vultibus ignis irrubuit, Stat. S. 5, 3, 32.

* **irruco** (inr-), āre, v. a. [in-ructo], to belch into: alicui in os, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 6.

* **irrudis**, e, adj. [2. in-rudis], not raw, Not. Tir. p. 123.

irrufo (inr-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [in-rufo], to make red (post-class.): capillum, Hier. Ep. 107, n. 5: barba facta irrufata, Tert. Apol. 22.

irrugatio (inr-), ōnis, f. [irrugō], a wrinkling, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 648.

irrugio (inr-), ii, 4, v. n. [in-rugio], to cry loudly, Vulg. Gen. 27, 34.

irrugō (inr-), āre, v. a. [in-rugo], to wrinkle, make wrinkled. **I.** Lit.: aequor ventris, Gell. 12, 1, 8.—**II.** Transf., to fold: sinum, Stat. Th. 4, 266.

irrumatio (inr-), ōnis, f. [irrumō], Cat. 21, 8; for signif. see irrumo, I.

irrumator (inr-), ōris, m. [id.], one who practises beastly obscenity, Firm. Math.

8, 20.—**II.** Transf., a vile person, Cat. 10, 12.

irrumō (inr-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [ruma], to extend the breast to, to give suck; hence, **I.** In mal. part., Cat. 16, 1; Auct. Priap. 36, 5; Mart. 4, 50, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To treat in a foul or shameful manner, to abuse, deceive, Cat. 28, 9.—**B.** Irrumata unda, i.e. defiled, Mart. 2, 70, 3.

* **irrumptibilis**, ἀρρηκτος, Gloss. Philox.

irrumpo (inr-), rūpi, ruptum, 3, v. n. and a. [in-rumpo], to break, burst, or rush in or into. **I.** Lit. (a) With adv. or prep.: cesso huc intro irrumperere? Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 26: nec irrumpo, quo non licet ire, Ov. P. 1, 7, 23: quocunque, id. Tr. 2, 305: qua irrumpeas oceanus, etc., Plin. 3 proem. § 3: in castra, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 50; Caes. B. G. 4, 14; 6, 36: in eam partem hostium, id. ib. 5, 43: in medios hostes, id. ib. 7, 50: in castellum, id. B. C. 3, 67: cum telis ad aliquem, Sall. C. 50, 2: ad regem, Vulg. 4 Reg. 3, 26: mare in adversa Asiae, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 36: intra tecta, Sen. Oct. 732: telurem irrumptentem in sidera, Sil. 15, 167: se in curiam, Varr. ap. Non. 263, 21: irrumptentis in curiam turbae, Suet. Calig. 14: in Macedoniam, Just. 24, 6, 1: vacuos in agros, Luc. 2, 441.—(β) With acc.: quin oppidum irrumperent, Caes. B. C. 2, 13, 4: domum alicuius, id. ib. 3, 111, 1: portam, Sall. J. 58, 1; 25, 9: castra, Just. 2, 11, 15: interiora domus irrumptit limina, Verg. A. 4, 645: moenia Romae, Sil. 13, 79: stationes hostium, Tac. H. 3, 9: Italiam, id. ib. 4, 13: Karthaginem, Plin. 35, 4, 7, § 23: cubiculum, Suet. Claud. 37: triclinium, id. Vesp. 5: vacuum arcem, Sil. 2, 692.—(γ) With dat.: thalamo, Verg. A. 6, 528: templo, Sil. 2, 378: trepidis, id. 9, 365: sacris muris, id. 10, 368: tectis, id. 13, 176.—(δ) *Absol.*: cum irrumperere nostri conarentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 67: ad primum gemitum, upon the first groan, Suet. Oth. 11: dixit et irrupit, Ov. F. 6, 453: cognoscit hostes pluribus agminibus irrupturos, Tac. Agr. 25.—**II.** Trop., to break or rush in or upon; to intrude upon, invade, attack, interrupt: quo modo in Academiam irrupit, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 136: imagines in animos per corpus irrumpunt, id. ib. 2, 40, 125: in alicuius patrimonium, id. de Or. 3, 27, 108: luxuries in domum irrupit, id. ib. 3, 42, 168: in nostrum fletum, id. Lig. 5, 13: calamitates, quae ad me irruerunt, Sen. Ep. 117: irrumpt adulatio, Tac. H. 1, 15: grammatici ad prosopoeias usque... irrumpunt, venture upon, i.e. presume to teach, Quint. 2, 1, 2: Deos, i.e. boldly inquire the will of the gods, Stat. Achill. 1, 508: Phoebe, hanc dignare irrumperere mentem, to enter, inspire, id. Th. 10, 341: animos populi, Luc. 1, 470; 5, 167: extremique fragor convexa irrupit Olympi, id. 7, 478.—**B.** To break, violate: foedus, Lact. 1, 18, 17; Vulg. 2 Macc. 13, 25: institutum, Lact. de Ira Dei, 14, 6: legem, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20: pacem, Cassiod. Var. 5, 43.

irruō (inr-), rūi, 3, v. n. [in-ruo], to rush or force one's way into, invade, press into, make an attack upon. **I.** Lit.: illico equites jubet dexterā intrare, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 88 (dub.; Ussing, inducere): quam mox inruimus? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 18: irruimus ferro, Verg. A. 3, 222: in aedis alienas, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 8: in mediam aciem, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 61: in aliquem, id. Dom. 45: super column alicuius, to embrace eagerly, Vulg. Gen. 46, 29: super gladium suum, id. 1 Par. 10, 4.—(β) With dat.: flammis, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 194.—(γ) With acc.: proximos agros, Front. 1, 5, 16: Rhodopen, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 50: Alpes, id. Epigr. 77, 6: has terras, of waters, Amm. 17, 13, 4.—(δ) With se: vide ne ille huc prorsus se irruat, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 11.—**II.** Trop., to force one's way into, rush into, enter eagerly into or upon, seize upon: in alienas possessiones, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 41: verecunda debet esse translatio, ut deducta esse in alienum locum, non irruisse videatur, id. ib. 3, 41, 165: in odium alicuius et offensionem, to incur, id. Verr. 1, 12, 35: inruente in se Spiritu Dei, Vulg. Num. 24, 2: permulta sunt circumspicienda, ne quid offendas, ne quo irruas, make a hasty blunder in speaking, Cic. de Or. 2, 74, 301.—(β) With dat.: cladibus, Luc. 7, 60.

irruptio, ōnis, f. [irrumpo], a breaking or bursting in, an irruption. **I.** In gen.: irruptionem facere in popinam, Plaut. Poen. prol. 42: ferarum, Plin. Pan. 81: belli, Flor. 2, 12, 5: luminis, Pall. 10, 17: aquarum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 5.—**II.** Esp., as milit. t. t., an invasion, incursion, sally: hostis, Suet. Tib. 6: etiamsi irruptio facta nulla sit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 6, 15: Gallorum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 31.

1. irruptus, ūs, m. [id.], an irruption (late Lat.), Fab. Claud. Gord. Fulg. Aet. Mund. 11, p. 141.

2. irruptus (inr-), a, um, Part., from irrumpo.

* **3. irruptus** (inr-), a, um, adj. [2. in-rumpo], unbroken, unsevered: copula, Hor. C. 1, 13, 18.

irritōla (inr-), āvi, 1, v. n. [in-rutilo], to glimmer redly, to be ruddy, Ambros. de Isaac et Anim. 7, 60; id. Apol. Dav. 8, 45 al.

irtōla (irc-), ae, f. (sc. vitis), a sort of vine and grapes in Umbria, Col. 3, 2, 28; Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 37.

Irus, i, m., = ἶρος, the name of a beggar in the house of Odysseus at Ithaca; used proverbially to denote a poor man: Irus est subito, qui modo Croesus erat, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 42: Iron, id. R. Am. 747; Prop. 3, 3, 39 (4, 4, 17): Iro pauperior, Mart. 5, 41, 9; id. 5, 39, 9; 6, 77, 1.—In Ov. Ib. 415, binominis, double-named, because he was named Arnaeus by his mother.

is, ea, id (m. eis, C. I. L. 1, 198; n. it, ib. 5, 875 al., and freq. in MSS. of Plaut.), gen. ejus (old form ejus, C. I. L. 3, 1365 et saep.; v. Prisc. 1, 4, 18, p. 545; also etius, ib. 2, 1276 al.; scanned ejus, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 60; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 3, 374; also Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 109: ejus, monosyl., Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 206; Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 7 et saep.; dat. ei, in ante-class. poetry often ei, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 32; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 46; Lucr. 2, 1136; 5, 300: elei, C. I. L. 1, 198, 12 al.: eei, Inscr. Neap. 2423: iei, C. I. L. 1, 205, col. 2, 12 al.: ei, monosyl., Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 68; id. Trin. 1, 2, 138 et saep.; Cat. 82, 3; cf. Prisc. 7, 5, 21, p. 740; Lachm. ad Lucr. 3, 374: eo, Inscr. Murat. 582; f. eae, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 77 Ritschl; Cato, R. R. 46, 1; v. Varr. L. L. 8, 28, 51; acc. im for eum, Lex ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60; Charis. 1, 17, p. 107 sq.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 103; also em, Tab. XII., tab. 1, fr. 1.—*Plur. nom. m. ei*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 32; id. Stich. 1, 3, 47; Ter. Ad. prol. 23; but in the MSS. ii; Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87 et saep.: eei, Inscr. Neap. 2423, 8: iei, C. I. L. 1, 185; Varr. L. L. 9, 1, 2 al.; but i, Plaut. Trin. prol. 17; id. Mil. 3, 1, 158 al.; v. Ritschl prol. p. 98; gen. eum for eorum, Inscr. Murat. 582, 2; dat. and abl. eis or iis, also is, C. I. L. 1, 198, 48; Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 140, and freq. in MSS.: eis, monosyl., Ter. And. 1, 1, 36; id. Eun. 5, 8, 59 al.; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 4, 934: ieis, C. I. L. 1, 204, col. 1, 5 al.; old form also ibus, Plaut. Mil. 1, 74; id. Truc. 1, 2, 17: ibus, Titin. et Pomp. ap. Non. p. 486; Lucr. 2, 88; cf. S. C. ap. Gell. 4, 6, 2; v. Lachm. l. l.; f. eābus, Cato, R. R. 152; cf. Prisc. 7, 3, 11, p. 733; v. more on these forms, Neue, Formenl. 2, 191–196), pron. demonstr. [root i-; Sanscr. itas; hence, i-ha, here; cf. i-bi, i-ta, i-dem, etc.]. **I.** He, she, it; this or that man, woman, thing. **A.** Referring to something already mentioned, in gen. **1.** Referring to the third person: fuit quidam senex Mercator: navem is fregit apud Andrum insulam: Is obiit mortem, Ter. And. 1, 3, 16: venit mihi obviam tuus puer: is mihi litteras abs te reddidit, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1: objecit ut probum nobiliori, quod is, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 2, 3.—**2.** Of the first person: ego me credidi Homini docto rem mandare: is lapidi mando maxumo, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 47: haec omnia is fecit, qui sodalis Dolabellae eram, Cic. Fam. 12, 14; Sen. Ep. 63 al.—**3.** Of the second person: qui magister equitum fuisse tibi viderere, is per municipia cucurristi, Cic. Phil. 2, 30.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In connection with a noun: ea re, quia turpe sit, faciendum non esse, Cic. Off. 3, 13: ea res ut est Helvetiis enuntiata, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 4: ne ob eam rem tribueret, etc., id. ib. 1, 13: flumen est Arar... id flumen, etc., id. ib. 1, 12: sub id tempus, Liv.

43, 5: ejus disputationis sententias memoriae mandavi, Cic. Lael. 1, 3: ante eam diem, id. Att. 2, 11, 2: ea tempestate, Sall. C. 36, 4: quam urbem rex condidit, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 61.—2. When *is*, *ea*, *id* would stand in the same case with the *relative* it is usually omitted; when the *relative* precedes, it is sometimes employed for emphasis: male se res habet, cum, quod virtute effici debet, id temptatur pecunia, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 22.—3. Connected with *que* and *quidem*, it gives prominence to a preceding idea: cum una legione eaque vacillante, *and that*, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31: inprimis nobis sermo iste multus de te fuit, id. Att. 5, 1, 3: tuus dolor humanus is quidem, sed, etc., id. ib. 12, 10: vincula et ea sempiterna, id. Cat. 4, 4, 7: certa flagitiis merces, nec ea parva, id. Phil. 2, 18, 44.—4. It is sometimes used instead of the *relative pronoun*: Helvetii persuadent Rauracis, ut una cum iis (for secum) proficiantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: Caesar etiam privatas injurias ultus est, quod ejus socii avum Tigurini interfecerant, id. ib. 1, 12.—5. It is sometimes placed, for greater emphasis, after a *relative*: multitudinem, quae fortunis vestris imminerebat, eam... se fecisse commemorat, ut, etc., Cic. Mil. 35, 95: cf. urbem novam conditam vi et armis, jure eam legibusque de integro condere parat, Liv. 1, 19, 1.—C. Id. *n.*, to designate an idea in the most general manner, *that* (thing, fact, thought, circumstance, etc.). 1. In gen.: quando verba vana ad id locorum fuerint, rebus standum esse, *hitherto, till now*, Liv. 9, 45, 2; so, ad id (sc. tempus), id. 3, 22: ad id diei, Gell. 17, 8: ad id quod natura cogeret, i. e. death, Nep. Att. 22, 2: id temporis, *at that time*, Cic. Mil. 10, 28; id. Cat. 4, 1, 10; id. Att. 13, 33: id aetatis, *at that age*, id. de Or. 1, 47; cf. id. Verr. 2, 37, § 91.—2. Esp. (a) *Id*, *therefore*, *for that reason*, *on that account*: id ego gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: id misera maesta est, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 66: idne estis auctores mihi? *do you advise me to that?* Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 16.—(b) *Id* genus = ejus generis, Gell. 9, 12, 13: aliquid id genus scribere, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 3.—(c) *Id* ad, *for that purpose*: ad id quod sua quemque mala cogeant, evocati, Liv. 3, 7, 8: ad id quod = praeterquam quod, *besides that*: consul ad id, quod, etc., tunc quoque, etc., id. 44, 37, 12; 3, 62, 1; 26, 45, 8 al.—(d) *Id* in id, *on that account, therefore*: in id fide a rege accepta, Liv. 28, 17.—(e) In eo est, *it is gone so far, is at that pass*: quod ad me de Lentulo scribis, non est in eo, *it is not come to that*, is not so, Cic. Att. 12, 40: cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, *when the soldiers were just on the point of scaling the walls*, Liv. 2, 17, 5; 28, 22, 8; Nep. Mil. 7, 3: in eo est, also, *it consists in that, depends upon that*: totum in eo est tectorium, ut sit concinnum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 1: ejus omnis oratio versata est in eo, ut, etc., id. de Or. 1, 57, 254: sic velim enotare quasi in eo mihi sint omnia, id. Fam. 15, 14.—(f) Ex eo, *from that, hence*: sed tamen ex eo, quod eam voluptatem videri amplari saepe vehementius, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 9.—(g) Cum eo, ut (with subj.), *with the condition or stipulation that*, etc., Liv. 8, 14.—(h) Eo, adverbially, *with the comp.*, so much, by so much; but frequently to be expressed in English by *the*, Cic. Quint. 9; so id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5.—D. Sometimes *is* refers to the foll. substantive, instead of to the preceding relative: quae vectigalia locasset, ea rata locatio (for eorum), Liv. 23, 11: ea libera conjectura est (for de hac re), id. 4, 20: quae pars major erit, eo stabitur consilio (for ejus), id. 7, 35: existit ea, quae gemma dicitur, Cic. de Sen. 15.—Sometimes, for emphasis, it is placed before the relative quod, to represent a thought or clause: ratus, id quod negotium poscebat, Jugurtham venturum, Sall. J. 56, 1; id. C. 51, 20: sive ille hoc ingenio potuisset, sive, id quod constaret, Platonis studiosus audiendi fuisset, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 89: si nos, id quod debet, nostra patria delectat, id. ib. 1, 44, 196: si, id quod facile factu fuit, vi armisque superassem, id. Sest. 17, 39; 13, 30; so, id quo, id. Inv. 1, 26, 39: id de quo, Liv. 21, 10, 9.—It is thus apparently pleonastic after substantives: Octavio Mamillio = ei longe principes Latini nominis erat...—ei

Mamillio filiam nuptum dat, Liv. 1, 49, 9: cultrum, quem habebat, eum deligit, id. 1, 58, 11; cf. id. 3, 58, 1.—It is rarely pleonastic after the relative: quod ne id facere posses, idcirco dixeram, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 79 dub. (B. and K. bracket id).—II. *He, she, it; that man or the man (woman, thing), the one, that one*, as a correlative to qui: si is, qui erit adductus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 89, § 207: is mihi profecto servus spectatus satis, Cui dominus curae est, Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 5. And also in the first person: haec tibi scribo... is, qui flevi, Sen. Ep. 1.—III. *Such, of such a sort, character, or quality*: in eum jam rediit locum, ut, etc., Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 118: neque enim tu is es, qui, quid sis, nescias, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 6; 4, 7, 2: itaque ego is in illum sum, quem tu me esse vis, id. Att. 7, 8, 1: is eram natus... ut potuerim, Liv. 7, 40, 8.—Adj.: nec tamen eas cenae quaero, ut magnae reliquiae fiant, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 8; id. Clu. 70: quae causae sunt ejus modi, ut de earum jure dubium esse non possit, id. de Or. 1, 57, 241: est enim credo is vir iste, ut civitatis nomen sua auctoritate sustineat, id. Fl. 15, 34.—B. *Such, so great, of so high a degree*: L. Messenius ea mecum consuetudine conjunctus est, quod mihi quaestor fuit, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 1.—Hence, *adv.* 1. *ea* (sc. parte, via, etc.), *on that side, by that way, there*: quod ea proxime accedi poterat, Cic. Caecin. 8, 21: itinera munit: efficit ut ea elephantus ornatus ire posset, quae antea, etc., Nep. Ham. 3 fin.: postquam comperit, transitum ea non esse, Liv. 21, 32, 9; 5, 43, 2; 24, 2 fin.; 26, 11 fin.; 27, 15 fin. al.—2. *eo*, v. 2. eo.

Isaac (Isac), m. indecl., or **Isaacus**, i. m., the son of Abraham, Prud. στερ. 10, 748; Vulg. Gen. 17, 19.

Isacia, ae, f., an island opposite Velia (v. Oenotrides), Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85.

Isaeus, i. m., = Ἰσαῖος. I. A Grecian orator of Chalcis, instructor of Demosthenes, Quint. 12, 10, 22.—II. A contemporary of the younger Pliny, also a Grecian orator, Plin. Ep. 2, 3 init.; Juv. 3, 74.

isagōgē, ēs, and **isagōga**, ae, f., = εἰσαγωγή, an introduction, Gell. 1, 2, 6.

isagogicus, a, um, adj. [isagoge], introductory: commentarius, Varr. ap. Gell. 14, 7, 2.

Isaias (Esaias), ae, m., the prophet Isaiah, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 195; Prud. στερ. 5, 524.—Form Esaias, Alcim. Carm. 6, 44.

Isāra, ae, m., a river of Gaul that falls into the Rhone, now Isère, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 3; 10, 23, 3; Luc. 1, 399.

isātis, is, and **idis**, f., = ἰσάτις, an herb with a milky juice, used in healing wounds, Plin. 20, 7, 25, § 59.

Isauri, ōrum, m., an Asiatic tribe between Pamphylia, Lycania, and Cilicia, Isaurians, Liv. Epit. 93; Mel. 1, 2; Amm. 14, 2, 1; also, of their country, Cic. Fam. 15, 2, 1; Flor. 3, 6.—II. Hence, **A. Isauria**, ae, f., the country of the Isauri, Amm. 14, 8, 1.—**B. Isauricus**, a, um, adj., Isaurian: forum, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 9: gens, Plin. 5, 27, 23, § 94.—Subst.: **Isauricus**, a surname of P. Servilius Vatia, who conquered the Isaurians, Liv. Epit. 93.—**C. Isaurus**, a, um, adj., Isaurian: opes, Ov. F. 1, 593.

1. **Isaurus**, i. m., a river in Picenum, now Foglia, Luc. 2, 406.

2. **Isaurus**, a, um, v. Isauri, II. C.

† **ischaemon**, ōnis, f., = ἰσχαίμων, a kind of styptic herb, Plin. 25, 8, 45, § 83; 26, 12, 82, § 131.

† **ischia**, ōrum, n., = ἰσχία, the hip-joints, the hips (Lat. coxae), Gell. 4, 13, 1; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 1.

† **ischiacus**, a, um, = ἰσχιᾶκος, that has the gout in the hip.—Subst.: **ischiaci**, ōrum, m., Cato, R. R. 123; Gell. 4, 13, 1.

† **ischiadicus**, a, um, = ἰσχιᾶδικός, of or relating to the gout in the hip, ischiadic: dolores, pains in the hip, Plin. 26, 7, 27, § 42: passio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 26.—Subst., one who has the hip-gout, Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 169; 28, 2, 4, § 21; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 2 al.

† **ischias**, ādis, f., = ἰσχιάς. I. The

hip-gout, sciatica, Plin. 27, 5, 16, § 33.—II. Transf., an herb said to be good for the hip-gout; called also leucacantha, Plin. 22, 16, 18, § 40.

Ischomachē, ēs, f., = Ἰσχομάχη, the daughter of Atracius or Atrax; called also Hippodamia, at whose wedding with Pirithoüs the conflict arose between the Centaurs and Lapithae, Prop. 2, 2, 9.

† **ischuria**, ae, f., = ἰσχυρία, a stoppage of urine, strangury, ischury, Veg. Vet. 3, 15, 2.

† **isēlasticus**, a, um, = εἰσελαστικός, of or belonging to a public entrance: certamen or agon, a public contest, the victors in which were conducted home in triumphal procession, Plin. Ep. 10, 119 init.; so, ludi, Suet. Calig. 20; Vit. praef. 9.—II. Subst.: **isēlasticum**, i. n., the reward presented to such a victor by the emperor, Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 120.

Iseum, i, and **Isium**, ii, n., = Ἰσείον, the temple of Isis, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51; Plin. Ep. 10, 33, 1; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 26.

Isiacus, a, um, v. Isis, II.

isicium, ii, n., v. insicium.

Isidorus, i, m., Isidore, the name of several celebrated writers of antiquity, and particularly, **A. A** geographer, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 9.—**B.** Isidorus Hispanensis, archbishop of Hispalis, in Spain, in the seventh century of our era, author of the XX. libri Originum.—**C.** A cynic, who rebuked Nero, Suet. Ner. 39.—**D.** A mime, father of Ter. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34, § 78.

Isidotus, i, m., a sculptor, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

Isigonus, i, m., an historian, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 12.

Isiondensis, e, adj., of or belonging to the city of Isionda (in the southwest of Pisidia), Isiondian, Liv. 38, 15 dub.

Isis, is, and **idis**, f., = Ἰσις, the Egyptian goddess Isis, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 47; Ov. M. 9, 772; Tac. G. 9; Luc. 9, 158.—**B.** Hence, 1. **Isidis crinis**, an unknown plant, Juba ap. Plin. 13, 25, 52, § 142.—2. **Isidis sidus**, the planet Venus, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 37.—II. Deriv.

Isiacus, a, um, adj., = ἰσιακός, of or belonging to Isis: conjectores, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132: focus, Ov. P. 1, 1, 52: Isiacae sacrae lenae, Juv. 6, 488.—Subst.: **Isiacus**, i, m., a priest of Isis, Suet. Dom. 1; Val. Max. 7, 3, 8; Plin. 27, 7, 29, § 53 al.

Isium, v. Iseum.

Ismael, ēlis, or indecl., m., Abraham's son by Hagar, Ishmael, Vulg. Gen. 16, 15 sqq.; gen. Ismael, id. ib. 25, 12: —elis, id. ib. 25, 16.—Hence, **Ismaelites**, ae, m., a descendant of Ishmael, Vulg. 1 Par. 2, 17; id. Gen. 37, 27.

1. **Ismarus**, i, m., or **Ismara**, ōrum, n., = Ἰσμαρος, a mountain on the southern coast of Thrace: Ismara propter, Lucr. 5, 31: juvat Ismara Baccho conserere, Verg. G. 2, 37; Stat. Th. 7, 685.—Form Ismarus: Rhodope miratur et Ismarus Orpheus, Verg. E. 6, 30.—**B.** Transf., the city at the foot of the mountain, and the territory belonging to it: quos Idas pater, et patria Ismara mittit, Verg. A. 10, 351: Castra decem annorum, Ciconum manus, Ismara capta, Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 25.—II. Deriv.

Ismarius, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Ismarus, Ismarian: Aquilo, Avien. Perieg. 33.—**B. Ismarius**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Ismarus, Ismarian, Thracian: gentes, Ov. M. 10, 305: juga, id. F. 3, 410: Bacchae, id. M. 9, 642: rex, i. e. Polymestor, king of Thrace, id. ib. 13, 530: vallis, the valley where Orpheus drew the wild beasts after him by the sound of his lyre, Prop. 2, 13, 6 (3, 4, 6).

2. **Ismarus**, i, m., a Lydian, companion of Aeneas, Verg. A. 10, 139.

Ismene, ēs, f., = Ἰσμήνη, daughter of Oedipus, Stat. Th. 8, 623.

Ismenias, ae, m., = Ἰσμενίας. I. A celebrated Theban flute-player, App. de Deo Socr. p. 53; Plin. 37, 1, 3, § 6.—II. A Theban general, Nep. Pelop. 5, 1; Just. 5, 9, 6.

Ismenus or **-ōs**, i, m., = Ἰσμήνιος, a river of Boeotia, near Thebes, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25; Ov. M. 2, 244; Stat. Th. 1, 40; 9, 404.—II. Deriv.

A. Ismenius, a, um, adj.,

= Ἰσμήνιος, of or belonging to Ismenus, *Ismenian*, poet. for Theban, Ov. M. 13, 682: heros, i. e. Polynices, Stat. Th. 2, 307.—**B. Isménis**, idis, f., = Ἰσμήνις, a Theban woman, Ov. M. 3, 169; 733; 4, 31.

† **isocinnāmon**, i, n., = ἰσοκίνναμον, an odoriferous shrub resembling cinnamon, Plin. 12, 20, 43, § 98.

Isocrātes, is, m., = Ἰσοκράτης, *Isocrates*, a celebrated orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens, a pupil of Gorgias and the friend of Plato, Cic. Or. 52, 176; id. de Or. 2, 13, 57; id. Brut. 56, 204; Quint. 10, 1, 79 et saep.—**II. Deriv.** **Isocrāteus** or **-ius**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Isocrates, *Isocratic*: mos, Cic. Or. 61, 207; id. Fam. 1, 9, 23.—**Subst.** **Isocrātiūs**, ii, m., a pupil of Isocrates, Lucil. ap. Gel. 18, 8, 1.

† **isodōmos**, on, adj., = ἰσοδόμος, equally or evenly built: genus isodomon, a mode of building in which the courses of bricks or stones are uniform in thickness, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 171; Vitruv. 2, 8.

† **isōētes**, is, n., = ἰσοέτες, small house-look or ayegeen, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

† **isopleuros**, on, adj., = ἰσόπλευρος, equilateral, Aus. praef. ad Idyll. 13.

† **isopyron**, i, n., = ἰσόπυρον, an unknown plant, Plin. 27, 11, 70, § 94.

† **isoscēles**, is, adj., m., = ἰσοσκελής, having equal legs, *isoscēles*, Aus. praef. ad Idyll. 13.

Isrāēl, ēlis (in Sid. Carm. 16, 7, scanned with a short), m., *Israel*, another name of the patriarch Jacob, Just. 36, 2, 3; Prud. Psych. 650; Vulg. Gen. 32, 28; Sid. Carm. 16, 8.—**II. Transf.** **A. The descendants of Israel**, the *Israelites*: locutus est ad omnem Israel, Vulg. Lev. 21, 24; id. 1 Cor. 10, 18.—**B. The people of God**: pax super... Israel Dei, Vulg. Gal. 6, 16; ib. Rom. 11, 26.—**III. Deriv.** **A. Isrāēlitae**, ārum, m., the *Israelites*, Juven. Act. Apost. 1, 208; Vulg. 1 Sam. 14, 22.—**Trop.**: non omnes qui ex Israel, ii sunt Isrāēlitae, Vulg. Rom. 9, 6; cf. id. Joh. 1, 47.—*Sing.*, Vulg. Rom. 11, 1; Sid. Ep. 7, 6.—In appos.: cum viro Isrāēlita, Vulg. Lev. 24, 10: nomen viri Isrāēlitae, id. Num. 25, 14.—**B. Isrāēliticus**, a, um, adj., *Israelitish*, Not. Tir. p. 192; Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 20; 16, 16.—**C. Isrāēlitis**, idis, f., an *Israelitish* woman, Hier. Ep. 70, n. 2; Vulg. Lev. 24, 10.

Issa, ae, f., = Ἰσσα, an island in the Adriatic Sea, near Illyria, with a town of the same name, now *Lissa*, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152; Caes. B. C. 3, 9; Liv. 43, 9.—**II. Deriv.** **A. Issaeus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Issa, *Issæan*; subst.: **Issaei**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Issa, Liv. 31, 45.—**B. Issaicus**, a, um, adj., *Issæan*, Liv. 32, 21.—**C. Issensis**, e, adj., *Issæan*: naves, Liv. 43, 9.—**Subst.** **Issenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Issa, Liv. 45, 26.

Issē, ēs, f., the daughter of the Lesbian king Macareus, who is said to have been seduced by Apollo under the form of a shepherd, Ov. M. 6, 124.

Issicus, a, um, v. 2. **Issus**, II.

issulus, v. the foll. art.

† **I. issus**, a, um, adj., a childish form of ipse, used with little children as a term of endearment: ISSA HAVE, INSCR. ap. Fabr. p. 45, n. 255.—**Issa**, the name of a pet slut, Mart. 1, 109.—Also dim.: † **issulus**, a, um, INSCR. ap. Fabr. n. 254.

2. Issus or **-os**, i, f., = Ἰσός, a city of Cilicia, on the Mediterranean (the Gulf of Issus, now Gulf of Iskenderun), at the foot of Mount Amanus, where Darius was defeated by Alexander, Mel. 1, 13, 1; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91; Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3; Curt. 3, 8, 8.—**II. Deriv.** **Issicus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Issus: sinus, the Gulf of Issus, Mel. 1, 13, 1; Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 243.

istac, adv. (= istā viā), there, that way (ante-class. and very rare): exi istac per hortum, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 53; so id. Pers. 3, 3, 39; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 27.—**II. Trop.** (= eo modo), in that way, in such wise: nequam istuc istac ibit: magna inest certatio, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 25 fin. (Trag. v. 304 Vahl): istac indico, on this side, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 101.

* **istac-tēnus**, adv., thus far: istac-tēnus tibi, Lyde, libertas data'st, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 58.

istaec, v. *istic*.

Istaevōnes, um, m. (al. *Istyaevōnes*), an ancient people of Germany bordering on the Rhine, Tac. G. 2; Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100.

iste, a, ud, gen. *istius* (the poets often make the penult of the gen. short: *ist.us*, Verg. A. 12, 648: *istius*, dissyll., Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 59; Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 76 al.—An old form of the gen. *isti*, with *modi*, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 694 P.; Plaut. Truc. 5, 38.—With affixed *ce*: *istisce*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 40; and in interrogations, *cine*: *istoscine* patrem aequum'st mores liberis largier? id. As. 5, 2, 82.—*Dat.* *isto*, App. M. 5, 31, p. 172 fin. al.; *dat. f.* *istae*, Plaut. Truc. 5, 38.—Shortened form, *ste*, *sta*, *stoc*, etc.; v. Non. p. 476; Lachm. ad Lucr. 3, 954), *pron. demonstr.* [compounded of two pronom. stems, *i-* (cf. *is*) and *to-*; Sanscr. *-ta*; cf. *tam*, *tum*], *this*, *that* (man, woman, thing), called the *demonstr.* of the second person, since it is especially used in reference to persons and things connected in place, relation, or thought, with the person addressed. **I.** In gen. **A.** That (person or thing) near to you (in place or thought), *that of yours*, *that of which you speak or with which you are connected*: si ista nobis cogitatio de triumpho injecta non esset, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2: istae minae, those threats of yours, Liv. 4, 5: de istis rebus exspecto tuas litteras, those affairs of yours, Cic. Att. 2, 5, 2: quid quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, those seats where you are sitting, id. Cat. 1, 7, 16; id. de Sen. 17, 59: quae est ista praetura? that praetorship of yours, id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 46: quaevis mallem fuisset (causa), quam ista quam dicis, id. de Or. 2, 4, 15.—**2.** So with *pron.* of the second person: cum enim tuus iste Stoicus sapiens dixerit, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 119: quid iste tuus vates donat? Ov. Am. 1, 8, 57: iste vester (sapiens), Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105: quae tua est ista vita, id. Cat. 1, 7, 16.—**B.** With a general reference, *that, this, the very, that particular* (person or thing), *he, she, it*. **1.** Alone, as *pron.*: illae quae cum isto cubant, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 65: credis quod iste dicit, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 44: haec quae ista elementa videantur, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163.—**2.** With *subst.*: erat enim ab isto Aristotele, a cujus inventis, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 160: ista divina studia, id. de Sen. 7, 24: ut jam ne istius quidem rei culpam sustineam, id. Att. 7, 3, 1: nec enim ab isto officio abduci debui, id. Lael. 2, 8.—**3.** With other *pronouns*: istius ipsius in dicendo facultatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 128: transeat idem iste sapiens ad rem publicam tuendam, id. Tusc. 5, 25, 72: in eodem isto Aegypto regno vitā privatus, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23.—**4.** With the *rel.*: necesse est eam, quae suum corpus prodiderit turpissimae cupiditati, timere permultos. Quos istos? etc., Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Like *is* in the sense of *tantus* and *talis*, *such*, of such a kind: quare cum ista sis auctoritate, etc., Cic. Mur. 6, 13: servi mei, si me isto pacto metuerent, ut te metuunt auctoritate praediti, qua vos estis, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 154: animo isto esse, Nep. Eum. 11, 4: egon, quidquam cum istis factis tibi respondeam, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 73.—**B.** It freq. implies scorn or contempt: non erit ista amicitia, sed mercatura, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122; id. Cat. 2, 7: iste otii et pacis hostis, id. Dom. 5, 12: animi est ista mollities, non virtus, inopiam palisper ferre non posse, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: hic vestis cum isto squalore permutandus, Curt. 4, 1, 22; 3, 2, 16: tuus iste frater, Petr. 9: o isti, an urgent form of address, Arn. 1, 23, 36 et saep.—**C.** In the *abl.*: isto, for this reason, therefore: isto tu's pauper, quom nimis sancte pius, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 8.

Ister, v. *Hister*.

Isthmus or **-os**, i, m., = ἰσθμός, a strip of land between two seas, an *isthmus*, Mel. 1, 18; 2, 2.—**B. Esp.** the *Isthmus of Corinth*, where the Isthmian games were celebrated, Caes. B. C. 3, 55, 2; Liv. 45, 28, 2 sq.; Plin. 4, 1, 5, § 12; Cic. Fat. 4, 7; Suet. Ner. 19; Mel. 2, 3; Ov. M. 7, 406.—**C. Transf.** poet., a *strait*, viz., the *Dardanelles*, Prop. 3, 21, 1 (4, 22, 2).—**II. Deriv.**

A. Isthmūs, a, um, adj., = ἰσθμῖος, of or belonging to the *Isthmus*, *Isthmian*: Iudi, Liv. 33, 32: labor, Hor. C. 4, 3, 3: Dione, i. e. Venus, who had a temple at Corinth, Stat. S. 2, 7, 2.—Esp. freq. *subst.*: **Isthmia**, ōrum, n., = ἰσθμια, the *Isthmian* games, celebrated every five years at the Isthmus of Corinth, the victors in which received a pine garland, Liv. 33, 32; Curt. 4, 5, 8; cf. Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 36.—**B. Isthmiacus** (**Isthmicus**), a, um, adj., of or belonging to the *Isthmus*, *Isthmian*: harena, Stat. Th. 6, 557: litus, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 463: coloni, i. e. *Syracusans* (as a colony of Corinth), Sil. 14, 341; cf. *favillae*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 68.—Form *Isthmicus*, Mel. 2, 3; Val. Max. 4, 8, 5.

isti, adv., v. *istic* init.

1. istic (not *isthic*), aec, oc, and uc, *pron. demonstr.* [for *iste*-ce; v. Neue, Formenl. II. p. 211 sqq.] *this same, this, the very* (person or thing). **I.** In gen. **A.** Substantively: isne istic fuit, quem vendidisti? Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 10: quid istic narrat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 6; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 18.—**B.** With a *subst.* usually with special reference to the person addressed, *that of yours*, *that mentioned by or related to you* (cf. *iste*): istac lege filiam tuam sponden mihi dari? Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 38: cum istoc ornatu, id. Curc. 1, 1, 2: istic labor, id. Truc. 2, 6, 40: haud istoc modo solita se me ante appellare, as you now do, id. ib. 1, 2, 60: istaec praeda, id. Rud. 4, 7, 16: istic servus, id. Ps. 2, 4, 47: Sos. Egone? Amph. Tu istic, you yourself, id. Am. 2, 1, 25: quis istic est qui deos tam parvi pendit? id. Rud. 3, 2, 36: istaec miseria, id. ib. 2, 1, 45: malum istoc, id. Bacch. 3, 1, 15: istaec res, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 17: circum istaec loca commorari, Cic. Att. 8, 12, C, 1.—**C. Esp.** in *neutr. sing.* and *plur.*: si istic ita est, Varr. R. 1, 2: istuc quidem considerabo, Cic. Ac. 1, 4: ergo istoc magis, quia vanilocu's, vapulabis, so much the more, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 222: istoc vilis, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 24: dicitur, quidem, istuc, inquit, a Cotta, Cic. Div. 1, 5, 8: istuc fractum, id. Pis. 26, 62: non posse istaec sic abire, id. Att. 14, 1.—With *gen.*: quid istic est verbi? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 32: istuc aeta tis homo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 58; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 1.—**II. Esp.** with the *demonstr.* particle *ce*, and in interrogations *cine*: istucine interminata sum hinc abiens tibi? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 14; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 58: istocine pacto me adjuvas? id. ib. 1, 1, 81: istaece ridicularia, id. Truc. 3, 2, 16.—Hence,

2. istic (old form *isti*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 28 Brix ad loc.; id. Ep. 5, 2, 56; Verg. A. 2, 661; 10, 557 Rib.), adv. [for *isti*-ce], *there, in that place, here*. **I.** Lit., of place: cave cuquam indicassis aurum meum esse istic, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 1: Heus! vos pueri! Quid istic agitis? id. Most. 4, 2, 30: quid istic habitat, id. Cist. 2, 3, 55: intellego te re istic prodese: hic ne verbo quidem levare me posse, Cic. Att. 3, 12, 3: ibi malis esse... quam istic ubi, etc., id. Fam. 1, 10, 7, 13, 2; 14, 14, 2: istic nunc metuende jace, Verg. A. 10, 557; Liv. 7, 40 fin.: quid istic tibi negoti est? Ter. And. 5, 2, 8: tu istic mane, id. Eun. 5, 2, 70.—**II. Transf.**, *herein*, i. e. in this affair, on this occasion: neque istic, neque alibi, Ter. And. 2, 5, 9: Ausculta. *Phi.* Iste sum, id. Hec. 1, 2, 39: istic sum, inquit, exspectoque quid respondeas, I am listening, Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 78 fin.: rem publicam ut vos istic expeditis, ita, pro nostra parte, etc., i. e. on that side, on your side, Cassiod. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4.

istim, adv. [*iste*], *thither, to that place* (very rare): nolite, hospites, ad me adire! ilico istim! Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Enn. Trag. v. 404 Vahl., and Trag. Rel. v. 303 Rib., isti, in the same meaning): quod eos usque istim exauditos putem, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4 (Klotz, but Baier reads *istinc*): ite istim, ecferte lora, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 125 (acc. to Lachm. ad Lucr. vol. 2, p. 189; al. *istinc*).

istimōdi, v. *istiusmodi*.

istinc, adv. [*istim*-ce; cf. hinc, illinc], *from there, thence*, i. e. from the place of the person addressed, or a place related to that person. **I.** Lit., of place: *istinc* loquere, si quid vis: procul tamen audiam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 71: serva istas fores, ne tibi clam se subterducat istinc, id. Mil. 3, 3, 72: age ante istinc, alter hinc adistite, id. Rud. 3, 5, 28: istinc excludere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 4:

qui istinc veniunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 10: emanare, id. Att. 7, 21, 1; Verg. A. 6, 389.—**II.** Transf., thereof, i. e. of that thing: memento dimidium istinc mihi de praeda dare, Plaut. Pa. 4, 7, 68: neque ergo partem posco mihi istinc de istoc vidulo, id. Rud. 4, 4, 33.

istius-mōdi (also separately **istius mōdi**, **istimōdi**, Plaut. Truc. 5, 38), of that kind, such: istius modi amicos, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 16: istius modi clientes, id. Most. 3, 2, 59: cum istius modi virtutibus, id. Rud. 2, 15: vos esse istius modi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 7: istiusmodi ratio, Cic. Verr. 1, 11, 33: nihil istiusmodi, id. ib. 2, 4, 5, § 9.

isto, adv. [iste], thither, with reference to the place where the person addressed is. **I.** Lit., of place: do fidem, si omittis, isto me intro ituram, quo jubes, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 45: isto venire, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 22; 10, 17, 4: peream si minima causa est properandi isto mihi, id. ib. 8, 15, 5; 10, 17, 2: isto usque penetrasse, Plin. Ep. 4, 12, 7.—**II.** Transf., thence, in that thing: Trebatium meum, quod isto admisceas, nihil est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9; v. iste.

istoc, adv. [istic], thither, that way, yonder: quemquam istoc ad vos intromittere, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 6: accede illuc: nimum istoc abisti, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15; v. also istic.

istorsum, adv. [isto-versum], thitherwards: concede hinc a foribus paululum istorsum, sodes, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 14; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 27.

Istri (Histri), ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Istria, the Istrians, Liv. 41, 11; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 129.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Istria (Hist-)**, a country of Italy, on the Adriatic Sea, and bordering on Illyria, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 129; Liv. 39, 55.—**B. Istriani (Hist-)**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Istria, Istrians, Juv. 9, 2, 1.—**C. Istricus (Hist-)**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Istria, Istrian: bellum, Liv. 41, 1; 41, 11: ostrea, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 62.—**D. Istrus (Hist-)**, a, um, adj., Istrian: testa, i. e. Istrian oil in Istrian jars, Mart. 12, 63, 2.

istuc, adv. [isto- (iste) cel], thither, esp. in reference to the place where the party addressed is: concede istuc, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 56: istuc eo quantum potest, id. Merc. 4, 1, 25: iam istuc ego revertor, id. Poen. 3, 3, 1; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 39: dabam operam, ut istuc veniam ante quam plane ex animo tuo effluo, Cic. Fam. 7, 14, 1: istuc mens animusque Fert, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 8: dum transferor istuc, Ov. H. 18, 205.—**II.** Transf., to that thing, to that subject in discourse, etc.: hoc quod coepi primum enarrem: Post istuc veniam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 33: scio: istuc ibam, id. Ad. 5, 3, 35.

istucine, v. l. istic.

Isturgi, v. Iprasturgi.

Istyaëones, um, m., a German tribe, Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100 (Jan.).

ita, adv. [pronon. stem i-; cf. is; Sanscr. itihā; Zend, itah], in the manner specified, in this manner, in this wise, in such a way, so, thus. **I.** In gen. **A.** Referring to what precedes, as has been said, thus, so: des operam ut investigates sitne ita, Cic. Att. 12, 17: vidi ego nequam homines, verum te nullum deteriorem. Phil. Ita sum, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 60: ita aiunt, Ter. And. 1, 2, 21; 3, 3, 18; id. Ad. 5, 5, 7: et hercule ita fecit, Cic. Cael. 11, 37: factum est ita, id. Att. 7, 8, 4: aiunt enim te ita dictitare, id. Verr. 2, 3, 64, § 151; frequent in phrase: quae cum ita sint, since what has been said is true, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17 init.; so, quod cum ita sit, id. Caecin. 12, 33: quae cum ita essent, id. Clu. 34, 94 fin.—**B.** To introduce the thought which follows, thus, in the following manner, as follows, in this way: in tertio de oratore ita scriptum est, in perpetua, etc., Quint. 9, 1, 25: haec ita digerunt: primum... secundum, etc., id. 11, 2, 20: ita sciunt procuratores... nullus apud te auctoritatem valere plus quam meam, Cic. Fam. 13, 42, 4; id. Tusc. 3, 18, 41: ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, id. Clu. 19, 51.—**C.** In affirmations, esp. in replies, yes, it is so, just so, true: quid istibi negoti est? Dav. Mihin? Si. Ita, Ter. And. 5, 2, 8: an laudationes? ita, inquit Antonius, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 44: Davusne? ita, Hor. S. 2, 7, 2; so in solemn affirmation: est ita: est, judi-

ces, ita, ut dicitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 117: et certe ita est, id. Att. 9, 13, 2: ita est, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 61; Ter. And. 1, 1, 27; and in negations: non est ita, Cic. Off. 1, 44, § 158; strengthened by other particles of affirmation: as vero, profecto, prorsus, plane; ita vero, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 37: ita profecto, id. Am. 1, 1, 214: non est profecto ita, judices, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 121: ita prorsus, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 67: prorsus ita, id. Leg. 3, 12, 26: ita plane, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 13; id. Ac. 2, 35, 113.—**D.** In interrogations, esp. **a.** Jeeringly, implying an affirmative, = ἀλλήθες: itane? really? truly? is it so? itane credis? Ter. And. 2, 3, 25; id. Eun. 5, 8, 28; Cic. Div. 2, 40, 83: itane est? id. Rosc. Am. 39, 113; so with vero or tandem: itane vero? ego non justus? Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11; id. Verr. 2, 5, 30, § 77; id. Div. 1, 13, 25: itane tandem? id. Clu. 65, 182.—**b.** Where surprise or reproach is implied: quid ita? (Gr. τί δαί), why so? how is that? what do you mean? accusatis Sex. Roscium. Quid ita? Cic. Rosc. Am. 12, 34; id. N. D. 1, 35, 99; id. Off. 2, 23, 83: quid ita passus est Etruriam capi? quid ita tot Thessaliae urbes? Quid ita, etc., Liv. 32, 21, 13; 27, 34, 13; Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 42.

II. In partic. **A.** In comparisons, so. **1.** To point out the resemblance, usually corresponding to ut; sometimes to quasi, quomodo, quomodemodum, quam, tamquam, veluti, qualis, etc., as, like, in the same way as: non ita amo ut sani solent homines, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 38: ita ut res sese habet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 24: ita vero, Quirites, ut precamini, eveniat, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 10: omnis enim pecunia ita tractatur, ut praeda, a praefectis, id. Fam. 2, 17, 7: an ita tu's animata, ut qui experts matris imperiis sies? Plaut. As. 3, 1, 2: ut homost, ita morem geras, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 77: ut hirundines... ita falsi amici, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 48, 61: tametsi ita de meo facto loquor, quasi ego illud mea voluntate fecerim, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11, § 29: sed prorsus ita, quasi aut reus numquam esset futurus, aut, etc., id. ib. 2, 4, 22, § 49; Quint. 9, 4, 87: me consulens ita fecistis, quomodo pauci facti sunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 1, 3; Quint. 11, 1, 92: quomodemodum dicimus non feci furtum, ita, non est hoc furtum, Quint. 7, 3, 1: non ita variant undae... quam facile mutantur amantes, Prop. 3, 5, 11: castra in hostico incuriose ita posita, tamquam procul abesset hostis, Liv. 8, 38, 2: neque enim ita se gessit tamquam rationem aliquando esset redditurus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 49: Alexander ita cupide profectus fuerat, veluti, etc., Just. 12, 2, 1: sane ita se habet sacrum, quale apud Homerum quoque est, Quint. 1, 5, 67.—**2.** Following or followed by ut, to denote that two things are in the same condition or category. (a) Ut... ita, as... so, just as... so also, alike... and, as well... as: Dolabellam ut Tarsenses, ita Laodicea multo amientiores ultro arcessierunt, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 10: Hercules cum ut Eurysthei filios, ita suos confgebatur sagittis, Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89; id. Leg. 2, 2, 5.—(b) Ut... ita, although... yet: ut errare potuisti, sic decipi te non potuisse quis non videt? Cic. Fam. 10, 20, 2: haec omnia ut invitis, ita non adversantibus patriciis transacta, Liv. 3, 55, 15; cf.: pleaque Alpium sicut breviora ita arrectiora sunt, id. 21, 35, 11.—(c) Ita ut, just as: ita ut occoepe dicere, Plaut. Poen. 2, 24; id. Trin. 4, 2, 52: ita ut antea demonstravimus, Caes. B. G. 7, 76; Cato, R. R. 144, 2.—**3.** In oaths, emphatic wishes, solemn assertions, etc., expressed by a comparison: ita ille faxit Juppiter, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 51: ita me di ament, non nil timeo, i. e. may they so love me as it is true that, etc., Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 1; 3, 2, 21: ita sim felix, Prop. 1, 7, 3: sollicita ita vivam, me tua valetudo, Cic. Fam. 16, 20, 1; Verg. A. 9, 208; so, followed by ut, with indic. ita mihi salvā re publica vobiscum perfrui liceat, ut ego non moveor, etc., Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: ita me Venus amet, ut ego te numquam sinam, etc., Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 52: ita me amabit sancta Saturnitas, itaque suo me concederet cognomine, ut ego vidi, id. Capt. 4, 2, 97; by ut, with subj., adding a second wish: nam tecum esse, ita mihi omnia quae opto contingant, ut vehementer velim, Cic. Fam. 5, 21, 1; for which the abl. absol. ita inculpati Caesare moriar, Balb. ap. Cic. Att.

9, 7, B, 3; for the subj. with ita, the fut. indic.: ita te amabit Juppiter, ut tu nescis? Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 31; id. Merc. 4, 4, 22.—**B.** To denote a kind or quality, so, such, of this nature, of this kind: nam ita est ingenium muliebre, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 3: ita est amor: balista ut jacitur, id. Trin. 3, 2, 42: ita sunt res nostrae, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 8: ita sunt Persarum mores, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 25: si ita sum, non tam est admirandum regem esse me, Cic. Sull. 7, 22; id. Dom. 27, 71: ita inquam = hoc dico, id. Phil. 14, 5, 12.—**C.** To denote an expected or natural consequence, so, thus, accordingly, under these circumstances, in this manner, therefore: ita praetorium missum, Liv. 21, 54, 3: ita Jovis illud sacerdotium per hanc rationem Theomasto datur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51 fin.; esp.: ita fit, thus it comes to pass, hence it follows: ita fit ut animus de se ipse tum judicet, cum id ipsum, quo judicatur, aegrotet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 1; id. Off. 1, 28, 101; 1, 45, 160: ita fit ut deus ille nusquam prorsus appareat, id. N. D. 1, 14, 37; id. Leg. 1, 15, 42; so in an inference, therefore: et deus vester nihil agens; expers virtutis igitur: ita ne beatus quidem, id. N. D. 1, 40, 110; Suet. Caes. 60; so, itaque (= et ita), crassum (caelum) Thebis, itaque pingues Thebani, Cic. Fat. 4, 7; id. N. D. 3, 17, 44.—**D.** Introducing a limitation or restriction, on the condition, on the assumption, in so far, to such an extent, only in so far, etc., commonly followed by ut: et tamen ita probanda est mansuetudo, ut adhibeatur rei publicae causa severitas, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: pax ita convenerat, ut Etruscis Latinisque fluvius Albula finis esset, Liv. 1, 3; 24, 29 fin.: sed ante omnia ita vos irae indulgere oportet, ut potiorum irā salutem habeatis, id. 23, 3; so with tamen: longiorem dicturis periodum colligendus est spiritus, ita tamen ut id neque diu neque cum sono faciamus, Quint. 11, 3, 53: haec ita praetereamus, ut tamen intuentur ac respectantes relinquamus, Cic. Sest. 5, 13.—**E.** To denote degree, so, to such a degree, so very, so much: quod quid ita placuerit iis, non video, Quint. 9, 4, 10: hoc tibi ita mando, ut dubitem an etiam te rogem, ut pugnes ne interealetur, Cic. Att. 5, 9, 2: ita fugavit Samnites, ut, etc., Liv. 8, 36; esp. with adj.: judices ita fortes tamen fuerunt, ut... vel perire maluerint, quam, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5: ita sordidus ut se non unquam servo melius vestiret, Hor. S. 1, 1, 96: ita sunt omnia debilitata, Cic. Fam. 2, 5, 2; so with negatives: non (haud, nec, etc.) ita, not very, not especially: non ita magna mercede, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 3: non ita lato interjecto mari, id. Or. 8, 25: non ita antiqua, id. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 109: accessione utuntur non ita probabili, id. Fin. 2, 13, 42: haec nunc enucleare non ita necesse est, id. Tusc. 5, 8, 23: non ita multum proventus, id. Phil. 1, 3, 7: post, neque ita multo, Nep. Cim. 3, 4; id. Pel. 2, 4; id. Phoc. 2, 5.

itaëomelis, a made wine, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 111.

Itālia, ae, f. [for Vitalia from vitulus; cf. ἰταλός, from the abundance and excellence of its cattle; v. Gell. 11, 1, Italy, Caes. B. C. 1, 6, 3; Verg. A. 1, 263; Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 38; 37, 13, 77, § 201 et saep.—In apposition: Italia terra, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 6.—**B.** Transf., the inhabitants of Italy: totam Italiam esse effusam, Cic. Delat. 4, 11.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Itālicus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Italy, Italian: jus habere, Plin. 3, 21, 25, § 139: triticum, id. 18, 7, 12, § 65: genus falcium, id. 18, 28, 67, § 261: oppida, Tac. A. 3, 71: coloniae, id. ib. 6, 12: legio, id. H. 1, 59: de qua (olea) Catonis Italica sententia, adapted to the climate of Italy, Plin. 17, 12, 19, § 93: bellum, the Social war, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15: Pythagorei, qui essent Italici philosophi quondam nominati, id. de Sen. 21.—Subst.: **Itālicus**, i, m., an Italian: Itālicus es an provincialis, Plin. Ep. 9, 23; Liv. 24, 47.—Plur., Vell. 2, 16, 1.—**B. Itālis**, idis, adj. f., Italian: ora, Ov. P. 2, 3, 84: matres, Mart. 11, 53.—Subst. plur.: **Itālides**, the Italian women, Verg. A. 11, 657.—**C. Itālus**, a, um, adj., Italian (poet. and post-class.): Itālis longe disjungimur oris, Verg. A. 1, 252: terra, id. ib. 7, 643: virtus, id. ib. 12, 827: sermo, the Latin language, Arn. 4, 134.—**2.** Subst.: **Itālus**, i, m. **a.** An Italian, plur.: Itāli

ac Latini, Auct. Har. Resp. 9, 9; Verg. A. 1, 109; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 71: gentes Italum (Italorum), Verg. A. 6, 92.—**B.** *An ancient king of Italy, from whom the country is said to have taken its name*, Verg. A. 7, 178; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 2; 1, 533; Hyg. Fab. 127; cf. also Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 3.

Italica, ae, f. **I.** *The confederate name of the city of Corfinium during the Marsian war*, Vell. 2, 16, 5.—**II.** *A city in Hispania Baetica, founded by Scipio Africanus, the birthplace of the emperors Trajan and Hadrian*, now Santiponce, Caes. B. C. 2, 20; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 11; Eutr. 8, 2 and 3.—Hence, *adj.*: **Italicensis** homines, Auct. B. Alex. 52; and, *subst.*: **Italicensis**, ium, m., Gell. 16, 13, 4; Hirt. B. Alex. 52.

ita-que, conj. **I.** (= et ita.) *And so, and thus, and accordingly*: ita dolui, itaque ego nunc doleo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 45: si cetera ita sunt ut vis, itaque ut esse ego illa existimo, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 28: cum quaestor in Sicilia fuisset, itaque ex ea provincia discessissem, ut, etc., Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1: ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, itaque feci, id. Clu. 19, 51; id. Deiot. 7, 19: ita nostri acriter in hostes, signo dato, impetum fecerunt, itaque hostes repente celeriterque procurrerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: illud tempus expectandum decreverunt, itaque fecerunt, Nep. Alc. 4, 2; Caes. B. G. 1, 10.—**II.** *And so, accordingly, therefore, for that reason, consequently* (for syn. cf. igitur, idcirco, ideo, ergo): itaque ipse mea legens, sic addicior interdum, Cic. Lael. 1: itaque rem suscipit et a Sequanis impetrat, Caes. B. G. 1, 9; id. B. C. 2, 7; Tac. Agr. 10.—(β) Occupying the second or third place in the sentence (very rare, and not before the Aug. period): versis itaque subito voluntatibus, Liv. 34, 34 *fin.*; so, edicimus itaque omnes, id. 30, 4: quaero itaque, Curt. 7, 10, 7; and: nunc itaque, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 10: pro ingenti itaque victoria, Liv. 4, 54, 6; so id. 6, 17, 8; 32, 16, 7.—In the fourth place: omnium sententiis absolutus itaque est, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 43.—**B.** Adding an example or argument, *accordingly, in like manner, in this manner*: nihil opus (est philosophum) litteras scire. Itaque, ut majores nostri ab aratro Cincinnatus abduxerunt, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12: principes sunt simplices... itaque aer et ignis et aqua et terra prima sunt, id. Ac. 1, 7, 26: itaque hoc frequenter dici solet, *in like manner*, id. Fin. 2, 4, 11.—**C.** Itaque ergo, and hence therefore, and so for that reason: itaque ergo amantur, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 25; Liv. 1, 25, 2 Drak.; 3, 31, 5; 39, 25, 11 al.

ita-tenus, adv., so far, to such a degree (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 10.

item, adv. [i- (cf. is) and -tam, acc. fem. corresponding to tum (is), -tud; cf. tam; Sanscr. ittham, so]. **I.** Implying comparison, just so, in like manner, after the same manner, likewise, also (cf.: ita, pariter, eodem modo): proinde erit ut sint, ipse item sit, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 5: quia mi item ut parentes lucis das tuendi copiam, id. Capt. 5, 4, 11: utinam item a principio rei peperissem meae, ut nunc reperis saviis, id. Truc. 2, 4, 24: placuit Scaevolae et Cornucanio, itemque ceteris, Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 52: item igitur si sine divinatione non potest, id. Div. 2, 52, 107: ita fit, ut non item in oratione, ut in versu numerus exstet, id. Or. 60: fecisti item uni praedones solent, id. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 21: item... quemadmodum, etc., id. ib. 2, 22, § 54: item... quasi murteta juncis, item ego vos virgis circumvinciam, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 27; Liv. 39, 19: item... atque, Varr. L. L. 9, 4; Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 71: parentes vagitu suo paene bis prodidit: semel, cum a nutricis ubere, item cum a sinu matris raptim auferretur, Suet. Tib. 6.—**B.** Esp.: non item, but not: spectaculum uni Crasso jucundum, ceteris non item, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 4: corporum offensioes sine culpa accidere possunt, animorum non item, id. Tusc. 4, 14, 31: in libero servat, in libera non item, id. N. D. 2, 24, 62.—**II.** Introducing something additional, without comparison, *likewise, besides, also, further, moreover* (cf.: etiam, quoque): postquam amans accessit unus et item alter, Ter. And. 1, 49: Ariovistus respondit, jus esse belli, ut, etc.: item populum Romanum victis non ad alterius praescriptum imperare, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 36: legionem

Caesar constituit... item equites Ariovisti pari intervallo constituerunt, id. ib. 1, 43 *init.*: Romulus augur cum fratre item augure, Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107: ille res in Africa gessit: itemque Mago, ejus frater, Nep. Han. 7, 1: ut recessit, sic accessit et abscessit, item, incessit, Varr. L. L. p. 87 Müll.; so in enumerating, *next, again*: item... tertio... quarto..., Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 3: semel... item, Suet. Tib. 6; id. Claud. 4.

iter, itinēris (archaic forms: *nom.* itinē, Enn. Pac. Att. Varr. ap. Non. 482, 20; Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 72; Lucr. 6, 339; Mart. Cap. 9, § 897.—*Gen.* iteris, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 695 P.; id. ap. Non. 485, 3; Jul. Hyg. ap. Charis. p. 108 P.; also, itēneris, Lex Agr., C. I. L. 1, 200, 26.—*Abi.* itere, Att. and Varr. ap. Non. 485, 8; Lucr. 5, 653), *a going, a walk, way*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: dicam in itinere, *on the way, as we go along*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 34: hoc ipsa in itinere dum narrat, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 30: huc quia habebas iter, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 6: iter illi saepius in forum, Plin. Pan. 77: in diversum iter equi concitati, Liv. 1, 28.—Hence, **B.** In partic. **1.** *A going to a distant place, a journey; and of an army, a march*: cum illi iter instaret et subitum et longum, Cic. Att. 13, 23, 1; 3, 2 *init.*: ut in itinere copia frumenti suppetere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: qui eo itineris causa conveniant, id. ib. 7, 55: sine ullo maleficio iter per provinciam facere, id. ib. 1, 7: in ipso itinere configere, Liv. 29, 36, 4; Nep. Eum. 8, 1; Hirt. B. G. 8, 27, 5; Just. 11, 15, 4: Catilina ex itinere plerisque consularibus litteras mittit, Sall. C. 34, 2: committere se itineri, Cic. Phil. 12, 10: ingredi pedibus, id. de Sen. 10: conficere pulverulentā viā, id. Att. 5, 14: iter mihi est Lanuvium, id. Mil. 10: iter habere Capuam, id. Att. 8, 11: facere in Apuliam, id. ib.: agere, Dig. 47, 5, 6; Salv. Gub. Dei. 1, 9: contendere iter, *to hasten one's journey*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97; so, intendere, Liv. 21, 29: maturare, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: properare, Tac. H. 3, 40: conficere, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 1; 4, 14, 2; id. Vatin. 5, 12: constituere, *to determine upon*, id. Att. 3, 1 *init.*: urgere, Ov. F. 6, 520: convertere in aliquem locum, *to direct one's journey to a certain place*, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: dirigere ad Mutinam, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11: agere in aliquam partem, Ov. M. 2, 715: flectere, *to change one's course*, Verg. A. 7, 35: convertere, *to direct*, Cic. Att. 3, 3: facere, id. ib. 8, 11, C; Nep. Pel. 2, 5; Suet. Ner. 30 *fin.*; id. Aug. 64: comparare, *to prepare for a journey*, Nep. Alc. 10; Claud. Eutr. 2, 97: suppressere, *to stop, break off*, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: retro vertere, Liv. 28, 3: ferre per medium mare, Verg. A. 7, 810: ferre Inachias urbes, Stat. Th. 1, 326: continuare die ac nocte, *to march day and night*, Caes. B. C. 3, 36: desistere itinere, id. B. G. 5, 11: coepitum dimittere, Ov. M. 2, 598: frangere, Stat. Th. 12, 232: impedire, Ov. H. 21, 74: instituere, Hor. C. 3, 27, 5: peragere, Verg. A. 6, 381; Hor. S. 2, 6, 99; Ov. F. 1, 188: rumpere, Hor. C. 3, 27, 5: itinere prohibere aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: ex itinere redire, Cic. Att. 15, 24; Suet. Tit. 5: revertere, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 26: Boii ex itinere nostros aggressi, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 6: tutum alicui praestare, Cic. Planc. 41.—**2.** Iter terrestre, iter pedestre, *a journey by land, a land route* (not ante-Aug.): iter terrestre facturus, Just. 12, 10, 7: inde terrestri itinere frumentum advehere, Tac. H. 4, 35: terrestri itinere ducere legiones, Liv. 30, 36, 3; 44, 1, 4; Curt. 9, 10, 2: pedestri itinere confecto, Suet. Claud. 17: pedestri itinere Romam pervenire, Liv. 36, 21, 6; 37, 45, 2; Amm. 31, 11, 6.—**3.** *A journey, a march*, considered as a measure of distance: cum abessem ab Amano iter unius diei, *a day's journey*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: cum diem iter quadraginta processeris, Caes. B. G. 6, 24: quam maximis itineribus potest in Galliam contendit, *by making each day's journey as long as possible*, i. e. *forced marches*, id. ib. 1, 7: magnis diurnis nocturnisque itineribus contendere, id. ib. 1, 38: itinera multo majora fugiens quam ego sequens, *making greater marches in his flight*, Brut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 13.—Hence, justum iter diei, *a day's march of a proper length*: confecto justo itinere ejus diei, Caes. B. C. 3, 76.—**4.** The place in which one goes, travels, etc., *a way, passage, path, road*: qua ibant ab itu iter appellabant, Varr. L.

L. 5, § 35 Müll.; cf. 5, § 22: itineribus devis proficisci in provinciam, Cic. Att. 14, 10: erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: pedestria itinera concisa aestuariis, id. ib. 3, 9: patefacere alicui iter in aliquem locum, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 11: in diversum iter equi concitati, Liv. 1, 28: ut devisis itineribus milites duceret, Nep. Eum. 3, 5: itinere devio per ignorantiam locorum retardati, Suet. Galb. 20: exercitum per insidiosa itinera ducere, id. Caes. 58: qua rectum iter in Persidem ducebat, Curt. 13, 11, 19: ferro aperire, Sall. C. 53, 7: fodiendo, substruendo iter facere, Dig. 8, 1, 10.—Of the *corridors* in houses, Vitr. 6, 9.—Of any *passage*: iter urinae, the urethra, Cels. 7, 25: iter vocis, Verg. A. 7, 534: itinera aquae, Col. 8, 17: carpere iter, *to pursue a journey*: Rubos fessi pervenimus utpote longum carpentes iter, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95: non utile carpis iter, Ov. M. 2, 550: alicui iter claudere, *to block one's way, close the way for him*: ne suus hoc illis clausit auctor iter, Ov. P. 1, 1, 6; id. F. 1, 272; id. M. 14, 793: iter ingredi, *to enter on a way or road*, Suet. Caes. 31: iter patefacere, *to open a way*, Caes. B. G. 3, 1.—**5.** A privilege or legal right of going to a place, the *right of way*: aquaeductus, haustus, iter, actus a patre sumitur, Cic. Caecin. 26, 74: negat se posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 8, 3; cf. Dig. 8, 3, 1, § 1; 8, 3, 7; 12.—**II.** Trop., *a way, course, custom, method of a person or thing*: patiamur illum ire nostris itineribus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3: verum iter gloriae, id. Phil. 1, 14, 33: videmus naturam suo quodam itinere ad ultimum pervenire, id. N. D. 2, 13, 35: iter amoris nostri et officii mei, id. Att. 4, 2, 1: salutis, Verg. A. 2, 387: fecit iter sceleris, Ov. M. 15, 106: labi per iter declive senectae, id. ib. 15, 227: vitae diversum iter ingredi, Juv. 7, 172: duo itinera audendi, Tac. H. 4, 49: novis et exquisitis eloquentiae itineribus opus est, id. Or. 19: pronum ad honores, Plin. Ep. 8, 10 *fin.*; cf.: novum ad principatum, id. Pan. 7, 1.

iterabilis, e, adj. [itero], *that may be repeated* (late Lat.): injuria, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 28.

iteratio, ōnis, f. [id.], *a repetition*: verborum, Cic. Or. 25, 85; esp., in rhet., *iteration*, = ἐπανάφορα, Mart. Cap. 5, § 533 al.; cf.: et reditus ad propositum, et iteratio (dictorum), id. de Or. 3, 53, § 203: lectio non cruda, sed multa iteratione mollita, Quint. 10, 1, 19.—**II.** Agric. t. t.: arationis, Col. 11, 2, 64; so, *absol.*, of a second ploughing: compluribus iterationibus resolutur vervactum in pulverem, id. 2, 4, 2; 2, 12, 9; of a second pressing of olives: plurimum refert non miscere iterationem, multoque minus tertiationem, cum prima pressura; cf. id. 12, 50, 11.—**III.** Law t. t., *a species of manumission granted a second time to one who had already been freed and made a Latin, by which he received Roman citizenship*, Ulp. Fragm. 3, 1, 4; cf. Gai. Inst. 1, 35.

iterativum verbum, i. e. verbum frequentativum, Diom. pp. 335 and 336, and Charis. p. 226 P.

iterato, adv., v. 1. itero *fin.*

iterduca, ae, f. [iter -duco], *she who guides on a journey*, an epithet of Juno, as the goddess who guides the steps of the child into the world, and of the bride to her new home, Aug. Civ. Dei. 7, 3; Mart. Cap. 2, § 149.

1. iterō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., *to do a thing a second time, to repeat* (syn.: duplico, repeto). **I.** In gen.: quae audistis, si eadem hic iterem, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 99.—Also pleonastically: bis iterare, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 154; and: iterum iterare, id. Rud. 4, 8, 1: itera dum eadem ista mihi, non enim satis intellego, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 1: cum duplicantur iteranturque verba, id. Or. 39, 135; id. Part. Or. 6, 21: ne jam dicta iteremus, Col. 8, 3: saepe iterando eadem, perculli tandem, Liv. 1, 45, 2: clamor segnius saepe iteratus, id. 4, 37, 9; Suet. Aug. 86: pugnam, *to renew*, Liv. 6, 32: praelium, Just. 29, 4, 1; cf. of games, etc.: quibusdam iteratus, Suet. Ner. 23: ubi Phoebus iteraverit ortus, *has risen a second time*, Ov. F. 6, 199: quotiensque puer Eheu dixerat, haec resonis iterabat vocibus Eheu, id. M. 3, 496: cursus

relictos, Hor. C. 1, 34, 4: aequor, to *embark again upon*, id. ib. 1, 7, 32: vitam morte, to *be restored to life by way of death*, Plin. 7, 55, 56, § 190: legationem, to *renew, send a second time*, Just. 18, 1, 1: multiplicem tenues iterant thoraca catenae, *double it, make it thicker*, Stat. Th. 12, 775: calceamentum, to *wear twice*, Lampr. Heliog. 32: mulierem, id. ib. 24: muricibus Tyriis iteratae vellera lanae, *dipped or dyed twice, or repeatedly*, Hor. Epod. 12, 21: tumulum, to *reconstruct*, Tac. A. 2, 7: iterata vulnera, *repeated*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 84.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In agriculture, to *plough a second time*: agrum, Cic. de Or. 2, 30 fin.; cf.: siccitatis censeo, quod jam proscissum est, iterare, Col. 2, 4, 4: locus diligenter fossione iterandus, id. 11, 3, 12: sarrituram, Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 254; id. 18, 29, 71, § 295; id. 4, 20, § 60.—**B.** To *repeat, rehearse, relate*: haec ubi Telebois ordine iterarunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 56: dum mea facta itero, id. Cas. 5, 2, 5: scribere bellum et quae in eo gesta sunt iterare, Semprom. Asell. ap. Gell. 5, 18: cantare rivos atque truncis Lapsa cavis iterare mella, to *celebrate*, Hor. C. 2, 19, 11: sic iterat voces, id. Ep. 1, 18, 12.—Hence,

1. iteratus, i, m., a soldier who had been discharged (honestā missione dimissus) and was again recalled to service, Inscr. Orell. 3463.—**2. iterato**, adv., again, once more (post-class.): vinci, Just. 5, 4, 2: quaerentibus de persona regis, id. 11, 7, 11: navali proelio iterato congressi, id. 15, 2, 6 al.: si postea eum iterato reum non fecerit, Dig. 48, 16, 17; Tert. adv. Jud. 13.

†**2. iterō**, adv., v. iterum *init*.

iterum (collat. form †itēro, Inscr. ap. Fea Framm. di Fast. Cons. Tav. 10, n. 26), adv. [acc. sing. n. of compar. form from pronom. stem i- of is; cf. Sanscr. itara, the other; Hibern. itir], again, a second time, once more, anew. **I.** Lit.: ubi rex Agathocles regnator fuit, et iterum Phintias, tertium Liparo, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 58: iterum mihi natus videor, quia te repperi, id. Poen. 5, 2, 117: iterum ille eam rem judicatam judicat, id. Rud. prol. 19: Livianae fabulae non satis dignae sunt, quae iterum legantur, Cic. Brut. 18, 71: C. Flaminius consul iterum, id. Div. 1, 35, 77: T. Quinctius Pennus, iterum, Liv. 4, 30; Nep. Hann. 5, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 4: cum is iterum bellum dare dixisset, Liv. 21, 18.—In enumerations: primo quidem decipi, incommodum est: iterum, stultum: tertio turpe, Cic. Inv. 1, 39, 71; id. Font. 8, 16; Suet. Caes. 36; id. Aug. 25; Nep. Hann. 6, 1; Juv. 4, 1.—With other adv., esp. with semel, tertium, etc.: cum his Aeduis semel atque iterum armis contendisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; Juv. 3, 134: Venerium jacere iterum ac tertium, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 121: iterum atque tertium tribuni, Liv. 3, 19: semel iterumque, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 54.—Repeated: iterum atque iterum spectare, again and again, repeatedly, Hor. S. 1, 10, 39: iterum atque iterum fragor increpat ingens, Verg. A. 8, 527: iterumque iterumque vocavi, id. ib. 2, 770; 3, 436.—**II.** Transf., in turn, again, on the other hand: cum is iterum sinu effuso bellum dare dixisset, having loosed again the fold, Liv. 21, 18 fin.; Just. 21, 4, 6: pares iterum accusandi caussas esse, Tac. A. 12, 65.

īthāca, ae (īthācē, es, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 41), f., = Ἰθάκη, an island in the Ionian Sea, the kingdom of Ulysses, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 54; Cic. Off. 3, 26, 27; id. Leg. 2, 1, 3; id. de Or. 1, 44, 196 al.: effugimus scopulos Ithacae, Laërtia regna, Verg. A. 3, 272.—**II.** Deriv. **A. īthacēnsis**, e, adj., Ithacan: Ulixes, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 63.—**B. īthacēsius**, a, um, adj., Ithacan: sedes, i. e. Baiae, said to have been named after the pilot of Ulysses, Sil. 8, 541.—**C. īthacus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Ithaca or Ulysses, Ithacan: me datapensa trahentem matribus ostendens Ithacis, Ov. M. 13, 512: Aeolios Ithacis inclusimus utribus Euros, id. Am. 3, 12, 29: puppis, id. P. 2, 7, 60.—Subst.: **īthacus**, i, m., the Ithacan, i. e. Ulysses: hoc Ithacus velit, Verg. A. 2, 104; Ov. M. 13, 98; 103; Juv. 15, 26; 10, 257.

īthomē, es, f., = Ἰθώμη, a city of Mes-

senia, Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15; Liv. 32, 13; Stat. Th. 4, 179.

īthōnaeus, a, um, adj., v. Itone.

†**īthyphallus**, i, m., = ἰθυφαλλός, the *ithyphallus*, a piece of wood shaped like the fascinum, and carried about in the festivals of Bacchus, Arn. 5, 176.—Hence, **II.** Transf., Priapus, the son of Bacchus, whose symbol was the *ithyphallus*, Col. 10, 31.—**B.** Deriv.: **īthyphallicus**, a, um, adj., *ithyphallic*: carmen, an *ithyphallic* song, i. e. a poem composed in the measure of the hymns to Priapus, Serv. Centim. 1018 P. Atil. Fortun. p. 2698.—**2.** The metrum Phalaeum is also sometimes called *īthyphallicum*, Mar. Vict. p. 2566 P.

itidem, adv. [ita; suffix -dem for diem; cf. pridem, etc.], in like manner, so, just, in the same way. **I.** As correlative (cf. item). **1.** With ut: itidem, uti catapultae solent, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 12: ut filium bonum patri esse oportet, itidem ego sum patri, id. Am. 3, 4, 9; 2, 2, 79; id. Capt. 2, 2, 11; id. Truc. 4, 2, 36; id. Aul. 2, 2, 37: atque eas itidem fallam, ut ab illis fallimur, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 94: floriferis ut apes in salubris omnia libant, omnia nos itidem depascimur aurea dicta, Lucr. 3, 12.—**2.** With quasi: quasi piscis, itidem est amator lenae, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 26: itidem olent, quasi quom una multa jura confudit cocus, id. Most. 1, 3, 119; id. Capt. 5, 4, 5; id. Rud. 3, 2, 46.—**II.** Absol.: (cf. pariter, una, etiam): illa autem virgo atque altera itidem ancillula, Plaut. Rud. prol. 74: feci ego istaec itidem in adulescentia, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 6: nimis similis mihi, itidem habet petasum ac vestitum, id. Am. 1, 1, 286: jube me vinciri ilico, dum istic itidem vinciat, id. Capt. 3, 4, 76: temperantia in suas itidem res, et in communes distributa est, Cic. Part. 22: exsectum a filio Caelum, vinctum itidem a filio Saturnum, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62.

itiner, v. iter *init*.

itinerarium, i, v. itinerarius, II.

itinerarius, a, um, adj. [iter], of or belonging to a journey or march, *itinerary* (late Lat.): sumptus, Lampr. Commod. 9: motus, the motion of travelling, Amm. 21, 15, 2.—Hence, **II.** Subst.: **itinerarium**, i, n. **A.** An account of a journey, an *itinerary*, Veg. Mil. 3, 6.—**B.** A signal for marching: itinerarium sonare, Amm. 24, 1.

itinerator, oris, m., a traveller (late Lat.), Ven. Fort. Mauril. 24.

itineror, āri, 1, v. n. [iter] = ὁδοιπορεῖν, to travel, Gloss. Lab.—Hence, part. as subst.: **itinerans**, antis, a traveller (late Lat.), Ambros. in Psa. 1, § 25: Salv. de Gub. Dei, 1, p. 33.

itio, ōnis, f. [eo], a going, walking, travelling: itiones crebrae, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 23: de obviam itione ita faciam, ut suades, Cic. Att. 11, 16, 1: quaeris quod cogitem de obviam itione, id. ib. 13, 50, 4: reditum ac domum itionem dari, id. Div. 1, 32, 68.

†**itis**, is, f., a Tuscan word meaning day, from which Idus is derived, Macr. S. 1, 15.

***itito**, āre, v. freq. n. [ito], to go: exsequias ititant, Naev. ap. Calp. Pis., acc. to Merul. Fragm. Enn. p. 417.

Itius (Iccius) Portus, a port of the Morini, in Belgic Gaul, from which Caesar passed over to Britain, now Wissant or Witsand, a few miles east of Cape Grisnez, Caes. B. G. 5, 2, 2; 5, 5, 1.

ito, āvi, 1, v. freq. n. [eo], to go: ad legionem cum itant, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 48: ad cenam itare, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 2: pedibus itavisse in curiam, Gell. 3, 18, 4; Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 24; Edict. ap. Suet. Rhet. 1.

Itōne (Ithone), es, f., and **Itonus**, i, m., a city and mountain in Boeotia (or Thessaly), with a temple of Pallas, Stat. Th. 2, 720; Cat. 64, 228.—**II.** Hence, **A.** †**Itōnida** (an error for **Itōnis**), Minerva a loco sic appellata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 105 Müll.—**B.** **Itōnaei** (Ithōn-), ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Itone, Stat. Th. 7, 330.—**C.** **Itōnius**, a, um, adj., = Ἰτωνίος, Itonian: templum Minervae Itoniae, Liv. 36, 20, 3.

Ituraea (Ityr-), ae, f. **I.** A district of Coele Syria, the inhabitants of which were celebrated as archers, now El-Jeidoor, Vulg.

Luc. 3, 1.—**II.** Deriv. **ītūraeus** (Ityr-), a, um, adj., of or belonging to Ituraea, Ituraean: arcus, Verg. G. 2, 448: sagittae, Luc. 5, 230; Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81.—Subst.: **ītūraei**, ōrum, m., the Ituraeans, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 112; 2, 8, 19.

itus, ūs, m. [eo], a going, gait. **I.** In gen.: nec repentis itum ejusviscumque animantis Sentimus, Lucr. 3, 388: itum, gestum, amictum qui videbant ejus, Titin. ap. Non. 123, 10.—**II.** In partic. **A.** A going away, departure: noster itus, reditus, vultus, Cic. Att. 15, 5, 3: pro itu ac reditu, Suet. Tib. 38: itum felicem reditumque gloriosum exoptans, Amm. 23, 2, 4.—(β) Plur.: per paucos itus ac reditus, Pall. 7, 2, 4.—**B.** The right of going anywhere, right of road, Inscr. Orell. 4085 al.

Itylus, i, m., = Ἴτυλος, the son of Zethus, Cat. 65, 13 (where Itylus is confounded with Itys).

Ityraeus, a, um, v. Ituraeus.

Itys, Itōs, Itōn or Itōm, m., = Ἴτυς. **I.** Son of Tereus and Progne; he was killed by his mother and served up to his father for food; whereupon he was changed into a pheasant, Progne into a swallow, and Tereus into an owl, Ov. M. 6, 652 sq.—**II.** A Trojan, slain by Turnus, Verg. A. 9, 574; Prop. 3, 10, 10.

Iūleus (Jūl-), v. Iulus.

†**1. iūlis**, idis, f., = ἰουλίς, a kind of rockfish, Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 94.

2. Iūlis, idis, f., = Ἰουλίς, a city in the island of Ceos, in which Simonides and Bacchylides were born, now Zea, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62; Val. Max. 2, 6, 8.

†**1. iūlus**, i, m., = Ἰούλος, the down or woolly part of many plants, a catkin, Plin. 16, 29, 52, § 120.

2. Iūlus (trisyll.) (Jūl-), i, m., = Ἰούλος. **I.** The son of Ascanius and grandson of Aeneas, whom the gens Julia regarded as their ancestor, Verg. A. 1, 288; Ov. M. 14, 583; Juv. 8, 42.—Hence, **A.** **Iūleus** (Jūl-), a, um, adj., named from Iulus, son of Aeneas, Iulian: mons, i. e. Albanus, Mart. 13, 108, 2: Iūlei avi, Ov. F. 4, 124.—**B.** Originating from Iulus Caesar. **1.** Relating to Caesar and his family: Iuleae Calendae, the first of July, Ov. F. 6, 797: Iulea carina, the fleet of Augustus, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 17.—**2.** Imperial: oliva, the garland of olive boughs given by Domitian, Mart. 9, 36, 9: habenae, the imperial power, id. 9, 102, 15.—**II.** Iulius (dissyll.), praenomen of Antonius, son of the triumvir M. Antonius, Hor. C. 4, 2, 2.

Iverna, v. Hibernia.

†**ixia**, ae, f., = ἰξία, the chameleon plant, Plin. 22, 18, 21, § 45.

Ixion, ōnis, m., = Ἰξίων, the son of Phlegyas (acc. to others, of Antion or of Jupiter), king of the Lapithae in Thessaly, and father of Pirithoüs. He murdered his father-in-law, to avoid paying the nuptial presents; and as no one would absolve him after such a deed, Jupiter took him into heaven and there purified him. When, notwithstanding this, he made an attempt on the chastity of Juno, Jupiter substituted for her an image of cloud, with which he begat the Centaurs; but having boasted of his imaginary criminal success with Juno, Jupiter hurled him into Tartarus, where he was bound fast to an ever-revolving wheel, Ov. M. 4, 465; 10, 42; Verg. A. 6, 601: Ixione natus, i. e. Pirithoüs, Ov. M. 12, 210: Ixione nati, the Centaurs, id. ib. 12, 504.—**II.** Deriv. **A.** **Ixiōnius** (-ōneus), a, um, adj., of or belonging to Ixion: Ixionei rota orbis, Verg. G. 4, 484: Ixiōnii amici, Lampr. Heliog. 24.—**B.** **Ixiōnides**, ae, m., son of Ixion, i. e. Pirithoüs, Prop. 2, 1, 38.—In plur.: **Ixiōnidae**, ārum, the Centaurs, Luc. 6, 386; Ov. M. 8, 566.

Ixor, oris, m., a river in Gætulia, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 13.

†**inyx**, inyngis, f., = ἰνυξ, the wryneck, a bird made use of in conjurations and charms, with which it was thought that slighted lovers could procure a return of affection, Plin. 11, 47, 107, § 256; Laev. ap. App. Mag. p. 294.

Izi, ōrum, m., a people of India, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 64 Jan. (al. Izzi).